

## 5 ATTACHMENT E – EMISSIONS

### 5.1 Attachment E.1 Emissions to Atmosphere

#### 5.1.1 Potential Point Emissions

There will be no point emissions to air from the proposed soil recovery facility during the construction phase nor during the operation of the Eco Park as there is not a requirement for abatement infrastructure.

#### 5.1.2 Potential Fugitive Dust Emissions

Section 8 of the EIS assessed the potential impacts from the proposed development on air quality and climate. The EIS (main volume) is included in Appendix 2 of these attachments.

An assessment of potential impacts from the earthworks activities associated with the construction of the proposed development, undertaken in accordance with the “Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction” identified a low risk from the activities to be undertaken onsite.

In the absence of mitigation measures, there is potential for fugitive dust emissions from the site during the construction phase. The EIS details the proposed measures to mitigate any potential dust emissions.

It is proposed to carry out dust monitoring at the facility to ensure that the mitigation measures are successful. There are 4 no. proposed dust monitoring locations as shown in the Proposed Monitoring Locations figure in Attachment F.

It is proposed to carry out dust monitoring on a quarterly basis for the duration of the construction phase at each of the 4 locations. Monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the Standard Method VDI 2119 (Part 2, 1996) - (Measurement of Dustfall, Determination of Dustfall using Bergerhoff Instrument (Standard Method) German Engineering Institute). Dust pots will be erected for a 30 day +/- 2 day period at each location. They will be sealed and sent for laboratory analysis following the 30-day period for the analysis of:

- Organic dust
- Inorganic dust
- Total dust

### 5.2 Attachment E.2 Emissions to Surface Waters

There will be no direct emissions to surface water. Surface water run-off from the site will be discharged diffusely by overland flow from a stilling pond. The stilling pond will attenuate water to allow settlement of suspended solids.

An assessment of the potential impacts on surface water was carried out and is included in Section 13 of the EIS (main volume) which is included in Appendix 2 of these attachments.

The assessment concluded that the activities during the construction phase, if unmitigated, would have a negligible impact on receiving watercourses in terms of an increase in run-off or a risk of sedimentation in sensitive catchments. Operation and maintenance activities are not expected to have a significant effect on the receiving watercourses.

As described in Attachment D.1.k it is proposed to construct a stilling pond on site in order to allow solids to settle. The discharge from the stilling pond will be via diffuse overland flow. The point from which water will be allowed to discharge by diffuse overland flow is shown on the Drainage drawing as aSW3. The drawing is included at the end of Attachment D.2.

Regular monitoring of the surface waters on site will help to ensure that water quality is maintained and that all proposed mitigation measures to protect water quality are working effectively. The proposed monitoring locations are shown in Attachment F.

### 5.3 Attachment E.3 Emissions to Sewer

Not applicable, there will be no emissions to sewer from the proposed activities at the site.

### 5.4 Attachment E.4 Emissions to Groundwater

There will be no direct emissions to groundwater from the proposed activities at the site. Three groundwater wells were installed on site in order to determine groundwater flow and monitoring was carried out to establish a baseline. It is proposed to carry out groundwater monitoring during the construction phase. Further details are included in Attachment F.2-F.9. The monitoring locations are shown in Attachment F.

### 5.5 Attachment E.5 Noise Emissions

A noise impact appraisal was carried out for the proposed development comprising site clearance and spoil placement to allow for development of the site as an Eco Park. This is included in Chapter 10 of the EIS (main volume) which is included in Appendix 2 of these Attachments.

Best practice noise limits for the site clearance and spoil placement activities were derived from British Standard 5228: Part 1 relating to appropriate limits for construction noise and the EPA's typical noise limits for licensable activities. The predicted noise levels from on-site plant carrying out these activities exceeded these limits at the nearest noise sensitive locations and indicated a potential for causing significant adverse impacts at the nearest locations.

However, the correct placement and installation of screening will provide a significant reduction of 15dB (estimated) on the predicted levels and compliance with the BS 5228:Part 1 construction limits and the EPA licence noise limits. This screening will also reduce the potential for significant adverse impact.

Monitoring will be carried out at the initial stages to determine the actual noise emissions from the site clearance and waste placement works. These noise levels will be used to inform the specific requirements for screening with follow up monitoring to confirm the noise level reductions, in accordance with the requirements of the EPA waste licence for the site.

In addition, it is proposed to carry out quarterly noise monitoring of the site at 4 noise sensitive locations during daytime operations. Further detail is included in Attachment F.2-F.9. The locations are shown in Attachment F.

### 5.6 Attachment E.6 Environmental Nuisances

#### 5.6.1 Bird and Fly Nuisance

Not applicable

#### 5.6.2 Fire

The nature of soil recovery activities means that there is an extremely low fire risk relating to waste activities. However, there will be a fire risk associated with site clearance, site machinery and site accommodation.

Fire Mitigation

No burning or bonfires will be allowed on site. The site clearance phase is described in Attachment D.2.1. A fire extinguisher will be placed on board each of the pieces of site machinery and in the site accommodation area. The emergency response plan will include contact details for the local fire brigade and site personnel will be trained in emergency procedures.

### 5.6.3 Litter

Where any member of staff encounters litter, it will be a requirement for them to clear the litter. Litter is not expected to be an issue at the site due to the nature of the waste. Bins will be secured at the site compound for use by site staff during the construction phase. There will be no public access to these bins.

### 5.6.4 Vermin

Not applicable

### 5.6.5 Soiling of Road

It is proposed to install a dry wheel clean at the exit of the site, along with a road sweeper during the construction phase, details of which are included in Attachment D.1.e.

### 5.6.6 Traffic

A traffic impact assessment was carried out as part of the EIS. The following is the conclusion of that assessment. Details on potential traffic impacts and proposed mitigation measures are contained in Sections 9.5 and 9.6 of the EIS which is included as Appendix 2 to these attachments.

*The development location is located 100 m from the junction of the L1042 local road and the R761 and will be accessed via a haul route to and from the River Dargle Flood Defence Scheme works location via the N11, R774, R761 and L1042.*

*The proposed development will lead to additional HGV traffic generation during the Construction Phase, which has been conservatively modelled over an eight-month period, associated with the movement of up to 200,000 tonnes of dredge spoil from the Dargle Scheme.*

*It is estimated that the Construction Phase will result in up to 7 HGV load per hour arriving at the site (i.e. 14 HGV trips), which is identified as a 0.8% and 4.5% increase on the R761 and L1642 respectively, based on calculated average daily traffic counts.*

*Post construction, limited vehicle movements at the site will be associated with access to the Pretty Bush Eco Park and LGV access to the Council yard area, with these impacts being considered negligible. Mitigation measures have been implemented through design as part of the identification of the dedicated haul route, while construction phase specific mitigation measures will include appropriate road marking and the implementation of a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) developed in consultation with the Gardaí. Post construction mitigation measures comprise the development of a new entrance and boundary, with modifications being made to the L1042 to facilitate safe access to and from the site. Upon implementation of the mitigation measures, construction phase impacts are considered to be slight, temporary (i.e. for the duration of the construction phase), direct and negative, with negligible post construction phase impacts being realised while the Pretty Bush Eco Park is operational.*

### 5.6.7 Dust

Please refer to Attachment F.1 for details of proposed dust control measures.

## 6 ATTACHMENT F – CONTROL & MONITORING

LW15-247-01\_Figure F-1 Proposed Monitoring Locations is included in this attachment.

### 6.1 Attachment F.1 Emissions and Abatement

As per Attachment E, there are no direct emissions to atmosphere, surface water, sewer or groundwater.

