

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) Volume 1 Non-Technical Summary



Abbey Quarter – Urban Park and Street Kilkenny County Council County Hall, Kilkenny





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Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) Volume 1

Non-Technical Summary

Kilkenny County Council

County Hall, Kilkenny

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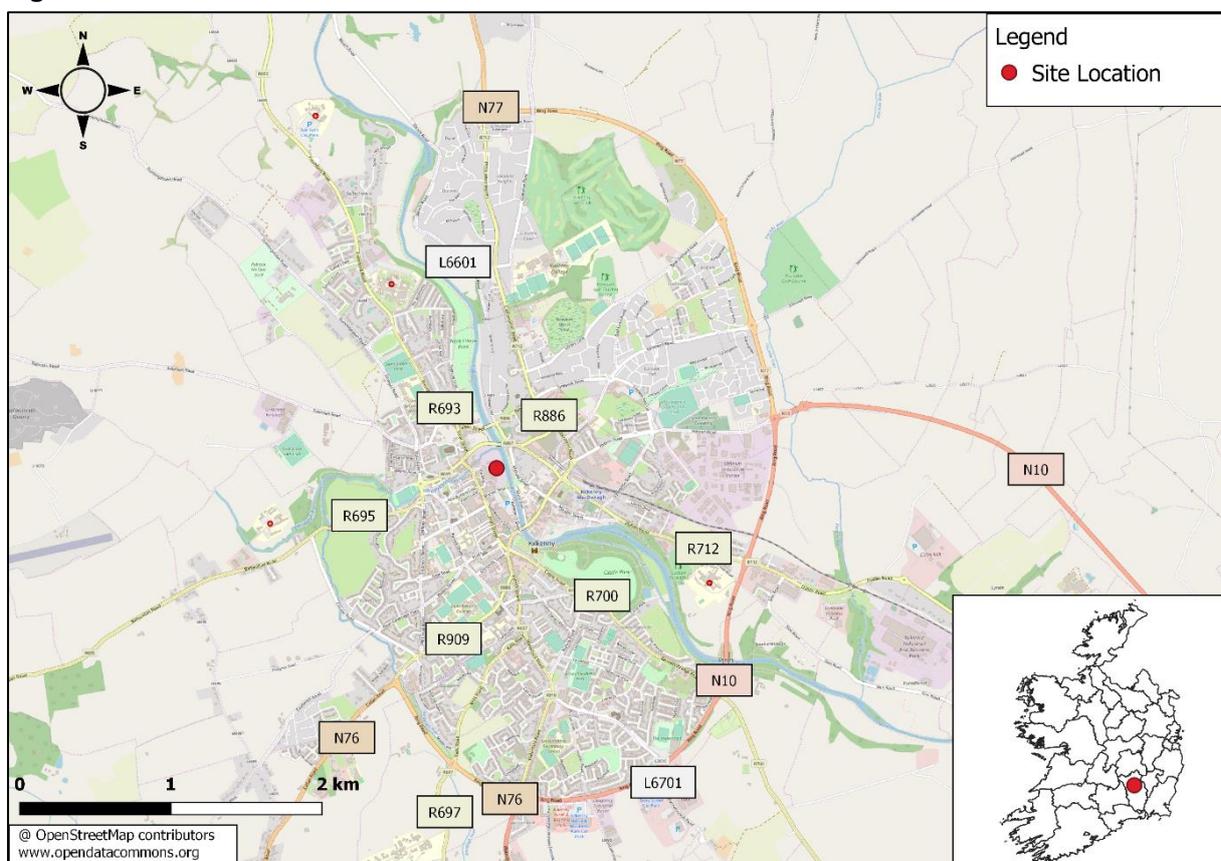
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Malone O'Regan Environmental (MOR) has been commissioned by Kilkenny County Council (KCC) to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for an application to An Bord Pleanála in support of the Urban Park and Street (proposed development) to be located within the former Smithwick Brewery Lands (St Francis Abbey Brewery). This application is being made under Sections 175 and 177AE of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

This document provides a summary, in non-technical language, of the information contained within the main EIAR (EIAR Volumes 2 and 3).

