

07th July 2021

Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028
County Development Plan Review,
Planning Department,
Galway County Council,
Áras an Chontae,
Prospect Hill,
Galway.

Submitted via consultation portal

Our Ref: 501.00180.00141.25L

Your Ref: Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022 – 2028

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: DRAFT GALWAY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 – 2028: ROADSTONE LTD. SUBMISSION

SLR Consulting Ireland acts as planning and environmental advisors to Roadstone Limited, Fortunestown, Tallaght, Dublin 24. This submission relating to the Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 has been prepared on their behalf.

ROADSTONE LIMITED

Roadstone Ltd. was formed in 2009 by the amalgamation of three of the construction materials businesses operated by CRH in Ireland, which were Roadstone Dublin Ltd., Roadstone Provinces Ltd. and John A. Wood Ltd.

The company is Ireland's leading supplier of aggregates, construction and road building materials and it employs several hundred people throughout the country.

Roadstone forms part of CRH, which is an international building materials group. It was founded in the 1930s and became part of Cement Roadstone Holdings (CRH) plc in 1970, following the merger of Roadstone and Cement Ltd. CRH is the leading global diversified building materials business, employing 79,200 people in 30 Countries across the globe.

Roadstone Limited has a number of property assets within the Galway County Council administrative area, refer to Figure 1 below. These are located at:

- Ballymoe
- Claregalway
- Kilchreest
- Two Mile Ditch

These property assets contain aggregate resources and have provided / provide aggregates and added-value construction materials to support the local, regional, and national economy.

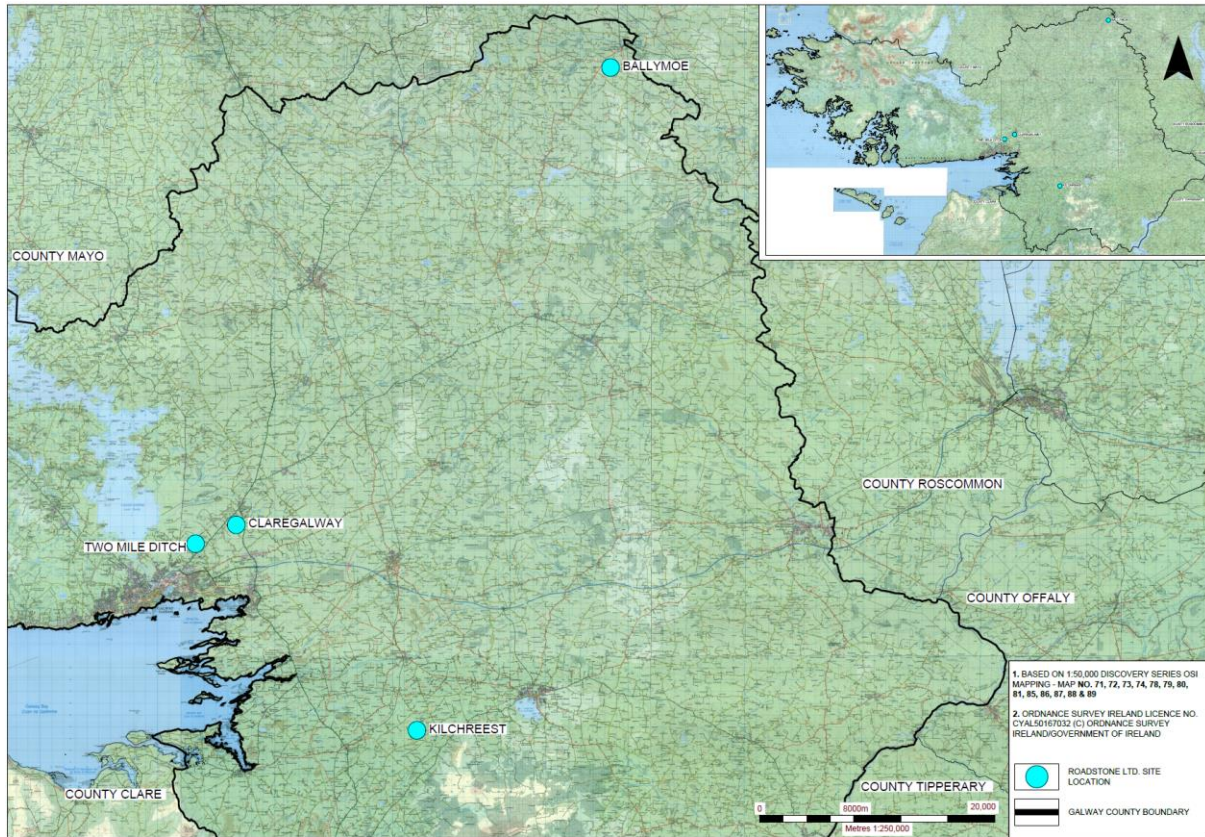


Figure 1: Roadstone Ltd. – Property Locations in County Galway

BASIS OF THE SUBMISSION

National and Regional Policy Context

The importance of the extractive industries to the wider economy and the need to protect the operations of working quarries and proven aggregate resources is firmly established in national and regional planning policy.

Project Ireland 2040, the National Planning Framework (NPF) refers to the following National Policy Objective (NPO) which is supportive of the extractive economy.

NPO 23

Facilitate the development of the rural economy through supporting a sustainable and economically efficient agricultural and food sector, together with forestry, fishing and aquaculture, energy and **extractive industries**, the bio-economy and diversification into alternative on-farm and off-farm activities, while at the same time noting the importance of maintaining and protecting the natural landscape and built heritage which are vital to rural tourism.

[emphasis added]

The principal purpose of Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES) is to support the implementation of the NPF and the economic policies and objectives of the Government as contained in the National Development Plan (NDP) by providing the long-term strategic planning and economic framework for development of Ireland's regions.

The Northern and Western Regional Assembly RSES is a 12-year strategic regional development framework for Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, Donegal, Monaghan, Mayo, Cavan, Galway City Council and Galway County Council. It also includes a Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) for Galway and strategies for growth centres, smaller towns, villages and rural areas. The broad vision of the Guidelines is,

“To play a leading role in the transformation of this region into a vibrant, connected, natural, inclusive and smart place to work and live.’ This shall be achieved by working together to create better places by adopting best practice in international spatial and economic development; Achieving competitiveness by optimising EU and exchequer funding and harnessing the strengths of our ‘place’, through collaboration.”

Importance of Extractive Industries

In preparing policies that reflect the importance of the extractive industries, the planning authority should consider the recently published Essential Aggregates – Providing for Ireland's Needs to 2040¹ prepared by the Irish Concrete Federation (refer to copy appended to this submission).

The objective of this document is to highlight to Government the need for a national planning policy for aggregates, which will underpin local and regional planning policy and ensure the sustainable supply of aggregates for Project Ireland 2040 and beyond. The document provides further detail on the role of locally supplied aggregates in supporting the demand for new homes, new schools and

¹ <https://www.irishconcrete.ie/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Essential-Aggregates-Final.pdf>

better infrastructure. In meeting the demand arising from the projected population increase of an additional 1 million people as identified in the National Planning Framework, it is worth noting that every new home typically requires up to 400 tonnes of aggregates and every new school typically requires some 3,000 tonnes of aggregates. These requirements are most sustainably met by local sources and suppliers.

The document also makes recommendations to ensure that Government's stated objectives on aggregates within the National Planning Framework 2018 are implemented, not just for the benefit of the extractive industry, but also for the achievement of the ambitious goals of Project Ireland 2040. It highlights three important points that statutory planning policy needs to address at all spatial scales. These are:

1. Importance of Extractive Industries and Aggregates;
2. Identifying and Protecting Reserves;
3. Enabling Extraction of Aggregates.

Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022 – 2028

The Draft County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 (CDP) describes that aims to promote the creation of an attractive county to live, work, visit and enable businesses to flourish in an environment that offers a range of housing options, robust and diverse range of employment opportunities, access to quality infrastructure and community facilities with a high-quality sustainable environment for all.

Of significance to this submission is chapter 2 **Core Strategy, Settlement Strategy and Housing Strategy** which highlights that throughout the duration of the plan period, the **population of the County is expected to grow by 18,655 people** and that this will require an additional **7,469 housing units**.

Section 4.7 **Rural Development** of chapter 4 **Rural Living and Development** describes that rural areas play a key role in defining the county's identity and in driving its economy. The following policy objective is provided in this regard,

RD 1 Rural Enterprise Potential

To facilitate the development of the rural economy through supporting a sustainable and economically efficient agriculture and food industry, together with forestry, fishing and aquaculture, energy and extractive industries, the bio-economy and diversification into alternative on-farm and off-farm activities, while at the same time noting the importance of maintaining and protecting the natural landscape and built heritage which are vital to rural tourism.

[Emphasis Added]

Section 4.14 **Mineral Extraction and Quarries** is also of significance. It describes that extractive industries by their nature are resource based and result in the removal of soil and rock. Quarrying and other extractive industries are recognised as important to the local rural economic development of the County in terms of generating employment and providing raw material to the construction industry.

It is further described that the geology of the County produces aggregate resources in terms of sand, limestone and gravel, which are currently exploited at quarries throughout the County and the Council recognises this resource as a significant economic asset. However, the section notes that extractive industries can also give rise to detrimental environmental and residential amenity effects including

increased traffic, dust, noise, water pollution, visual intrusion and the effects on local road networks may also be significant.

It is stated that the Council will facilitate harnessing the potential of the area's natural resources while ensuring that the environment and rural and residential amenities are appropriately protected. The Council having regard to the substantial number existing number of quarries within the county have a preference for the continued sustainable extraction of these quarries over the development of new greenfield sites.

It is also highlighted that in considering development applications relating to existing or proposed quarries, the Council will take full account of the following DECLG guidelines Quarries and Ancillary Activities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2004 (including any updated/superseding document) and have regard to the protection of residential and natural amenities, the prevention of pollution and the safeguarding of aquifers and groundwater.

It is further stressed that the development of new quarries will be strictly controlled in areas of high landscape value, in areas of significant archaeological potential, on European Sites, Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), Nature Reserves or other areas of importance for the conservation of flora and fauna and development shall also have regard to the requirements of the EU guidance document Undertaking Non-Energy Extractive Activities in Accordance with Natura 2000 Requirements.

The following policy objectives are provided with respect to the mineral extraction and quarries,

MEQ 1 Aggregate Resources

Ensure adequate supplies of aggregate resources to meet future growth needs within County Galway and the wider region and to facilitate the exploitation of such resources where there is a proven need and market opportunity for such minerals or aggregates and ensure that this exploitation of resources does not adversely affect the environment or adjoining existing land uses.

MEQ 2 Protection of the Environment

The Council shall require the following in relation to the management of authorised aggregate extraction -

(a) All quarries shall comply with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive, the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 and by the guidance as contained within the DoEHLG Quarries and Ancillary Facilities Guidelines 2004, the EPA Guidelines 'Environmental Management in the Extractive Industry: Non Scheduled Minerals 2006 (including any updated/superseding documents) and to DM Standard 19 of this Development Plan;

(b) Require development proposals on or in the proximity of quarry sites, to carry out appropriate investigations into the nature and extent of old quarries (where applicable). Such proposals shall also investigate the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination and the risks associated with site development works together with appropriate mitigation;

(c) Require Development Proposals to assess the potential impact of extraction in areas where geomorphological interest, groundwater and important aquifers, important archaeological features and Natural Heritage Areas are located;

d) Have regard to the Landscape Character Assessment of the County and its recommendations;

(e) Ensure that any quarry activity has minimal adverse impact on the road network and that the full cost of road improvements, including during operations and at time of closure, which are necessary to facilitate those industries are borne by the industry itself.

(f) Ensure that the extraction of minerals or aggregates does not adversely impact on residential or environmental amenity;

(g) Protect all known un-worked deposits from development that might limit their scope for extraction.

MEQ 3 Sustainable Management of Exhausted Quarries

Encourage the use of quarries and pits for sustainable management of post recovery stage construction and demolition waste, as an alternative to using agricultural land, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations.

MEQ 4 Landscaping Plans

Ensure that all extractions shall be subjected to landscaping requirements and that worked out quarries should be rehabilitated to a use agreed with the Planning Authority which could include recreational, biodiversity, amenity or other end-of-life uses. The use of these rehabilitated sites shall be limited to inert waste and sites shall be authorised under the appropriate waste regulations.

Section 15.3.5 **Extractive Development** within chapter 15 **Development Management Standards** provides the relevant Development Management Standards for the sector. These are outlined as follows,

DM Standard 19: Extractive Development

The following details shall be considered central to the determination of any application for planning permission for extractive development:

a) Guidelines

Compliance with the provisions and guidance, as appropriate, contained within Section 261 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), by Section 74 and Section 75 of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010, the DoEHLG Quarries and Ancillary Facilities Guidelines 2004 and the EPA Guidelines for Environmental Management in the Extractive Sector 2006. Where extractive developments may impact on archaeological or architectural heritage, regard shall be had to the DAHG Architectural Conservation Guidelines 2011 and the Archaeological Code of Practice 2009 (including any updated/superseding documents) in the assessment of planning applications. Reference should also be made to the Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry 2008 (including any updated/superseding documents) and the Guidance on Biodiversity in the Extractive Industry (NPWS).

b) Land Ownership

The extent of land ownership. Details should be submitted showing the proposed site in relation to all lands in the vicinity in which the applicant has an interest.

c) Deposits

The nature of all deposits. Details to be submitted to include: depths of topsoil, subsoil, over burden and material, at various points on the site; an indication of the type of minerals, which it is intended

to extract; a statement as to whether the parent rock from which the mineral is extracted is suitable for other uses; and the estimated total quantity of rock and mineral, which can be extracted commercially on the site.

d) Methods

The methods of excavation and machinery to be used. Details to be submitted to include all proposed site development works, including; the proposed method of working; any existing or proposed areas of excavation; stages of work proposed; locations of any settling ponds, waste material and/or stockpiling of materials; methods for removing and storing topsoil, subsoil and overburden; etc.

e) Production

The quantification of production in a given time. Details to be submitted to include the proposed production process to be employed, all requirements for water, electricity and/or other inputs to the production process and any proposals for chemical or other treatments.

f) Mitigation

Methods to reduce environmental impact. Details to be submitted to include an assessment of potential impacts on water resources, residential and visual amenity (including noise, dust and vibration impacts), biodiversity and any other relevant considerations together with appropriate proposals for their mitigation.

Proposals for development, where appropriate should be accompanied by:

- A Surface Water Baseline Study of water courses in the vicinity of the site;
- A Hydro-Geological Assessment of the impact of groundwater flows in the area and the impact of well waters supplies in the area.

g) Access

Vehicle routes from site to major traffic routes and the impact on the adjoining road networks. Details should be included on the mode, number and weight of trucks or other vehicles being used to transport materials and any truck sheeting or washing proposals. The Council may require a Traffic Impact Assessment and Road Safety Audit (to be prepared by an approved assessor) for all new development. The Council may require a Special Contribution in accordance with Section 48 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, for upgrade/improvement works along the route corridor of the quarry, to facilitate the proposed development.

h) Rehabilitation

A scheme of rehabilitation and after care. Details to be submitted should include a report with plans and sections detailing: the anticipated finished landform and surface/landscape treatments, both of each phase and the whole excavation; quality and condition of topsoil and overburden; rehabilitation works proposed; the type and location of any vegetation proposed; proposed method of funding and delivery of restoration/ reinstatement works; etc.