#### 6.1.1 To Atmosphere

There is potential for fugitive dust emissions in the absence of mitigation measures. The following are the dust control mitigation measures as per Section 8.5 of the EIS (included in Appendix 2 of these attachments).

1. The name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues will be displayed on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager.
2. A Dust Management Plan (DMP) will be developed and implemented as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).
3. Any dust and air quality complaints will be recorded, causes(s) will be identified, appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner will be taken, and the measures taken will be recorded. This will be a requirement of the waste licence to be applied to the facility.
4. In addition to the dust monitoring requirements of the waste licence to be applied to the site, weekly on-site and off-site inspections will be undertaken where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust and record inspection results. This will include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary.
5. The frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site will be increased when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.
6. Site layout will be planned so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
7. Site runoff of water or mud will be avoided.
8. Site fencing, barriers etc. will be kept clean using wet methods.
9. It will be ensured that all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles.
10. A maximum-speed-limit of 10 mph on facility roads and work areas will be imposed and sign posted.
11. It will be ensured that an adequate water supply is available on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate.
12. Enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered trailer will be used during the construction phase site clearance works
13. Drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment will be minimised.
14. Bonfires and burning of waste materials will be prohibited.
15. Earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles will be re-vegetated to stabilise surfaces as soon as possible.

### 6.1.2 To Surface Water

There are no direct emissions to surface water. A drainage system will be put in place on site to control surface water runoff. It is described in Attachment D.1.k. Section 13.7 of the EIS, which is included in Appendix 2 of these Attachments, details the operational controls and design which will be put in place.

## 6.2 Attachment F.2 – F.9 Monitoring & Sampling Points

The parameters to be monitored at the site include the incoming 'greenfield material', air quality (dust), ambient surface water quality, ambient groundwater quality and noise.

The means of monitoring, proposed monitoring points and frequency of monitoring for each parameter are presented in Table F.1.

**Table F. 1: Monitoring Details**

Monitoring Parameter	Means	Location	Frequency
<b>Incoming 'Greenfield material'</b> <sup>note 1</sup>	Letter of Suitability	n/a	Every 10,000 tonnes of dredge spoil and every 5,000 tonnes of top soil
<b>Dust Deposition</b>	Bergerhoff	D1, D2, D3, D4	Quarterly during Construction Phase
<b>Surface Water</b> <sup>note 2</sup>	Grab sampling	aSW1, aSW2, aSW3	Daily, Monthly and Once Off (parameter dependent)
<b>Groundwater</b> <sup>note 2</sup>	Grab sampling	aGW1, aGW2, aGW3	Quarterly and Once Off (parameter dependent)
<b>Noise</b>	Meter reading	N1, N2, N3, N4	Quarterly during dredge spoil placement

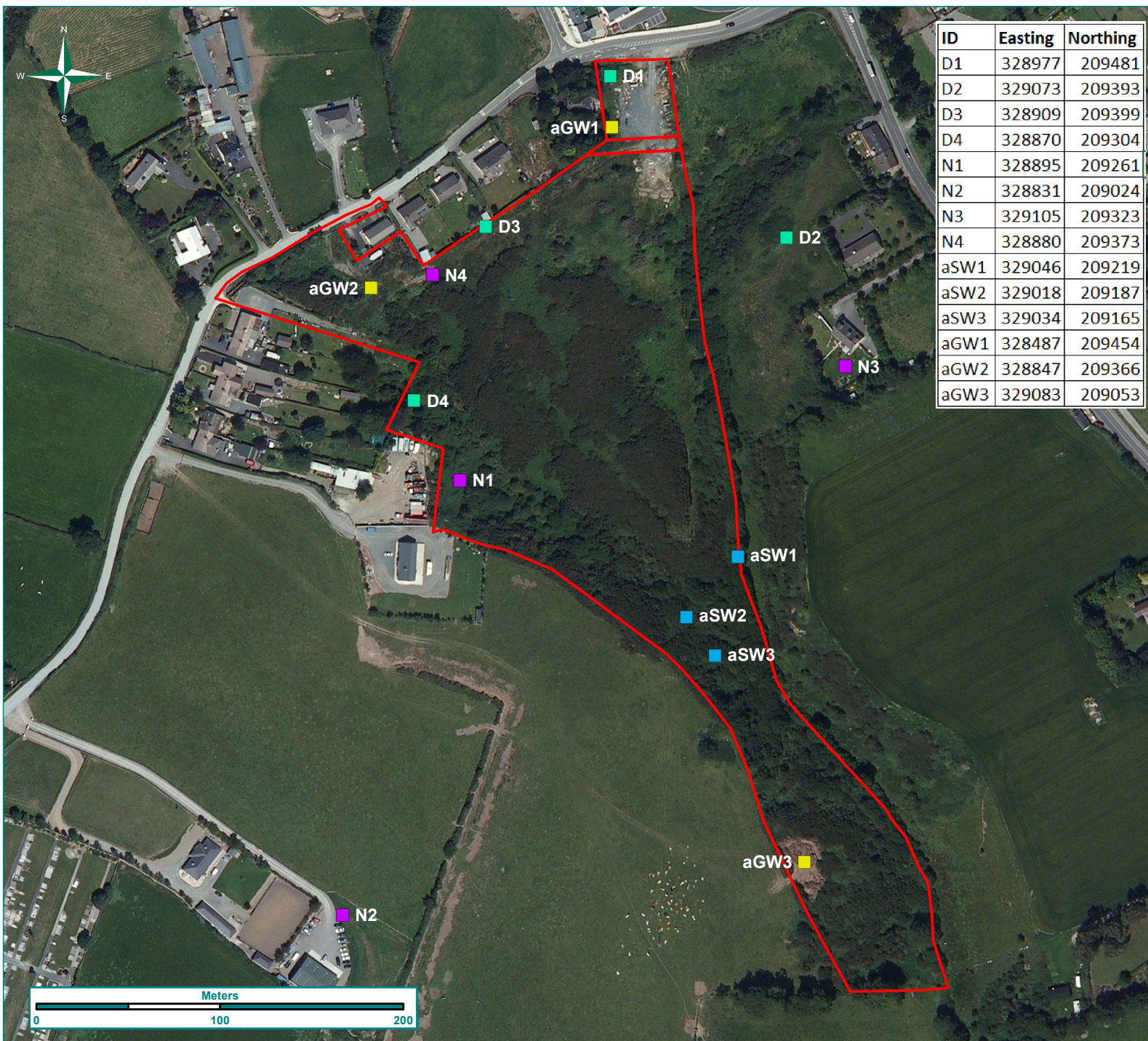
Note 1: Further detail on inspections of incoming material in the Waste Acceptance Plan (Appendix 1 of Volume 3 of EIS, in Appendix 3 to this attachments).

Note 2: Where the prefix 'a' means ambient as per waste licence application guidance.

Completed Tables Ff Air (Dust), F2 Surface Water, F3 Groundwater and F4 Noise are included in the Waste Licence Application Form.

Environmental monitoring will be undertaken either by Wicklow County Council staff or a by a competent environmental scientist(s) contracted by Wicklow County Council. This person(s) will be responsible for ensuring that sampling is undertaken in compliance with EPA protocols. The results and interpretative report will be prepared on a basis specified by the licence for the facility and submitted in a manner suitable for presentation to the EPA.