Figure 1-1: Site Location



1.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development covers an area of approximately 1.44ha of the Kilkenny Abbey Quarter and will consist of two main components:

- Urban Park; and,
- Urban Street – a pedestrian and cyclist dominated street;

There will also be ancillary works that will comprise the provision of services to facilitate this and nearby future developments.

1.3 The Applicant

Kilkenny County Council (KCC) is the applicant for the proposed development.

1.4 Overview of the Site and Context

The Site itself comprises c.1.44ha of the Abbey Quarter Master Plan area, located on the western bank of the River Nore, stretching from Bateman Quay in the south to St Canice's Place in the north and is centred around St. Francis Abbey.

It is located on the Site of the former Smithwick's Brewery. Following the successful completion of the required closure works, Kilkenny County Council took ownership of the Site in November 2016. The Site is currently a brownfield site largely covered with an impermeable concrete slab.

Development permitted to date on the Masterplan lands include the Riverside Gardens (linear park), the redevelopment/reuse of the former Mayfair Ballroom (proposed end use as City Library), the former Smithwick's Brewery Brewhouse (c. 6,390m² to provide for a range of uses including education, research & development and/or office commercial development), and the demolition of the former Maturation Building.

Both the Riverside Gardens and Brewhouse redevelopments projects are currently under construction. The demolition of maturation building is planned for completion prior to the commencement of the construction phase of the proposed development.

1.5 Environmental Impact Assessment Report

This EIAR has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of:

- The Planning and Development Act 2000 (Sections 175 and 177AE), associated Planning and Development Regulations (S.I. No. 600 of 2001);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2014/52/EU (as amended); and
- Relevant Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and best practice guidelines.

1.6 Consultation

A request for formal scoping in relation to the proposed development was made to An Bord Pleanála on the 19th of December 2019. The Bord subsequently replied to this scoping request on the 01st of May 2020. All items raised by the Bord were taken into account in preparing this EIAR.

As part of the EIA process a consultation document was also issued to relevant statutory and non-statutory stakeholders inviting their comments on the project. All of the responses received were taken into account in both the design and in the preparation of this EIAR.

Given the restrictions during the Covid-19 pandemic, project specific public consultation was not practical. The Abbey Quarter Masterplan has been subject to extensive public consultation and the proposed development forms an integral component of the overall Masterplan. In fact the concept of the proposed park came about as a result of public consultations on the initial draft masterplan.

2 PLANNING CONTEXT & NEED FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development forms part of the Abbey Quarter Urban Design Framework Masterplan. The Masterplan was initially prepared and public consultation on the plan took place in 2013. Following this consultation, the Masterplan was further refined in 2015 and was accompanied by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The key high-level principles of the Masterplan were accepted by KCC in 2016 through Variation No.1. of the Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan (KCEDP) in 2016 and further amended by way of Variation No. 5. The provision of "*an urban park & Street in the vicinity of St. Francis Abbey (National Monument) incorporating the City Walls, Evan's Turret and St. Francis' Well*" was included as one of these key objectives.

Project Ireland 2040 states the importance of urban green spaces to Ireland's development.

“Green belts and green spaces in our cities, towns and villages play an integral role as part of the fabric of our settlements, either through their use for community recreation and amenity purposes, supporting biodiversity or as a natural delineation of the settlement itself, forming the interface between urban and rural areas.

Green spaces and parks have a role in determining the quality of life in and sustainability of, our settlements. Green belts adjoining our urban areas also fulfil a strategic purpose, as a potential asset for future, planned development as an urban extension, particularly at a city scale.”

The proposed Urban Park and Street will establish a new green space for Kilkenny City.

The acquisition by Kilkenny County Council of the former Brewery site presented a unique opportunity to create a space for businesses and amenity at the centre of one of Europe's most dynamic cities. The vision of the masterplan is to develop the Abbey Quarter as a seamless complement to the medieval City and an inclusive place for an inter-generational community to work, live and play.

It is the intention of Kilkenny County Council to develop the Abbey Quarter for mixed land use with a combination of creative, knowledge intensive business services, retail, residential, commercial, educational, hotel and civic land uses in a proportion set out in the urban design code for the area (Loci and Kilkenny Co Co, 2018). It is envisaged that the proposed development in combination with the overall masterplan will open the north eastern quarter of the City to locals and tourists alike. The proposed development will target the attraction of new business and residents to the north eastern quarter of the City, benefitting a co-ordinated and cohesive future development of the City as a whole.

