

# Attachment L

## Statutory Requirements

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## L.1 Section 40 (4) WMA

Due consideration has been given to the requirements of Section 40(4)[(a) to (j)] of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended through preparation of the Waste Management Licence Application as follows:

***a) Any emissions from the recovery or disposal activity in question (“the activity concerned”) will not result in the contravention of any relevant standard, including any standard for an environmental medium, or any relevant emission limit value, prescribed under any other enactment.***

The only waste to be accepted at the facility for recovery comprises inert soils and stone, and inert construction and demolition waste.

An Environmental Management System (Refer to Attachment C.2) is proposed to be put in place with ongoing environmental monitoring of noise, dust and groundwater on site. Details with respect to control and abatement, accepted emission limit values and monitoring requirements are provided in the Waste Management Application (in particular refer to Attachment F). The measures proposed will ensure that emissions from the recovery activities will not result in the contravention of any relevant standard, including any standard for an environmental medium, or any relevant emission limit value.

***b) The activity concerned, carried on in accordance with such conditions as may be attached to the licence, will not cause environmental pollution; if the activity concerned involves the landfill of waste, the activity carried on in accordance with such conditions as may be attached on the licence, will comply with Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste.***

The only waste to be accepted at the facility for restoration of the lands will comprise inert soils and stone, and inert construction and demolition waste.

Details with respect to the nature, scale, operation, impact, control and abatement, monitoring, closure and aftercare have been provided through preparation of the Waste Management Licence application. The measures proposed are considered adequate to ensure that the facility will continue to be operated in accordance with any conditions attached to the licence and the landfill directive so as not to cause environmental pollution.

***c) The best available technology not entailing excessive costs will be used to prevent or eliminate or, where that is not practicable, to limit, abate or reduce an emission from the activity concerned; the activity concerned is consistent with the objectives of the relevant waste management plan or the hazardous waste management plan, as the case may be, and will not prejudice measures taken by the relevant local authority or authorities for the purpose of the implementation of such plan.***

### **Best Available Technology (BAT)**

The only waste to be accepted at the facility for restoration of the lands will comprise inert soils and stone, and inert construction and demolition waste. As such the material does not undergo any complicated process other than inspection prior to recovery and placement. As such there is little or no requirement to apply Best Available Technology (BAT) with respect to the recovery operations.

However, consideration has been given through preparation of this application with respect to control and abatement measures to ensure the facility will continue to operate within accepted emission limit values for this type of operation (in particular refer to Attachment F). An Environmental Management System (Refer to Attachment C.2) is also proposed to be put in place with continued environmental monitoring of noise, dust, surface and groundwater on site and commitment to review of control and abatement measures employed. The measures proposed will ensure that emissions from the recovery activities will not result in the contravention of any relevant standard, including any standard for an environmental medium, or any relevant emission limit value.

### **Waste Management Policy & Legislation**

Refer to Attachment H.5.1 which provides a summary of the relevant Waste Management Policy and Legislation and details how the proposed development is consistent with the objectives of the relevant Regional Waste Management Plan and County Development Plan and will not prejudice measures taken by the relevant local authority or authorities for the purpose of the implementation of such plan.

***d) If the applicant is not a local authority, the cooperation of a borough that is not a country borough, or the council or an urban district, subject to subsection (8), he or she is a fit and proper person to hold a waste licence.***

The matter of a fit and proper person to hold a waste licence is addressed in Attachment L.2.

***e) The applicant has complied with any requirements under Section 53.***

Section 53 of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended addresses issues with respect financial provisions regarding waste recovery and disposal.

A Closure Plan & Environmental Liability Risk Assessment has been prepared for the proposed Inert Waste Recovery Facility at Kilmeage Pit (Refer to Attachment K.1.2.1). Details with respect to Financial Provisions are addressed through this submission.

N & C Enterprises Ltd will make the necessary financial provision to cover the closure and restoration/ aftercare requirements. N&C Enterprises are considering either putting in place a secure fund and/or on demand performance bond. The form and value of the financial provision will be subject to agreement with the EPA following grant of the Licence. Refer also to Attachment L.2.3 below.

