

Kerdiffstown Park Project



Kildare County Council
Comhairle Contae Chill Dara

21 June 2022

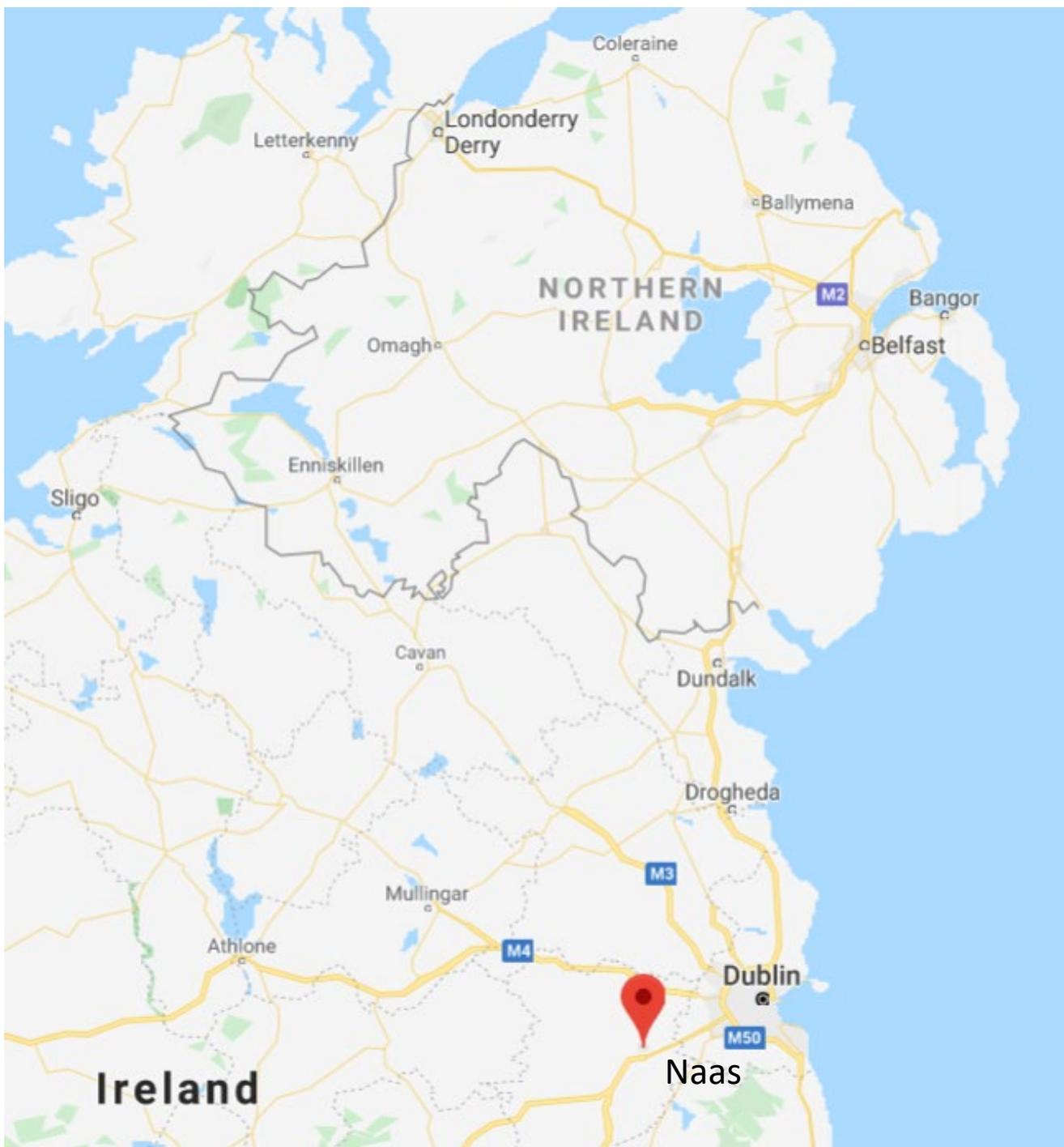
Agenda

- 12:00 Presentation (approx. 1.5 hours)
 - Welcome & Introductions
 - Setting the context
 - Remedial Options
 - Site Vision
 - Construction & Green Procurement
 - Q&A
- 13:30 Lunch
- 14:15 Site Visit & walkover (allow 1.5 hours)
- 15:45 / 16:00 Finish



Introductions & Welcome

Kerdiffstown Location





Site

R407

E20

M7

E20

9

N7

8

Johnstown

Naas Industrial Estate

R445

R407

Naas

R409

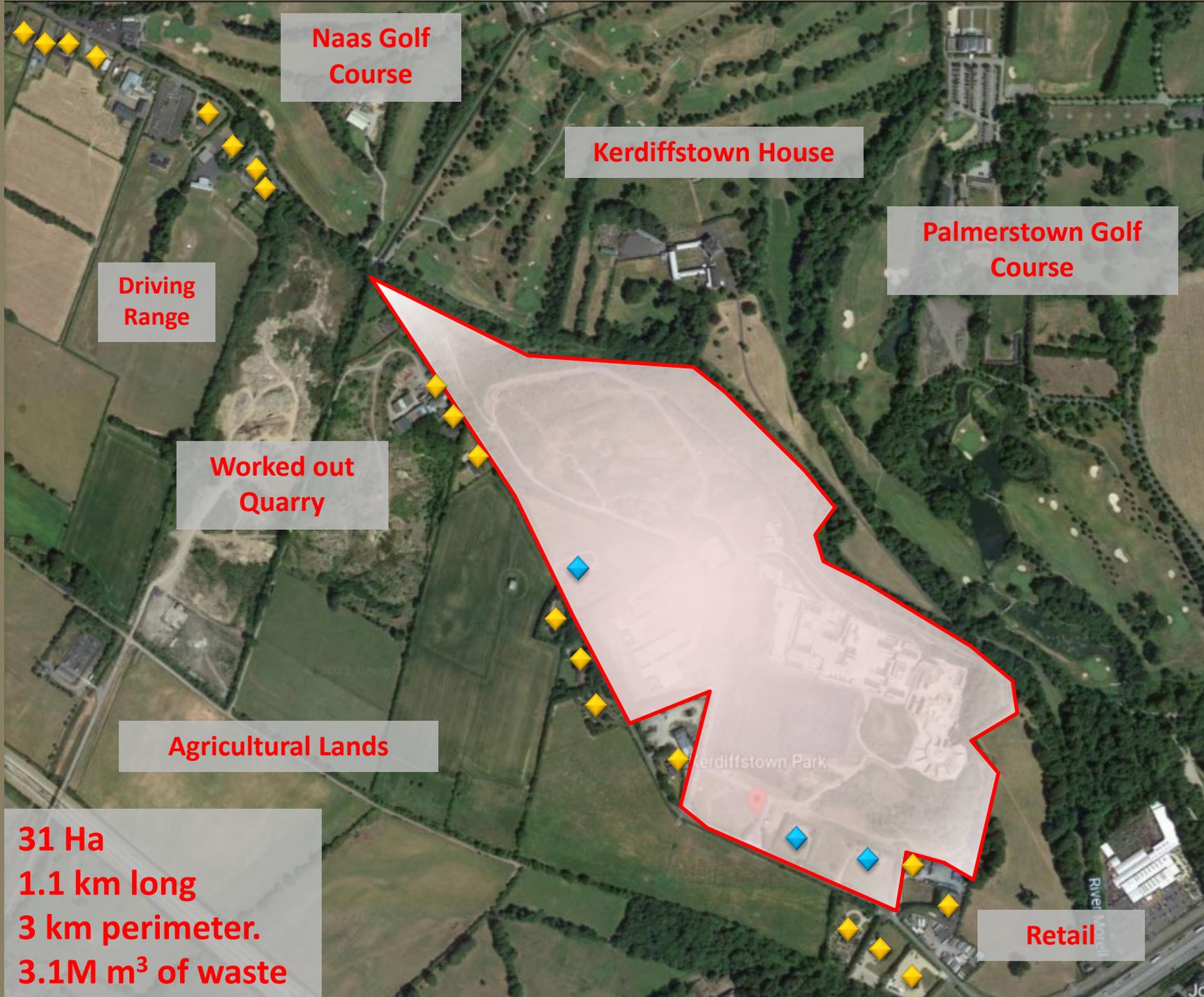
M7



Quins Road

Dublin Road

Blen...



Naas Golf Course

Kerdiffstown House

Palmerstown Golf Course

Driving Range

Worked out Quarry

Agricultural Lands

31 Ha
1.1 km long
3 km perimeter.
3.1M m³ of waste

Retail

Site History

Watch
out for
timeline
changes

- Gravel Quarried out over 40 – 50 year period
- Backfill of Quarry with waste late 1970's onward
- Planning Permission 97/871 from Local Authority
 - Restore quarry to 108mAOD – former height of ridge
- 2003 EPA Licence (W047-01) issued for restoration & fill to landfill directive standards
- 2006 Revised EPA licence W047-02 issued
- 2010 Court orders: cessation of waste acceptance
 - Operator goes into liquidation: Site Abandoned
 - On-going criminal cases

Site Abandoned in 2010



NO SECURITY



GATES
UNLOCKED



MACHINERY
TAKEN



STEEL
STRUCTURES
COMPROMISED



BURNING OFF
PLASTIC
COATING TO GET
COPPER WIRE



NUMEROUS
FIRES

In January 2011 following significant scavenging of steel and other assets on site and underground landfill fire started.



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Timeline

2011 Underground Landfill Fire

2012 Site Works and Investigations

2013 Environmental Baseline Established & Remedial Options report developed

2015 KCC Takeover project from EPA & Parent company convicted: €20M fine

2016 Large Scale Demolition and site clean-up undertaken & EIA Studies, public consultation on end use

2017 Planning Permission and CPO Sought & Application for Licence from EPA

Timeline

2018 Planning Permission and CPO granted

2019 Licence granted from EPA & Works begin on Road realignment

2020 Road realignment completed and Main works contractor appointed and begin works in Q4

2021-2022 Main works continue...

Initial Tasks

- Data Gaps Assessment
- Statutory Requirements and Timelines
- Leachate Management
- Landfill Gas Management
- Surface Water Management
- Ground Water Management
- Odour Control Plan
- Geotechnical and Structural Issues
- Site Profile Capping and Materials Use
- Environmental Baseline Report
- Interim Site Management
- Health and Safety
- Security
- Outline Life Cycle Assessment
- End Use Options

An aerial rendering of a development site. The foreground shows a large green field with a winding road and a small pond. In the middle ground, there are several buildings, parking lots, and more green spaces. The background shows a dense residential or industrial area with many buildings and roads. The sky is overcast with light clouds.