The Council will require that all proposals for development are accompanied by a detailed restoration plan and aftercare proposals which shall be progressed on a phased basis. The restoration plan shall ensure the landscape is restored with regard to its original character and with reference to the Landscape Character Assessment for County Galway and as incorporated within Appendix 4 of this plan. The restoration plan shall be accompanied by a detailed costing of the work by a qualified quantity surveyor.

The Council will apply a bond, as appropriate for the satisfactory completion of the restoration works. The site may be adapted for a variety of uses depending on the level of extraction and shall be in agreement with the Planning Authority and consideration of the local community.

i) Environmental Impact Study (EIS)

Any Environmental Impact Study including any remedial EIS required by statute. An EIS should ensure that all impacts in relation to heritage, environment, biodiversity, groundwater protection, etc are clearly addressed and appropriate mitigation measures are included.

j) Proximity

Proximity to other developments. Details to be submitted to include location of all existing developments in the vicinity of the site that might be affected by site development works, extractive operations and/or traffic movements generated.

k) Landscaping and Screening

Landscaping and screening proposals. Details to be submitted to include an indication of existing trees or other screening to be retained or removed and any proposed screening, grassing, or planting of trees or shrubs and proposals for their maintenance.

l) Heritage and Biodiversity

Proposals in relation to heritage and biodiversity would include any recommendations for the site to be considered as part of the geological heritage of the County and any proposed measures with regard to the protection and promotion of the environment and biodiversity, including any proposals for rehabilitation. The Council will require an Ecological Impact Assessment for all proposals within or in the vicinity of an SPA, SAC or NHA. Where a quarry development falls within a conservation designation, the developer is advised to consult with the DECLG prior to making an application. Evidence of such consultation should be submitted to the Planning Authority at application stage. It shall also be a requirement that all new proposals that are likely to have an impact on SAC or SPA shall be screened for the need to undertake a Habitats Directive. The Council will require that the operator of the quarry shall put in place an Environmental Monitoring System, to monitor all environmental standards (noise, dust, blasting etc.) on an on-going basis.

m) Security of the Site

Security boundary/fence. Full details regarding securing the perimeter boundary of quarries shall be submitted and agreed by the Planning Authority as part of the planning process.

Development Management Standard 28: **Access to National and Other Restricted Roads for Commercial & Other Developments** is also relevant as it describes that commercial development along National Roads and Other Restricted Roads will be restricted outside the defined settlement centres or the Local Area Plan boundaries as follows. The following objective is of most relevance,

b) Class II Control Roads (Regional Road)

Commercial, industrial and community facilities development and land use shall be restricted to essential needs, in the particular locality, of agriculture, tourism infrastructure, fisheries, forestry, park and ride facilities **or existing extractive industries**, and where these cannot be in the opinion of the Planning Authority, be reasonably located along other non-listed regional or local roads. All restricted regional roads are included under the Class 2 Control Roads designation. Restricted Regional Roads are listed hereunder:

[Emphasis Added]

1	Ballinasloe to City Boundary North of Oranmore	R446
2	Tuam – Bearnaderg – Horseleap	R332
3	Galway – An Spidéal – Ballinahow Cross	R336
4	Galway – Carnmore – Monivea	R339
5	Derrydonnell – Athenry	R348
6	Headford – Tuam	R333
7	Ballinasloe – Portumna	R355
8	Ballinasloe – Mountbellew	R358
9	Gort – Loughrea	R380
10	Lough George – Annagh Hill	R354
11	Kilcolgan – Galway /Clare County Boundary	R458
12	Claregalway – M6 (Junction 19) – Oranmore	R381

Figure 2 Restricted Regional Roads (Source: *Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022 – 2028*)

SUBMISSION COMMENTS

The following outlines the key points that Roadstone Ltd. would like to address in relation to the proposed Draft Galway County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.

Chapter 2 Core Strategy – the extractive industry should be considered crucial to unlocking the county’s potential

It is noted in the Draft CDP that by 2028 the **population of the County is expected to grow by 18,655 people** and that this will require an additional **7,469 housing units during the same period**.

In this regard, it is significant to note that the extractive industry provides the necessary raw materials for the majority of building and infrastructure development in Ireland. Not only homes but also roads, motorways, schools, hospitals, colleges, factories, water and sewerage systems are all constructed with construction aggregates and concrete products. The construction of power stations, railways, wastewater and water treatment plants and sporting stadia is also heavily dependent on the supply of crushed stone, concrete and other building materials made from aggregates.

Due regard should be given to the fact that the county has significant but finite mineral resources and it should be the aim of the proposed CDP to safeguard areas of significant resources from incompatible developments to ensure the continued viability of the extractive industry, whilst of course, ensuring that environmental, rural, scenic, and residential amenities are protected. There is a need to safeguard valuable un-worked deposits from permanent development that would prevent or hinder their future extraction and thus appropriate control measures should be put in place to avoid such a scenario.

It is considered that the following proposed policy objective is of benefit with respect to the above points.

MEQ 1 Aggregate Resources

Ensure adequate supplies of aggregate resources to meet future growth needs within County Galway and the wider region and to facilitate the exploitation of such resources where there is a proven need and market opportunity for such minerals or aggregates and ensure that this exploitation of resources does not adversely affect the environment or adjoining existing land uses.

With respect to after use, the following policies are proposed,

MEQ 3 Sustainable Management of Exhausted Quarries

Encourage the use of quarries and pits for sustainable management of post recovery stage construction and demolition waste, as an alternative to using agricultural land, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations.

MEQ 4 Landscaping Plans

Ensure that all extractions shall be subjected to landscaping requirements and that worked out **quarries should be rehabilitated to a use agreed with the Planning Authority which could include recreational, biodiversity, amenity or other end-of-life uses**. The **use of these rehabilitated sites shall be limited to inert waste** and sites shall be authorised under the appropriate waste regulations.

[Emphasis Added]

While it is acknowledged that the above policies are reasonable and offer potential benefits for the reuse of quarried lands, it is considered that they are limited in scope for the potential redevelopment of such rehabilitated sites. Dependant on site characteristics and demand, there is potential to unlock further benefits with respect to restored quarried lands. Therefore, in addition to what has been proposed, it is submitted that this could include industrial and commercial type uses should a site offer the potential for such an alternative and/or mix of uses. This would be to the benefit of County Galway and its inhabitants', by offering a wider variety of socio-economic opportunities within the county. For instance, it is noted that the site at Two Mile Ditch is within the boundary of the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) and may offer further socio-economic potential post closure of quarry and extractive operations. In this regard, it is submitted that the policy objective is amended along the lines of the following,

MEQ 3 Sustainable Management of Exhausted Quarries

Encourage the use of quarries and pits for sustainable management of post recovery stage to possible uses including the **processing of construction and demolition waste**, restoration by backfilling with inert soil and stone, as well as **agriculture, biodiversity, recreation/amenities, commercial, industrial, residential, or a combination of same**, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations.

MEQ 4 Landscaping Plans

Ensure that all extractions shall be subjected to landscaping requirements and that worked out quarries should be rehabilitated to a use agreed with the Planning Authority which could include recreational, biodiversity, amenity, **commercial, industrial, residential or a combination of same**, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations.