***f) Energy will be used efficiently in the carrying on of the activity concerned,***

Resources Use & Energy Efficiency is dealt with in Attachment G of this Waste Management Licence Application.

The only raw materials used on site are diesel, hydraulic oil and engine oil which will be used to operate diesel powered plant on site. Electricity will be used on site to power the office, site office, on site lighting and security camera. Energy requirements are low equivalent to a small commercial property. Energy awareness notices will be posted around the site to ensure employees are aware of the need to conserve energy.

Energy efficiencies will be achieved by using modern plant and equipment and servicing the equipment on a scheduled basis. Plant and equipment not in use will be shut off.

***g) Any noise from the activity concerned will comply with, or will not result in the contravention of, any regulations under Section 106 of the Act of 1992,***

Noise emissions generated will continue to be monitored and controlled to an acceptable standard as conditioned under the existing planning permissions and any further conditions under an EPA waste licence for the proposed restoration of the site (Refer also to Attachment I.6).

***h) Necessary measures will be taken to prevent accidents in the carrying on of the activity concerned and, where an accident occurs, to limit its consequences for the environment,***

As outlined in Attachment C.2 the operator is to put in place an Environmental Management System (EMS) which will address such matters as Emergency

Preparedness & Response in dealing with accident and emergency situations resulting in effects on the environment.

It is considered that accidents and emergency situations resulting in effects on the environment is confined to possible emissions to surface and/or groundwater in the event of a fuel spillage. As such an Emergency/Spill Response Procedures will be put in place. It should be noted that significant emphasis has been placed on control and abatement measures to ensure there is no risk to surface and /or groundwater.

This matter is dealt with in further detail in Attachment J.1 - Accident Prevention and Emergency Response.

An Environmental Liability Risk Assessment has also been carried out and is included with this application (Refer to Attachment K.1.2).

***i) Necessary measures will be taken upon the permanent cessation of the activity concerned (including such a cessation resulting from the abandonment of the activity) to avoid any risk of environmental pollution and return the site of the activity to satisfactory state.***

Details with respect to remediation, decommissioning, restoration and aftercare have been provided in attachment K1.

A Closure Plan & Environmental Liability Risk Assessment has also been carried out and is included with this application (Refer to Attachment K.1.2).

These measures are considered satisfactory to ensure that there will be no risk of any environmental pollution upon the permanent cessation of the activity concerned and return the site of the activity to a satisfactory state.

***(j) The intended method of treatment is acceptable from the point of view of environmental protection, in particular when the method is not in accordance with section 32(1).***

The only waste to be accepted at the facility for restoration of the lands will comprise inert soils and stone, and inert construction and demolition waste. As such the material does not undergo any complicated process other than inspection prior to recovery and placement.

Details with respect to the nature, scale, operation, impact, control and abatement, monitoring, closure and aftercare have been provided through preparation of the Waste Management Licence application.

A Closure Plan & Environmental Liability Risk Assessment has also been carried out and is included with this application (Refer to Attachment K.1.2).

The measures proposed are considered adequate to ensure that the facility will be operated in accordance with any conditions attached to the licence and the landfill directive so as not to cause environmental pollution.

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## **Attachment L.1.1**

### **Screening for Appropriate Assessment**

*Prepared by*

*Roger Goodwillie & Associates*

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Restoration of quarry at  
Kilmeage, Co Kildare

**Appropriate assessment screening**

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Report prepared for N & C Enterprises

November 2015



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to supply enough information for the regulatory authority to make an appropriate assessment of the development with regard to its impact on the Natura 2000 network of protected areas. In this it fulfils the mandatory requirement under Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.

The report follows the form of 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities ', issued in 2009 by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, and revised in 2010. It includes a short site description at the beginning to put the area in context. This is based on a site visit in September 2015.

The author is Roger Goodwillie, M.Sc., Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

## 2. ECOLOGY

The site is a worked out sand pit north-east of the village of Kilmeage with a trade in decorative stone and other products. It has been active for many years and currently has an almost vertical face on its eastern side with a more stepped profile on the west. It is entered by a ramp from the south.

