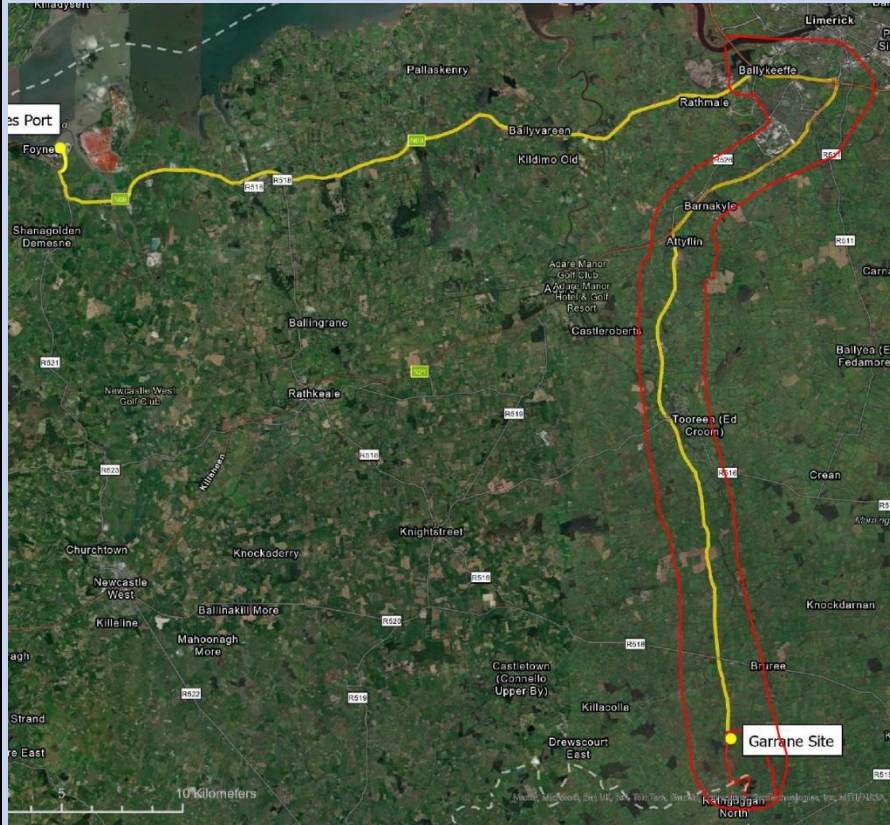


Appendix 1.3: Scoping Opinion

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
Local Authorities					
Limerick County Council Planning Section	Kate Finnin	planning@limerick.ie	Email response received 04/07/2024	<p><u>Pre-Planning Meeting held 13/09/2024</u></p> <p>Attendees:</p> <p>The Local Authority noted the following:</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>The site is within the Agricultural Lowlands LCA 01 Agricultural Lowlands Landscape Character Area. The regular arrangement of turbines with equal spacing in proposed wind farm developments, which take field boundaries into account is encouraged in this landscape character area. Viewpoints and rationale for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment were discussed.</p> <p>Flooding</p> <p>The Site is within Flood Zone A and B and OPW benefiting lands. Hydrology reports are to be prepared. Archaeology There are a number of recorded monuments within the site. The County Archaeologist noted that test investigations should be carried out on site and in the event that works are being carried out to the bank of River Maigue, appropriate testing should be undertaken.</p> <p>Access arrangements</p> <p>A temporary entrance is proposed onto the N20 and TII are aware of this. There is ongoing consultation with the Roads Department, Area Planner to be included in discussions. Turbine Delivery Route has the benefit of the National Road Network and the Motorway.</p> <p>Noise</p> <p>The project delivery team and the Environment Department of Limerick City and County Council will be liaising in regard to potential noise created by the proposal.</p> <p><u>Meeting with Simon Jennings (LCC Noise Specialist) held 26/09/2024</u></p> <p>Attendees: Simon Jennings (LCC), Shane Carr (Irwin Carr), Larry O Halloran (Garrane Green Energy), Tomás Leen (Garrane Green Energy), Sarah Moore (Jennings O' Donovan)</p> <p>The following was noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background noise should be assessed in each sector, 38dB or 43dB Shane Carr – "AM cannot be predicted, in the event of occurrence during operation, a penalty of up to 5dB can be added in accordance with IOA guidance" Simon – "AM penalty could be as per RenewableUK guidance, new IEC guidance IOA working group method could be used. WSP report shows a penalty between 3dB to 5dB. All parties agree on approach to AM, likely to be a clause on a planning condition. Shane Carr noted that "Predicted levels are typically higher than actual" Simon J noted "Road noise could effect measurements", Shane Carr noted that these are a different frequency to the wind turbine noise emissions. <p>GS confirmed that background noise monitoring was undertaken 29th Jan to 1st Mar 2024.</p>	<p>Landscape discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Assessment</p> <p>Flooding addressed in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology and Appendix 10.1 Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>Access Arrangements are addressed in Chapter 2: Project Description, Chapter 17: Traffic and Transport and Appendix 17.5 Road Safety Audit</p> <p>Noise is addressed in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration</p>

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
Limerick County Council Roads Section	Tony Carmody	tony.carmody@limerick.ie	Email response received 23/05/2024	<i>All correspondence of this nature must firstly be sent to the Planning Authority. The Road Section will not make comment until we are requested to do so by our Planning Section.</i>	N/A
Limerick County Council Water Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A
Limerick County Council Environment Section	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A
Cork County Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A
Agriculture & Food					
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Minister of Agriculture	minister@agriculture.gov.ie	Response received on 02/08/2024.	<p>"The following are the comments from this Division in relation to the proposed development:</p> <p>If the proposed development will involve the felling or removal of any trees, the developer must obtain a Felling License from this Department before trees are felled or removed. A Felling Licence application form can be obtained from Felling Section, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford. Email: felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie or Web gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences (www.gov.ie)</p> <p>A Felling Licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine provides authority under the Forestry Act 2014 to fell or otherwise remove a tree or trees and/or to thin a forest for silvicultural reasons. The Act prescribes the functions of the Minister and details the requirements, rights and obligations in relation to felling licences. The principal set of regulations giving further effect to the Forestry Act 2014 are the Forestry Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 191 of 2017).</p> <p>The developer should take note of the contents of Felling and Reforestation Policy document which provide a consolidated source of information on the legal and regulatory framework relating to tree felling; gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences (www.gov.ie) As this development is within forest lands, particular attention should be paid to deforestation, turbulence felling and the requirement to afforest alternative lands.</p> <p>In order to ensure regulated forestry operations in Ireland accord with the principles of sustainable forest management (SFM), as well fulfilling the requirements of other relevant environmental protection laws, the Department (acting through its Forest Service division) must undertake particular consultations, and give certain matters full consideration during the assessment of individual Felling Licence applications. This includes consultation with relevant bodies, the application of various protocols and procedures (e.g. Forest Service Appropriate Assessment Procedure), and the requirement for applicants on occasion to provide further information (e.g. a Natura Impact Statement).</p> <p>Consequently, when the Forest Service is considering an application to fell trees, the following applies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The interaction of these proposed works with the environment locally and more widely, in addition to potential direct and indirect impacts on designated sites and water, is required where specific sensitivities arise (e.g. local authorities, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and the National Monuments Service); 2. Where a tree Felling Licence application is received, the Department will publish a notice of the application before making a decision on the matter. The notice shall state that any person may make a submission to the Department within 30 days from the date of the notice. The notices are published online at: gov.ie - Felling Licence Applications (www.gov.ie) 3. Third parties that make a submission or observation will be informed of the decision to grant or refuse the licence, and on request, details of the conditions attached to the licence, the main reasons and considerations on which the decision to grant or refuse the licence was based, and where conditions are attached to any licence, the reasons for the conditions. Both third parties and applicants will be also informed of their right to appeal any decision within 14 days to the Forestry Appeals Committee. Felling Licence decision are published online at: 	There is no forestry removal as part of this Project.

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
				<p>gov.ie - Felling Licence Decisions (www.gov.ie)</p> <p>It is important to note that when applying to a Local Authority, or An Bord Pleanála, for planning permission where developments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> subject to an EIA procedure (including screening in the case of a sub-threshold development) and any resulting requirement to produce an EIAR; and/or subject to an Appropriate Assessment procedure (including screening) and any resulting requirement to a Natura Impact Statement (NIS); and the proposed development in its construction or operational phases, or any works ancillary thereto, would directly or indirectly involve the felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> that there is a requirement inter alia under the EIA Directive for an overall assessment of the effects of the project or the alteration thereof on the environment to be undertaken, including the direct and indirect environmental impact of the project; and pursuant to Article 2(3) of the EIA Directive, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine strongly recommends that, notwithstanding the fact that a parallel consent in the form of felling licence may also have to be applied for, any EIAR and/or NIS produced in connection with the application for planning permission to the Local Planning Authority or An Bord Pleanála, should include an assessment of the impact of and measures, as appropriate, to prevent, mitigate or compensate for any significant adverse effects direct or indirect identified on the environment arising from such felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species. Please note that there must be absolute spatial consistency between the felling licence areas submitted to DAFF (second authority) and all related" 	
Kerry Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Engagement ongoing with Kerry Group since September 2022, items discussed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions in relation to access for surveys to wastewater treatment plant - Discussions about Kerry outfall pipeline which traverses the Project Site, the Developer committed to minimising the number of crossings and utilise robust crossing design 	Utilities (including the Kerry Group pipeline) are addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues, Section 16.9 and on Drawing No. 6839-JOD-GGE-XX-DR-C-0404
Telecommunication					
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland	Roger Woods	rwoods@cnam.ie	Response received on 04/07/2024.	Response received on the 04/07/2024 states: "Coimisiún na Meán does not perform an in-depth analysis of the effect of wind turbines or electrical sub stations on FM networks. However, we are not aware of any issues from existing windfarms or electrical sub stations into existing FM networks. Also, the proposed substation is not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites".	Telecommunications are addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues
RTÉ	Matthew Craig	matthew.craig@2rn.ie	Email response received 23/05/2024	<p><i>2rn have no fixed linking that would be affected by the proposed windfarm.</i></p> <p><i>There is risk of interference to broadcast services in the area. We would therefore ask that a protocol be signed between 2rn and the developer should the site go ahead</i></p>	Telecommunications are addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues
TV3	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A	N/A

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Three Ireland (Hutchison) Limited	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A	N/A
Vergin Media	Breda Murphy	Breda.Murphy@virginmedia.ie	Response received on 24/07/2024	<p>"Virgin Media shared a drawing showing the location of the cabling. The cable extends along the western red line boundary of the study area of the Project."</p> 	Telecommunications are addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues
Tetra	Tom Barry	tom.barry@motorolasolutions.com	Response received on 22/07/2024.	"We anticipate no impact from the development as proposed."	Telecommunications are addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues
Commission for Communications Regulation	ComReg	industry@comreg.ie	Email response received 09/07/2024:	<p>'Please use ComReg's siteviewer to see what masts are in the relevant area for you https://siteviewer.comreg.ie/#explore</p> <p>There are no masts located within the redline boundary of study area of the Project. The closest mast (Site ID VOD_CKCVI) is located c. 905 metres southwest of the Development.</p>	Telecommunications are addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues
Aviation					
Cork Airport	N/A	info@corkairport.com	Response received 23/05/2024	"Your request has now been forwarded to our Senior Planner for comment. You will be contacted regarding same as soon as possible."	N/A

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
Shannon Airport Authority	Paul Hennessy	paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie	Response received 17/09/2024	<p>Shannon Airport Authority DAC would make the following comments as a prescribed body in respect of this type of proposed development.</p> <p>In general terms, the siting of wind turbines at this location may have implications for the operations of the communication, navigation and surveillance systems used by Air Nav Ireland for the separation and safety of aircraft. The geographical siting of these turbines may also have implications for the flight paths of aircraft.</p> <p>Shannon Airport Authority DAC has specific responsibility to define the airspace around its aerodrome which must be maintained free from obstacles to permit the intended aircraft operations at the aerodrome to be conducted safely and to prevent the aerodrome from becoming unusable by the growth of obstacles around it. This is achieved by establishing a series of obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS) that define the limits to which objects (temporary or permanent) may project into the airspace. These surfaces may extend many kilometres outwards from the active runway strip at the aerodrome.</p> <p>With specific reference to the Garrane geographical location, and arising from our own internal assessment, this development of nine turbines will have no impact on the aerodrome OLS. The development is not within the protection areas as per our safeguarding maps. As there is no penetration of the aerodrome OLS surfaces, it is unlikely that there will be any Annex 14 OLS impacts due to the proposed wind farm.</p> <p>Shannon Airport does, however, also note and share the concerns of our colleagues in Air Nav Ireland specifically relating to potential impacts on IFP's and NAVAIDS/radar systems. We are not aware of any correspondence made by you directly to the Air Nav Ireland, Airspace and Navigation Manager advising them of this development in respect of the above systems. It would be advisable to reach out to them: (cathal.maccristail@airnav.ie).</p> <p>Please note: For developments of this type the following conditions/requirements must be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the turbines are within 45km of Shannon Airport's ARP (Aerodrome Reference Point) and are greater than 100m in height they would be required to be included in the IAA Electronic Air Navigation Obstacle Dataset. • Also, standard: <i>Chapter Q (Visual Aids for Denoting Obstacles)</i> of the Certification Specifications for Aerodrome Design – Current Issue, contained in the EASA aerodrome rules must be applied to the turbines as they would be regarded as an extensive object. • During the construction phase of any development, any crane activity on the site must be pre-approved by the completion of the Shannon Airport Crane Operations application form (at least 30 days in advance) of any crane erection taking place in order for assessments to be carried out by the Airport, IAA and Air Nav Ireland against possible interferences by cranes against communication, navigation and surveillance systems. 	Air Navigation is addressed in Chapter 15: Material Assets and Other Issues
AirNav Ireland	Charlie O'Loughlin	charlie.oloughlin@airnav.ie	Response received on the 16/08/2024	"I can confirm that the proposed Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick, is not a concern in relation to its impact on AirNav Ireland's Surveillance radar infrastructure".	Air Navigation is addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues
IAA	Stephen O'Sullivan	stephen.osullivan@iaa.ie	Response received on 27/05/2024.	<p>'According to S.I. 215 of 2005, <i>Irish Aviation Authority (Obstacles to Aircraft in Flight)</i>, the IAA AUSD requires any person who seeks to erect a manmade object to notify the aerodrome operator of the intended operation at least thirty days in advance if the structure is to be erected in the vicinity of the aerodrome or the areas around the aerodrome and other protected surfaces associated with the aerodrome. Aerodrome Operators can be contacted via the AirNav Ireland AIP AD 1.3 INDEX TO AERODROMES AND HELIPORTS, to evaluate the impact of the intended operation on the protected airspace established for the aerodrome.</p> <p>Additionally, any person who seeks to erect a manmade object in excess of 45 metres anywhere within the state above ground or water surface level must also notify the IAA AUSD of the intended crane erection at least thirty days in advance, as a crane operating at or above this height may constitute an obstacle to air navigation. The IAA AUSD can be contacted via ausd@iaa.ie.</p> <p>The State requires electronic terrain and obstacle data (eTOD) in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Annex 15 requirements which shall be surveyed by SLC Geomatic Solutions Ltd. (SLC). The cost of this SLC surveyed data is to be borne by</p>	Air Navigation is addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues

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				<p>the developer. Additionally, the following data is to be supplied once construction is planned or commenced or available to the Airspace & U-Space team via ausd@iaa.ie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The WGS84 coordinates (In degrees, minutes and seconds) for each turbine?Height above ground level (to blade tip) and elevation above mean sea level (to blade tip)?Verification if it’s a standalone wind farm or is merged with others. Does the wind farm have any alternative names?Horizontal extent (rotor diameter) of turbines and blade length where applicable?Lighting of the wind farm, which turbine(s) is/are lit, and what type of lighting? ‘ <table><tr><th>ICAO Light Type</th><th>Colour</th></tr><tr><td>Low-intensity Type A (fixed obstacle)</td><td>Red</td></tr><tr><td>Low-intensity Type B (fixed obstacle)</td><td>Red</td></tr><tr><td>Low-intensity Type C (mobile obstacle)</td><td>Yellow/Blue</td></tr><tr><td>Low-intensity Type D (follow-me vehicle)</td><td>Yellow</td></tr><tr><td>Low-intensity Type E</td><td>Red</td></tr><tr><td>Medium-intensity Type A</td><td>White</td></tr><tr><td>Medium-intensity Type B</td><td>Red</td></tr><tr><td>Medium-intensity Type C</td><td>Red</td></tr><tr><td>High-intensity Type A</td><td>White</td></tr><tr><td>High-intensity Type B</td><td>White</td></tr></table> <p>Email response received 04/06/2024:</p> <p>“As the proposed development appears to be approximately 38km south of Shannon Airport, as such, it is the observation of the Irish Aviation Authority, that even at this pre-planning stage, it would be prudent to engage as early as possible with Shannon Airport Authority and the air navigation service provider, AirNav Ireland to undertake a preliminary screening assessment to confirm that the proposed wind farm and the associated cranes that would be utilised during its construction would have no impact on instrument flight procedures, communication and navigation aids or other en route communication, navigation and surveillance equipment.</p> <p>It is likely that the following general observations would be proffered by the Authority during a formal planning process: In the event of planning consent being granted, the applicant should be conditioned to contact the Irish Aviation Authority to:</p> <p>(1) agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the wind farm development,</p> <p>(2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and blade tip height elevations at each wind turbine location and</p> <p>(3) notify the Authority of intention to commence crane operations with at least 30 days prior notification of their erection.”</p>	ICAO Light Type	Colour	Low-intensity Type A (fixed obstacle)	Red	Low-intensity Type B (fixed obstacle)	Red	Low-intensity Type C (mobile obstacle)	Yellow/Blue	Low-intensity Type D (follow-me vehicle)	Yellow	Low-intensity Type E	Red	Medium-intensity Type A	White	Medium-intensity Type B	Red	Medium-intensity Type C	Red	High-intensity Type A	White	High-intensity Type B	White	
ICAO Light Type	Colour																										
Low-intensity Type A (fixed obstacle)	Red																										
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High-intensity Type A	White																										
High-intensity Type B	White																										

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Ecology					
An Taisce	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A
Birdwatch Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A
Irish Wildlife Trust	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A
Bat Conservation Ireland	Dawn Quinn	admin@batconservationireland.org	Response received on the 05/07/2024.	<p>"Unfortunately, as Bat Conservation Ireland is a very small organisation, with limited resources, we do not have the capacity to get involved in planning issues.</p> <p>Please note that Bat Conservation Ireland is concerned that a request for our input/consultation/opinion/assistance on planning applications and reports, or objections/comments on same, can sometimes imply that we have been consulted for our opinion on planning matters when Bat Conservation Ireland does not, in fact, provide opinions or comments on developments. Therefore, please note that this response should not be construed as a consultation with Bat Conservation Ireland regarding any planning or development matter or proposal. In order to avoid misunderstandings, please do not use this terminology in your reports to describe this transaction."</p>	Bats are addressed in Chapter 6: Biodiversity
Soils & Water					
Uisce Éireann	Barry Kelly	planning@water.ie	Response received on 9/07/2024	<p>"Uisce Éireann has received notification of your Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping request in relation to the proposed Wind Farm the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann note the proposals are located within the surface water abstraction catchment for the Adare Public Water Supply, with the abstraction point on the River Mague located 21 km downstream of the proposed development. There is a potential pollution pathway due to hydrological connectivity between the Charleville Stream_020 and Mague_030 which are tributaries to the Mague_080, where Uisce Éireann abstracts, that would need to be considered.</p> <p>Please see attached, Uisce Éireann's scoping opinion in relation to Water Services. On receipt of the planning referral, Uisce Éireann will review the finalised Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) as part of the planning process.</p> <p>Queries relating to the terms and observations above should be directed to planning@water.ie</p> <p>Uisce Éireann does not have the capacity to advise on the scoping of individual projects. However, in general the following aspects of Water Services should be considered in the scope of an EIA where relevant;</p> <p>a) Proximity to Abstraction Points</p> <p>All potential impacts arising from the development proposal on Uisce Éireann's abstraction points must be identified and addressed in the EIAR. This includes the Adare Water Supply which abstracts from the River Mague located 21 km downstream of the proposed development and any other surface water or groundwater abstraction points where a potential hydrological and hydrogeological pathway exists. The EIAR must include and consider all direct, indirect and cumulative effects on the abstraction points.</p> <p>b) Where the development proposal has the potential to impact an Uisce Éireann Drinking Water Source(s), the applicant shall provide details of measures to be taken to ensure that there will be no negative impact to Uisce Éireann's Drinking Water Source(s) during the construction and operational phases of the development. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified as part of the report.</p> <p>c) Stormwater Run Off and Hydrocarbons</p>	Hydrology is addressed in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology & Appendix 2.1 CEMP – Management Plan 4: SWMP

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
				<p>The potential impacts arising from run off and hydrocarbon during construction, operational and decommissioning phases should be addressed to include mitigations against contaminants entering groundwater and surface waters via hydrological and hydrogeological pathways.</p> <p>d) Where the development proposes the backfilling of materials, the applicant is required to include a waste sampling strategy to ensure the material is inert.</p> <p>e) Mitigations should be proposed for any potential negative impacts on any water source(s) which may be in proximity and included in the environmental management plan and incident response.</p> <p>f) Any and all potential impacts on the nearby reservoir as public water supply water source(s) are assessed, including any impact on hydrogeology and any groundwater/ surface water interactions.</p> <p>g) Impacts of the development on the capacity of water services (<i>i.e. do existing water services have the capacity to cater for the new development</i>). This is confirmed by Uisce Éireann in the form of a Confirmation of Feasibility (COF). If a development requires a connection to either a public water supply or sewage collection system, the developer is advised to submit a Pre-Connection Enquiry (PCE) enquiry to Uisce Éireann to determine the feasibility of connection to the Uisce Éireann network. All pre-connection enquiry forms are available from https://www.water.ie/connections/connection-steps/.</p> <p>h) The applicant shall identify any upgrading of water services infrastructure that would be required to accommodate the proposed development.</p> <p>i) In relation to a development that would discharge trade effluent – any upstream treatment or attenuation of discharges required prior to discharging to an Uisce Éireann collection network.</p> <p>j) In relation to the management of surface water; the potential impact of surface water discharges to combined sewer networks and potential measures to minimise and or / stop surface waters from combined sewers.</p> <p>k) Any physical impact on Uisce Éireann assets – reservoir, drinking water source, treatment works, pipes, pumping stations, discharges outfalls etc. including any relocation of assets.</p> <p>l) When considering a development proposal, the applicant is advised to determine the location of public water services assets, possible connection points from the applicant's site / lands to the public network and any drinking water abstraction catchments to ensure these are included and fully assessed in any pre-planning proposals. Details, where known, can be obtained by emailing an Ordnance Survey map identifying the proposed location of the applicant's intended development to datarequests@water.ie</p> <p>m) Other indicators or methodologies for identifying infrastructure located within the applicant's lands are the presence of registered wayleave agreements, visible manholes, vent stacks, valve chambers, marker posts etc. within the proposed site.</p> <p>n) Any potential impacts on the assimilative capacity of receiving waters in relation to Uisce Éireann discharge outfalls including changes in dispersion / circulation characterises. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified within the report.</p> <p>o) Any potential impact on the contributing catchment of water sources either in terms of water abstraction for the development (<i>and resultant potential impact on the capacity of the source</i>) or the potential of the development to influence / present a risk to the quality of the water abstracted by Uisce Éireann for public supply should be identified within the report.</p> <p>p) Where a development proposes to connect to an Uisce Éireann network and that network either abstracts water from or discharges wastewater to a "protected"/ sensitive area, consideration as to whether the integrity of the site / conservation objectives of the site would be compromised should be identified within the report.</p> <p>q) Mitigation measures in relation to any of the above ensuring a zero risk to any Uisce Éireann drinking water sources (Surface and Ground water).</p>	

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				<p>This is not an exhaustive list.</p> <p>Please note;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where connection(s) to the public network is required as part of the development proposal, applicants are advised to complete the Pre-Connection Enquiry process and have received a Confirmation of Feasibility letter from Uisce Éireann ahead of any planning application. Uisce Éireann will not accept new surface water discharges to combined sewer networks." 	
Inland Fisheries Ireland	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A	N/A
Irish Peatland Conservation Council	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A	N/A
The Local Authority Waters Programme (LAWPRO)	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A	N/A
The International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) Irish Group	Charlotte Bennet	publicity@iah-ireland.org	Response received on the 16/08/2024	"IAH (Irish group) do not comment on windfarm development as our mission is in relation to the promotion and development of the science and engineering of groundwater issues."	N/A
OPW (Ecologist Consultation)	David Cleary	info@opw.ie	Response received on the 04/10/2024	<p>"In response to your email dated August 15th 2024, regarding the above project.</p> <p>C1Maigue 850m ->OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank</p> <p>C1/37 200m->OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank</p> <p>C1/36 980m->OPW maintenance corridor is on the right-hand bank</p> <p>C1 Maigue400m->OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank</p> <p>C1/35/1 180m->OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank</p> <p>Condition for maintenance:</p> <p>A 10 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the main channels C1, C1/34and a 5 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the channelsC1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2, should be provided to facilitate access and maintenance activities by this office in the immediate area. This area should be accessible to mechanical plants and should not be landscaped, paved or otherwise developed in a manner that would prevent access."</p>	Drainage is addressed in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology & Appendix 2.1 CEMP – Management Plan 4: SWMP
OPW (JOD Scoping)	David Cleary	info@opw.ie	Response received on the 05/06/2024	"I refer to your email dated 23 rd May 2024 regarding the above project, in which you sought comments or observations from this office.	

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
				<p>OPW Drainage Maintenance comments on this proposed project are in relation to the Office of Public Works' statutory duty to maintain the Drainage Scheme under the Arterial Drainage Act. Further submissions may be made by the OPW concerning the estate portfolio, heritage and other areas of responsibility,</p> <p>The site indicated on the maps provided intersects with a number of our channels C1, C1/34, C1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2 of the Mague Scheme for which maintenance responsibility lies with this office. In order to gain access for the purpose of maintaining said channels, this office requests that the following be included in any submission for planning permission at this location.</p> <p>Any alterations or modifications of drainage channels would require section 9 consent of the Arterial Drainage Amendment Act, 1995</p> <p>Obtaining Section 9 consent information on the process, including copies of the appropriate application form and brochure, are available on our website at https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/957aa7-consent-requirements-constructionalteration-of-watercourse-infrastru/</p> <p>Condition for maintenance:</p> <p>A 10 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the main channels C1, C1/34 and a 5 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the channels C1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2, should be provided to facilitate access and maintenance activities by this office in the immediate area. This area should be accessible to mechanical plant and should not be landscaped, paved or otherwise developed in a manner that would prevent access.</p> <p>The site indicated on the map proposed for the project falls within the area deemed to benefit from drainage by channels C1, C1/34, C1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2 of the Mague Drainage scheme. As a result, it may be subject to an increased flood risk.</p> <p>The proposal identifies a new bridge over the River Mague, but the location is not provided. Any new culverts or bridges (or modifications to any existing culverts or bridges) are required to cross watercourses as part of the development or on proposed or existing access roads to serve or access the development; you should be aware that these require consent from the Commissioners of Public Works. This is a requirement of Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act of 1945 as amended.</p> <p>Obtaining Section 50 consent information on the process, including copies of the appropriate application form and brochure, are available on our website at https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/957aa7-consent-requirements-constructionalteration-of-watercourse-infrastru/</p> <p>Please note that, in the context of seeking consent under Section 50, the current required design standard for bridges or culverts is based on the flood with an annual exceedance probability of 1% (often referred to as the 100 year flood), increased by 20% to cater for the effects of Climate Change. Bridges or culverts are required to be able to convey this design flood without significantly altering the hydraulic characteristics of the watercourse –further details on this issue are available in the brochure and can be clarified depending on the circumstances of any particular proposed bridge or culvert.</p> <p>You should be aware that a grant of Planning Permission by a planning authority for a development which contains bridges or culverts does not confer section 50 consent on the applicant, nor does it absolve the applicant from the requirement to obtain such consent from the Commissioners.</p> <p>Regarding the proposed Internal wind farm underground power and communications cabling route indicated in your documentation but the location not provided, it is possible that this route may cross several watercourses. If the cable and ducting are to be buried in the road as they cross bridges over the water courses, and there is no interference with the opening in the bridge spanning the watercourse, then there is no issue. On the other hand, if it is proposed to pass the cable in its ducting through the opening of any bridge or culvert, this would be considered to be a modification of a bridge, and it would require the consent of the Commissioners under Section 50 as mentioned above. Similarly, if it is proposed to carry the cable in its ducting across watercourses on new support structures spanning the watercourses, these should be treated as if they are bridges, and the consent of the commissioners under Section 50 should be obtained. If the cable and ducting are to be buried under the natural bed of the watercourses being crossed, Section 50 would not apply,</p>	

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				<p>and we would recommend that the duct be buried a sufficient distance below the natural bed to allow for erosion and mobility of the stream bed.</p> <p>We would recommend that a flood risk assessment be carried out with regard to the proposed development and its construction. This should consider all sources, pathways and receptors of flood risk. This should be carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the guideline document "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management" as published by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Office of Public Works. Please be aware that this is a separate issue from the requirement to obtain Section 50 consent, as mentioned above.</p> <p><i>Include the following paragraph if the correspondence being dealt with relates to the preparation of an EIA.</i></p> <p><i>In terms of the preparation of an EIA, the matters referred to above principally relate to the Hydrology Section, and the Risk of Flooding on a development such as this can impact on Landscape (e.g. landslides that have been reported in recent years), Infrastructure (roads and bridges) and people and their homes, among other things. The aim of the Section 50 process and the Flood Risk Assessment, which is recommended, would be to mitigate any increased risk of flooding and the consequences of same, as arising from the proposed development."</i></p>	
Geological Survey Ireland	Luke Thompson	PlanningNotifications@decc.gov.ie	Response received on the 13/06/2024	<p>"Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our website for data availability. We recommend using these various data sets, when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'.</p> <p>The publicly available data referenced/presented here, should in no way be construed as Geological Survey Ireland support for or objection to the proposed development or plan. The data is made freely available to all and can be used as independent scientific data in assessments, plans or policies. It should be noted that in many cases this data is a baseline or starting point for further site-specific assessments.</p> <p>With reference to your email received on the 23 May 2024, concerning the EIAR scoping for Garrane Green Energy, Co Limerick, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.</p> <p>Geoheritage</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage), to identify and select important geological and geomorphological sites throughout the country for designation as geological NHAs (Natural Heritage Areas). This is addressed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland, under 16 different geological themes, in which the minimum number of scientifically significant sites that best represent the theme are rigorously selected by a panel of theme experts.</p> <p>County Geological Sites (CGSs), as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include additional sites that may also be of national importance, but which were not selected as the very best examples for NHA designation. All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS. CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online Map Viewer.</p> <p>The audit for Co. Limerick was completed in 2022. The full report details can be found here. Our records show that there is a CGS within 1km of the study boundary of the proposed wind farm.</p> <p>Knocksouna, Co. Limerick (GR 156426, 127799), under IGH themes: IGH1 Karst, IGH16 Hydrogeology, IGH7 Quaternary. The Knocksouna site includes a series of warm water springs and a high, bedrock crag to their north. The springs at Knocksouna occur along</p>	<p>Policy is addressed in Chapter 4: Planning and Legislative Context</p> <p>Soils and Geology are addressed in Chapter 9: Soils and Geology</p>

