This Report has been cleared for submission to the Board by Programme Manager, Warren Phelan

Signed: Warren Phelan ***Date:*** ***12/12/2024***

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON A WASTE LICENCE REVIEW, LICENCE REGISTER NUMBER W0277-04

TO: DIRECTORS

FROM: DARRAGH HEARNE	**DATE: 12 DECEMBER 2024**

Applicant:	Roadstone Limited
CRO number:	11035
Location/address:	Huntstown Inert Waste Recovery Facility, Huntstown Quarry, Huntstown, Kilshane and Johnstown Townlands, Finglas, Dublin 11, D11 A337
Application date:	17 December 2021
Classes of Activity (under Waste Management Act 1996 as amended):	R05 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials, which includes soil cleaning resulting in recovery of the soil and recycling of inorganic construction materials.
	R13 Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12 (excluding temporary storage (being preliminary storage according to the definition of 'collection' in section 5(1)), pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced)".
	R03 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes), which includes gasification and pyrolysis using the components as chemicals.
All relevant legislation and National BAT notes are listed in Appendix 4 and 5 of this report.	
Activity description/background:	The operation of a waste soil recovery facility, that proposes to increase the total lifetime capacity of the facility from 9,450,000, as authorised under the existing licence Reg. No. W0277-03, to 18,760,000 tonnes, at a proposed annual backfill intake of 750,000 tonnes, and to extend the licence boundary.
Additional information received:	Yes (13 January 2022, 19, January 2022, 27 January 2022, 15 May 2024, 12 July 2024)
No. of submissions received:	1

Environmental Impact Assessment required: Yes	Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment required: Yes
Environmental Impact Assessment Report submitted (EIAR): Yes (17 December 2021)	Natura Impact Statement (NIS) submitted: Yes (09 September 2022)
Site visit: 18 June 2024	Site notice check: 27 December 2021

1. Introduction

Roadstone Limited is an existing waste soil and stone recovery facility at Huntstown Inert Waste Recovery Facility, Huntstown Quarry, Huntstown, Kilshane and Johnstown Townlands, Finglas, Dublin 11. The facility was first granted a waste licence Reg. No. W0277-01 on 11 February 2015. A revised waste licence, Reg. No. W0277-02, was granted on 08 September 2017 for an increase in the annual waste intake from 750,000 tonnes to 1,500,000 tonnes for the backfilling. A further revision of the licence Reg. No. W0277-03 was granted on 11 October 2018 for continuation of the backfill operation and operation of a construction and demolition (C&D) waste recovery facility.

The licensee has applied for a review of the existing licence Reg. No. W0277-03 to include a western section of the south quarry void within the site red line boundary, as shown in Figure 2, and to backfill this section with 750,000 tonnes per annum of waste soil and stone. The proposed inclusion of the western section of the south quarry void will result in an increase of the facility size to 77.5 hectares. The licensee intends to backfill the eastern section of the south quarry void, outside the proposed site boundary, with by-product material meeting the requirements of Regulation 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 as amended. Hereafter referred to as "by-product material". The licensee proposes to increase the total waste acceptance quantity for backfilling to 18.76 million tonnes under this licence review application. This total amount consists of 9.45 million tonnes authorised and accepted under the existing licence Reg. No. W0277-03 and 9.31 million tonnes proposed to be accepted to complete the restoration of the north quarry and backfill the western section of the south quarry void. The total estimated volume of waste soil and stone and by-product material required to backfill the entire south quarry to its former ground level is approximately 22.32 million tonnes (12.4 million m^3). The licensee has obtained planning permission to infill the south quarry (Planning permission Ref. FW12A/0022, ABP ref. 06F.241693) with by-product material and waste soil and stone. The restoration of the eastern section of the south quarry void with by-product material to former ground levels is subject to the conditions of the granted planning permission and subject to enforcement by the Local Authority.

The existing construction and demolition waste recovery activity authorised under the existing licence will continue with no change to the annual waste intake rate of 95,000 tpa. The licensee applied however for acceptance of an additional waste type (track ballast) as outlined further below.

2. Description of activity

Operation Description

The licensee operates a waste recovery facility at Huntstown Quarry. The activity relates to the restoration of exhausted quarry voids, namely the north and south quarry, using waste natural soil and stone and recovery of C&D waste within the central quarry. The restoration of the north quarry is near completion. The central quarry holds the C&D waste recovery facility and accepts 95,000 tonnes of waste per annum. It is noted that the majority of the central quarry lies outside the licence boundary. No other waste activity takes place in the central quarry within the site boundary. The proposed site boundary is shown on Figure 1.

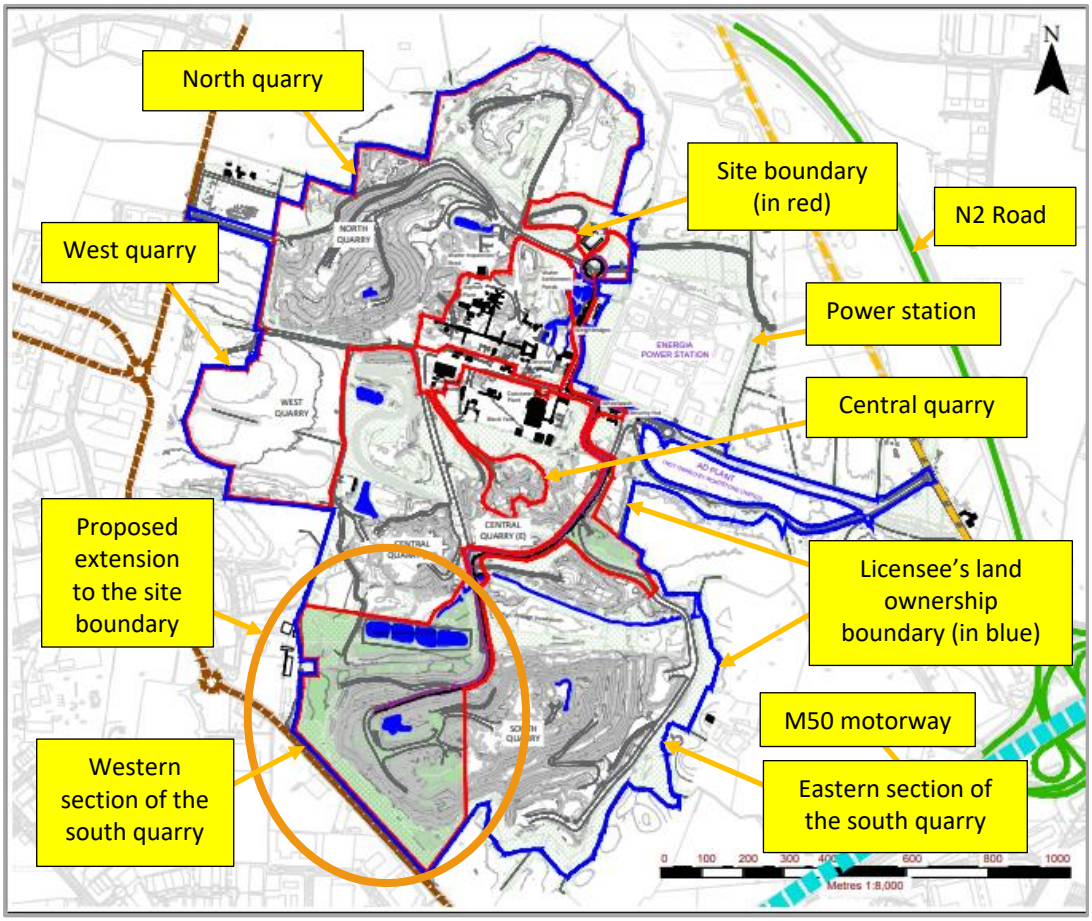


Figure 1: Proposed site layout

The facility is located within the townlands of Huntstown, Kilshane and Johnstown, Co. Dublin. It is approximately 2.5 km north-west of Finglas. The M50 motorway is south and the N2 dual carriage is east of the site and are within 500 m of the site boundary. Dublin airport is 2.5 km to the north-east of the site and located close to the flight path of aircraft using the south runway. The northwest Business Park and the Rosemount Business Park run contiguous to the western boundary of the site. Huntstown Power station is located adjacent to the entrance of the site on the east and shares a common boundary. A large Anaerobic Digestion plant operated by Bia Energy is also located at the entrance to the site outside the site boundary. A number of residential properties are located in the region of the quarry, the closest property is located approximately 150 m south of the facility boundary. The Huntstown quarry complex also includes concrete and asphalt production facilities, which adjoin but reside outside the proposed waste licence boundary.

The existing site boundary consists of the north, western and part of the central quarry. The total quantity authorised for backfill as specified in the existing licence Reg. No. W0277-03 is 9,450,000 tonnes, this was for the restoration of the west and north quarries which have been exhausted. The capacity threshold of the existing licence has been reached and the review application, which increases the lifetime capacity of the site, will allow completion of the restoration of the north quarry.

This licensee proposes to infill the western section of the south quarry void with waste soil & stone and the eastern section of the south quarry void with by-product. The licensee proposes to divide the south quarry void with a berm to separate it into the two distinct sections, as shown in Figure 2. The western section of the void is proposed

to be included within the licence site boundary and to be infilled with waste soil and stone. The remaining eastern section of the void will be outside the proposed site boundary, and is proposed to be backfilled with by-product material. The berm will be constructed using uncontaminated natural soils or crushed rock sourced from the Huntstown quarry complex and rise in 5 m lifts as the void is backfilled, as also shown in Figure 2. This will ensure adequate separation of the two infill materials into the two distinct sections.

There will be a procedure in place to send the waste soil and stone and by-product material separate ways, as shown in Appendix 2. There will be separate routes to either the western section or eastern section of the south quarry void depending on the load. Upon entering the facility each consignment will be issued a unique ticket code which records all details relating to the load. The truck will be clearly marked identifying the section that the load is destined for as shown in Figure 3. The truck will then follow clearly delineated, and sign posted haulage routes to the correct section of the south quarry void. Movement of trucks and tipping of material will be monitored by CCTV and the data stored.