ID	Easting	Northing
D1	328977	209481
D2	329073	209393
D3	328909	209399
D4	328870	209304
N1	328895	209261
N2	328831	209024
N3	329105	209323
N4	328880	209373
aSW1	329046	209219
aSW2	329018	209187
aSW3	329034	209165
aGW1	328487	209454
aGW2	328847	209366
aGW3	329083	209053



**Legend**

- Dust Monitoring Locations
- Noise Monitoring Locations
- Surfacewater Monitoring Locations
- Groundwater Monitoring Points / Borehole Locations
- Waste Licence Boundary

Date: 16/09/2016

Wicklow County Council

Name Of Job  
Waste Licence, Planning & EIS for Waste Soils Recovery Facility

Title Of Figure  
Proposed monitoring locations

Scale Used: 1:3,000 @ A4

Figure No.: F-1      Rev: A

**FEHILY TIMONEY & COMPANY**  
CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Core House, Pouladuff Rd., Cork, Ireland.  
T: +353-21-4964133, F: +353-21-4464

Unit 16 35 Plaza, North Park Business Park, Dublin 11, Ireland.  
T: +353-1-6983300, F: +353-1-6983501

www.fehilytimoney.ie, E: info@ftco.ie

## 7 ATTACHMENT G – RESOURCE USE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

### 7.1 Attachment G.1 Raw Materials and Product

Natural resource consumption in relation to the proposed development will be limited to:

- fossil fuel consumption by plant and equipment during the construction phase
- importation of virgin material for haul road construction, facility entrance and hardstanding construction
- resource consumption through electricity use during the construction phase (site offices) and post construction (lighting at car parking area)

Quantities and amounts of the identified resources to be consumed are estimated to be minor during both the construction and post-construction phase.



## 8 ATTACHMENT H – MATERIALS HANDLING

### 8.1 Attachment H.1 Waste Types and Quantities – Existing and Proposed

During the Construction Phase, three primary types of material will require management at the site:

1. Vegetation cleared from the site
2. Dredge spoil material imported to site for placement
3. Topsoil material imported to site for Eco Park development

Table H.1-1 presents the estimated quantities of each waste stream to be managed and their respective European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code.

**Table H.1. 1:Quantities of material to be managed onsite**

EWC Code	Waste Description	Quantity to be managed	Source
20 02 02	Soils & stones	6,000 – 8,000 tonnes (3,000 – 4,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Imported from other development locations (greenfield sites only)
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	200,000 tonnes (100,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Imported from the River Dargle Flood Defence Scheme
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry *	2,000 – 4,000 tonnes (4,000 – 8,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Generated from onsite clearance works
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste **		

\* where this refers to gorse and tree clearance

\*\* where this refers to grass & vegetation cuttings

It is possible to only estimate at this juncture the quantity of vegetation to be cleared from the site given potential seasonal variation.

Tables H.1(A), H.1(B) and H.1(C) in the waste licence application form, include the tonnages of waste which will be handled on site.

### 8.2 Attachment H.2 Waste Acceptance Procedures

Attachment D.2.2 summarises the waste acceptance procedures for the facility. A Waste Acceptance Plan is included (in Appendix 1 of Volume 3 of the EIS which is included) as Appendix 3 to these Attachments.

### 8.3 Attachment H.3 Waste Handling

Attachment D.2.1 to D.2.2 details the waste handling procedures for the facility. Please also refer to the Waste Acceptance Plan as referenced above in Attachment H.2.



## 8.4 Attachment H.4 Waste Arising's

As previously discussed, the site clearance phase of the project will generate the following wastes as per Table H.4.1:

**Table H.4. 1: Waste Arisings**

EWC Code	Waste Description	Quantity to be managed	Source
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry *	2,000 – 4,000 tonnes (4,000 – 8,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Generated from onsite clearance works
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste **		

\* where this refers to gorse and tree clearance

\*\* where this refers to grass & vegetation cuttings

The site clearance phase is expected to take approximately 3-4 months and the above tonnage of 2,000 to 4,000 tonnes will be generated during that period.

Completed Table H.4(ii) is included in the waste licence application form.

## 8.5 Attachment H.5 Waste Recovery and Recycling

In accordance with the requirements of regulation 32 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011, Ireland shall by 2020, the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste excluding naturally occurring material defined in category 17 05 04 in the list of waste shall be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight.

This project will see the creation of an Eco Park using dredge spoil as a substitute for other materials.

Amendment of Section 29 of the Waste Management Act 1996 under Part 2(A1) of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011, states that:

“(2A) (a) It shall be the duty of waste producers and holders to ensure that waste undergoes recovery.

As per Table H.4(ii) of the waste licence application form, waste arising's of cleared vegetation waste shall be sent off site to recovery to a licensed or permitted facility.

The acceptance and placement of dredge spoil at the Pretty Bush site is an activity that warrants a waste soil recovery facility licence from the EPA. The acceptance and placement of dredge spoil is considered a waste management recovery activity given the beneficial use of this material in a land redevelopment context.

## 9 ATTACHMENT I – EXISTING ENVIRONMENT, IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITY & MITIGATION MEASURES

### 9.1 Attachment I.1 – Atmospheric emissions

#### 9.1.1 [Existing Environment and Assessment of Impact](#)

Please refer to Section 8 of Volume 2 of the EIS which is included in Appendix 2 of this attachments.

Table 13.6 of the above referenced EIS should be referred to in lieu of Table I.2(i) of the waste licence application form.

#### 9.1.2 [Statement](#)

Dust of the only potential substance on the Indicative Polluting substances list (as defined by Schedule of S.I 394 of 2004 that has the potential to be generated from this activity. Mitigation measures have been designed to ensure that dust will not impair the atmospheric environment.

### 9.2 Attachment I.2 – Surface water

The proposed development will cause emissions to surface water.

#### 9.2.1 [Existing Environment and Assessment of Impact](#)

Please refer to Section 13 of Volume 2 of the EIS which is included in Appendix 2 of this attachments.

#### 9.2.2 [Statement](#)

Materials in Suspension is the only potential substance on the Indicative Polluting substances list (as defined by Schedule of S.I 394 of 2004) that has the potential to be generated from this activity. Mitigation measures have been designed to ensure that materials in suspension will not be released to surface waters downstream of the proposed development.

### 9.3 Attachment I.3 – Sewer water

A foul sewer line and a main water supply line run across the existing site entrance in an east-west direction and service the residences in the vicinity. The site is not connected to the local sewer main nor is any surface water drainage infrastructure installed. There is no connection to the water supply. Rainfall percolates naturally to ground. No fuels are stored onsite.

There will be no direct or indirect impacts on water or sewer utility infrastructure due to the proposed works.

### 9.4 Attachment I.4 – Ground/Groundwater Emissions

The activity will not result in emissions to ground or groundwater.

#### 9.4.1 [Existing Environment and Assessment of Impact](#)

Please refer to Section 12 of Volume 2 of the EIS which is included in Appendix 2 of this attachments.

Table 12.8 of the above referenced EIS should be referred to in lieu of Table I.4(i) of the waste licence application form.

## 9.5 Attachment I.5 – Ground and or Groundwater Contamination

There is no known ground or groundwater contamination.

Please refer to Section 12 of Volume 2 of the EIS which is included in Appendix 2 of this attachments.

## 9.6 Attachment I.6 – Noise

### 9.6.1 Existing Environment and Assessment of Impact

Please refer to Section 10 of Volume 2 of the EIS which is included in Appendix 2 of this attachments. LW15-247-01\_Figure I.6-1 Buildings and Phase Material Areas, shows the location of nearby buildings and the waste licence boundary.

Please refer to Table 10.6 in the above referenced chapter of the EIS in lieu of Table I.6(i) of the waste licence application form.