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				<p>a roughly east-west line at the foot of Knocksouna Hill, where twelve individual springs emerge through the alluvial floodplain of the River Loobagh over a distance of about 700m. The site is among a group of warm springs located in Munster that share a location on the eastern margin of the Mississippian (Namurian) basin where normal limestone groundwater undergoes deep circulation and returns to the surface via fault or fracture zones. The springs are located on private farmland and are accessible with the owner's permission only. Land drainage in the locality may affect the hydrogeology slightly. Link to Site Report: LK022.</p> <p>Groundwater</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland's Groundwater and Geothermal Unit, provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems.</p> <p>Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our Map viewer which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie)). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.</p> <p>The Groundwater Data Viewer indicates aquifers classed as a 'Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (diffuse)' and a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones' underlie the proposed wind farm development.</p> <p>The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the range of groundwater vulnerabilities within the area covered is variable. We would therefore recommend use of the Groundwater Viewer to identify areas of High to Extreme Vulnerability and 'Rock at or near surface' in your assessments, as any groundwater-surface water interactions that might occur would be greatest in these areas.</p> <p>GWClimate is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood) and the data may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. Maps and data are available on the Map viewer.</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.</p> <p>The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here: https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>Geological Mapping</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found here, in your future assessments.</p> <p>Please note we have recently launched QGIS compatible bedrock (100K) and Quaternary geology map data, with instructional manuals and videos. This makes our data more accessible to general public and external stakeholders. QGIS compatible data can be found in our downloadable bedrock 100k .zip file on the Data & Maps section of our website.</p> <p>Geotechnical Database Resources</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland continues to populate and develop our national geotechnical database and viewer with site investigation data submitted voluntarily by industry. The current database holding is over 7500 reports with 134,000 boreholes; 31,000 of which are digitised which can be accessed through downloads from our Geotechnical Map Viewer. We would encourage the use of this database as part of</p>	

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				<p>any baseline geological assessment of the proposed development as it can provide invaluable baseline data for the region or vicinity of proposed development areas. This information may be beneficial and cost saving for any site-specific investigations that may be designed as part of the project.</p> <p>Geohazards</p> <p>housingGeohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. In Ireland, landslides, flooding and coastal erosion are the most prevalent of these hazards. We recommend that geohazards be taken into consideration, especially when developing areas where these risks are prevalent, and we encourage the use of our data when doing so.</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland has information available on landslides in Ireland via the National Landslide Database and Landslide Susceptibility Map both of which are available for viewing on our dedicated Map Viewer. Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland also engaged in a national project on Groundwater Flooding. The data from this project may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans and is described in more detail under 'Groundwater' above.</p> <p>Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our Minerals section of the website. The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our Map Viewer.</p> <p>We would recommend use of the Aggregate Potential Mapping viewer to identify areas of High to Very High source aggregate potential within the area. In keeping with a sustainable approach, we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities, and that consideration of future resource sterilization is considered.</p> <p>Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments</p> <p>Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality. Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland. At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx.</p> <p>Guidelines</p> <p>The following guidelines may also be of assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Geologists of Ireland, 2013. Guidelines for the Preparation of the Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of Geology in Environmental Impact Statements. • EPA, 2022. Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR) <p>Other Comments</p> <p>Should development go ahead, all other factors considered, Geological Survey Ireland would much appreciate a copy of reports detailing any site investigations carried out. The data would be added to Geological Survey Ireland's national database of site investigation boreholes, implemented to provide a better service to the civil engineering sector. Data can be sent to the Geological Mapping Unit, at mailto:GeologicalMappingInfo@gsi.ie, 01-678 2795."</p>	
Health					

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HSE	Arlene Ward	arlene.ward@hse.ie	Response received on 02/09/2024.	<p>“General Introduction</p> <p>The following documents should be taken into consideration when preparing the Environmental Impact Assessment Report:</p> <p>Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/guidelines_for_planning_authorities_and_an_bord_pleanála_on_carrying_out_eia_-_august_2018.pdf</p> <p>EU publication: Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, EU, 2017</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_EIA_report_final.pdf</p> <p>Adoption of the Directive (2014/52/EU) in April 2014 initiated a review of the National Guidance for EIA and the EIAR accompanying a planning application. New guidelines can be seen at:</p> <p>https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/guidelines-on-the-information-to-be-contained-in-environmental-impact-assessment.php</p> <p>The introduction of the new Guidance is supported by a Webinar produced by the EPA and can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/embed/ejKVFUztBY</p> <p>The applicant should also consider the findings of the High Court judgement issued in the judicial review of the Derryadd Wind Farm. (2021 IEHC 390 [20202 No. 557 JR] P. Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála)</p> <p>Generally the Environmental Impact Assessment should examine all likely significant impacts and provide the following information for each:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the receiving environment; The nature and scale of the impact; An assessment of the significance of the impact; Proposed mitigation measures; Residual impacts. <p>Directive 2014/52/EU has an enhanced requirement to assess likely significant impacts on Population and Human Health. It is the experience of the Environmental Health Service (EHS) that impacts on human health are often inadequately assessed in EIAs in Ireland. It is recommended that the wider determinants of health and wellbeing are considered in a proportionate manner when considering the EIA. Guidance on wider determinants of health can be found at www.publichealth.ie</p> <p>In addition to any likely significant negative impacts from the proposed development, any positive likely significant impacts should also be assessed.</p> <p>The applicant should be aware of the proposed development of the Greenway in the area and any opportunities this offers for enhanced connectivity and positive health gain from the proposed development.</p> <p>The HSE will consider the final EIAR accompanying the SID/Planning application and will make comments to An Bord Pleanála/Local Planning Authority on the methodology used for assessing the likely significant impacts and the evaluation criteria used in assessing the significance of the impact.</p>	<p>Items raised under Public Consultation are addressed in Chapter 1: Introduction</p> <p>Items raised under Decommissioning are addressed in Appendix 2.1 CEMP – Management Plan 6: Decommissioning Plan</p> <p>Items raised under Siting, Location and details of Turbine are addressed in Chapter 2: Project Description</p> <p>Items raised under Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives is addressed in Chapter 3: Alternatives Considered</p> <p>Items raised under Noise & Vibration are addressed in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration</p> <p>Items raised under Shadow Flicker are addressed in Chapter 14: Shadow Flicker</p> <p>Air Quality is addressed in Chapter 13: Air Quality and Climate</p> <p>Surface and Ground Water Quality are addressed in</p>

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				<p>This report only comments on Environmental Health Impacts of the proposed development. It is based on an assessment of the correspondence submitted to this office dated 23rd May 2024.</p> <p>The Environmental Health Service (EHS) recommends that the following matters are included and assessed in the EIAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Consultation • Decommissioning phase of the proposed wind farm • Siting and location of turbines • Noise & Vibration • Shadow Flicker • Air Quality • Surface and Groundwater Quality • Geological Impacts • Ancillary facilities • Cumulative impacts <p>Public Consultation</p> <p>It is recommend that early and meaningful public consultation with the local community is undertaken to ensure all potentially significant impacts of the proposed windfarm development have been adequately addressed.</p> <p>All parties affected by the proposed development, including those who may benefit financially from the project, must be fully informed of what the proposal entails especially with regard to potential impacts on surrounding areas.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors and other stakeholders should be identified to ensure all necessary and appropriate mitigation measures are put in place to reduce the likelihood of any complaints about the proposed wind farm development in the future.</p> <p>The Environmental Health Service expects that meaningful public consultation, where the local community is fully informed of the proposed development, will be undertaken. Members of the public should be given sufficient opportunity to express their views on the proposed windfarm development.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) should clearly demonstrate the link between public consultations and how those consultations have influenced the decision-making process in the EIA.</p> <p>To assist with the consultation and planning process it is recommended that the applicant develops a dedicated website for the proposed windfarm development. All correspondence, maps, project updates and documentation including the EIAR should be uploaded to the website.</p> <p>The EIAR should state the period of planning permission sought, the length of time construction is estimated to take and if it is anticipated that the windfarm development will be decommissioned and removed or will continue to operate (following any further planning consent) at the end of this period of planning permission (should permission be granted)</p> <p>Decommissioning</p> <p>The EIAR should detail the eventual fate of the wind turbines and associated material i.e. will the material be recycled or how will it be disposed of.</p>	<p>Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology</p> <p>Geotechnical and Peat Stability Assessment is addressed in Chapter 9: Soils and Geology</p> <p>Ancillary Facilities are addressed in Chapter 2: Project Description and Appendix 2.1 CEMP</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts are addressed in Chapters 3 - 16</p>

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				<p>Information should also be provided regarding the proposed methodology to be used for the disposal of the materials forming the foundations of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The EIAR should indicate the proposed future use of the development site at the end of the planning permission period.</p> <p>Siting, Location and details of Turbines</p> <p>The EIAR should include a map and a description of the proposed location of each of the proposed wind turbines.</p> <p>The Environmental Health Service expects that details (height and model) of the turbines to be installed will be available at the time planning permission is sought and will be included in the EIAR.</p> <p>Details of the foundations for the wind turbine including depth, quantity and material to be used should be included in the EIAR.</p> <p>Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives</p> <p>The EIAR should consider an assessment of alternatives. The EHS recommends that alternative renewable energy options to on- shore wind farms should be assessed as part of the EIAR.</p> <p>Noise & Vibration</p> <p>The potential impacts for noise and vibration from the proposed development on all noise sensitive locations must be clearly identified in the EIAR. The EIAR must also consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures to minimise noise and vibration.</p> <p>A baseline noise monitoring survey should be undertaken both day and night to establish the existing background noise levels. Noise from any existing turbines in the area should not be included as part of the back ground levels.</p> <p>In addition, an assessment of the predicted noise impacts during the construction phase and the operational phase of the proposed windfarm development must be undertaken which details the change in the noise environment resulting from the proposed development.</p> <p>The Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines were published in December 2019. Whilst these have yet to be adopted, any proposed wind farm development should have consideration of the draft Guidelines.</p> <p>https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/public-consultation/files/draft_revised_wind_energy_development_guidelines_december_2019.pdf</p> <p>Shadow Flicker</p> <p>It is recommended that a shadow flicker assessment is undertaken to identify any dwellings and sensitive receptors which may be impacted by shadow flicker. The assessment must include all proposed mitigation measures. Dwellings should include all occupied properties and any existing or proposed properties for which planning consent has been granted for construction or refurbishment.</p> <p>It is recommended that turbine selection will be based on the most advanced available technology that permits shut down during times when residents are exposed to shadow flicker. As a result no dwelling should be exposed to shadow flicker.</p> <p>Air Quality</p> <p>Due to the nature of the proposed construction works generation of airborne dust has the potential to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be included in the EIAR which details dust control and mitigation measures. Measures should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweeping of hard road surfaces • Provision of a water bowser on site, regular spraying of haul roads 	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheel washing facilities at site exit • Restrict speed on site • Provide covers to all delivery trucks to minimise dust generation • Inspect and clean public roads in the vicinity if necessary • Material stockpiling provided with adequate protection from the wind • Dust monitoring at the site boundary • Truck inspection and maintenance plan • Details of a road maintenance agreement between the wind farm operator and the Local Roads Authority to clarify responsibility for the upkeep and repair of access roads during the construction phase of the project <p>Surface and Ground Water Quality</p> <p>The proposed development has the potential to have a significant impact on the quality of both surface and ground water. All drinking water sources, both surface and ground water, must be identified. Public and Group Water Scheme sources and supplies should be identified in addition to any private wells supplying potable water to houses in the vicinity of the proposed development. Measures to ensure that all sources and supplies are protected should be described. The Environmental Health Service recommends that a walk over survey of the site is undertaken in addition to a desktop analysis of Geological Survey of Ireland data in order to identify the location of private wells used for drinking water purposes.</p> <p>Any potential significant impacts to drinking water sources should be assessed. Details of bedrock, overburden, vulnerability, groundwater flows, aquifers and catchment areas should be considered when assessing potential impacts and any proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Any impacts on surface water as a result of the construction of the underground cables should be identified and addressed in the EIAR.</p> <p>Geotechnical and Peat Stability Assessment</p> <p>A detailed assessment of the current ground stability of the site for the proposed windfarm development and all proposed mitigation measures should be detailed in the EIAR. The assessment should include the impact construction work may have on the future stability of ground conditions, taking into consideration extreme weather events, site drainage and the potential for soil erosion.</p> <p>Information should be provided on the make and model of the turbines and on construction details for the turbine foundations, including the depth and volume of concrete required. An accurate assessment of the potential impacts of the foundations on water quality and peat stability cannot be undertaken without this information.</p> <p>Reference is made to a peat slide which occurred near Ballybofey in Co. Donegal on 13th November 2020 which may have been linked to construction activity at Meenbog Wind Farm. Potential impacts on water supply associated with contamination following a peat slide include sedimentation and alteration of pH levels.</p> <p>The Environmental Health Service recommends that a detailed Peat Stability/Geotechnical Assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of the soil for the proposed development. The EIAR should include provision for a peat stability monitoring programme to identify early signs of potential bog slides ('pre-failure indicators' see the Scottish Government's 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Developments 2017') https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/04/peat-landslide-hazard-risk-assessments-best-practice-guide-proposed-electricity/documents/00517176-pdf/00517176-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00517176.pdf</p> <p>Ancillary Facilities</p>	

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				<p>The EIAR should include details of the location of all site office, construction compound, fuel storage depot, sanitary accommodation and canteen, First Aid facilities, disposal of wastewater and the provision of a potable water supply to the site canteen.</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts</p> <p>All existing or proposed wind farm developments in the vicinity should be clearly identified in the EIAR.</p> <p>The impact on sensitive receptors of the proposed development combined with any other wind farm/renewable energy developments in the vicinity should be considered. The EIAR should include a detailed assessment of any likely significant cumulative impacts of the proposed windfarm development."</p>	
Transportation					
Department of Transport	Jacqui Traynor	gcu@transport.gov.ie	Response received on the 03/07/2024	<p>"The Department of Transport makes the following comments on consultation request relating to the Scoping Report for the proposed Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Department considers the construction involved in providing this development and especially, the connection cables to the national grid, may have effects on both the environment and the Regional and Local Road network.</p> <p>Where the developer proposes the placement of any cables (or additional cables) in one or more trenches within the extents of the (regional and local) public road network, it is necessary to consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their presence within the public road will likely significantly restrict the Road Authority in carrying out its function to construct and maintain the public road and will likely add to the costs of those works post construction. • Their installation within the lands associated with the public road may affect the stability of the road. In particular where the road is a "legacy road" (where there is no designed road structure and the subgrade may be poor or poorly drained) the design needs to take account of all the variable ground conditions and not be based on a sample of the general soil conditions. • The possible effect on the remaining available road space (noting that there may be need to accommodate other utilities within the road cross-section in the future). • The necessity to have the power in the cables switched off where the Road Authority considers this necessary in order to carry out its function to construct and maintain the public road. <p>The Department consider it important that the examination of the proposal should include consideration of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of all available technologies (including both Overhead Line (OHL) and Underground Cable (UGC) options or combinations of both) and route options other than the routing of cables along the public road, • Examination of options for connection to the national grid network at a point closer to the wind farm in order to reduce the adverse impact on public roads, • Details of where within the road cross section cables are to be placed so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance, • Examination of details of any chambers proposed within the public road cross section so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance, • Elimination of permanent jointing bays from beneath the road pavement to protect the integrity of the road structure for the safety of those driving on the public road by eliminating hard spots and also preserve the road width for other utilities, 	Transport is addressed in Chapter 17: Traffic and Transport

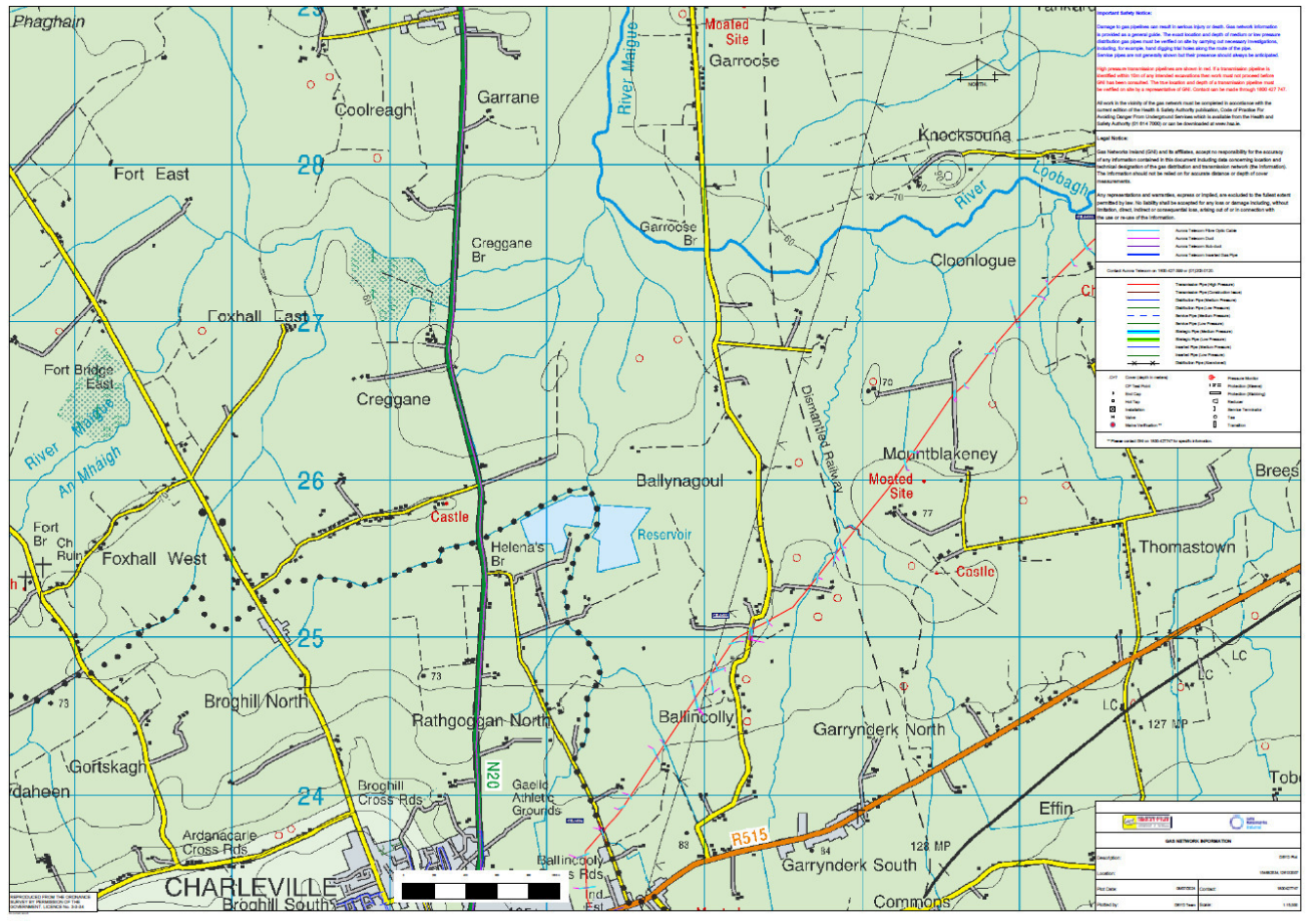
Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of the attachment of cables to all bridge structures and culverts by diverting them beneath or away from these structures and, Rationalisation of the number of cables involved (including existing electric or possible future cables) and their diversion into one trench, in order to minimise the impacts on the road network and the environment along the road boundary (hedgerows). <p>The Department considers the following should be considered when applying conditions to any approval:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A condition requiring the specific approval of the local authority to the detail of the final route of cables through the public road space. If during construction there is a need to deviate from the detailed design then the approval of the local authority would again be sought. This would assist in minimising the impact on the public road. A condition requiring the developer to comply with all appropriate standards and, inter alia the Guidelines for Managing Openings in Public Roads, 2017 in order to ensure orderly development. A condition requiring that the location of the cables would be recorded as exactly as possible (maybe using BIM type technology) so as to facilitate the further use of road space for utilities and the maintenance/construction of the public road by the Roads authority. This record should include as constructed surveys of all infrastructure altered, added, removed or relocated and exact detail of the road construction including any drains or other features encountered. The record should be lodged with the local authority and with the ESB Networks for retention on their records. A condition to require the elimination of permanent jointing bays from under the road pavement to protect the integrity of the road structure, thereby improving safety for those driving on the public road by eliminating hard spots and preserving the road width for other utilities. A condition requiring the developer to route cables away from bridge structures and specifically preventing the developer from attaching cables to road bridges. This would allow for the future maintenance of bridges without interruption of the electricity supply along the cables. A condition requiring the replacement of culverts that have been excavated during the cable duct placement operation. The replacement culverts should be designed appropriately and include an allowance for the effects of climate change. A condition requiring the developer to notify the Roads Authority of the owner of the cables (Owner) and the controller (Power Controller) of the power transmitted along the cables. In addition, the condition should require Owner and Power Controller to notify the Roads Authority of any change in ownership of the cables or change of Power Controller transmitting power along the cables. In all instances the Owner and Power Controller should be required to maintain an agreed contacts list with the Roads Authority." 	
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	N/A	info@tii.ie	Email response received 28/05/2024:	<p>"In relation to your EIAR Scoping referral, it is noted that Section 5.1 indicates that the proposed development includes for upgrade to the existing entrance on the N20, national road. Although the site access location is not detailed in the EIAR Scoping document, TII's records indicate that the site adjoins the N20 at a location where the national road is subject to a 100kph speed limit regime.</p> <p>It is critical that the developer/applicant be aware that official policy concerning access to national roads seeks to avoid the creation of additional access points from new development or the generation of increased traffic from existing accesses (i.e. non-public road access) to national roads, to which speed limits greater than 50 kph apply.</p> <p>Therefore, there are policy and road safety considerations that would need to be resolved in any subsequent application and available alternative arrangements to the local road network should be utilised and not direct access to the national road, contrary to the provisions of official policy. It is noted with concern that the EIAR Scoping Report does not appear to consider or address this potential policy conflict.</p> <p>Section 2.6 of the DoECLG Guidelines provides that planning authorities may apply a less restrictive approach to the management of access to a national road in 'exceptional circumstances' but only as part of the process of reviewing or varying the relevant development</p>	<p>Drainage is addressed in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology & Appendix 2.1 CEMP – Management Plan 4: SWMP</p> <p>Traffic/Roads are addressed in Chapter 17: Traffic and Transport & Appendix 2.1 CEMP – Management Plan 7: TMP</p>

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
				<p>plan. However, the current Limerick City and County Development Plan has not provided any agreed 'exceptional circumstances' cases for development accessing a national road, such as that potentially proposed in this EIAR Scoping referral.</p> <p>With respect to EIAR Scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR, which may affect the national road network.</p> <p>The developer should have regard, inter alia, to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •TII notes that the subject site adjoins the N20, national road. Access to the road network shall be developed in accordance with official policy and road safety considerations. As outlined above, access directly to a national road outside a reduced 50 – 60kph speed limit location should be avoided in accordance with the provisions of official policy. Alternative arrangements should be identified to ensure adherence to the provisions of official policy. •Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to the locations of existing and future national road schemes, including the National Development Plan (NDP) investment objective M20 Cork – Limerick •TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development, including the potential haul route. •The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads. •The developer should have regard to any EIAR/EIS and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should, in particular, have regard to any potential cumulative impacts. •The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works). •The EIAR should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes (National Road Authority (NRA), 2014). •The EIAR should consider the 'European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations, 2018, (S.I. no. 549 of 2018)', and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see 'Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2014)'). •It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site, with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads. <p>In relation to national roads, TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of TII's TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA.</p> <p>Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed, as TII will not be responsible for such costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required. •In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network. •TII recommends that the applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal 'weight' loads are a feature of the development, e.g., turbine or substation components, separate structure 	<p>TDR/Grid Route are addressed in Chapter 2: Project Description</p>

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
				<p>approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route. All national road structures on the haul route through all the relevant County Council administrative areas should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal 'weight' load proposed.</p> <p>In addition, the haul route should be assessed to confirm capacity to accommodate abnormal 'length' loads and any temporary works required are identified.</p> <p>The national road network is managed by a combination of PPP Concessions, Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contractors (MMaRC) and local road authorities, in association with TII.</p> <p>The applicant/developer should also consult with all PPP Companies, MMaRC Contractors and road authorities over which the haul route traverses, to ascertain any operational requirements, including delivery timetabling, etc., to ensure that the strategic function of the national road network is safeguarded.</p> <p>Where temporary works within any MMaRC Boundary are required to facilitate the transport of turbine components to site, the applicant/developer shall contact thirdpartyworks@tii.ie in advance, as a works specific Deed of Indemnity will be needed by TII before the works can take place.</p> <p>Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road arising from any temporary works due to the turning movement of abnormal loads (e.g., tearing of the surface course, etc.) shall be rectified in accordance with TII Pavement Standards and details in this regard shall be agreed with the road authority prior to the commencement of any development on site.</p> <p>Any Road Safety Audit requirements should be addressed.</p> <p>•Any grid connection and cable routing proposals should be developed to safeguard proposed road schemes, as TII will not be responsible for costs associated with future relocation of cable routing where proposals are catered for in an area of a proposed national road scheme. In that regard, consideration should be given to routing options, use of existing crossings, depth of cable laying, etc.</p> <p>In the context of the existing national road network, in accordance with the National Planning Framework National Strategic Outcome No. 2 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility', there is a requirement to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the network. This requirement is further reflected in the NDP, the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.</p> <p>There is around 99,000km of roads in Ireland. The national road network, which caters for strategic inter-urban travel, consists of only approx. 5.4% of this. There is a critical requirement to ensure the strategic capacity and safety of this national road network is maintained and significant Government investment already made in the national road network is safeguarded.</p> <p>The provision of cabling along the national road network represents a number of significant implications for TII and road authorities in the management and maintenance of the strategic national road network and TII is of the opinion that grid connection cable routing should reflect the foregoing provisions of official policy.</p> <p>Section 12.4.1.1 'Accelerate Renewable Electricity Generation' of the Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) outlines the objective of reaching 80% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2030 through a range of measures, including:</p> <p>"All relevant public bodies will carry out their functions in a manner which supports the achievement of the renewable electricity targets, including, but not limited to, the use of road and rail infrastructure to provide a route for grid infrastructure where this is the optimal solution". (Climate Action Plan 2024, p.163)</p> <p>Consistent with CAP24, for all renewable energy developments requiring grid connection to the national grid, TII recommends that a full assessment of all route alternatives for grid connection takes place, including alternatives to public road, where appropriate. In TII's experience, grid connection accommodated on national roads has the potential, inter alia, to result in technical road safety issues such as differential settlement due to backfilling trenches and can impact on ability and cost of general maintenance, upgrades and safety works to existing national roads.</p>	

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
				<p>Having regard to the foregoing, in TII's opinion, the grid connection routing, where it is proposed to utilise the road network, must demonstrate that the route proposed represents the 'optimal solution'. In addition, there is a finite road space available to accommodate all utilities in the road network and TII recommends that a co-ordinated approach to grid connection routing in this area is achieved to avoid risk to the effective delivery of renewable energy projects.</p> <p>Other consents or licences may be required from the road authority for any trenching or cabling proposals crossing the national road. TII requests referral of all proposals agreed and licensed between the road authority and the applicant, which affect the national road network.</p> <p>Cable routing should avoid all impacts to existing TII infrastructure such as traffic counters, weather stations, etc. and works required to such infrastructure shall only be undertaken in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII. Any costs attributable shall be borne by the applicant/developer. The developer should also be aware that separate approvals may be required for works traversing the national road network."</p>	
N/M20 Project Office	The Project Liaison Team	info@corklimerick.ie	Response received on 05/07/2024	"We have no comments on the proposed development, as per the attached documents and please feel free to refer to our project website, www.corklimerick.ie , for constraints study information in the area."	N/A
Limerick County Council Roads Section	Tony Carmody	tony.carmody@limerick.ie	Response received on 23/05/2024	<p>"The email you sent on this morning the 23.05.2024 regarding the Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for our consideration must be sent to the Planning Authority planning@limerick.ie and to Area Planner that was dealing with this.</p> <p>All correspondence of this nature must firstly be sent to the Planning Authority. The Road Section will not make comment until we are requested to do so by our Planning Section."</p>	N/A
Housing					
Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received	N/A
Tourism					
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gealtacht, Sport and Media	N/A	Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie	Response received on 08/07/2024	"Please note the Department is not in a position to make specific comment on this particular referral at this time. No inference should be drawn from this that the Department is satisfied or otherwise with the proposed activity. The Department may submit observations/recommendations at a later stage in the process."	
Fáilte	Yvonne Jackson	planning.applications@failteireland.ie	Response received on 01/07/2024	<p>"Thank you for your email, letter and information regarding the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for Garrane Green Energy Limited, for development in the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick</p> <p>Please see attached a copy of Fáilte Ireland's Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an EIA, which you may find informative for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project. The purpose of this report is to provide guidance for those conducting Environmental Impact Assessment and compiling an Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR), or those assessing EIARs, where the project involves tourism or may have an impact upon tourism. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines outlined in section 2."</p>	Tourism is addressed in Chapter 5: Population and Human Health
The Heritage Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received to date.	N/A
The Arts Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received to date.	N/A

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
Environmental					
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications	Luke Thompson	PlanningNotifications@decc.gov.ie	Response received on 13/06/2024	<p>"With reference to your email received on the 23 May 2024, concerning the EIAR scoping for Garrane Green Energy, Co Limerick, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets'.</p> <p>'Should development go ahead, all other factors considered, Geological Survey Ireland would much appreciate a copy of reports detailing any site investigations carried out. The data would be added to Geological Survey Ireland's national database of site investigation boreholes, implemented to provide a better service to the civil engineering sector'."</p>	<p>Policy is addressed in Chapter 4: Planning and Legislative Context</p> <p>Soils and Geology are addressed in Chapter 9: Soils and Geology</p>
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	N/A	N/A	No response received to date.	N/A
Gas Infrastructure and Services					
Gas Networks Ireland	Michael O Connell	Dig@gasnetworks.ie	Response received on 08/07/2024	<p>"Cables need to have at least 600mm separation from the red high pressure transmission pipeline. Open cut trenching is preferred with all works supervised.</p> <p>We require a separation distance of 2 times hub height of wind turbine between wind turbine and the transmission pipeline.</p> <p>Brendan Creedon is the point of contact for all matters on site in terms of supervision and marking out the pipeline. It would be advisable to meet on site to review.</p> <p>You recently contacted Gas Networks Ireland and requested information on its infrastructure in the vicinity of your forthcoming works. The Gas Transmission Pipeline in the general area of interest to you is shown, in RED, on the drawing attached. Please treat all Gas Networks Ireland Drawings as 'indicative' only.</p> <p>The Gas Distribution Network in the vicinity is shown, in GREEN and/or in BLUE on the drawing attached. Please refer to the attached Safety Advice Booklet for guidance on working in the vicinity of this infrastructure.</p> <p>To verify the in situ position of the Gas Transmission Pipeline please contact Brendan Creedon, brendan@ipecc.ie. All work in the vicinity of a Gas Transmission Pipeline must be completed in compliance with the attached 'Code of Practice 2021'.</p> <p>The Gas Transmission Pipelines exist within Gas Networks Ireland Wayleaves. No excavation may take place within any such Wayleave unless consent, in the form of a valid Excavation Permit, has been granted by Gas Networks Ireland. Brendan Creedon will issue this permit once all conditions for excavations have been met.</p> <p>Aurora Telecom Ducts, where present, are shown as MAUVE BROKEN LINES. Please contact Aurora Telecom, at Auroralink@gasnetworks.ie for advice where Aurora Telecom infrastructure is present. The Aurora Emergency Number is 1800-42 7399</p> <p>I would recommend using our Dial Before you Dig system to ensure you get the required response in a timely manner. The online system can give immediate mapping of an area and just requires you to register for an account once. See https://www.gasnetworks.ie/home/safety/dial-before-you-dig/dbyd/."</p>	<p>Utilities (including gas) are addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues</p>

Consultee Organisation	Contact Name	Email/ Phone No	Response Received	Implications for the EIA/Design	EIAR Chapter / Section where Comments have been addressed
					
Military					
Department of Defense	Gillian Holden	PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie	Response received on 27/05/2024.	<p>“Based on the information supplied and following consultations with the subject matter in the Irish Air Corps, the Department of Defence wishes to make the following observations:</p> <p>All turbines should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week. Obstacle lighting should be incandescent or, if LED or other types are used, of a type visible to Night Vision equipment. Obstacle lighting used must emit light at the near Infra- Red (IR) range of the electromagnetic spectrum, specifically at or near 850 nanometres (nm) of wavelength. Light intensity to be of similar value to that emitted in the visible spectrum of light.”</p>	Air Navigation is addressed in Chapter 16: Material Assets and Other Issues

Andrew O'Grady

From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie> on behalf of Matthew Craig
Sent: 23 May 2024 12:30
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady; windfarms@rte.ie; Johnny Evans
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Hi Sarah,

2rn have no fixed linking that would be affected by the proposed windfarm.
There is risk of interference to broadcast services in the area. We would therefore ask that a protocol be signed between 2rn and the developer should the site go ahead.