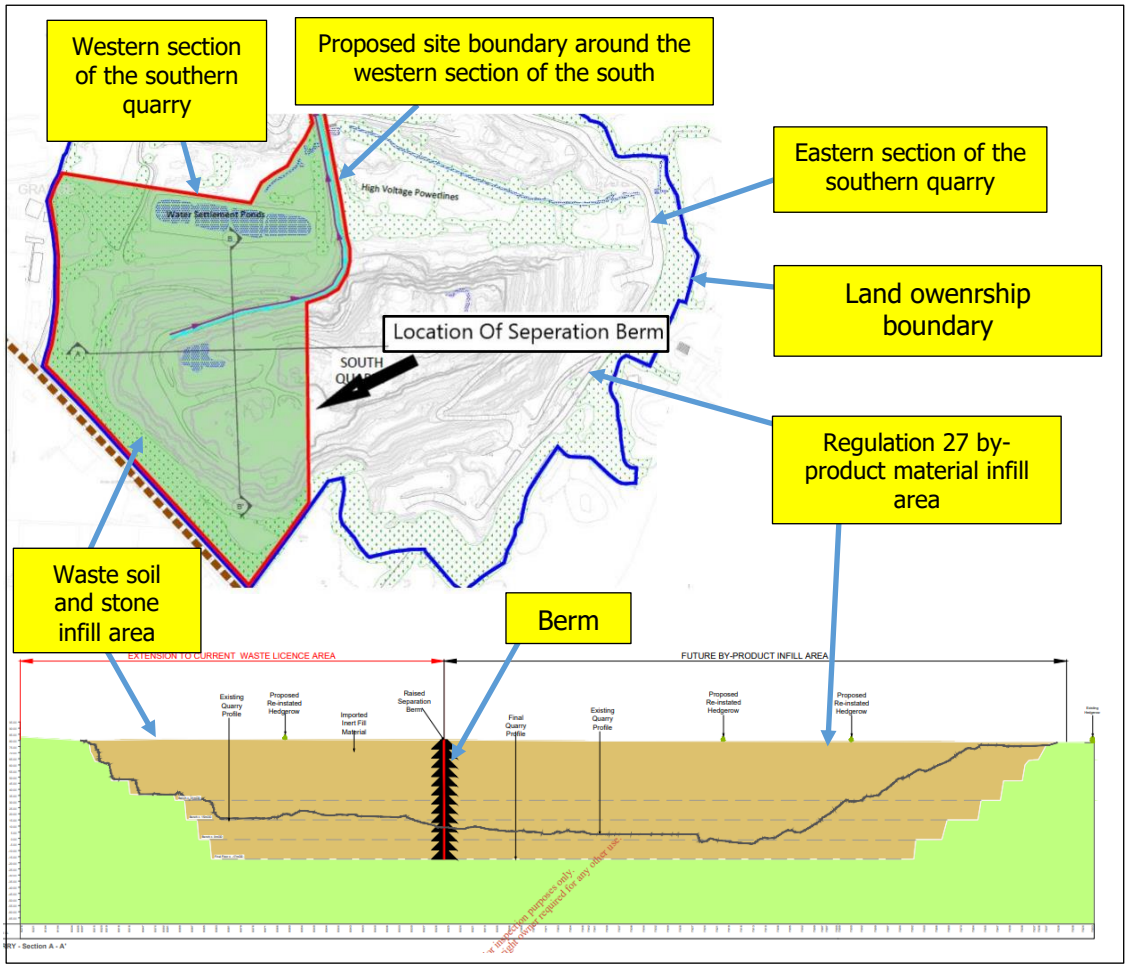


Figure 2: Separation berm in the south quarry

Figure 3: Trucks with a sign in the windscreen identifying the area approved to receive the material

Scope of Review

The licensee has applied for a review of its licence to include the following changes:

- An increase in the site boundary to include the western section of the south quarry void.
- Backfill of the western section of the south quarry void with 750,000 tonnes per annum of waste soil and stone, as outlined in the Appendix 5.
- An increase in the total permitted lifetime soil and stone waste intake for the entire licenced facility to 18.76 million tonnes.
- The relocation of infrastructure such as weigh-bridges, associated site offices and welfare facilities.
- Re-routing the haul roads and traffic flows within the quarry complex to access the backfilling/ recovery area at the south quarry.
- The installation of a new surface water monitoring point at the south quarry.
- Relocation of the current surface water discharge monitoring point for the north quarry to a location further upstream of the drainage channel leading to the Ballystruhan Stream.
- Continued use of pre-existing site infrastructure to support recovery activities.
- Addition of waste code 17 05 08 - Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07 to the list of wastes accepted at the facility for recovery in the C&D waste recovery area, as also outlined in the Appendix 5.
- Modification of the operation and waste acceptance hours for the entire facility from the existing times of 08:00 - 18:00 to 07.00 - 18.00 Monday to Friday and from 08:00 - 13:00 to 7:00 - 13:00 on Saturdays, excluding public holidays. This proposal is in line with the quarry operation hours permitted under Condition 12 of planning permission Ref. FW12A/0022 and have been included in the RD.

It is also noted that the licensee intends to remove the west quarry, where the backfilling was completed in 2020, from the licence boundary. The proposal to remove the west quarry from the licence boundary is currently under assessment by the Office of Environmental Enforcement (OEE) and therefore the west quarry remains in the licence boundary in the RD. If the proposal is approved by the Agency, the associated

change to the licence boundary will require a licence amendment or review of the licence.

3. Planning Status

A number of planning applications have been made by the licensee for the area within the facility boundary. Details of these relevant planning applications and permissions have been provided in the application form. The most relevant planning permissions are summarised below.

Planning Reference No.	**Date of grant of permission**	**Purpose of planning application**
FW22A/0258	20 April 2023	The development comprises the construction and operation of 3 no. weighbridges (each with a dedicated weighbridge office), a new 2,160m^2 soil waste inspection and quarantine shed, new site offices and associated parking facilities. The development will facilitate internal re-routing of soil intake for future backfilling and restoration of Huntstown south quarry (previously approved under planning permission Ref. FW12A/0022).
FW17A/0012	08 May 2017	To relocate C&D waste recovery activities to the north-eastern corner of the site, which was not progressed, and intensify the operation of the C&D waste recovery facility. This includes an increase in the C&D waste intake from 24,950 tonnes per annum to 95,000 tonnes per annum and construction of the associated infrastructure.
FW16A/0120	08 November 2016	To increase annual waste intake at the facility from 750,000 tonnes to 1,500,000 tonnes.
FW12A/0022 ABP ref. 06F.241693	24 September 2014	To continue operation of quarry. Infill of the south quarry with by-product material and waste soil and stone. The maximum annual soil intake authorised was 750,000 tonnes. Also, the change in operational times.
F06A/0164 ABP ref. PL06F.217413	2006	To develop a vehicular access to the facility.
F03A/1430 ABP ref. PL06F.206789	2004	Continuation of quarrying and related activities and restoration.
F02A/0602 ABP ref. PL06F.200623	2003	To establish a C&D waste recovery facility for waste types such as concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics and asphalt.
93A/1134 ABP ref. P06F.092622	1994	Permission for 10 years for continued quarrying and production of aggregate and concrete materials; backfilling of the quarry.

The licensee has submitted the EIAR (dated November 2021) with the licence application. It is considered that the EIAR, along with the EIS dated February 2012 associated with planning permission Ref. No. FW12A/0022 and the previous licence application Reg. No. W0277-03, the current licence application Reg. No. W0277-04 and further information received, contains adequate information to inform the Agency's assessment.

Planning permission Ref. No. FW22A/0258 was granted on 20 April 2023 since the issue of the previous licence Reg. No. W0277-03. This planning application was not accompanied by an EIAR. The Agency has had regard to the planner's report (ref. FW22A/0258) and the decision reached by the planning authority in undertaking its environmental impact assessment of the activity.

4. EIA Screening

In accordance with Section 40(2A) of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended (hereafter referred to as the Waste Management Act), the Agency must ensure that before a licence or revised licence is granted, that the application is made subject to an environmental impact assessment (EIA), where the activity meets the criteria outlined in Section 40(2A)(b) and 40(2A)(c).

In accordance with the EIA Screening Determination, the Agency has determined that the activity is likely to have a significant effect on the environment, and accordingly is carrying out an assessment for the purposes of EIA.

This determination has been made having regard to the following: The changes to the activity exceeds the following threshold in Part 2 of Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 as amended,

> *13 (a) Any change or extension of development already authorised, executed or in the process of being executed (not being a change or extension referred to in Part 1) which would:*
> *(i) result in the development being of a class listed in Part 1 or Paragraphs 1 to 12 of this Schedule, and*
> *(ii) result in an increase in size greater than –*
> *– 25 per cent, or*
> *– an amount equal to 50 per cent of the appropriate threshold, whichever is the greater.*

An EIAR was submitted to the Agency as part of the application on 17 December 2021. This is dealt with in the EIA Section later in this report.

5. Best Available Techniques

There is no BAT Guidance note for soil and stone recovery activities. fThe activity is taken to be best represented by the Agency's Final Draft BAT Guidance Note on Best Available Techniques for the Waste Sector: Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery (December 2011), insofar as it relates to the waste recovery activities. I consider that the applicable BAT guidance requirements are addressed through the technologies and techniques as described in the application, as well as the Conditions and limits specified in the RD.

6. Emissions

6.1 Emissions to Air

This section addresses emissions to air from the facility and the environmental impact of those emissions.

6.1.1 Channelled Emissions to Air

There are no main channelled to air emissions at the facility.

6.1.2 Dust

Dust generation is associated mainly with vehicle movements, tipping of soil and stone, handling and compaction of waste soil and stone and crushing of waste in C&D waste recovery area during dry weather. Dust from the facility is the main potential emission to air that could affect air quality.

The existing licence sets a limit on ambient dust deposition at 350 mg/m^2/day at the facility boundary and requires bi-annual monitoring of ambient dust deposition. There were no exceedances of this limit in 2023. Also, there were no non-compliances recorded nor complaints received in respect of dust at the facility within the last six years.

The licensee proposed six dust monitoring locations, D1 to D6, as shown in Appendix 1. It is noted that these are different monitoring location points in comparison to the existing licence. Given the western section of the south quarry void is adjacent to anumber of industrial estates and residential properties along the Cappagh road, with the closest property located approximately 150 m south of the proposed southern facility boundary, Schedule B.5 requires an additional dust monitoring location to be provided between the proposed extension to the site and the residential buildings along the Cappagh road.

The licensee proposes to minimise the generation of dust by using the following control measures within the infill area and C&D waste recovery facility:

- Dampening of unpaved haul roads, exposed soil surfaces, hardstanding areas and stockpiles with potential to give rise to dust during windy periods and/or dry spells;
- Sweeping of internal roads and the quarry access road;
- Limit mechanical disturbance of material likely to become airborne and time activities having regard to expected weather conditions;
- Placing and compacting soils immediately after being unloaded;
- Minimising stockpiling and, if temporary stockpiling is required, placing them as far as possible from nearby residences;
- Routing HGVs leaving the facility through the wheel-wash and over paved ground thereafter to prevent transport of fine particulates off-site;
- Restrict vehicle speeds;
- Construction of haul roads across backfilled areas using minor quantities of imported aggregate; and

- Planting the restored areas with grass to minimise dust emissions and soil erosion.

The RD requires that dust control measures are employed to minimise the emission of dust at the facility. Sprinkler systems are currently used on some internal site roads. The RD specifies that the licensee must implement measures to minimise dust generation at this facility and must, as instructed by the Agency, install and maintain a sprinkling irrigation system for the control of dust nuisance from the facility. Condition 4 requires that dust from the activity must not give rise to deposition levels that exceed the limit value. The RD maintains the dust deposition limit of 350 mg/m^2/day (*Schedule B.5 Dust Deposition Limits*) and requires dust deposition monitoring to be carried out on a biannual basis. Condition 3 specifies that the licensee must maintain adequate measures for the control of dust emissions, including fugitive dust emissions, from the facility. The RD provides for site roads and other relevant areas to be sprayed with water to minimise airborne dust nuisance and specifies that all stockpiles must be adequately contained to minimise dust generation.

6.1 Emissions to Water/Ground

6.1.1 Emissions to Surface Waters

North Quarry emission and monitoring point

The facility discharges surface water run-off (emission point reference no. DP) from the north quarry, via settlement ponds to the Ballystruhan stream (Waterbody code: IE_EA_08W010300, segment code: 08_645), as shown in the Appendix 1 and outlined below. The Ballystruhan stream flows through the site, into the river Huntstown, and ultimately flows into the Ward river approximately 6 km downstream of the site. The stretch of the Ballystruhan stream within the site boundary was observed to be dry during the EPA site visit in June 2024.