The main habitats are active quarries and mines (ED4 in Fossitt 2000) and recolonising bare ground (ED3) where there is substantial regrowth of plants. These habitats are seen on the aerial photograph (at end).

The site is dry without obvious seepages in the walls and any ponded water sinks through the remaining material to enter the groundwater. Field ponds to the east are supported by a heavy soil capping the underlying stony till.

### 2.1 Flora

As may be seen in the aerial photograph the majority of the plant life occurs on the margins of the pathways that descend to the lowest point in the NW corner. The first species to establish are wind-dispersed such as coltsfoot *Tussilago farfara*, Bilbao fleabane *Conyza floribunda* and prickly lettuce *Lactuca serriola* but others are also widespread, for example

<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medick
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	bastard cabbage
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotgrass
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	hard grass
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	hoary willowherb
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	creeping cinquefoil
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	sandwort

<i>Reseda luteola</i>	dyer's rocket
<i>Melilotus</i> sp (few plants)	melilot
<i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i> (one plant)	wall rocket

One damp path side location where rainwash is concentrated, adds toad rush *Juncus bufonius*, water speedwell *Veronica anagallis-aquatica* and water bent *Polypogon viride*.

The butterfly bush *Buddleja davidii* is also an early colonist and, being perennial, it gives a certain stability to the vegetation. On the eastern side for example it grows with

<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	catsear
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	false oat
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	knapweed
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	bladder campion
<i>Crepis biennis</i>	rough hawksbeard
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	mugwort
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	corn poppy
<i>P.dubium</i>	long-headed poppy
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	creeping thistle
<i>C.vulgare</i>	spear thistle
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	common gorse

The northern point and western side have been stable for some time but the material is still loose and mobile so that small slopes of scree occur in places. Common limestone plants are additional species here, such as

<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	birdsfoot trefoil
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	mouse-eared hawkweed
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	rough hawkbit
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	smooth hawksbeard
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	yellow wort
<i>Hieracium</i> sect. <i>Stelligera</i>	hawkweed
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	fairy flax
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> (mainly at entrance)	salad burnet

These tend to be covered by shrubby growth towards the southern point where there is least traffic activity. Willows *Salix cinerea*, *S.caprea* and rose-bay *Chamerion angustifolium* occur as well as one plant of wetland thistle *Carduus crispus*. There is also a small pile of topsoil supporting annual mercury *Mercurialis annua*, American willowherb *Epilobium ciliatum*, charlock *Sinapis arvensis*, scentless mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum* and groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*.

## 2.2 Adjacent habitats

Houses and gardens surround the southern half of the quarry with an industrial premises and overgrown ground on the west. The eastern side is a grassland field, often mown for silage. It is separated from the quarry by an open hedge of gorse and blackthorn.

## 2.3 Fauna

There are no mammals in the quarry itself with the exception of a few rabbits on the NE side. No evidence of foxes or badgers was seen and the habitat is also unsuitable for bats.

The only typical nesting bird is the sand martin, of which there are small numbers at 10-20 nests. The bird is essentially an opportunist, finding and exploiting new nest sites as they become available because of erosion, either natural (riverbanks) or man-made (quarries).

Other bird species seen were pied wagtail, goldfinch, linnet, jackdaw and rook.

## 2.4 Evaluation

The habitats available on site are widely found in sand pits but, probably because of the age of the quarry, have attracted a good diversity of flowering plants. They include a suite of recent introductions like prickly lettuce *Lactuca serriola*, bastard cabbage *Rapistrum rugosum*, water bent *Polypogon viride* and wall rocket *Diplotaxis tenuifolia* but there is also space for native species such as welshed thistle *Carduus crispus* and the hawkweed *Hieracium*. While some of these plants are of interest (cf Preston *et al* 2002), none are rare or protected and they would not justify leaving the pit open.

Sand martins will probably continue to nest as long as there is a suitable lens of fine material to support their burrows. They are an amber-listed bird of conservation concern (Colhoun & Cummins 2013) as they have declined all over Europe.

## 3. APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Introduction

Appropriate assessment was introduced by the EU Habitats Directive as a way of determining during the planning process whether a project is likely to have a significant effect on one of the Natura 2000 sites so far designated (i.e. the candidate SAC's and SPA's), or their conservation objectives. In this case there are four sites within 15km, i.e.