Environmental Baseline



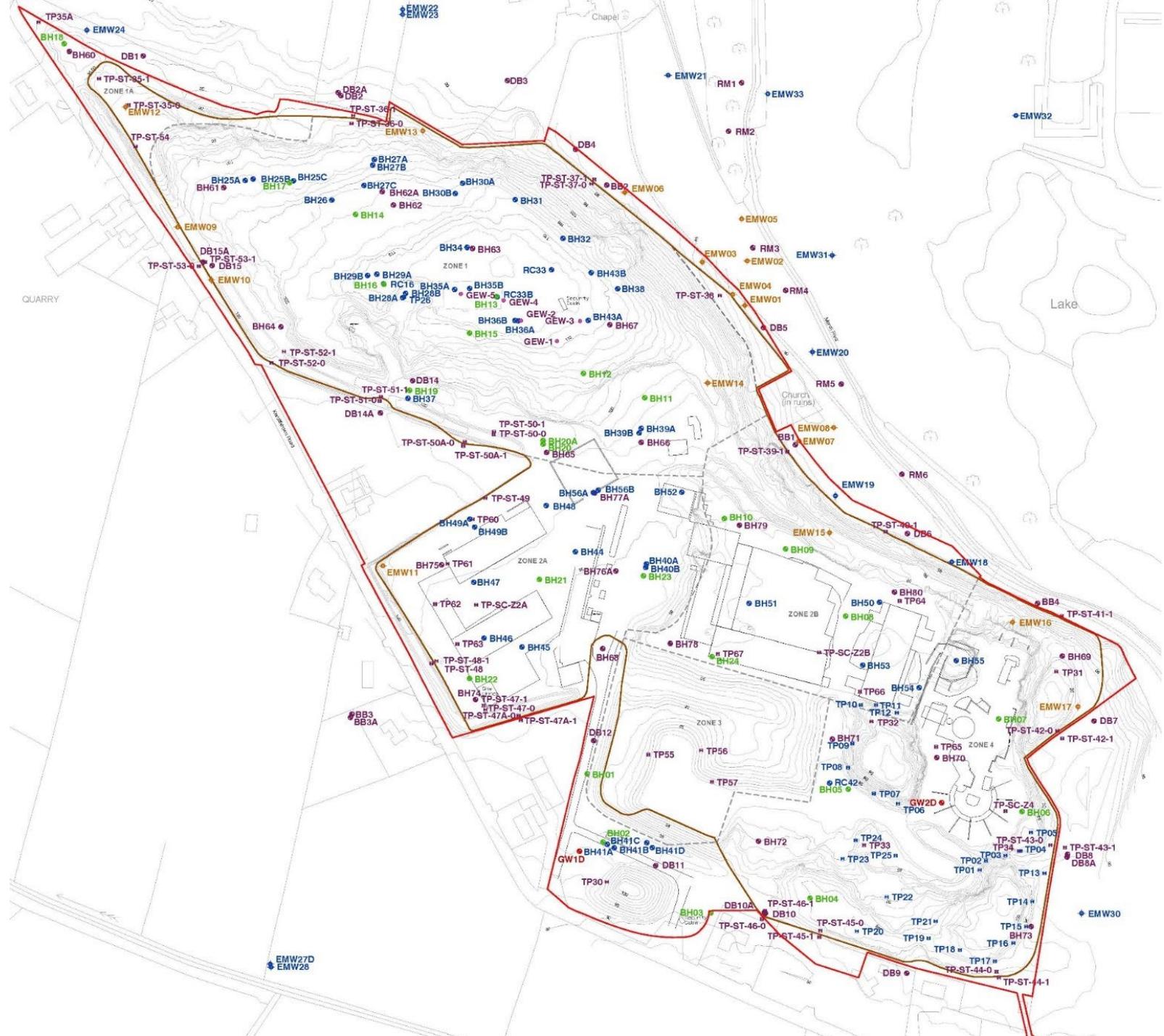
Establishing the Environmental Baseline

- Little or no historical information available.
- Site investigations began in 2011 and continued in 2012
- Detailed Environmental Monitoring programme began in 2013
- Specialist reports sought across several disciplines

The central element is an aerial photograph of a site, possibly a landfill or industrial area, with several yellow callout lines radiating from it to various smaller images. The images include:

- Top Left:** A close-up of a weathered, dark metal structure.
- Top Center:** A red cylindrical container with a white label that reads "EMW 15" and the "epa" logo.
- Top Right:** A construction site with several long, grey metal beams stacked on the ground.
- Middle Right:** A tall, cylindrical metal structure, possibly a vent stack, with a white cap and a sign that reads "epa".
- Middle Left:** A close-up of a black pipe with a white label that reads "LG18" and the "epa" logo.
- Bottom Left:** A large area of land covered with rows of grey, rectangular objects, possibly concrete blocks or pipes, laid out in a grid pattern.
- Bottom Center-Left:** A white semi-truck with a large white cylindrical tank on its trailer.
- Bottom Center-Right:** A white truck with a drilling rig mounted on its bed, positioned on a dirt area.
- Bottom Right:** A colorful contour map overlaid on a site plan, showing areas of high concentration in red and yellow, and lower concentrations in green and blue.
- Bottom Far Right:** A blue and white portable toilet with a tall light pole next to it.

Site Investigations
undertaken 2011-
2016

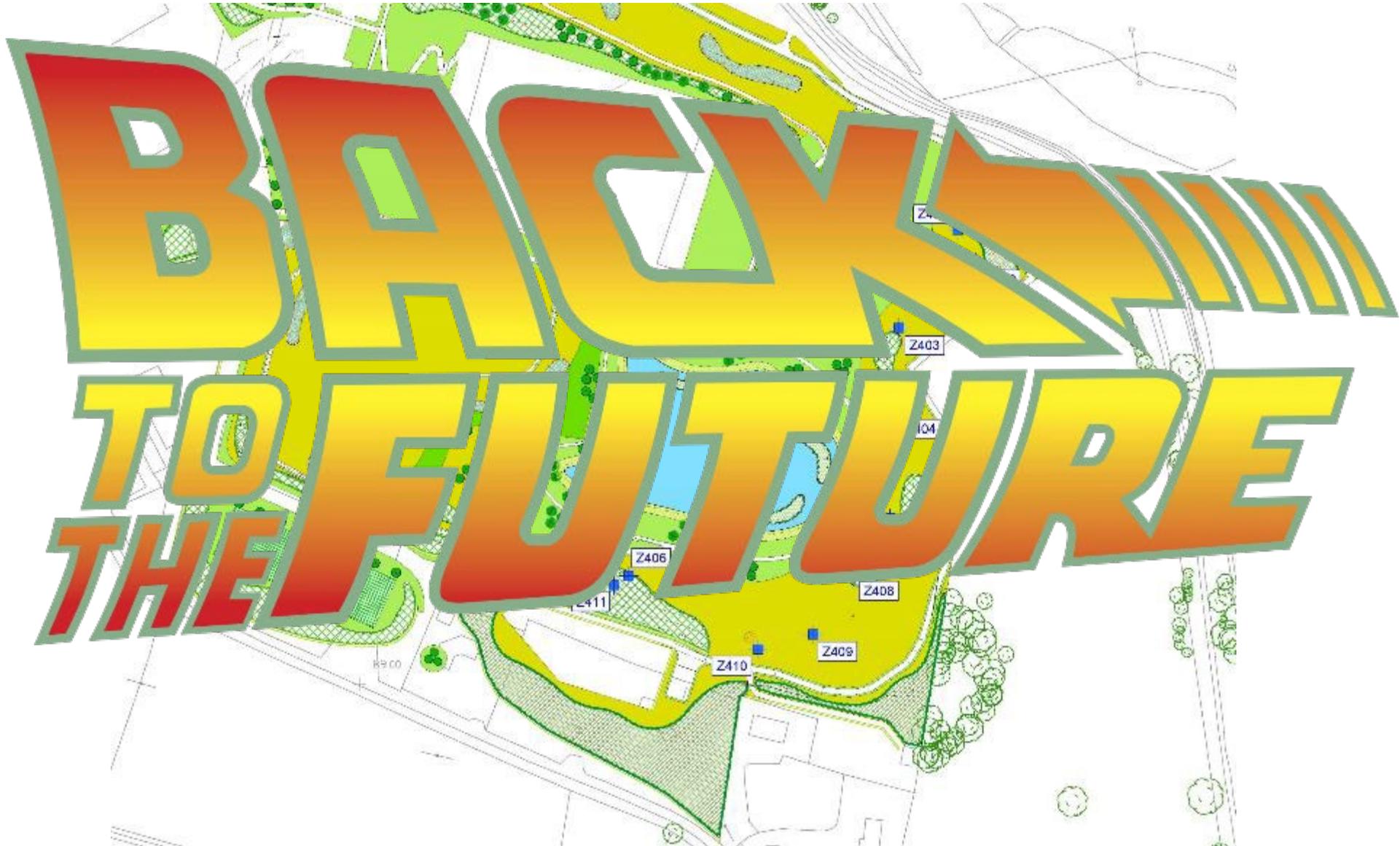


3.1Mm³ of waste is
equivalent to
approximately:

x 165 Guildhalls

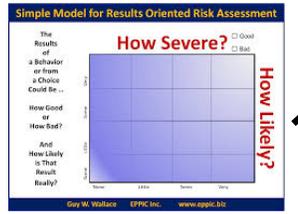
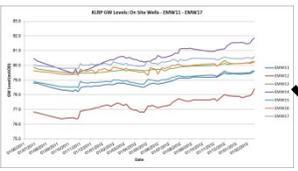
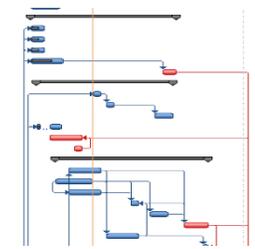


Site Investigations – never enough



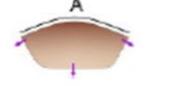
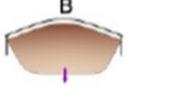
Key Issues

- Groundwater analysis confirmed a plume of leachate beneath the site in the northeast boundary area.
- Air Quality was being protected through use of temporary landfill gas management.
- Odour Management through covering of waste and frequent landfill gas balancing.
- Dedicated resourcing required.