Emission Reference	Process Description	Max. volume (m^3/day)	Parameter	ELV in the existing licence (W0277-03)
DP	Settlement ponds at the north quarry	1,800m^3	Temperature	25^{o}C (max)
			pH	6 - 9
			BOD	5 mg/l
			Suspended Solids	15 mg/l
			Ammonia	0.5 mg/l
			Orthophosphate	0.5 mg/l

The 2016-2021 Water Framework Directive (WFD) status of Ballystruhan stream, Huntstown river and Ward river is 'Moderate'[1]. Channelisation is listed as a pressure and urban waste water (combined sewer overflows), urban run-off (diffuse source run-off), agriculture and other anthropogenic pressures (golf courses) are listed as significant pressures contributing to the 'Moderate' status.

There were four exceedances of the emission limit value (ELV) for suspended solids of 15 mg/l at emission point DP in 2023, with the maximum concentration measured at

[1] Water Framework Directive (WFD) website available at https://wfd.edenireland.ie/waterbody/ie_ea_08w010300/characterisation?charIt=CI000002 (Accessed 16 October 2024).

22 mg/l in January. The discharge from the adjacent Huntstown Power Station also passes through emission point DP, affecting surface water monitoring results at this location. The licensee proposes to relocate emission point DP to a new location (to be referred as DP3) on the Ballystruhan stream within the site, upstream of the discharge from emission point DP and the potential influence of the power station, as shown in the Appendix 1. The licensee does not propose any change to the existing ELVs or the monitoring requirements for the relocated emission point DP3. The ELVs were considered during the assessment of the existing licence and no change is recommended to these ELVs for emission point DP3 as part of this review.

Central Quarry and C&D recovery area emissions

In the past, storm water and dewatered groundwater from the central quarry, including the C&D waste recovery area, was pumped and discharged via the settlement ponds at the north quarry before discharge to the Ballystruhan river. The central quarry no longer intercepts groundwater and rainfall percolates to ground. Condition 3.31 requires the construction and demolition waste recovery area to have collection and disposal infrastructure for all process water run-off.

South Quarry emission and monitoring points

Surface water run-off and dewatered groundwater generated in the western section of the south quarry void collects in a sump at a low point on the quarry floor and is pumped to the top of the quarry to settlement ponds, as shown in the Appendix 1. The licensee proposes that surface water run-off and dewatered groundwater arising from the eastern section of the void containing by-product material may be pumped to settlement ponds within the proposed licence boundary. Condition 3.12.4 requires separate monitoring points on the process water run-off, arising from the waste and by-product backfill areas of the south quarry void, prior to entry to the settlement ponds within the licence boundary. Condition 3.12.5 requires monitoring of this process water run-off if required by the Agency.

There are four settlements ponds in series. The treated water is then piped prior to being discharged to a drainage channel which runs eastwards through the licensee's landholding outside the site boundary for approximately 500m. Thereafter, the discharge passes through a hydrocarbon interceptor and discharges to the Finglas Stream (Waterbody Code: IE_EA_09T011100; no segment code for the stretch at the facility is available), as shown in the Appendix 1, at an off-site monitoring point W3 (also referred to by the licensee as DP2). The Finglas stream runs along the eastern boundary of the south quarry and discharges to the Tolka river approximately 4 km downstream of the facility. The licensee states that the discharge of process effluent from the south quarry is currently authorised by Discharge Licence (Ref. No. WPW/F/075) from Fingal County Council granted on 07 December 2012.

The licensee proposes to re-locate the monitoring location W3 to a new location within the site boundary, to be referred to as DP4, which is further upstream on the drainage channel leading to the Finglas stream, shown in the Appendix 1. The EIAR states that almost the entire flow in the Finglas stream at this location comprises of discharge from the south quarry and, in the absence of any discharge, the stream is likely to run dry.

The 2016-2021 WFD Status of the Tolka river is Poor[1]. The extractive industry associated with the Huntstown quarry, Section 4 Discharges and IE and IPC licensed sites are listed as pressures and urban run-off, urban waste water (combined sewer overflows) are listed as significant pressures contributing to the 'Poor' status.

The table below shows the average concentrations of the parameters measured at W3 from monitoring carried out between 30 January 2019 and 14 December 2020 (22 monitoring events) for which the Local Authority Discharge Licence (Ref. WPW/F/075) sets ELVs. The Discharge Licence ELVs for ammonia (1mg/l) and suspeneded solids (30 mg/l) were exceeded, respectively, twice and once during this time. There was no exceedences of the Discharge Licence ELVs for BOD and orothophosphate. The maximum effluent monitoring results are shown below. It is not certain what activities, such as extraction or backfilling, were taking place at the site at the time of the monitoirng that contributed to these exceedances. The licensee proposes a reduction in the ELV for ammonia set in the Discharge Licence from 1 mg/l to 0.9 mg/l. For BOD, orthophosphate and suspended solids the licensee proposes maintaining the same ELVs as specified in the Discharge Licence.

Parameter	Effluent monitoring results (average) [mg/l] **Note 1**	Effluent monitoring results (maximum) [mg/l] **Note 1**	EQS for Good status 95%-ile [mg/l] / Standard **Note 2**	Discharge Licence ELVs [mg/l]	Proposed ELV [mg/l] **Note 3**
BOD	2.27	5	2.6	5	5
Ammonia (as N)	0.318	2	0.140	1	0.9
Orthophosphate (as P)	0.022	0.1	0.075	0.1	0.1
Suspended Solids	8.3	37	25	30	30

Note 1: Average and Maximum concentrations from the 2019 and 2020 monitoring events.

Note 2: Environmental quality standard (EQS) for BOD, Ammonia and Orhophosphate as set in the *European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations 2009, as amended*. Standard for Suspended Solids as set in the *European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988 (S.I. No. 293 of 1988)*.

Note 3: Proposed ELVs as per Table: *Waste Water to Surface Water – Emissions of the Application Form*.

Mass balance calculations were used to determine the impact of the emission from the south quarry on the receiving water (Tolka river), as shown in the table below. The key parameters for the receiving waters, as determined by this assessment are biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), orthophosphate (MRP), ammonia and suspended solids. The mass balance calculations below are based on:

- An estimated 95%ile flow in the Tolka River of 0.28m^3/s, using flow measurements recorded at Finglas Weir hydrometric station No. 09104 and

[1] WFD website available at https://wfd.edenireland.ie/waterbody/ie_ea_09t011100/characterisation?charIt=CI000002 (Accessed 16 October 2024).

Botanic Gardens hydrometric station No. 09037 which are located, respectively, 15 m and 1 km downstream of the confluence with the Finglas stream.

- No background concentrations for BOD, total ammonia and orthophosphate in the river were available, therefore an adjusted background concentration was used for these parameters (see below).
- The background concentration for suspended solids was derived from the nearest monitoring station on the Tolka river where monitoring data was available, approximately 6km downstream of the discharge from the Finglas stream.
- Average concentration of suspended solids in the Tolka river based on 2023-2024 monitoring at the National monitoring station Id. RS09T011150 named Footbridge Griffith Park 400 m u/s Drumcondra Br located 2.3 km downstream of the confluence with the Finglas stream.
- The effluent flow provided by the licensee as 7,300 m^3/d.
- The proposed ELVs by the licensee.

Parameter	Background concentration [mg/l]	Proposed ELV [mg/l]	Contribution from discharge [mg/l]	Predicted downstream concentration [mg/l]	Relevant standard [mg/l]
BOD	1.4	5	1.1590	2.5590	2.6 Note 1
Total ammonia	0.0525	0.9	**0.2086**	**0.2611**	0.140 Note 1
Ortho-phosphate	0.03	0.1	0.0232	0.0532	0.075 Note 1
Suspended Solids	12.13	30	6.95	19.08	25 Note 2

Note 1: Environmental quality standards for Good Status, 95%-ile, in accordance with the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations 2009, as amended.

Note 2: Standard for Suspended solids as set in the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988 (S.I. No. 293 of 1988).

The calculations show that the discharge for orthophosphate will meet the relevant 95%ile environmental quality standards for 'Good' status. There is very little assimilative capacity in the receiveing water for the proposed ELV of 5mg/l for BOD. A lower ELV of 4 mg/l for BOD would result in a contribution from discharge of 0.927 mg/l and a downstream concentration of 2.327 mg/l, which is below the 95%ile water quality sandard of 2.6 mg/l for BOD.

Based on 22 samples, the average BOD concentration in the process effluent was 2.3 mg/l, which demonstrates that an emission limit value of 4 mg/l for BOD is achievable.

There is no assimilative capacity in the receiving water for the proposed ELV of 0.9 mg/l for total ammonia. A lower ELV of 0.35 mg/l for total ammonia would result in a contribution from discharge of 0.081 mg/l and a downstream concentration of 0.134 mg/l, which is below the 95%ile water quality standard of 0.140 mg/l for total ammonia.

Based on 22 samples, the average total ammonia concentration in the process effluent was 0.032 mg/l, which demonstrates that an emission limit value of 0.35 mg/l for total ammonia is achievable.

Schedule B.2 Emissions to Water of the RD sets out the recommended ELVs for the discharge from DP4. All limits specified for the proposed emission are considered compliant with the requirements of the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Water) Regulations 2009, as amended. The RD requires regular monitoring and maintenance of the emissions to water as outlined in Schedule B.2.

6.1.2 Emissions to ground/groundwater

There are no emissions to groundwater.

6.1.3 Other emissions to ground/groundwater

The existing toilet facilities within the Huntstown quarry complex are located outside the proposed site boundary and are serviced by an on-site wastewater treatment plant which is a Moving Bed Biological Reactor (MBBR) system installed in 2001.

The RD requires the licensee to maintain a wastewater treatment plant for the treatment of sanitary effluent, and requires the waste water treatment system to satisfy the criteria set out in the EPA Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (≤ 10 p.e.).

6.2 Storm water discharges

Rain falling within the footprint of the north and west quarries percolates to ground. Rainwater falling within the south quarry is collected along with de-watered groundwater in the temporary sumps prior to being discharged to the adjacent streams. This discharge is dealt as an emission to surface water in Section 6.1.1.

The RD requires the licensee to maintain the storm water drainage system.

The RD contains standard conditions in relation to the storage and management of materials and wastes. The RD also requires that accident and emergency response procedures are put in place. The controls pertaining to accidents and emergencies are addressed in Prevention of Accidents section later in this report.

6.3 Noise

The main sources of noise at the facility include truck movements, machinery (e.g. track machines and dozers) depositing waste in the quarry, processing waste at the C&D waste recovery facility and ongoing quarrying activities, such as blasting and extraction, crushing, processing and screening. The facility is located approximately 2.5 km to the south-west of Dublin airport in a noisy area extensively developed for commercial, industrial use and mineral abstraction. The M50 motorway and the N2 dual carriage are located approximately 500 m from the facility. The western section of the south quarry void is adjacent to the busy Cappagh road and a number of industrial estates and a number of residential properties are located in close proximity, with the closest property located approximately 150 m south of the proposed southern facility boundary. Given the close proximity to the properties, Schedule B.4 requires an additional noise monitoring location to be provided between the proposed extension to the site and the properties along the Cappagh road.

The existing licence requires carrying out a noise monitoring survey as required by the Agency at one facility boundary location, as well as at four noise sensitive locations outside the site boundary. The unsolicited information from the licensee dated 12 July 2024[1] states that monitoring at location N5 on the north-eastern site boundary is yet to commence. Historical data from the surveys carried out to date indicates that the facility is consistently compliant with the licence limits. There has been no history of noise complaints in recent years at the facility.

Noise modelling has been used by the licensee to predict worst-case impacts of noise sources from the proposed expansion at the facility to the nearby sensitive locations. The results indicate that the impact is low, and within the standard noise emission limit values in the RD.