Regards

Matthew Craig

Project Engineer
Projects and Coverage Planning
2RN
Block B, Cookstown Court, Old Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland
D24 WK28
Phone: + 353 (0) 1 2082261
Mobile: + 353 (0) 87 7509955

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:14 PM
To: windfarms@rte.ie; Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Andrew O'Grady

From: Charlie O'Loughlin <Charlie.OLoughlin@airnav.ie> on behalf of Charlie O'Loughlin
Sent: 16 August 2024 10:42
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady; Info; Planning; Cathal MacCriostail; Gary Corrigan; Fergal Doyle
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Hi Sarah,

I can confirm that the proposed Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick, is not a concern in relation to its impact on AirNav Ireland's Surveillance radar infrastructure.

Regards



Charlie O'Loughlin

Manager Surveillance M&E Systems | AirNav Ireland

P: +353 61 366161 M: +353 877995218

E: charlie.oloughlin@airnav.ie

A: Shannon ATCC, Ballycasey Cross, Shannon. Co. Clare, Ireland.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 10:12 AM
To: Info <Info@airnav.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>; Charlie O'Loughlin <Charlie.OLoughlin@airnav.ie>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on my previous emails, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 1:02 PM
To: 'info@airnav.ie' <info@airnav.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2024 10:11 AM
To: 'info@airnav.ie' <info@airnav.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher

Administrator



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Web: www.jodireland.com



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Place of Registration: Ireland. A limited liability company.

Andrew O'Grady

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@cnam.ie> on behalf of Roger Woods
Sent: 04 July 2024 09:57
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Hi Sarah

Coimisiún na Meán does not perform an in-depth analysis of the effect of wind turbines or electrical sub stations on FM networks. However, we are not aware of any issues from existing windfarms or electrical sub stations into existing FM networks. Also, the proposed sub station is not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites.

Regards

Roger

Innealtóir Feidhmiúcháin Sinsearach | Senior Executive Engineer

T: +353 (0)1 644 1200 | rwoods@cnam.ie



**Coimisiún
na Meán**

1 Áras Shíol Bhroinn, Bóthar Shíol Bhroinn, Baile Átha Cliath, D04 NP20, Éire.
1 Shelbourne Buildings, Shelbourne Road, Dublin, D04 NP20, Ireland.

Tá an ríomhphost seo agus aon iatán a ghabhann leis rúnda agus is leis an duine sin amháin a bhfuil siad seolta chuige/chuici a bhaineann siad. Muna duitse an ríomhphost seo, ní ceart é a léamh ná a scaoileadh chuig aon tríú páirtí. Iarrtar ort teachtaireacht a sheoladh chuig an seoltóir nó chuig info@cnam.ie, agus an ríomhphost seo a scrios.

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Déan machnamh ar an timpeallacht, le do thoil, roimh an ríomhphost seo a phriontáil.

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From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 9:54 AM
To: Reception CnaM <reception@cnam.ie>; Roger Woods <rwoods@cnam.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 10:01 AM
To: 'info@bai.ie' <info@bai.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady

From: BCI Info <info@batconservationireland.org> on behalf of BCI Info
Sent: 05 July 2024 10:38
To: Sarah Gallagher
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sarah,

Thank you for your e-mail.

Unfortunately, as Bat Conservation Ireland is a very small organisation, with limited resources, we do not have the capacity to get involved in planning issues.

Please note that Bat Conservation Ireland is concerned that a request for our input/consultation/opinion/assistance on planning applications and reports, or objections/comments on same, can sometimes imply that we have been consulted for our opinion on planning matters when Bat Conservation Ireland does not, in fact, provide opinions or comments on developments. Therefore, please note that this response should not be construed as a consultation with Bat Conservation Ireland regarding any planning or development matter or proposal. In order to avoid misunderstandings, please do not use this terminology in your reports to describe this transaction.

Thank you for your understanding.

Yours sincerely

Dawn Quinn
Administrative Manager
Bat Conservation Ireland

Postal/Registered Address: Carmichael House, 4-7, North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7, D07 RHA8.
E-mail: admin@batconservationireland.org
Website: www.batconservationireland.org
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Bat Conservation Ireland. Company Limited by Guarantee (CRO) No. 494343. Charity Number (CRA): 20039417.
Website: www.batconservationireland.org | Registered Address: Carmichael House, 4-7, North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7, D07 RHA8.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 9:58 AM
To: BCI Info <info@batconservationireland.org>

Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>

Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 10:12 AM

To: 'info@batconservationireland.org' <info@batconservationireland.org>

Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>

Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)

Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady

From: info@birdwatchireland.ie
Sent: 04 July 2024 10:12
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Hi Sarah

Your email was forwarded to our policy officer Oonagh Duggan.
Oonagh is on leave at the moment but will reply to you on her return.

Kind Regards

Valerie Lowth

FYI - I work 8am to 2pm Monday- Friday

Membership Dept/Administration

BirdWatch Ireland

Unit 20 Block D | Bullford Business Campus | Kilcoole | Greystones | A63 RW83 | Co. Wicklow | Ireland

Tel: +353 (0)1 281 9878 email: vlowth@birdwatchireland.ie

Website: www.birdwatchireland.ie

To join as a member, make a donation, volunteer or shop online visit www.birdwatchireland.ie or call us on +353 (0)1 281 9878

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday 4 July 2024 10:05
To: info@birdwatchireland.ie
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 10:28 AM
To: 'info@birdwatchireland.ie' <info@birdwatchireland.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady

From: Industry <industry@comreg.ie> on behalf of Industry
Sent: 09 July 2024 12:37
To: Sarah Gallagher
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

[CONFIDENTIAL - EXTERNAL]

Hi Sarah,

Please use ComReg's siteviewer to see what masts are in the relevant area for you
<https://siteviewer.comreg.ie/#explore>

Thanks

Doireann Nic Dhonncha

ComReg

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 10:11 AM
To: Industry <industry@comreg.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 10:31 AM
To: 'industry@comreg.ie' <industry@comreg.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Faisnéis GDPR: tá nuashonrú déanta againn ar ár bhFógra Príobháideachta, a mhíníonn an fhaisnéis phearsanta a bhailimid agus a úsáideannimid faoi dhaoine aonair, an méid a dhéanaimid leis agus cén fáth. Seo nasc chuig ár bhFógra Príobháideachta nuashonraithe: <https://www.comreg.ie/privacy/>

Tá an ríomhphost seo, chomh maith le haon iatáin a bhaineann leis faoi rún agus d'fhéadfadh leis a bheith faoi phribhléid nó cosanta ó aon nochtadh. Is don seolaí(aithe) ainmnithe thuas amháin é. Níl sé ceadaithe go mbeidh rochtain ag éinne eile ar an ríomhphost seo. Más rud é nach tusa an faighteoir ainmnithe, ná cló amach, léigh, cóipeáil, nocht d'éinne nó bain úsáid as an eolas sa ríomhphost seo in aon tslí eile, le do thoil. Más rud é go bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí earráid, dean teagmháil leis an seoltóir láithreach agus scríos an t-ábhar ina iomlán, bíodh sé i gcóip leictreonach nó chrua.

Andrew O'Grady

From: PlanningInfo <PlanningInfo@CorkCoCo.ie> on behalf of PlanningInfo
Sent: 23 May 2024 11:46
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Good Afternoon,
Your request has now been forwarded to our Senior Planner for comment. You will be contacted regarding same as soon as possible.
Kind Regards,

Tracy Ní Cheallacháin | Oifigeach Fóirne | Pleanáil agus Fobairt
Comhairle Contae Chorcaí | Halla an Chontae | Corcaigh | T12 R2NC | Éire
T +353-(0)21 – 428 5633
tracy.ocallaghan@corkcoco.ie | www.corkcoco.ie
Tairseach na gcustaiméirí: www.yourcouncil.ie

Tracy O' Callaghan | Staff Officer | Planning & Development
Cork County Council | County Hall | Cork | T12 R2NC | Ireland
T +353-(0)21 – 428 5633
tracy.ocallaghan@corkcoco.ie | www.corkcoco.ie
Customer Portal: www.yourcouncil.ie



Smaoinigh ar an timpeallacht sula ndéanann tú an ríomhphost seo a phriontáil. Please consider the Environment before printing this mail.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 11:36 AM
To: PlanningInfo <PlanningInfo@CorkCoCo.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aograde@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)

Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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www.corkcoco.ie



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Tá an t-eolas sa ríomhphost seo (agus in aon chomhad a ghabhann leis) rúnda agus ceaptha i gcomhair úsáide don seolaí amháin. Mura seolaí tú, níl tú údaraithe an ríomhphost nó aon cheangaltán a léamh, a chóipeáil nó a úsáid. Má bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí bhotún, ar mhiste leat é sin a chur in iúl don seoltóir trí r-phost ar ais agus ansin é a scriosadh.

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Andrew O'Grady

From: Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <Environmental_Co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie> on behalf of Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox)
Sent: 07 August 2024 09:03
To: 'sgallagher@jodireland.com'
Cc: 'aogrady@jodireland.com'
Subject: FW: OFFICIAL: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: Garrane Wind Farm Limerick.pdf

Good morning Sarah,

Please find attached observations regarding the above application.

Regards

Environmental Co-ordination Unit

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 10:15 AM
To: Minister <Minister@agriculture.gov.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

??

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

??

Thanks and Kind Regards,

??

Sarah.

??

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 10:37 AM
To: 'minister@agriculture.gov.ie' <minister@agriculture.gov.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
??

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

??



JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
 & PARTNERS LIMITED
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS

??

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9.?? [MAP](#)

Tel: +353719161416???????????? Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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??

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An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

Tá an t-eolas sa ríomhphost seo, agus in aon cheangaltáin leis, faoi rún agus tá sé dírithe ar an bhfaighteoir/na faighteoirí beartaithe amháin agus níor cheart ach dóibh siúd é a úsáid. D'fhéadfadh an t-eolas seo a bheith faoi réir pribhléid dhlíthiúil agus ghairmiúil. Mura tusa faighteoir beartaithe an ríomhphost seo, níor cheart duit an teachtaireacht seo, nó aon chuid di, a úsáid, a nochtadh, a chóipeáil, a dháileadh nó a choinneáil. Má fuair tú an ríomhphost seo go hearráideach, cuir an seoltóir ar an eolas láithreach agus scríos gach cóip den ríomhphost seo ó chóra(i)s do ríomhaire, le do thoil.

Disclaimer:

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

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**Garrane Green Energy Ltd.,
C/O Greensource Sustainable
Developments Limited,,
Station Road,
Adare,
Co. Limerick,
V94 C6HF**

2nd August 2024

Re: Application for planning permission for Garrane Green Energy Limited, for development in the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir/Madam,

The following are the comments from this Division in relation to the proposed development:

If the proposed development will involve the felling or removal of any trees, the developer must obtain a Felling License from this Department before trees are felled or removed. A Felling Licence application form can be obtained from **Felling Section, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford**. Email: felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie or Web [gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences \(www.gov.ie\)](http://gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences (www.gov.ie))

A Felling Licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine provides authority under the Forestry Act 2014 to fell or otherwise remove a tree or trees and/or to thin a forest for silvicultural reasons. The Act prescribes the functions of the Minister and details the requirements, rights and obligations in relation to felling licences. The principal set of regulations giving further effect to the Forestry Act 2014 are the Forestry Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 191 of 2017).

The developer should take note of the contents of **Felling and Reforestation Policy** document which provide a consolidated source of information on the legal and regulatory framework relating to tree felling; [gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences \(www.gov.ie\)](http://gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences (www.gov.ie)) As this development is within forest lands, particular attention should be paid to deforestation, turbulence felling and the requirement to afforest alternative lands.

In order to ensure regulated forestry operations in Ireland accord with the principles of sustainable forest management (SFM), as well fulfilling the requirements of other relevant environmental protection laws, the Department (acting through its Forest Service division) must undertake particular consultations, and give certain matters full consideration during the assessment of individual Felling Licence applications. This includes consultation with relevant bodies, the application of various protocols and procedures (e.g. Forest Service Appropriate Assessment Procedure), and the requirement for applicants on occasion to provide further information (e.g. a Natura Impact Statement).

Consequently, when the Forest Service is considering an application to fell trees, the following applies:

1. The interaction of these proposed works with the environment locally and more widely, in addition to potential direct and indirect impacts on designated sites and water, is



assessed. Consultation with relevant environmental and planning authorities may be required where specific sensitivities arise (e.g. local authorities, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and the National Monuments Service);

2. Where a tree Felling Licence application is received, the Department will publish a notice of the application before making a decision on the matter. The notice shall state that any person may make a submission to the Department within 30 days from the date of the notice. The notices are published online at: gov.ie - [Felling Licence Applications \(www.gov.ie\)](http://www.gov.ie)
3. Third parties that make a submission or observation will be informed of the decision to grant or refuse the licence, and on request, details of the conditions attached to the licence, the main reasons and considerations on which the decision to grant or refuse the licence was based, and where conditions are attached to any licence, the reasons for the conditions. Both third parties and applicants will be also informed of their right to appeal any decision within 14 days to the Forestry Appeals Committee. Felling Licence decision are published online at:

gov.ie - [Felling Licence Decisions \(www.gov.ie\)](http://www.gov.ie)

It is important to note that when applying to a **Local Authority**, or **An Bord Pleanála**, for planning permission where developments are:

- a) subject to an EIA procedure (including screening in the case of a sub-threshold development) and any resulting requirement to produce an EIAR; and/or
- b) subject to an Appropriate Assessment procedure (including screening) and any resulting requirement to a Natura Impact Statement (NIS); and
- c) the proposed development in its construction or operational phases, or any works ancillary thereto, would directly or indirectly involve the felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species,
 1. that there is a requirement inter alia under the EIA Directive for an overall assessment of the effects of the project or the alteration thereof on the environment to be undertaken, including the direct and indirect environmental impact of the project;

and

2. pursuant to Article 2(3) of the EIA Directive, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine strongly recommends that, notwithstanding the fact that a parallel consent in the form of felling licence may also have to be applied for, any EIAR and/or NIS produced in connection with the application for planning permission to the Local Planning Authority or An Bord Pleanála, should include an assessment of the impact of and measures, as appropriate, to prevent, mitigate or compensate for any significant adverse effects direct or indirect identified on the environment arising from such felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species.



3. Please note that there must be absolute spatial consistency between the felling licence areas submitted to DAFM (second authority) and all related planning documents submitted to the first authority in respect of the felling area(s)

Neil O'Brien
Higher Executive Officer
Felling Section

Andrew O'Grady

From: Defence Property Management Planning
<PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie> on behalf of Defence Property Management Planning
Sent: 27 May 2024 16:10
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady; Don Watchorn (Defence); Sarah Kelly (Defence)
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: 27-05-2024 Observation Letter for Garrane Green Energy Limited Co Limerick.pdf

Dear Ms. Gallagher,

Re: EIAR for Garrane Wind Farm Co. Limerick

In relation to your email below and Mr. O'Grady's letter dated 23 May 2024 please find attached the Department's response.

Kind Regards,
Gillian

Gillian Holden

Property Management Branch

An Roinn Cosanta

Department of Defence

Bóthar an Stáisiúin, An Droichead Nua, Contae Chill Dara, W12 AD93.

Station Road, Newbridge, Co.Kildare, W12 AD93.

T+353 (045) 45 2043

M +353 87 1660640

E-mail: gillian.holden@defence.ie

www.defence.ie

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From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday 23 May 2024 11:11
To: Defence Info <info@defence.ie>; Defence Property Management Planning <PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Mr. O'Grady
Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Ltd.
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo
F91 RHH9

27 May 2024

Re: Request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for or Garrane Green Energy Limited, for development in the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick

Dear Mr. O'Grady,

I refer to your letter, dated 23 May 2024, in relation to a request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Garrane Green Energy Limited, Co. Limerick.

I wish to advise at the outset that any determination in relation to a planning consent is solely a matter for the planning authorities and/or ABP, as appropriate. Therefore, the following observation is made on a non-prejudicial basis, and is not intended to be used to rely on for a prospective planning application, nor is this observation to be relied on in the event of any commercial transaction pertaining to such lands and it is not to be relied on in the event of any contract exchange pertaining to same.

As a matter of practice, the Department of Defence does not provide observations or advice in the scoping process, except where the relevant parties have been directed by a planning authority to seek the Department's views.

Based on the information supplied and following consultations with the subject matter in the Irish Air Corps, the Department of Defence wishes to make the following observations:

- All turbines should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week. Obstacle lighting should be incandescent or, if LED or other types are used, of a type visible to Night Vision equipment. Obstacle lighting used must emit light at the near Infra-Red (IR) range of the electromagnetic spectrum, specifically at or near 850



nanometres (nm) of wavelength. Light intensity to be of similar value to that emitted in the visible spectrum of light.

Any Irish Air Corps (IAC) requirements for are separate to Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) require

We would appreciate if you could keep us informed on any progress relating to this proposed development.

Nothing in the above observation shall be taken as a binding response by the Minister for Defence in the event that a planning application is made. The Minister reserves the right to comment on an actual planning application as and when it is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the planning regulatory code.

Please contact me if you have any queries in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

Sent via e-mail

Gillian Holden
Property Management Branch
Department of Defence
Station Road
Newbridge
Co. Kildare W12 AD93

Andrew O'Grady

From: DECC Planning Notifications <PlanningNotifications@decc.gov.ie> on behalf of DECC Planning Notifications
Sent: 13 June 2024 10:40
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: GSI Submission.pdf

Dear Sarah and Andrew,

Please see attached a submission on behalf of Geological Survey Ireland (a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications) with regard to the subject entity.

Please send an acknowledgement of receipt to PlanningNotifications@decc.gov.ie at your earliest convenience.

Many thanks,
Luke Thompson

Luke Thompson, Administrative Officer
Planning Advisory Division

An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

Teach Tom Johnson, Bóthar Haddington, Baile Átha Cliath, D04 K7X4
Tom Johnson House, Haddington Road, Dublin, D04 K7X4

PlanningNotifications@decc.gov.ie

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 11:07 AM
To: DECC Customer Service <Customer.Service@decc.gov.ie>; DECC Planning Notifications <PlanningNotifications@decc.gov.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
& PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)

Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady
Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo, F91 RHH9

11 June 2024

Re: Request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an EIAR for Garrane Green Energy Limited, for development in the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick

Your Ref: 6839/503/009/AOG

Our Ref: 24/220

Dear Andrew,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our [website](#) for data availability. We recommend using these various data sets, when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'.

The publicly available data referenced/presented here, should in no way be construed as Geological Survey Ireland support for or objection to the proposed development or plan. The data is made freely available to all and can be used as independent scientific data in assessments, plans or policies. It should be noted that in many cases this data is a baseline or starting point for further site specific assessments.

With reference to your email received on the 23 May 2024, concerning the EIAR scoping for Garrane Green Energy, Co Limerick, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.

Geoheritage

Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage), to identify and select important geological and geomorphological sites throughout the country for designation as geological NHAs (Natural Heritage Areas). This is addressed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland, under 16 different geological themes, in which the minimum number of scientifically significant sites that best represent the theme are rigorously selected by a panel of theme experts.

County Geological Sites (CGSs), as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include additional sites that may also be of national importance, but which were not selected as the very best examples for NHA designation. All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS. CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online [Map Viewer](#).

The audit for Co. Limerick was completed in 2022. The full report details can be found [here](#). **Our records show that there is a CGS within 1km of the study boundary of the proposed wind farm.**

Knocksouna, Co. Limerick (GR 156426, 127799), under IGH themes: IGH1 Karst, IGH16 Hydrogeology, IGH7 Quaternary. The Knocksouna site includes a series of warm water springs and a high, bedrock crag to their north. The springs at Knocksouna occur along a roughly east-west line at the foot of Knocksouna Hill, where twelve individual springs emerge through the alluvial floodplain of the River Loobagh over a distance of about 700m. The site is among a group of warm springs located in Munster that share a location on the eastern margin of the Mississippian (Namurian) basin where normal limestone groundwater undergoes deep circulation and returns to the surface via fault or fracture zones. The springs are located on private farmland and are accessible with the owner's permission only. Land drainage in the locality may affect the hydrogeology slightly. Link to Site Report: [LK022](#).



With the current plan, there are no envisaged impacts on the integrity of current CGSs by the proposed development. However, if the proposed development plan is altered, please contact Clare Glanville (Clare.Glanville@gsi.ie) for further information and possible mitigation measures if applicable.

Groundwater

Geological Survey Ireland's [Groundwater and Geothermal Unit](#), provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems. Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our [Map viewer](#) which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. **For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie)).** Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.

The Groundwater Data Viewer indicates aquifers classed as a 'Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (diffuse)' and a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones' underlie the proposed wind farm development.

The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the range of groundwater vulnerabilities within the area covered is variable. We would therefore recommend use of the Groundwater Viewer to identify areas of High to Extreme Vulnerability and 'Rock at or near surface' in your assessments, as any groundwater-surface water interactions that might occur would be greatest in these areas.

[GWClimate](#) is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood) and the data may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. Maps and data are available on the [Map viewer](#).

Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.

The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here: <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx>

Geological Mapping

Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found [here](#), in your future assessments.

Please note we have recently launched QGIS compatible bedrock (100K) and Quaternary geology map data, with instructional manuals and videos. This makes our data more accessible to general public and external stakeholders. QGIS compatible data can be found in our downloadable bedrock 100k .zip file on the [Data & Maps](#) section of our website.

Geotechnical Database Resources

Geological Survey Ireland continues to populate and develop our national geotechnical database and viewer with site investigation data submitted voluntarily by industry. The current database holding is over 7500 reports with 134,000 boreholes; 31,000 of which are digitised which can be accessed through downloads from our [Geotechnical Map Viewer](#). We would encourage the use of this database as part of any baseline geological assessment of the proposed development as it can provide invaluable baseline data for the region or vicinity of proposed development areas. This information may be beneficial and cost saving for any site-specific investigations that may be designed as part of the project.



Geohazards

Geohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. In Ireland, landslides, flooding and coastal erosion are the most prevalent of these hazards. We recommend that geohazards be taken into consideration, especially when developing areas where these risks are prevalent, and we encourage the use of our data when doing so.

Geological Survey Ireland has information available on landslides in Ireland via the National Landslide Database and Landslide Susceptibility Map both of which are available for viewing on our dedicated [Map Viewer](#). Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.

Geological Survey Ireland also engaged in a national project on Groundwater Flooding. The data from this project may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans, and is described in more detail under 'Groundwater' above.

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our [Minerals section](#) of the website. The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our [Map Viewer](#).

We would recommend use of the Aggregate Potential Mapping viewer to identify areas of High to Very High source aggregate potential within the area. In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities, and that consideration of future resource sterilization is considered.

Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments

Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality. Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland. At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx>.

Guidelines

The following guidelines may also be of assistance:

- Institute of Geologists of Ireland, 2013. Guidelines for the Preparation of the Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of Geology in Environmental Impact Statements.
- [EPA, 2022](#). Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR)

Other Comments

Should development go ahead, all other factors considered, Geological Survey Ireland would much appreciate a copy of reports detailing any site investigations carried out. The data would be added to Geological Survey Ireland's national database of site investigation boreholes, implemented to provide a better service to the civil engineering sector. Data can be sent to the Geological Mapping Unit, at <mailto:GeologicalMappingInfo@gsi.ie>, 01-678 2795.

I hope that these comments are of assistance, and if we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to the Geological Survey Ireland Planning Team at GSIPlanning@gsi.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Geoheritage and Planning Programme

Enc: Table - Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes.

Geological Survey Ireland Programme	Dataset	Relevant EIA Topic	Coverage	Description / Notes / Limitations	Link to Geological Survey Ireland map viewer
Geohazards	Landslide: National landslide database and landslide susceptibility map	Land & Soil/Climatic/Landscape	National	Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available. Provides information of historic flooding, both surface water and groundwater. (A lack of flooding presented in any specific location of the map only indicates that a flood has not been detected. It does not indicate that a flood cannot occur in that location at present or in the future)	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
	Groundwater Flooding (Historic)	Water	Regional	Provides information on the probability of future fast groundwater flooding (where available). (The map does not, and are not intended to, constitute advice. Professional or specialist advice should be sought before taking, or refraining from, any action on the basis of the flood future)	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Predictive)	Water	Regional		http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geohazards	Radon Map	Land & Soil/Air	National		http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geohazards	County Geologic Sites as also listed in National Heritage Plan and listed in County Development Plan	Land & Soil/Landscape	Regional	All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as COS pending any further NHA designation by HPMS.	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
	Bedrock geology	Land & Soil	National	1:100,000 scale and associated memoirs.	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology	Land & Soil	Regional	1:50,000 scale	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geologic Sediments	Land & Soil	National	1:50,000 scale	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geologic Geomorphology	Land & Soil	National	1:50,000 scale	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geological Mapping	Photographic units:	Land & Soil	National	Broad-scale physical landscape units mapped at 1:100,000 scale in order to be represented as a cartographic digital map at 1:250,000 scale	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geological Mapping	Geological: Spatial geologic data for the greater Dublin and Cork areas	Land & Soil	Regional	Includes 3D models	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geological Mapping	Geotechnical database	Land & Soil	National	Digitalised geotechnical and Site Investigation Reports and boreholes which can be accessed through online downloads	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Geological Mapping	Historical data sets including geological memoirs and 6" to 1 mile geological mapping records	Land & Soil/Water	National	Available online	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater resources (aquifers)	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater recharge	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability	Water	National	Long term annual average recharge	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Water	National	Not all PWS / GWS have SP2 / ZOC. Check with W / coast / HGIS for private supplies.	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Catchment and WFD management units.	Water	National	Data is limited to scale of 1:40,000. Data does not include all of the source protection areas	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Land specific data (springs)	Water	National	For areas underlain by limestone, includes karst features, tracer test database, turbid water levels (where available).	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Wells and Springs	Water	National	Not comprehensive, there may be unrecorded wells and springs	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater body Descriptions	Water	National	Not exhaustive; only those in designated SFAs; could be other GWDIs; for more information contact NPWS / EPA / site investigations	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Groundwater & Geothermal	Geothermal Suitability map	Land & Soil/Water	National	Also, Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy, November 2020	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Marine & Coastal Unit	INCOMAR - Ireland's national marine mapping programme: providing key baseline data for Ireland's CHERISH - Coastal change project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Headlands)	Land & Soil/Water	National		http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Marine & Coastal Unit	Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI)	Water /Land & Soils	Regional	Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Minerals	Agricultural Potential	Land & Soil/Material Assets	National	Consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a national asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Minerals	Active mines	Land & Soil	National		http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Minerals	Historic mines	Land & Soil/Cultural Heritage	National	Inventory and Risk Classification 2009, Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Minerals Division and Geological Survey (Ireland DPSC).	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Minerals	Geotechnical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soil	Regional	A national mapping programme	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Minerals	Airborne geospatial data including radiometrics, electromagnetics and magnetics	Land & Soil	Regional	A national mapping programme	http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c
Minerals	Urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project)	Land & Soil	Regional		http://dcen.mais.arcgis.com/ajsp/webapp/viewer/index.html?id=6d8f1e4d904d5981195093965675c

NOTES:

1. The maps and data listed above are available on the Geological Survey Ireland map viewer <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/date-and-maps/Pages/default.aspx>
2. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data
3. Geological Survey Ireland and Irish Concrete Federation published guidelines for the treatment of geological heritage in the extractive industry in 2008.

Andrew O'Grady

From: Housing Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@npws.gov.ie> on behalf of Housing Manager DAU
Sent: 05 July 2024 15:46
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

A Chara,

Apologies for the delay, please note the Department is not in a position to make specific comment on this particular referral at this time. No inference should be drawn from this that the Department is satisfied or otherwise with the proposed activity. The Department may submit observations/recommendations at a later stage in the process.

Le meas
Diarmuid

Diarmuid Buttimer
Executive Officer

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt
Development Applications Unit
Oifigí an Rialtais
Government Offices
Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90

—
Diarmuid.Buttimer@npws.gov.ie
Manager.DAU@npws.gov.ie

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday 4 July 2024 10:30
To: Housing Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@npws.gov.ie>; Housing Referrals <Referrals@npws.gov.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Friday, May 24, 2024 11:59 AM
To: 'Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie' <Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie>; 'referrals@npws.gov.ie' <referrals@npws.gov.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady

From: Housing Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@npws.gov.ie> on behalf of Housing Manager DAU
Sent: 24 May 2024 11:14
To: Sarah Gallagher
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Gpre00191/2024

A Chara

I acknowledge receipt of your recent consultation.

Please note that the Development Applications Unit (DAU) is the co-ordinating unit for the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, co-ordinating responses/submission from National Parks and Wildlife Service, National Monuments Service, the Underwater Archaeology Unit and Architectural Heritage.

All Correspondence in relation to preplanning consultations is to be issued to Development Applications Unit.

In the event of observations, you will receive a co-ordinated heritage-related response by email from the Development Applications Unit (DAU).

If you have not heard from DAU and wish to receive an update, please email manager.dau@npws.gov.ie.

Regards,



Simon Dolan

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Executive Officer
Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt
Development Applications Unit
Oifigí an Rialtais
Government Offices
Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90

From: Housing Minister <MINISTER@housing.gov.ie>
Sent: Thursday 23 May 2024 12:29
To: Housing Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@npws.gov.ie>
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Hi all,

For your office please

-Aaron

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday 23 May 2024 12:09
To: Housing Minister <MINISTER@housing.gov.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aograd@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady

From: Transport GCU <GeneralCo-OrdinationUnit@transport.gov.ie> on behalf of Transport GCU
Sent: 03 July 2024 14:45
To: Sarah Gallagher; Transport GCU
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: 20240625 DoT submission.docx

Good afternoon Sarah,

Please find attached for your attention submission on behalf of the Department of Transport in relation to Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick.

Kind regards
Jacqui

Jacqui Traynor
Central Policy, Coordination and Reform
An Roinn Iompair
Department of Transport
Lána Liosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60
Leeson Lane, Dublin, D02 TR60
T +353 (0)1 604 1177
gcu@transport.gov.ie www.gov.ie/transport

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 11:13 AM
To: Transport GCU <GeneralCo-OrdinationUnit@transport.gov.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
& PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo
F91 RHH9

3rd July 2024

**Re: Request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for Garrane Green Energy Limited,
for development in the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville &
Killmallock, Co. Limerick**

The Department of Transport makes the following comments on consultation request relating to the Scoping Report for the proposed Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick.