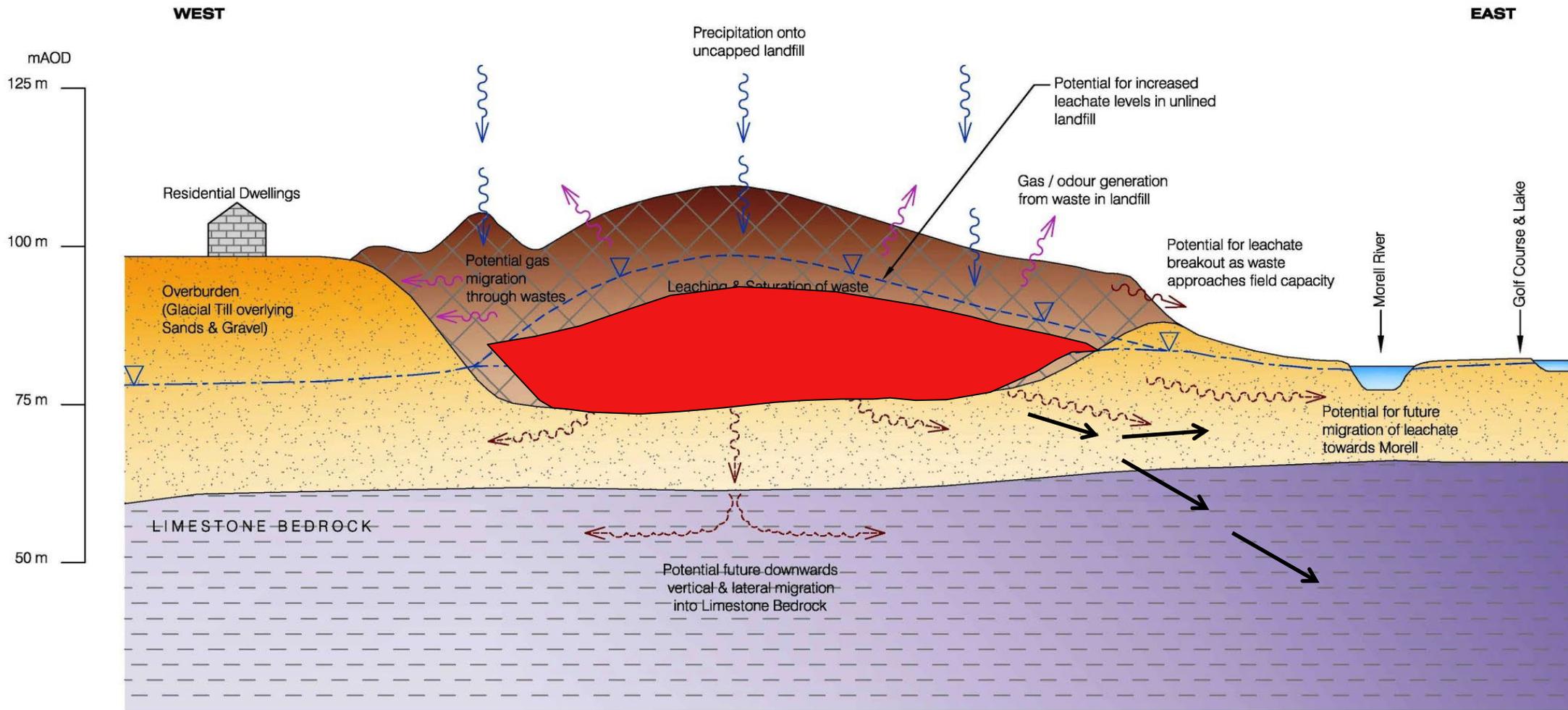
GEOCHEMICAL ZONE CHARACTERIZATION		15/4/12
Zone
...


Kerdiffstown Options Report

Issue	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
	A 	B 	C 
Groundwater Protection	●	●	●
Surface Water Protection	●	●	●
Landfill Gas Control	●	●	●
Odour and Nuisance Impacts	●	●	●
Traffic & Noise & Vibration Impacts	●	●	●
Visual Impact/Intrusion During Works	●	●	●
Timescale	●	●	●
GHG emissions	●	●	●
Cost	●	●	●

● = Most preferred option ● = Intermediate option ● = Least preferred option





Leachate Levels Rise
Leachate Flow Increases
Increased Risk to Groundwater & Surface Water



Kerdiffstown Options Report

- **Do Nothing:** Environmental Risks were too high to do nothing.
- **Excavation and offsite disposal of all wastes:** Considered unsustainable due to the quantity of material to be moved would be prohibitive due to:
 - the environmental risks in moving the material versus leaving in place
 - the nuisance factor to locals
 - the lack of an alternative site to take the quantities of waste
 - the material required to backfill the void left behind
 - the carbon footprint in such works and transportation.
- **Minimal reconfiguration and capping**
- **Development of a fully lined containment site for all wastes**



Environmental Monitoring



Groundwater & Surface Water Monitoring

- Morell River identified as most important receptor in the area – part of the Liffey Catchment.
- GW flow is to the N/NE towards the Morell River.
- Level monitoring shows GW to the east of the site is likely in hydraulic connectivity with the river.
- Extensive monitoring ongoing to track any movement of the leachate plume – monthly and annual groundwater and surface water monitoring.
- Chemical testing for wide range of potential leachate indicator parameters - ammoniacal nitrogen, chloride, potassium, iron plus organic compounds such as VOC's, pesticides and herbicides.

Other Impacts / Emissions

- Air Quality
 - Odours
 - Landfill Gas
 - Actively Managed since 2011
 - Manages odours also – Hydrogen Sulphide present in excess of 10,000ppm
 - Poses health and safety as well as odour nuisance risks
 - Dust
- Leachate
- Noise & Vibration

An aerial architectural rendering of a proposed site. The scene is dominated by lush green fields and a winding river or stream in the foreground. In the center, there are several buildings, including a large rectangular structure and a smaller one, surrounded by parking lots filled with cars. The background shows a dense urban or industrial area with numerous buildings and roads. The overall atmosphere is bright and clear, suggesting a well-planned, green development.

Site Vision

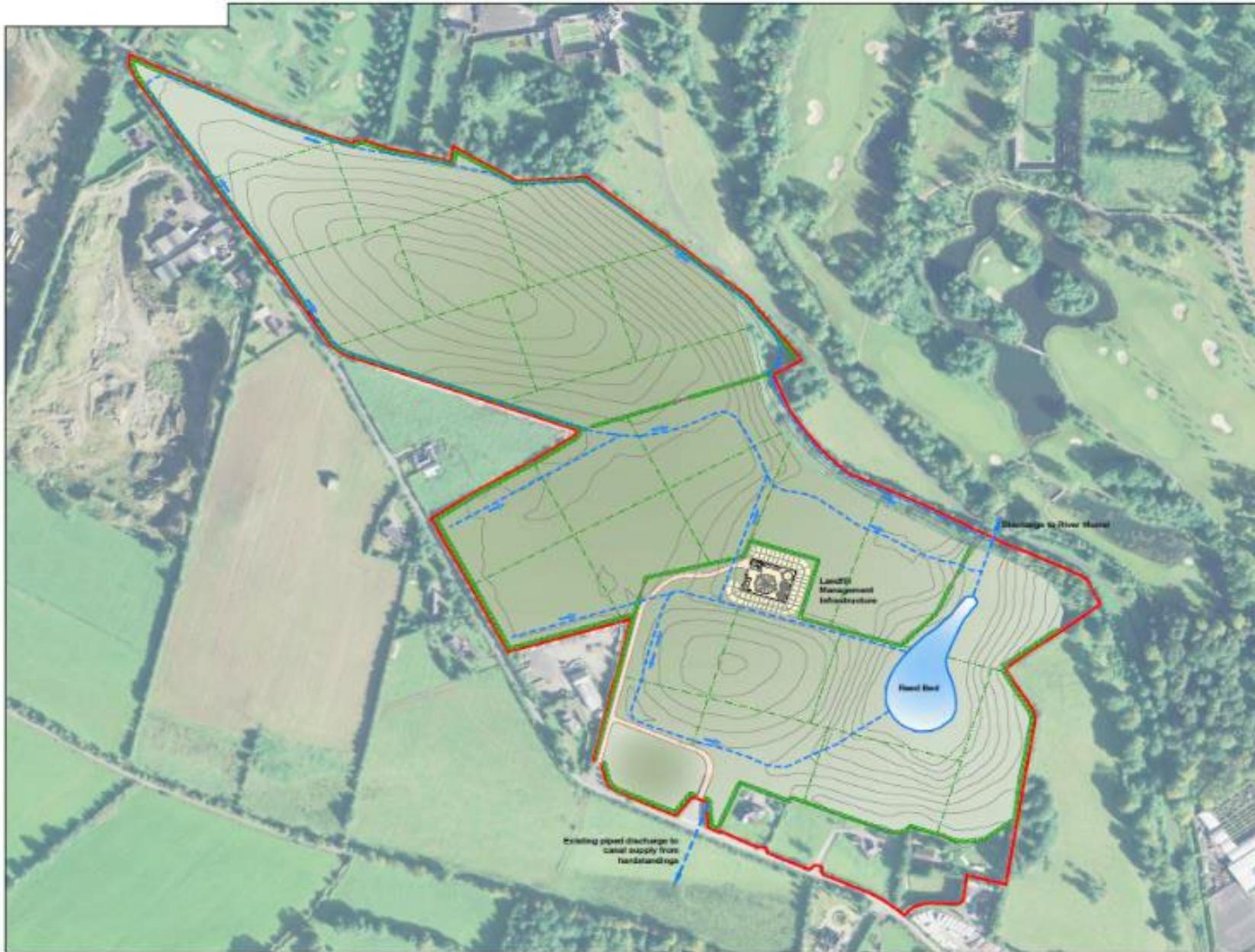
Public Consultations

- Public Consultation on End Use April 2016
- EIAR Scoping October 2016
- EIAR Public Consultation (Non Statutory) March 2017
- Quarterly meetings of CLG
- EIAR / CPO Public Consultation (Statutory), August 2018
- An Bord Pleanála Oral Hearing, 5th December 2017

End Use Options – Non Statutory Public Consultation 2016

- A detailed assessment of potential end uses for the site was undertaken and two preferred options were selected influenced by engineering constraints.
- The two options presented for public consultation were:
- **Option 1: Managed Grassland**
 - Passive use of site as grassland area with minimal planting.
- **Option 2: Multi-Use Recreational Park**
 - Public park with walkways, playground, ecological areas and visitor car parks.

