Phone: 049-4371447/9 Fax: 049-4371451 E-mail: info@clw.ie

Office of Environmental Sustainability, Environmental Protection Agency, P.O. Box 3000, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford

14th July 2025

Re: Deal View Farm P1217-01

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to previous Agency correspondence of 12th December last. Please find detailed below the response to the issues raised.

1. Planning:

a. Provide the planner report and associated documentation for planning permission 9312/38.

Limerick Co. Co. planning section was visited by the applicant and the attached documents were all that was available.

2. Environmental Impact Statement:

a. Update the Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with the requirements of the 2014 EIA Directive.

The relevant section of DIRECTIVE 2014/52/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 reads as follows

ANNEX IV INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5(1) (INFORMATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT)

- 1. Description of the project, including in particular:
- (a) a description of the location of the project;
- (b) a description of the physical characteristics of the whole project, including, where relevant, requisite demolition works, and the land-use requirements during the construction and operational phases;
- (c) a description of the main characteristics of the operational phase of the project (in particular any production process), for instance, energy demand and energy used, nature and quantity of the materials and natural resources (including water, land, soil and biodiversity) used;

Please refer to section 2 of EIS

(d) an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (such as water, air, soil and subsoil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation) and quantities and types of waste produced during the construction and operation phases.

Please refer to section 5-14 of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed herafter)

2. A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of project design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.

Please refer to section 3 of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed herafter)

3. A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the project as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge.

Please refer to section 5-14 of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed herafter)

4. A description of the factors specified in Article 3(1) likely to be significantly affected by the project: population, human health, biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), land (for example land take), soil (for example organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing), water (for example hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality), air, climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation), material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects, and landscape.

Please refer to section 5-14 of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed hereafter)

- 5. A description of the likely significant effects of the project on the environment resulting from, inter alia:
- (a) the construction and existence of the project, including, where relevant, demolition works;
- (b) the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity, considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources;
- (c) the emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat and radiation, the creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste;
- (d) the risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment (for example due to accidents or disasters);

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- (e) the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources;
- (f) the impact of the project on climate (for example the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change;
- (g) the technologies and the substances used. The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in Article 3(1) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the project. This description should take into account the environmental protection objectives established at Union or Member State level which are relevant to the project.

Please refer to section 5-14 of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed hereafter)

6. A description of the forecasting methods or evidence, used to identify and assess the significant effects on the environment, including details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.

Please refer to part 7 of this response as detailed hereafter

7. A description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and, where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements (for example the preparation of a post-project analysis). That description should explain the extent, to which significant adverse effects on the environment are avoided, prevented, reduced or offset, and should cover both the construction and operational phases.

Please refer to section 5-14 of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed hereafter)

8. A description of the expected significant adverse effects of the project on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the project to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned. Relevant information available and obtained through risk assessments pursuant to Union legislation such as Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (*) or Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom (**) or relevant assessments carried out pursuant to national legislation may be used for this purpose provided that the requirements of this Directive are met. Where appropriate, this description should include measures envisaged to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such events on the environment and details of the preparedness for and proposed response to such emergencies.

Please refer to section 5-14 of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed hereafter)

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9. A non-technical summary of the information provided under points 1 to 8.

Please refer to Non Technical Summary of EIS (and part 7 of this response as detailed herafter)

- 10. A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments included in the report.
 - (*) Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC (OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, p. 1). (**) Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations (OJ L 172, 2.7.2009, p. 18).'.

3. Stormwater:

- a. Confirm whether stormwater discharges to ground or to land drains surrounding the houses. Provide a map outlining any surface water pathways with continuous lines between the storm water discharge points and the local land drains/watercourses.
- b. Outline clearly all existing and proposed silt traps or other mitigation measures.
- c. Provide the easting and northing for each stormwater discharge point.
- d. Clarify how clean storm water from concrete aprons is kept separate from wash water.

Please refer to revised and updated site plan enclosed. Separate soiled water storage tanks are provided for the collection of soiled water.

4. Infrastructure:

Confirm whether there is there are sanitary facilities onsite and provide details of any existing infrastructure e.g. septic tank, percolation area, etc.

There are no sanitary facilities on site.