[Emphasis Added]

Chapter 4 Rural Development – Potential to further acknowledge the socio – economic potential and benefits of the quarry and extractive industry

It is welcomed that section 4.14 Mineral Extraction and Quarries acknowledges that quarrying and other extractive industries important to the local rural economic development of the County in terms of generating employment and providing raw material to the construction industry.

The chapter describes the County's natural reserves in terms of sand, limestone, and gravel, and further recognises this resource as a significant economic asset. Nonetheless, it is considered that the Draft CDP could be revised to adequately outline the economic value and significance of the aggregates sector, emphasising the sector's significance in terms of economic development and employment.

It is further considered that chapter 5 **Economic Development, Enterprise and Retail Development** could be updated to highlight the benefits of the quarry and extractive industry recognising that it has an important function in the economy of the county and that it is an important source of employment. In this regard, it is submitted that the importance of the sector should be stressed within the proposed plan and its significance with regard to construction and development supply chains, as well as the county's growth objectives should be made clear. This would be in support of meeting the aforementioned population and housing delivery targets.

Furthermore, a successful quarry and extractive industry within the county is to the benefit of numerous stakeholders involved in the development of residential buildings, infrastructure, health care facilities, education facilities and all other forms of built development. Extraction can only take place where resources occur and it is, thus, tied to certain locations. It should be ensured that the CDP

allows for the provision of adequate aggregate resources to meet the future growth needs of the county and to facilitate the exploitation of such resources where there is a proven need for a certain mineral/aggregate.

This of course, should be facilitated, whilst exercising appropriate control over the types of development taking place in areas containing proven deposits and should be subject to the necessary environmental assessments.

These considerations will allow the aggregates sector to continue to facilitate its crucial role within construction and development supply chains, therefore supporting economic development and employment in the county and further afield. It is submitted that the Council should have due regard to Roadstone Ltd.'s property assets within the county and the added value these bring in terms of the local, regional and national economy. It should be noted that the property assets / extraction locations are long established, providing significant socio-economic benefits to the area.

Chapter 15 – Development Management Standards Assessed

The policy objectives and related development controls proposed in the new plan as stated in section 15.3.5 Extractive Development of Chapter 15 Development Management Standards are generally considered reasonable for the sector and it should be emphasised that Roadstone Ltd.'s property assets / extraction locations in Galway are in accordance with the proposed development controls.

Nonetheless, it is requested that the Council reconsider the following development management standard,

DM Standard 19: Extractive Development

h) Rehabilitation

A scheme of rehabilitation and after care. Details to be submitted should include a report with plans and sections detailing: the anticipated finished landform and surface/landscape treatments, both of each phase and the whole excavation; quality and condition of topsoil and overburden; rehabilitation works proposed; the type and location of any vegetation proposed; proposed method of funding and delivery of restoration/ reinstatement works; etc.

The Council will require that all proposals for development are accompanied by a detailed restoration plan and aftercare proposals which shall be progressed on a phased basis. The restoration plan shall ensure the landscape is restored with regard to its original character and with reference to the Landscape Character Assessment for County Galway and as incorporated within Appendix 4 of this plan. **The restoration plan shall be accompanied by a detailed costing of the work by a qualified quantity surveyor.**

[Emphasis Added]

It is considered that the above standard is overly restrictive and onerous due to the fact that very few Quantity Surveyors have the necessary and relevant experience that would be required to carry out a detailed costing of rehabilitation work. In this regard, it is submitted that the wording should be amended to the following,

h) Rehabilitation

A scheme of rehabilitation and after care. Details to be submitted should include a report with plans

and sections detailing: the anticipated finished landform and surface/landscape treatments, both of each phase and the whole excavation; quality and condition of topsoil and overburden; rehabilitation works proposed; the type and location of any vegetation proposed; proposed method of funding and delivery of restoration/ reinstatement works; etc.

The Council will require that all proposals for development are accompanied by a detailed restoration plan and aftercare proposals which shall be progressed on a phased basis. The restoration plan shall ensure the landscape is restored with regard to its original character and with reference to the Landscape Character Assessment for County Galway and as incorporated within Appendix 4 of this plan. The restoration plan shall be accompanied by a detailed costing of the work by **an appropriately** qualified quantity surveyor **or engineer with experience in costing of quarry restoration schemes.**

[Emphasis Added]

Concluding Remarks and Further Significant Considerations

It is welcomed that the Draft CDP acknowledges that aggregate resources are not evenly distributed across the country or county and can only be worked where they occur naturally. As well as providing essential building materials for the construction industry, aggregate resources are also essentially a finite resource, in that, once extracted they cannot be replaced.

While Roadstone Ltd. are broadly in favour of the policies and objectives outlined above, it should be highlighted that there is further potential to strengthen policy provisions in relation to identifying and protecting aggregate reserves in the county.

Under other planning systems (including England and Wales), this is standard practice and is referred to as the ‘safeguarding of reserves’. Guidance on the planning for mineral (aggregates) extraction in plan making and the application process² defines the purpose of safeguarding as follows,

“Since minerals are a non-renewable resource, minerals safeguarding is the process of ensuring that non-minerals development does not needlessly prevent the future extraction of mineral resources, of local and national importance.”

This guidance also states that the relevant planning authorities should adopt a systematic approach for safeguarding mineral resources, which include the following principles,

- uses the best available information on the location of all mineral (aggregate) resources in the authority area. For example this may include use of Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) mapping as well as industry sources;
- consults with the extractive industry, local communities and other relevant interests to define ‘Minerals Safeguarding Areas’;
- sets out ‘Minerals Safeguarding Areas’ on a map that accompanies the county or local development plans; and
- adopts clear development management policies which set out how proposals for non-minerals development in ‘Minerals Safeguarding Areas’ will be handled, and what action applicants for development should take to address the risk of losing the ability to extract the resource. This

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#minerals-safeguarding>

may include policies that encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place in '*Minerals Safeguarding Areas*' and to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals.

In accordance with the above approach, Roadstone Ltd. would suggest that the CDP highlights areas containing proven deposits on an appropriate map, in order to protect them from the future development of incompatible land use.

The adopted CDP should ensure that the extraction of aggregates can take place in suitable locations where the resource exists. It is important to ensure that the future interpretation of CDP policies does not result in the sterilisation of aggregate and related resources and does not prevent the secure, long-term supply of construction aggregates, and value-added products such as concrete products and road making materials.

Yours faithfully
SLR Consulting Ireland



Ciarán O'Sullivan
Associate

Enc. Irish Concrete Federation (2019) *Essential Aggregates*.

Cc. Mr. S. Geraghty (Roadstone Ltd.)



ESSENTIAL AGGREGATES

PROVIDING FOR
IRELAND'S NEEDS
TO 2040

Table of Contents

Statements by President, Irish Concrete Federation & Director, Geological Survey Ireland	1
1. Foreword	2
2. Irish Concrete Federation	3
3. Essential Points	4
4. The Irish Quarrying and Concrete Products Industry 2018	5
5. Project Ireland 2040	6
6. Aggregates within the National Planning Framework 2018	7
6.1. Importance of Extractive Industries and Aggregates	7
6.2. Potential of the Sector / Identifying and Protecting Reserves	10
6.3. Enabling Extraction of Aggregates	12
7. Recommendations	15

Statement by Larry Byrne, President, Irish Concrete Federation

Aggregates are the essential primary raw material used for the construction of Ireland's built environment. They are used extensively for the construction, upgrade and maintenance of our homes, schools, hospitals and places of work as well as other essential infrastructure such as our road and transport network and water and wastewater infrastructure. In essence, aggregates are the backbone of sustainable construction in Ireland, without which modern and future living would not be possible.