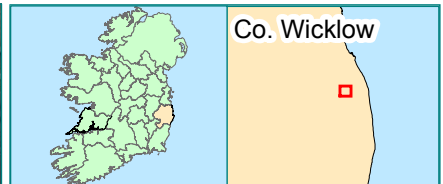
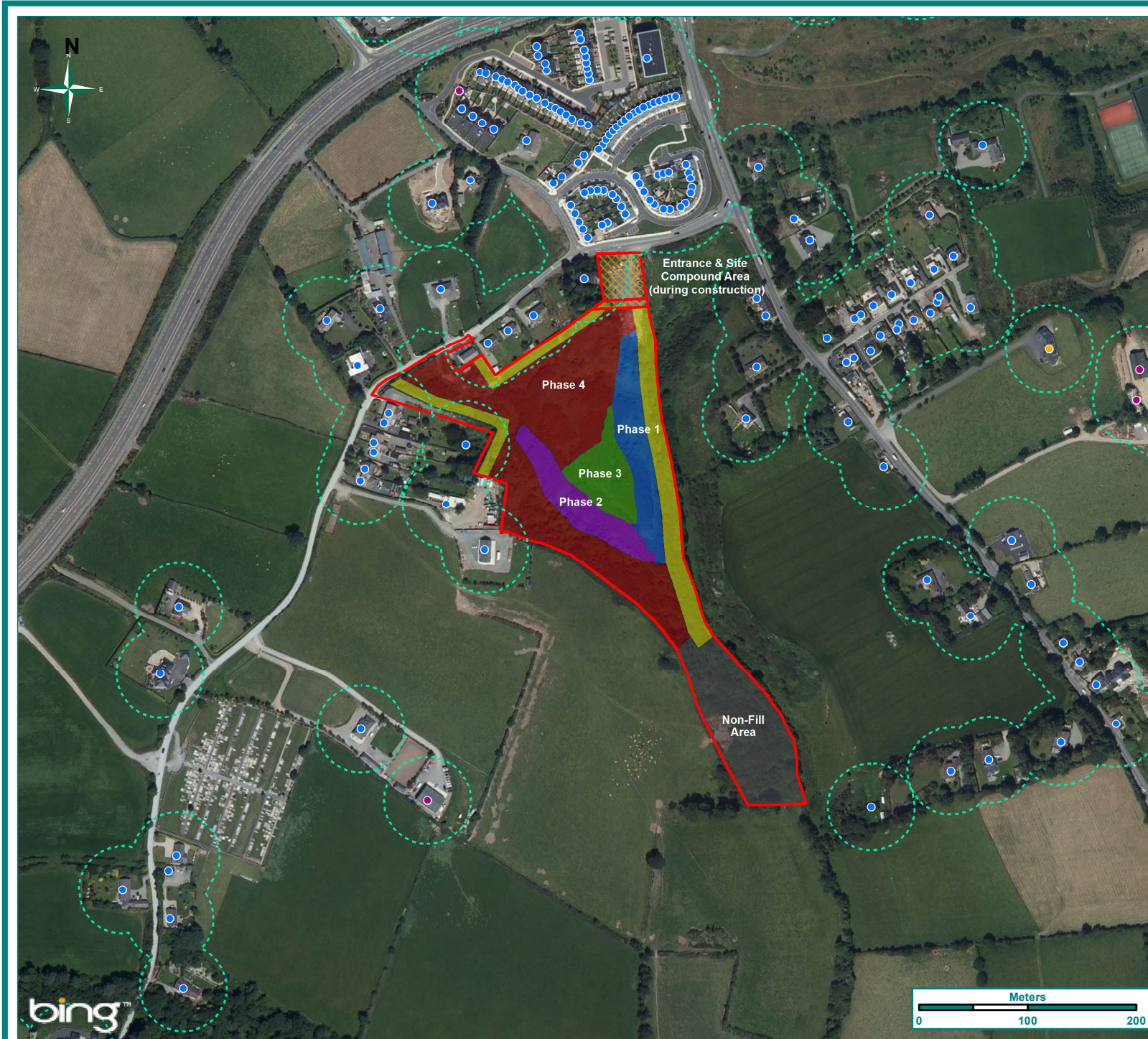
## 9.7 Attachment I.7 – Ecology

### 9.7.1 Existing Environment and Assessment of Impact

Please refer to Section 11 of Volume 2 of the EIS which is included in Appendix 2 of this attachments.

Please note that the proposed development is not a largescale waste facility such as a landfill or an incinerator. An assessment of ecology was carried out for the planning application.





**Legend**

- Waste Licence Boundary
- 40m Buffer of Buildings
- Buffer Zones
- Entrance & Site Compound Area (during construction)
- Non-Fill Area
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4

**Adjacent Buildings**

- Commercial
- Residential
- Both
- Unknown

Date 16/09/2016

Name Of Client  
Wicklow County Council

Name Of Job  
Waste Licence, Planning & EIS for Waste Soils Recovery Facility

Title Of Figure  
Aerial View of Site with Phase Material Fill Areas and 40m Buffer of Buildings

Scale Used 1:5,000 @ A4

Figure No. I.6-1 Rev A

**FEHILY  
TIMONEY  
& COMPANY**

CONSULTANTS IN  
ENGINEERING &  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCES

Core House, Pouladuff Rd., Cork, Ireland.  
T: +353-21-4964133, F: +353-21-4464

Unit 16.35 Plaza, North Park Business Park, Dublin 11, Ireland.  
T: +353-1-6583300, F: +353-1-6583501

[www.fehilytimoney.ie](http://www.fehilytimoney.ie), E: [info@ftco.ie](mailto:info@ftco.ie)



## 10 ATTACHMENT J – ACCIDENT PREVENTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 10.1 Attachment J.1 – Accident Prevention and Emergency Response

The draft Emergency Response Plan is included in this attachment.

#### Responses outside of normal working hours (night time, weekends and bank holidays)

Key staff are on-call to respond to any emergency situation outside of normal working hours, that is:

19:00-07:00	Mon-Fri
13:00 -07:00	Saturday
Sundays and Bank Holidays	

#### Public Liability

Wicklow County Council possess all required insurance through Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances Ltd.



## PRETTY BUSH WASTE SOILS RECOVERY FACILITY

### DRAFT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

SEPTEMBER 2016



**Wicklow County Council**  
**Comhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin**



# PRETTY BUSH WASTE SOILS RECOVERY FACILITY

## DRAFT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

**User is Responsible for Checking the Revision Status of this Document**

Rev. Nr.	Description of Changes	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Date:
0	Issue to Client	TR/CF/MG	DFM	BG	29.09.2016

**Client:** Wicklow County Council

**Keywords:** Kilquade soils recovery facility, recovery, inert, dredging spoil, environmental impact statement

**Abstract:** This document contains a draft Emergency Response Plan, prepared in respect of Attachment J of the waste licence application form. It is to be finalised prior to commencement of operations at the facility.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PAGE

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	2
2.2	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES	2
2.3	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	2
<b>3</b>	<b>OVERVIEW OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	EMERGENCY REVIEW	3
3.1.1	<i>Identify the Problem</i>	3
3.1.1.1	Determine Staffing Needs	3
3.1.2	<i>Assess Down-time</i>	3
3.1.3	<i>Temporary Cessation of Dredge Spoil Acceptance</i>	4
3.1.4	<i>Resumption of Activities</i>	4
<b>4</b>	<b>EMERGENCY PROCEDURES</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	ERP - 001 RESPONSE TO MECHANICAL PLANT FAILURE	5
4.1.1	<i>Identification of Problem</i>	5
4.1.2	<i>Determine Effect</i>	5
4.2	ERP - 002 RESPONSE TO FIRE/EXPLOSION	5
4.2.1	<i>Fire Control</i>	6
4.2.2	<i>Fire within the Waste</i>	6
4.2.3	<i>Explosion</i>	6
4.2.4	<i>Damage Assessment</i>	6
4.3	ERP - 003 RESPONSE TO ACCIDENTS AND NOTIFIABLE INJURY	7
4.3.1	<i>Procedures for Dealing with a Notifiable Injury</i>	7
4.3.2	<i>Accident Investigation</i>	7
4.4	ERP - 004 PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH UNCONTAINED SPILLAGE/LEAKAGE	8
4.5	ERP - 005 FLOODING	8
4.6	ERP - 006 RESPONSE TO POTENTIAL SLOPE COLLAPSE	8
<b>5</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>9</b>



## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document forms the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed waste soils recovery facility to be developed by Wicklow County Council (WCC) at its lands at Pretty Bush, Priestsnewtown, Kilquade, Kilcoole, Co. Wicklow.