5. Site layout plan:

Provide an updated site layout map clearly labelling the range area with the amount of land specified. Number all existing and proposed poultry houses with broiler capacity shown for each house on a revised site layout plan.

Please refer to revised and updated site plan enclosed.

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6. Organic fertiliser:

a) Wash water:

There is conflicting information in the application, between wash water tanks capacity proposed in attachment 7.6.2 (a) Landspreading Controls proposes (four wash water storage tanks on site total capacity 70.6m³) and the EIS proposes 16 m³ per tank. Please clarify this by providing wash water information as follows:

- i. Confirm the capacity of the existing and proposed tanks (total capacity minus the freeboard);
- ii. Clarify how the 26 weeks' storage capacity requirement will be met; and
- iii. If the storage capacity is to be supplemented by off-site storage, identify the type, capacity and location of the off-site storage.

In order to assist you in compiling this information, a table has been provided. Complete Table 1 appropriately.

Table 1:

Wash water	Proposed Activity
Number of wash water tanks	4
Capacity of <u>each</u> wash water tank (m ³) (total capacity minus the freeboard)	2*14.5 2*20.8 Total 70.6
Type, location and total capacity of off-site storage (m³) (total capacity minus the freeboard).	0
Number of weeks of wash water storage available	26 weeks

- b) Provide an updated letter from the contractor who will remove the poultry litter from the installation. This letter should include the following:
 - i. The contractor's DAFM registration details;
 - ii. The destination/use of the poultry litter;
 - iii. Confirmation if the contractor will remove <u>all</u> poultry litter from the installation;
 - iv. Assurance that the transport of poultry litter will be in accordance with the Animal By-product Regulations

Please refer to the enclosed correspondence.

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7. Free range activity:

It is noted that the free-range aspect of the activity has been omitted from the application. Update the application to include all relevant information regarding the operation of the activity as a free-range broiler unit. This should as a minimum include but is not limited to the following:

- a) A description of the activity as a free-range activity;
- b) stocking capacity of each of the poultry houses;
- c) description of range areas;
- d) stocking rates;
- e) access to range areas,
- f) potential impacts on the range areas, and
- g) potential impacts from the activity in the range areas to e.g. emissions to air, water, ground etc. This includes ensuring nitrogen and phosphorus deposition comply with the limits of European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022 (SI 113/2022).

<u>EIA / IE Licence Application Addendum to address Free Range Activity</u> Section A: Assessment of Free Range Activity

The farming system currently proposed for the licensable development is based on a;

• free range farming cycle of c. 10 weeks with approximately 5 cycles per annum. This cycle is outlined below.

Existing / Proposed Free Range Production cycle

•	<u>Weeks 1 – 4</u>	Day old chicks are held indoors for this four week period until
		they are able to survive outdoors.

- Weeks 5 8
 Chickens have access to the outdoor "range" area during daylight hours, but are closed in at night. At the end of week eight the chickens are removed off-site and the house prepared for cleanout.
- Weeks 8 10 House cleanout occurs, i.e. all litter and bedding material is removed, and the house is disinfected and rested.
- <u>Week 10</u> The house is bedded with fresh bedding material, ready for the next batch of day old chicks, and the cycle starts again at week one.

(The traditional farming system follows a similar cycle and processes albeit over a shorted growing cycle and the birds do not range outside.)

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The requirements for free range production are clearly defined in Irish and E.U. Legislation. In addition to these legal requirements, this proposed enterprise would be subject to,

- Licensing from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine, under E.U. Regulations
- IE licensing from the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Bord Bia Approval, under the Poultry Products Quality Assurance Scheme. This involves conforming to Bord Bia standard, EN 45011.
- Audits and certification from the major retailers.
- Compliance with Western Brand Code of Standards for Growing Broilers.

All of the stated regulatory requirements and schemes involve strict compliance with all relevant legislation regarding matters such as animal welfare, environmental protection, rodent control, odour control etc. As part of these requirements this site would be subject to comprehensive monitoring, record keeping and on-going external monitoring.

Some of the legislative requirements for free range chicken production include,

- Stocking rates not to exceed 13 birds/m², (in house).
- Stocking rates not to exceed 27.5 kg/m², (in house).
- Birds must have access to 1m² per bird, open air run covered mainly by vegetation.