Ireland has a ready but diminishing supply of high quality aggregate reserves. It is critical that Government recognises the strategic importance of access to a steady and dependable supply of local, high quality raw materials necessary for the construction of Ireland's future built environment as highlighted in Project Ireland 2040 which was launched in 2018. It is also essential that Government, when planning for Ireland's future needs, recognises that by their nature, aggregates can only be accessed where they occur. It is therefore essential that Ireland's future supply of aggregates is planned, monitored and managed in a sustainable manner. This will require leadership from Government and support from industry and all other stakeholders.

The Irish Concrete Federation (ICF) greatly welcomes the statement in the National Planning Framework

2018 acknowledging the essential role of aggregates in Ireland's future development. It is now essential that Government, in consultation with all stakeholders, develop a national policy for aggregates which acknowledges their strategic importance in Ireland's future. This overarching policy should underpin and inform local and regional planning, promote the identification and protection of essential strategic reserves of aggregates throughout Ireland and enable the extraction of aggregates in a sustainable manner compatible with protection of the environment and the quality of life of our people. To this end, it is also essential that the Government's enforcement and procurement functions ensure that the public infrastructure projects identified in Project Ireland 2040 are constructed with aggregate raw materials from authorised extractive sites.

ICF looks forward to presenting this policy statement on behalf of our members throughout Ireland to all stakeholders and we welcome all feedback on its content. We hope it will stimulate discussion and outcomes that will contribute towards a sustainable future, not just for our industry but for the achievement of the ambitious goals of Project Ireland 2040.



Statement by Koen Verbruggen, Director, Geological Survey Ireland

The Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment and the Geological Survey Ireland are acutely aware of the key role that raw materials will play in the delivery of Project Ireland 2040. While the ultimate building blocks of our homes, schools and roads are frequently overlooked, the role they play in society cannot be understated. For every house we build in Ireland, we need approximately 400 tonnes of aggregates, which is a house-sized hole in the ground. Raw material potential has recently been explicitly recognised within the 2019 Climate Action Plan as a key potential rural employer while local sources of aggregates are vital in the drive to reduce our carbon footprint and to transition towards a more sustainable society.

It is extremely important that the current realities of aggregate production are fully understood and that any deficits in the current planning system can be identified and remedied appropriately. Geological Survey Ireland has previously collaborated with the Irish Concrete Federation to publish guidelines for the management of the protection and promotion of geological heritage

in the quarry industry, in previous iterations of quarry directories, and robustly supports sustainable access to raw materials. It is a provider of key geoscience information for spatial planning and policy decisions and current initiatives include aggregate potential mapping, a quarry directory and planning tools for aggregates. These aspects form a crucial part of the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment's statement of strategy for 2019 to 2021, specifically the overarching goal of sustainable resource use.

Geological Survey Ireland is pleased to welcome this publication of the Irish Concrete Federation's document on planning policy for the aggregates industry. I trust that the recommendations within will be helpful and informative for planners and policy makers and that we can work together to ensure continued sustainable access to necessary raw materials.



1. Foreword

In February 2018, the Irish Government launched Project Ireland 2040, a national commitment over a multi-annual period, of significant investment in Ireland's infrastructure. A capital budget for investment was accompanied by the National Planning Framework 2018.

An easily overlooked reality is that the achievement of the objectives of Project Ireland 2040 will necessitate access to significant reserves of aggregates (stone, sand and gravel) over the lifetime of the plan. It is not an exaggeration to state that many of the investment priorities within Project Ireland 2040 will not be realised without aggregates and aggregate based materials.

The importance of aggregates was acknowledged in the National Planning Framework 2018. However planning policy at national, regional and local level fails to grasp the unique and strategically critical role that aggregates play in underpinning economic and social life. It is essential that the importance of aggregates and aggregate based products to Ireland's future is recognised by Government and that Ireland's strategic reserves of aggregates are identified and protected and their use enabled in a sustainable manner.

It is equally important that the quarrying industry plays its part in ensuring that operations are carried out in a sustainable manner and that the state's planning enforcement and procurement functions ensure that only authorised operators are entitled to supply the marketplace.

The objective of this document is to highlight to Government the need for a national planning policy for aggregates, which will underpin local and regional planning policy, to ensure the sustainable supply of aggregates for Project Ireland 2040 and beyond. The document examines the Government statement on the role of aggregates within the National Planning Framework 2018, distils it down to its key points and compares it to the industry's experience in interfacing with the planning system currently. The document also makes recommendations to ensure that Government's stated objectives on aggregates within the National Planning Framework 2018 are implemented, not just for the benefit of the extractive industry, but for the achievement the ambitious goals of Project Ireland 2040.



2. Irish Concrete Federation

The Irish Concrete Federation (ICF) is the national representative body for the Irish aggregates and concrete products industry. ICF members comprise almost 100 companies employing over 5,000 people throughout Ireland. ICF members are involved in the extraction, processing and delivery of the essential aggregate and concrete materials used in the construction of Ireland's built environment. The members of the ICF account for approximately 80% of total industry output in terms of volume and value.

Since the formation of the ICF, environment and planning have been priorities to be addressed in a proactive, professional and responsible manner

by the organisation. ICF strongly believes that the key to success in this area is a partnership approach between industry, government departments, national and local planning bodies and environmental organisations. In the past, ICF has participated in the development of Planning & Environmental Guidelines, Codes of Practice and Guidelines in the areas of Archaeological Heritage, Geological Heritage, Groundwater Investigation and Biodiversity with various Government departments, the Environmental Protection Agency, Institute of Geologists of Ireland, Geological Survey Ireland and National Parks and Wildlife Service. The ICF regularly meets with non-governmental environmental bodies on many matters of common interest.



3. Essential Points

1

Ireland has **abundant natural reserves** of high quality aggregates (stone, sand and gravel).

2

These aggregates are the **essential raw materials** from which Ireland's future infrastructure will be built, including our homes, offices, schools, hospitals and transport network.

3

Aggregates can **only be accessed where they occur**. Currently there are approximately 500 large commercial quarries extracting aggregates throughout Ireland.

4

The supply of local aggregates is essential to the sustainable development of Irish communities. Local supplies of raw materials reduce transport distances, thereby **reducing their carbon footprint** compared to non-local sources.

5

Current demand for aggregates in Ireland at 12 tonnes per capita is twice the average demand in the EU 28. Project Ireland 2040 will necessitate the production of approximately **1.5 billion tonnes** of aggregates.

6

Scarcities of some particular aggregate products are already emerging in the eastern and midland regions. Therefore, the future supply of aggregates needs to be **planned, monitored and managed** in a sustainable manner.

7

In recognition of the strategically essential role of aggregates, Ireland needs a **National Aggregates Planning Policy** to underpin local and regional planning policy.

8

To provide for the country's future development, Ireland's strategic reserves of aggregates need to be **identified, quantified and protected**.

9

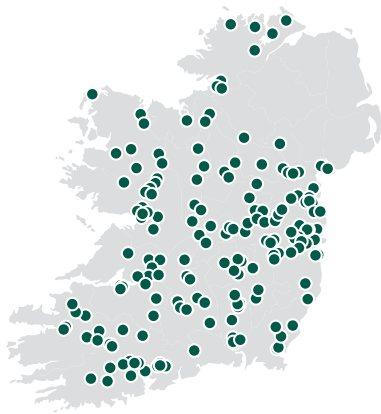
A robust, effective and efficient planning system for quarries is necessary to ensure that the extraction of Ireland's aggregate reserve is enabled in a sustainable manner. Currently, the average decision making timeframe for quarry planning applications is **76 weeks** with some decisions taking in excess of **2 years**.

10

The state's planning enforcement and procurement functions must ensure that **only authorised operators are entitled to supply the marketplace**.

