

03/05/2022

Reg No E0010-01

Re PROPOSED Appropriate Assessment - Licence for the operation of an Asphalt Plant to Roadstone Limited at facility located in Clasheen, Killarney, County Kerry.

A Dhaoine Uaisle,

We are aware that the Application refers to Air Emissions but, as all know, particles in those emissions eventually come to earth, where and how quickly depending primarily on prevailing wind speed and on the size / weight of the particles.

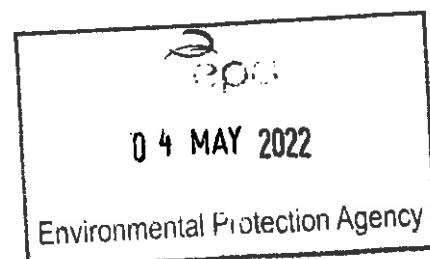
If they return to earth within the Quarry they are absolutely sure to enter some water creation- sediment lake or stream. The water from all of these locations, actual and casual enter the River Flesk sooner or later. The River Flesk, a once pristine River, is already polluted. It flows into the world famous Killarney Lakes which are enduring their own Pollution challenges. There is in fact a Local action group Lough Leane Catchment Monitoring Committee who are working diligently with the statutory Bodies trying to ensure the improvement and future well-being of the Lakes of Killarney.

Adding to the Pollution of the River Flesk and Killarney Lakes would be an unforgivable crime against both Nature and the Economic life of County Kerry which is so dependent on Tourism. The River Flesk has already lost its Freshwater Pearl Mussel and Caddis Fly [Stonefly]. Surely those are calamitous enough losses without risking still more damage to this very special watercourse and to The Killarney Lakes. If the particles, no matter how minute, travel down-wind they will most definitely impact adversely on the cardio-vascular and respiratory health of some in the community. There are a number of persons living in this area who have respiratory ailments.

Directly across (the River Flesk) from the Quarry is Lough Guitane which is the wonderful water source for over half of County Kerry. Any deleterious particles from the Tar and Bitumen Plant entering this Lake could prove very serious indeed for the county, its people and its visitors from both health and economic perspectives.

The local community in Clash, Clasheen and Minish has with great generosity and tolerance co-existed with the Roadstone (previously John A Woods) Quarry for close to 60 years. Our tolerance and generosity as a Community has been tested to the limit and we should not be expected to endure further inconvenience and Health hazard.

We respectfully request that you uphold our Appeal to the granting of a Licence for the operation of Asphalt Plant in the townland of Clasheen, Killarney.



With reference to Sheheree Raised Bog we refer you to the following reports. We respectfully request that you read them prior to making your decision

Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC

Site Code 000382

"This bog is the only raised bog in the Killarney district of Kerry. It has a well-developed lagg or marginal drainage system, a very rare feature in this country. It is the habitat of the plant slender cotton grass protected under the Wildlife Act. The bog is considered to be very valuable for comparative studies with the intermediate and blanket bog of the Killarney and Owenreagh valleys".

E Moorkens An Inventory of Mollosca in Potential SAC Sites 1998 (Unpublished Report).

NPWS Raised Bog monitoring & Assessment Survey 2013 (Unpublished Report).

NPWS Sheheree (Ardagh) Bog SAC 000382

Conservation Objections supporting Documents – Raised Bog Habitats 2015
(Published Report)

Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC

Site Code 000365

Killarney National Park SPA Site Code 004038.

Qualifying Interests

Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) [3110]

Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea* [3130]

Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation [3260]

Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* [4010]

European dry heaths [4030]

Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]

Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]

Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae* [6130]

Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) [6410]
Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]
Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion* [7150]
Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles [91A0]
Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*) [91E0]
Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0]
Geomalacus maculosus (Kerry Slug) [1024]
Margaritifera margaritifera (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) [1029]
Euphydryas aurinia (Marsh Fritillary) [1065]
Petromyzon marinus (Sea Lamprey) [1095]
Lampetra planeri (Brook Lamprey) [1096]
Lampetra fluviatilis (River Lamprey) [1099]
Salmo salar (Salmon) [1106]
Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat) [1303]
Lutra lutra (Otter) [1355]
Trichomanes speciosum (Killarney Fern) [1421]
Najas flexilis (Slender Naiad) [1833]
Alosa fallax killamensis (Killarney Shad) [5046]

Site Documents

[31.8 MB]

[243 KB]

[160 KB]

1998

Moorkens, E.

Unpublished Report

Killarney National Park is home to a number of very special plants and shrubs including Arbutus Unedo, the very rare Killarney Fern { see Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin} and Scully's Hawkweed [Hieracium].

Le meas,

Kathleen Gleeson

Michael Gleeson