It should be noted that the Department considers the construction involved in providing this development and especially, the connection cables to the national grid, may have effects on both the environment and the Regional and Local Road network.

Where the developer proposes the placement of any cables (or additional cables) in one or more trenches within the extents of the (regional and local) public road network, it is necessary to consider the following:

- Their presence within the public road will likely significantly restrict the Road Authority in carrying out its function to construct and maintain the public road and will likely add to the costs of those works post construction.
- Their installation within the lands associated with the public road may affect the stability of the road. In particular where the road is a "legacy road" (where there is no designed road structure and the subgrade may be poor or poorly drained) the design needs to take account of all the variable ground conditions and not be based on a sample of the general soil conditions.
- The possible effect on the remaining available road space (noting that there may be need to accommodate other utilities within the road cross-section in the future).



- The necessity to have the power in the cables switched off where the Road Authority considers this necessary in order to carry out its function to construct and maintain the public road.

The Department consider it important that the examination of the proposal should include consideration of the following:

- Examination of all available technologies (including both Overhead Line (OHL) and Underground Cable (UGC) options or combinations of both) and route options other than the routing of cables along the public road,
- Examination of options for connection to the national grid network at a point closer to the wind farm in order to reduce the adverse impact on public roads,
- Details of where within the road cross section cables are to be placed so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance,
- Examination of details of any chambers proposed within the public road cross section so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance,
- Elimination of permanent jointing bays from beneath the road pavement to protect the integrity of the road structure for the safety of those driving on the public road by eliminating hard spots and also preserve the road width for other utilities,
- Prevention of the attachment of cables to all bridge structures and culverts by diverting them beneath or away from these structures and,
- Rationalisation of the number of cables involved (including existing electric or possible future cables) and their diversion into one trench, in order to minimise the impacts on the road network and the environment along the road boundary (hedgerows).

The Department considers the following should be considered when applying conditions to any approval:

1. A condition requiring the specific approval of the local authority to the detail of the final route of cables through the public road space. If during construction there is a



need to deviate from the detailed design then the approval of the local authority would again be sought. This would assist in minimising the impact on the public road.

2. A condition requiring the developer to comply with all appropriate standards and, inter alia the Guidelines for Managing Openings in Public Roads, 2017 in order to ensure orderly development.
3. A condition requiring that the location of the cables would be recorded as exactly as possible (maybe using BIM type technology) so as to facilitate the further use of road space for utilities and the maintenance/construction of the public road by the Roads authority. This record should include as constructed surveys of all infrastructure altered, added, removed or relocated and exact detail of the road construction including any drains or other features encountered. The record should be lodged with the local authority and with the ESB Networks for retention on their records.
4. A condition to require the elimination of permanent jointing bays from under the road pavement to protect the integrity of the road structure, thereby improving safety for those driving on the public road by eliminating hard spots and preserving the road width for other utilities.
5. A condition requiring the developer to route cables away from bridge structures and specifically preventing the developer from attaching cables to road bridges. This would allow for the future maintenance of bridges without interruption of the electricity supply along the cables.
6. A condition requiring the replacement of culverts that have been excavated during the cable duct placement operation. The replacement culverts should be designed appropriately and include an allowance for the effects of climate change.
7. A condition requiring the developer to notify the Roads Authority of the owner of the cables (Owner) and the controller (Power Controller) of the power transmitted along the cables. In addition, the condition should require Owner and Power Controller to notify the Roads Authority of any change in ownership of the cables or change of Power Controller transmitting power along the cables. In all instances the Owner and Power Controller should be required to maintain an agreed contacts list with the Roads Authority.



Central Policy, Coordination and Reform

An Roinn Iompair

Department of Transport

Lána Liosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60

Leeson Lane, Dublin, D02 TR60

T +353 (0)1 604 1177

gcu@transport.gov.ie www.gov.ie/transport

Andrew O'Grady

From: esbnetworks@esb.ie
Sent: 08 July 2024 08:03
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Subject: Re: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick [#1081561]



Good Afternoon Sarah,

Thank you for your email and attachments.

I have forwarded same for the attention of the local office in Newcastlewest.

Once received ,they have 2 working days to respond.

Ref 7006676621 has been allocated to the above.

Please contact me again if I can be of further assistance.

Kind regards,

Miriam

ESB Networks Customer Care | T: 1800372757 | +353 21 2386555 | F: +353 21 4844261 | www.esbnetworks.ie

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--Original Message--

From: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Date: 04/07/2024 12:51 PM
To: esbnetworks@esb.ie
Cc: aograde@jodireland.com
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:42 PM
To: 'esbnetworks@esb.ie' <esbnetworks@esb.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



JENNINGS O'DONOV

& PARTNERS |
C O N S U L T I N G E N G I N E E R S

Head Office

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* * * * *

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Má bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí earráid, ar mhiste leat é sin a chur in iúl don seoltóir. Scanann ESB ríomhphoist agus ceangaltáin le haghaidh víreas, ach ní ráthaíonn sé go bhfuil ceachtar díobh saor ó víreas agus ní glacann dliteanas ar bith as aon damáiste de dhroim víreas.
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* * * * *

Andrew O'Grady

From: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie> on behalf of planning applications
Sent: 04 June 2024 15:14
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines 2023.pdf

Hello Sarah,

Thank you for your email, letter and information regarding the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for Garrane Green Energy Limited, for development in the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick

Please see attached a copy of Fáilte Ireland's Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an EIA, which you may find informative for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project. The purpose of this report is to provide guidance for those conducting Environmental Impact Assessment and compiling an Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR), or those assessing EIARs, where the project involves tourism or may have an impact upon tourism. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines outlined in section 2.

Regards,

Yvonne

Yvonne Jackson
Product Development-Environment & Planning Support | Fáilte Ireland

88-95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1, D01 WR86
M +353 (0)86 0357590



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From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 11:33 AM
To: Reception <reception@failteireland.ie>; planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Turasóireacht Náisiúnta
An tÚdara Eorbartha
National Tourism
Development Authority

EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



July 2023

An tÚdarás Náisiúnta Forbartha Turasóireachta
Áras Fáilte, 88 - 95 Sráid Amiens
Baile Átha Cliath 1
D01 WR86
Éire

National Tourism Development Authority
Áras Fáilte, 88 - 95 Amiens Street
Dublin 1
D01 WR86
Ireland

Phone 1890 525 525
or +353 1 684 7700
Email info@failteireland.ie
www.failteireland.ie

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1. Introduction

Tourism is a growing sector and substantial part of the Irish Economy. It contributes to both urban and rural economies in every part of the country. The impact and interaction of tourism with the environment is complex and the assessment of environmental impacts is of utmost importance to creating a sustainable tourism economy and protecting the natural resources that are so often a tourism attraction.

The purpose of this report is to provide guidance for those conducting Environmental Impact Assessment and compiling an Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR), or those assessing EIARs, where the project involves tourism or may have an impact upon tourism. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines outlined in section 2.

This guidance document has been prepared by Fáilte Ireland to update their EIA guidelines in line with changes in legislative and guidance requirements.

2. Background to this Document

Tourism is one of the largest and most important sectors of the economy, providing employment for approximately **260,000 people**, an economic contribution of **€9.5 billion**, and exchequer revenue of **€1.8 billion** in 2019, which helps fund other key public services.

In 2019 Ireland welcomed **9.7 million overseas visitors**.

Fáilte Ireland is the National Tourism Development Authority established by the Irish Government in May 2003. Fáilte Ireland's role is to support the tourism industry and work to sustain Ireland as a high-quality and competitive tourism destination. They provide a range of practical business supports to help tourism businesses better manage and market their products and services.

Fáilte Ireland also work with other state agencies and representative bodies, at local and national levels, to implement and champion positive and practical strategies that will benefit Irish tourism and the Irish economy.

Fáilte Ireland promotes Ireland as a holiday destination through a domestic marketing campaign (DiscoverIreland.ie) and manage a network of nationwide tourist information centres that provide help and advice for visitors to Ireland.

Tourism related projects cover a broad range of plans, programmes and developments, from the Wild Atlantic Way to a single hotel conversion. These guidelines apply to projects involving or impacting upon tourism. A tourism plan, strategy or programme where it is part of the statutory plan making process under the Planning and Development Acts (as amended), may be more appropriately assessed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as discussed in the next section.

It should be borne in mind that EIA is required where there is anticipated to be a significant impact on the environment, where tourism projects are of a prescribed type or meet thresholds identified below.

Where Natura 2000 Designated Sites are potentially affected by tourism development Appropriate Assessment must be carried out by the appropriate authority in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive.

3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance

Environmental Impact Assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before planning based decisions are made. The assessment results in a report, called an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

Legislation

These guidelines are produced under current EIAR legislative requirements, having regard to Directive 2011/92/EU (known as 'Environmental Impact Assessment' – EIA Directive), as amended by Directive EU 2014/52 which came into effect in May of 2017. These requirements were transposed into Irish Law on 1 September 2018 as most of the provisions of the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018) came into effect. The principle of both Directives is to ensure that plans, programmes and projects likely to have significant effects on the environment are made subject to an environmental assessment, prior to their approval or authorisation.

Statutory Guidance

In response to the changes to the EIAR requirements under Directive EU 2014/52, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports in May 2022. The Guidelines are a statutory document to be regarded by those preparing EIARs and the decision makers considering the EIARs.

Some of the key changes to the EIA Directive introduced by Directive 2014/52/EU are as follows:

- Additional information to be provided in the project description to describe the location of the project, the technologies and substances used, the construction of the project and required demolition;
- The requirement for consideration of alternatives has changed from a requirement to provide 'An outline of the main alternatives studied by the developer and an indication of the main reasons for this choice, taking into account the environmental effects' to 'a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the developer, which are relevant to the project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the effects of the project on the environment';
- A refinement of the environmental factors to be considered in the assessment with an increased focus on resource efficiency, climate change, biodiversity and disaster prevention;
- Changes to Prescribed Environmental Factors with 'Land' being added, 'Human Beings' replaced by 'Population & Human Health' and 'Flora & Fauna' replaced by 'Biodiversity';

- The developer is required to have competent experts to prepare the EIAR and the Board is required to have access to sufficient expertise to assess the EIAR;
- Requirement for the incorporation of mitigation and monitoring measures in consents and ensuring that developers deliver these measures;
- The requirements for the assessment of cumulative effects with existing and/or approved projects, taking into account existing environmental issues to be considered; and
- Reasoned decisions made with regard to the EIA outcomes must be provided.

In addition to the EPA statutory guidance, the Department of Housing has produced Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment in August 2018.

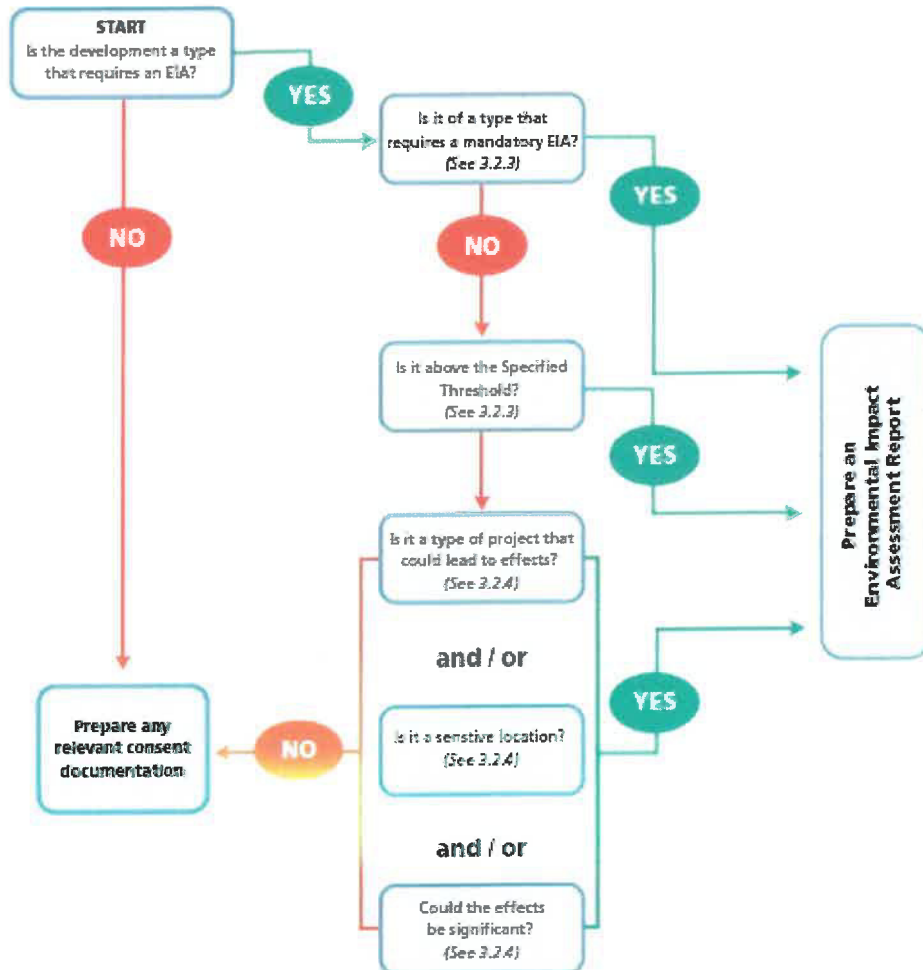
The process of EIA is set out in the EPA EIAR Guidelines, this document should be read in conjunction with and used as supplementary guidance to the EPA EIAR Guidelines. The process for ascertaining whether an EIAR is required is known as 'screening' and the process to determine the breadth and scope of an EIAR is known as 'scoping'. Guidance on this can be found in Section 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines.

Screening

Through EIA Screening, developments are either considered as requiring an EIAR due to the project type or because they exceed a threshold level. The screening process begins by establishing whether the proposal is a 'project' as understood by the Directive (as amended).

The prescribed development types and thresholds are set out in Annex I and II of the EIA Directive as transposed into Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2010-2018 (as amended). Development which does not exceed these thresholds but may require an EIAR are called sub threshold. Sub-Threshold considerations are outlined in Schedule 7 of European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018) as transposed from Annex III of the Directive. The Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment Reports note that projects at first glance may not appear to come under the Schedule but on closer examination when the process is further examined, they may do so because of the sensitivity or significance of the receiving environment etc. Sub threshold developments require an EIAR if they are likely to have significant environmental impacts and must undergo assessment for likely significant impacts through an EIAR screening report. The contents of a screening report for subthreshold development are contained in Annex III of the EIA Directive.

Figure 1: EIAR Screening Process



(Taken from Fig 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines)

Tourism locations should be identified as sensitive receptors in screening assessments for particular impacts, depending on scale and sensitivity, as they would in a full EIAR. Section 6 below can act as guidance for Screening Reports as well as for full EIAR.

The screening process for considering where an EIAR is necessary, is summarised above in Figure 1 (excerpted from Figure 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines).

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a more strategic level of environmental assessment that examines plans, policies, objectives and programmes specifically rather than projects. For some tourism developments it may be more appropriate that they be examined through SEA, while individual projects or specific proposals are likely to be more assessed through EIAR. If a project is part of a plan, programme or policy/objective assessed by SEA there may still be a requirement for an EIAR for that development (subject to EIA Screening assessment).

EIAR Scoping

Scoping an EIAR is an opportunity to look at the breadth of issues and ensure that any areas of possible significant impact are assessed. Identifying sensitivities and stakeholders should take account of tourism facilities and consider Fáilte Ireland in scoping requests where necessary.

4. Assessing Tourism

There is no legal definition of 'tourism' in Irish legislation. The UNWTO definition of sustainable tourism is *"Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities"*. This is widely accepted as a key definition of tourism as we move to a more sustainable future.

Tourism assessments are frequently carried out by economic consultants and by specific tourism consultants. It is always advisable, particular for tourism projects, that suitably qualified and experienced personnel are used to determine the impact of tourism related projects or to assess the impact of more general proposals on a tourism asset identified in a particular location. There is a requirement for EIAR under current legislation to contain a statement of competency within all EIAR documents, including screening and scoping reports.

Projects which involve a tourism element

Tourism projects are wide ranging and diverse. While there are some projects which cater to tourism and are easily identified as such - Hotels, Museums, etc. there are other projects where tourism is a key service or element, but which may not be immediately obvious – walking/cycling/forest trails, greenways, blueways, community facilities and others. EIAR conducted for developments containing tourist elements should be completed in accordance with the current guidance from the EPA.

Projects which include a tourism element can have potential for particular environmental effects which differ from a non-tourism development. These impacts can be intermittent, event related, inconsistent, dependent on weather, temporal, temporary or seasonal. This is considered within the prescribed environmental topics for EIAR outlined in Section 7 below.

Projects which may have an impact upon tourism

While tourism projects may be diverse, the projects which can impact tourism are considerably more wide ranging, from large infrastructural developments to local energy developments. Disruption to or suppression of a tourist resource or amenity can have very local or more strategic impacts, directly or indirectly- for example energy projects in a rural area can have both a negative and positive impact in different regards. There can be temporary, periodic or even seasonal impacts occurring during construction or operational periods.

According to the Fáilte Ireland Tourism Facts 2019 Report, the most important factors in determining the attractiveness of tourism destinations for visitors to Ireland are;

- Beautiful Scenery and Unspoiled Environment
- Hospitality
- Safety
- Nature, Wildlife and Natural Attractions
- History and Culture

- Pace of Life

These factors used for the promotion of tourism in Ireland are also barometers of sensitivity to change in tourism sensitive or dominant locations where development may have an impact upon the tourism asset. The potential for development to impact these sensitivities, and the environmental criteria under which they can be considered, are identified in section 7 of the guidelines.

5. Guiding Principles of EIAR

As outlined in the EPA EIAR Guidelines, the fundamental principles to be followed when preparing an EIAR, including screening and scoping, are:

- Anticipating, avoiding and reducing significant effects
- Assessing and mitigating effects
- Maintaining objectivity
- Ensuring clarity and quality
- Providing relevant information to decision makers
- Facilitating better consultation.

Environmental assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018.

6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications

As per Section 2.5 of the EPA Guidelines, EIAR is required to be completed by '*competent experts*'.

Contributors to the preparation of environmental impact assessment reports, including screening and scoping assessments, should be qualified and competent. Sufficient expertise, in the relevant field of the project concerned, is required for the purpose of its examination by the competent authorities in order to ensure that the information provided by the developer is complete and of a high level of quality so that a full and proper assessment can be undertaken.

For tourism related projects, or projects likely to affect tourism assets, competent experts in the area of tourism should be utilised in the environmental assessment.

The competency of all involved in the production of an EIAR or any related report (e.g. Screening and scoping) is required to be stated at the beginning of the EIAR report with further details as necessary in each following chapter.

Where tourism projects involve for example heritage or cultural components, input from heritage consultants, conservation architects, or historians may be required.

7. EIAR Requirements

The following are the key requirements for an EIAR under the current guidance. This is not a definitive list and should be read in conjunction with regulations.

- project description;
- assessment of alternatives considered;
- baseline assessment;
- assessment of effects;
- cumulative impact;
- interaction of impacts;
- mitigation & monitoring; and
- residual impacts

Project Description

Project descriptions are required to describe the whole project including site, scale, design and key factors. It is important that the EIAR and design team have a consistent understanding of the development description in full. The key requirements are outlined in section 3.5 of the EPA Guidelines however they identify the following;

- the location of the project
- the physical characteristics of the whole project
- the main characteristics of the operational phase of the project
- an estimate, by type and quantity, of the expected residues and emissions

The location of the project should include identifying key sensitive receptors (including tourism receptors). In the operational phase of the project any tourism based, or potentially tourism related activity, should be identified.

Assessment of Alternatives

The assessment of the various reasonable alternatives is an important requirement of the EIA process.

Where tourism projects are location dependent the assessment of reasonable alternatives should consider alternative methods, layouts, technologies and mitigations, detail the key considerations culminating in the selection of the option/design, the reasoning for these and the environmental effect of these decisions. This is particularly important for tourism projects which are often location tied. The EPA EIAR Guidelines indicate that it is generally sufficient to provide a broad description of each main alternatives and the key issues associated with each, showing how environmental considerations were taken into account in deciding on the selected option.

Baseline Assessment

Baseline descriptions are evidence based, current descriptions of environmental characteristics with consideration of likely changes to the baseline environment evidenced in planning histories, unimplemented permissions, and applications pending determination. Baseline assessments should identify any tourism sensitivities in the zone of influence of a development. This zone of influence of a development is highly dependent on its **Context, Character, Significance, and Sensitivity**, as outlined in the EPA EIAR Guidelines. These characteristics apply to both the development and the environment.

For example, in a tourism context;

The location of sensitive tourism resources that are likely to be directly affected should be highlighted, and other premises which although located elsewhere, may be the subject of in combination impacts such as alteration of traffic flows or increased urban development.

The character of an area from a tourism perspective should be described and the principal types of tourism in the area. Where relevant, the specific environmental resources or attributes in the existing environment which each group uses or values should be stated and where relevant, indicate the time, duration or seasonality of any of those activities.

The significance of the tourism assets or activities likely to be affected should be highlighted. Reference to any existing formal or published designation or recognition of such significance should be included. Where possible the value of the contribution of such tourism assets and activities to the local economy should also be provided.

If there are any significant concerns or opposition to the development known to exist among tourism stakeholders and interest groups, this should be highlighted. Identify, where possible, the particular aspect of the development which is of concern, together with the part of the existing tourism resource which may be threatened or impacted.

In addition, the baseline should include any methodologies employed in the study to obtain information, if particular databases are used to locate sensitive receptors they should be acknowledged. In relation to tourism information, the suggested information sources at the end of this document are a non-exhaustive list which may be of assistance in identifying tourism receptors.

Impact Assessment

The topics for consideration of impact are prescribed in the EIA Directive and transcribed into Irish law by the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018). Impact assessment should contain the likely significant effects of a development arising from both construction and operation of a development. Advice on describing the effects is contained within the EPA EIAR Guidelines and includes the **quality, significance, extent, probability, type and duration** of the effect, with particular descriptors for each. In describing effects upon tourism receptors these descriptors should take account of the particular aspects and sensitivities of tourism, for example a temporary annual effect from a development may have different impacts upon tourism if it falls at peak season rather than off-peak.

Impact assessment should be carried out as per EPA guidelines and the best practice for that prescribed topic. It may be considered appropriate to consider impact on tourism under the 'Population and Human Health' and / or 'Landscape' topics as suggested below.

Population and Human Health

The consideration of tourism projects within the Population and Human Health is extensive, with impacts ranging from rural employment population impacts of seasonal tourism, to the health impact of air pollution from increased traffic in urban areas.

The impact upon tourism can be considered within this section through the sensitivities of Hospitality, Safety and Pace of Life. Changes in population can impact the perception of pace of life or safety in a particular location. Impacts upon these issues in areas which rely heavily on tourism or have a particular sensitive tourism generator should be considered in this section. The EPA guidelines makes reference to amenity "*..which may be relevant under 'Population and Human Health' and 'Landscape'.*"

Biodiversity

Particular tourist activities can have a significant impact upon biodiversity. Landscapes which are 'unspoiled' can be attractors of tourism. However, the disturbance to ecology must be managed to minimise impacts.

Biodiversity is also a tourism asset and should be protected as such from other development and should be provided for in proposals where possible.

The assessment should also consider current Government policy on nature conservation as outlined in the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 (NBAP) (and subsequent iterations (Including draft NBAP recently open for public consultation, to cover 2023 to 2027) which also includes Ireland's vision for biodiversity below.

'That biodiversity and ecosystems in Ireland are conserved and restored, delivering benefits essential for all sectors of society and that Ireland contributes to efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems in the EU and globally.'

Land, Soils and Geology

A link between tourism and this prescribed environmental factor, beyond the normal development impacts, is rare, however particular activities or facilities which use geological features may have an impact upon soils and geology, such as mountain biking trails, recreational uses of old quarries etc.

The impact upon Geotourism related to geoheritage within the natural environment, e.g., any impacts on UNESCO Global Geoparks, of which we currently have three on the island of Ireland; Copper Coast in Co. Waterford, Burren and Cliffs of Moher in Co. Clare, and Cuilcagh Lakelands in Cavan and Fermanagh should be considered (where applicable) in this section.

Indirect impacts such as material use for extensive landscaping and public realm should also be considered.

Water

Tourism uses can be water intense, depending on development type. Recreational use of a surface water feature, water-based leisure centres etc have different impacts to standard development.

Air Quality and Climate

Tourism impact upon air quality is dependent on the activity proposed and sensitivity of the location. If the tourism project includes a large increase in transportation services, collection of baseline air emission data is advised. Transportation emissions affect not only air quality, but also greenhouse gases. Changing climatic patterns due to climate change should be factored into this analysis.

Noise and Vibration

A link between tourism and this prescribed environmental factor, beyond the normal development impacts, is rare, however the impact upon tourism of issues of noise and vibration can be significant. Construction adjoining hotels for example should consider the sensitivity of the development and ensure mitigation is in place.

Material Assets; Traffic and Transport

The different transport patterns associated with tourism activities is a key impact of tourism and should be considered especially for tourism projects. These produce temporal and seasonal changes on the norm and specialist consideration and interpretation should be given. Tourism proposals should, where possible, be well served by public transport and should be accessible by modes other than the car. The impact of traffic on tourism assets can be substantial and can vary in severity according to season, the weather, etc. The impact of construction traffic can be a particular concern in tourism sensitive areas in terms of noise pollution and visual impact. The construction programme of developments should work to

avoid peak tourism periods in tourism areas and should consider planned or anticipated tourism events and festivals.

Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage can be a key component of tourism projects and the impact of tourism on the maintenance of cultural heritage should be given the utmost consideration, whether positive or negative. As a tourism attraction, cultural heritage should be strongly considered in non-tourism developments and the impact upon tourism considered as a potential impact.

Archaeology

Archaeology can be of tourism interest and can be an attractive or key component of tourism projects. Archaeology can be a tourism attractor and given that national policy emphasis on the non-renewable nature of the archaeology and archaeological heritage, focus should be a presumption in favour of its preservation in-situ or where preservation in-situ is not the option chosen, there must be preservation by record (i.e. archaeological excavation and recording must take place) in line with statutory requirements.

Material Assets; Waste Management

Tourism is a resource heavy activity and can impact waste streams and waste segregation. Impacts here should be considered strongly and with knowledge of the variation that arises from the particular tourist activity. Waste and Waste disposal issues can also impact the perception of an unspoiled environment, effecting tourism, which should be considered.

Material Assets

Material assets outside of the material assets already referenced that should be considered are built services (utilities) and infrastructure. Tourism development should include impact assessment on built services (utilities) and infrastructure while non tourism related development should consider the effect on tourism, which should be considered.

Landscape

The visual impact of a tourism development, especially in locations which are visually sensitive or renowned for their scenic or landscape beauty, should be considered carefully. A development intended to utilise or enjoy a particular vista or environment should minimise impact upon that environment.

Major Accident and Natural Disaster

There is a requirement for tourist developments to describe expected significant effects on the environment of the proposed development's vulnerability to major accidents and/or natural disasters relevant to it. Where appropriate measures should be identified to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such accidents or disasters, including resulting from climate change, on the environment and detail the preparedness for the proposed response.

Interaction of Impacts

Where two or more environmental impacts combine or interact they should be considered under the prescribed topics. It is best practice to provide a table of interactions within an EIAR or EIA Screening Report.

Cumulative Impact

The cumulative impact is that of the project combined with any known likely project which will interact or compound an environmental impact.

Transboundary Impact

Transboundary impacts should be included in EIAR. In the case of tourism, especially international travel, the transboundary impacts may not be proximate to the EIAR site.

Mitigation & Monitoring

Mitigation should follow the hierarchy of minimisation in descending order of preference- Avoid, Reduce, Remedy.

Avoid sensitive tourism resources- such as views, access and amenity areas including habitats as well as historical or cultural sites and structures.

Reduce the exposure of sensitive resources to excessive environmental impact.

Reduce the adverse effects to tourism land uses and patterns of activities, especially through interactions arising from significant changes in the intensity of use or contrasts of character or appearance.

Remedy any unavoidable significant residual adverse effects on tourism resources or activities.

Mitigation measures must be measurable and achievable within the bounds of the project.

With regard to Monitoring, Article 8a of the EIA Directive requires that:

1. *'The decision to grant development consent shall incorporate at least the following information ...*

(b) any environmental conditions attached to the decision, a description of any features of the project and/or measures envisaged to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset significant adverse effects on the environment as well as, where appropriate, monitoring measures. ... 4 Member States shall ensure that the features of the project and/or measures envisaged to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset significant adverse effects on the environment are implemented by the developer, and shall determine the procedures regarding the monitoring of significant adverse effects on the environment. The type of parameters to be monitored and the duration of the monitoring shall be proportionate to the nature, location and size of the project and the significance of its effects on the environment. Existing monitoring arrangements resulting from Union legislation other than this Directive and from national legislation may be used if appropriate, with a view to avoiding duplication of monitoring.'

Residual Impacts

The residual impacts are the final predicted or intended impacts which occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented.

8. Sources of information on Tourism

Information available online

Fáilte Ireland

Fáilte Ireland offers detailed research analysis and insights into the Irish Tourism Industry. The National Tourism Development Authority has a portfolio of research across a number of areas including facts and figures, Environmental Surveying and Monitoring, briefing papers and reports and visitor feedback. The Fáilte Ireland website has a dedicated research library which can be accessed [here](#)

Fáilte Ireland also manages an environmental surveying and monitoring database as part of the Wild Atlantic Way Operational Programme which can be accessed [here](#). The purpose of this is to work with and demonstrate to our stakeholders and partners that we are committed to the sustainable development of the Wild Atlantic Way, and to be able to pre-empt and avoid environmental effects in the future should they occur.

Discover Ireland:

Operated by Fáilte Ireland, the Discover Ireland website includes comprehensive information on tourist attractions in destinations all around Ireland, including listings for activities, accommodation, events and experiences for every county, major town and region in Ireland. The website features elements from the four destination brands – Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland's Ancient East, Ireland's Hidden Heartlands and Visit Dublin and can be accessed [here](#).

Tourism Ireland

Tourism Ireland is responsible for marketing the island of Ireland overseas as a holiday and business tourism destination. Tourism Ireland publishes a range of research documents including; visitor facts and figures, seasonal updates and industry insights which are accessible [here](#)

Local Authorities

Local Authorities are an invaluable source of information. They produce tourism strategies and audits of tourism assets within their jurisdiction. Local authorities will also produce landscape and seascape studies. Protected views and prospects as well as the record of protected structures and other designated protected buildings are contained within the Statutory Development Plans.

Regional Assemblies

Regional Assemblies can also be consulted on high level strategic tourism and potential Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) should be consulted.

Central Statistics Office

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) is Ireland's national statistical office and their purpose is to impartially collect, analyse and make available statistics about Ireland's people, society and economy. The Tourism and Travel Section of the Central Statistics Office is the major source for tourism statistics in Ireland and is updated regularly.

Andrew O'Grady

From: DIG <Dig@gasnetworks.ie> on behalf of DIG
Sent: 08 July 2024 11:05
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Cc: Process Safety; Networksinfo; 'Brendan Creedon | IPEC'
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: a1_dbyd_plot_5412738293433141739.pdf; GNI Code of Practice for Working in Vicinity of Tx Network 2021.pdf; Safety Advice for working in the vicinity of Gas pipes 2021.pdf

Sarah

Cables need to have at least 600mm separation from the red high pressure transmission pipeline. Open cut trenching is preferred with all works supervised.

We require a separation distance of 2 times hub height of wind turbine between wind turbine and the transmission pipeline.