The primary need for the proposed development is to provide a new amenity area that will transform a City Centre brownfield site, which has been in private ownership and cut off from the public for many years into a social and sustainable public amenity with the following aims:

- An amenity area to play and exercise. The provision of a fitness area within the proposed development providing a free and accessible tool for physical activity to the local population.
- An amenity area to meet and gather;
- An amenity area to relax, sit and observe, or lay on the grass lawn;
- An area to learn about the rich history of this part of the City;
- An amenity area where people can come in contact with nature; and,
- An amenity area where, small events can be organized such as markets, art exhibitions.

Furthermore, the need for the proposed development will be to provide access and an anchor to the future development of the overall Abbey Quarter Masterplan. The Urban Street will provide access and the necessary infrastructure to the future buildings to be developed in the Abbey Quarter. With this anchor it will kick start the development of a new City Quarter into the future while at the same time acknowledging and enhancing the architectural and archaeological heritage of the site's long history. The proposed new Urban Street will bring vibrancy and public life to this portion of the City Centre, connecting to the City fabric on both the southern and the northern ends. The proposed development will also meet the demand to provide more access for pedestrians and cyclists in a safe environment within the City Centre, and along the banks of the Nore River, thereby potentially allowing for increased transport via walking/cycling within the City as a whole.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The Urban Park will consist of a variety of grassed areas, trees, paved surfaces, meeting points, water feature, fitness equipment zone and playgrounds for children. It is proposed that the Park will express known historical features in the area. In addition, the park will provide space to accommodate outdoor events.

The Street will be a pedestrian (including wheelchair users, prams/buggies etc.) and cyclist dominated space that will facilitate access to components of the Abbey Quarter. Vehicular through traffic will be limited to early mornings/late evenings and namely service, delivery and maintenance vehicles serving the Park, and directly adjoining buildings. This will be controlled by the use of traffic bollards and a permitting system. It will operate as a one-way system (i.e. south to north).

The Street will link Bateman Quay in the south to St Canice's Place in the north. The street will cross over the River Breagagh, using the existing bridge previously utilised by the former Smithwicks brewery approximately 40m upstream of the River Nore confluence. Services included in the proposed development will largely be installed beneath the Street. These services have been designed to accommodate this proposed development as well as future neighbouring developments.

A drawing showing the proposed development is presented in Figure 3-1 below. For further detail, higher resolution, scaled versions of this drawing have been submitted with this application.

It is estimated that construction of the proposed Urban Park and Street will take place over a c.14-month timeline. Construction work will be carried out during daytime hours (07:00 -19:00) Monday to Friday and 09:00-16:00 on Saturday, except for emergency works for health and safety and environmental protection purposes.

A preliminary Construction Environmental Management Plan has been submitted in support of this planning application. A detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan will be completed by the appointed contractor in advance of any works commencing at the Site. All works at the Site will need to be undertaken in strict accordance with an approved Construction Environmental Management Plan.

Figure 3-1: Proposed Development



4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The concept of alternative uses for the Site and the potential other sites for an Urban Park were explored as part of the Masterplan process. These alternatives were therefore not explored in detail as part of this assessment. The design evolution from a landscape design perspective is presented in the Landscape Design Statement prepared by Mitchell's+Associates included with this application. The following were some of the key alternatives considered from an environmental perspective throughout the design process:

- Various ground levels in the vicinity of St. Francis Abbey in order to avoid negative impacts on the Abbey;
- Options for crossing the River Breagagh;
- Alignments for below ground services to avoid impacts on known archaeological features;
- Lighting design to avoid impacts on nocturnal animals, particularly in proximity to the Rivers Breagagh and Nore; and,
- Ecological enhancement works in an area of previously cleared scrub at the confluence of the Rivers Breagagh and Nore.