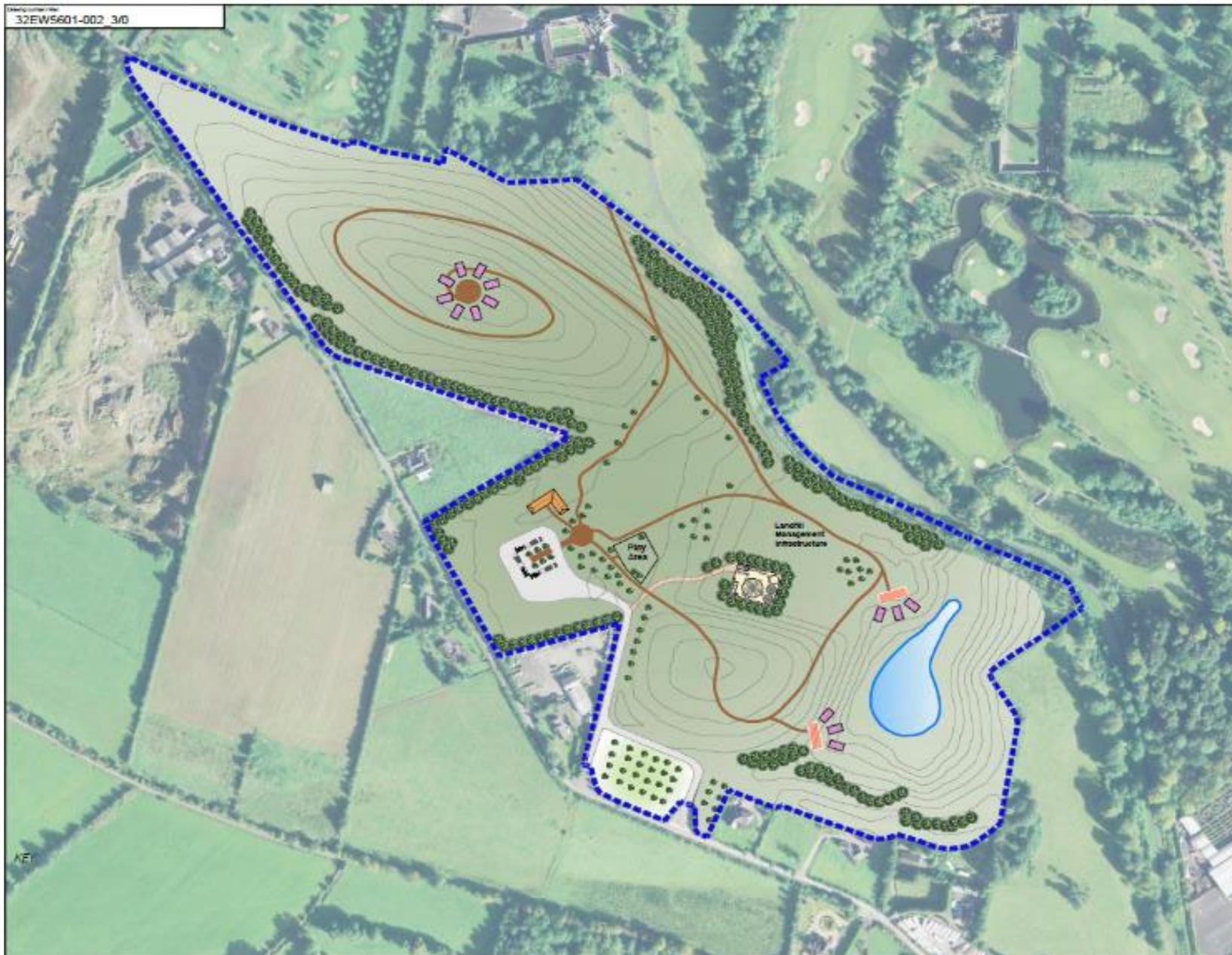
Option 1 – Managed Grasslands



Key Features:

- All risks to public health and safety removed.
- Environmental risk profile reduced and managed.
- Fully fenced off.

Option 2 – Multi Use Recreational Park



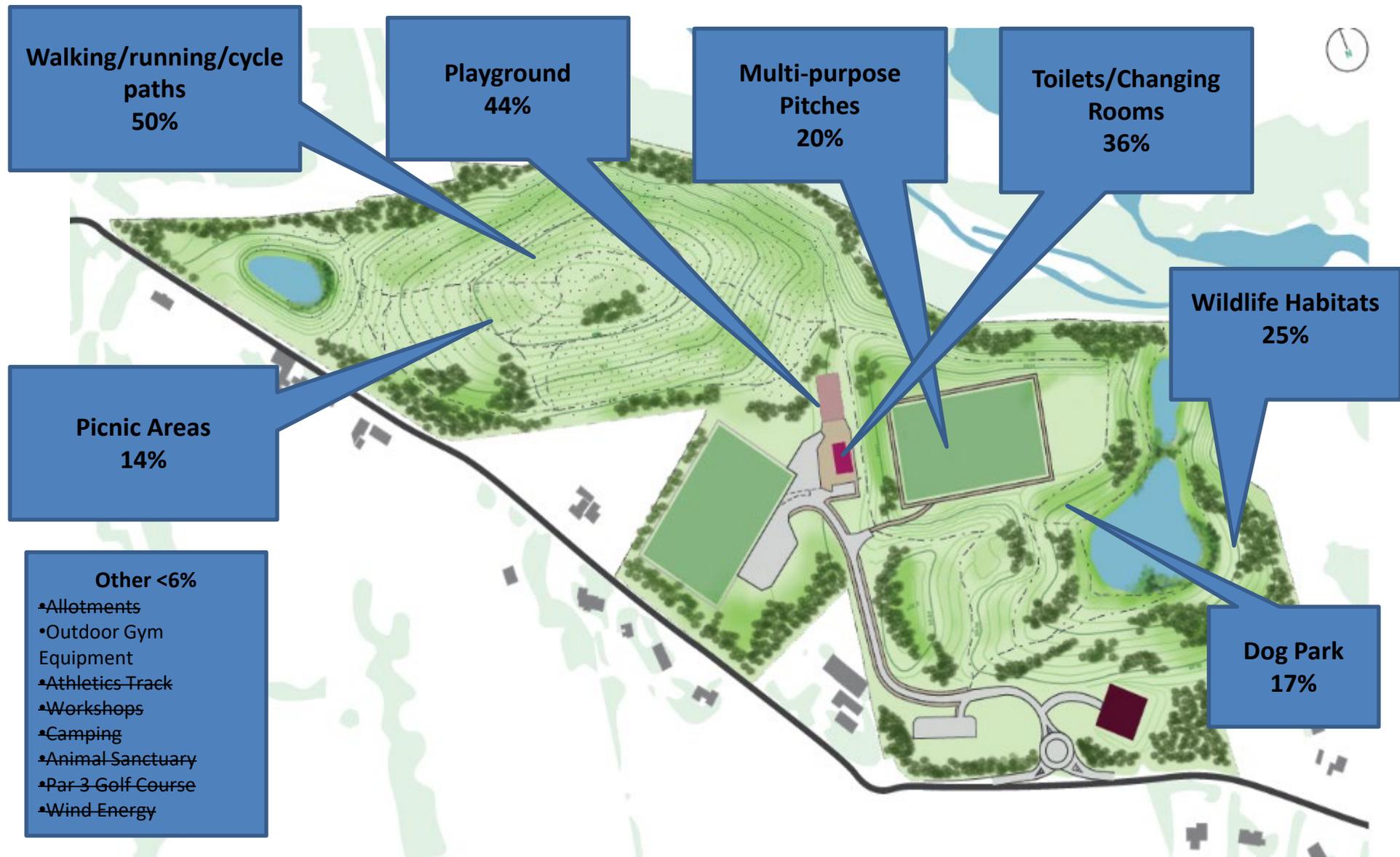
Key Features:

- Risks to public health and safety removed.
- Environmental risk profile reduced/ managed.
- Create a valuable local amenity.
- Give back to the local community.
- Fully fenced off and secure.

End Use Options – Non Statutory Public Consultation - Result

- All submissions were in favour of public park with amenities.
- Submissions highlighted a lack of recreational and sports facilities in Kerdiffstown, Sallins, Naas and Johnstown area.
- General feeling that a park with amenities would provide huge environmental, social and economic benefit to wider community as population numbers continue to grow in Kildare.

Preferences for Park Use - Consultation Outcome



% of submissions that expressed a preference

Outline Design – Kerdiffstown Park

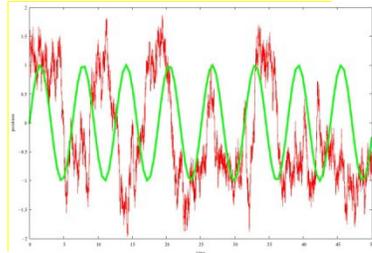
- Consideration has been given to peoples views - ongoing consultation as project progresses.
- Parks are living spaces that will change and improve over time.
- Real opportunity to give something back to local communities and wider Naas area.
- To create a park that can be enjoyed by young and old for generations to come.



EIAR

- **Environmental Impact Assessment Report** required to support and inform:
 - Preliminary Design and mitigation measures
 - Application for planning permission
 - Application for Compulsory Purchase Orders
 - Application for Industrial Emissions Licence from the EPA

EIA Issues



Public Consultations

- Public Consultation on End Use 13th April 2016
- EIAR Scoping October 2016
- EIAR Public Consultation (Non Statutory) 7th March 2017
- Quarterly meetings of CLG (now monthly)
- EIAR / CPO Public Consultation (Statutory), 30th August 2018
- An Bord Pleanála Oral Hearing, 5th December 2017

Planning

- Permission granted with 6 conditions:
 - Develop in accordance with EIAR.
 - Implement full mitigation measures and EPA licence.
 - KCC (or agent) to prepare CEMP.

– Site hours :

Days	Times
Mon - Fri	07:00 to 19:00
Saturday	08:00 to 14:00
Sundays and public holidays	No working

– Park Hours -

– KCC to retain

Licence Conditions

		No. of Conditions
Condition 1.	Scope	9
Condition 2.	Management of the Installation	21
Condition 3.	Infrastructure and Operation	68
Condition 4.	Interpretation	12
Condition 5.	Emissions	20
Condition 6.	Control and Monitoring	75
Condition 7.	Resource Use and Energy Efficiency	4
Condition 8.	Materials Handling	18
Condition 9.	Accident Prevention and Emergency Response	10
Condition 10.	Closure, Restoration and Aftercare Management	7
Condition 11.	Notification, Records and Reports	20
Condition 12.	Financial Charges and Provisions	9
		273



IEL Waste Activity

- **Application for Waste Activity Class 11.5:**
‘Landfills where the annual intake is likely to exceed 100,000 tonnes.’

None of the proposed activities as set out in the licence application were refused.

Waste to be accepted?

- The site will accept waste for use as top soil.
- Inert soils from site to face
- Temporary materials

TABLE D.2(i) Waste Acceptance (type and quantities)

Rows should be added to the table as necessary.