Brendan Creedon is the point of contact for all matters on site in terms of supervision and marking out the pipeline. It would be advisable to meet on site to review.

You recently contacted Gas Networks Ireland and requested information on its infrastructure in the vicinity of your forthcoming works. The Gas Transmission Pipeline in the general area of interest to you is shown, in **RED**, on the drawing attached. Please treat all Gas Networks Ireland Drawings as 'indicative' only.

The Gas Distribution Network in the vicinity is shown, in **GREEN** and/or in **BLUE** on the drawing attached. Please refer to the attached Safety Advice Booklet for guidance on working in the vicinity of this infrastructure.

To verify the in situ position of the Gas Transmission Pipeline please contact Brendan Creedon, brendan@ipec.ie. All work in the vicinity of a Gas Transmission Pipeline must be completed in compliance with the attached 'Code of Practice 2021'.

The Gas Transmission Pipelines exist within Gas Networks Ireland Wayleaves. No excavation may take place within any such Wayleave unless consent, in the form of a valid Excavation Permit, has been granted by Gas Networks Ireland. Brendan Creedon will issue this permit once all conditions for excavations have been met.

Aurora Telecom Ducts, where present, are shown as **MAUVE BROKEN LINES**. Please contact Aurora Telecom, at Auroralink@gasnetworks.ie for advice where Aurora Telecom infrastructure is present. The Aurora Emergency Number is 1800-42 7399

I would recommend using our Dial Before you Dig system to ensure you get the required response in a timely manner. The online system can give immediate mapping of an area and just requires you to register for an account once. See <https://www.gasnetworks.ie/home/safety/dial-before-you-dig/dbyd/>.

Regards

Michael O Connell
GIS Super User
Gas Networks Ireland
P.O. Box 51, Gasworks Road, Cork, Ireland

M 087 3833858

From: Networksinfo <networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 1:06 PM
To: DIG <Dig@gasnetworks.ie>
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 12:42 PM
To: Networksinfo <networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:34 PM
To: 'networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie' <networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Tá an fhaisnéis á seachadadh dírithe ar an duine nó ar an eintiteas chuig a bhfuil sí seolta amháin agus féadfar ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid de. Tá aon athsheachadadh nó scaipeadh den fhaisnéis, aon athbhreithniú ar nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as, nó aon ghníomh a dhéantar ag brath ar an bhfaisnéis seo ag daoine nó ag eintitis nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis seo, toirimisce the agus féadfar é a bheith neamhdhleathach. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon dliteanas faoi ghníomh nó faoi iarmhairtí bunaithe ar úsáid thoirmisce the na faisnéise seo. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh ceart agus iomlán na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Má fuair tú an teachtaireacht seo in earráid, más é do thoil é, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir agus scríos an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire.

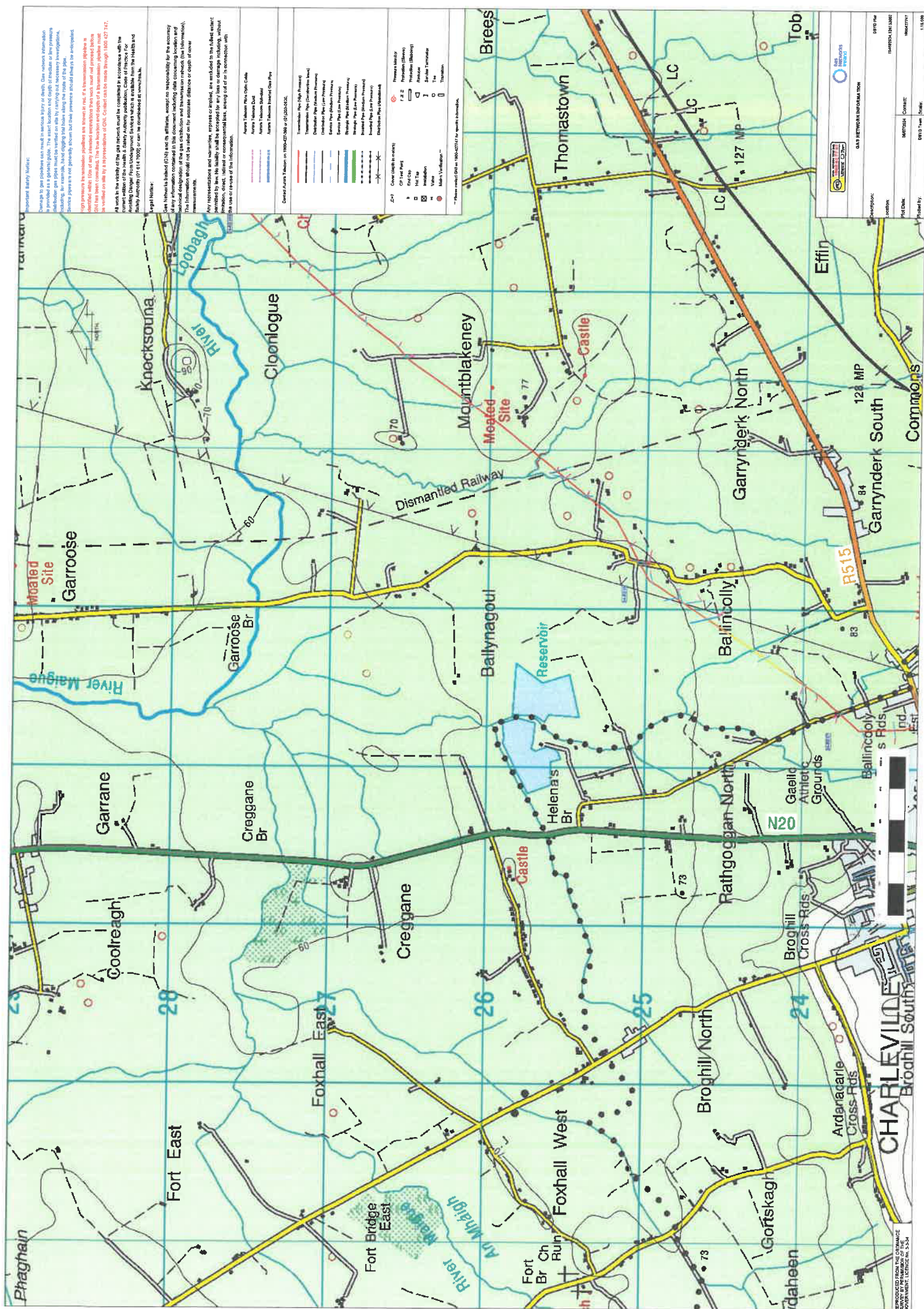
Féadfar ríomhphost a bheith soghabhálach i leith truaillithe, idircheaptha agus i leith leasaithe neamhúdraithe. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon fhreagracht as athruithe nó as idircheapadh a rinneadh ar an ríomhphost seo i ndiaidh é a sheoladh nó as aon dochar do chórais na bhfaighteoirí déanta ag an teachtaireacht seo nó ag a ceangaltáin. Más é do thoil é, tabhair faoi deara chomh maith go bhféadfar monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar theachtairreachtaí chuig nó ó Líonraí Gáis Éireann chun comhlíonadh le polasaithe agus le caighdeáin Líonraí Gáis Éireann a chinntiú agus chun ár ngnó a chosaint. Líonraí Gáis Éireann cuideachta ghníomhaíochta ainmnithe, faoi theorainn scaireanna, atá corpraithe in Éirinn leis an uimhir chláráithe 555744 agus a tá hoifig chláráithe ag Bóthar na nOibreacha Gáis, Corcaigh, T12 RX96.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

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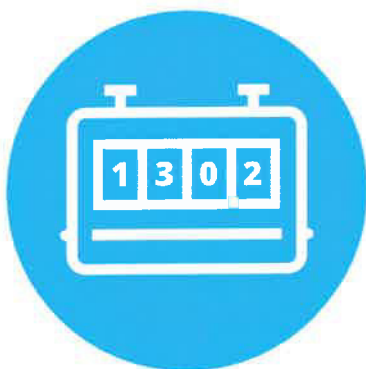
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Thank you for your attention.



Code of Practice for **Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network**

Procedure No: AO/PR/127 Rev 3 Date: May 2021



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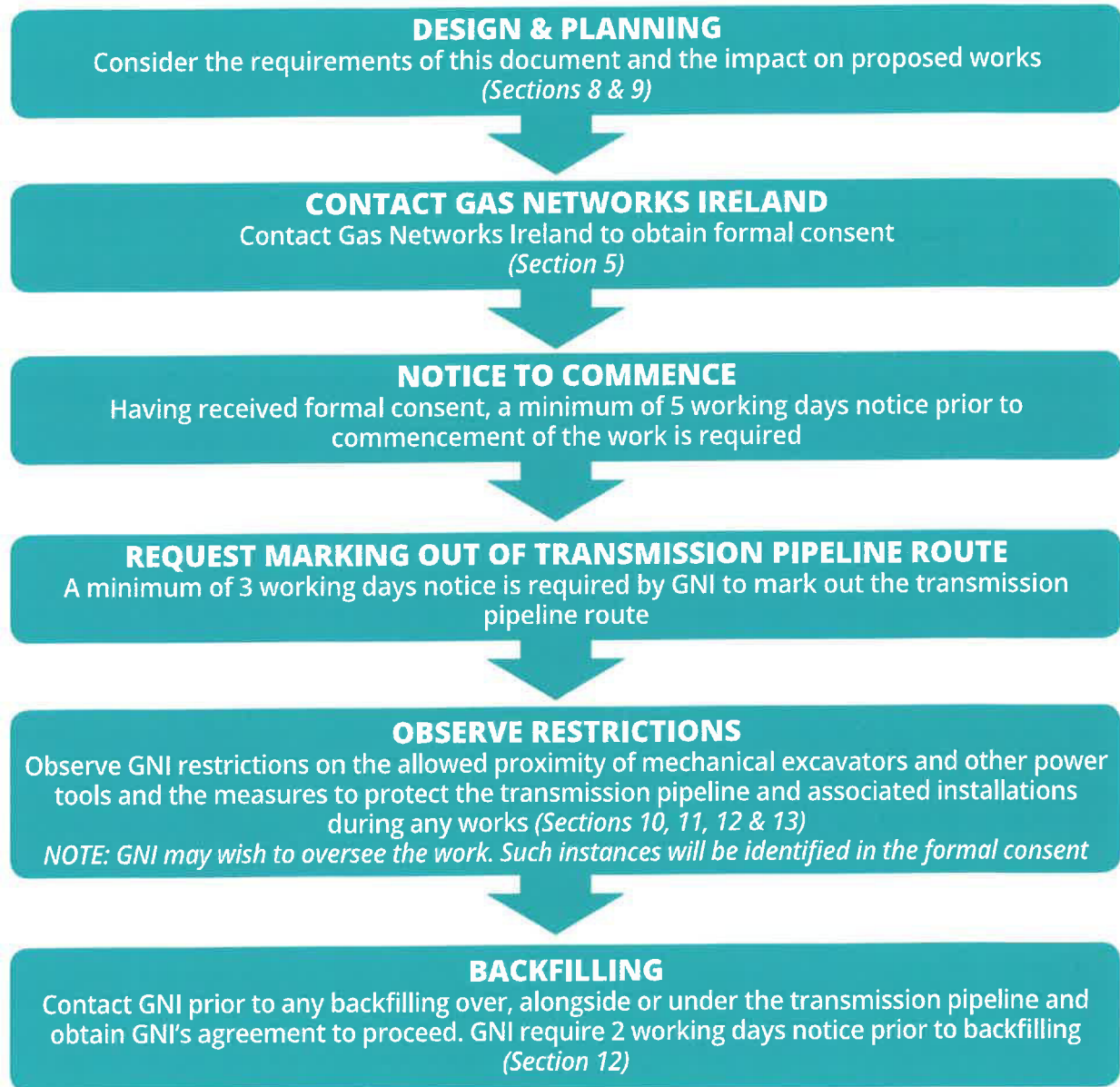
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When carrying out work in the vicinity of the transmission network follow the following process

IMPORTANT:

Flowchart should be used in conjunction with this Code of Practice and not in isolation. If at any time during the works the transmission network is damaged, even slightly, then observe the precautions in Section 1 of this document.



SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES
If work involves any of the following activities:
Trenchless Techniques, Piling,
Surface Mineral Extraction, Land Filling, Demolition,
Blasting, Pressure Testing, Seismic Surveys, Wind Farms
Comply with the requirements in Section 14

If in doubt contact Gas Networks Ireland



Foreword

Compliance with this Code of Practice does NOT confer immunity from prosecution for breach of statutory or other legal obligations.

This code of practice does **not** cover emergency work or normal agricultural work (as defined below), but it is recommended that in such cases the requirements of the code should be observed as far as possible.

Any damage to a transmission pipeline or its coating can affect its integrity and can result in failure of the transmission pipeline with potentially serious hazardous consequences for individuals located in the vicinity of the transmission pipeline. It is therefore essential that the procedures outlined in this document are complied with when working near the transmission network.

Failure to apply for consent and/or to comply fully with this Code of Practice to the satisfaction of GNI may result in the commencement of legal proceedings by Gas Networks Ireland to stop such works.

Activities associated with working in the vicinity of the transmission network may impact on the safety of the general public, site workers, GNI staff and contractors, and may affect the local environment. All Third Parties working close to the transmission network shall carry out suitable and adequate risk assessments prior to the commencement of work to ensure that all such issues are properly considered and risks mitigated.

Contractors and other users external to GNI should direct their requests for further copies of GNI engineering documents to Gas Networks Ireland.

1 Safety Procedure in the Case of Damage to the Transmission Network

If the GNI transmission network is damaged or leaking, the following precautionary measures shall be taken immediately:

- In the event of gas leakage do **not** switch any machinery on or off in the vicinity of the leak.
- Advise GNI or its representative if there are any safety features on the machine such as engine idling automatic shutoff facilities.
- Prohibit smoking, the use of naked flames, the use of electrical switches, the use of mobile phones and the use of all other ignition sources in the vicinity of the leak/damage.
- Evacuate all personnel away from and upwind of the affected area.
- Ensure that no one approaches the affected area without the consent of Gas Networks Ireland.
- Once clear of the area, report all damage or leakage, however minor it may appear, to the Gas Networks Ireland **24hr Emergency Service on 1800 205050**
- Do **not** attempt to repair the damage or stop the leak.

Note: Any damage to the coating of a GNI transmission pipeline, no matter how apparently insignificant, shall be brought to the attention of GNI in order to carry out repairs. Minor damage to pipe coating and/or ancillary connections brought to the attention of GNI will be repaired *free of charge*.

If you smell gas call
1800 20 50 50
24hr emergency service

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this Code of Practice the following definitions shall apply:

GNI: Gas Networks Ireland.

GNI Inspector: The person appointed from time to time by GNI, to act as the GNI Representative on site, to ensure compliance with this Code of Practice.

Third Party: The promoter of New Works, the person or persons, firm, company or authority for whom new services or other works are being provided, including their servants, agents and contractors.

Wayleave: A strip of land, upon and over which GNI has, under the terms of Gas Act (1976 as amended), acquired the rights to lay, construct, inspect, maintain, protect, use, replace, remove or render unusable a main or pipe for the transmission or storage of gas or other materials connected with the exercise and performance of the functions of GNI and all necessary apparatus ancillary thereto. The wayleave can extend up to 9 metres either side of the transmission pipeline.

A GNI wayleave is a legal burden on the title of the property within which it exists and is noted as such on the relevant Land Registry Folio.

Normal Agricultural Works: For the purpose of this Code of Practice, 'Normal Agriculture Works' are such works which do **not** involve the use of

- a) Excavators (tracked or wheeled) irrespective of the proposed excavation depth, or
- b) Other mechanical soil penetrating machines such as fence post augers.

Installation: GNI transmission installations are primarily above ground (AGI) with a number below ground (UGI) comprising some or all of the following: Main stream pipework, control pipework, telemetry, instrumentation, boiler houses, analyser kiosks, generators and services.

Hot Works: Hot works is any tool, equipment and/or activity, which produces sparks, fire or has the potential to cause fires or explosions including, but not limited to, electric/battery powered tools, welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, grinding, etc.

Distribution Strategic Mains: Due to an increased gas safety risk the following Dx mains shall be designated as strategic:

- Single feeder mains to with in excess of 5000 customers
- PE400 mains.

3 Scope

This Code of Practice sets out the requirements and considerations for the design, construction and maintenance of services and/or structures and other works in the vicinity of existing Gas Networks Ireland (GNI) Gas transmission pipelines and associated Installations located in both Wayleaves and public roadways.

4 Purpose

The purpose of this Code of Practice is to:

- Set out considerations for the design, planning and execution of works.
- Advise on the GNI procedures associated with works.
- Identify the measures to be taken to ensure the integrity of the gas network, and
- Assist in ensuring the safety of persons involved in the works.

5 Formal Consent

Work shall not be undertaken within a wayleave, installation, or within 3 meters either side of a transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains in a public roadway without the prior Formal Consent of Gas Networks Ireland.

- GNI shall be consulted if work is to be undertaken within 10 meters either side of a transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains in a public roadway.
- Formal Consent may be issued by GNI following receipt of the following items.
- Written agreement to implement the terms and conditions of this Code of Practice and any site specific requirements as advised by GNI.
- A method statement detailing the work which will be undertaken and the means of ensuring the integrity of the gas network.
- An indemnity as outlined in Section 5.
- Evidence of insurance cover to the level required by GNI.
- Formal Consent may, in its simplest form, consist of a valid GNI Permit or a more comprehensive list of conditions.
- Where Formal Consent has been issued, the Third Party shall notify GNI, 5 working days in advance of commencing the works.

6 Indemnity

It is an essential part of the granting of Formal Consent in the terms of this document that the Third Party shall indemnify GNI, its servants, agents and contractors against all loss, damage, expense, claims and actions incurred by or brought against GNI, its servants, agents and contractors in consequence of the provision of the new service and any works and activities associated therewith, or ancillary thereto.

7 Role of GNI Inspector

The primary role of the GNI inspector is to ensure the integrity of the gas network.

The GNI Inspector has the right to stop any work where in his/her opinion, the actions of the Third Party may adversely affect the integrity of the gas network.

The GNI Inspector shall inform the person in charge on site of his/her reason for stopping work and afford them the opportunity to address the issue to the satisfaction of the GNI Inspector.

A 'Corrective Action' shall be issued and recorded against the Third Party if the reason for stopping work is for non-conformance to any, some or all of the following:

- This Document,
- Conditions of the Formal Consent,
- Conditions of GNI Permits.

The GNI Inspector reserves the right to inspect any plant or equipment and/or any or all documentation/certification associated with plant, equipment and/or personnel associated with the work and not permit the use of any such plant, equipment and/or personnel in the works if found to be non-compliant.

8 Design Consideration for Proposed Works

8.1 Services Crossing Transmission Pipelines and Distribution Strategic Mains

Where a new service is to cross over the transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains a clearance distance of 0.6 meters between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service shall be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross under the transmission pipeline with a minimum clearance distance of 0.6 meters.

8.2 Services Parallel to Transmission Pipelines and Distribution Strategic Mains

Pipelines within a wayleave

No new service shall be laid parallel to the transmission pipeline within a wayleave.

Pipelines within a roadway

- Any new service running parallel to a transmission pipeline in a roadway may, in consultation with GNI, be laid with a minimum horizontal clearance of 1m (5m for High Tension Cables) to the side of the pipeline and may not be above or below a transmission pipeline within that distance.
- Under certain circumstances consideration may be given to the relaxation of the above conditions on a case by case basis following prior consultation with GNI Asset Integrity, where the methods and safeguards to be employed have been considered and specified under a Safe System of Work Plan and where the work is supervised by GNI on site.

8.3 Cathodic Protection

Cathodic Protection is applied to GNI's transmission network and is a method of protecting pipelines from corrosion by maintaining an electrical potential difference between the pipeline and anodes placed at strategic points along the pipeline.

Where a new service is to be laid and is to be similarly protected, GNI will need to carry out interaction tests to determine whether its own system is adversely affected. The cost of any mutually agreed remedial action shall be borne by the Third Party.

Should any cathodic protection posts or associated apparatus need moving to facilitate construction operations, reasonable notice shall be given to GNI.

8 Design Consideration for Proposed Works *(continued)*

8.4 Installation of Electrical Equipment

Where electrical equipment is being installed close to the transmission network, the effects of a rise of earth potential under fault conditions shall be considered by the third party and a risk assessment shall be submitted to GNI for its approval as part of the Formal Consent process.

8.5 Slabbing and Other Protective Measures

Protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall **not** be installed over or near to the transmission pipeline without the prior written consent of GNI.

Where consent has been given, a GNI Inspector must be present for the entire installation.

The material, composition, dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure shall be agreed with GNI and shall form part of the submission for Formal Consent.

8.6 Changes to Depth of Cover

Any works, which will result in an increase or decrease in the cover of an existing Transmission Pipeline or distribution strategic mains on completion of those works, shall be agreed with GNI in advance.

9 General Consideration for Proposed Works

9.1 GNI Protective Measures

Where protective measures are required by GNI, work shall **not** commence until such time as the GNI Inspector is satisfied that those measures meet the requirements of GNI.

9.2 Gaseous Atmospheres

Third Parties shall be mindful of potentially gaseous atmospheres and the generation of sparks, particularly indoors or when a change in wind conditions/direction occurs.

9.3 Inductions

Personnel involved in the works may be required to attend a GNI induction. Such a requirement shall, if required, be identified in the Formal Consent.

9.4 Method Statements

Method statements, where required, shall include risk assessments and be submitted to GNI for review no fewer than 10 working days in advance of commencing works associated with that method statement.

9.5 Identification of Transmission Pipeline and Strategic Mains Routes

Before any work is carried out in the vicinity of existing transmission pipelines or distribution strategic mains, GNI shall, with 3 working days notice, mark/peg out the transmission pipeline route.

The Third Party shall confirm the position of the pipeline before work commences.

A GNI Inspector shall be in attendance for the duration of the excavation of any trial holes necessary to confirm the position of the pipe.

9.6 Handheld Power Assisted Tools

Where the use of handheld power assisted tools is required in the vicinity of the live network, alternatives to electrically/battery powered tools should, in the first instance, be considered. These tools, as with others, by virtue of their makeup generate a spark when activated/run and as such are in themselves subject to 'Hot Work' permits and associated procedures.

9 General Consideration for Proposed Works *(continued)*

9.7 Hot Work

Hot works shall **not** take place within an installation, wayleave or within 3 metres either side of a transmission pipeline in a public roadway without the prior written consent of Gas Networks Ireland.

9.8 Induced Voltage

Where high voltage power lines run parallel to a transmission pipeline, there is potential to induce high voltages on the pipeline. To prevent injury, people working on exposed pipe in this area must have suitable protection against electric shock. GNI can provide advice in relation to suitable protection measures and a GNI Inspector must be present when any such work is being performed.

9.9 Construction Traffic

Construction traffic shall not be sited over or moved along or across a transmission pipeline without the prior written approval of GNI.

Construction traffic shall only cross a transmission pipeline at previously agreed and clearly marked crossing lanes.

All crossing lanes shall be fenced on both sides over a width to be specified by GNI. These fences shall be returned along the wayleave on both sides for a distance of 6m away from the crossing.

The crossing lane shall be protected by laying approved sleeper rafts or by protection made from other GNI approved materials, unless otherwise agreed in writing with GNI.

Construction traffic shall be operated at “dead slow” when using crossing lanes.

Suitable warning notices, drawing attention to the danger of not using the crossing, shall be erected and maintained in a clearly legible condition.

9.10 Lifting

Any plant and/or equipment involved in lifting shall be certified fit for purpose.

Slewing across an exposed pipe shall not be permitted. However, under certain circumstances consideration may be given to the relaxation of this rule on a case by case basis provided that the lifting methods and safeguards to be employed have been formally **risk assessed and the work is approved and**

9 General Considerations for Proposed Works *(continued)*

supervised by GNI or its representative on site. Reference can be made to the **GNI Lifting Procedure AO/PR/174.**

9.11 Storing Materials

Materials, including those excavated or stripped shall not be stored within a wayleave or Installation without the prior written approval of GNI.

Materials, including those excavated or stripped shall not be stored over a transmission pipeline.

9.12 Fires

Fires shall **not** be permitted within a wayleave or in the vicinity of an installation.

10 Preliminary Works

10.1 Demarcation

Where work is being carried out parallel to a transmission pipeline within or immediately adjoining a wayleave, a demarcation line shall be erected, to the satisfaction of GNI, so as to clearly delineate the boundary between the works site and the wayleave/pipeline.

10.2 Surface Stripping

Cultivated/Unmade Ground

- Where trial holes have established that sufficient depth of cover exists, light tracked vehicles may strip top soil to a depth of 0.25 metres using a toothless bucket.

Metalled Surfaces

- Bituminous or concrete surface layers may be stripped to a depth of 0.3 metres by mechanical means.
- Where the bituminous or concrete layer extends below 0.3m, only the use of handheld power assisted tools is permitted, and only in the presence of GNI.

11 Excavations

11.1 Plant/Equipment Limitations

The following limitations shall be observed when working in the vicinity of a transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains.

- Hand dig within 1.5 meters of the pipeline.
- Handheld power assisted tools permitted beyond 1.5 meters of the pipeline.
- Mechanical excavators permitted beyond 3 meters of the pipeline.
- The use of 'chain trenchers' is not permitted within 3 meters of the pipeline.
- A mechanical excavator may **not** reach across a pipeline while working, i.e. cab at one side of pipeline with bucket (rock breaker, etc.) on opposite side of pipeline.
- A mechanical excavator shall **not** 'pull' towards the pipeline.

Under certain circumstances consideration may be given to the relaxation of the above conditions on a case by case basis provided that the excavation methods and safeguards to be employed have been considered and specified under a Safe System of Work Plan and the work is approved and supervised by GNI on site.

Factors that should be considered in this determination include, but are not limited to:

- Pipeline size, pressure, wall thickness and location.
- Excavator size (weight)
- Operator competency and experience
- Type and width of bucket/attachment
- Type and width of bucket/attachment (e.g. toothless)
- Ground conditions (e.g. rock, soft ground etc.)
- Weather conditions
- Visibility, particularly of the machine operator
- Machine orientation (e.g. working along the axis of the pipe)
- Supervision arrangements

Note: Mechanical excavators must never be permitted to work closer than 0.5 meters from the pipeline.

11 Excavations *(continued)*

11.2 Exposed Pipeline Protection

Once a pipeline has been exposed, it shall be immediately protected with timber or nylon batons at least 50mm wide and 25mm thick secured to each other with webbing at a distance of no greater than 10mm over the entire exposed area of the pipeline. The method of securing the webbing to batons should be such that any impact would not cause damage to the pipeline coating or other methods approved by GNI.

Where heavy gauge trench sheets are used in addition to batons to protect a pipeline, care should be taken while placing the trench sheets that buried stones, debris, etc. are not dislodged against the pipeline.

Depending on the type of work being carried out, ground conditions, etc., GNI may require additional measures.

11.3 Pipeline Support

Where it is necessary to excavate below a transmission pipeline, the pipeline shall, during stages of the operation, and for the duration of the works, be supported to the satisfaction of GNI, by means of ratchet straps secured to a steel beam (or GNI approved equivalent) across the pit/trench. On completion, permanent supports shall, if necessary, be constructed to avoid future settlement.

12 Backfilling

The Third Party shall give GNI at least 2 working days' notice of their intention to backfill below, above or adjacent to an existing transmission pipeline.

The Third Party shall afford GNI the opportunity and facility to inspect the coating on the pipeline and/or ancillary connections to the pipeline prior to backfilling.

A GNI Inspector shall be in attendance to monitor backfill around the pipeline during the whole of the backfilling operations.

Note: Any damage to the coating of a GNI transmission pipeline, no matter how apparently insignificant, shall be brought to the attention of GNI in order to carry out repairs. Minor damage to pipe coating and/or ancillary connections brought to the attention of GNI will be repaired *free of charge*.

13 Above Ground Installations

13.1 PPE Requirements

GNI's minimum PPE requirements for working in a live installation are hard hat, safety glasses, safety shoes/boots, gloves and Hi-Viz Jacket/vest. All clothing shall be anti-static and flame retardant. Contact GNI Safety Department for information on compliance of PPE.

13.2 Above Ground Pipework With Ancillary Connections

Where construction plant and machinery are used in an AGI, all above ground pipework with ancillary control pipework, telemetry and/or instrumentation adjacent to the work, shall be protected on all sides by timber/metal hoarding, secured in place, a minimum of 2 meters from any extremity and extending vertically to the uppermost point of any pipe/equipment. A suitable point of access shall be provided in the hoarding. Where this 2 meter separation distance cannot be physically achieved due to the layout and size of an installation, the works may be allowed to proceed but only where suitable precautions have been agreed and implemented to protect all relevant pipework and personnel.

13 Above Ground Installations *(continued)*

The risks and associated mitigating measures shall be identified on the relevant risk assessment and method statement for the proposed works. The relevant details supporting any relaxation of this code of practice shall be recorded on the relevant general works permit or excavation permit by the permit issuer.

Heras type fencing may be used where a distance of 6m from any extremity can be achieved.

13.3 Above Ground Pipework Without Ancillary Connections

Where construction plant and machinery are used in an AGI, all above ground pipework which does **not** have ancillary connections adjacent to the work, shall be protected on all sides by heras type fencing a minimum of 2 meters from any extremity. A suitable point of access shall be provided in the fencing. Where this 2 meter separation distance cannot be physically achieved due to the layout and size an installation, the works may be allowed to proceed but only where suitable precautions have been agreed and implemented to protect all relevant pipework and personnel. The risks and associated mitigating measures shall be identified on the relevant risk assessment and method statement for the proposed works. The relevant details supporting any relaxation of this code of practice shall be recorded on the relevant general works permit or excavation permit by the permit issuer.

13.4 Vehicles, Plant and Machinery

Only diesel powered vehicles are permitted within the confines of an AGI. Petrol, Electric or compressed natural gas CNG vehicles are not permitted.

All plant and machinery used within an AGI shall be diesel powered.

Petrol or electrically powered equipment may be used under hot works permit system if a diesel alternative is not available. Any hot works permit for petrol powered equipment are issued at the discretion of GNI and to be supervised by GNI or its representatives.

13.5 General

This code of practice shall apply to all work carried out within an AGI.

14 Specific Activities

This section details the precautions that need to be taken when carrying out certain prescribed activities in the vicinity of the transmission network. Consult GNI if you are intending to undertake one of the listed prescribed activities and/or you require further advice on whether the work that you are intending to undertake has the potential to affect the transmission network.

The table below shows, for some specific activities, the prescribed distances within which GNI shall be consulted.

Activity	Distance within which GNI shall be consulted
Any Excavation Actions	10 m
Piling	15 m
Surface Mineral Extraction	100 m
Land filling	100 m
Demolition	150 m
Blasting	400 m
Wind Farm	2 times the turbine mast height from the nearest edge of a transmission pipeline
Trenchless Techniques	10 m
Pressure Testing	8 m

14.1 Trenchless Techniques

Trenchless techniques must **not** take place within 10m of the GNI Transmission Network without prior consultation with GNI.

14.2 Piling

Piling shall **not** be permitted within 15 metres of the transmission network without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. Contact GNI with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt and sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the transmission pipeline shall be made.

14 Specific Activities *(continued)*

14.3 Surface Mineral Extraction

An assessment shall be carried out on the effect of surface mineral extraction activity within 100 meters of the transmission network.