Stock numbers per houses as detailed in point No. 3 above.

High health status will be a priority on this farm as it is of critical importance to maintain this for the overall viability of the enterprise. An overall animal health and welfare policy in accordance with Bord Bia requirements, will be developed to cover this additional development. Hygiene routines will be carefully planned and monitored. The houses will be carefully cleaned down between flocks.

The poultry manure from this farm is/will be removed off site by an authorised contractor, Dore Poultry Services, on behalf of the applicant. The contractor provides the machinery and labour necessary for cleaning out the houses and is responsible for cleaning of the houses, arranging transport and making arrangements for the receipt of this material. Dore Poultry Services carry out this function for a number of poultry farmers so as to provide a consistent, reliable service to all farmers and to provide a consistent supply of manure to the compost yards/recipient farmers. The estimated manure production as a result of the licensable activiry will be a total of c. 600tonnes / annum.

As outlined above in the production cycle these birds are confined to the houses for the first 4 weeks after arriving on the farm. Subsequent to this they are allowed access to the range area during daylight hours only. Due to the fact that c. 21% of the feed used by the birds is used during the first four weeks and 79% in the second four weeks, it is anticipated that approximately 21% of the manure produced by the birds is produced in the first 4 weeks with the remaining 79% produced in the second four weeks.

In addition to the above the following must also be taken into account,

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- 1. that the birds only have access to the range area for an average of 8 hours/day, (i.e 33% of the time, this will increase during the summer and decrease during the winter).
- 2. That, although they are free to leave the houses, < 20% of the birds will be out at any one time during this period.

The above figures have been calculated on the basis of information provided by the applicant, with regard to the habits of the birds as seen on their existing free range chicken house(s), and experience gained elsewhere. In order to ensure that the application of nutrients to the range areas by the birds is accurately determined it is recommended that a reduction in the nutrients deposited by the birds on the range area is applied for the reasons as outlined above.

In order to ensure that the time spent outdoors by the birds has been accurately calculated it is recommended that the total nutrient excretion by the birds during the four weeks that they are allowed out is reduced to;

- = 0.79*.33*<.20
- approximately <5 % of total production, with the remaining 95% to be moved off
 by the appointed registered contractor.

As previously detailed the manure management proposals will ensure that the management of manure/organic fertiliser on the site will be in compliance with S.I. 113 of 2022, as amended, i.e. the regulations that have given effect to the Nitrates Directive in Ireland. Additional details provided by the contractor have been included as part of this response.

Soiled water from the existing, and proposed development where applicable, will be collected in dedicated soiled water collection tank(s), located at the end of the houses. This soiled water will then be applied to farmland in line with S.I. 113 of 2022, as amended, as detailed later in this correspondence.

To minimise the risk of personnel bringing infection into the poultry farm all visitors are banned with the exception of essential personnel such as veterinarians and servicemen. All visitors must sign a register and use appropriate disinfectant procedures. Designated lorries are used to deliver feed to the farm. A vital part of maintaining health within the unit is the necessity to fully clean out after each flock is removed. This avoids the build up of bacteria and viruses which challenge the incoming stock and which may affect their production efficiency. Once litter has been removed by the designated contractor all internal surfaces are washed down using a power washing system and then disinfected.

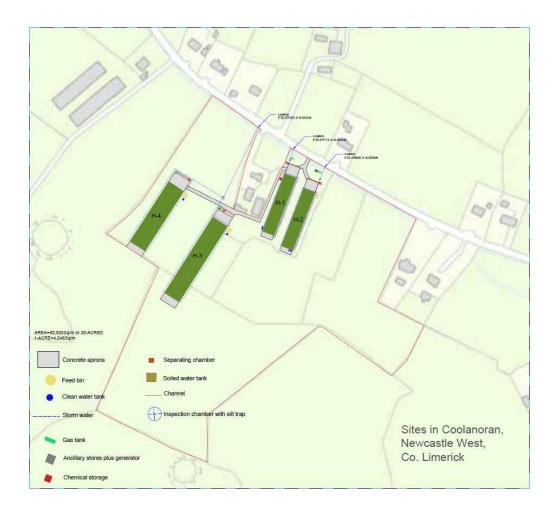
The applicant has been approved under the Bord Bia approval system, as per the Poultry Products Quality Assurance Scheme (PPQAS). As part of this approval the daily procedure will follow the Bord Bia Poultry Products Quality Assurance Standard Producer Requirements.