4. The Irish Quarrying and Concrete Products Industry 2018

PEOPLE & LOCATIONS



500+
ACTIVE QUARRIES

200+
CONCRETE
MANUFACTURING PLANTS

**€300
MILLION+**
WAGES & SALARIES

5000+
DIRECTLY EMPLOYED

EXPORTS



**> €125
MILLION**
EXPORTS OF PRECAST
CONCRETE

PRODUCTS



> 4.8 MILLION m³
OF READY-MIXED CONCRETE



> 125 MILLION
CONCRETE BLOCKS



> 36 MILLION
TONNES OF AGGREGATES



> 2 MILLION
TONNES OF ROAD SURFACING
MATERIALS



> 2 MILLION m²
OF PAVING PRODUCTS



> 1 MILLION
TONNES OF AGRICULTURAL LIME

5. Project Ireland 2040

In February 2018, the Government published Project Ireland 2040 which is the overarching policy and planning framework for the social, economic and cultural development of our country for the next 20 years and beyond. It includes the National Development Plan - a ten year strategy for public capital investment of almost €116 billion to 2027 and the 20-year National Planning Framework.

The National Planning Framework 2018 is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of our country to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for our people, and to protect and enhance our environment - from our villages to our cities, and everything around and in between.

In its public consultation process which formed part of the process of the development of the National Planning Framework, the Government issued its "Issues and Choices" consultation paper. In response, ICF made a submission highlighting the essential role that Ireland's national reserves of aggregates (stone, sand and gravel) will play in achieving the objectives of the National Planning Framework.

Notwithstanding its brevity, ICF greatly welcomes the statement in the National Planning Framework acknowledging the essential role of aggregates in Ireland's future development. This statement by Government must now underpin and inform national, regional and local planning in respect of aggregates.



"Extractive industries are important for the supply of aggregates and construction materials and minerals to a variety of sectors, for both domestic requirements and for export. The planning process will play a key role in realising the potential of the extractive industries sector by identifying and protecting important reserves of aggregates and minerals from development that might prejudice

their utilisation. Aggregates and minerals extraction will continue to be enabled where this is compatible with the protection of the environment in terms of air and water quality, natural and cultural heritage, the quality of life of residents in the vicinity, and provides for appropriate site rehabilitation".

National Planning Framework – Feb 2018

6. Aggregates within the National Planning Framework 2018

The Government's statement on the role of aggregates as outlined in the National Planning Framework 2018 while welcome, does not grasp the strategically essential role that aggregates will play in achieving Project Ireland's objectives for the coming 20 years. It correctly acknowledges the role that the planning process will play in identifying and protecting important reserves of aggregates and enabling extraction of aggregates in an environmentally sustainable manner. However, the reality is that, for operators of extractive sites, the current planning system is prolonged, overly complex and can be a source of great uncertainty for operators who wish to continue existing operations or seek planning approval for new locations.

In order to highlight the challenge facing Government to achieve its stated objectives for aggregates and the extractive sector, it is necessary to examine the core statement within the National Planning Framework against the background of current practice and operator experience. For the purpose of analysis, the statement has been subdivided into three constituent parts as follows:

1. *Importance of Extractive Industries and Aggregates*
2. *Potential of the Sector / Identifying and Protecting Reserves*
3. *Enabling Extraction of Aggregates*

6.1 IMPORTANCE OF EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND AGGREGATES

"Extractive industries are important for the supply of aggregates and construction materials and minerals to a variety of sectors, for both domestic requirements and for export"

- National Planning Framework, 2018

The Government statement on the importance of extractive industries is welcome. However it misses the essential point that extractive industries are not just important as a source of supply to a variety of sectors both domestic and for export; aggregates are an essential requirement for Ireland's future. Put simply, Project Ireland 2040 will not happen without aggregates! This is not an inflated statement of the extractive sector's importance. It is simply a statement of fact.

The Irish quarrying industry comprises approximately 500 active quarries. These quarries produce aggregates from crushed rock, sand and gravel which are used as key building materials in the construction of all of Ireland's social infrastructure and are essential to our quality of life. Aggregates are also the basic raw materials for concrete products which are ubiquitous in Ireland's built environment. There are approximately 220 ready mixed concrete plants and 20 large scale precast concrete plants located throughout Ireland. In addition, there are 40 plants producing bitumen bound road surfacing materials for Ireland's national road network.

Put simply, Ireland's economy could not function without aggregates which touch virtually every aspect of our lives – in housing, schools, hospitals, offices, roads, rail, airports, water infrastructure and agriculture. Aggregates underpin the economy and are the backbone of sustainable construction in Ireland, without which modern and future living will not be possible.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the output of aggregates and ready mixed concrete in Ireland since 2013. It should be noted that despite the steady growth in output in recent years, demand for aggregates and aggregate-based construction materials remain substantially below levels experienced throughout the previous decade.

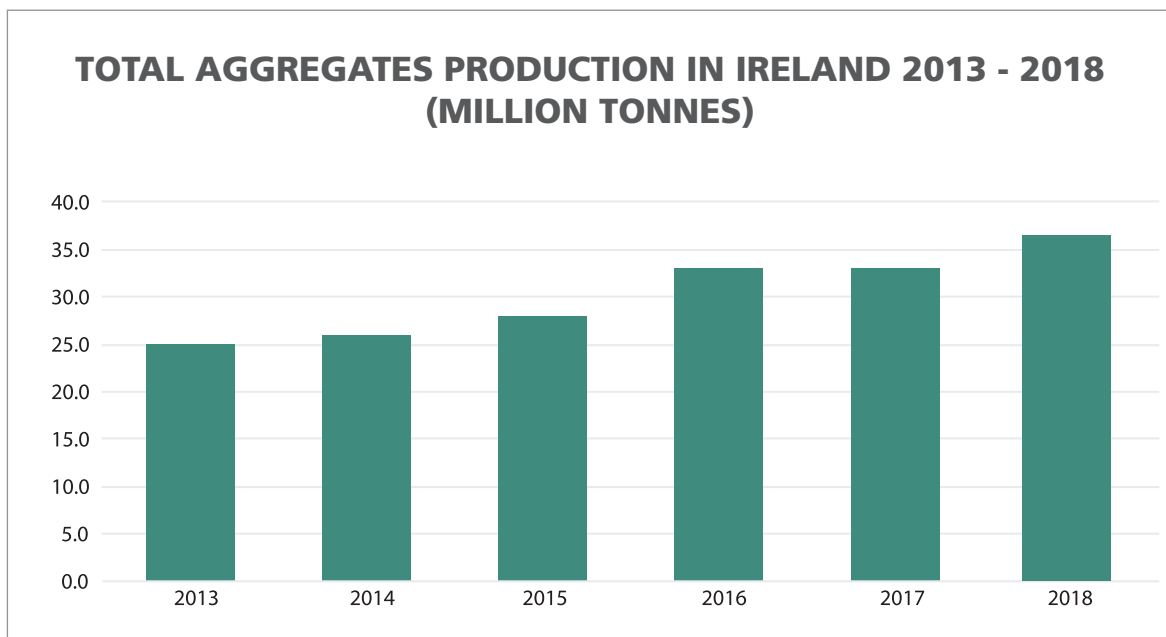


Figure 1

Did you know?

- Every new **home** typically requires up to **400 tonnes** of aggregates
- Every new **school** typically requires some **3,000 tonnes** of aggregates
- A new **sports stadium** may require up to **300,000 tonnes** of aggregates
- Every new **1 km of roadway** requires up to **30,000 tonnes** of aggregates

Aggregates are not just essential for the manufacture of construction materials for the domestic market, they are also the key ingredient for the production of precast concrete products, approximately half of which are exported to the UK. In 2018, the value of precast concrete exported to the UK exceeded €125 million.