Where the mineral extraction extends up to the transmission pipeline wayleave, a stable slope angle and stand-off distance between the transmission pipeline and slope crest shall be determined by GNI. The wayleave strip should be clearly marked by a suitable permanent boundary such as a post and wire fence, and where appropriate, slope indicator markers shall be erected to facilitate the verification of the recommended slope angle as the slope is formed, by the Third Party. The wayleave and slope needs to be inspected periodically to identify any signs of developing instability. This may include any change of slope profile including bulging, the development of tension cracks on the slope or wayleave, or any changes in drainage around the slope. The results of each inspection should be recorded.

Where surface mineral extraction activities are planned within 100 meters of the transmission pipeline but do not extend up to the pipeline wayleave boundary, an assessment, by GNI may be made on whether the planned activity could promote instability in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may occur where the transmission pipeline is routed across a natural slope or the excavation is deep. A significant cause of this problem is where the groundwater profile is affected by changes in drainage or the development of lagoons.

Where the extraction technique involves explosives the provisions of section 14.6 apply.

14.4 Land Filling

The creation of slopes outside of the wayleave may promote instability within the vicinity of the transmission pipeline. An assessment should therefore be carried out on the effect of any land filling activity within 100 meters of a transmission pipeline. The assessment is particularly important if land filling operations are taking place on a slope in which the pipeline is routed.

14.5 Demolition

Demolition shall **not** be permitted within 150 meters of a transmission network without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. Contact GNI with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

Where ground conditions are submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the transmission pipeline shall be made.

14 Specific Activities *(continued)*

14.6 Blasting

Blasting shall **not** be permitted within 400 meters of a transmission network without consulting GNI and making an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. Contact GNI on **1800 42 77 47** with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the transmission pipeline shall be made.

14.7 Pressure Testing

Hydraulic or pneumatic testing shall **not** be permitted within 8m of the transmission network unless precautions have been taken against the effects of a possible burst. These precautions may include the use of pre installation tested pipe, sleeving, barriers, etc., as agreed with GNI.

14.8 Seismic Surveys

GNI shall be advised of any seismic surveying work in the vicinity of a transmission pipeline. Contact GNI with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

14.9 Wind Farm Development

GNI should be consulted if wind turbines are to be sited any closer than 2 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of a transmission pipeline or associated installation.

14.10 Solar Farm and Battery Storage Facilities

GNI shall be consulted if Solar Farm or Battery Storage Facilities are to be sited in the vicinity of a transmission pipeline or associated installation.

15 Referenced External Documents

IS328: Code of Practice for Gas Transmission Pipelines & Pipeline Installations.

HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services

HSA Guide to Safety in Excavations

Both are available free of charge from:

Health and Safety Authority on **1890 289 389/ www.hsa.ie**

16 Referenced Gas Networks Ireland Documents

Categorizing & Processing of Dial Before You Dig Queries	AM/WI/072
Guide to Dealing with DBYD Online Queries	HSQE/GU/033
Dial Before You Dig Process (Map)	HSQE/BP/042
Safety Advice for Working in Vicinity of Natural Gas Pipelines	HSQE/GU/016
GNI Lifting Procedure	AO/PR/174

17 Safety Information

The online version of this code of practice is available at

<https://www.gasnetworks.ie/home/safety/dial-before-you-dig/>

Before starting any excavation work, it is essential to check for the location of gas pipes by calling **1800 42 77 47** or emailing **dig@gasnetworks.ie**

In an Emergency dial **1800 20 50 50**



If you smell gas call
1800 20 50 50
24hr emergency service

The main contact details for Gas Networks Ireland are:

General Enquiries

1800 464 464

Dial Before You Dig

1800 42 77 47

24hr Emergency Service

1800 20 50 50

networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie

[@GasNetIRL](https://twitter.com/GasNetIRL)

gasnetworks.ie

Safety advice

for working in the vicinity
of natural gas pipelines



Important safety information



When planning any excavation works dial
1800 42 77 47

to obtain up to date gas network maps.

Monday to Friday 9am – 5.30pm

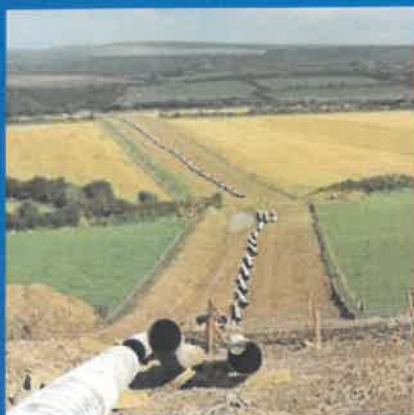
Or you can sign up to DBYD online at
gasnetworks.ie/dbyd
and have access to maps 24 hours, 7 days a week
You can also contact us on
dig@gasnetworks.ie

If you have damaged a gas pipe call
1800 20 50 50
immediately, even if you do not suspect that
gas is leaking

24 hours, 7 days a week

If you smell gas call
1800 20 50 50
24hr emergency service

Contents



**This booklet contains important safety advice.
Please read the following before you start work:**

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Natural gas **characteristics and behaviour**



Characteristics

Natural gas is:

- a highly flammable gas;
- lighter than air and will rise when released;
- non-toxic (but can suffocate in enclosed or confined spaces); and
- made up mostly of methane and has a smell added for safety purposes.

Behaviour

During an uncontrolled escape, natural gas will behave in the following ways:

- In open excavations, where there is a clear path to the atmosphere, natural gas will rise, dilute and disperse into the air.
- If the path to the atmosphere is blocked, the gas will travel through soil, ducts, drains, sewers and voids. It can also follow the line of other buried utility services. This can lead to gas entering a building or other confined spaces, and may lead to a fire or explosion.

Note: Never cover a damaged gas pipe; or attempt to carry out a repair. Call 1800 20 50 50 immediately.

Risks of **damaging a gas pipe**

The risks of damaging a gas pipe can be classified as:

Highest Risk



Mechanical excavators pose the highest risk and “should not be used within 500 mm of a gas distribution pipe.”

(HSA Code of Practice)

Mechanical excavators must not be used within 3 metres of a Transmission pipeline.

(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)

High Risk



Hand held power tools should not be used directly over the line of a gas pipe, unless the gas pipe has been positively located by hand and a safe working distance has been established.

Use of handheld power tools is not permitted within 1.5 m of a Transmission pipeline.

(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)

Damage to gas pipes from power tools presents a high risk to the operatives involved in the work.

Low Risk



Hand digging using shovels and spades presents the lowest risk of damaging a gas pipe.

This is the method that should be used where the presence of gas pipes is suspected or close to a known gas pipe.

Risks from a **damaged gas pipe**



- Remember when gas escapes, or is released in an uncontrolled way; it can fuel a fire, give rise to an explosive atmosphere or cause asphyxiation.
- If you suspect there is a gas leak, immediately call Gas Networks Ireland's 24hr Emergency Service on **1800 20 50 50**.
- Gas can quickly fill underground cavities and travel into buildings through soil, or following the line of other buried utilities.
- Gas can only burn if exposed to an ignition source:
 - Do not turn electrical switches on or off
 - Do not operate any plant or equipment
 - Do not use naked flames, smoke or vape
 - Do not use mobile phones in the vicinity.
- Move people away from, and upwind of, the affected area.
- If gas has entered a confined space or building:
 - Open doors and windows
 - Turn off the gas supply at the meter
 - Do not expose to an ignition source.

Gas Networks Ireland **transmission network**



Gas Networks Ireland transports gas in Ireland through a network of steel and polyethylene (PE) pipes. The network operates at pressures between 20 mbar and 85 bar and is split between Transmission and Distribution pipelines.

The **Transmission** system is made up of steel pipes and operates from 7 bar to 85 bar.

The **Distribution** system is made up mostly of polyethylene pipes and operates from 20 mbar to 7 bar.

The **network**

The network is made up of three elements:

.....
Transmission pipes
.....

Distribution pipes
.....

Pressure Regulating
Installations
.....



Transmission pipes

These are high pressure pipelines that transfer gas across the country. They are constructed from steel, with a black, white, cream, yellow or concrete coating, and may have marker posts at intervals along their length, particularly at field boundaries and road crossings.

If a transmission pipeline is identified near intended excavations then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland Transmission has been consulted on 1800 42 77 47.



The network

Distribution pipes

These are medium or low pressure pipelines within urban areas. They are mainly constructed from Polyethylene (PE) and are predominantly yellow in colour, but may have brown or black stripes. There are two types – Mains and Services.

Mains gas pipes usually run parallel to property in the footpath, grass verge or road and range in size from 63 mm to 400 mm diameter.

Service gas pipes are connected to mains and run to a meter position at the property, and range in size from 20 mm to 63 mm diameter.

Note: There is a limited use of steel pipes in areas like bridges or where only shallow depths can be achieved.

There are still a small number of ductile and cast iron gas mains in use, ranging in size from 3 inch (75 mm) to 24 inch (600 mm) in diameter (these mains are similar in appearance to metal water mains). Steel and PE gas services are run from these metal mains to the meter location at each building.

These ductile and cast iron mains and services have been largely replaced with PE pipes. In urban areas a large number of redundant ductile or cast iron pipes are utilised as carrier pipes for new PE pipelines.

Some Distribution pipelines have been classified as strategic mains due to their pressure, diameter and/ or location and the elevated consequences if they are damaged.

If a Distribution strategic main is identified near an intended excavation then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted on 1800 42 77 47.



The network



District Regulating Installation (DRI)

Pressure Regulating Installations

There are two types: Above Ground and Under Ground

Above Ground Installations (AGI) / District Regulating Installations (DRI)

An AGI/DRI is a fenced area containing a visible arrangement of pipework and ancillary equipment and will be clearly marked with Gas Networks Ireland signage. Some DRI's can be housed in a steel unit with no fencing surround.

Under Ground Installations (UGI / DRIug)

Gas Networks Ireland also have underground pressure regulating installations which have metal or concrete cover plates. There will be no visible arrangement of pipework etc, as this will be contained within the chamber.

If an AGI/DRI or UGI/DRIug is identified near intended works, then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted on 1800 42 77 47.



Gas Networks Ireland **construction methods**

Gas Networks Ireland use three main construction methods:

'Dig' Technique



Open Cut – installing pipe using standard trenching techniques. Pipe is laid with a sand or pea gravel surround and gas marker tape is laid above the sand.

'No-Dig' Techniques



Insertion – utilising existing metal gas mains / services as a carrier for new PE pipes. Inserted PE may be a close or loose fit. The carrier pipe is broken out at connection points, i.e. at pipe joints or where a gas service pipe is connected.



Moling/Directional Drilling – installing mains/ services where a 'moling' machine drills from one location to another pulling the pipe behind it using "no-dig" technology.

Note: Where pipe has been installed using "no-dig" techniques, the gas pipe will not have sand surround or marker tape.

Gas Networks Ireland construction – **depth of cover**



Typical service arrangement

New Mains – Normally 750 mm in roads and 600 mm in footpaths. (1.1 m in open fields)

New Services – 450 mm rising to 375 mm within 1.5 m of the building line. In some cases these depths are not achievable.

Note:

Older mains and services may have reduced cover.

Services and other connections are taken from the top of the main and will therefore have a reduced depth of cover.

Alteration since original installation – roads, footpaths and grass verges may have been altered since the gas main or service was laid and reduced the depth of cover.

Purge Points and Test Caps – Mains are laid with “purge points” and/or test caps at the ends. These may also rise above the top of the main.

Gas Valve Covers – Gas valves are a key safety component part of the gas network.

Some gas mains and services have valves installed below ground with valve covers marked “GAS”.

Do not cover over or remove gas valve covers.

The risk of a gas valve cover being removed or covered over is particularly high during resurfacing or reinstatement works.

Even shallow excavation techniques such as road planing can damage gas pipelines with reduced cover.



Service Connection



Purge Point

Requesting **Gas Networks Ireland** maps

Gas Networks Ireland operates a **Dial Before You Dig** service to enable those involved in excavations to obtain natural gas network maps prior to starting work.

This service operates from 9am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday.

Or you can sign up to DBYD online at **gasnetworks.ie/dbyd** and have access to maps 24 hours, 7 days a week.

You can also email your enquiry to:

dig@gasnetworks.ie

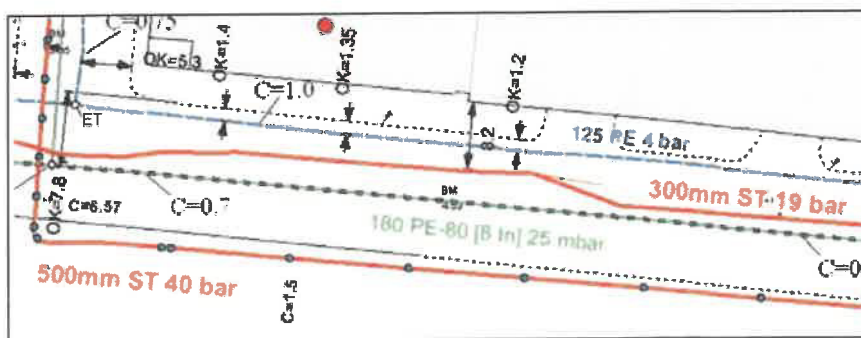


Maps will be sent out by post or by email where appropriate. When you contact Gas Networks Ireland to request a map, ensure you give the precise location of the intended works. You may be required to give some information regarding the nature of the planned work, i.e. start date, any high risk activity, etc.

Ensure you have allowed enough time for the maps to be obtained and to organise for the pipe location to be marked out if transmission pipelines are involved.

Note: Typical turnaround for maps is five working days when contact is made through phone or email, however using the online system will allow you instant access to up-to-date maps.

Organisers or planners of any work should ensure that the map is made available to personnel on-site.

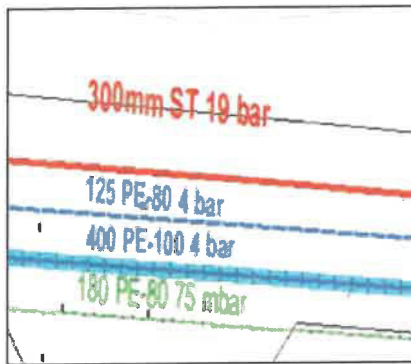


Excerpt from a Gas Networks Ireland map.

Reading **Gas Networks Ireland** maps

Note: Natural Gas Network maps will only show mains and not services.

See page 16 for more information on service pipe locations.



The colour coding is as follows:

Red = Transmission Main*
= 7 to 85 bar.

Blue = Distribution Medium Pressure
= 100 mbar to 7 bar.

Blue Buffer = Distribution strategic main*
= 100 mbar to 7 bar.

Green = Distribution Low Pressure
= up to 100 mbar.



Typical AGI

Pressure regulating installations are marked as:

DRI – District Regulating Installation (Above Ground).

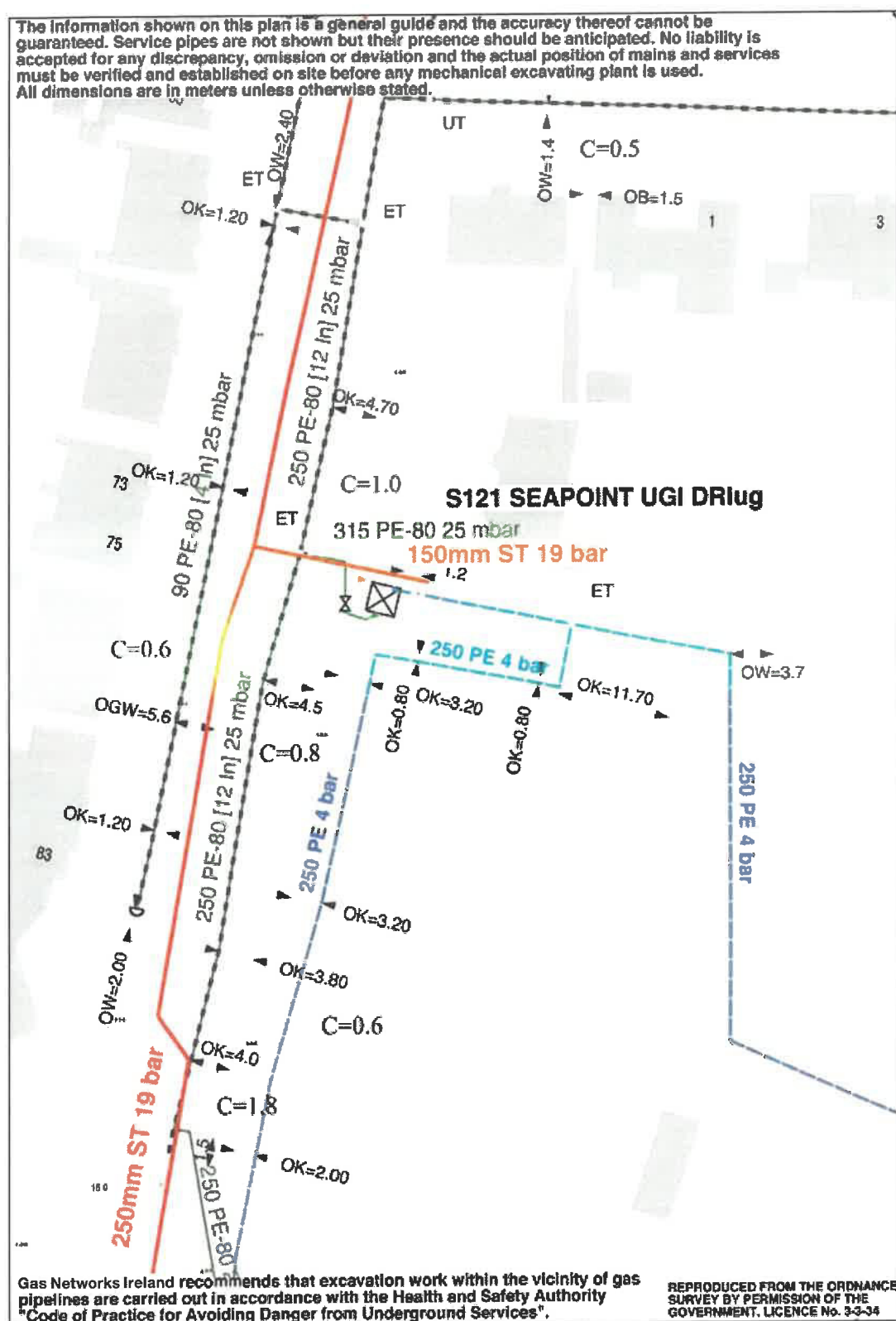
DRIug - District Regulating Installation (Under Ground).

UGI – Under Ground Installation.

AGI – Above Ground Installation.

** If you obtain a natural gas network map that shows a **red** Transmission main in the area of the proposed works or a distribution strategic main with a blue buffer, a consultation with Gas Networks Ireland **must** take place **before** starting works. Gas Networks Ireland will advise you on the safety measures required and will arrange for the location of the pipe to be marked out on site.*

Reading Gas Networks Ireland maps



Abbreviations

OK = Kerb, Curb

ORE = Road Edge

ORB = Rail Base

OB = Building

OW = Wall

OF = Fence

ODW = Dividing Wall

OGW = Garden Wall

RD = Road

BR = Branch

RED = Reducer

C = Cover to top of pipe

LH = Left Hand

RH= Right Hand

SWP = Sweep

CNR = Corner

S = South

N = North

E = East

W = West

No. = Number

Ctrl = Centre

CL = Centre Line

Trans = Transition

DIV = Dividing

PK = Park

Conn = Connection

Opp = Opposite

Cplg = Coupling

ST = Steel

PE = Polyethylene

Example of a Gas Networks Ireland map

Gas services



Typical service arrangement

Natural gas services are not normally identified on network maps, but their presence should be assumed. Services will normally, but not always, run at right angles from the main to the meter point.

To assist in determining the approximate position of gas services ensure you:

- Obtain a natural gas network map to identify the position of the gas main.
- Complete a site survey looking for gas meter boxes/cabinets, house entry points, service risers and gas valve covers.
- Older buildings may have no visible signs of a service, as the service may run directly into the building underground, with the meter fitted internally. In these cases a check should be made inside the building to identify the meter position.



Service riser cover

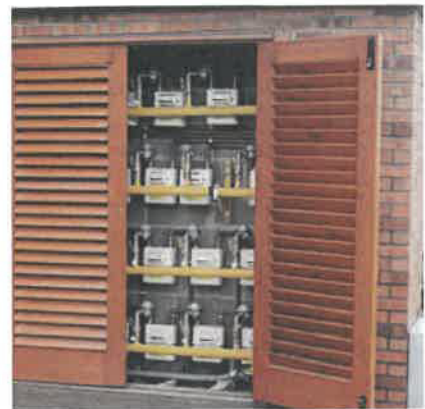
Note: Ensure you utilise safe digging practices to locate the exact position of gas services.



Domestic meter box



Six meter cabinet



Purpose built multi-meter house (apartment complex).

Safe systems of work

Safe systems of work, as recommended by the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) should be employed on all projects.

Guidance on this can be found in the:

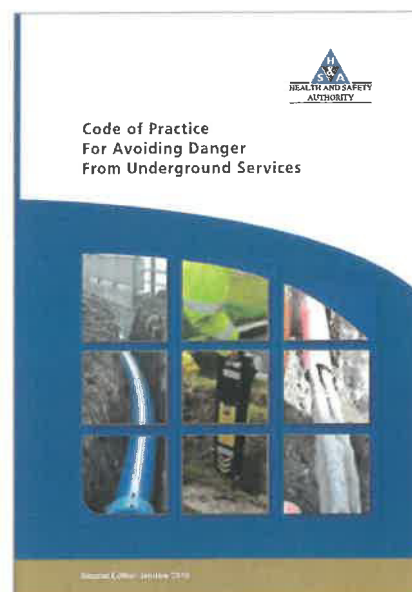
[HSA: Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.](#)

Available from HSA website: **www.hsa.ie**

A safe system of work will include the following elements:

- Planning.
- Obtaining and using utility maps.
- Identifying pipes/services.
- Safe digging practices.
- Explosives must not be used within 30 m of any gas pipe (400 m for Transmission Pipelines), without prior consultation with Gas Networks Ireland.
- Piling, directional drilling or boring must not take place within 15 m of a gas pipe unless Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted.
- Extra care should be exercised when performing 'hot work' (such as welding) where a gaseous atmosphere could exist. If this potential exists Gas Networks Ireland must be consulted.
- Extra care should also be taken when using welding equipment, burners, torches or other heat generating equipment near pipelines (even if there is no potential for a gaseous atmosphere to exist) to ensure that the heat or sparks generated do not lead to the melting of polyethylene pipes or damage to pipeline coatings.

Contact Gas Networks Ireland for general enquiries on: 1800 464 464.



Safe systems of work

Planning

- Early contact should be made with Gas Networks Ireland to obtain a Natural Gas Network map.
Dial Before You Dig 1800 42 77 47 or visit **gasnetworks.ie/dbyd**
- Work involving piling, demolition, directional drilling, use of explosives or 'hot works' should be mentioned, as this may necessitate a site visit from Gas Networks Ireland personnel.
- Ensure you have allowed enough time to obtain the maps.

Maps

- Gas Networks Ireland will issue maps as outlined in this booklet. It is imperative that these maps are available for the operatives on-site for the duration of any works. The responsible person should ensure that operatives on-site understand the maps.

Identifying Pipes

- Steel, cast iron and ductile iron gas pipes can usually be traced using a conventional pipe/cable locating device set to "R" (Radio) mode.
- Polyethylene mains and services cannot be traced using conventional devices, so it is essential that maps are used and site surveys for meter boxes, valve covers, service risers, reinstatement scarring and other signs are completed.
- During the progress of works ensure no gas valve covers or markers are covered over.
- The position of gas mains and services should be marked out as they are located.

Note: Transmission pipelines pipelines and Distribution strategic mains must be marked out by a Gas Networks Ireland inspector.

Safe systems of work

Safe Digging Practices:

- As per the HSA Code of Practice, gas mains and services should be located by digging trial holes by hand. Mechanical excavators should not be used within 500 mm of any gas main.
Mechanical excavators MUST NOT be used within 3 m of a Transmission pipeline.
(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)
- Never use hand held power tools directly over gas pipes unless precautions to prevent damage have been made and the pipe has been positively located.
Use of handheld power tools is not permitted within 1.5 m of a Transmission pipeline.
(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)
- Do not leave a polyethylene gas pipe exposed.
- Provide adequate support for any gas pipe uncovered during the work.
- Report any damage, no matter how minor it may appear, to **1800 20 50 50**.
- If you have any concerns regarding safety around gas pipes contact Gas Networks Ireland for advice on **1800 464 464**.



What to do if a gas pipeline is damaged

(or if you smell gas in the area)

- Do not turn any electrical switches on or off, e.g. ignition switches.
- Do not operate any plant or equipment.
- Move people away from, and upwind of, the affected area.
Restrict employee and public access to the affected area.
- Prevent smoking, vaping, the use of naked flames, the use of mobile phones and other ignition sources in the vicinity of the leak.
- Report the leak/damage immediately to:
Gas Networks Ireland 24hr Emergency Service on 1800 20 50 50.
- Provide accurate information on your location and the nature of the incident.
- Do not attempt to repair the damage.
- Do not cover up a damaged main or service, this may lead to the gas travelling through soil, ducts, sewers, chambers or voids and potentially building up inside a premises or confined space.
- Do not turn off any gas valves in the road or footpath (you may be causing further problems by doing so).
- Assist Gas Networks Ireland emergency personnel as required.
- Remember any damage to gas pipes, even if the pipe does not appear to be leaking, must be reported to Gas Networks Ireland.

If you smell gas call

1800 20 50 50
24hr emergency service

Gas Networks Ireland contacts

The main contact numbers for
Gas Networks Ireland are

24hr Emergency Service

1800 20 50 50

24 hours, 7 days a week

Dial Before You Dig

1800 42 77 47

Monday to Friday 9am – 5.30pm

or sign up to DBYD online

gasnetworks.ie/dbyd

General Enquiries

1800 464 464

Monday to Friday 8am – 8pm

Saturday 9am – 5.30pm

gasnetworks.ie

For “Dial Before You Dig” posters or stickers
for your workplace call: **1800 464 464**



Other useful publications

HSA: Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger
from Underground Services

HSA: Guide to Safety in Excavations

both are available free of charge from:
Health and Safety Authority on **01 614 7000**
www.hsa.ie

ESB Networks: How you can avoid hitting electrical
cables when digging and drilling

available free of charge from:
ESB Networks on **1800 372 757**
esb.ie/esbnetworks

The main contact details for
Gas Networks Ireland are:

General Enquiries
1800 464 464

Dial Before You Dig
1800 42 77 47

24hr Emergency Service
1800 20 50 50

networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie
[gasnetworks.ie](https://www.gasnetworks.ie)

Andrew O'Grady

From: Arlene Ward <arlene.ward@hse.ie> on behalf of Arlene Ward
Sent: 12 June 2024 16:19
To: 'aogrady@jodireland.com'
Subject: FW: EIA Scoping Application for the Proposed Garrane Green Energy Ltd development in the townlands of Killmallock, Co. Limerick
Attachments: HSE_submission_3973.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find the attached response for the EIA Scoping Application for the proposed Garrane Green Energy Ltd development in the townlands of Killmallock Co. Limerick.

If you require any further information or clarification on the attached response please do not hesitate to contact this department .

Kindest Regards

Arlene Ward

*Arlene Ward
Environmental Health Officer
HSE West
2nd Floor Ashbourne Hall
Ashbourne Business Park
Dock Road
Co Limerick*

email; arlene.ward@hse.ie. Phone 061 461502

Need information and advice on COVID-19? Go to www.hse.ie/coronavirus

"Tá an fhaisnéis sa ríomhphost seo (ceangaltáin san áireamh) faoi rún. Baineann sé leis an té ar seoladh chuige amháin agus tá sé ar intinn go bhfaighfidh siadsan amháin é agus gurb iadsan amháin a dhéanfaidh breithniú air. Más rud é nach tusa an duine ar leis é, tá cosc iomlán ar aon fhaisnéis atá ann, a úsáid, a chraobhscaoileadh, a scaipeadh, a nochtadh, a fhoilsiú, ná a chóipeáil . Seains gurb iad tuairimí pearsanta an údar atá san ríomhphost agus nach tuairimí FSS iad.

Má fuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí dhearmad, bheadh muid buíoch dá gcuirfeá in iúl don Deasc Seirbhísí ECT ar an nguthán ag [+353 818 300300](tel:+353818300300) nó ar an ríomhphost chuig service.desk@hse.ie agus ansin glan an ríomhphost seo ded' chóras."

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Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

Environmental Health Service
Ashbourne Hall
Ashbourne Business Park
Limerick
Phone: 061 461505
E-Mail: Andrew.curtin@hse.ie

Mr Andrew O'Grady,
Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Ltd.,
Finiskin Business Park,
Sligo

Date 07/06/2024

Our reference: 3973

Report to: Mr Andrew O'Grady, Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Ltd., Finiskin Business Park, Sligo E-mail: aograd@jodireland.com

Type of Consultation: EIA Scoping Application

Proposed development: EIA Scoping Application for the Proposed Garrane Green Energy Ltd development in the townlands of Killmallock, Co. Limerick

Details of the application were circulated to the following HSE stakeholders on the 23rd May 2024:

- Emergency Planning – Kay Kennington
- Estates – Helen Maher/Stephen Murphy
- Director of National Health Protection – Eamonn O'Moore / Ina Kelly
- CHO – Maria Bridgeman

Please find enclosed the HSE submission re the above scoping request. If you have any queries regarding this report the initial point of contact is, Andrew Curtin Principal Environmental Health Officer who will refer your query to the appropriate person.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Curtin
Principal Environmental Health Officer

**HSE EIA Scoping
Environmental Health Service Submission Report**

Date: 07/06/2024

Our reference: 3973

Report to Mr Andrew O'Grady, Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Ltd., Finiskin Business Park, Sligo E-mail: aograd@jodireland.com

Type of Consultation EIA Scoping

Proposed development: EIA Scoping Application for the Proposed Garrane Green Energy Ltd development in the townlands of Killmallock, Co. Limerick

Applicant: Garrane Green Energy Limited

Proposed Development Up to 9 no. wind turbines with an output of up to 6MW (up to 54MW overall capacity) and up to 150MW of battery energy storage (BESS). The candidate turbine will have an overall tip height of up to 172m consisting of a rotor diameter of up to 150m and hub height of up to 95m. Construction of site access tracks, crane hardstand areas and turbine foundations. Development of a site drainage network. Internal wind farm underground power and communications cabling. Construction of an on-site 110kV substation with a 'loop in' grid connection to the existing 110kV OHL between Charleville and Limerick. Erection of a permanent meteorological mast for monitoring wind speeds. Construction of a temporary site compound for use during construction. Upgrade works on the turbine delivery route. Upgrade of the existing entrance on the N20 (to be used for turbine component delivery with left turns into the site only and initial mobilisation works to construct bridge over the River Maigue) and upgrade of an existing site entrance on the L1537 (to be used for all construction traffic except for abnormal loads entering the site and construction traffic to construct the bridge over the River Maigue). Recreational community and biodiversity improvements associated with the development

The following HSE stakeholders were consulted on the scoping on the 23rd May 2024:

- Emergency Planning – Kay Kennington
- Estates – Helen Maher/Stephen Murphy
- Director of National Health Protection – Eamonn O'Moore / Ina Kelly
- CHO – Maria Bridgeman

Clarification on the content of this submission should be made, in the first instance, to Andrew Curtin, Principal Environmental Health Officer.