The site in question is known locally as “the Rocks” and is currently covered in heavy gorse vegetation. A portion of the site is used as a mini depot for road maintenance work by WCC.

The proposed facility will provide a recovery outlet for the dredge spoil material produced as part of the River Dargle Flood Defence Scheme. The scheme works include deepening and widening of approximately 3.5 km of the river in Bray town, for a depth of approximately 1 m.

It is envisaged that up to 200,000 tonnes (100,000 m<sup>3</sup>) of dredging spoil will be generated by these works and this material will be deposited at the Kilquade site.

Post placement of this material, it is proposed to develop the site as an Eco-park for community use.

Activities to be undertaken during the waste placement phase of the development will include:

- Phased placement of imported, inert dredge spoil onsite to pre-determined contour levels
- Temporary stockpiling of dredge spoil prior to placement
- Importation, placement and temporary storage of subsoil and topsoil for Eco-park development
- Installation of temporary and long term drainage works onsite
- Monitoring of environmental emission in relation to noise, dust, surface water and groundwater during placement works and for duration of licence requirements.

All material to be accepted onsite will be generated from the River Dargle Flood Defence Scheme works, with the exception of clean subsoil and topsoils for the Eco-park development.

Prior to the acceptance of dredge spoil, site clearance work will be undertaken to remove the extensive vegetation onsite such that the site is in ready position to acceptance material for placement.

This Emergency Response Plan (ERP) reflects proposed future site activities, best practice guidelines and relevant health and safety legislation.

## 2 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1 Management Structure

The soils recovery facility management structure will be formed under a contract with Wicklow County Council. The roles of each of the key staff with responsibility for Emergency Response are as follows:

#### Facility Manager: INSERT NAME (TBD)

- Ensure that the Emergency Response Plan is maintained up-to-date
- Ensure the identification of hazards
- Ensure the assessment of risks
- Decide on necessary controls/precautions and approve risk control measures
- Ensure communication of emergency response procedures to site staff
- In the event of an emergency, arrange to implement the procedure.
- Arrange for investigations of all emergencies and incidents

#### Site Foreman: INSERT NAME (TDB)

- Understand and have a copy of the Emergency Response Plan
- Ensure the identification of hazards
- Ensure the assessment of risks
- Monitor site activities day-to-day for the possibility of emergencies.
- Ensure communication of emergency response procedures to site crew
- In the event of an emergency, immediately contact the Facility Manager
- In the event of an emergency, arrange to implement the procedure
- Arrange for investigations of all emergencies and incidents

### 2.2 Emergency Response Procedures

Emergency Response Procedures have been developed for a number of scenarios, in order to address the types of emergencies which may arise at the soils recovery facility:

- ERP - 001 Response to Mechanical Plant Failure
- ERP - 002 Response to Fire/Explosion
- ERP - 003 Response to Accidents and Notifiable Injury
- ERP - 004 Procedure for Dealing with Uncontained Spillage/Leakage
- ERP - 005 Flooding
- ERP - 006 Response to Potential Slope Collapse

### 2.3 Environmental Policy

Wicklow County Council is committed to conducting all activities so that they have a minimal effect on the environment. In the event of an emergency situation occurring at the facility, the procedures outlined in this ERP document will be adhered to, to minimise any potential impacts.

As part of the Environmental Management Programme, in compliance with the Agency's licence requirements, all levels of management are committed to implementing and maintaining the ERP. The main objectives of the Council are:

- A commitment to comply with the Waste Licence and all relevant environmental legislation and approved code of practice
- To reduce negative environmental impacts by continually developing and modifying all procedures
- To provide adequate training and awareness to all employees with regard to minimising environmental risks
- To ensure that management and all personnel working on the site are familiar with the conditions of the waste licence, the content of the Environmental Management Plan and the ERP.

### 3 OVERVIEW OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

The purpose of the ERP is to set out procedures to be followed during emergency situations to minimise the potential adverse impacts that an emergency situation may have on the health and safety of staff at the facility or on the environment.

#### 3.1 Emergency Review

In the event of an emergency, the Facility Manager will carry out a review of the operational practices in order to determine the factors contributing to the event. Any revisions required will be documented and issued to the appropriate personnel

Should any emergencies occur, the Facility Manager will evaluate the situation in a logical sequence to:

- Identify the problem
- Determine staffing needs
- Assess the likely downtime resulting from the problem
- Provide notification of cessation of dredge spoil acceptance, if applicable and later notification of commencement of activities
- Review the procedure following the return to normal operations.

##### 3.1.1 Identify the Problem

In the event of a mechanical breakdown at the facility, the facility manager will be informed. Arrangements will be made for the prompt repair of the machine or for replacement equipment to be mobilised if repair work will be prolonged.

In the event of a fire occurring on the site, the Facility Manager will follow the emergency procedures given in Section 4. The Facility Manager will assess the situation and determine if the facility (or some sections) is unable to operate because of the extent of the fire.

Adverse weather cannot be mitigated. In the event of extreme weather conditions, the Facility Manager will assess the need for closedown, and cease acceptance of dredge spoil if applicable.

These emergencies are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

##### *3.1.1.1 Determine Staffing Needs*

In the event of an emergency at the site, the manager will determine whether the cause can be remedied with in-house staff or if a specialist contractor is required.

Emergency contact details are provided at the end of this report.

##### 3.1.2 Assess Down-time

In consultation with on-site personnel or specialist contractors, the manager will make an assessment of the facility down-time.

### 3.1.3 Temporary Cessation of Dredge Spoil Acceptance

If prolonged down-time is anticipated, the manager will notify the following personnel that dredge spoil cannot be accepted for a temporary period:

- Wicklow County Council – Director of Services
- The Environmental Protection Agency
- Drivers hauling spoil

### 3.1.4 Recommencement of Activities

When operations have recommenced, the manager will notify the following:

- Wicklow County Council – Director of Services
- The Environmental Protection Agency
- Drivers hauling spoil



## 4 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### 4.1 ERP - 001 Response to Mechanical Plant Failure

This procedure applies to all instances where mechanical plant failure occurs.

#### 4.1.1 Identification of Problem

A number of items of plant will be used to facilitate clearance and shredding of vegetation, placement of dredge spoil and topsoil and for landscaping. These include the following:

- tracked excavators (or similar)
- dumpers
- loading shovels (or similar)
- mobile shredder

The Facility Manager will ensure that arrangements are made for the prompt repair of the machinery or for replacement to be mobilised if repair work will not be completed immediately.

#### 4.1.2 Determine Effect

The manager will make an assessment of down-time in consultation with the on-site personnel or specialist contractors, if appropriate and will determine if it impacts on any of the site activities.