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• Effect on Land and Soil

Within the Development /Range Area (Only applicable to the operation of the farm as a Free Range activity, not applicable if operated as traditional production):

As part of the operation of this Free Range Poultry Farm the birds will be allowed access to an outside range area at a stocking rate of 10,000 birds/ha. As a result of the existing and planned developments (80,000 bird free range enterprise) a c. 8 Ha block of land (as broadly outlined on the maps supplied, and subject to DAFM agreement) will be dedicated to free range production.



For the purposes of the Nitrates Directive the stocking rate of animals/birds/hectare of agricultural area is calculated as kg Organic N/Ha. and under the Nitrates directive (without derogation) not more than 170 Kg Organic N (i.e. N from animal/poultry manure) can be applied /ha of net area, in this case

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the range area available to the birds. This Organic N allocation is averaged over the area available to the birds.

In order to determine the impact of the above we must first determine the amount of nutrients to be produced. The manure and nutrients produced will be allocated between the litter internally within the houses, and the range area available to the birds outside the houses.

As outlined previously, during the farming cycle these birds are confined to the houses for the first 4 weeks after arriving on the farm. Subsequent to this they are allowed access to the range area during daylight hours only. Although they are free to leave the houses, only <20% of the birds will be out at any one time during this period.

The above figures have been calculated on the basis of information provided by the applicant, with regard to the habits of the birds as seen on their existing free range chicken house(s), and experience gained elsewhere.

In order to ensure that the time spent outdoors by the birds has been accurately calculated the total nutrient excretion by the birds during the four weeks that they are allowed out is reduced to;

= 0.79*.33*<.20 = c. <5 % of total production.

Therefore 95% of the nutrients are removed in the litter. The litter produced equates to c. 75 tonnes per 10,000 birds per annum with a nutrient content of 11kg N and 6kg P/tonne, equivalent to 825 kg N and 450 kg P/'000 birds/annum. Therefore the estimated nutrients to be deposited by the birds onto the range area is calculated as < 43.4 kg N and 23.7 kg P/10,000 birds/annum, or < 43.4 kg N and 23.7 kg P/ha/annum

It should be noted that it is not proposed to apply any additional fertilisers (organic and/or inorganic) to the range area, and that c.2-3 cuts of silage/round bales will be removed from this area annually.

Range A	<u> Area Nitrogen</u>	and Phosp	<u>horous Bal</u>	ance /ha

No. of birds	10,000
Total N excreted while grazing per annum (@ 5%)*	43.4 Kg
Total P excreted while grazing per annum (@ 5%)*	23.7 Kg
Range Area	1 ha
Organic N deposited /Ha	43.4 Kg**
P Deposited/Ha	23.7 Kg

^{*} The birds deposit c. <5% of the total manure production outside as outlined above.

^{**} This is significantly below the permitted stocking rate (170-250 kg organic N/ha as provided for by S.I. 113 of 2022, as amended) on the land.

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Cropping Routine

The proposed stocking rate when equated in terms of the amount of organic N deposited per Ha by the livestock (Broilers) proposed, is significantly less than that permitted by S.I. 113 of 2022.

Also introduced under the Nitrates directive were restrictions on the amount of Phosphorous to be applied to land. Based on a stocking rate of 10,000 birds per hectare this would provide a Phosphorous allocation of c. 23.7 kg/Ha. As no other additional P fertiliser will be applied to this area this will be the total P allocation per annum. Assuming the lands in question are at Index 3 for P (as per Article 16(2)(a) of SI 113 of 2022, as amended) the required allocation for the proposed first cut silage is 20kg/ha in accordance with Table 15 of Nitrates Directive, with an additional 10kgP for each cut thereafter. Therefore the proposed P allocation of 23.7 kgP/ha/annum, in conjunction with Soil Index 3, is below the required level of P to achieve the optimum yield of 2 cut of silage/annum. Due to the farming system whereby birds are not on the range area for periods of 6 weeks at a time (i.e. 2 weeks empty and first 4 weeks after stocking each batch) multiple silage cuts are easily scheduled during the year.