Noise Conditions and emission limit values, which apply at the five noise sensitive locations as per the existing licence, and the additional location have been included in the RD.

In accordance with the EPA document Guidance Note for Noise: Licence Applications, Surveys and Assessments in relation to Scheduled Activities (NG4) (2016), the daytime ELV is set at the existing licence limit of 55dB L_{Ar}, to allow for corrections for tonal noise.

7. Waste generation

The activity does not produce significant quantities of waste. Some municipal type waste (recyclable and non-recyclable) and a small amount of hazardous waste related to the operational machinery maintenance (oils and grease) will be generated at the facility. This waste will be removed by a licensed waste collector to an authorised facility.

Waste that doesn't meet acceptance criteria for backfill will be separated and placed in a skip pending removal off-site by a suitably licensed contractor. The activity will also generate sediments from the wheel wash and settlement ponds, which may either be used as backfill, providing they meet waste acceptance criteria in accordance in Schedules A.3 and A.4, and sludge from the oil interceptor, which will be removed off-site.

The RD requires that waste sent off-site for recovery or disposal shall be transported only by an authorised waste contractor, in a manner that will not adversely affect the environment and in accordance with National and European Legislation (Condition 8.3).

8. Energy Efficiency and Resource Use

The operation of the facility involves the consumption of water, electricity, and natural gas, as outlined in Table 3 below. The estimated quantities used per annum are given below. Much of the potable water demand is obtained from the public supply.

Resource	Quantity per annum
Electricity	120,000 kWh
Natural Gas	380 m^3
Water	1,000 m^3

[1] Figure 7-1-3-3B titled 'Noise monitoring locations' (figure date: July 2024).

Resource	Quantity per annum
Diesel Fuel	250 tonnes

Condition 7 of the licence provides for the efficient use of resources and energy in all site operations. It requires an energy audit to be carried out and repeated at intervals as required by the Agency and the recommendations of the audit to be incorporated into the Schedule of Environmental Objectives and Targets as outlined in Condition 2 of the licence.

9. Prevention of Accidents

A certain amount of accident risk is associated with the licensable activity. Due to the non-hazardous nature of the waste to be accepted at the facility, the risk of adverse effects on human beings and the environment as a result of an accident is low. Potential accidents and measures to address/prevent them are outlined below.

Potential accidents & measures for prevention/ limitation of consequences	
Potential for an accident or hazardous/ emergency situation to arise from activities at the facility:	• Potential spillage of fuel or hydraulic oil from plant on site. • Potential importation of contaminated material for backfill. • Failure of fuel/oil interceptor to intercept hydrocarbons in run-off. • Instability following the placement of materials.
Preventative/Mitigation measures to reduce the likelihood of accidents and mitigate the effects of the consequences of an accident at the facility:	• There are limits on the quantity of waste to be accepted for recovery at the facility as set out in Schedule A. • Weekly inspections for the detection of leaks on all flanges and valves on overground pipes used to transport materials other than water (Condition 6.8). • Refuelling and maintenance operations of all vehicle and machinery in designated areas protected against spillage and run-off (Condition 8.10). • Diesel and hydrocarbon fluids and greases stored in bunded area or bunded tanks. • All storm water discharges from the facility, other than from roofs, must pass through the Class I full retention separator (Condition 3.12). • Maintenance and weekly inspection of the storm water drainage system, bunds, silt traps and oil separators (Condition 6.9). • Provision of containment booms and/ or suitable absorbent materials to contain and absorb any spillage (Condition 3.9). • Waste acceptance procedures to prevent unacceptable waste, such as unauthorised or contaminated waste, arising at the facility (Condition 8.16).
Additional measures provided for in the RD:	• Waste and materials storage plan (Condition 8.17). • Loading and unloading of waste and materials, other than waste taken directly to the backfilling area and to be used as backfill, must be carried out in designated areas

	protected against spillage and leachate run-off (Condition 8.9). • Accident prevention and emergency response procedure requirements (Condition 9). • Emission limits and monitoring requirements for surface water and dewatered groundwater emissions to water (Schedule B.2). • Storm water discharge points to be visually monitored daily (Condition 6.9.1). • Integrity of tanks and underground pipes to be assessed at least every three years and maintenance carried out as required (Condition 6.8). • Employ a suitably qualified and experienced manager (Condition 2.1.1). • Ensure sufficient staff training (Condition 2.1.3). Environmental Management System to be put in place (EMS) (Condition 2.2.1). • Procedures to ensure corrective and preventative action is taken should the specified requirements of the licence not be fulfilled (Condition 2.2.7).

Condition 9 of the RD requires procedures to be put in place to prevent accidents with a possible impact on the environment and to respond to emergencies so as to minimise the impact on the environment.

In accordance with Agency Environmental Liabilities guidance[1], an Environmental Liabilities Risk assessment (ELRA) was submitted with the application (see Fit and Proper Person Assessment section for further details).

10. Cessation of Activity

A certain amount of environmental risk is associated with the cessation of any licensable activity (site closure). For this facility, importation of backfill will cease, filled voids will be covered by topsoil and subsoil to restore the site to agricultural use. Ancillary services will be removed as will any plant and machinery.

Condition 10 of the RD requires the proper closure of the activity with the aim of protecting the environment. The RD requires that the licensee submits a revised Closure, Restoration and Aftercare Management Plan (CRAMP).

11. Fit & Proper Person

Technical Ability

The licensee has provided details of the qualifications, technical knowledge and experience of key personnel. The licence application also includes information on the on-site management structure. It is considered that the licensee has demonstrated the technical knowledge required.

[1] Guidance on Assessing and Costing Environmental Liabilities (EPA 2014).

Legal Standing
Neither the licensee nor any relevant person has relevant convictions under the Waste Management Act, or under any other relevant environmental legislation.

ELRA, CRAMP and Financial Provision
The proposed facility was assessed for the requirements of Environmental Liabilities Risk Assessment (ELRA), Closure, Restoration and Aftercare Management Plan (CRAMP) and Financial Provision (FP), in accordance with Agency guidance. Under this assessment it has been determined that CRAMP was required. The OEE confirmed that no FP is required for this type of facility.

An ELRA (dated August 2015) and CRAMP (dated March 2018) were submitted as part of this review application which were costed at approximately €1,584,300 and €1,002,053 respectively. The OEE confirmed that ELRA is no longer required for this type of facility in accordance with the EPA guidance on Environmental Liabilities[1]. The submitted CRAMP does not refer to the proposal to include the western section of the south quarry void within the site boundary. Accordingly, the RD requires revision of the CRAMP.

Fit & Proper Conclusion
It is my view that the licensee can be deemed a Fit & Proper Person for the purpose of this review.

12. Submissions

While the main points raised in the submission are briefly summarised in the table below, the original submission should be referred to at all times for greater detail and expansion of particular points.

The issues raised in the submission are noted and addressed in this Inspector's Report and the submission was taken into consideration during the preparation of the Recommended Decision (RD).

Submissions			
1.	**Name & Position** **Clare Glanville** **Senior geologist**	**Organisation:** **Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)**	**Date received:** **18 January 2022**
	Issues raised: GSI records confer that Huntstown Quarry has been classified as a County Geological Sites (CGSs) as noted in the licensee's EIAR. GSI notes that the EIAR describes the proposed activities in relation to the key geological information integral to the geological heritage at this site and indicates that the area of proposed landfilling is outside the area of the geological contacts of interest. Therefore, with the current plan, there are no envisaged		**Agency response:** The content of the submission is noted. It is noted that GSI and the licensee have consulted in the past in relation to an area of geological interest within the site, as outlined in Section 15.4.3 of this report. The relevant exposed sections of the CGS that are of interest are located along both sides of the access road between the administration building

[1] EPA Approach to Environmental Liabilities and Financial Provision (2019).

Submissions		
	impacts on the integrity of current CGS by the proposed development. GSI would appreciate it if EPA could stipulate within the conditions of the licence that the quarry operators/ owners would work with the GSI in order to protect as far as is feasible the integrity of this site under the current and future proposal. The GSI recommended that the Agency use the GSI Groundwater viewer to identify areas of high to extreme vulnerability, as groundwater-surface water interactions that might occur would be greater in these areas.	and the central quarry. This area is outside the proposed backfilled areas and facility boundary. Therefore, it is considered there will be no impact on the integrity of the CGS by the proposed backfilling. Conditions requiring the licensee to work with the GSI for the protection of the CGS fall outside the scope of the licence review. Groundwater vulnerability was assessed using the Agency's GIS mapping system[1] which identified the facility to be located within an area of extreme vulnerability.

13. Consultations

13.1 Cross Office Consultation

I consulted OEE Inspectors Joan Fogarty and Oliver Gray in relation to this site. It is noted that there is an open compliance investigation by OEE regarding the exceedance of trigger levels in waste material accepted in the north quarry in 2022. A detailed quantitative risk assessment was requested by OEE outlining the risk to groundwater from the deposited material which has been submitted by the licensee and is under assessment. In general, the OEE have no significant concerns regarding the proposed changes to the licensable activity.

13.2 Transboundary Consultations

There were no transboundary consultations undertaken as there were no transboundary impacts identified.

14. Appropriate Assessment

Appendix 3 lists the European Sites assessed, their associated qualifying interests and conservation objectives along with the assessment of the effects of the activity on the European Sites.

A screening for Appropriate Assessment was undertaken to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge and the conservation objectives of the site, if the activities, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on any European Site. In this context, particular attention was paid to the European Sites at Malahide Estuary SAC (Site code: 000205), Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (Site code:001398), North Dublin Bay SAC (Site code: 000206), South Dublin Bay SAC (Site code: 000210), Baldoyle Bay SAC (Site code: 000199), Rogerstown Estuary SAC (Site code: 000208), South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site code: 004024), Malahide Estuary SPA (Site code: 004025), North Bull Island SPA (Site code: 004006), Baldoyle Bay SPA (Site code: 004016) and Rogerstown Estuary SPA (Site code: 004015).

That the activities are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of

[1] https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/ (date accessed: 31 October 2024).

any European site and that it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the activities, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on any European site and accordingly determined that an Appropriate Assessment of the activities is required, and for this reason determined to require the licensee to submit a Natura Impact Statement. A Natura Impact Statement was received by the Agency on 09 September 2022.

This determination is based on the nature and scale of the activities, the proximity of the installation to a number of European sites and the potential effects such activities may have on European Sites and their qualifying interests.

The EPA was notified on 12 July 2023 by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage of the Minister's intention to designate a new European site, namely the North-west Irish Sea Special Protection Area (site code: 004236). An updated Natura Impact Statement was not required as it was considered that there was sufficient information available to allow Appropriate Assessment to be carried out.

An Inspector's Appropriate Assessment has been completed and has determined, based on best scientific knowledge in the field and in accordance with the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 as amended, pursuant to Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, that the activity, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will not adversely affect the integrity of any European Site, in particular Malahide Estuary SAC (Site code: 000205), Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (Site code:001398), North Dublin Bay SAC (Site code: 000206), South Dublin Bay SAC (Site code: 000210), Baldoyle Bay SAC (Site code: 000199), Rogerstown Estuary SAC (Site code: 000208), South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site code: 004024), Malahide Estuary SPA (Site code: 004025), North Bull Island SPA (Site code: 004006), Baldoyle Bay SPA (Site code: 004016), Rogerstown Estuary SPA (Site code: 004015) and North-west Irish Sea Special Protection Area (Site code: 004236), having regard to their conservation objectives and will not affect the preservation of these sites at favourable conservation status if carried out in accordance with this recommended determination and the conditions attached hereto for the following reasons:

- The facility is not located within a European Site.
- Out of the assessed European Sites, Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (Site Code: 001398) is considered to be outside to of the zone of influence from the facility due to the lack of hydrological connection between the facility and this European site.
- There will be two process effluent emissions to surface waters (the Ballystruhan Stream and the Finglas Stream) consisting of surface water run-off and dewatered groundwater. The RD specifies controls and emission limit values (ELVs) for emissions to water. The ELVs for emission to the Ballystruhan Stream are as specified in the existing licence W0277-03. The ELVs for the emission from the western section of the south quarry void are supported by a water quality impact assessment, which included assimilative capacity calculations, which demonstrated that emissions from the south quarry will not result in deterioration of the receiving water quality. Therefore, there will be no significant impact on water quality of the receiving water. It is considered that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site due to emissions to water from the facility.