EWC Code	Waste description (the <u>actual</u> description of the waste, not the text accompanying the EWC code)	Tonnes per annum (existing)	Tonnes per annum (proposed)*
01 04 08	Gravel and crushed rocks for use in drainage layers or aggregate backfill, tracks and as general engineering fill.	zero	5,000
01 04 09	Sands and clays for use in regulating layer below capping system.	zero	17,000
17 05 04	Soils and stones for use in the tracks, restoration layer and bunds construction.	zero	97,000
17 05 06	Dried material for use in regulating layer below capping system.	zero	7,500
19 13 02	Soils from soil remediation processes for use in restoration layer and bunds construction.	zero	32,000
20 02 02	Soils and stones for use in restoration layer and bunds construction.	zero	32,000

* Based on approximate breakdown of 127,500m³ for assumed waste codes at approximate 1.5 tonnes per cubic metre conversion

cept 'new'
ert wastes
soil and
d to the
g grade

An aerial rendering of a land acquisition project. The scene shows a large area of green fields and a parking lot with several cars. In the background, there are industrial buildings and a road. The text "Land Acquisition Process" is overlaid in the center of the image.

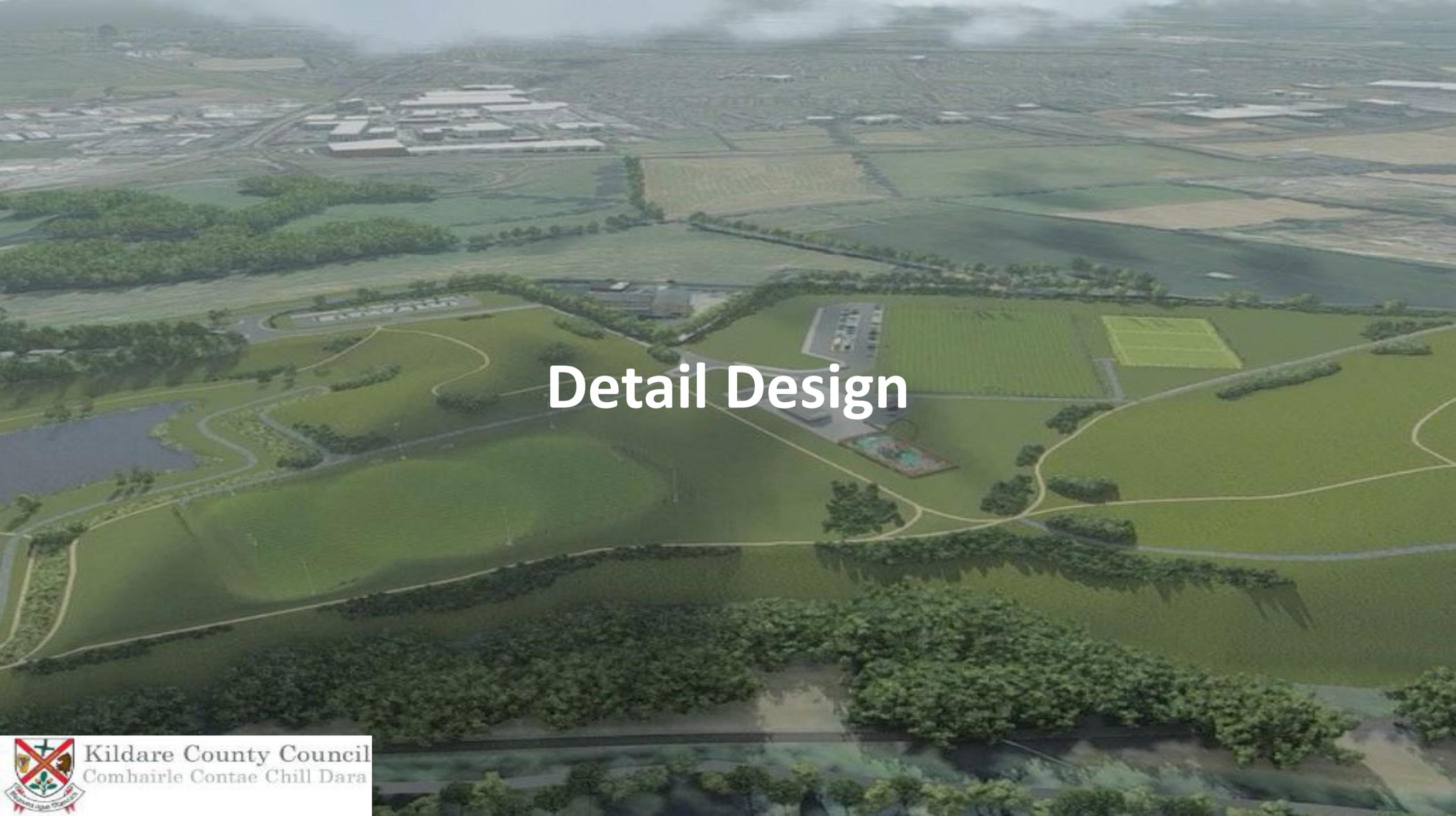
Land Acquisition Process

CPO Quantities

- 33.3 hectares of Permanent Landtake
- 2.7 hectares of Temporary Landtake
- 1 no. Extinguishment of public right of way
- 2 no. Wayleaves

Complicating Factors

- Valuation of land for unremediated landfill
 - How much is an unremediated landfill worth?
- Communications with the landfill landowners
- Vesting Process:
 - securing the right of present or future deployment
- 3 Houses for demolition are occupied with no landlord – tenant relationship.
- Kerdiffstown House was in the process of changing lessees & change to the planned scope of works.



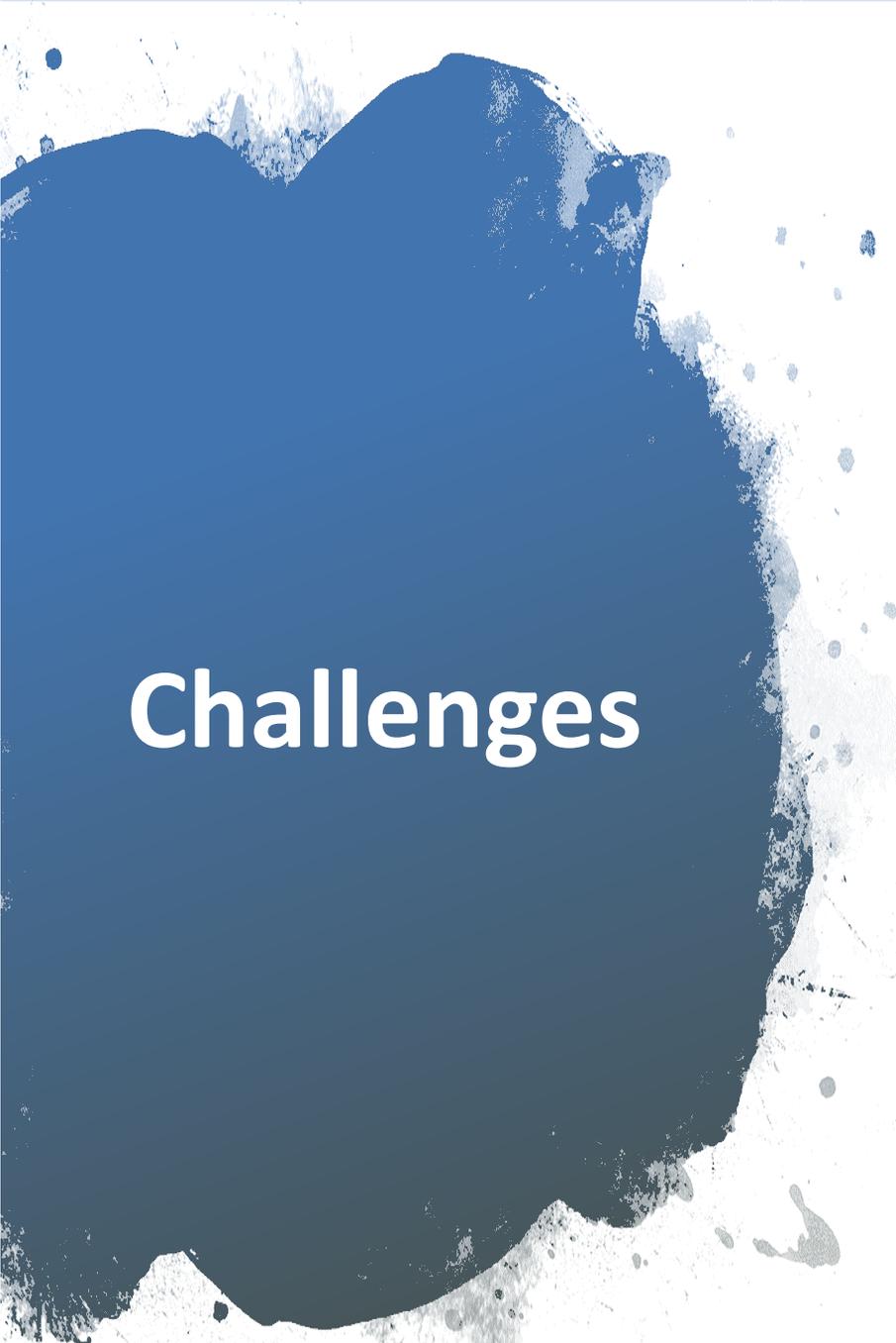
Detail Design





Sustainable Project

- Sustainability Register
- Green Procurement
- Innovation
- Efficiencies in Design and Construction



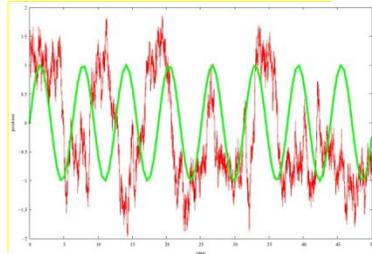
Challenges

- Landform and engineering an appropriate design
- Effective and appropriate infrastructure to manage gas, leachate and surface water
- Construction and enabling works phasing and sequencing to meet project objectives
- Management of environmental impacts during construction works (odour, water management)
- Minimising impact on neighbouring properties

Earthworks – Bulk Re-profiling

Zone	Cut (m ³)	Fill (m ³)	Balance (m ³)
1	47,000	111,500	-64,500
2a & 2b	35,000	46,500	-11,500
3	0	86,000	-86,000
4	170,500	29,000	142,000
5	0	0	0
Surface wastes	15,000*	0	15,000
Totals	267,500	273,000	-5,500

EIA Issues



Construction Environmental Management Plan

Odour Management Plan

Site Biodiversity Management Plan

Groundwater Management Plan

Invasive Species Management Plan

Dust Management Plan

COVID-19 Plan

Noise and Vibration Plan Kerdiffstown

Health and Safety Plan

Leachate Management Plan

Site Security Management Plan

Landfill Gas Management Plan

Accident and ER Management Plan

Surface Water Management Plan

Landscape Masterplan Statement

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Containment Spill Emergency Plan

Monitoring and Control Management Plan

Construction Traffic Management Plan

Waste Management Plan

Mobility Management Plan

An aerial architectural rendering of a proposed development. The scene shows a large green field with a winding road and a parking lot. In the background, there are industrial buildings and a large body of water. The word "Visualisation" is overlaid in the center.