Due to Ireland's infrastructural deficit and dispersed pattern of settlement and its resulting large road network, the current demand for aggregates in Ireland, at 12 tonnes per capita per year, is twice the average demand in the EU 28.

The National Development Plan, with planned investment in infrastructure of almost €116 billion in the ten years to 2027, will bring public capital investment in Ireland to be amongst

the highest in the EU. It is therefore inevitable that demand for aggregate based construction materials will continue to increase in the coming years, given that the planned investment in housing, transport and education infrastructure and other priorities identified in the Plan will require a sustainable supply of aggregates from our national aggregate reserves. ICF estimates that approximately 1.5 billion tonnes of aggregates will be required to meet Ireland's societal investment needs to 2040.

In addition, quarries will make an important contribution to the circular economy as recycled aggregates from construction and demolition waste, while unlikely to exceed 5% of demand, will be an integral part of the future construction supply chain.

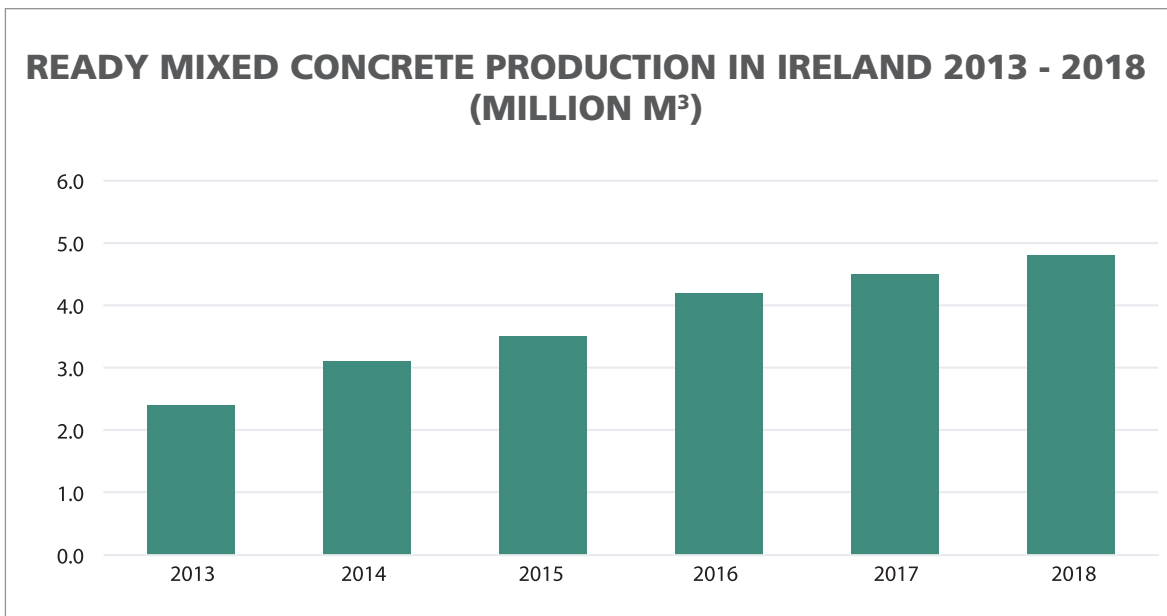


Figure 2

6.2 POTENTIAL OF THE SECTOR / IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING RESERVES

“The planning process will play a key role in realising the potential of the extractive industries sector by identifying and protecting important reserves of aggregates and minerals from development that might prejudice their utilisation”.

– National Planning Framework, 2018

The planning process will undoubtedly play a key role in realising the potential of the extractive industries sector and enabling a long term, sustainable supply of raw materials. However, while crucially important, the identification and protection of important reserves of aggregates is not simply about achieving a sector’s potential; it is imperative for Ireland’s future development.

Policy makers and the general public often fail to make the link between the construction of Ireland’s public infrastructure and its dependence on a sustainable local supply of quality aggregates from quarries located throughout the country. Too often, certainty of supply of aggregates is assumed and decision making fails to acknowledge the reality that, unlike other industries, aggregates can only be accessed where they arise and where capable of achieving planning authorisation, compatible with the local environment.

While Ireland currently has a ready supply of high quality aggregate reserves, existing reserves at active quarries and pits are being progressively diminished by ongoing extraction activity and are not being replenished at an equivalent rate. Ireland needs an authorised reserve of approximately 1.5 billion tonnes of aggregates to meet expected demand for Project Ireland 2040.

However, scarcities in particular products such as sand in the eastern and midland regions of the country are already emerging as terrestrial sources of aggregates from sand and gravel and rock deposits continue to be diminished. It is increasingly difficult to source quality aggregates required for construction products such as high specification concrete, adjacent to major population centres, in particular, Dublin. In the absence of a local source of aggregates, demand can only be met by transporting large volumes of heavy product over longer distances with the obvious negative economic and environmental consequences.



In order for the planning process to identify and protect important reserves of aggregates, there needs to be a national planning policy overseeing access to national aggregate reserves and this policy must inform regional and local planning objectives and decision making. The current lack of a co-ordinated national policy on access to our national reserves of aggregates means that it is the responsibility of individual planning authorities to set their own planning policy in this area without regard to a national objective. For this reason aggregate planning policy in Ireland has evolved through the County Development Plan system. Inevitably this leads to much variance throughout the country in the treatment of planning matters for access to aggregate reserves. Often there is little consideration given to integrated aggregate resource assessment and associated planning and development with low importance attached to the identification and protection of important reserves of aggregates.

The absence of a national aggregates policy also means that the requirements on developers when extracting and processing aggregates vary greatly between local authorities. This contributes negatively to the development of a sustainable aggregate supply base throughout the country, damages environmental performance and creates uncertainty for operators. Indeed, there is the additional reality that, quite often, policy in areas which depend on aggregate extraction activities are often unduly restrictive rather than complimentary in nature with progressive aggregate planning policy. Local planning policy for access to aggregates should complement policy in housing and transport infrastructure. Similarly, local infrastructure development should not potentially sterilise access to the aggregate resources needed for its development.

Essentially there is often little appreciation at national, regional and local level of the reality that the future provision of aggregate resources has to be planned, monitored and managed now to ensure a sustainable supply of these materials to provide for Ireland's future infrastructure development.



6.3 ENABLING EXTRACTION OF AGGREGATES

“Aggregates and minerals extraction will continue to be enabled where this is compatible with the protection of the environment in terms of air and water quality, natural and cultural heritage, the quality of life of residents in the vicinity, and provides for appropriate site rehabilitation”

– **National Planning Framework 2018**

In order for Government to enable extraction in a manner compatible with the environment, natural and cultural heritage and local residents, the planning process for extraction operations needs to be reformed and streamlined.

Following Section 261 and Section 261A of the Planning and Development Act, the planning status of the extractive industry is on a much more sustainable footing. The former common practice of ‘retention and extension’ development applications has been replaced by fully prospective applications compatible with Environmental Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment legislation.

However the process of enabling the continued operation of existing operations and authorising new extractive sites in order to meet the country's future needs, while ensuring best societal and environmental practice, is prolonged, unwieldy and not fit for purpose. The excessive duration of the planning process for quarries has not been helped by historically poorly drafted national legislation

that consistently fails to recognise the evolving nature of quarrying activities, which differ greatly from other more common forms of development.

An ever more complex and evolving European environmental legislative framework, as well as frequent and routine objections and appeals, both reasonable and vexatious, to the opening of new quarries and the continuation of existing operations also add to the indeterminate nature of the planning decision making process.