Due to the low stocking rate and management practices proposed there will be no significant emissions to air, ground and/or water and the development will not pose an adverse risk to same.

Section B: Effect on Climate / Climate Change

Climate information is useful for predicting the likely impacts that the farm operation and the application of manure in the area will have upon the residents. Wind direction at the site is critical to odour movements and rainfall is critical factor in the application of manure.

Large livestock populations and nitrogen inputs to soil generate one-third of all greenhouse gases in Ireland. The amount of *methane* emitted by livestock is a lot higher for ruminants such as cattle and sheep versus non-ruminants such as poultry/pigs. This is as a result of the different digestive systems. N_2O emissions can be divided into three areas,

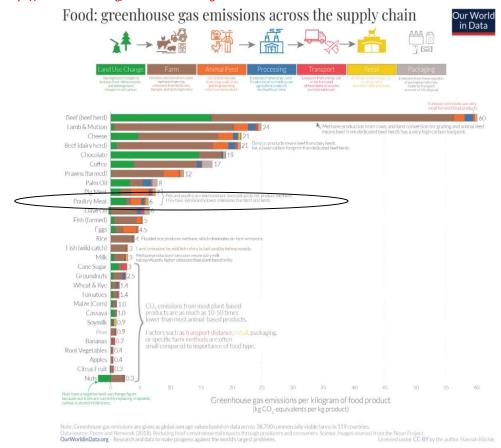
- Direct from agricultural soils and from agricultural production systems.
- Indirect emissions which take place after nitrogen is lost from the field
- Emissions resulting from agricultural burning.

As the birds will be maintained in a controlled environment within the proposed development, the operation of the farm is not directly significantly susceptible to climate change, however climate change may impact on energy use associated with heating/ventilation systems to maintain a controlled environment within the houses relative to outside climatic conditions, and, may have implications for feed supply to feed the birds, due to impact on crop yields etc.

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The fact that the farmers in the proposed customer farmer list are allocating organic fertiliser in accordance with the provisions of S.I. 113 of 2022, as amended, particularly with regard to amounts applied, weather and ground conditions at the time of spreading, and even application, etc., will ensure that emissions are kept to an absolute minimum.

Fig. 7.5.1 Source http:// https://ourworldindata.org/food-choice-vs-eating-local



Poultry meat is extremely efficient from a carbon perspective. International research shows that poultry has the lowest carbon footprint of all meats and that eggs are an even more carbon efficient source of protein than poultry meat. EU research has confirmed that Irish poultry meat is the most carbon efficient in Europe and with a carbon footprint of 3 kg of carbon equivalents per kg of meat (Data above refers to farming, processing and packing). Poultry is also the most water efficient meat.

Organic fertiliser from this farm will be used in compost production or by customer farmers. The fact that the customer farmers utilising organic fertiliser from this farm will allocate it in accordance with the provisions of S.I. 113 of 2022, as amended, particularly with regard to amounts applied, weather and ground conditions at the time of spreading, and even application, etc., should ensure that

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emissions generated are kept to an absolute minimum. Dry manures will spread more evenly, and modern rear emptying muck spreaders are likely to be more precise than side discharging machines.

All customer farmers will be advised that in order to minimise any potential adverse environmental impact including odour/emissions, and to ensure that they get maximum fertiliser benefit from the organic fertiliser, that all manure from this farm should be stored, managed and applied in accordance with S.I. 113 of 2022, as amended and where possible incorporated/ploughed into the soil as soon as practicable after application.

All practicable steps, such as landscaping, management routines etc., will be planned for and will be taken so as to minimise odour from the site. Its rural setting and location distance from local residences will ensure no effect on human beings. The existing poultry farm operated by the applicant has operated with no adverse environmental impact.

This development will have no significant adverse effect on climate.

Section C: Cumulative Effects

This proposed poultry farm is located in County Limerick, a county well recognised for its intensive agriculture sector. It is anticipated that the proposed development at this site will not lead to a Transboundary effect due to the distance of the proposed development from any international boundary and the fact that in the main all wastes/by-products will be utilised/disposed of/recovered within the country. In addition the Natura Impact Statement has confirmed no potential adverse impact on Natura 2000 sites.