### 4.2 ERP - 002 Response to Fire/Explosion

The Contractor will be required to develop a fire safety programme to:

- guard against outbreak of fire
- ensure the safety of persons on site

The fire safety programme will incorporate arrangements for:

- The instruction and training of staff on fire prevention practices
- What to do in the case of an explosion
- Provision, inspection and maintenance of fire protection equipment.

The administration portocabin and welfare portocabin will be fitted with a fire alarm system, 2 hand-held carbon dioxide extinguishers, and 2 hand held dry powder extinguishers. Plant machinery will also each has an extinguisher on-board. The nearest fire hydrant is TBD and location included here.

Any member of staff upon discovering a fire will raise the alarm. All employees, contractors etc. will cease operations immediately then proceed to the designated assembly area as quickly possible without risk of injury to their selves or other parties.

On hearing an alarm all personnel must evacuate the offices. All vehicles must be parked away from the fire and clear of all gates and doorways which may obstruct the passage for the emergency services. The Facility Manager will ensure that all employees and visitors are accounted for.

No hot or burning loads shall be admitted to the facility.

#### 4.2.1 [Fire Control](#)

It will be site policy that all employees will receive basic instruction in the proper use of on-site fire-fighting equipment. However, this equipment is only to be used when an escape route is available to the user, when the user is trained in the use of this equipment and where the fire is at a stage where it can be controlled. All site staff will be trained in the use of a fire extinguisher.

#### 4.2.2 [Fire within the Waste](#)

The risk of fire is low at the proposed soils recovery facility due to the nature of materials being handled, i.e. 200,000 t of inorganic material (dredge spoil). It will be necessary to clear between 2,000 and 4,000 tonnes of vegetation from the site prior to placement of dredge spoil. It is proposed to stockpile this cleared vegetation, roots and stumps prior to shredding. Shredding will take place continuously so the stockpiles will be kept small. The Contractor shall ensure that the stockpiles are not a fire hazard, that there is a firebreak between other vegetation and that machinery is not parked adjacent to them.

A fire on the surface of the waste, or within the waste, should, if it is safe to do so, be tackled as follows: Using available mobile plant, (bucket or blade), the fire should be smothered with inert material working from the outside edge of the fire towards the centre. Under no circumstances should a machine be driven into the centre of the fire, as this will endanger both driver and machine. If the fire is not completely extinguished and continues to burn below the surface the material should be isolated. The smouldering material is to be dug out and spread on top of inert material, after which it should again be smothered. A careful watch should be kept to ensure that all burning material has been fully and permanently extinguished. Access to the immediate waste area should be restricted. Under no circumstances should further waste be deposited until authorised by the Facility Manager.

Minor Fires on other areas of the site, including buildings or machinery, should be dealt with according to the relative scale of the fire. Personnel should use on-site fire extinguishers to tackle minor fires.

Major Fires The emergency services should be alerted. Personnel should not attempt to tackle major fires in site buildings or equipment unless trained and equipped to do so. This is very unlikely due to the nature of waste material.

Notification The Facility Manager will ensure that the emergency Fire Services have been notified if the fire cannot be controlled on site.

Once the emergency Fire Services arrive at the site, the Facility Manager or other agreed person will direct them to the location of the fire and will also provide them with information regarding any potential dangers (i.e. slopes, uneven ground etc.). The Facility Manager will ensure that the firewater runoff control measures are in place and operating properly so that firewater runoff does not pose a threat to the environment. Monitoring of water in the stilling pond shall take place.

In the event of a fire occurring on-site the Facility Manager will notify the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Waste Licence conditions.

#### 4.2.3 [Explosion](#)

In the event of an explosion, site staff shall evacuate the area and call the Fire Service. Following attendance by the Fire Service, the Facility Manager shall determine the cause and mitigate that risk.

#### 4.2.4 [Damage Assessment](#)

Once the Fire Service has extinguished the fire and made the area safe, the Facility Manager will assess the damage with the appropriate technical assistance and support. The Environmental Protection Agency will be informed of the outcome of any such assessments in accordance with the Waste Licence.

### 4.3 ERP - 003 Response to Accidents and Notifiable Injury

Activities conducted at the site could pose a risk to workers' health and safety. First aid kits will be available at administration portocabin.

Risk assessments for various site activities and the general safety precautions in place will be described in the Site Safety Statement, which will be maintained in the site office.

The emergency response will depend on the type of accident. In any event, management should ensure that first aid is administered immediately and that the injured person will be taken to doctor / hospital for professional medical attention if required, and if movement is possible. If the injured person cannot be moved due to the circumstances and/or the extent of injury, the appropriate emergency services will be notified without delay.

The immediate area should be kept clear to provide access for the emergency services. An Accident Report Form will be completed. If a notifiable injury or dangerous occurrence has taken place, this must be reported to the Health and Safety Advisor who in turn notifies the HSA. If practicable the area in which the incident took place should remain undisturbed until any investigations into the circumstances are complete.

#### 4.3.1 Procedures for Dealing with a Notifiable Injury

Immediately report the incident to the Facility Manager or in his/her absence, his/her appointed deputy to the site office. If there is a risk of further injury, the injured person should be moved to safety and basic first aid administered by a competent person.

If immediate medical assistance and/or emergency services are called for, ensure that the exact location is given. There is no Eircode for this site, but the nearest residence to the main site entrance is on the R761 Kilcooe Road and the Eircode is A63 D459.

The immediate area should be kept clear to provide access for the emergency services. All injuries and relevant notes are recorded in the Incident Report Forms in the Health and Safety folders. Next of kin or family of the injured person(s) are notified and if required, their transport to hospital is arranged.

The incident is reported to the Health and Safety Advisor who in turn notifies the Health and Safety Authority and the environmental services section of Wicklow County Council as soon as is practicable.

#### 4.3.2 Accident Investigation

Any accident resulting in injury, exposure, illness or property damage must be reported immediately to the Facility Manager. The scene of the incident should not be disturbed more than is necessary, at least until it has been inspected by the Facility Manager or his/her deputy. An accident report form shall be completed by the employee and reviewed by the health and safety representative. Corrective actions (if any) should be addressed.

A near-miss incident is defined as an occurrence other than normal procedure or practice that has the potential for causing injury, exposure, illness or property damage. Reporting and investigation of these incidents minimises the possible of repeat occurrences. Near-miss incidents are to be reported on accident report forms and as such shall be treated as accidents.

Records of injuries and incidents should be maintained in a record file which is stored in the site office. Follow-up actions will also be recorded.

As well as establishing the source and cause of the incident, the accident investigation should include comment on how it could have been prevented, and recommendations on how a recurrence could be avoided. Alterations to procedures and working practices should then be made accordingly.

An employee exposure/injury incident report form should be completed along with the following steps:

- All information about the incident and what led up to it is gathered. This should include photographic records and sketches of the accident scene, and statement by the injured person(s) and witnesses.
- The incident report form is completed by the facilities manager and verified by the Contractors Health and Safety Advisor before being sent to the Health and Safety Authority (HSA).
- If the HSA are to inspect site and location of accident, the accident scene should be sealed off, unless action is required to prevent exposure to further serious risks.
- The Contractor shall notify relevant insurance companies of the event.

#### 4.4 ERP - 004 Procedure for Dealing with Uncontained Spillage/Leakage

##### Spillage or Leakage of Oil or Diesel

Spill kits will be kept at the Administration Porto-cabin.

Minor quantities of diesel and oil are kept on site. In the event of any spillages, the material will be contained and absorbent materials used to clean up any residual spillage.

All site staff will be trained in the use of spill kits.