5 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

The proposed development will have a direct, short-term, positive impact on employment, through job creation associated with the construction phase. During the construction phase it is estimated that there could be up to 70 people employed, both on a full time and part time basis. The construction phase will also have a temporary positive impact on existing businesses operating in the area through local enterprise to provide materials and services.

Although, there will be little direct employment stemming from the operational phase of the proposed development as it is not likely that the Park will become a destination in of itself. The proposed development will enhance tourist experience in the City and this increased tourist activity will provide further jobs in the hospitality sector and aim to provide some spatial balance on distribution of tourism revenue across the City. The operational phase will therefore likely have a positive, long-term, indirect impact on existing businesses operating in the area through increased tourism activity.

The provision of a pedestrian/cycleway in a central location as part of the proposed development will provide more access to residents within the area to City centre locations, thereby potentially allowing for increased transport via walking/cycling. The provision of the proposed development would address the fracture of the longer Nore Linear Park walkway providing a substantial trail for longer and shorter recreational walks between the City centre, sub-urban areas and into rural area providing both better access to physical activities and nature. Research shows that connecting with nature makes people feel happy, more restored and motivated to be more active. The proposed park will provide an area to experience nature in an urban environment thereby improving the mental health and wellbeing of users.

Only 46% of Irish people over 15 years old are achieving the recommended 30 minutes of moderate activity 5 days per week. It is reported that 60% of adults were overweight or obese. The provision of a fitness area will provide a free and accessible tool for physical activity to the local population thereby improving accessibility of opportunities for physical activity with the subsequent positive impact on the physical and mental health of users.

The operational phase will therefore likely have a moderate, positive, long-term impact on human health and well-being in the area through the potential for health gain provided by the proposed development.

6 BIODIVERSITY

The proposed development is located adjacent to the Rivers Breagagh and Nore. The River Nore at this location is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA). A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) concluded that the proposed development would not cause any adverse impacts on any European designated site or any of their designated features of interest provided that the mitigation measures specified were complied with.

As part of the ecological assessment, ecological Site walkovers were undertaken on the 16th October 2019, 20th March, 29th June, 3rd July and 7th July 2020 by qualified and experienced ecologists. Also, aquatic surveys were also undertaken by Sweeney Consultancy on the 7th of August 2019 in the sections of the Breagagh and River Nore adjacent to the Site and also within the River Nore downstream of the Site.

The majority of the Site is currently considered to be of low ecological interest. Due to the fact that the Site is located within Kilkenny City, it is concluded that any species utilising the areas within the vicinity of the Site are either habituated to elevated levels of human activity and the associated anthropogenic noise emissions or will avoid the area. An Ecological Clerk of Works will be appointed to inspect and assessed compliance with specific mitigation measures t key stages of the construction.

Additional ecological enhancement measures such as restoration of riparian (riverside) habitat, protection of the riparian zone with the use of “defensive” planting, landscaping which will provide habitats for a range of species such as butterflies and bumblebees and will attract insects for bats and birds to feed on, bat boxes, and bird boxes will also be undertaken to enhance the Site from an ecological perspective.

Taking into account the design measures that will result in an improvement in the quality of surface water run-off, all of the planting associated with the Park and all of the other ecological mitigation measures, that will be implemented as part of the proposed development, it is considered that the residual impacts on ecology will be moderate positive.

7 LANDS AND SOILS

The majority of the Site is situated on relatively flat concrete hardstanding, with a topography of c.44 metres (m) above Ordnance Datum (mAOD).

The majority of the Site is underlain by limestone. The majority of soils beneath the Site can be described as urban, indicating deposits of fill materials. It should be noted however, that soils in the eastern portion of the site are alluvium associated with the River Nore.

In order for the EPA to surrender the IPPC Licence (Register No. P0448-01) that related to the past brewery operations, EPA had to first be “*satisfied the condition of the installation is not causing or likely to cause environmental pollution and the site of the activity is in a satisfactory state*”.

