



GALETECH
ENERGY SERVICES



**White Hill Wind Farm
Electricity Substation &
Electricity Line**

Environmental Impact
Assessment Screening

White Hill Wind Limited

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Stage	Function	Name
Content	Senior Planner	Simon Carleton
Approval	Senior Planning Consultant	Gavin Daly

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Galetech Energy Services (GES) has prepared this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening to support a request to alter the terms of the planning permission granted in respect of the White Hill Wind Farm Electricity Substation & Electricity Line ('the permitted development'), located in County Kilkenny and County Carlow (An Coimisiún Pleanála Reference ABP-322078-25).

The proposed alteration, in summary, seeks to reroute approximately 795 metres (m) of permitted underground electricity line. The electricity line, as permitted, is largely located within private lands; however, the proposed route generally follows the public road network.

The purpose of this EIA Screening is to examine the necessity for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be undertaken for the proposed alteration (Section 146B(3)(b)(i) of the *Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended)* ('the Planning Act') in the event that An Coimisiún Pleanála ('the Commission') determines the proposed alteration to be a material alteration. The aim is to assist the Commission in carrying out its statutory screening procedure pursuant to Schedule 7A of the *Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)* ('the Planning Regulations').

2.0 SCREENING METHODOLOGY

This EIA Screening has been prepared following the general sequential methodology illustrated in **Figure 1**, having regard to the relevant criteria in both European and Irish legislation and guidance, including as set out in the following documents:-

- EIA Directive 2011/92/EU and 2014/52/EU;
- *Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended)*;
- *Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)*;
- *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA; 2022);
- *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála in Carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments* (DoHPCLG; 2018);
- *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on Screening* (European Commission, 2017);
- *Interpretation of Definitions of Project Categories of Annex I and II of the EIA Directive* (European Commission, 2015); and,
- *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidance for Consent Authorities regarding Sub-threshold Development*, DoECLG (2003).