Site name	Designation	Site code
Mouds Bog	SAC	2331
Pollardstown Fen	SAC	0396
Ballynafagh Lake	SAC	1387
Ballynafagh Bog	SAC	0391

These are shown on the map at the end of the report.

Article 6(3) states

*Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives....*

In the Irish context this has been interpreted as a four stage process. Firstly a screening exercise (Stage 1, this document) determines if a project could have significant effects on a Natura site. The project should be screened without the inclusion of special mitigation measures unless potential impacts can clearly be avoided through design (or re-design). If impacts are identified or the situation is unclear a Natura Impact Statement (Stage 2) is provided to the planning or regulatory authority which then conducts an Assessment of the information supplied. Examples of significant effects are loss of habitat area, fragmentation of the habitat, disturbance to species using the site and changes in water resources or quality. If such negative effects come to light in the assessment, alternative solutions are investigated by the proponent (Stage 3) and modifications made unless the project is deemed to be driven by 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' in its current form. If this is the case, Stage 4 then deals with compensatory action.

### **3.2 Project description**

The development consists of the importation of inert material for the recovery of construction and demolition waste and the phased restoration of the quarry. Some crushing and screening will be done and the materials stockpiled for onward sale or filling. Good quality soil will be conserved wherever possible to provide the subsoil/top-soil capping. These soils will be handled under dry conditions to minimise compaction and used as a final 30cm deep layer.

Restoration will be for agricultural use and it will be carried out on a phased basis to reduce the effects of soil erosion and windblown dust, to aid ground stabilisation and as an effective means of weed control. Final restoration is dependent on the availability of good topsoil and subject to suitable weather conditions. The site will be landscaped and the hedges restored where necessary.

### **3.3 Natura 2000 sites**

As mentioned above there are four Natura 2000 sites located within 15km of the site. Mouds Bog and Pollardstown Fen are located to the south and the two Ballynafagh sites to the NE. The bogs and fen have an independent water supply; Mouds and Ballynafagh Bogs depend on rainfall and Pollardstown is fed from springs north of Newbridge and the Curragh gravels. Ballynafagh Lake is filled by groundwater springs from the surroundings. It is artificial in that it was developed as a feeding reservoir for the Grand Canal but contains much natural fen habitat.

The site synopses for these sites are available on the NPWS website and do not need to be included here.

### 3.4 Conservation Objectives

To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I Habitat(s) and the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected, i.e.

#### Ballynafagh & Mouds Bogs

Code	Description
7110	Active raised bogs*
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion * denotes a priority habitat.

#### Ballynafagh lake

7230	Alkaline fens	
1016	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>
1065	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>

\* denotes a priority habitat

#### Pollardstown fen

7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion davallianae*	
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)*	
7230	Alkaline fens	
1013	Geyer's Whorl Snail	<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
1014	Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>
1016	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail	<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>

\* denotes a priority habitat

The favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

### 3.5 Likely impacts

The site does not support any of the habitats or species for which nearby SAC's are designated and therefore cannot act as a reservoir area in the event of loss. There is also no specific pathway by which ecological effects could be carried to the Natura 2000 sites. The quarry is on the eastern side of an area of hills and is in the Liffey catchment, considerably to the north of Pollardstown. The Geological and Hydrogeological Assessment report prepared for the Waste Licence application has determined that none of the designated sites are directly linked to Kilmeage by groundwater.

This means that the Natura 2000 sites themselves and their conservation objectives cannot be impacted.

## 4. CONCLUSION

The project can be operated and completed without significant effects on any SAC or its conservation objectives

This being so there is no possibility of cumulative effects with other plans or projects and a Natura Impact Statement (Stage 2) is not necessary.

In addition there will be no effect on the proposed NHA's in the area – the Grand Canal (Site Code 2104) and the Curragh (Site Code 0392).