Notwithstanding the fact that the EPA signed off on the Site, a range of contaminants have been identified to be present primarily within shallow fill materials beneath the Site. Such contaminants that are associated with past site use, include hydrocarbons, heavy metals and trace concentrations of asbestos fibres. The baseline soil quality at the Site was determined not to present a risk to either human health or the environment on the basis that concrete hardstanding covers the entirety of the Site. This concrete hardstanding removed the pathway in the pollutant linkages and thus the potential risk was considered to be minimal for the identified linkages as follows:

- Human Health - The presence of the concrete hardstanding would prevent direct contact with any contaminants present in the shallow subsurface; and,
- Environmental - Leaching of any potential residual contaminants from the soil to groundwater via rainfall infiltration would be minimised.

The proposed development will predominantly be constructed on top of the existing concrete hardstanding which covers the Site. Only c. 370m² of the existing concrete hardstanding will be permanently removed to allow for landscaping works and drainage of surface water from soft landscaped areas, while the remainder will be reinstated with hardstanding. Any other concrete hardstanding that needs to be removed as part of the construction works will be replaced. The removal of some of the existing concrete slab warranted a need to undertake a detailed risk assessment to determine whether the proposed development would present any human health and/or environmental risks. The key conclusions of this assessment were that the proposed development would not result in any unacceptable human health or environmental risks.

During the operational phase, the land use will change from a predominantly disused industrial space to a public open green space. Therefore, the impact of the proposed development on land use will be significantly positive.

8 WATER

The Site is bordered to the east by the River Nore. The River Breagagh runs through the Site to the north before its confluence with the River Nore. Currently, almost the entire site is covered by concrete slab associated with the former brewery activity. Surface water run-off from the impermeable concrete hardstanding across the Site is collected and passed through oil / water interceptors before being discharged to the River Nore and River Breagagh via existing outfalls. The Kilkenny City Flood Relief Scheme provides protection to the Site against a 1 in 100-year flood.

The Site is underlain by the Nore Gravels Group aquifer, which is classified as a regionally important and extensive sand and gravel aquifer. The bedrock aquifer beneath the Site is classified as a regionally important karstified aquifer. The groundwater vulnerability rating beneath the Site is classified as high.

Specific mitigation measures for the protection of surface waters will be put in place during the temporary construction phase. During the operational phase, the surface water drainage scheme will consist of three (3 No.) separate proposed drainage networks using the existing discharge points. The inclusion of planted and grass areas, a drainage board within areas of lawn and infiltration holes in soft landscaped areas will result in a reduction of surface water discharge. The design will also provide for natural attenuation. In addition, oil / water interceptors on site will be upgraded and silt / sediment removal systems will also be installed.

The implementation of mitigation measures will ensure the impact on surface water and groundwater during the construction phase is therefore likely to be neutral. The operational phase will result in a slight, positive, long term impact on storm water runoff from the site in terms of both quality and flow.

9 AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE

The EPA maintains air quality monitoring stations in Ireland and publishes air quality data. There is an EPA air quality monitoring station at the Seville Lodge, Kilkenny located c.2km south-west of the Site. The results from annual monitoring reports (2016-2018) indicate that there is good air quality in the area, i.e. pollutant concentrations are below Air Quality Standards as defined in the EU and National legislation.

Potential impacts to air quality that could arise during the construction phase would include dust emissions. Given the City Centre location a construction dust risk assessment was completed in line with best practice guidance. The dust risk assessment identified the temporary mitigation needed for the protection of air quality and reduction of nuisances caused by dust settling on neighbouring roads and buildings. The implementation of the mitigation measures will ensure that the potential risks associated with dust during the construction stage will be low. Due to the relatively low traffic volume expected during the construction and operational phases in the context of the City, potential impacts from traffic on air quality will be negligible.

Furthermore, the presence of plants/trees during the operational phase will reduce dust levels and absorb carbon. While the urban park and street will facilitate residents with increased access to the City Centre through walking/cycling, reducing the number of cars and therefore reducing greenhouse gases and protecting air quality.

Consequently, no significant adverse impacts on air quality are expected from the proposed development in the short term. Moreover, the impact from the proposed development on air quality and climate will likely be slight positive in the long term.

10 NOISE AND VIBRATION

A noise impact assessment was conducted based on best practice guidance in line with non-statutory World Health Organisation (WHO) noise impact assessment criteria. Recorded baseline noise values were notably quieter than would be expected for an urban environment. This was likely associated with reduced traffic movements and business activities during the Covid-19 pandemic. To offset the impact on the noise environment from the Government imposed restrictions, 10dB was added to each measured value.