The proposed development will not have a cumulative adverse impact on the local environment. It has been demonstrated by the applicant that the existing farming activities that are carried out on-site are done so with no significant adverse impact on the local environment and in compliance with S.I. 113 of 2022, as amended. Due to the fact that all manure is to be moved off site and appropriate measures are in place to address wastes arising on the farm, it is anticipated that this development would not adversely impact on the local environment within the Limerick area when assessed individually and/or cumulatively with other such developments in this area.

Notwithstanding that there are additional poultry farm's in the area, this development will operate independently of all other poultry farms and the organic fertiliser will be transported for use as an organic fertiliser on tillage land outside of Co. Limerick and/or in the production of mushroom compost.

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Section D: Forecasting

Forecasting relies heavily on the accumulated experiences of current operations on the applicant's existing farm, operations in similar developments, and on the knowledge that wastes removed from the site for disposal or recovery elsewhere will have negligible impact on the environment around the proposed development.

The applicant has successfully managed the existing poultry farm to date, and has had no incidents with regard to the effect of this existing enterprise on the local environment.

Taking into account that poultry farming is an established practice on this farm and intensive farming is a widespread farming activity in Co. Limerick, and, that this proposed development (previously approved and currently proposed) will comply with the Nitrates directive, EPA Licence and other legislative and producer requirements, the applicant is fully confident that the proposed development will have no significant adverse effect on the local environment.

8. Spreadlands:

Conflicting information has been provided in the EIS and Attachment 7.6.2 (a) regarding the amount of land available for wash water.

In relation to the spreadlands available for wash water application, demonstrate that the lands identified have the capacity to accept the wash water generated and will not result in a stocking rate above 170kg organic Nitrogen per hectare stocking rate, the maximum specified in the Nitrates Regulations.

Alternative lands for the receipt of soiled water are detailed below. These lands are used for Silage 2 cut only. Soiled water production = 138 M3/annum @ 1kg N/m3 = 138 kg N or 53.3 Kg Organic N/Ha.

a) Provide a map of the proposed wash water spreadlands;

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(b) Confirm the owner of the spreadlands;

Mr. Tommy Scannell

- (c) In relation to the spreadlands identified for wash water application;
 - i) Clarify the total area of land (in hectares) available for the receipt of wash water (excluding the site of the proposed activity)

2.49 HA

9. Operations:

Confirm if the installation subject of this application and the adjacent poultry installation associated with planning permissions Ref. No. 92893 and Ref. No. 941070 (granted to Tommy Conway) operate as a shared enterprise or operate independently of one another.

Justify why poultry houses associated with PA Ref. No. 92893 and PA Ref. No. 941070 are not included in P1217-01 application.

This activity operates separate to any other poultry houses operated by Mr Tommy Conway.

The site of the current application is owned by Kieran Conway and operated as Deal View Farms Ltd., of which Kieran is a director. As such houses referred to above in the name of Tommy Conway (Kieran's father) are operated by a separate operator and are distinct and separate sites with no common facilities or ownership.



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10. Application form:

Submit a signed hardcopy of the application, including the accompanying documents and particulars as required by Regulation 9 of the Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions) (Licensing) Regulations 2013, to the headquarters of the Agency.

Please provide *written confirmation via EDEN* once the hard copy has been submitted to the Agency.

Same has previously been submitted under separate cover.

If you require an	y additional info	ormation pleas	e contact this	office.

Yours Sincerely,

Paraic Fay

Paraic Fay B.Agr.Sc.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT) ACTS, 1963 TO 1993

NOTIFICATION OF A DECISION TO GRANT A PERMISSION(SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS) UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE ACT OF 1963

COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK

	46499
Reference Number in Planning Register1238/93	
Application Received:17th November, 1993	
Mr. Patrick Kenny,	
Coolanoran,	
Newcastle West,	
Co. Limerick.	
	Sanger Company
In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the above mentioned Acts, COUNTY COUNCIL has by order dated 20 th December, 1993 of PERMISSION for the development of land, namely: - Construction of 2 No broiler fattening units at Coolanoran, Newcastle West.	decided to grant
SUBJECT TO the 4 No. conditions set out in the Schedule overleaf. The reimposition of the said conditions are also set out in the Schedule	easons for the
If there is no appeal against the said decision, a GRANT OF PERMISSION with the decision will be issued after the expiration of the period within which the made to An Bord Pleanala. (See footnote.)	N in accordance h an appeal may
It should be noted that until a GRANT OF PERMISSION has been issued in question is NOT AUTHORISED.	the developmen
SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE SAID COUNCIL	
(For) COUNTY SE	