Visualisation







Green Public Procurement



Kildare
Comhairle



Kildare County Council
Comhairle Contae Chill Dara

GPP includes Social Considerations



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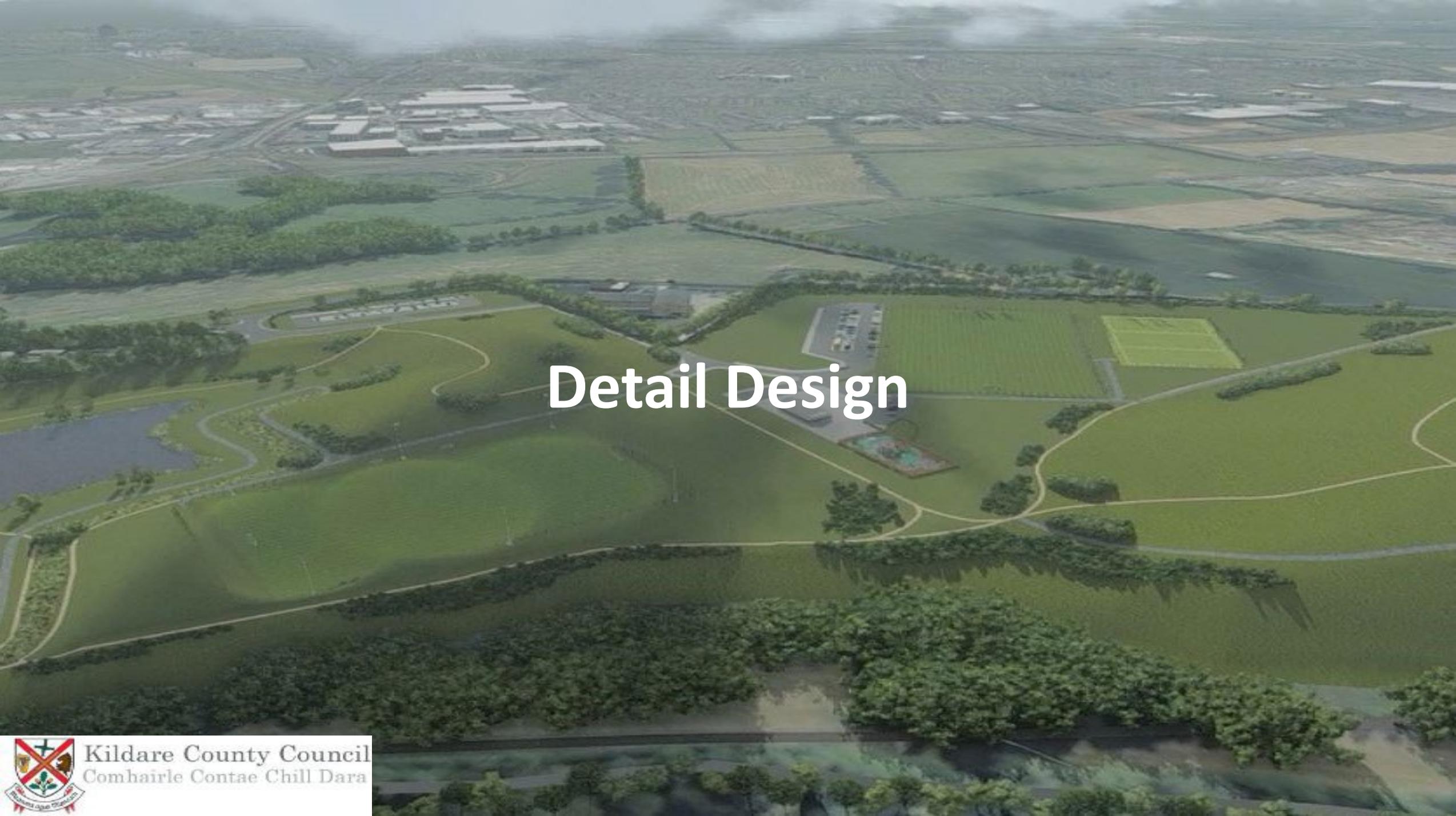
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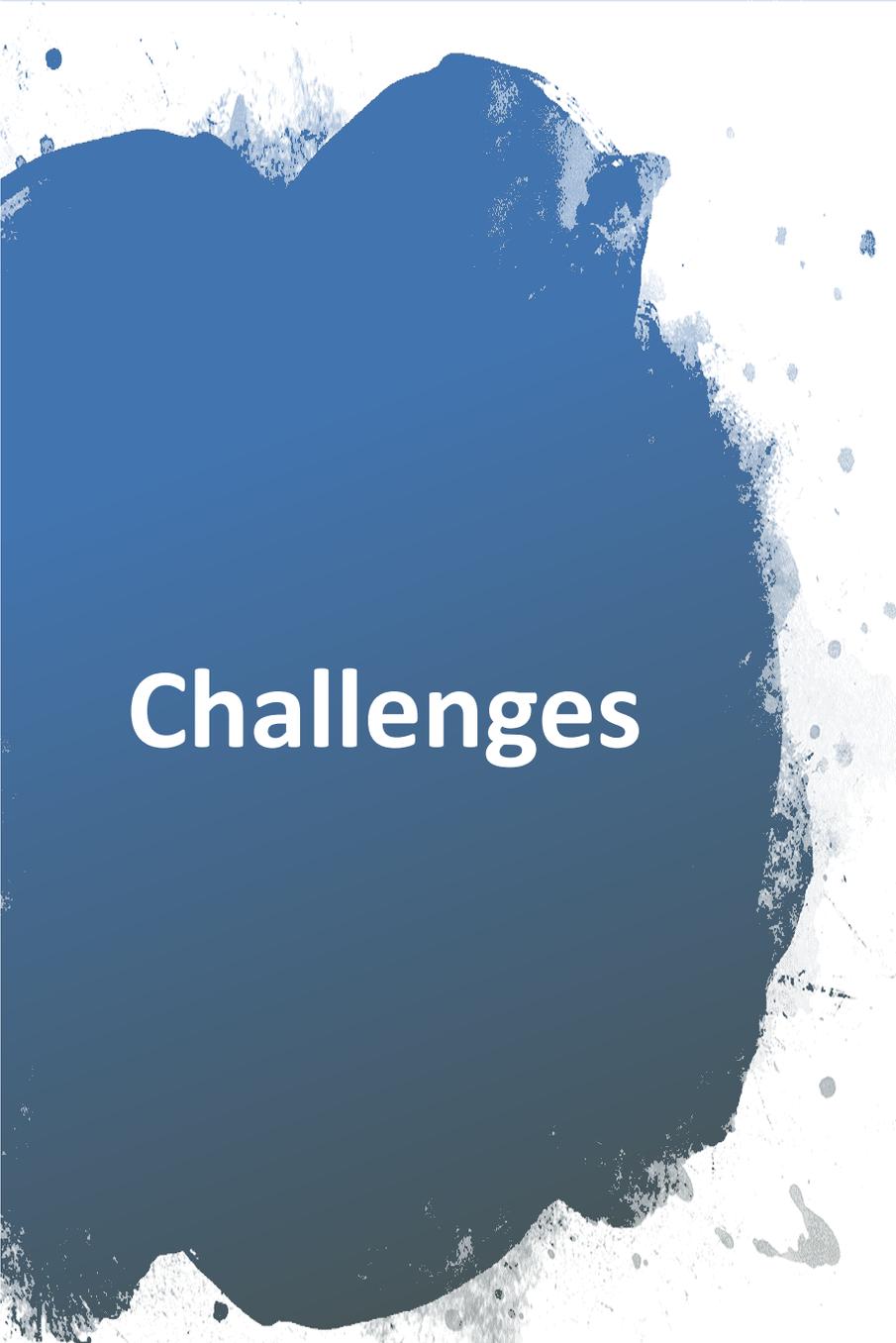


Detail Design



Sustainable Project

- Sustainability Register
- Green Procurement
- Innovation
- Efficiencies in Design and Construction



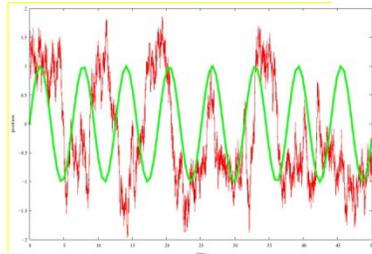
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Invasive Species Management Plan