Andrew Curtin
Principal Environmental Health Officer

General Introduction

The following documents should be taken into consideration when preparing the Environmental Impact Assessment Report:

Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment

https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/guidelines_for_planning_authorities_and_an_bord_pleanála_on_carrying_out_eia_-_august_2018.pdf

EU publication: Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, EU, 2017

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_EIA_report_final.pdf

Adoption of the Directive (2014/52/EU) in April 2014 initiated a review of the National Guidance for EIA and the EIAR accompanying a planning application. New guidelines can be seen at:

<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/guidelines-on-the-information-to-be-contained-in-environmental-impact-assessment.php>

The introduction of the new Guidance is supported by a Webinar produced by the EPA and can be found at:

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/eiKVFUztxBY>

The applicant should also consider the findings of the High Court judgement issued in the judicial review of the Derryadd Wind Farm. (2021 IEHC 390 [20202 No. 557 JR] P. Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála)

Generally the Environmental Impact Assessment should examine all likely significant impacts and provide the following information for each:

- a) Description of the receiving environment;
- b) The nature and scale of the impact;
- c) An assessment of the significance of the impact;
- d) Proposed mitigation measures;
- e) Residual impacts.

Directive 2014/52/EU has an enhanced requirement to assess likely significant impacts on Population and Human Health. It is the experience of the Environmental Health Service (EHS) that impacts on human health are often inadequately assessed in EIAs in Ireland. It is recommended that the wider determinants of health and wellbeing are considered in a proportionate manner when considering the EIA. Guidance on wider determinants of health can be found at www.publichealth.ie

In addition to any likely significant negative impacts from the proposed development, any positive likely significant impacts should also be assessed.

The applicant should be aware of the proposed development of the Greenway in the area and any opportunities this offers for enhanced connectivity and positive health gain from the proposed development.

The HSE will consider the final EIAR accompanying the SID/Planning application and will make comments to An Bord Pleanála/Local Planning Authority on the methodology used for assessing the likely significant impacts and the evaluation criteria used in assessing the significance of the impact.

This report only comments on Environmental Health Impacts of the proposed development. It is based on an assessment of the correspondence submitted to this office dated 23rd May 2024.

The Environmental Health Service (EHS) recommends that the following matters are included and assessed in the EIAR

- Public Consultation
- Decommissioning phase of the proposed wind farm
- Siting and location of turbines
- Noise & Vibration
- Shadow Flicker
- Air Quality
- Surface and Groundwater Quality
- Geological Impacts
- Ancillary facilities
- Cumulative impacts

Public Consultation

It is recommend that early and meaningful public consultation with the local community is undertaken to ensure all potentially significant impacts of the proposed windfarm development have been adequately addressed.

All parties affected by the proposed development, **including those who may benefit financially from the project**, must be fully informed of what the proposal entails especially with regard to potential impacts on surrounding areas.

Sensitive receptors and other stakeholders should be identified to ensure all necessary and appropriate mitigation measures are put in place to reduce the likelihood of any complaints about the proposed wind farm development in the future.

The Environmental Health Service expects that meaningful public consultation, where the local community is fully informed of the proposed development, will be undertaken. Members of the public should be given sufficient opportunity to express their views on the proposed windfarm development.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) should clearly demonstrate the link between public consultations and how those consultations have influenced the decision-making process in the EIA.

To assist with the consultation and planning process it is recommended that the applicant develops a dedicated website for the proposed windfarm development. All correspondence, maps, project updates and documentation including the EIAR should be uploaded to the website.

The EIAR should state the period of planning permission sought, the length of time construction is estimated to take and if it is anticipated that the windfarm development will be decommissioned and removed or will continue to operate (following any further planning consent) at the end of this period of planning permission (should permission be granted)

Decommissioning

The EIAR should detail the eventual fate of the wind turbines and associated material i.e. will the material be recycled or how will it be disposed of.

Information should also be provided regarding the proposed methodology to be used for the disposal of the materials forming the foundations of the wind turbines.

The EIAR should indicate the proposed future use of the development site at the end of the planning permission period.

Siting, Location and details of Turbines

The EIAR should include a map and a description of the proposed location of each of the proposed wind turbines.

The Environmental Health Service expects that details (height and model) of the turbines to be installed will be available at the time planning permission is sought and will be included in the EIAR.

Details of the foundations for the wind turbine including depth, quantity and material to be used should be included in the EIAR.

Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives

The EIAR should consider an assessment of alternatives. The EHS recommends that alternative renewable energy options to on- shore wind farms should be assessed as part of the EIAR.

Noise & Vibration

The potential impacts for noise and vibration from the proposed development on all noise sensitive locations must be clearly identified in the EIAR. The EIAR must also consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures to minimise noise and vibration.

A baseline noise monitoring survey should be undertaken both day and night to establish the existing background noise levels. Noise from any existing turbines in the area should not be included as part of the back ground levels.

In addition, an assessment of the predicted noise impacts during the construction phase and the operational phase of the proposed windfarm development must be undertaken which details the change in the noise environment resulting from the proposed development.

The Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines were published in December 2019. Whilst these have yet to be adopted, any proposed wind farm development should have consideration of the draft Guidelines.

https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/public-consultation/files/draft_revised_wind_energy_development_guidelines_december_2019.pdf

Shadow Flicker

It is recommended that a shadow flicker assessment is undertaken to identify any dwellings and sensitive receptors which may be impacted by shadow flicker. The assessment must include all proposed mitigation measures. Dwellings should include all occupied properties and any existing or

proposed properties for which planning consent has been granted for construction or refurbishment.

It is recommended that turbine selection will be based on the most advanced available technology that permits shut down during times when residents are exposed to shadow flicker. As a result no dwelling should be exposed to shadow flicker.

Air Quality

Due to the nature of the proposed construction works generation of airborne dust has the potential to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be included in the EIAR which details dust control and mitigation measures. Measures should include:

- Sweeping of hard road surfaces
- Provision of a water bowser on site, regular spraying of haul roads
- Wheel washing facilities at site exit
- Restrict speed on site
- Provide covers to all delivery trucks to minimise dust generation
- Inspect and clean public roads in the vicinity if necessary
- Material stockpiling provided with adequate protection from the wind
- Dust monitoring at the site boundary
- Truck inspection and maintenance plan
- Details of a road maintenance agreement between the wind farm operator and the Local Roads Authority to clarify responsibility for the upkeep and repair of access roads during the construction phase of the project

Surface and Ground Water Quality

The proposed development has the potential to have a significant impact on the quality of both surface and ground water. All drinking water sources, both surface and ground water, must be identified. Public and Group Water Scheme sources and supplies should be identified in addition to any private wells supplying potable water to houses in the vicinity of the proposed development. Measures to ensure that all sources and supplies are protected should be described. The Environmental Health Service recommends that a walk over survey of the site is undertaken in addition to a desktop analysis of Geological Survey of Ireland data in order to identify the location of private wells used for drinking water purposes.

Any potential significant impacts to drinking water sources should be assessed. Details of bedrock, overburden, vulnerability, groundwater flows, aquifers and catchment areas should be considered when assessing potential impacts and any proposed mitigation measures.

Any impacts on surface water as a result of the construction of the underground cables should be identified and addressed in the EIAR.

Geotechnical and Peat Stability Assessment

A detailed assessment of the current ground stability of the site for the proposed windfarm development and all proposed mitigation measures should be detailed in the EIAR. The assessment should include the impact construction work may have on the future stability of ground conditions, taking into consideration extreme weather events, site drainage and the potential for soil erosion.

Information should be provided on the make and model of the turbines and on construction details for the turbine foundations, including the depth and volume of concrete required. An accurate assessment of the potential impacts of the foundations on water quality and peat stability cannot be undertaken without this information.

Reference is made to a peat slide which occurred near Ballybofey in Co. Donegal on 13th November 2020 which may have been linked to construction activity at Meenbog Wind Farm. Potential impacts on water supply associated with contamination following a peat slide include sedimentation and alteration of pH levels.

The Environmental Health Service recommends that a detailed Peat Stability/Geotechnical Assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of the soil for the proposed development. The EIAR should include provision for a peat stability monitoring programme to identify early signs of potential bog slides ('pre-failure indicators' see the Scottish Government's 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Developments 2017')
<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/04/peat-landslide-hazard-risk-assessments-best-practice-guide-proposed-electricity/documents/00517176-pdf/00517176-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00517176.pdf>

Ancillary Facilities

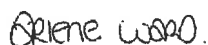
The EIAR should include details of the location of all site office, construction compound, fuel storage depot, sanitary accommodation and canteen, First Aid facilities, disposal of wastewater and the provision of a potable water supply to the site canteen.

Cumulative Impacts

All existing or proposed wind farm developments in the vicinity should be clearly identified in the EIAR.

The impact on sensitive receptors of the proposed development combined with any other wind farm/renewable energy developments in the vicinity should be considered. The EIAR should include a detailed assessment of any likely significant cumulative impacts of the proposed windfarm development.

All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report should be forwarded to Mr. Andrew Curtin Principal Environmental Health Officer Limerick Local Health Office, Ashbourne Business Park, Dock Road, Limerick.



Arlene Ward
Environmental Health Officer

Andrew O'Grady

From: Planning <planning@iaa.ie> on behalf of Planning
Sent: 27 May 2024 11:30
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com; Christophe O'BRIEN; Planning; Airspace and U Space division
Cc: Andrew O'Grady
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: 6839 Garrane WF - Scoping Report_Rev 5.pdf; 6839 022 Scoping Ltr IAA.pdf

Good Morning Sarah,

The Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) Airspace & U-Space Division (AUSD) does not get involved in the planning process. The IAA AUSD is to be notified as detailed hereafter:

According to [S.I. 215 of 2005, Irish Aviation Authority \(Obstacles to Aircraft in Flight\)](#), the IAA AUSD requires any person who seeks to erect a manmade object to notify the aerodrome operator of the intended operation **at least thirty days** in advance if the structure is to be erected in the vicinity of the aerodrome or the areas around the aerodrome and other protected surfaces associated with the aerodrome. Aerodrome Operators can be contacted via the [AirNav Ireland AIP AD 1.3 INDEX TO AERODROMES AND HELIPORTS](#), to evaluate the impact of the intended operation on the protected airspace established for the aerodrome.

Additionally, any person who seeks to erect a manmade object in excess of 45 metres anywhere within the state above ground or water surface level must also notify the IAA AUSD of the intended crane erection **at least thirty days** in advance, as a crane operating at or above this height may constitute an obstacle to air navigation. The IAA AUSD can be contacted via ausd@iaa.ie.

The State requires electronic terrain and obstacle data (eTOD) in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) [Annex 15](#) requirements which shall be surveyed by [SLC Geomatic Solutions Ltd. \(SLC\)](#). The cost of this SLC surveyed data is to be borne by the developer. Additionally, the following data is to be supplied once construction is planned or commenced or available to the Airspace & U-Space team via ausd@iaa.ie:

- The WGS84 coordinates (In degrees, minutes and seconds) for each turbine?
- Height above ground level (to blade tip) and elevation above mean sea level (to blade tip)?
- Verification if it's a standalone wind farm or is merged with others. Does the wind farm have any alternative names?
- Horizontal extent (rotor diameter) of turbines and blade length where applicable?
- Lighting of the wind farm, which turbine(s) is/are lit, and what type of lighting?

ICAO Light Type	Colour
Low-intensity Type A (fixed obstacle)	Red
Low-intensity Type B (fixed obstacle)	Red
Low-intensity Type C (mobile obstacle)	Yellow/Blue
Low-intensity Type D (follow-me vehicle)	Yellow
Low-intensity Type E	Red
Medium-intensity Type A	White
Medium-intensity Type B	Red
Medium-intensity Type C	Red
High-intensity Type A	White
High-intensity Type B	White

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact the Airspace & U-Space team at ausd@iaa.ie.

Kind regards,

Stephen

Stephen O'Sullivan

Pans-Ops & Airspace Inspector

M: +353 (0) 86 103 4664 | T: (01) 603 1196

E: stephen.osullivan@iaa.ie | www.iaa.ie

The Times Building, 11-12 D'Olier Street, Dublin 2, D02 T449



From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 11:51 AM

To: Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.O'BRIEN@IAA.ie>; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>

Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>

Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)

Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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=====

Andrew O'Grady

From: Planning <planning@iaa.ie> on behalf of Planning
Sent: 04 June 2024 10:33
To: 'Sarah Gallagher'; Planning
Cc: Andrew O'Grady; Christophe O'BRIEN
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sarah,

As the proposed development appears to be approximately 38km south of Shannon Airport, as such, it is the observation of the Irish Aviation Authority, that even at this pre-planning stage, it would be prudent to engage as early as possible with Shannon Airport Authority and the air navigation service provider, AirNav Ireland to undertake a preliminary screening assessment to confirm that the proposed wind farm and the associated cranes that would be utilised during its construction would have no impact on instrument flight procedures, communication and navigation aids or other en route communication, navigation and surveillance equipment. It is likely that the following general observations would be proffered by the Authority during a formal planning process: In the event of planning consent being granted, the applicant should be conditioned to contact the Irish Aviation Authority to:

- (1) agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the wind farm development,
- (2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and blade tip height elevations at each wind turbine location and
- (3) notify the Authority of intention to commence crane operations with at least 30 days prior notification of their erection.

Kind regards,

Dave

The Times Building, 11-12 D'Olier Street, Dublin 2, D02 T449



ÚDARÁS EITLÍOCHTA NA hÉIREANN
IRISH AVIATION AUTHORITY

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 11:51 AM
To: Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.O'BRIEN@IAA.ie>; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Place of Registration: Ireland A limited liability company

=====

=====

Andrew O'Grady

From: Publicity Secretary IAH (Irish Group) <publicity@iah-ireland.org> on behalf of Publicity Secretary IAH (Irish Group)
Sent: 16 August 2024 09:05
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: info@iah-ireland.org; Andrew O'Grady
Subject: Re: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Good morning,

Thank you for your email.

IAH(Irish group) do not comment on windfarm development as our mission is in relation to the promotion and development of the science and engineering of groundwater issues.

Have a good day,

--

Charlotte Bennet
Publicity Secretary IAH (Irish Group)

Email - publicity@iah-ireland.org
Website - www.iah-ireland.org
Twitter - twitter.com/IAH_Ireland
LinkedIn - linkedin.com/company/IAH-Ireland
YouTube - IAH Ireland
Join us - Become an IAH member



International Association of Hydrogeologists (Irish Group)
Registered Charity Number - 20142346

On 2024-08-15 17:02, Sarah Gallagher wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on my previous emails, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah Gallagher

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 12:28 PM
To: 'info@iah-ireland.org' <info@iah-ireland.org>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:24 PM
To: 'info@iah-ireland.org' <info@iah-ireland.org>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
& PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

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Charlotte Bennet
Publicity Secretary IAH (Irish Group)

Email - publicity@iah-ireland.org
Website - www.iah-ireland.org
Twitter - twitter.com/IAH_Ireland
LinkedIn - linkedin.com/company/IAH-Ireland
YouTube - [IAH Ireland](https://www.youtube.com/IAH_Ireland)
Join us - [Become an IAH member](#)



International Association of Hydrogeologists (Irish Group)
Registered Charity Number - 20142346

Andrew O'Grady

From: plandev <planning@limerick.ie> on behalf of plandev
Sent: 04 July 2024 11:36
To: Sarah Gallagher
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL]Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Sarah,

Many thanks for your mail.

Same has been forwarded to the planner for review.

Kate Finnin | Planning Development
Assistant Staff Officer
Limerick City and County Council
Dooradoyle | Limerick V94 WV78
061 556556 | planning@limerick.ie

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 11:29 AM
To: plandev <planning@limerick.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL]Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

You don't often get email from sgallagher@jodireland.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 11:17 AM
To: 'planning@limerick.ie' <planning@limerick.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

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Local Authority of the Year 2023



Andrew O'Grady

From: Carmody, Tony <tony.carmody@limerick.ie> on behalf of Carmody, Tony
Sent: 23 May 2024 13:07
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Cc: planroads
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Importance: High

Hi Sarah

The email you sent on this morning the 23.05.2024 regarding the Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for our consideration must be sent to the Planning Authority planning@limerick.ie and to Area Planner that was dealing with this.

All correspondence of this nature must firstly be sent to the Planning Authority. The Road Section will not make comment until we are requested to do so by our Planning Section.

Regards

Tony Carmody
Senior Executive Technician
Roads, Traffic and Cleansing | Central Services |
Limerick City & County Council, County Hall, Dooradoyle, Limerick, V94 WV78
T: 061 556573 | Mob: 087 7985938
E: tony.carmody@limerick.ie | W: www.limerick.ie

[Limerick City & County Council Disclaimer](#)

Local Authority of the Year 2023



Andrew O'Grady

From: info@corklimerick.ie
Sent: 05 July 2024 10:17
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Cc: aogrady@jodireland.com; info@corklimerick.ie
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: 6839 036 Scoping Ltr N_M20.pdf; 6839 Garrane WF - Scoping Report_Rev 5.pdf

Hi Sarah,

Apologies for the delay in responding to you.

We have no comments on the proposed development, as per the attached documents and please feel free to refer to our project website, www.corklimerick.ie, for constraints study information in the area.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.

Kind Regards,

The Project Liaison Team



Project Liaison Team

Barry Transportation, Sweco and WSP working on behalf of Limerick City and County Council
N/M20 Project Office, Lissanalta House, Dooradoyle, Limerick V94 H5RR
Direct Dial: +353 61 973730
Email Info@corklimerick.ie Website: www.corklimerick.ie



From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 12:31 PM
To: info@corklimerick.ie
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick [Filed 04 Jul 2024 14:33]

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:29 PM
To: 'info@corklimerick.ie' <info@corklimerick.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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05/06/2024

OPW Ref: 219-2024

Your Ref: Project No. 6839/503/028/AOG

The Proposed Windfarm Garrane, Charleville, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to your email dated 23rd May 2024 regarding the above project, in which you sought comments or observations from this office.

OPW Drainage Maintenance comments on this proposed project are in relation to the Office of Public Works' statutory duty to maintain the Drainage Scheme under the Arterial Drainage Act. Further submissions may be made by the OPW concerning the estate portfolio, heritage and other areas of responsibility,

The site indicated on the maps provided intersects with a number of our channels C1, C1/34, C1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2 of the Maigue Scheme for which maintenance responsibility lies with this office. In order to gain access for the purpose of maintaining said channels, this office requests that the following be included in any submission for planning permission at this location.

Any alterations or modifications of drainage channels would require section 9 consent of the Arterial Drainage Amendment Act, 1995

Obtaining Section 9 consent information on the process, including copies of the appropriate application form and brochure, are available on our website at

<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/957aa7-consent-requirements-constructionalteration-of-watercourse-infrastru/>

Condition for maintenance:

A 10 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the main channels C1, C1/34 and a 5 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the channels C1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2, should be provided to facilitate access and maintenance activities by this office in the immediate area. This area should be accessible to mechanical plant and should not be landscaped, paved or otherwise developed in a manner that would prevent access.

The site indicated on the map proposed for the project falls within the area deemed to benefit from drainage by channels C1, C1/34, C1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2 of the Mague Drainage scheme. As a result, it may be subject to an increased flood risk.

The proposal identifies a new bridge over the River Mague, but the location is not provided. Any new culverts or bridges (or modifications to any existing culverts or bridges) are required to cross watercourses as part of the development or on proposed or existing access roads to serve or access the development; you should be aware that these require consent from the Commissioners of Public Works. This is a requirement of Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act of 1945 as amended.

Obtaining Section 50 consent information on the process, including copies of the appropriate application form and brochure, are available on our website at <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/957aa7-consent-requirements-constructionalteration-of-watercourse-infrastru/>

Please note that, in the context of seeking consent under Section 50, the current required design standard for bridges or culverts is based on the flood with an annual exceedance probability of 1% (often referred to as the 100 year flood), increased by 20% to cater for the effects of Climate Change. Bridges or culverts are required to be able to convey this design flood without significantly altering the hydraulic characteristics of the watercourse – further details on this issue are available in the brochure and can be clarified depending on the circumstances of any particular proposed bridge or culvert.

You should be aware that a grant of Planning Permission by a planning authority for a development which contains bridges or culverts does not confer section 50 consent on the applicant, nor does it absolve the applicant from the requirement to obtain such consent from the Commissioners.

Regarding the proposed Internal wind farm underground power and communications cabling route indicated in your documentation but the location not provided, it is possible that this route may cross several watercourses. If the cable and ducting are to be buried in the road as they cross bridges over the water courses, and there is no interference with the opening in the bridge spanning the watercourse, then there is no issue. On the other hand, if it is proposed to pass the cable in its ducting through the opening of any bridge or culvert, this would be considered to be a modification of a bridge, and it would require the consent of the Commissioners under Section 50 as mentioned above. Similarly, if it is proposed to carry the cable in its ducting across watercourses on new support structures spanning the watercourses, these should be treated as if they are bridges, and the consent of the commissioners under Section 50 should be obtained. If the cable and ducting are to be buried under the natural bed of the watercourses being crossed, Section 50 would not apply, and we would recommend that the duct be buried a sufficient distance below the natural bed to allow for erosion and mobility of the stream bed.

We would recommend that a flood risk assessment be carried out with regard to the proposed development and its construction. This should consider all sources, pathways and receptors of flood risk. This should be carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the guideline document “The Planning System and Flood Risk Management” as published by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Office of Public Works. Please be aware that this is a separate issue from the requirement to obtain Section 50 consent, as mentioned above.

Include the following paragraph if the correspondence being dealt with relates to the

preparation of an EIA.

In terms of the preparation of an EIA, the matters referred to above principally relate to the Hydrology Section, and the Risk of Flooding on a development such as this can impact on Landscape (e.g. landslides that have been reported in recent years), Infrastructure (roads and bridges) and people and their homes, among other things. The aim of the Section 50 process and the Flood Risk Assessment, which is recommended, would be to mitigate any increased risk of flooding and the consequences of same, as arising from the proposed development.

Please use the reference number indicated above in any further correspondence with the office on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

David Cleary

Flood Risk Management - South West Region Drainage Maintenance

Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí

Office of Public Works

Teach Theampall Mungairit, Mungairit, Co Luimnigh, V94 EK07

Templemungret House, Mungret, Co Limerick, V94 EK07

John Curtin | Director
Eire Ecology
8a Saint Patrick Street
Portumna,
Co. Galway
15th of August 2024

David Cleary
Flood Risk Management – SW Region Drainage Maintenance
Templemungret House,
Mungret,
Co Limerick,
V94 EK07
OPW Ref: 219-2024

Dear David.

Thank you for taking my call on the 15th of August 2024 regarding treeline planting along sections of the Mague channel and its tributaries as part of the proposed Garrane Windfarm. I read your response with interest and note your concern that access is required along the various channels in order to prevent future flooding.

During the phone call you mention access is only required on one side of each stream thus it may be possible to create the treelines along the other stream edge. You also mentioned your staff would know exactly which edge is required to be kept clear.

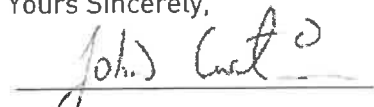
The below map shows the extent of planting I have proposed for this project and adds notes on our preferred side to plant. I wonder could you access these portions and confirm which sides you need to keep clear and we will adjust our proposal accordingly?

The sections are;

- A. C1Mague 850m proposed along southern bank
- B. C1/37 200m treeline. Either bank is fine but probably NW better
- C. C1/36 980m treeline preferred on eastern bank
- D. C1 Mague 400m preferably along eastern side but either will do
- E. C1/35/1 180m treeline. Preferably along eastern bank

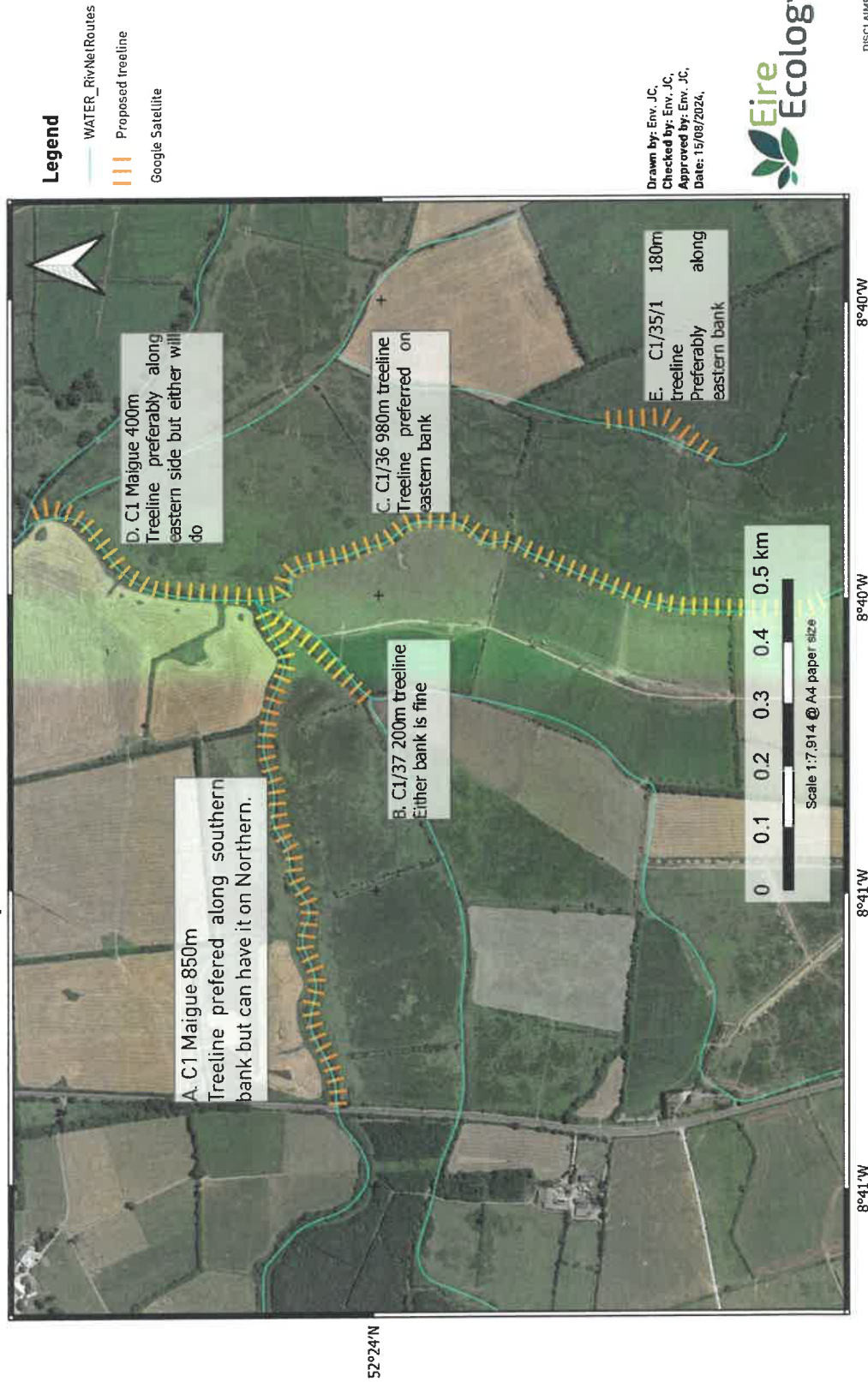
Please contact me on 085 1179428 if you have any queries about this letter.

Yours Sincerely,


John Curtin

Principal Ecologist.

Proposed treeline creation Garrane WF



Drawn by: Env. JC,
Checked by: Env. JC,
Approved by: Env. JC,
Date: 15/08/2024.



Oifig na
nOibreacha Poiblí
Office of Public Works



South West Region Drainage Maintenance
Templemungret House
Mungret
Co. Limerick

Ionad Cothabhála Siltin Reigiun Thiar Theas
Teach Teampall Mungairit
Mungairit
Co. na Luimneach

Telephone (061) 227139 / 227502
Fax (061) 228235

Web: www.opw.ie

04/10/2024

OPW Ref: 219-2024

Your Ref: Project No. 6839/503/028/AOG

The Proposed Windfarm Garrane, Charleville, Co. Limerick

Dear John,

Sorry for the delay in responding, but we had to engage with local landowners to confirm the details of our maintenance corridors.

In response to your email dated August 15th, 2024, regarding the above project.

C1/Maigue 850m -> OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank
C1/37 200m -> OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank
C1/36 980m -> OPW maintenance corridor is on the right-hand bank
C1 Maigue 400m -> OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank
C1/35/1 180m -> OPW maintenance corridor is on the left-hand bank

Condition for maintenance:

A 10 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the main channels C1, C1/34 and a 5 Metre wide strip of land running parallel to the channels C1/35, C1/35/1, C1/36, C1/36/1, C1/36/2, C1/37, C1/37/1 and C1/37/2, should be provided to facilitate access and maintenance activities by this office in the immediate area. This area should be accessible to mechanical plants and should not be landscaped, paved or otherwise developed in a manner that would prevent access.

Yours sincerely,

David Cleary

Flood Risk Management - South West Region Drainage Maintenance

Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí
Office of Public Works

Teach Theampall Mungairit, Mungairit, Co Luimnigh, V94 EK07

Templemungret House, Mungret, Co Limerick, V94 EK07

Oifig Reigiúnach an Mheán-Iarthair, Teach Teampall Mungairit, Mungairit, Co. na Luimneach, V94 EK07

Mid West Region Office, Templemungret House, Mungret, Co. Limerick, V94 EK07

T +353 61 227139 | info@opw.ie

www.opw.ie

Andrew O'Grady

From: Paul Hennessy <paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie> on behalf of Paul Hennessy
Sent: 16 August 2024 10:09
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Nandi O'Sullivan
Subject: RE: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Importance: High

Hi Sarah,

As with the Moanmore development, in order for Shannon Airport to do its OLS assessment and provide comments, it will require GPS co-ordinates (WGS 84 format) for all the wind turbines in question and also the above mean sea levels at those locations.

If you could get the project manager to provide that level of detail, we can revert as soon as we assess the data.

Brgds,

Paul



Paul Hennessy

Safety Compliance & Environment Manager



061 712471 / 087 2382453



www.SNNAirportGroup.ie



Shannon Airport, Co. Clare, Ireland, V14 EE06

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: 16 August 2024 09:58
To: Nandi O'Sullivan <nandi.osullivan@snnairportgroup.ie>
Cc: Paul Hennessy <paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie>; Andrew O'Grady <aograde@jodireland.com>
Subject: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Nandi,

Just following up on my previous emails, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 12:49 PM
To: 'nandi.osullivan@shannongroup.ie' <nandi.osullivan@shannongroup.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
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To: 'nandi.osullivan@shannongroup.ie' <nandi.osullivan@shannongroup.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady
Project Manager,
Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited,
Finisklin Business Park,
Sligo, F91 RHH9

13th Sept 2024

Re: – Garrane wind energy development, Charleville, Co. Cork

Dear Andrew,

Shannon Airport Authority DAC would make the following comments as a prescribed body in respect of this type of proposed development.

In general terms, the siting of wind turbines at this location may have implications for the operations of the communication, navigation and surveillance systems used by Air Nav Ireland for the separation and safety of aircraft. The geographical siting of these turbines may also have implications for the flight paths of aircraft.

Shannon Airport Authority DAC has specific responsibility to define the airspace around its aerodrome which must be maintained free from obstacles to permit the intended aircraft operations at the aerodrome to be conducted safely and to prevent the aerodrome from becoming unusable by the growth of obstacles around it. This is achieved by establishing a series of obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS) that define the limits to which objects (temporary or permanent) may project into the airspace. These surfaces may extend many kilometres outwards from the active runway strip at the aerodrome.

With specific reference to the Garrane geographical location, and arising from our own internal assessment, this development of nine turbines will have no impact on the aerodrome OLS. The development is not within the protection areas as per our safeguarding maps. As there is no penetration of the aerodrome OLS surfaces, it is unlikely that there will be any Annex 14 OLS impacts due to the proposed wind farm.