- There will be no emissions to ground or groundwater from the facility.
- The licence specifies controls for dust emissions from the facility and a dust management system. The licence specifies a limit on ambient dust deposition at the boundary. Condition 3 requires that stockpiles within the Construction and demolition waste recovery area must be sprayed with water. Condition 6 requires that site roads and any other areas used by vehicles must be sprayed with water. It is considered that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site due to dust emissions from the facility. The closest European Site (South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA Site Code: 004024) is approximately 9.1 km from the facility. Due to the distance and the mitigation measures above, it is considered that the European sites and their qualifying interests are outside the zone of influence for dust.
- Condition 6 of the licence includes requirements for storm water run-off management, such as inspecting and desludging of the storm water drainage system and collection and safe disposal off-site of run-off from process areas of the facility.
- Condition 3 of the licence requires maintenance of silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- The licence requires the licensee to implement waste acceptance and characterisation procedures and criteria for the rejection of unacceptable incoming waste. *Schedule A: Limitations* specifies waste acceptance criteria for backfill waste and waste characterisation for non-greenfield soil and stone.
- Condition 3 of the licence specifies standard conditions in relation the storage and management of materials and waste, such as testing the integrity and water tightness of all tanks, bunding structures, containers and underground pipes and their resistance to penetration by water or other materials carried or stored therein.
- The licence specifies daytime, evening and night-time noise emission limit values of 55 dB, 50 dB and 45 dB respectively to be met at noise sensitive locations. Noise modelling by the licensee has demonstrated that the operation of the activity will not result in an exceedance of these limits. The closest European Site (South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA Site Code: 004024) is approximately 9.1 km from the facility. Due to the distance and the mitigation measures above, it is considered that the European sites and their qualifying interests are outside the zone of influence for noise.
- Storm water discharges to water will consist of storm water runoff from impermeable surfaces and hardstanding areas. The RD requires that storm water discharges pass through a silt trap and oil separator before discharge to surface water and that the drainage system is inspected and maintained. The RD also requires the licensee to establish and maintain trigger levels for storm water discharges and to implement a response programme to address exceedances. The RD further requires a daily visual examination of storm water, monitoring of the storm water discharges and suitable trigger levels for monitored parameters to be established.
- The licence requires the licensee to maintain a documented Accident Prevention Procedure that addresses the hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.

- No significant in-combination effects are predicted; therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.

There were no submissions on this application concerning Appropriate Assessment.

In light of the foregoing reasons no reasonable scientific doubt remains as to the absence of adverse effects on the integrity of those European Sites Malahide Estuary SAC (Site code: 000205), Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (Site code:001398), North Dublin Bay SAC (Site code: 000206), South Dublin Bay SAC (Site code: 000210), Baldoyle Bay SAC (Site code: 000199), Rogerstown Estuary SAC (Site code: 000208), South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site code: 004024), Malahide Estuary SPA (Site code: 004025), North Bull Island SPA (Site code: 004006), Baldoyle Bay SPA (Site code: 004016), Rogerstown Estuary SPA (Site code: 004015) and North-west Irish Sea Special Protection Area (site code: 004236).

15. Environmental Impact Assessment

15.1 EIA Introduction

This assessment is being undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. The application was accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

As part of this environmental impact assessment, I have carried out an examination, analysis and evaluation of all the information provided by the licensee (including the EIAR dated November 2021 and EIS dated February 2012 associated with the existing licence), the existing licence, Register Number: W0277-03, information received through consultation, the documents associated with the assessments carried out by the planning authority and its reasoned conclusion, and the issues that interact with the matters that were considered by that authority and which relate to the activity, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. All of the documentation received was examined and I consider that the EIAR complies with the provisions of Article 5 of the 2014 EIA Directive when considered in conjunction with the additional material submitted with the application.

I am satisfied that the information contained in the EIAR has been prepared by competent experts and that the environmental effects arising as a consequence of the activity have been satisfactorily identified, described and assessed.

Having specific regard to EIA, this Inspector's Report as a whole is intended to identify, describe and assess for the Agency the likely significant direct and indirect effects of the activity on the environment, as respects the matters that come within the functions of the Agency, for each of the following environmental factors: population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air and climate, the landscape, material assets and cultural heritage.

This Inspector's Report addresses the interaction between those effects. The cumulative effects, with other developments in the vicinity of the activities have also been considered, as regards the combined effects of emissions. In addition, the vulnerability of the activity to risks of major accidents and/or disasters has been considered. The mitigation measures proposed to address the range of predicted

significant effects arising from the activity have been outlined. This Inspector's report provides conclusions to the Agency in relation to such effects.

A summary of the submission made by third party has been set out above in the Submissions Section of this report.

I am satisfied that the public have been given early and effective opportunity to participate in the environmental decision-making process.

15.2 Consultation with Planning Authorities in relation to EIA

Consultation was carried out between An Bord Pleanála and the Agency under the relevant section of the Waste Management Act.

An Bord Pleanála did not provide any observations to the Agency on the licence application and EIAR.

15.3 Alternatives

The matter of alternatives is addressed in Chapter 3 of the EIAR. Section 3.14 of the EIAR states that the site has planning permission from Fingal County Council.

Section 3.33 of the EIAR reasons that the development of a soil recovery facility at an alternative greenfield site is unlikely to offer any potential for a long-term beneficial outcome comparable to that which ultimately arises at the south quarry.

Section 3.37 of the EIAR notes that the south quarry is strategically located close to Dublin City and is well served by the existing national road network. Section 3.41 of the EIAR states that, in the absence of any further capacity being made available at Huntstown, capacity across other more distant facilities would have to be identified. This would result in an increased number of HGV trips, increase of emissions and reduced efficiency and increased cost.

Section 3.38 of the EIAR states that the south quarry is of sufficient size and scale, in terms of capacity to operate a soil waste recovery facility.

In this regard I consider that the matter of the examination of alternatives has been satisfactorily addressed.

15.4 Likely Significant Direct and Indirect Effects

The likely significant direct and indirect effects of the activities on the following factors as set out in Article 3 of the EIA Directive are considered in this section:

(a) population and human health;

(b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC as amended and Directive 2009/147/EC as amended;

(c) land, soil, water, air and climate;

(d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape;

(e) the interaction between the factors referred to in points (a) to (d).

15.4.1 Population & Human Health

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects

Population and human health are addressed in Chapter 4 of the EIAR. The potential direct and indirect effects on population and human health are associated with dust emissions, noise emissions, emissions to water, accidental emissions, changes to landscape and flora and fauna. Should emissions cause an exceedance of environmental quality standards this could have implications for population and human health. The effects identified and described above have been assessed in the following sections of this report: Emissions to Air, Emissions to Water/Ground, Noise, Prevention of Accidents and Cessation of Activity.

There is also the potential for accidental emissions to the environment, due to spillages. Accidental emissions to water and/or ground could occur if there were fuel or oil spillages, failures of bunds or damages to hardstanding surfaces creating a pathway to surface water or ground. This could potentially affect the quality of soil, surface water or groundwater, affecting those using the groundwater body as a source of drinking water. This is addressed in Prevention of Accidents section of this report.

In terms of land use, the restored quarry will be returned to productive agricultural use in the immediate short-term following restoration and will facilitate potential re-development for an industrial and enterprise activity thereafter. Furthermore, the backfill of the south quarry will sustain existing employment of at least five full time personnel and support and sustain employment for personnel in the construction and development industry.

Cumulative effects of the activity in relation to population and human health have been assessed and it is considered that there is not likely to be a significant cumulative effect from the activity and other activities/developments. There are no likely significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring

Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to population and human health are detailed in the following sections of this report: Emissions to Water/Ground, Noise, Biodiversity, Prevention of Accidents and Cessation of Activity.

Conclusions

I have examined all the information on population and human health, provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects in terms of population and human health.

15.4.2 Biodiversity

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects

Biodiversity is addressed in Chapter 5 of the EIAR. The EIAR describes the habitats and species at and in the vicinity of the facility. The site is a quarry and a soil and stone recovery facility. The licensee proposes to expand the soil and stone recovery facility to include the south quarry. The licensee carried out a desk study and a field survey. The proposed development area is not within or adjacent to any site designated for nature conservation. The closest European site is the South Dublin Bay

and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004024) located approximately 9.1 km south-east of the site. There is a hydrological connection between the facility and this SPA.

The habitat at the facility includes the working area of the quarry with exposed rock faces and bare ground, small areas of standing water, scrub, recolonising bare ground habitats, mixed broadleaved woodland and roads. The species recorded along the edges of the active quarry are typical of disturbed ground and are commonly occurring ruderal species. They include, amongst others, silver birch, gorse and butterfly bush. The important ecological features within the site are mixed broadleaved woodland, blue fleabane, common frog, smooth newt and breeding birds. There will be no loss of mixed broadleaved woodland or blue fleabane within the site as a result of the proposed activities. Also, the habitats on which common frog and smooth newts rely will not be altered. The quarry restoration will result in an increase of grassland areas.

There are also four temporary settlement ponds which form part of the surface water management system for the south quarry. The ponds have edge vegetation comprising branched bur-reed and reedmace, which is common and widespread in Ireland.

The potential direct and indirect effects on biodiversity are related to effects of the loss of the vegetation and habitats as a result of infill and changes to the land use. Also, there could be disturbance to fauna due to noise emissions and dust emissions. Dust has potential to impact both habitats and species. Furthermore, sedimentation in the surface water bodies could impact aquatic flora and fauna and their habitats due to effects on water quality. The effects identified and described above have been assessed in the following sections of this report: Emissions to Water/Ground, Emissions to Air and Noise.

There is also the potential for accidental emissions to the environment, due to fire or spillages. Accidental emissions to water and/or ground could occur if there were fuel or oil spillages, failures of bunds or damages to hardstanding surfaces creating a pathway to surface water or ground. This could potentially affect the quality of soil, surface water or groundwater. This could have implications on health status of flora and fauna. This is addressed in Prevention of Accidents section of this report.

Cumulative effects of the activity in relation to biodiversity have been assessed and it is considered that there is not likely to be a significant cumulative effect from the activity and other activities/developments. There are no likely significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring

Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to biodiversity are detailed in the following sections of this report: Emissions to Air, Emissions to Water/Ground, Noise, Waste generation and Prevention of Accidents.

Conclusions

I have examined all the information on biodiversity, provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects in terms of biodiversity.