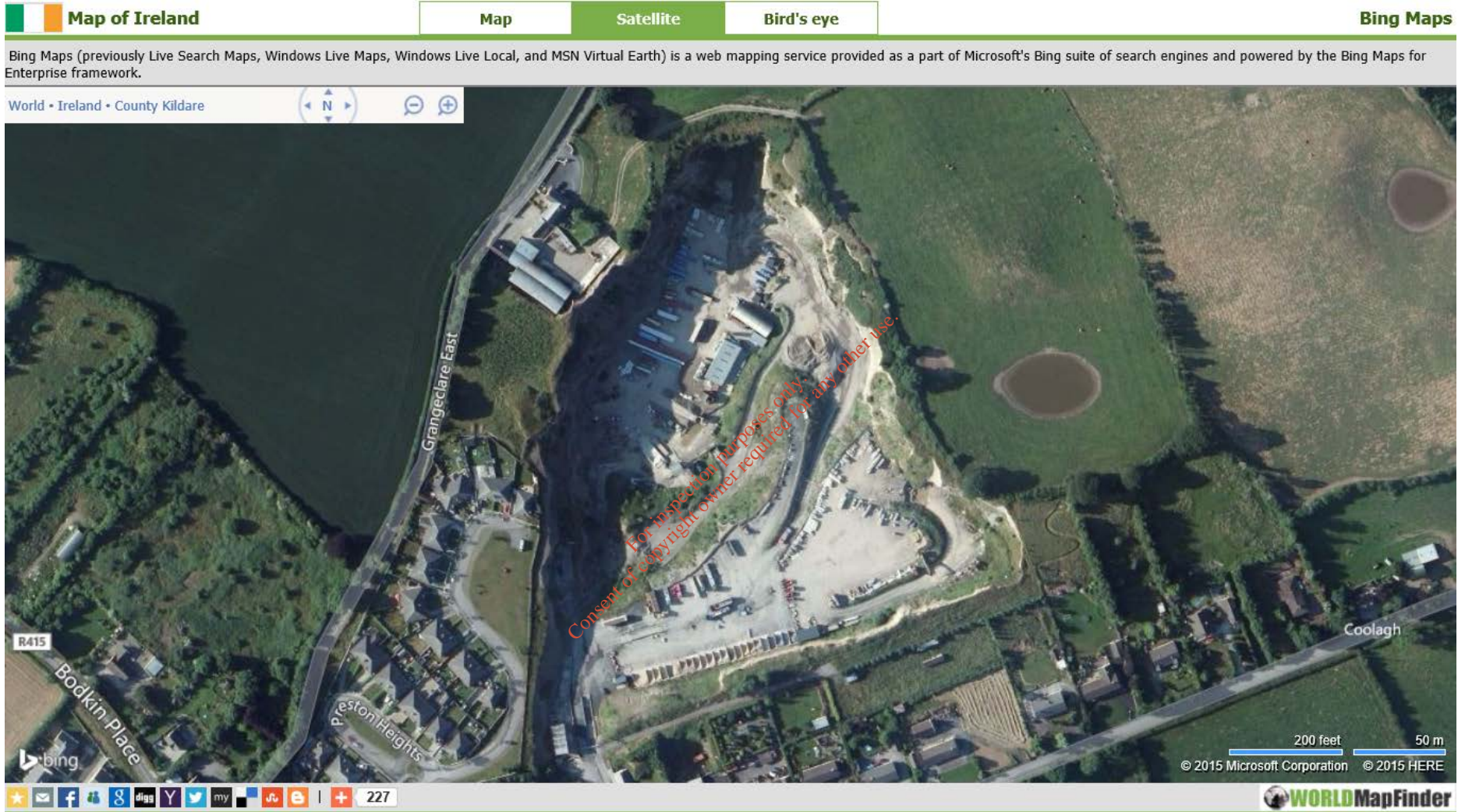
On the basis of the findings of this analysis in view of best scientific knowledge, it is concluded that the activity, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is not likely to have a significant effect on the Natura 2000 network, and the conservation objectives of the sites. A Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is therefore not required.