Construction stage impacts were assessed in relation to the likely stages of the construction programme and the equipment that would be involved. Though calculations indicate typical noise nuisance limits for construction would not be breached at sensitive receptors (residential homes in proximity to the Site), activities would be audible over the existing sound environment. A number of mitigation measures related to noise will be put in place during the temporary construction stage reducing potential impacts. It is considered that the implementation of the mitigation measures as described, will result in a short term, temporary, localised minor noise impact during the construction phase.

A vibration impact assessment was conducted in relation to nearby sensitive protected structures in line with BS7385-2 best practice standard. No piling will be required for the proposed development. Any area of concrete slab to be removed will be done by cutting and lifting the slab as opposed to using rock breakers to minimise vibration and risk of impact on underlying archaeology. Vibration monitoring will be conducted on relevant nearby sensitive structures. Trigger and action vibration limits will be set in line with the best practice standards. If the trigger value is reached, works will stop and the methodology will be reviewed to ensure that vibration levels do not increase. If the action limit is met works will be stopped and the works methodology reviewed to reduce vibration before recommencing. These measures will result in negligible vibration impacts on nearby sensitive structures during the construction phase.

With limited vehicles permitted within the proposed development, the operation noise will be pedestrian in nature, with planting, seating and varied ground elevations, promoting a sense of space and relaxation for those using the space. The primary activity spaces are designed along the eastern portion – fitness area and playgrounds, and to the north of the existing Abbey. It is reasonable to assume under normal activities, these activity areas, including the fitness area and playgrounds, will operate during daytime hours only. Outside these hours the main thoroughfare would remain open.

The operational stage acoustic impact associated with the proposed development will open to the general public a former industrial land holding, current construction compound and replace it with a green space. The design is such that it will provide the public, both local and visitor, with an area protected from the vehicular City traffic noise, through the provision of trees and water features, including the River Nore, provide an acoustic environment conducive to recreation and relaxation. As such the operational/long-term impact from the development will be significant positive.

11 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL

The Site is in a particularly prominent City Centre location adjacent to the River Nore. However, the views into the Site from without are surprisingly limited due to; the riverbank planting which substantially screens views from the east; the Brewhouse and other adjacent buildings screening views in from the west and; the existing partial occlusion of views by fencing walls etc, from the south and north. The Site is currently a derelict industrial site dominated by construction and demolition activity and an existing concrete slab constructed during its former use as the Smithwick's brewery as shown in Figure 11-1.

Figure 11-1: Photograph Approximate Viewpoint B (June 2020)



The proposed development will provide significant positive long-term landscape impact for the City and its people. In respect of predicted visual impacts, given the proposed physical changes on the Site and its transformation from a concrete-dominated construction site to a public park, one would expect visual improvements to accompany the development. This is particularly so for internal views within the site. However, the views into the Site from without are surprisingly limited. It is expected that the development will create positive impacts on the view from the top of the Round Tower at St. Canice's Cathedral, but will make little impact from other protected structures such as Kilkenny Castle which is well to the south and has limited vantage points from which the Site can be seen.

The existing Site has very limited lighting, which is mostly related to construction site security, so is currently perceived as a dark space. The proposed development as a public park, demands an increased level of lighting to ensure public safety and will no doubt create a change in perception – one that is appropriate to its proposed use.

An internal view of the Site can be seen in a computer-generated image (CGI) of the proposed development shown in Figure 11-2. The image locations, additional photographs, photomontages and accurately modelled CGIs of the scheme can be seen in Appendix 11.1 of this EIAR.

Figure 11-2: CGI of Proposed Development (Viewpoint C at year 25)



12 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Site is particularly sensitive in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage so this was a key design constraint. The Site encompasses two National Monuments; St Francis' Abbey and the City Wall bounding the River Breagagh, including Evans Turret. Numerous other archaeological, architectural and culturally significant heritage sites were also identified on and close to the Site. The Site is also within two Architectural Conservation Areas (St. Canice's ACA and the City Centre ACA). Numerous archaeological investigations have taken place on the Site and a clear picture of what lies beneath the existing concrete slab is now available.