15.4.3 Land and Soil

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects

Land and soil are addressed in Chapter 6 of the EIAR. The site is underlain by renzinas, lithosols, grey-brown podzolics and brown earths. There is a significant amount of made ground on the site. Due to the ongoing extractive operations and installation of plant and infrastructure, little areas of original soil remain. The site is also underlined by bedrock at, or close to, surface and glacial tills derived from carboniferous limestones. The southern part of the site is underlain by the Malahide Formation. This formation is partially overlain by Waulsortian Limestones of the Feltrim Limestone Formation which is, in turn, partially overlain by the Tober Colleen Formation. The Tober Colleen Formation is partially underlined by the Lucan Formation which, in turn, is partially overlined under the northern part of the site by Malahide Limestone Formation. The contact between the Waulsortian Limestones of the Feltrim Limestone Formation and the Tober Colleen Formation, exposed at the roadway accessing the central quarry, has been listed as part of Irish Geological Heritage (IGH) Programme 8. Section 5.21 'Soil & Geology' of the EIS dated February 2012 states that the IGH Programme staff have visited the relevant parts of Huntstown Quarry. The associated GSI email correspondence dated 29 June 2011 in the Appendix 5-A of the Chapter 5 of the EIS states that '*whilst GSI would ideally like to see that (the licensee) makes provision in its restoration plan for the preservation of, and access to, a representative section of this significant part of Ireland's Carboniferous stratigraphy, it understands that there is a 'backfilling' requirement in the plan at the end of the quarry life but that no disturbance of the sections is envisaged in the mid-term future.'* Section 5.35 of the EIS states that the quarry restoration scheme will include provision for retaining exposures of the contact between the Waulsortian and Tober Colleen Formation for geological heritage and education purposes as recommended by the GSI.

The potential direct and indirect effects on land and soil are associated with the infill of south quarry and the operation of the entire facility, which may result in emissions to air, emissions to water and accidental emissions. Should emissions cause an exceedance of environmental quality standards this could have implications for land and soil. The effects identified and described above have been assessed in the following section of this report: Emissions to Air, Emissions to Water/Ground and Cessation of Activity.

There is also the potential for accidental emissions to the environment. Accidental emissions to ground could occur due to a fuel spill, or the accidental deposition of contaminated material, causing contamination of the soil and groundwater. This is addressed in Prevention of Accidents section of this report.

Cumulative effects of the activity in relation to land and soil have been assessed and is considered that there is not likely to be a significant cumulative effect from the activity and other activities. There are no likely significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring

Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to land and soil are detailed in the following sections of this report: Emissions to Air, Emissions to Water/Ground, Waste generation and Prevention of Accidents.

Conclusion

I have examined all the information on land and soil, provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary

information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects on land and soil.

15.4.4 Water (including Waste Water, Storm Water, Emissions to Ground)

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects

Water is addressed in Chapter 7 of the EIAR. The potential direct and indirect effects on water relate to surface water run-off, de-watered groundwater and storm water. Should the emissions cause an exceedance of Water Quality Standards in the receiving water, this could have potential effects on population and human health, water quality, aquatic biodiversity, human health, land and soils and material assets. The effects identified and described above have been assessed in the following sections of this report: Population and Human Health and Emissions to Water.

There is also the potential for accidental emissions to surface water or groundwater, which could occur if spillages or leakages of fuel, transportation of sediment and importation and infill of contaminated soils took place, causing potential to affect surface water and groundwater quality as well as aquatic habitats. However, the likelihood of accidental emissions to water is considered low in light of the measures outlined in the Prevention of Accidents section of this report and in light of the conditions in the RD.

Cumulative effects of the activity in relation to water have been assessed and it is considered that there is not likely to be a significant cumulative effect from the activity and other activities/developments. There are no likely significant direct, indirect, or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring

Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to water are detailed in the following sections of this report: Emissions to Water/Ground, Waste generation, Prevention of Accidents and Cessation of activity.

Conclusions

I have examined all the information on water (including surface water run-off and de-watered groundwater emissions and storm water discharges) provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects on water.

15.4.5 Noise and Vibration

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects

Noise and vibration are addressed in Chapter 10 of the EIAR. The facility is located in a heavily industrialised area bordered closely by the M50 and N2 roads. It is also situated below the flight path of Dublin airport. The potential direct and indirect effects of noise and vibration associated with the operation of the activity are considered

negligible or minor, given the continued implementation of the noise and vibration mitigation measures associated with the current extraction operations at the facility, the backfilling at the north quarry and the operation of the construction and demolition waste recovery facility. Noise prediction assessments indicate that there will be minimal, if any, increase in noise levels at noise sensitive receptors under a worst-case scenario when all plant, equipment and HGVs are generating noise 100% of the time.

Noise arising from the facility could have the potential to cause nuisance for those living near the activity or to affect noise sensitive species. The effects have been assessed in the Noise section of this report. Vibration due to the operation of the activity is considered not likely to have a significant effect as blasting and extracting operations will have ceased within the south quarry.

There is also the potential for accidental noise to occur, if equipment and plant malfunctioned, causing nuisance to the surrounding area. This is addressed in the Prevention of Accidents section of this report.

Cumulative effects of the activity in relation to noise and vibration have been assessed and is considered that there is not likely to be a significant cumulative effect from the activity and other activities/developments. There are also no likely significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring
Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to noise and vibration are detailed in the Noise section of this report.

Conclusions
I have examined all the information on noise and vibration provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects in terms of noise and vibration.

15.4.6 Air (including Dust)

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects
Air is addressed in Chapter 8 of the EIAR. The potential direct and indirect effects on air will primarily be dust associated with the backfilling activities. Should emissions cause an exceedance of Air Quality Standards this could have implications for air quality, biodiversity within and beyond the facility boundary and population and human health. Dust can have the potential to impact human health and cause nuisance. The effects identified and described above have been assessed in the following section of this report: Emissions to Air.

There is also the potential for accidental emissions to the environment, due to incorrect storage of waste. This is addressed in Prevention of Accidents section of this report.

Cumulative effects of the activity in relation to air have been assessed and it is considered that there is not likely to be a significant cumulative effect from the activity and other activities/developments. There are no likely significant direct, indirect, or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring
Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to air are detailed in the Emissions to Air section of this report.

Conclusions
I have examined all the information on air (including dust) provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submissions, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed, and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects in terms of air (including dust).

15.4.7 Climate

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects
Chapter 9 of the EIAR addresses Climatic Factors. Climate change is a significant global issue which affects weather and environmental conditions (air, water and soil) which consequently affects population and human health, material assets, cultural heritage, the landscape and biodiversity. Climate change is caused by warming of the climate system by enhanced levels of atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHG) due to human activities. GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).

The potential direct and indirect effects on climate are primarily due to transport emissions from vehicles entering and leaving the facility and from the heavy machinery used on site. The main sources of climate altering substances are from the use of diesel fuelled machinery.

Indirect emissions of CO_2 may arise due to the use of electricity from the national grid. These emissions are covered under the EU ETS at the generating plant, but the licensee is also required to address electricity usage as part of energy efficiency management.

In relation to cumulative effects, any combustion process will inevitably produce quantities of gases, including greenhouse gases (GHG), which have the potential to impact on climate. However, it is usually the other combustion gases that negatively impact air quality as opposed to the greenhouse gases. In this assessment, it has already been determined that the emissions from the facility will not significantly affect local air quality, individually or cumulatively.

However, any discussion of GHG emissions must be extended to national and global climate impact. Given the small quantity of climate altering substances that could be released from the activity, in a national context, I consider that the impact of any emissions from the facility on climatic considerations should be minimal.

As part of the non-ETS sector the GHG emissions from this site are covered by Ireland's commitments under the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision No 406/2009/EC) and the Effort Sharing Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/842) from 2021. Condition 2 and Condition 7 of the RD deal with energy efficiency matters at the facility.

It is considered that the likelihood of accidental emissions occurring which could affect climate is low in light of the measures outlined in the "Prevention of Accidents" section above and the proposed conditions in the RD.

Therefore, there are no likely significant direct, indirect, or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring

Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to climate are detailed in the following sections of the licence assessment part of this report: Emissions to Air, Prevention of Accidents and Energy Efficiency and Resource Use.

Conclusions

I have examined all the information on climatic factors provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable effects in terms of climatic factors.

15.4.8 Material Assets, Cultural Heritage and the Landscape

15.4.8.1 Material Assets (including resource use and waste generation)

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects

Chapter 11 of the EIAR addresses Material Assets and Resource consumption. The potential direct and indirect effects on material assets are the use of natural resources. The activity will require the consumption of electricity, natural gas and diesel. The amounts used are listed in Section 8 of this report. The activity may lead to the generation of approximately 100 tonnes per annum of waste mainly consisting of unacceptable soil and stone, such as soil and stones containing hazardous substances (LoW Code: 17 05 03*), which will be dispatched off-site for recovery, 10 tpa of silt from the settlement ponds and sumps and small amounts of waste associated with maintenance of machinery and from the welfare/office facilities.

The use of natural resources by the activity and generation of waste will not have significant effects in terms of material assets. The increase in waste acceptance will result in an increase in the diesel consumption associated with the additional traffic. The effects identified and described above have been assessed in the following sections of this report: Waste generation, Energy Efficiency and Resource Use and Prevention of Accidents. No significant cumulative effects on material assets have been identified. Material assets such as roads, traffic and built services are dealt with in the decision of the Planning Authority to grant permission for the development. The Planning Authority has considered the effect to be acceptable. Therefore, there are no likely significant direct, indirect, or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring

Mitigation measures and monitoring in relation to material assets are detailed in the Energy Efficiency and Resource Use section of this report.

Material Assets Conclusions

I have examined all the information on Material Assets provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects in terms of Material Assets.

Material assets such as roads, traffic and built services are dealt with in the decision of the planning authority to grant planning permission for the developments on site and it has considered the effects to be acceptable.

15.4.8.2 Cultural Heritage

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects

Cultural Heritage is addressed in Chapter 12 of the EIAR and provides information on potential direct and indirect effects on cultural heritage (including archaeology and architecture). Any loss of archaeological or architectural heritage could impact negatively on human beings. These matters are dealt with in the decision of the planning authority to grant planning permission for the developments on site and the planning authority has considered the effect to be acceptable.

No significant cumulative effects on the cultural heritage have been identified. Therefore, there are no likely significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring
There are no specific mitigation measures or monitoring proposed in the RD.

Cultural Heritage Conclusions
These matters are dealt with in the decision of the planning authority to grant planning permission for the developments on site and considered the effects to be acceptable.

The Recommended Decision does not propose to include any additional mitigation measures in relation to cultural heritage.

15.4.8.3 The Landscape

Identification, Description and Assessment of Effects
The potential direct and indirect effects on the landscape are addressed in Chapter 13 of the EIAR. These include visual impacts due to the ongoing infill of the north quarry and proposed infill of the south quarry and the operation of the C&D waste recovery facility. The site is located in a heavily industrialised area close to the M50 and N2 roads. The land to the north and east is generally flat and low lying and is used for agriculture. Large-scale industrial development comprising of several business/ technology and industrial parks is located to the west and south-west of the site. Upon the completion of the infill, the site will be restored to its original landform and land use.

Any disturbance of the landscape has the potential to impact human beings and their enjoyment of the surrounding area due to visual impacts. These matters are dealt with in the decision of the planning authority to grant planning permission for the developments on site and they have considered the effects to be acceptable.

No significant cumulative effects on the landscape have been identified. Therefore, there are no likely significant direct, indirect or cumulative effects identified.

Mitigation and Monitoring
There are no specific mitigation measures or monitoring proposed in the RD.

The Landscape Conclusions
The planning authority has identified, described and assessed the likely significant direct and indirect effects of the development on the landscape and considered the effects to be acceptable.

The Recommended Decision does not propose to include any additional mitigation measures in relation to landscape.