### References

Colhoun, K. & Cummins, S. 2013. Birds of conservation concern 2014-2019. *Irish Birds* 9, 523-544

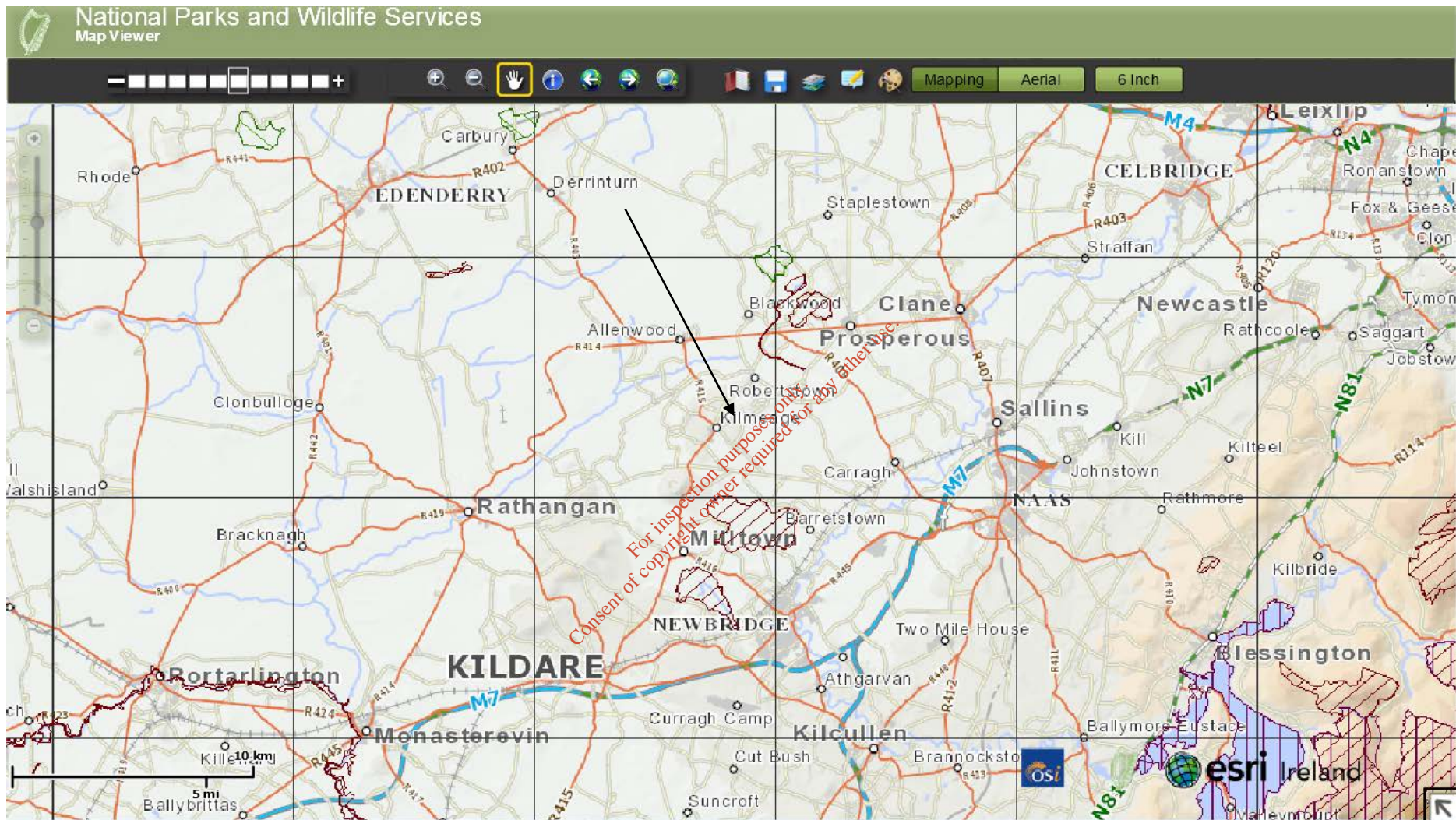
Fossitt, J.A. 2000. *A guide to habitats in Ireland*. Heritage Council.

Preston, C.D., Pearman D.A. & Dines T.D. 2002. *New atlas of the British and Irish flora*. Oxford University Press.



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Site showing access point at the southern end and amount of vegetation on untravelled parts.