Shannon Airport does, however, also note and share the concerns of our colleagues in Air Nav Ireland specifically relating to potential impacts on IFP's and NAVAIDS/radar systems. We are not aware of any correspondence made by you directly to the Air Nav Ireland, Airspace and Navigation Manager advising them of this development in respect of the above systems. It would be advisable to reach out to them: (cathal.maccristail@airnav.ie).

Please note: For developments of this type the following conditions/requirements must be considered:

- If the turbines are within 45km of Shannon Airport's ARP (Aerodrome Reference Point) and are greater than 100m in height they would be required to be included in the IAA Electronic Air Navigation Obstacle Dataset.
- Also, standard: *Chapter Q (Visual Aids for Denoting Obstacles)* of the Certification Specifications for Aerodrome Design – Current Issue, contained in the EASA aerodrome rules must be applied to the turbines as they would be regarded as an extensive object.
- During the construction phase of any development, any crane activity on the site must be pre-approved by the completion of the Shannon Airport Crane Operations application form (at least 30 days in advance) of any crane erection taking place in order for assessments to be carried out by the Airport, IAA and Air Nav Ireland against possible interferences by cranes against communication, navigation and surveillance systems.

We would welcome acknowledgement of receipt of this submission.

Yours sincerely,



Paul Hennessy

Safety Compliance and Environment Manager

paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie

Andrew O'Grady

From: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com> on behalf of Andrew O'Grady
Sent: 16 August 2024 11:56
To: paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie
Cc: Sarah Gallagher
Subject: RE: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: 6839-Garrane GE Aviation Info_ (16.08.24).xlsx

Hi Paul,

Thanks for your response. Please see attached which should have the information you are looking for.

If you need anything else let me know.

Regards,

Andrew.

From: Paul Hennessy <paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie>
Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 10:09 AM
To: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Cc: Nandi O'Sullivan <nandi.osullivan@snnairportgroup.ie>
Subject: RE: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Importance: High

Hi Sarah,

As with the Moanmore development, in order for Shannon Airport to do its OLS assessment and provide comments, it will require GPS co-ordinates (WGS 84 format) for all the wind turbines in question and also the above mean sea levels at those locations.

If you could get the project manager to provide that level of detail, we can revert as soon as we assess the data.

Brgds,

Paul



Paul Hennessy

Safety Compliance & Environment Manager



061 712471 / 067 2382453



www.SNNAirportGroup.ie



Shannon Airport, Co. Clare, Ireland, V14 EE06

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: 16 August 2024 09:58
To: Nandi O'Sullivan <nandi.osullivan@snnairportgroup.ie>

Cc: Paul Hennessy <paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie>; Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
& PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady

From: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com> on behalf of Andrew O'Grady
Sent: 17 September 2024 10:43
To: Sarah Gallagher
Subject: FW: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Charleville, Co. Cork
Attachments: Shannon Airport Authority Garrane Wind farm letter Aug'24 .pdf

Importance: High

Hi Sarah,

Can you add this to the file and the tracker please?

Regards,

Andrew.

From: Paul Hennessy <paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie>
Sent: 15 September 2024 00:26
To: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: RE: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Charleville, Co. Cork
Importance: High

From: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Sent: 16 August 2024 11:56
To: Paul Hennessy <paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie>
Cc: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
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Paul Hennessy

Safety Compliance & Environment Manager



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Shannon Airport, Co. Clare, Ireland, V14 EE06

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Sent: 16 August 2024 09:58

To: Nandi O'Sullivan <nandi.osullivan@snnairportgroup.ie>

Cc: Paul Hennessy <paul.hennessy@snnairportgroup.ie>; Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>

Subject: [External] Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>

Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:39 PM
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Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

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We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

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Project: Garrane Green Energy
Address: Garrane, Charleville, Co. Limerick
Developer: Garrane Green Energy Ltd.
Engineer: Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited

Estimated Start Date of Turbine Erection:	TBC
Estimate Completion Date of Turbine Erection:	TBC
Maximum Extension Height of Construction Equipment:	TBC

Garrane Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) Locations and Details Rev.0 created 16.08.24																
WTG No.	WTG's Preferred Model	Hub Height (m)	Rotor Diameter (m)	Base to Blade Tip Height (m)	Irish National Grid (ING)		Latitude			Longitude			Ground Level (AOD) (m)	Aviation Light Fitted	Aviation Light Type	
					Easting	Northing	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds				
T1	TBC	95	150	172	154533.74	125989.55	52	23	2.452	-8	40	6.446	57.460			
T2	TBC	95	150	172	154397.7	126316.62	52	23	12.992	-8	40	13.798	57.470			
T3	TBC	95	150	172	154109.64	126581.68	52	23	21.780	-8	40	29.159	57.470			
T4	TBC	95	150	172	154417.71	126793.72	52	23	28.432	-8	40	12.974	57.470			
T5	TBC	95	150	172	154146.65	127041.78	52	23	36.375	-8	40	27.428	57.470			
T6	TBC	95	150	172	154491.72	127145.8	52	23	39.843	-8	40	9.233	57.470			
T7	TBC	95	150	172	154391.7	127507.88	52	23	51.526	-8	40	14.699	57.470			
T8	TBC	95	150	172	153843.58	127469.87	52	23	50.131	-8	40	43.666	57.480			
T9	TBC	95	150	172	154112.64	127755.93	52	23	59.466	-8	40	29.579	57.470			

Andrew O'Grady

From: Claire Breen <cbreen@southernassembly.ie> on behalf of Claire Breen
Sent: 04 July 2024 13:37
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Hi Sarah,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the below correspondence. This correspondence has been forwarded to the planning department for review.

Le dea-ghuí,
Claire

Claire Breen
Clerical Officer – Regional Planning
Southern Regional Assembly
Assembly House, O'Connell Street, Waterford, X91 F8PC
cbreen@southernassembly.ie | :: www.southernassembly.ie; www.eufunds.gov.ie; [#EuropeInMyRegion](https://twitter.com/EuropeInMyRegion)
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From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 12:38 PM
To: info <info@southernassembly.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:33 PM
To: 'info@southernassembly.ie' <info@southernassembly.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



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Andrew O'Grady

From: Tom Barry <tom.barry@motorolasolutions.com> on behalf of Tom Barry
Sent: 22 July 2024 14:08
To: Sarah Gallagher
Cc: Thomas Barry; info@tetraireland.ie; Andrew O'Grady
Subject: Re: EXTERNAL MAIL:- Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Sarah,

We anticipate no impact from the development as proposed.

Regards,
Tom

On Thu, Jul 4, 2024 at 12:05 PM Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com> wrote:

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Do NOT click or download suspicious attachments.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

??

Thanks and Kind Regards,

??

Sarah.

??

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:00 PM
To: 'info@tetraireland.ie' <info@tetraireland.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O???Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

??

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

From: INFO <Information@tii.ie> on behalf of INFO
Sent: Tuesday 28 May 2024 07:56
To: Sarah Gallagher
Subject: TII24-127453 - Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick. Your Ref: 6839/503/031/AOG

Dear Ms. Gallagher,

Thank you for your correspondence of 23 May 2024 regarding the above. Transport Infrastructure Ireland's (TII's) position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

TII will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it, given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines, as outlined in the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DoECLG, 2012). Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance available at www.TII.ie.

The issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice guidance only and does not prejudice TII's statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals, following the examination of any valid planning application referred.

National Strategic Outcome 2 of the National Planning Framework includes the objective to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national road network. In addition, Chapter 7 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility' of the National Development Plan, 2021 – 2030, sets out the key sectoral priority of maintaining Ireland's existing national road network to a robust and safe standard for users. This requirement is further reflected in the publication of the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.

In relation to your EIAR Scoping referral, it is noted that Section 5.1 indicates that the proposed development includes for upgrade to the existing entrance on the N20, national road. Although the site access location is not detailed in the EIAR Scoping document, TII's records indicate that the site adjoins the N20 at a location where the national road is subject to a 100kph speed limit regime.

It is critical that the developer/applicant be aware that official policy concerning access to national roads seeks to avoid the creation of additional access points from new development or the generation of increased traffic from existing accesses (i.e. non-public road access) to national roads, to which speed limits greater than 50 kph apply.

Therefore, there are policy and road safety considerations that would need to be resolved in any subsequent application and available alternative arrangements to the local road network should be utilised and not direct access to the national road, contrary to the provisions of official policy. It is noted with concern that the EIAR Scoping Report does not appear to consider or address this potential policy conflict.

Section 2.6 of the DoECLG Guidelines provides that planning authorities may apply a less restrictive approach to the management of access to a national road in 'exceptional circumstances' but only as part of the process of reviewing or varying the relevant development plan. However, the current Limerick City and County Development Plan has not provided any agreed 'exceptional circumstances' cases for development accessing a national road, such as that potentially proposed in this EIAR Scoping referral.

With respect to EIAR Scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR, which may affect the national road network.

The developer should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

- TII notes that the subject site adjoins the N20, national road. Access to the road network shall be developed in accordance with official policy and road safety considerations. As outlined above, access directly to a national road outside a reduced 50 – 60kph speed limit location should be avoided in accordance with the provisions of official policy. Alternative arrangements should be identified to ensure adherence to the provisions of official policy.
- Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to the locations of existing and future national road schemes, including the National Development Plan (NDP) investment objective M20 Cork – Limerick
- TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development, including the potential haul route.
- The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads.
- The developer should have regard to any EIAR/EIS and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should, in particular, have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works).
- The EIAR should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes (National Road Authority (NRA), 2014).
- The EIAR should consider the 'European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations, 2018, (S.I. no. 549 of 2018)', and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see 'Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2014)').
- It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site, with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads.

In relation to national roads, TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of TII's TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA.

Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed, as TII will not be responsible for such costs.

- The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network.

- TII recommends that the applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal ‘weight’ loads are a feature of the development, e.g., turbine or substation components, separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route. All national road structures on the haul route through all the relevant County Council administrative areas should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal ‘weight’ load proposed.

In addition, the haul route should be assessed to confirm capacity to accommodate abnormal ‘length’ loads and any temporary works required are identified.

The national road network is managed by a combination of PPP Concessions, Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contractors (MMaRC) and local road authorities, in association with TII.

The applicant/developer should also consult with all PPP Companies, MMarC Contractors and road authorities over which the haul route traverses, to ascertain any operational requirements, including delivery timetabling, etc., to ensure that the strategic function of the national road network is safeguarded.

Where temporary works within any MMarC Boundary are required to facilitate the transport of turbine components to site, the applicant/developer shall contact thirdpartyworks@tii.ie in advance, as a works specific Deed of Indemnity will be needed by TII before the works can take place.

Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road arising from any temporary works due to the turning movement of abnormal loads (e.g., tearing of the surface course, etc.) shall be rectified in accordance with TII Pavement Standards and details in this regard shall be agreed with the road authority prior to the commencement of any development on site.

Any Road Safety Audit requirements should be addressed.

- Any grid connection and cable routing proposals should be developed to safeguard proposed road schemes, as TII will not be responsible for costs associated with future relocation of cable routing where proposals are catered for in an area of a proposed national road scheme. In that regard, consideration should be given to routing options, use of existing crossings, depth of cable laying, etc.

In the context of the existing national road network, in accordance with the National Planning Framework National Strategic Outcome No. 2 ‘Enhanced Regional Accessibility’, there is a requirement to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the network. This requirement is further reflected in the NDP, the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 ‘Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities’.

There is around 99,000km of roads in Ireland. The national road network, which caters for strategic inter-urban travel, consists of only approx. 5.4% of this. There is a critical requirement to ensure the strategic capacity and safety of this national road network is maintained and significant Government investment already made in the national road network is safeguarded.

The provision of cabling along the national road network represents a number of significant implications for TII and road authorities in the management and maintenance of the strategic national road network and TII is of the opinion that grid connection cable routing should reflect the foregoing provisions of official policy.

Section 12.4.1.1 ‘Accelerate Renewable Electricity Generation’ of the Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) outlines the objective of reaching 80% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2030 through a range of measures, including:

"All relevant public bodies will carry out their functions in a manner which supports the achievement of the renewable electricity targets, including, but not limited to, the use of

road and rail infrastructure to provide a route for grid infrastructure where this is the optimal solution". (Climate Action Plan 2024, p.163)

Consistent with CAP24, for all renewable energy developments requiring grid connection to the national grid, TII recommends that a full assessment of all route alternatives for grid connection takes place, including alternatives to public road, where appropriate. In TII's experience, grid connection accommodated on national roads has the potential, inter alia, to result in technical road safety issues such as differential settlement due to backfilling trenches and can impact on ability and cost of general maintenance, upgrades and safety works to existing national roads.

Having regard to the foregoing, in TII's opinion, the grid connection routing, where it is proposed to utilise the road network, must demonstrate that the route proposed represents the 'optimal solution'. In addition, there is a finite road space available to accommodate all utilities in the road network and TII recommends that a co-ordinated approach to grid connection routing in this area is achieved to avoid risk to the effective delivery of renewable energy projects.

Other consents or licences may be required from the road authority for any trenching or cabling proposals crossing the national road. TII requests referral of all proposals agreed and licensed between the road authority and the applicant, which affect the national road network.

Cable routing should avoid all impacts to existing TII infrastructure such as traffic counters, weather stations, etc. and works required to such infrastructure shall only be undertaken in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII. Any costs attributable shall be borne by the applicant/developer. The developer should also be aware that separate approvals may be required for works traversing the national road network.

Notwithstanding any of the above, the developer should be aware that this list is non-exhaustive, thus site and development specific issues should be addressed in accordance with best practice.

I hope that this information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Moore
Senior Regulatory & Administration Executive

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:17 PM
To: INFO <Information@tii.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Próiseálann BIE sonraí pearsanta a sholáthraítear dó i gcomhréir lena Fhógra ar Chosaint Sonraí atá ar fáil ag <https://www.tii.ie/about/about-tii/Data-Protection/?set-lang=ga>

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Andrew O'Grady

From: Planning <Planning@water.ie> on behalf of Planning
Sent: 25 June 2024 12:15
To: Sarah Gallagher; Planning
Cc: aogrady@jodireland.com; Barry Kelly(C)
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick EMAIL:0534022

Hi Sarah,

I hope all is well.

I wanted to let you know that we are working on compiling an EIAR Scoping response on the proposed wind farm development in Garrane, Co. Limerick and aim to send you our response, shortly.

Kind regards,

Barry Kelly
Development Management Planning

Uisce Éireann

Aonad 6, Páirc Ghnó N5, An Móinín, Caisleán an Bharraigh, Contae Mhaigheo

Uisce Éireann

Unit 6, N5 Business Park, Moneen, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland

M +353 86 142 8943

barry.kelly@water.ie

www.water.ie

[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

----- Original Message -----

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>;
Received: Thu May 23 2024 11:52:40 GMT+0100 (Irish Standard Time)
To: Planning <planning@water.ie>; operations@water.ie;
Cc: aogrady@jodireland.com;
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



JENNINGS O'DONOV

& PARTNERS |
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

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bpríomh-ionad gnó ag Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sráid na Talbóide, BÁC 1.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

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Thank you for your attention.

Andrew O'Grady

From: Planning <Planning@water.ie> on behalf of Planning
Sent: 09 July 2024 12:42
To: Sarah Gallagher; Planning
Cc: aograd@jodireland.com; Barry Kelly(C)
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick EMAIL:0534022
Attachments: UÉ_EIAR_ScopingResponse_Garrane.pdf

Hi Sarah,

Please find attached, Uisce Éireann's EIAR Scoping response in relation to the proposed Windfarm development in Garrane, Co. Limerick.

Please be advised, that all future EIAR Scoping requests, should be sent to our planning@water.ie email address.

Kind regards,

Barry Kelly
Development Management Planning

Uisce Éireann
Aonad 6, Páirc Ghnó N5, An Móinín, Caisleán an Bharraigh, Contae Mhaigheo
Uisce Éireann
Unit 6, N5 Business Park, Moneen, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland

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www.water.ie
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----- Original Message -----

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>;
Received: Thu Jul 04 2024 15:13:58 GMT+0100 (Irish Standard Time)
To: Planning <planning@water.ie>;
Cc: Barry Kelly <barry.kelly@water.ie>; aograd@jodireland.com;
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick EMAIL:0534022

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Hi Barry,

Thank you for this. We look forward to receiving your EIAR Scoping response.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Planning <Planning@water.ie>
Sent: Tuesday, June 25, 2024 12:15 PM
To: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>; Planning <Planning@water.ie>
Cc: aogrady@jodireland.com; Barry Kelly(C) <barry.kelly@water.ie>
Subject: RE: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick EMAIL:0534022

Hi Sarah,

I hope all is well.

I wanted to let you know that we are working on compiling an EIAR Scoping response on the proposed wind farm development in Garrane, Co. Limerick and aim to send you our response, shortly.

Kind regards,

Barry Kelly
Development Management Planning

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From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>;
Received: Thu May 23 2024 11:52:40 GMT+0100 (Irish Standard Time)
To: Planning <planning@water.ie>; operations@water.ie;
Cc: aogrady@jodireland.com;
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,
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Thanks and Kind regards,
Sarah Gallagher

Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com

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Talbot Street, Dublin 1.

Thank you for your attention.

For the attention of Andrew O'Grady

Jennings O'Donovan,
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo,
Ireland,
F91 RHH9

9th July, 2024

By Email: aogrady@jodireland.com

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Bosca OP 6000
Baile Átha Cliath 1
D01 WA07
Éire

Uisce Éireann
PO Box 6000
Dublin 1
D01 WA07
Ireland

T: +353 1 89 25000
F: +353 1 89 25001
www.water.ie

Re: EIA Scoping Request – Proposed Wind Farm in for development in the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick

Dear Andrew O'Grady,

Uisce Éireann has received notification of your Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping request in relation to the proposed Wind Farm the townlands of Garrane, Ballynagoul & Creggane, Charleville & Killmallock, Co. Limerick.

Uisce Éireann note the proposals are located within the surface water abstraction catchment for the Adare Public Water Supply, with the abstraction point on the River Maigue located 21 km downstream of the proposed development. There is a potential pollution pathway due to hydrological connectivity between the Charleville Stream_020 and Maigue_030 which are tributaries to the Maigue_080, where Uisce Éireann abstracts, that would need to be considered.

Please see attached, Uisce Éireann's scoping opinion in relation to Water Services. On receipt of the planning referral, Uisce Éireann will review the finalised Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) as part of the planning process.

Queries relating to the terms and observations above should be directed to planning@water.ie

Yours sincerely,

PP *Alí Robinson*

Signed on behalf of Yvonne Harris

Connections and Developer Services

Uisce Éireann's Response to EIA Scoping Requests

At present, Uisce Éireann does not have the capacity to advise on the scoping of individual projects. However, in general the following aspects of Water Services should be considered in the scope of an EIA where relevant;

- a) **Proximity to Abstraction Points**
All potential impacts arising from the development proposal on Uisce Éireann's abstraction points must be identified and addressed in the EIAR. This includes the Adare Water Supply which abstracts from the River Maigue located 21 km downstream of the proposed development and any other surface water or groundwater abstraction points where a potential hydrological and hydrogeological pathway exists. The EIAR must include and consider all direct, indirect and cumulative effects on the abstraction points.
- b) Where the development proposal has the potential to impact an Uisce Éireann Drinking Water Source(s), the applicant shall provide details of measures to be taken to ensure that there will be no negative impact to Uisce Éireann's Drinking Water Source(s) during the construction and operational phases of the development. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified as part of the report.
- c) **Stormwater Run Off and Hydrocarbons**
The potential impacts arising from run off and hydrocarbon during construction, operational and decommissioning phases should be addressed to include mitigations against contaminants entering groundwater and surface waters via hydrological and hydrogeological pathways.
- d) Where the development proposes the backfilling of materials, the applicant is required to include a waste sampling strategy to ensure the material is inert.
- e) Mitigations should be proposed for any potential negative impacts on any water source(s) which may be in proximity and included in the environmental management plan and incident response.
- f) Any and all potential impacts on the nearby reservoir as public water supply water source(s) are assessed, including any impact on hydrogeology and any groundwater/ surface water interactions.
- g) Impacts of the development on the capacity of water services (*i.e. do existing water services have the capacity to cater for the new development*). This is confirmed by Uisce Éireann in the form of a Confirmation of Feasibility (COF). If a development requires a connection to either a public water supply or sewage collection system, the developer is advised to submit a Pre-Connection Enquiry (PCE) enquiry to Uisce Éireann to determine the feasibility of connection to the Uisce Éireann network. All pre-connection enquiry forms are available from <https://www.water.ie/connections/connection-steps/>.

- h) The applicant shall identify any upgrading of water services infrastructure that would be required to accommodate the proposed development.
- i) In relation to a development that would discharge trade effluent – any upstream treatment or attenuation of discharges required prior to discharging to an Uisce Éireann collection network.
- j) In relation to the management of surface water; the potential impact of surface water discharges to combined sewer networks and potential measures to minimise and or / stop surface waters from combined sewers.
- k) Any physical impact on Uisce Éireann assets – reservoir, drinking water source, treatment works, pipes, pumping stations, discharges outfalls etc. including any relocation of assets.
- l) When considering a development proposal, the applicant is advised to determine the location of public water services assets, possible connection points from the applicant's site / lands to the public network and any drinking water abstraction catchments to ensure these are included and fully assessed in any pre-planning proposals. Details, where known, can be obtained by emailing an Ordnance Survey map identifying the proposed location of the applicant's intended development to datarequests@water.ie
- m) Other indicators or methodologies for identifying infrastructure located within the applicant's lands are the presence of registered wayleave agreements, visible manholes, vent stacks, valve chambers, marker posts etc. within the proposed site.
- n) Any potential impacts on the assimilative capacity of receiving waters in relation to Uisce Éireann discharge outfalls including changes in dispersion / circulation characterises. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified within the report.
- o) Any potential impact on the contributing catchment of water sources either in terms of water abstraction for the development (*and resultant potential impact on the capacity of the source*) or the potential of the development to influence / present a risk to the quality of the water abstracted by Uisce Éireann for public supply should be identified within the report.
- p) Where a development proposes to connect to an Uisce Éireann network and that network either abstracts water from or discharges wastewater to a "protected"/ sensitive area, consideration as to whether the integrity of the site / conservation objectives of the site would be compromised should be identified within the report.

- q) Mitigation measures in relation to any of the above ensuring a zero risk to any Uisce Éireann drinking water sources (Surface and Ground water).

This is not an exhaustive list.

Please note;

- Where connection(s) to the public network is required as part of the development proposal, applicants are advised to complete the Pre-Connection Enquiry process and have received a Confirmation of Feasibility letter from Uisce Éireann ahead of any planning application.
- Uisce Éireann will not accept new surface water discharges to combined sewer networks.

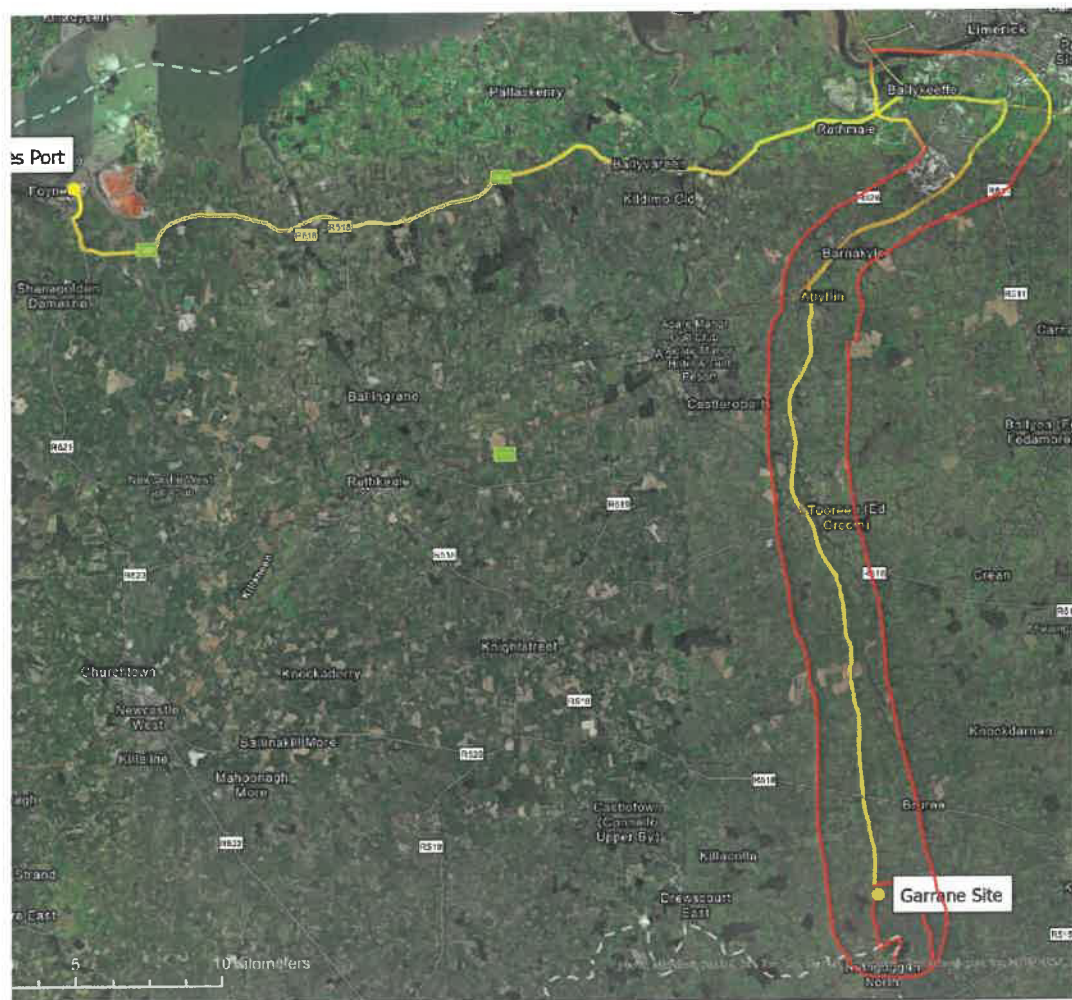
Andrew O'Grady

From: Breda Murphy (Contractor) <Breda.Murphy@virginmedia.ie> on behalf of Breda Murphy (Contractor)
Sent: 24 July 2024 15:08
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Cc: William Sheahan; Paul Driver
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: Virgin Media ducting , Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick-Model.pdf; Virgin Media ducting , Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick.dwg

Hi Sarah

Please see attached, VM only have network where circled in red below

Regards
Breda
Unit 7
Westgate Business Park
Ballymount Road Upper
Ballymount
Dublin 24



From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 12:21 PM
To: VMTV info <VMTVinfo@virginmedia.ie>; Paul Driver <Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Just following up on the below email, if you could send back any comments you may have on the Garrane Wind Farm Development.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

Sarah.

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2024 12:20 PM
To: 'vmtinfo@virginmedia.ie' <vmtinfo@virginmedia.ie>; 'Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie' <Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie>
Cc: 'Andrew O'Grady' <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Andrew O'Grady

From: Civils <Civils@virginmedia.ie> on behalf of Civils
Sent: 12 July 2024 10:19
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: 6839 032 Scoping Ltr Virgin Media.pdf; 6839 Garrane WF - Scoping Report_Rev 5.pdf

Importance: High

Hi Sarah

As this is a large area we will have to supply you with a CAD file for this . Virgin Media have Critical Fibre cabling at this location We will be in touch when the drawing is completed

Regards
Breda
Unit 7
Westgate Business Park
Ballymount Road Upper
Ballymount
Dublin 24

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 4, 2024 12:21 PM
To: VMTV info <VMTVinfo@virginmedia.ie>; Paul Driver <Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

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Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher



JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
& PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office

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Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: sgallagher@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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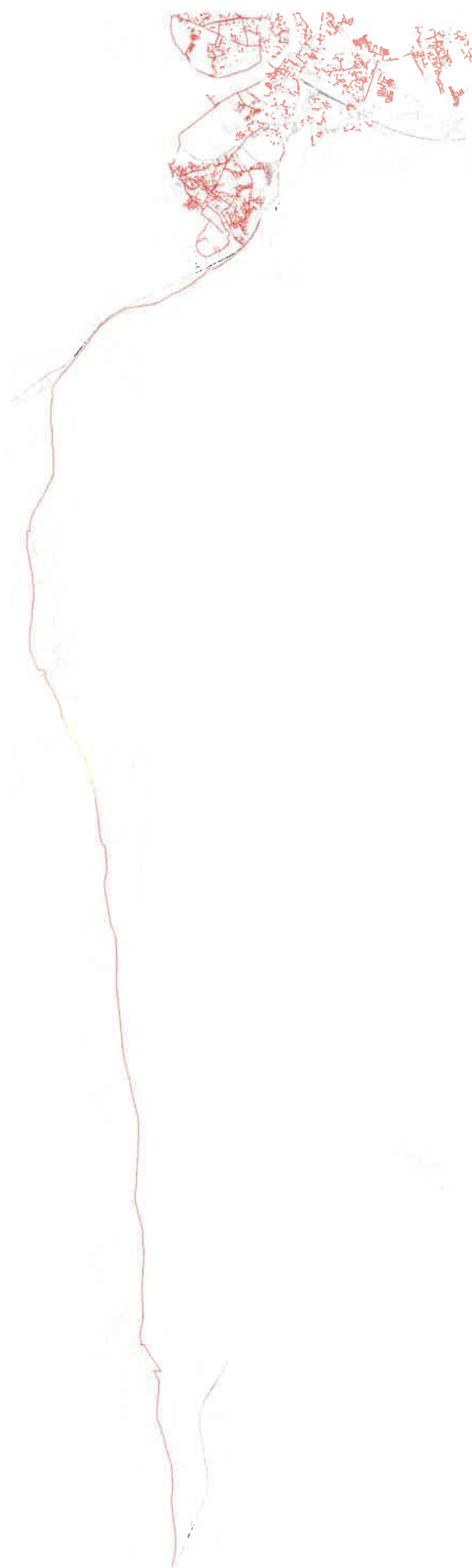
**ENGINEERS
IRELAND**

cpd ACCREDITED EMPLOYER

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Andrew O'Grady

From: Eamonn Horgan <eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org> on behalf of Eamonn Horgan
Sent: 12 March 2025 16:31
To: sgallagher@jodireland.com
Cc: Liam Heverin; Nuala Maguire
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick
Attachments: 6839 Garrane WF - Scoping Report_Rev 5.pdf; 6839-045-Scoping Ltr Waterways Ireland Rev2.pdf

Dear Sarah - your windfarm location is ~45km from the nearest point of our Navigation. So given this distance there will be no impact or connectivity to Waterways Ireland Managed navigational section

Kind Regards
Eamonn

Senior Environment and Heritage Officer
Waterways Ireland
Dock Road, Drewsborough,
Scarriff, Co. Clare, V94 H7N1
Mobile: +353 (0)868548696

From: Info @ Waterways Ireland <info@waterwaysireland.org>
Sent: 12 March 2025 12:00
To: Liam Heverin <liam.heverin@waterwaysireland.org>; Eamonn Horgan <eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org>
Subject: FW: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Hi All

Please see below and attached fyi

Kind Regards
Nuala Maguire
Marketing and Communications Section
Waterways Ireland – Enniskillen HQ
Presently Working Remotely
Tel no: +44 (0)28 6634 6232
Email: nuala.maguire@waterwaysireland.org

“Waterways Ireland, managing and promoting the inland waterways for the benefit of all...”



Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Sarah Gallagher <sgallagher@jodireland.com>
Sent: 12 March 2025 08:58
To: Info @ Waterways Ireland <info@waterwaysireland.org>
Cc: Andrew O'Grady <aogrady@jodireland.com>
Subject: Garrane Wind Farm, Co. Limerick

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached Scoping Letter with Report in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

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Thanks and Kind regards,

Sarah Gallagher

Administrator



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

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