#### 4.5 ERP - 0005 Flooding

Every effort must be made to prevent the flood:

- causing pollution to watercourses
- leaving the site's boundary and entering neighbouring land

Barriers to contain the flood shall be constructed using machinery and inert cohesive material. A mobile pump will be utilised as required, however, due consideration will be given to siting the outflow and any potential problems which could arise. Care will be taken to ensure any contaminated water (suspended solids) is contained.

If efforts to contain the flood fail, the fire services will be called to provide assistance.

As soon as is practicable after the emergency the EPA should be notified and the environment section of Carlow County Council.

The incident will be reported on the site's incident log and emergency report form.

#### 4.6 ERP - 006 Response to Potential Slope Collapse

Priorities in this incidence are to make the slope safe and to prevent the slope failing. Water should be in so far as possible prevented from flowing over the slope in danger of failure. A chartered geotechnical engineer will make an assessment of the slope and advise on a course of action to make the slope safe. Access to the immediate area will be restricted, if necessary.

## 5 COMMUNICATIONS

All relevant telephone contact names and numbers in the event of an emergency are listed below.

Ambulance:	999 or 112
Fire Brigade:	999 or 112
Greystones Gardaí:	01 666 5800
St. Colmcille's (Loughlinstown) Hospital:	01 282 5800
Greystones Medical Centre – surgery hours	01 287 4275
Out of hours	01 453 9333
Parish Priest:	
Fr John Daly:	086 236 5194
Fr Eamon Clarke CC	01 287 6207
Fisheries Board:	01 884 2600
EPA:	053 9160600
HSA:	01 662 0400
Wicklow County Council:	0404 20100
ESB	1850 372 757



## 11 ATTACHMENT K – REMEDIATION, DECOMMISSIONING, RESTORATION AND AFTERCARE

### 11.1 Cessation and Decommissioning of Activity

In this development proposal, waste placement will be defined over a relatively fixed 12-24-month period, i.e. the duration of the River Dargle Flood Defence Works. The aftercare proposals for the site form a central element of the development proposal, i.e. the creation of an Eco Park. Decommissioning works will simply relate to the completion of the placement works and the removal of construction related infrastructure.

It is anticipated that the following decommissioning measures will be undertaken at a minimum:

- Wicklow County Council will ensure that all waste material including vegetation, riverbed material, soils and topsoils have been placed in accordance with the filling plan
- Portable structures will be removed from the site, where applicable
- Road sweeper vehicles will be employed to clean the surrounding roads to the site
- Planting and landscaping will be completed
- No stockpiled material will remain on site. Wicklow County Council may from time to time use the hardstanding area at the entrance to the park as a temporary storage area.

#### 11.1.1 Aftercare Management Plan

Aftercare will relate to the operation of the site as an Eco Park, with ongoing environmental monitoring in accordance with the requirement of the waste soils recovery licence.

#### 11.1.2 Remediation of the site

The nature of activities at the site will ensure that no remediation will be necessary.

## 12 ATTACHMENT L – STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

### 12.1 Attachment L.1 – Statutory Requirements

Section 40 (4) of the Waste Management Act 1996, amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003, sets out specific criteria of which the Agency must be satisfied before it will consider the granting of a licence;

*(a) any emission 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 information provided in Attachments E.1 – E.6, Attachments F.1 – F.9 and Attachments I.1 – I.7 demonstrates the above.

*(b) the activity concerned, carried on in accordance with such conditions as may be attached to the licence, will not cause environmental pollution*

The information provided in Attachments H.1 – H.4, allied to that provided in Attachments I.1 – I.7, indicates the volumes of waste to be handled at the site, the means by which it will be handled and the mitigation measures employed to ensure the potential for environmental is minimised or eliminated.

*(bb) if the activity concerned involves the landfill of waste, the activity, carried on in accordance with such conditions, as may be attached to the licence, will comply with Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste*

No landfilling will take place on site.

Waste material accepted at the site, that is neither recyclable nor recoverable, will be ultimately disposed of at a licensed disposal facility that will comply with the aforementioned Directive, of landfill.

*(c) the best available technology not entailing excessive cost will be used to prevent or eliminate or, where that is not practicable, to limit, abate or reduce an emission from the activity concerned*

In relation to BAT, consideration was given to the requirements of the 'Final Draft Bat Guidance Note on Best Available Techniques for the Waste Sector: Waste Transfer & Materials Recovery' (December 2011). The requirements of Annex IV of the Council Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control, which relate to the BAT hierarchy, are addressed in the BAT Guidance Note.

It is identified that *'the underlying objective of BAT is to prevent, eliminate, or reduce emissions from processes. Emissions, and hence environmental pollution, can be prevented, eliminated or reduced by:*

- proper design of the facility;*
- effective management of the facility; and*
- the selection of appropriate processes, technologies and facility operations.'*

It is considered that the minimisation and mitigation measures identified in the preceding section of the application fully comply with the BAT objectives as identified. In addition, the techniques for the prevention and minimisation of emissions, as outlined in Section 4.3.2 of the BAT Guidance Note, are, where applicable, referenced in the preceding section of this application.

The applicant will fully comply with all reporting, monitoring and documentation procedures, as per BAT that will be required in any review of the license.

Therefore, it is considered that the operation for the facility as outlined in this application will adhere to the requirements of BAT.

- (cc) *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 or to be taken by the relevant local authority or authorities for the purpose of the implementation of any such plan*

The proposed development is consistent with a number of strategic objectives and policy actions outlined within the Eastern & Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021.

The following is an extract from Section 4.3.3 of the EIS:

The Eastern & Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 (EMRWMP) was made in April 2015 and followed on from the revision to the number of waste management regions, from the previous 10 down to 3, which was required by *A Resource Opportunity*.

The Plan specifically addresses recovery capacity requirement for backfilling of inert wastes in Section 16.4.4 of the Plan with specific policies identified.

The text of Section 16.4.4 is replicated here:

*“Backfilling activities (of inert waste), which meet the recovery definition and are in compliance with Articles 4 and 13 of the WFD, sit on the other recovery tier of the waste hierarchy. Local authorities in the region authorise such activities through the award of WFPs and CoRs. Similarly, the EPA authorises significant backfilling of inert waste at large site such as old quarries for restoration purposes.*

*Backfilling activities make up a significant treatment capacity in the region at present. Local authority authorised sites have a capacity of 0.9 million tonnes, with significant pending capacity for facilities at waste licence application stage. Local Authority authorised site generally have a shorter lifespan that EPA licenced sites and operations can often cease at these site within the life of the permit i.e. five years. EPA authorisations cover more substantial operations with a longer lifetime capacity. Utilisation of active local authority capacity at backfilling/land improvement sites was 48% in 2012. This relatively low level of utilisation reflects the depressed activity in the construction sector in Ireland and, as a result, supply of capacity exceeds the current demand. Activity in the sector is expected to increase over the plan period as economic recovery continues to build nationally.*

*In the face of increased demand for backfilling authorisations there is a need for better co-ordination between local authorities in the region. This is to ensure facilities are planned and developed at suitable sites and do not present a risk to European designated sites and existing biodiversity and habitats. It is recommended that the lead authority liaise with relevant stakeholders (including the EPA and DAHG) to ensure appropriate measures are in place for the control and spread of invasive alien species at backfilling sites in the region where necessary.”*

Specific policies in relation to backfilling are presented in the following table:

<b>E13.</b>	Future authorisation by the local authorities, the EPA and An Bord Pleanála must take account of the scale and availability of existing back filling capacity
<b>E14.</b>	The local authorities will co-ordinate the future authorisation of backfilling sites in the region to ensure balanced development serves local and regional needs with a preference for large restoration sites ahead of smaller scale sites with shorter life spans. All proposed sites for backfilling activities must comply with environmental protection criteria set out in the plan.