NOTE: An appeal against a decision of a planning authority under the provisions of the Local Government (Planning & Development) Acts, 1963 to 1993 may be made by any person to An Bord Pleanala. Any such appeal must be made in writing and received by the Board within one month beginning on the date of the making of the decision by the planning authority. The appeal must be fully complete from the start, otherwise it will be invalid The fee payable in the case of a commercial development by the person who made the application is £200 and in all other cases is £100. Appeals should be addressed to An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Blocks VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1. Submissions or observations on appeals made by third parties must be received by the Board within one month from the receipt of the appeal by the Board and the fee in this case is £30.

DATE: 20th December, 1993.

SCHEDULE TO PLANNING PERMISSION NO. 1238/93

SUBJECT TO 4 NO. CONDITIONS.

 All existing roadside trees and hedgerows not affected by the proposed entrance shall be retained.

Reason - In the interests of amenity.

All roof water shall be discharged uncontaminated to its own independent drainage system.

Reason - To prevent pollution.

3. The poultry litter shall not be spread within 100 metres of any house without the written permission of the owner/occupier thereof. No poultry litter shall be spread within 100 metres of any source of potable water supply, or within 50 metres of any watercourse. No spreading shall be carried out during periods of drought, high rainfall, high water table levels, or frozen ground conditions.

Reason - To prevent nuisance and pollution.

4. The rate of spreading of poultry litter shall not exceed 4 tonnes per acre per annum over the 100 acres available and excess waste shall be removed for disposal off the site in a manner to be agreed with the Planning Authority before production commences.

Reason - To control the spreading of litter and in the interests of public health.

Local	Covernment	(Planning	. Develorment	Acts.	1963	to	1993

NOTIFICATION OF A GRANT OF A PERMISSION

COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK

•	Mr. Patrick Kenny,
	Coolanoran,
	Newcastle West,
(Co. Limerick.

REFERENCE NUMBER IN PLANNING REGISTER

1238/93

ipplication by Mr. Patrick Kenny, Coolanoran, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.

n 17th November 1993 for a permission for development of land, namely:-Construction of 2 no. pre-fabricated broiler fattening units at Coolanoran, Newcastle West.

permission has been granted for the development described above, subject to the following conditions:

- All existing roadside trees and hedgerows not affected by the proposed entrance shall be retained.
- 2. All roof water shall be discharged uncontaminated to its own independent drainage system.
- 3. The poultry litter shall not be spread within 100 metres of any house without the written permission of the owner/occupier thereof. No puoltry litter shall be spread within 100 metres of any source of potable water supply, or within 50 metres of any watercourse. No spreading shall be carried out furing periods of drought, high rainfall, high water table levels, or prozen ground conditions.
- 4. The rate of spreading of poultry litter shall not exceed 4 tonnes per acre per annum over the 100 acres available and excess waste shall be removed for disposal off the site in a manner to be agreed with the Planning Authority before production commences.

Signed on behalf of the said Council: for

COUNTY SECRETARY.

Date: January 1994.

Please note that the provisions of the Local Government (Planning & Development) Act, 1982 Limits the duration of this planning permission to a period of five years from the date nereof.

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Dore Poultry Services

Transport of all Poultry Litter JDE1 & Animal Bye- Products Waste Disposal Service JDE2

Ballingrane, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. V94 ER8H

Telephone No: 0868426604

6/2/25

To whom it may concern,

RE: Kieran Conway, Deal View Farm, Ardagh, Co. Limerick

I wish to confirm that I will be removing all poultry litter from the installation of Kieran Conway, Deal View Farm, Ardagh, Co. Limerick.

The destination of the poultry litter is Ballyhamilton Agri Limited Enniscorthy Co. Wexford.

I also wish to give assurances that the transport of the poultry litter will be in accordance with the animal by-product regulations.

Signed:

Jamie Dore

Managing Director

Dore Poultry Services

Vat No: 3608480KH

CRO No: 647045