In effect, the reality is that the extractive industry operates in a planning system which has an indeterminate timeframe for decision making, despite the statutory objective of an eight week timeframe for local authority planning decisions and an eighteen week timeframe for appeals to An Bord Pleanála.

An analysis by SLR Consulting of quarry development planning applications appealed to An Bord Pleanála in the years 2015 to 2018 shows that the average decision making timeframe was approximately 76 weeks, taking into account both the local authority and An Bord Pleanála decision making processes. In some cases the decision making process took in excess of two years.

The average timeframe for a decision at local authority level was 34 weeks clearly indicating that requests for further information in respect of quarry applications are practically routine, while the average timeframe of 42 weeks at An Bord Pleanála is more than double its statutory objective of eighteen weeks to determine appeal cases.

Quarry Development Planning Decision Making Timeframe 2015-2018 (Planning Applications Appealed to An Bord Pleanála)			
Year Appeal Lodged with An Bord Pleanála	Average Timeframe at Local Authority (weeks)	Average Timeframe at An Bord Pleanála (weeks)	Average Total Timeframe (weeks)
2018	27	47	74
2017	41	65	106
2016	33	34	67
2015	34	37	71

The timeframes above do not include an approximate one year pre-application preparatory period for operators prior to lodging of planning applications, or the time required for any pre-commencement compliance submissions arising from conditions attached to planning permission and agreement of same with the local authority.

In addition, it is increasingly common for An Bord Pleanála decisions to be judicially reviewed in the courts, where ‘standing’ is becoming easier to achieve.

The principal contributory factors to the delays in the planning decision making process for quarries are as follows:

(a) Lack of Priority

The deficit of direction at national policy level on the need to identify and protect essential reserves of aggregates has led to a relative lack of priority attached to the management of a sustainable aggregate supply base in individual local authority areas when compared with other developments such as housing and infrastructure.

(b) Lack of Expertise of Nature of Quarrying

Quarry development is not the same in nature, scale and duration as other developments. Clearly, the ongoing extraction of aggregates in quarries is wholly different from other forms of “one-off” development such as houses, buildings and public infrastructure. This is due to a number of factors including the longevity of extraction activities, the range of impacts and the cyclical demand patterns for materials. Technically, extractive developments are a continuous combination of ‘works’ and ‘use’ unlike other developments which expand in discrete steps. Consequently, much national legislation is not written with quarries in mind, resulting in the need for further clarification and request for information leading to inevitable planning delays.

(c) Decision Making Timeframes & Targets

The statutory timeframe objectives for local authority and An Bord Pleanála decisions are not realistic in the case of extraction activities. The reality is that these target timeframes for decisions effectively prolong the duration of the planning process for quarries by encouraging ‘Requests for Further Information’ to avoid exceeding the target timeframes. In addition, the natural desire to meet statutory timeframes lends greater incentive to prioritise other more common and less complex forms of development such as housing.

Upon eventual emergence from the planning process, the grant of a planning permission is subject to planning conditions and a defined duration. Notwithstanding the complexity of the approval process, the duration of planning permissions for quarries range from as little as five years up to twenty five years. Permissions of five to ten years duration fail completely to grasp the scale of investment required to plan and manage the long term supply of aggregates to meet societal needs in a local area while also effectively stalling any future investment in plant, equipment and people by operators.

In summary, far from enabling ongoing extraction in a manner compatible with the environment, natural and cultural heritage and local residents, the duration and unwieldy nature of the planning process not only undermines ongoing access to aggregate reserves where they arise, it also adds great uncertainty to individual businesses, thereby directly impacting on investment in plant, machinery and people at individual enterprise level.



7. Recommendations

The Government has set ambitious objectives for the delivery of much needed homes and public infrastructure in Project Ireland 2040. It is crucial that the link is made between the need for Ireland's future housing and infrastructure and the raw material supply chain that enables those societal necessities to be delivered and that this raw material supply chain is identified and protected.

ICF recommends that the following proactive steps are taken by Government and other stakeholder organisations to ensure that future demand for aggregates can be supplied sustainably to ensure the achievement of Government's objectives.

1. National Aggregates Planning Policy

National policy makers must recognise that supply of aggregates cannot be assumed and must be planned, monitored and managed to ensure that future demand can be supplied in a sustainable manner and support growth in the economy. A national policy for aggregates must be developed by Government to underpin and inform local and regional planning policy and to promote the identification and protection of essential strategic reserves of aggregates throughout Ireland.

2. Identification and Protection of Aggregate Reserves

Drawing from the national policy, the three Regional Assemblies and individual Local Authorities should, as part of their development planning, have regard to and make provision for the protection of strategic aggregate resources within their functional areas.

Every local authority or area development plan should give due regard to the information contained in the Geological Survey Ireland Aggregate Potential Mapping resource maps when considering policy for the protection and zoning of raw material reserves. Geological Survey Ireland has undertaken a substantial body of work identifying the aggregate reserves of each county and planners should have regard to these databases and maps when considering planning applications.

Industry should have the opportunity to inform planning authorities on the location of substantial strategic aggregate reserves through the review of County Development Plans and Local Area Plans. Further development applications in the vicinity of these reserves should be considered having regard to the likely future development of these locally important reserves.

3. Decision Making Timeframes

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations transposing the EIA Directive (2014) require that a meaningful scoping process is undertaken prior to submission of development applications. It is imperative that such a scoping process is implemented for all quarry planning applications and that planning authorities are sufficiently resourced to carry out this process in an effective manner. An effective pre-planning scoping process should reduce the level of additional detail required during application processing, thereby reducing the decision making timeframe. In addition, An Bord Pleanála should prioritise quarry development to ensure its statutory objective of deciding appeals within 18 weeks is achieved.

4. Direct Planning Applications to An Bord Pleanála

As practically all decisions by local authorities in respect of large scale extractive applications are appealed to An Bord Pleanála, a process to facilitate development applications directly to An Bord Pleanála should be introduced, subject to thresholds in terms of scale or output.

5. Quarry Planning Permission Durations

Given the highly capital intensive nature of the extractive industry in terms of plant, equipment, site infrastructure, landscaping and mitigation measures, the regulatory certainty needed for professional operators can only be provided by the granting of permissions of long term duration. Planning permission durations should be commensurate with the planned extraction of resources present which can often exceed 30 years where important and substantial reserves have been identified.

6. Sufficient Planning Authorisations

The planning system should ensure steady and adequate provision of aggregate supplies within the context of a supportive national policy, by issuing sufficient planning consents to meet demand and to help the extractive industry to thrive in a sustainable manner. Priority should be given to existing sites to ensure existing employment and investment is maintained.

7. Enforcement

Government must actively promote a strong and consistent commitment to enforcement by planning authorities of planning legislation to

protect and enhance Ireland's natural environment and ensure that only authorised operations can supply the marketplace.

8. Public Procurement

A policy of procuring materials only from authorised sources by the state and local authorities is essential to protect the environment and support compliant businesses.

9. Recycling of Aggregates

Government should adopt national end-of-waste criteria to facilitate the processing and reuse of recycled aggregates in the construction chain within a supportive planning framework.

10. General Public

Industry should work with Government and other stakeholder organisations to improve public understanding of the critical need for aggregates for the development of local communities.

11. Sharing of Knowledge

Proactive and practical steps to address knowledge and understanding gaps within the planning system on the unique nature, duration and impacts of quarrying should be taken by both the industry and planning authorities. Resources within the three regional assemblies should be pooled to avail of specialist expertise in local authorities. Geological Survey Ireland is a source of valuable expertise available to regional assemblies and local authorities. Industry will actively encourage and facilitate education and training days and events for planners in quarries.



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