Location of site (arrows) in relation to Natura 2000 sites in the area (red hatching). The green sites are NHA's.



## **L.2 Fit and Proper Person**

The WMA in Section 40(4) (d) specifies that the Agency shall not grant a licence unless it is satisfied that the applicant (if the applicant is not a local authority) is a fit and proper person. Section 40(7) of the WMA specifies the information required to enable a determination to be made by the Agency.

### **L.2.1 Convictions**

The applicant (N&C Enterprises Ltd) or other relevant person have not been convicted under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, the EPA Act 1992, as amended, the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 and 1990 or the Air Pollution Act 1987.

### **L.2.2 Technical Knowledge and/or Qualifications**

N&C Enterprises Ltd is an established family run business based in Blackhill, Kill, Co. Kildare. Mr Clement Gavin – Facility Manager will be responsible for the overall management of the facility including implementation of the proposed Environmental Management System.

The facility manager has over 23 years' experience in the extraction/inert waste management industry including managing the previous backfilling of the site in accordance with Waste Management Permit (WMP No. 126/2003). Further Details with respect to technical knowledge and/or qualifications of the site management team are provided in attachment C1.

### **L.2.3 Financial Provisions**

A Closure Plan & Environmental Liability Risk Assessment has been prepared for the proposed Inert Waste Recovery Facility at Kilmeage Pit (Refer to Attachment K.1.2.1). Details with respect to Financial Provisions are addressed through this submission.

N &C Enterprises Ltd will make the necessary financial provision to cover the closure and restoration/ aftercare requirements. N&C Enterprises are considering either putting in place a secure fund and/or on demand performance bond. The form and value of the financial provision will be subject to agreement with the EPA following grant of the Licence.

N&C Enterprises Ltd are an established family run business. The Company are in position to meet any financial commitments or liabilities that may have been or will be entered into or incurred in carrying on the activity to which the Waste Licence Application relates, or in consequence of ceasing to carry out that activity. A letter confirming the above position from the Company's Chartered Accountants, Tynan Dillon, has been attached (Refer to Attachment L. 2.3.1).

## **Attachment L.2.3.1**

**A copy of letter dated 3rd June 2006**

**from the Company's Accountants confirming ability to meet any financial obligations**

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Waste Licensing Section,  
Office of Climate, Licensing & Resource Use,  
Environmental Protection Agency,  
PO Box 3000,  
Johnstown Castle Estate,  
Co. Wexford.

3 June 2016

N & C Enterprises Ltd,  
The Pit,  
Kilmeague,  
Naas,  
Co. Kildare.

**Re: Waste Licence Application by N & C Enterprises Ltd. for the Operation of a Waste Recovery Facility At The Pit, Kilmeague, Naas, Co. Kildare (National Grid Reference N077662319).**

To whom it may Concern,

N & C Enterprises Ltd. are an established family run business.

It is our opinion that the applicant is likely to be in the position to meet any financial commitments or liabilities that may have been or will be entered into or incurred in the carrying out the activities to which the Waste Licence Application relates, or in consequence of ceasing to carry out that activity.

However, it should be noted that our knowledge of our client's affairs might not be fully up to date. In addition, we have not carried out any specific work with regard to this statement. Whilst we have no reason to believe that our client would enter into a commitment, which our client did not expect to be able to fulfil, we make no assessment of our client's continuing income or future outgoings.

Directors: Liam Murphy FCA, Barry Dillon FCA, Joseph O'Rourke ACCA, Teresa Wall  
Honorary Chairman: Charlie McCreavy FCA

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We trust you will find the above in order.

Yours faithfully,



**TYNAN DILLON NAAS LTD.**

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### **L.3 Waste Hierarchy**

Refer to Attachment H.5 which includes a summary of the relevant Waste Management Policy and Legislation and details how the proposed development is consistent with Section 21A and Section 29(2A) of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended.

As such it is considered that the operators will have in place comprehensive measures to ensure the promotion of re-use and the recycling of waste materials and that the waste is handled and recovered in a manner that will not cause environmental pollution.