Overall Conclusions for Material Assets, Cultural Heritage and the Landscape
I have examined all the information on material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects in terms of Material Assets, Cultural Heritage and the Landscape.

15.4.9 Interactions Between Environmental Factors

Interactions of effects are considered in Section 14 of the EIAR. The most significant interactions between the factors as a result of the activity are summarised below:

<u>Population and human health, water, air, noise and vibration, traffic and major accidents.</u>
The proposed development has the potential to impact on human beings from dust emissions, water pollution, noise and vibration emissions, traffic and major accidents associated with the activity. As demonstrated such effects are considered not to be likely or significant.

<u>Population and human health, water, soils, air, biodiversity and landscape.</u>
The proposed activity has potential implications for water quality (contamination of surface water and groundwater with sediment and contaminants from spills and fuel leakages), soil (contamination of soils with contaminants from spills and leakages), air quality (through dust, noise and vibration emissions), biodiversity (loss or degradation of habitats) and visual amenity (through infill and change to the land use). As demonstrated such effects are considered not to be likely or significant.

Conclusions
I have considered the interaction between population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air, climate, landscape, material assets, cultural heritage and the interaction of the likely effects identified throughout this report. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects in terms of the interaction between the foregoing environmental factors.

15.4.10 Vulnerability of the Project to Risks of Major Accidents and or Disasters

Section 4 of the EIAR describes the expected effects deriving from the vulnerability of the activity to risks of major accidents and/or disasters, including instability arising from over-steep placement of imported soils at the quarry and spillages and fuel leaks. Flooding is dealt with in Chapter 7 of the EIAR. Section 7.79 states "there is a record of one historic flood event in the vicinity of the site, at Kilshane Cross in November 2002. This flood was attributed to 'run-off from adjacent grasslands' and not to activities at the Huntstown Quarry." Section 7.80 of the EIAR states that "surface water run-off and discharges from the Huntstown Quarry complex are managed on a continual basis so as not to increase the risk of flooding in the surrounding area."

The Seveso Directive and Regulations are not applicable to the Huntstown quarry. However, Huntstown Power Station adjacent the Huntstown quarry is a Seveso site. Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023 states that "*in areas where Seveso sites exist in appropriate locations with low population densities, ensure that proposed uses in adjacent sites do not compromise the potential for expansion of the existing Seveso use and in particular exclusion of developments with the potential to attract large numbers of the public*." The proposed activities at the facility will not conflict with nor compromise any potential future expansion of the established Seveso land-use.

The licensee completed an assessment of a risk from fire or explosion in Chapter 2 of the EIAR. No flammable materials or biodegradable waste, which could create a fire or explosion risk, are accepted at the facility. As such no specific mitigation measures are proposed.

The risk of accidents associated with the activities are dealt with in the Prevention of Accidents section of this report.

Mitigation and Monitoring
The mitigation and monitoring measures in relation to the vulnerability of the project to risks of major accidents and disasters specified in the RD are outlined in the 'Prevention of Accidents' section of this report.

Conclusions
I have examined all the information on major accidents and/or disasters provided by the licensee, received through consultations, written submission, as well as considering any supplementary information, where appropriate. I am satisfied that the potential effects identified will be avoided, managed and mitigated by the measures identified and through the proposed conditions of the Recommended Decision. I am, therefore, satisfied that the operation of the activity is not likely to have any unacceptable direct or indirect effects as a result of major accidents and/or disasters.

15.5 Reasoned Conclusion on the significant effects

Having regard to the examination of environmental information contained above, and in particular to the content of the EIAR and supplementary information provided by the licensee, and the submission from third party in the course of the application, it is considered that the potential significant direct and indirect effects of the activities on the environment are as follows:

- Emissions to air from dust,

- Noise emissions,
- Emissions to water and
- Accidental leakages or spills into groundwater and soil.

Having assessed those potential effects, I have concluded as follows:

- Emissions to air will be mitigated through: spraying with water in dry weather the site roads and any other areas used by vehicles; imposing a dust deposition limit, and implementing monitoring, maintenance and control measures,
- Noise emissions will be mitigated through: imposing daytime, evening-time and night-time noise limits at noise-sensitive locations; and implementing monitoring, maintenance and control measures,
- Emissions to water will be mitigated through: imposing emission limit values to comply with environmental standards, implementing monitoring, maintenance and control measures.
- Accidental leakages or spills will be mitigated through: the use of oil interceptors, inspection and maintenance of bunds and tanks; and accident and emergency requirements specified in the licence.

Having regard to the effects (and interactions) identified, described and assessed throughout this report, I consider that the monitoring, mitigation and preventative measures proposed will enable the activities to operate without causing environmental pollution, subject to compliance with the Recommended Decision. The conditions of the RD and the mitigation measures proposed will significantly reduce the likelihood of accidental emissions occurring and limit the environmental consequences of an accidental emission should one occur.

16. EPA Charges

The annual enforcement charge recommended in the RD is €3,395.00, which reflects the anticipated enforcement effort required and the cost of monitoring. This is the same enforcement charge as already set out for 2024 for the facility.

17. Recommendation

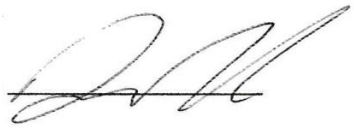
The Agency, in considering an application for a licence or the review of a licence, shall have regard to Section 40 of the Waste Management Act. The Agency shall not grant a licence or revised licence unless it is satisfied that emissions comply with relevant emission limit values and standards prescribed under regulation. In setting such limits and standards, the Agency must ensure they are established based on the stricter of both the limits and controls required under BAT, and those required to comply with any relevant environmental quality standard. The Agency shall perform its functions in a manner consistent with Section 15 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 as amended.

The RD specifies the necessary measures to provide that the facility shall be operated in accordance with the requirements of Section 40(4) of the Waste Management Act, and has regard to the AA and EIA. The assessment is consistent with Section 15 of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 as amended. The RD gives effect to the requirements of the Waste Management Act, and has regard to the submission made.

This report was prepared with the assistance of Ewa Babiarczyk.

I recommend that a Proposed Decision be issued subject to the conditions and for the reasons as drafted in the RD.

Signed

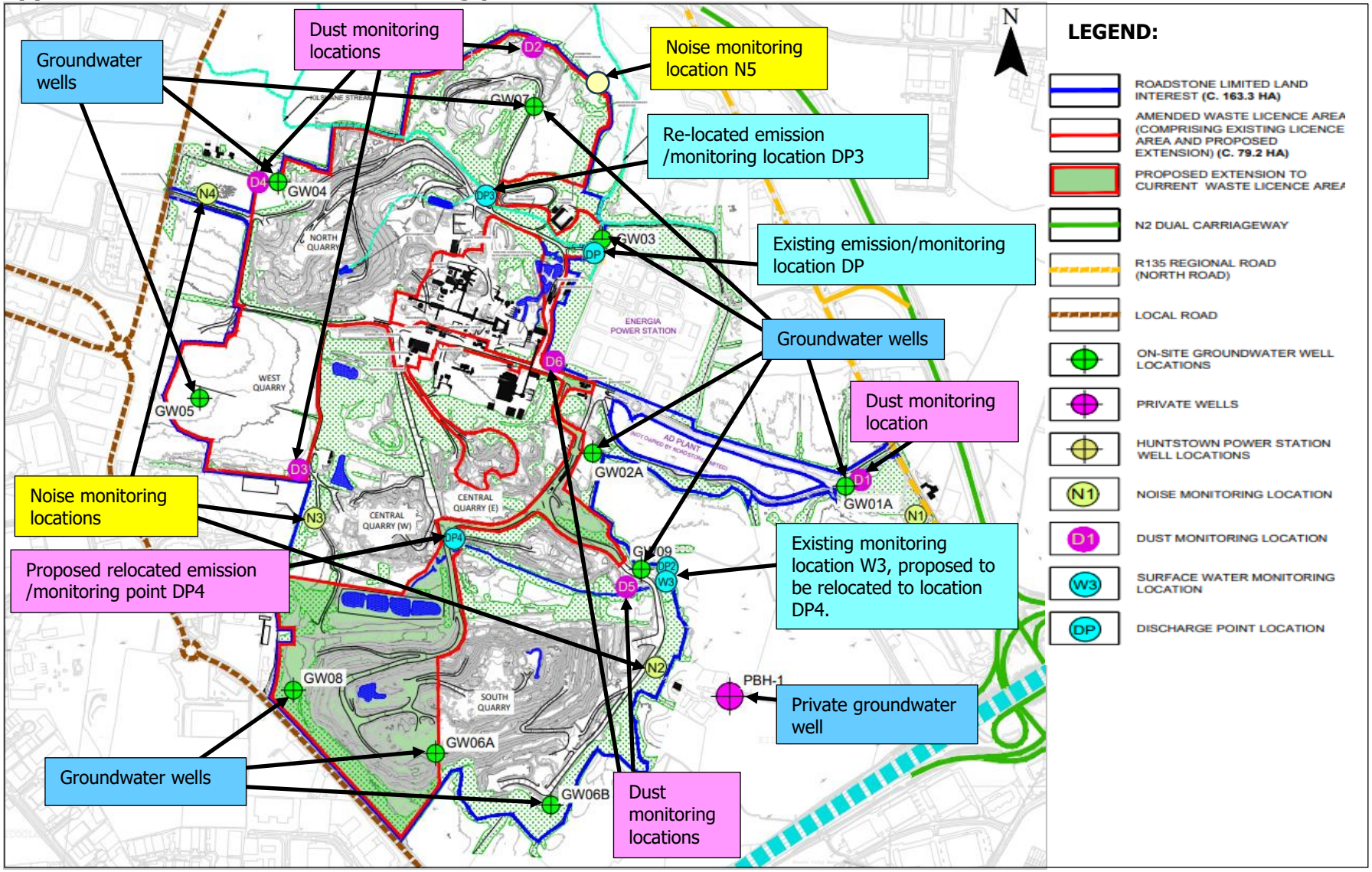


Darragh Hearne

Procedural Note
In the event that no objections are received to the Proposed Decision on the application, a licence will be granted in accordance with Section 43(1) of the Waste Management Act, as soon as may be after the expiration of the appropriate period.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Emissions and monitoring points



Appendix 2: Extract from the Procedure for management waste soil & stone and by-product material

Material Receiving

1. Roadstone has operated a co-located site at Huntstown since 2019. Sites are preapproved prior to any material being accepted at a Roadstone location, with the required Soil Recovery Waste/Art. 27 notification posted on the EPA website (as per Guideline).

2. Once approved, all sites are given a unique project code on our IT/ticketing system. This will be linked to the customer account and will be quoted on all tickets/dockets for the site intake. Only when the site has been approved will material be accepted at the Roadstone facility.

3. Upon entering the site, trucks are directed to the facility weighbridge/receiving area where the loads are weighed, and a unique ticket code issued for each consignment. The ticket record the date, time, load number, truck reg., weight, customer name/address, source site name/address, and any other details required. An electronic version is stored on the IT system.

4. The office clerk will direct the lorry to the appropriate tipping area for the source site in question, directed either to the Inert Soil and Stone waste tipping area or the Inert Soil and Stone ART 27 tipping area.

5. The truck will be instructed to follow the required transport route, which are clearly delineated, and sign posted (See Fig. 1.).

6. Each Truck will have a sign in the windscreen identifying the area approved to receive the material, this will allow for a visual aid for the banksman /Dozer driver to ensure load is being tipped in correct area (See Fig. 2).

7. The weighbridge is monitored by CCTV, visible to the weighbridge operatives allowing for a visual on all load intake activity. This is recorded and stored for a period of 7 years.