Dust Management Plan

COVID-19 Plan

Noise and Vibration Plan Kerdiffstown

Health and Safety Plan

Leachate Management Plan

Site Security Management Plan

Landfill Gas Management Plan

Accident and ER Management Plan

Surface Water Management Plan

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Mobility Management Plan

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Visualisation





Green Public Procurement

GPP includes Social Considerations



3 Main Pillars for a Green Kerdiffstown Park

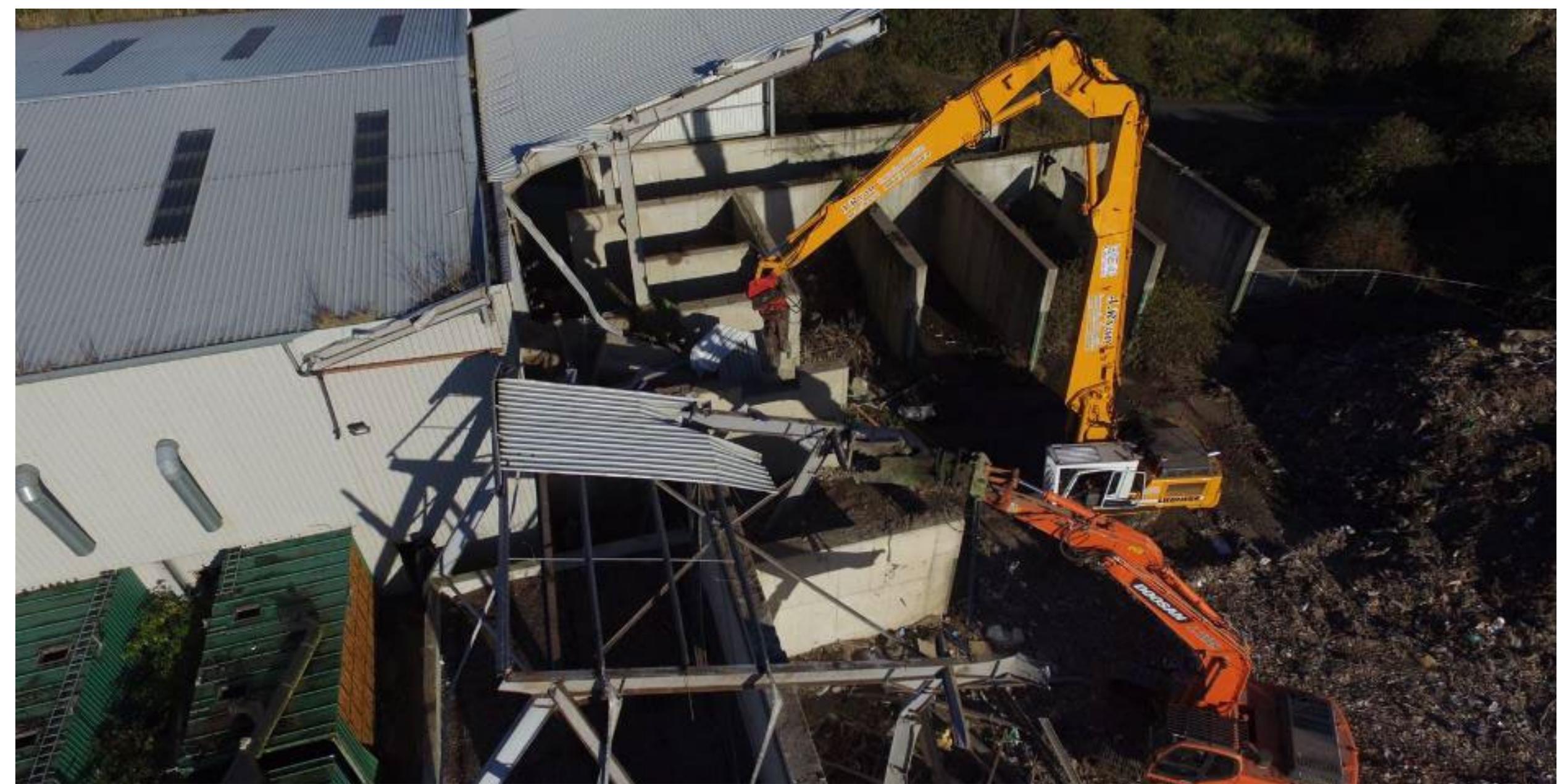
- Efficiencies in Design, Specifications and Construction
- Sustainability Register
- Green Procurement of the Contractor

Strategy: Procurement of Consultants

- The Consultants were procured with a scope requiring them to:
 - Design the project with sustainability and green Issues in mind. Thus, we should produce documents that are Greener:
 - Technical Specifications
 - Works Requirements/Performance clauses
 - Required to procure the contractor using Green Procurement. This is necessary as there is more work involved for the consultant

Significant Milestones

- 2016
 - All buildings on site demolished and waste moved to lined cell.
 - 14,000m³ waste moved
 - First significant piece of work on site by KCC.
- 2017
 - EIAR finalised
 - Planning and CPO applications completed
 - EPA Licence Application Submitted



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Significant Milestones

2018

- ABP Approved Planning Application & confirmed CPO.
- Execution of CPO commenced.
- Landfill property acquired.

2019

- EPA licence granted.
- All remaining properties acquired in 2019.
- Advance Works Completed; Archaeology, Site Investigations and Gas monitoring wells, Kerdiffstown House Avenue Works.
- Main Contractors shortlisted.

Significant Milestones

2020

- New road alignment and entrance completed.
- Detailed design completed.
- Tenders issued to shortlisted contractors for main works.
- Contract awarded October 2020.
- Works Commenced 16 November 2020.

January 2021



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June 2022



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January 2021



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June 2022



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January 2021



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June 2022



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An aerial architectural rendering of a park or sports facility. The scene is dominated by lush green grass and winding paths. In the center, there is a large, modern building with a flat roof and a parking lot. To the right, there is a large, rectangular field, possibly a sports field or a large garden. The background shows a mix of green fields and some industrial or residential buildings under a hazy sky. The overall atmosphere is bright and airy, suggesting a well-maintained and modern outdoor space.

Artwork

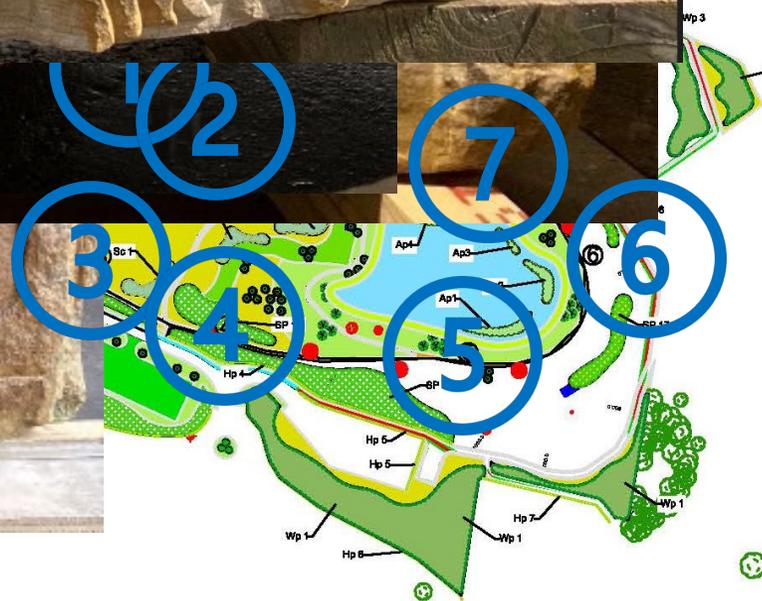




7. Dun Ailinne



2. Dream of Bridgid





A ROOD O
DONS WORTH
TWA O DEE
EXCEPT IT BE FOR
FISH AND TREE

An aerial architectural rendering of a proposed viewing platform. The scene shows a lush green landscape with a winding path leading to a small building and a parking lot. In the background, there are industrial buildings and a large body of water. The text "Viewing Platform" is overlaid in the center.