### **L.4 Principles of Self-Sufficiency and Proximity**

The proposed facility will involve the recovery of inert C&D waste, mainly soil and stone, for the beneficial use of backfilling and restoring disturbed and degraded land back to agricultural use. Clean, uncontaminated soils are suitable for quarry restoration projects, whereas clean brick, block and concrete rubble are suitable for recovery as secondary aggregates for use in the construction of hard standing areas, access roadways, drainage, etc.

The recovery of C&D waste is essential to divert reusable inert waste from disposal in landfill, as required under the Waste Framework Directive 2008 (2008/98/EC), and the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 126 of 2011). Thus, the facility will result in a reduction of quantities of such waste being sent to landfill sites in the region. Furthermore, the recovery of waste also has the environmental benefit of enabling the lands to be restored to agricultural use in accordance with the restoration scheme proposed.

Refer to Attachment H.5 which includes a summary of the relevant Waste Management Policy and Legislation. The following details as provided are considered relevant with respect to addressing the Principles of Self-Sufficiency and Proximity for the development.

Kildare occupies a strategic location in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) and benefits from a wealth of natural resources. As a constituent of the GDA, it is part of the largest market in the country and at the centre of Ireland's primary economic hub. The transport infrastructure in the County provides easy access to Dublin Airport and Port. Meanwhile Kildare benefits from a strategic location along the M7/M8/M9 transport corridor, a major economic corridor, joining five of the six cities in the Republic (i.e., Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Kilkenny and Waterford). Above extract taken from The National Spatial Strategy (NSS) (DoELG 2002).

The Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) contains the following Strategic recommendation:

**PIR39** The reuse of waste should be encouraged and reinforced through encouragement of business clustering across the GDA. Opportunities to facilitate source reduction, the reuse of wastes, by-products and associated energy throughout the GDA should be examined as part of economic policies. Development of these opportunities shall not compromise the integrity of ecologically sensitive areas, in particular infilling with inert materials which can result in loss and fragmentation of wetlands.

The following subsections provides a summary of the Eastern - Midlands Region Waste Management Plan (EMRWP) 2015 – 2021 including relevant policies with respect to management of Construction and Demolition waste.

*“As the construction sector begins to record increasing activity, the importance of construction and demolition plans and their enforcement must be stressed. Equally, the appropriate processing facilities need to be in place to facilitate increased reuse, recycling and recovery of this waste stream”.*

*“The C&D sector has been showing signs of recovery in the region since 2012 and has gathered pace significantly within the last year with the commencement of a number of significant construction projects”.*

*“The soil and stone waste collected within the EMR is primarily managed at local authority permitted infill sites with the other C&D waste **types primarily managed at EPA licensed activities**”.*

*“Given the sharp decrease in the number of operational landfills nationally, which have been a significant outlet for C&D waste in the past, alternative recovery options will be required to facilitate the recovery of C&D waste arising in future years”.*

*“Concrete, stone and other masonry-type waste can be crushed and screened and used as a substitute for virgin quarried stone material in a variety of engineering applications if the appropriate technical criteria have been met, e.g. road construction, access tracks for agricultural or forestry holdings”.*

*“Quarries also frequently require large quantities of soil material to fill voids, and for other remediation and landscaping applications”.*

*“There is significant potential for recycling of the C&D waste stream given the nature of its characteristics”.*

*“Much of the inert fraction of the C&D waste stream, particularly concrete, can be recycled and used in engineering applications as a replacement for virgin materials”.*

Over the lifetime of the plan the local authorities in the region will support the development of indigenous secondary waste market reprocessing.

### Policies:

E19. The waste plan supports the development of indigenous reprocessing and recycling capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes where technically, economically and environmentally practicable. The relevant environmental protection criteria for the planning and development of such activities need to be applied.

The Dept. of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government has published “Quarries & Ancillary Activities – Guidelines for Planning Authorities” in April 2004 (DoEHLG 2004). In this publication it is stated that as part of best practice.

- the availability of a choice of raw aggregates and C&D waste-derived aggregates for the purposes of new construction would serve to limit the depletion of natural resources.
- Quarries should consider using inert C&D waste arisings, which do not have the potential to displace natural aggregates, for reinstatement and restoration purposes on the quarry site.