#### ***Relevance to the Proposed Development***

Section 16.4.4 of the Plan identifies 0.9 million tonnes of backfilling capacity authorised under permits and certificates of registration and references further capacity pending through waste facility applications. At the time of writing, there is c. 2.1 million tonnes of backfilling capacity authorised under EPA waste licences, with c. 0.79 million tonnes of capacity in the licensing process.

In total, between registered, permitted and licensed sites, there is approximately 3 million tonnes of authorised backfilling capacity within the Eastern & Midlands region.

As per Policy E13, this capacity must be considered by the relevant authorities in determining future authorisations. While this existing capacity is acknowledged, it's presence is not relevant to the proposed development, in that the proposed development is specific to that particular site i.e. it is proposed to develop an Eco Park at Pretty Bush through the placement/backfilling of inert dredge spoil, therefore utilisation of other existing capacity removed from the Pretty Bush site would result in the proposed Pretty Bush Eco Park development not proceeding. Consideration in relation to alternatives in relation to utilising some of this existing capacity are addressed in Section 5 of this EIS.

From the applicant's perspective, as a local authority, WCC is of the view that the use of backfilling as an element to this overall development is balanced and serves the local and regional need, particularly with the recreational and amenity benefits resulting to the local community from the Pretty Bush Eco Park development.

Section 16.4.4 identifies the requirement to ensure that no risk is presented to any European designated site and to take appropriate measures in relation to invasive species. Section 11 of this EIS addresses both of these issues in detail.

Furthermore, Policy E14 identifies the requirement for such development to adhere with the environmental protection criteria laid out in the Plan. These criteria are outlined in bullet points in Section 16.5 of the Plan and summarised in the following, with indication of their applicability/relevance to the proposed development and the means by which they are addressed:

Avoid siting waste infrastructure in areas protected for landscape and visual amenity, geological heritage and/or cultural heritage value	Not applicable to the proposed development as is an existing site which is not located in any of the areas described
Avoid siting waste infrastructure in areas pNHA's, NHA's, Statutory Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna and Annex 1 Habitats	Not applicable as the proposed development is not located in any of the areas described
Invasive Alien Species Survey	The issue of Invasive species is addressed in Section 11 of this EIS and the Waste Acceptance Plan included as Appendix 1 to this EIS.
Protection of Protected Habitats	Habitats referenced will be maintained through the incorporation of maintenance buffer along the existing drainage ditch of the site. More detail is provided in Section 11 of this EIS.
Minimum 15 m development distance from bank of any river, stream or watercourse	Incorporation of a maintenance buffer along the existing drainage ditches of the site satisfies this criterion.

Apply SuDS to development	Addressed in Section 13 of this EIS
Avoid development in flood risk areas, apply riparian buffer zones	Not applicable to the proposed development as is an existing site which is not located in a flood risk area
Avoid geologically unsuitable areas including karst – due consideration to primary water source and degree of surface water/groundwater interaction	While the site location is identified as an area of extreme groundwater vulnerability due to the presence of rock near the surface, no impact on groundwater will result due to the inert nature of the material to be placed.
Consultation with airport	Not applicable to the proposed development as is an existing site which is not located in the vicinity of an airport
Traffic impact to be assessed	Addressed in Section 9 of this EIS
Co-development on landfill sites, sites that offer the opportunities to integrate differing aspect of waste processing will be preferred choices.	Not applicable given the nature of the proposed development
Avoid siting new waste infrastructure in European site, including SACs or SPAs	Not applicable to the proposed development as is not located in any of the areas described
Undertake Appropriate Assessment Screening for all waste related activities	Addressed in Appendix 3 to this EIS
An NIS will be sought where significant effects are identified or where there is uncertainty in regard to effects.	An NIS has been prepared to accompany this development application, based on the findings of the Appropriate Assessment Screening process. Refer to Section 11 and Appendix 3.
Where expansion, enlargement etc. to existing waste activities is proposed, the competent authority shall seek evidence to demonstrate no negative impact on European sites	Not applicable as the development site is not an existing waste management facility.
Avoid damage to features of the landscape which are essential to the migration, dispersal or genetic exchange of wild species	Addressed in Section 11 of this EIS

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

The applicant is Wicklow County Council.

*(e) the applicant has applied with any requirements under section 53*

Wicklow County Council will ensure that funding is available to complete the proposed development in accordance with the legislation.

*(f) energy will be used efficiently in the carrying on of the activity concerned*

No issues relating to energy efficiency are applicable for the proposed development.



*(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*

Attachment I.6 of this application identifies the measures by which noise emissions will be controlled and minimised.

*(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*

Attachment J identifies the means by which accidents, both from an environmental and a health and safety point of view will be minimised and controlled in the event of their occurring.

*(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 a satisfactory state*

The methods by which the decommissioning, aftercare, remediation and restoration of the facility will be addressed are outlined in Attachment K of this document.

The NIS is included in Appendix 3 of Volume 3 of the EIS which is included as Appendix 3 to these Attachments.

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

This is not applicable to Wicklow County Council as a Local Authority.

## **12.3 Attachment L.3 Waste Hierarchy**

The Eastern & Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 (EMRWMP) was made in April 2015.

It specifically addresses recovery capacity requirement for backfilling of inert wastes in Section 16.4.4 of the Plan with specific policies identified. That text is replicated here:

*"Backfilling activities (of inert waste), which meet the recovery definition and are in compliance with Articles 4 and 13 of the WFD, sit on the other recovery tier of the waste hierarchy. Local authorities in the region authorise such activities through the award of WFPs and CoRs. Similarly, the EPA authorises significant backfilling of inert waste at large site such as old quarries for restoration purposes.*

Through recovery of the dredge spoil the objectives in relation to 'landfill elimination' and use of material for a 'more sustainable' use is supported by the proposed development site.

The proposed activity is waste recovery.

Please refer to Attachment H.5 which states that the development will facilitate the recovery of dredge spoil and development of an Eco Park. Section 4 of the EIS (main volume) included as Appendix 2 in this Attachments, discusses the Policy and Planning context.

## 12.4 Attachment L.4 Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity

Section 37A of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended is mainly concerned with disposal and recovery of municipal waste, and as such this facility is not applicable.

However, the following is true of the proposed development:

The proposed waste soils recovery facility is consistent the most effective and efficient use of resources', in this instance, is recognising dredge spoil as a resource that will be recovered at the proposed site for the formation of finished ground levels for the Pretty Bush Eco Park. The dredge spoil generated by the River Dargle Flood Protection Scheme is an unavoidable waste and therefore has to be managed.

Through recovery of the dredge spoil the objectives in relation to 'landfill elimination' and use of material for a 'more sustainable' use is supported by the proposed development site.

# Appendix 1

EIS for a Proposed Waste Soils Recovery Facility and  
Eco Park at Pretty Bush, Kilcoole, Co. Wicklow

Volume 1 of 3 Non-Technical Summary



**PLEASE SEE THE EIS FOLDER**

# Appendix 2

EIS for a Proposed Waste Soils Recovery Facility and  
Eco Park at Pretty Bush, Kilcoole, Co. Wicklow

Volume 2 of 3 Main Report





**PLEASE SEE THE EIS FOLDER**

# Appendix 3

EIS for a Proposed Waste Soils Recovery Facility and  
Eco Park at Pretty Bush, Kilcoole, Co. Wicklow

Volume 3 of 3 EIS Appendices



**PLEASE SEE THE EIS FOLDER**