Viewing Platform

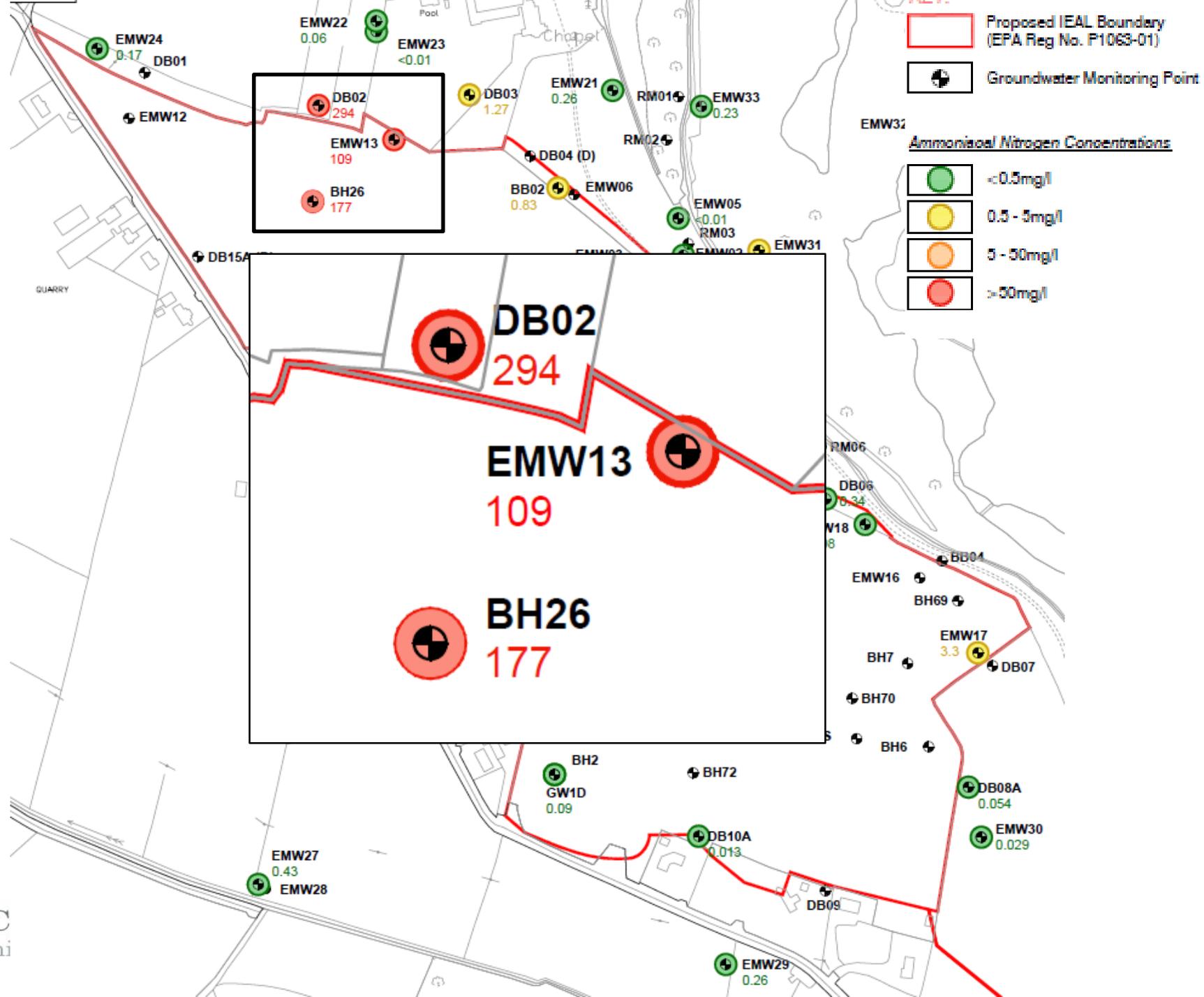


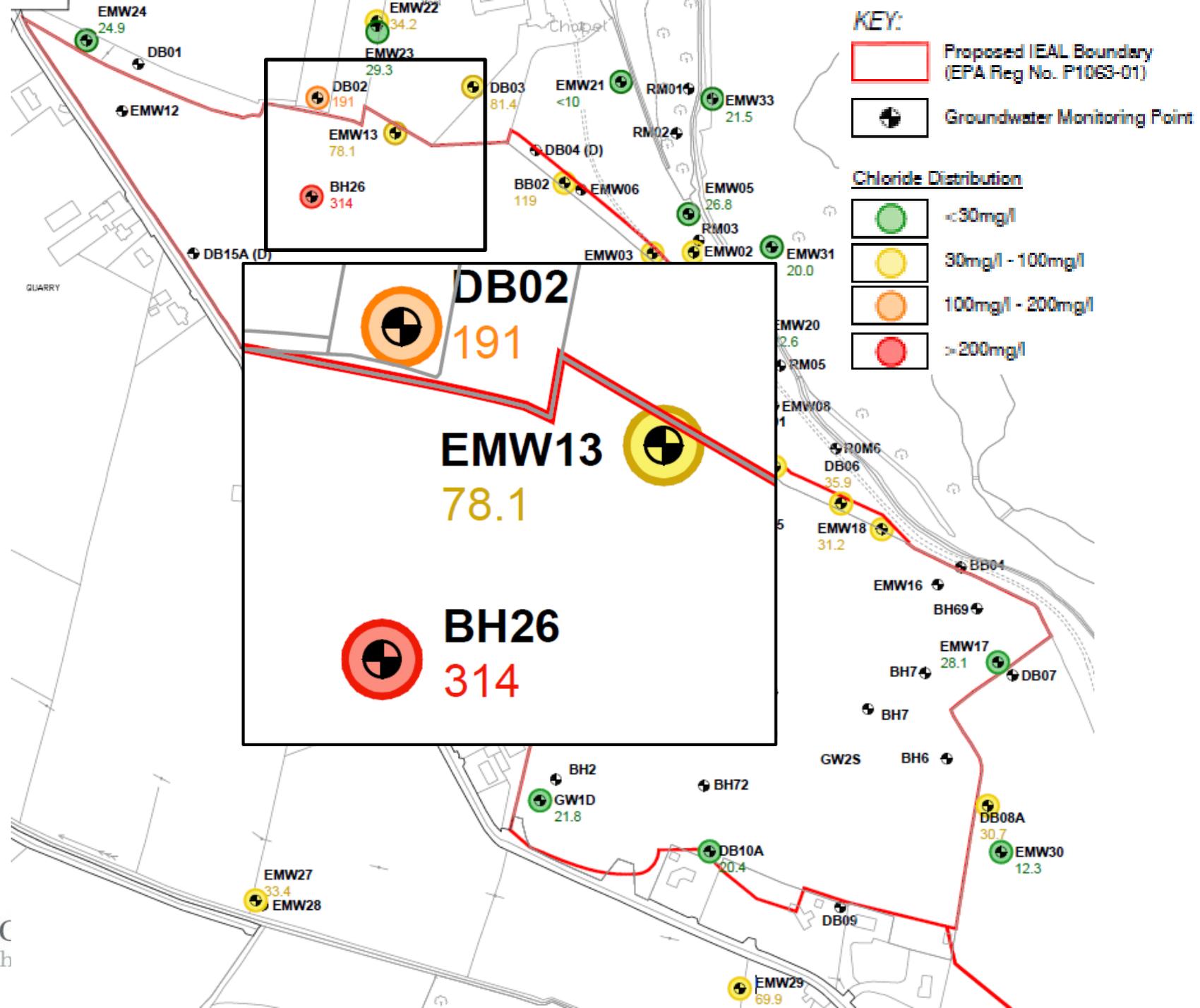


An aerial rendering of a proposed development site. The site is characterized by extensive green spaces, winding paths, and several parking areas. In the background, there are industrial buildings and a road network. The overall scene is presented in a soft, slightly hazy light, suggesting a conceptual or artistic rendering of the project.

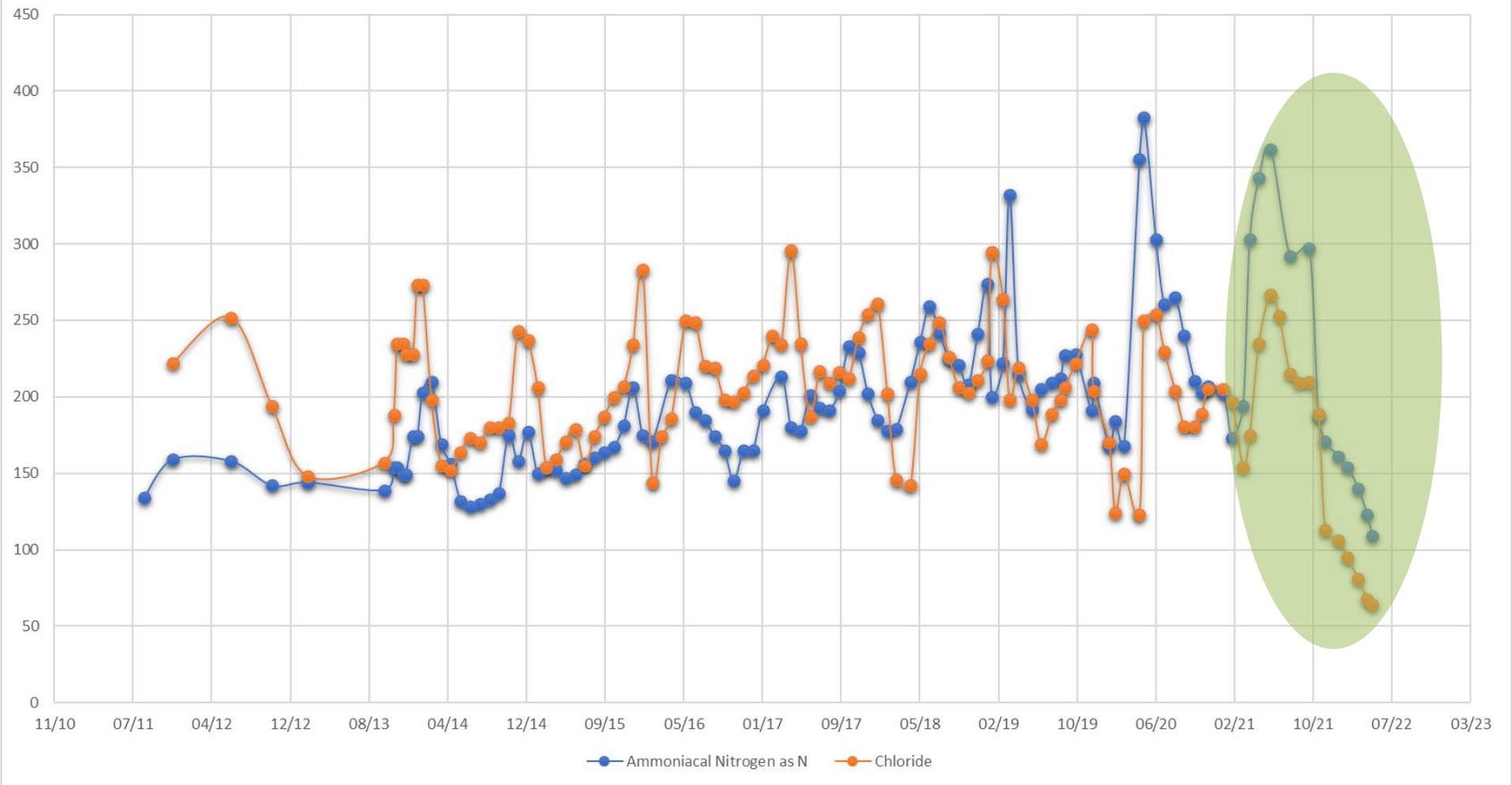
Positive Signs



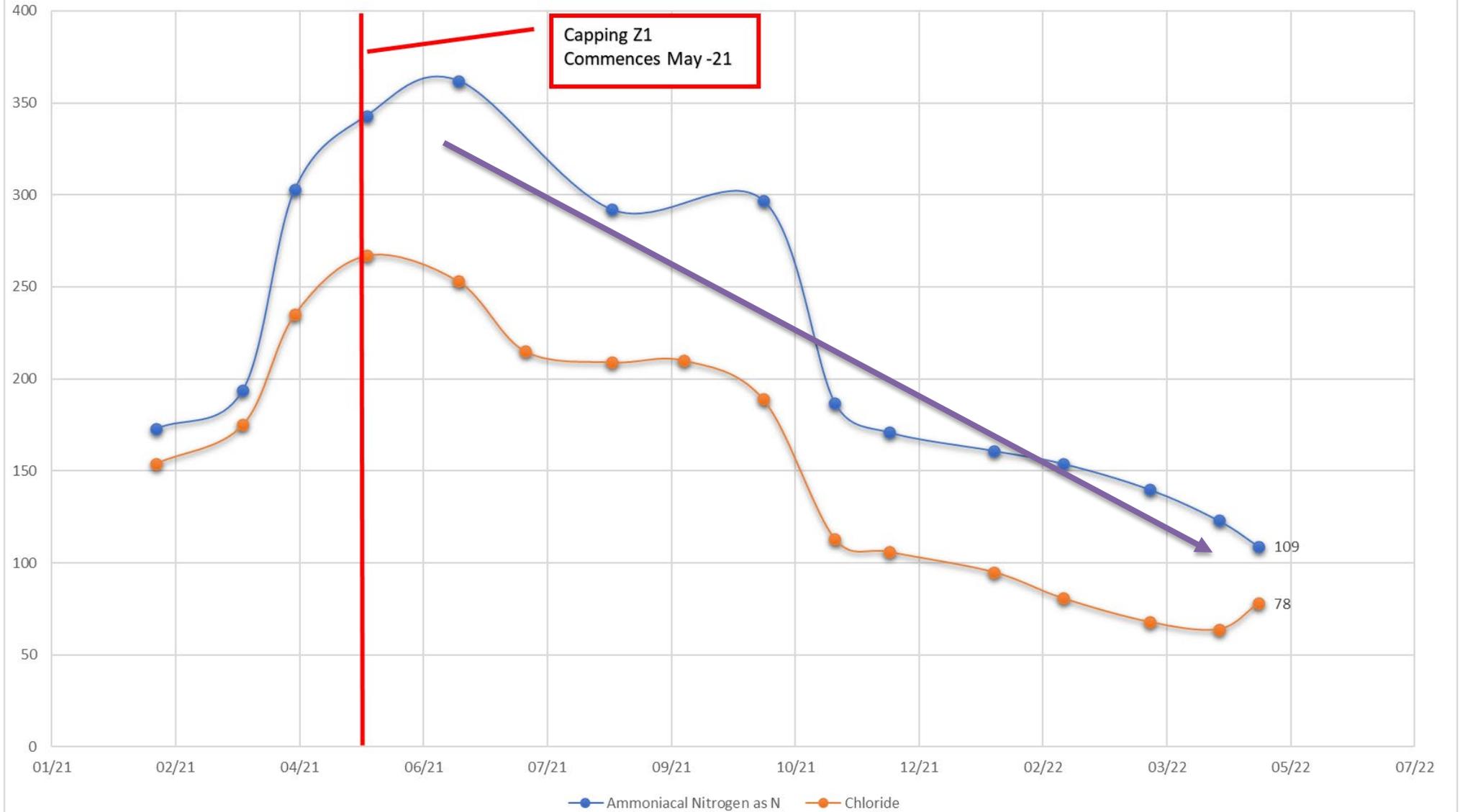




EMW13 Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N & Chloride



EMW13 Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N & Chloride



Questions?