8. CCTV cameras at the tipping areas will ensure that the loads are tipped in the correct areas. This is recorded and stored for a period of 7 year.

9. All loads exiting the site will follow the designated traffic route and will be directed to the wheel wash facility prior to exiting the site.

Source: Unsolicited Information from the licensee received on 15 May 2024.

Appendix 3: Appropriate Assessment

Assessment of the effects of the activities on European sites and proposed mitigation measures.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives Assessment
Malahide Estuary SAC (Site Code: 000205)	**Habitats** 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand 1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes) 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)*	NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SAC 000205. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [27 May 2013].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depends, disturbance to the habitats and introduction or spread of invasive species.

Emissions to water/ground/stormwater

Surface water run-off from the facility discharges into the Huntstown River which in turn discharges to the Ward river and the coastal waters which form part of the Malahide Estuary SAC.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- Storm water management infrastructure must be maintained at the facility during construction works, operation, closure, restoration and aftercare at the facility.
- A visual examination of the storm water discharges must be carried out daily.
- The licensee must establish suitable trigger levels in storm water discharges.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.

- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (13.5 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (13.5 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (Site Code: 001398)	**Habitats** 7220 Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)* **Species** 1014 Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail *(Vertigo angustior)* 1016 Desmoulin's Whorl Snail *(Vertigo moulinsiana)*	NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives: Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC 001398. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage [22 December 2021].

Assessment

There is no hydrological connection between the facility and this European site and, given the distance of the SAC to the facility (11 km), it is considered that the European site is outside the zone of influence of emissions from the facility.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
North Dublin Bay SAC (Site Code: 000206)	**Habitats** 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes) 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)* 2190 Humid dune slacks **Species** 1395 Petalwort *(Petalophyllum ralfsii)*	NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [06 November 2013].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend, disturbance to the habitats and introduction or spread of invasive species.

Emissions to water/ground

Surface water run-off and de-watered groundwater from the south quarry discharges via settlement ponds to the Finglas stream which ultimately discharges into the Tolka river and the coastal waters which form part of the North Dublin Bay SAC.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.

- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (11.6 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (11.6 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
South Dublin Bay SAC (Site Code: 000210)	**Habitats** 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 000210. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [22 August 2013].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend, disturbance to the habitats and introduction or spread of invasive species.

Emissions to water/ground

Surface water run-off and de-watered groundwater from the south quarry discharges via settlement ponds to the Finglas stream which ultimately discharges into the Tolka river and the coastal waters which form the South Dublin Bay SAC.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the Emission Limit Values specified in that Schedule.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.
- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.6 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.6 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.

- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
Baldoyle Bay SAC (Site Code: 000199)	**Habitats** 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi)	NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SAC 000199. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [19 November 2012].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend, disturbance to the habitats and introduction or spread of invasive species.

Emissions to water/ground/ stormwater Surface water run-off from the facility into the Huntstown River which in turn discharges to the Ward river and the coastal waters which form part of the Baldoyle Bay SAC.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- Storm water management infrastructure must be maintained at the facility during construction works, operation, closure, restoration and aftercare at the facility.
- A visual examination of the storm water discharges must be carried out daily.
- The licensee must establish suitable trigger levels in storm water discharges.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.
- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.4 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.4 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
Rogerstown Estuary SAC (Site Code: 000208)	**Habitats** 1130 Estuaries 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes) 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)*	NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SAC 000208. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [14 August 2013].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend, disturbance to the habitats and introduction or spread of invasive species.

Emissions to water/ground/ stormwater

Surface water run-off from the facility discharges into the Huntstown River which in turn discharges to the Ward river and the coastal waters which form part of the Rogerstown Estuary SAC.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the Emission Limit Values specified in that Schedule.
- Storm water management infrastructure must be maintained at the facility during construction works, operation, closure, restoration and aftercare at the facility.
- A visual examination of the storm water discharges must be carried out daily.
- The licensee must establish suitable trigger levels in storm water discharges.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.
- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.4 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.4 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SAC is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SAC:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	**Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)**	**Conservation Objectives**
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004024)	**Birds** A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* A130 Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* A137 Ringed Plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* A141 Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* A143 Knot *(Calidris canutus)* A144 Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* A149 Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* A157 Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* A162 Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* A179 Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* A192 Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* A193 Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* A194 Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* **Habitats** A999 Wetlands	NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [09 March 2015].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend and disturbance to the habitats.

Emissions to water/ground

Surface water run-off and de-watered groundwater from the south quarry discharges via settlement ponds to the Finglas stream which ultimately discharges into the Tolka river and the coastal waters which form the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.
- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (9.1 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (9.1 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives

Malahide Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004025)	**Birds** A005 Great Crested Grebe *(Podiceps cristatus)* A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* A048 Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* A054 Pintail *(Anas acuta)* A067 Goldeneye *(Bucephala clangula)* A069 Red-breasted Merganser *(Mergus serrator)* A130 Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* A140 Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* A141 Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* A143 Knot *(Calidris canutus)* A149 Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* A156 Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* A157 Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* A162 Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* **Habitats** A999 Wetlands	NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SPA 004025. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [16 August 2013].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend and disturbance to the habitats.

Emissions to water/ground

Surface water run-off from the facility discharges into the Huntstown River which in turn discharges to the Ward river and the coastal waters which form part of the Malahide Estuary SPA.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- Storm water management infrastructure must be maintained at the facility during construction works, operation, closure, restoration and aftercare at the facility.
- A visual examination of the storm water discharges must be carried out daily.
- The licensee must establish suitable trigger levels in storm water discharges.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.

- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (13.5 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (13.5 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
North Bull Island SPA (Site Code: 004006)	**Birds** A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* A048 Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* A052 Teal *(Anas crecca)* A054 Pintail *(Anas acuta)* A056 Shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* A130 Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* A140 Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* A141 Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)*	NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [09 March 2015].

	A143 Knot *(Calidris canutus)* A144 Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* A149 Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* A156 Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* A157 Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* A160 Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* A162 Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* A169 Turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* A179 Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* **Habitats** A999 Wetlands	

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend and disturbance to the habitats.

Emissions to water/ground

Surface water run-off and de-watered groundwater from the south quarry discharges via settlement ponds to the Finglas stream which ultimately discharges into the Tolka river and the coastal waters which form the North Bull Island SPA.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.
- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (11.6 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (11.6 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
Baldoyle Bay SPA (Site Code: 004016)	**Birds** A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* A048 Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* A137 Ringed Plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* A140 Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* A141 Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* A157 Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* **Habitats** A999 Wetlands	NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [27 February 2013].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend and disturbance to the habitats.

Emissions to water/ground/stormwater

Surface water run-off from the restored areas within the site discharges into the Huntstown River which in turn discharges to the Ward river and the coastal waters which form part of the Baldoyle Bay SPA.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- Storm water management infrastructure must be maintained at the facility during construction works, operation, closure, restoration and aftercare at the facility.
- A visual examination of the storm water discharges must be carried out daily.
- The licensee must establish suitable trigger levels in storm water discharges.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps,settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.
- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.8 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (12.8 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.

- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)	Conservation Objectives
Rogerstown Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004015)	**Birds** A043 Greylag Goose *(Anser anser)* A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* A048 Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* A056 Shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* A130 Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* A137 Ringed Plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* A141 Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* A143 Knot *(Calidris canutus)* A149 Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* A156 Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* A162 Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* **Habitats** A999 Wetlands	NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [20 May 2013].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend and disturbance to the habitats.

Emissions to water/ground

Surface water run-off from the restored areas within the site discharges into the Huntstown River which in turn discharges to the Ward river and the coastal waters which form part of the Rogerstown Estuary SPA.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the Emission Limit Values specified in that Schedule.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.

- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (17 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (17 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Site Name and Code	**Qualifying Interests (* denotes a priority habitat)**	**Conservation Objectives**
North-west Irish Sea SPA (Site Code: 004236)	**Birds** A001 Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* A003 Great Northern Diver *(Gavia immer)* A009 Fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)*	NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives: North-west Irish Sea SPA 004236. Version 1.

	A013 Manx Shearwater *(Puffinus puffinus)* A017 Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* A018 Shag *(Phalacrocorax aristotelis)* A065 Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* A179 Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* A182 Common Gull *(Larus canus)* A183 Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* A184 Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* A187 Great Black-backed Gull *(Larus marinus)* A188 Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* A192 Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* A193 Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* A194 Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* A195 Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* A199 Guillemot *(Uria aalge)* A200 Razorbill *(Alca torda)* A204 Puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* A862 Little Gull *(Hydrocoloeus minutus)*	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage [19 September 2023].

Assessment

The potential for impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA include degradation of water and air quality upon which their conservation status depend and disturbance to the habitats.

Emissions to water/ground/stormwater

Surface water run-off from facility discharges into the Huntstown River which in turn discharges to the Ward river and the coastal waters which form the North-west Irish Sea SPA. Surface water and de-watered groundwater from the south quarry discharges via settlement ponds to the Finglas stream which ultimately discharges into the Tolka river and the coastal waters which form North-west Irish Sea SPA.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- Emissions may be made from specified emission points set out in *Schedule B: Emission Limits,* subject to compliance with the emission limit values specified in that Schedule.
- Storm water management infrastructure must be maintained at the facility during construction works, operation, closure, restoration and aftercare at the facility.
- A visual examination of the storm water discharges must be carried out daily.

- The licensee must establish suitable trigger levels in storm water discharges.
- The licensee must maintain silt traps, settlement ponds and oil separators at the facility.
- Condition 3 of the RD requires that all tank, container and drum storage areas shall be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein.
- Condition 2.2.13 requires an Invasive Species Prevention and Eradication Plan.

Emissions to Air

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (14 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the emissions to air section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for dust emissions. Refer to emissions to air section of this Inspector's report.

Noise

Given the distance of the European site to the facility (14 km) and the mitigation measures referred to in the noise section of this Inspector's report, it is considered that the SPA is outside the zone of influence for noise emissions.

Potential for Accident to Arise

There is the potential for accident/hazardous and emergency situations arising from the operation of this facility which could affect the habitats. Refer to prevention of accidents and cessation of activity sections of this Inspector's report.

Mitigation

The RD, as proposed, requires that the following controls are in place to protect the qualifying interests of the SPA:

- A documented Accident Prevention Procedure is in place that addresses hazards on-site, particularly in relation to the prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.
- A documented Emergency Response Procedure in place that addresses any emergency situation on-site which should include provision for minimising the effects of any emergency on the environment.
- All tank, container and drum storage areas must be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein. Bunds must be designed having regard to Agency guidelines 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (2004), which will minimise the potential for contamination of soil/groundwater.

Appendix 4: Relevant Legislation

The following European instruments are regarded as relevant to this application assessment and have been considered in the drafting of the Recommended Decision.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as amended & Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) as amended
Water Framework Directive [2000/60/EC]
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) and 2006/118/EC
Air Quality Directives (2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC)
Energy Efficiency Directive (2018/2002/EU)
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/CE)

Appendix 5: Waste proposed to be accepted at the site

LoW Code [Note 1]	Waste Type	Destination
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 (including topsoil)	Quarry void
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	
20 02 02	Soil and stones (Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste))	
15 01 07	Glass packaging	C&D waste recovery facility
17 01 01	Concrete	
17 01 02	Bricks	
17 01 03	Tiles and Ceramics	
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07 [Note 2]	
19 12 05	Glass from mechanical treatment of waste	
20 01 02	Glass from municipal waste	

Note 1: LoW Codes in accordance with Waste, List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-hazardous - applicable from 5 July 2018.

Note 2: New waste type proposed to be accepted at the C&D waste recovery facility.