The Urban Park and Street has been specifically designed to both protect and highlight both the visible above ground heritage structures as well as those which are below ground and are no longer visible. This will serve to preserve and improve accessibility to these important heritage sites. It is important to note that no works will occur to the Abbey or City Walls themselves as these will form part of a conservation plan being prepared in partnership between the OPW, the National Monuments Service and Kilkenny County Council.

The risk of damage to archaeological remains beneath the Site will be managed by the supervision of all groundworks, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Periodic monitoring of all other works will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists and

architectural heritage specialists to avoid, reduce and offset any adverse effects on archaeology and architectural heritage.

Overall, it is predicted that there should be no significant medium to long term impacts on the archaeology and built heritage as result of the proposed development. The operational impacts are considered positive as a consequence of long-term conservation and enhanced public amenity of the built heritage.

13 MATERIAL ASSETS - WASTE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

An assessment of the impact of waste management and use of natural resources was undertaken in line with the best practice guidance.

Due to the nature of construction projects, some natural resources will be used to provide key materials for the construction phase. The primary construction materials will include aggregates, topsoil, concrete, granite paving and Kilkenny limestone. Given the scale of the project it is considered that the use of these materials during the construction of the proposed development will have a negligible impact on their availability and supply.

The residual impacts on waste facilities, as a result of any waste disposal offsite during the construction phase will be a short term slightly adverse impact. It is anticipated that the proposed development will have a negligible impact on landfill void and regional waste management capacity during the operational phase.

14 MATERIAL ASSETS – TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

The proposed Urban Park and Street will be a pedestrian and cyclist dominated space. This will be controlled by the use of traffic bollards and a permitting system.

A construction traffic management plan will be prepared by the contractor in advance of the commencement of works and submitted to KCC for approval. Access for HGVs will be limited to the entrance of St. Canice's Place to the north of the Site. This will minimise traffic description in Parliament Street and Irish town. Construction employee, equipment and HGV parking will be within the former Brewery Site only. Given the nature of the works it is estimated that construction plant and deliveries are likely to account for a maximum of 12 to 15 HGV deliveries per day during the peak construction period.

Once open, the Urban Street will offer permeability into areas of the development and connectivity and ease of movement within the area. This permeability will offer local residents and people of Kilkenny and tourists alike, access routes in the City Centre to connect to the historic monuments that exist on the Site and to the amenity, residential and commercial facilities that may be developed in the future. Comparable urban streets, in terms of functionality, include Kieran Street in Kilkenny, Grafton Street in Dublin and Barron Strand Street in Waterford.

This development will generate minimal direct traffic as it is not designed as a new destination but is designed as a public amenity to compliment all the existing destinations in the City.

Given that the proposed development will encourage prioritisation of pedestrian and cyclist modes of transport in the City it will have a significantly positive impact on traffic and transport in the City in the medium to long term.

15 INTERACTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

In accordance with EIAR best practice procedures, the cumulative impacts associated with all of the relevant interactions has been addressed in the specific specialist chapters of the main EIAR report.

16 SCHEDULE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

As part of the EIAR, all of the mitigation measures arising from each of the individual assessments were summarised in an overall Schedule of Environmental Commitments, that Kilkenny County Council are fully committed to implementing. The implementation of these measures will ensure that the proposed development will not result in any significant adverse impacts on the receiving environment.

17 FURTHER INFORMATION

A copy of the particulars of the proposed development, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Natura Impact Statement will be available to inspect at:

- The consultation website of Kilkenny County Council at <https://consult.kilkenny.ie/>
- The Planning Section of Kilkenny County Council, County Hall, John St, Kilkenny between the hours of 9.00am to 1pm and 2pm to 4.00pm, Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays), from Tuesday 4th August 2020 to Tuesday 29th September 2020 (inclusive of both dates) by appointment. Contact (056) 7794010 or planning@kilkennycoco.ie to make an appointment; and,
- The offices of An Bord Pleanála, 64 Marlborough Street, Dublin 1 between the hours of 9.15am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays), from Tuesday 4th August 2020 to Tuesday 29th September 2020 (inclusive of both dates).