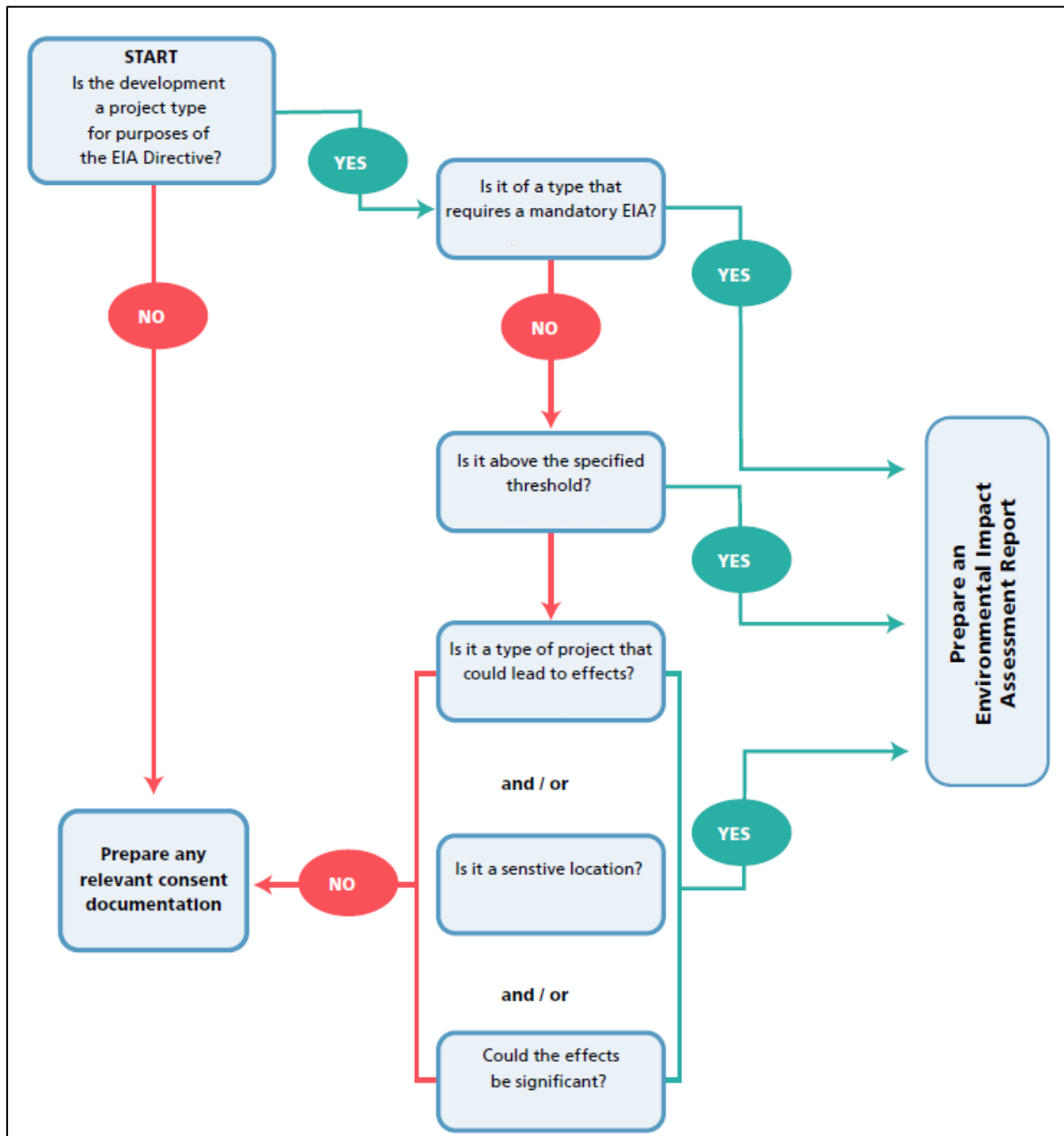


Figure 1: Screening Methodology

Source: Adapted from the Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA; 2022)

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ALTERATION

The proposed alteration comprises:-

- 1) The rerouting of approximately 795m of underground electricity line from private lands and its installation predominately within the paved carriageways of the L6738 and L6673 local roads;
- 2) The installation of the underground electricity line beneath the Shankill Stream via horizontal directional drilling; and,
- 3) All associated and ancillary site development, excavation, construction and

reinstatement works.

4.0 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The EIA Directive requires that an EIA should only be required for projects likely to have significant effects on the environment. The start of the EIA process therefore involves a screening procedure to determine whether an EIA is required and, as a consequence, whether an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) needs to be prepared and submitted. This determination process begins by examining the relevant legislation. If this does not provide a clear answer then the nature and extent of the proposed development, the site and the types of potential effects are subsequently examined.

The first criteria is to examine whether the proposed alteration is a type that is prescribed in the EIA Directive, as transposed into Irish law via the Planning Regulations. If a project is not of a type that is included in the Planning Regulations, then there is no mandatory requirement for it to be the subject of an EIA.

The classes of development where an EIA is mandatory are set down in Schedule 5 of the Planning Regulations, pursuant to Article 93. Schedule 5 consists of two parts; Part 1 corresponds to Annex I of the EIA Directive and an EIA is mandatory for all projects listed therein. Part 2 corresponds with Annex II of the EIA Directive and, where a listed project meets or exceeds the specified threshold, an EIA is also a mandatory requirement.

The SID planning application for the permitted development was accompanied by an EIAR, and the permitted development was subject to EIA by the Commission, as the development comprises the connection of a wind energy development, which was also subject to EIA, to the national electricity network¹.

Accordingly, as the proposed alteration relates to a permitted development which has already been authorised and subject to EIA; Schedule 5, Part 2, Paragraph 13 – ‘changes, extensions, development and testing’ is considered the applicable criteria for assessing whether or not EIA is required. It is stated at sub-section (a) that an EIA shall be required for:-

“Any change or extension of development already authorised, executed or in the process of being executed (not being a change or extension referred to in Part 1) which would:-

- (i) result in the development being of a class listed in Part 1 or paragraphs 1 to 12 of Part 2 of this schedule, and*
- (ii) result in an increase in size greater than –*
 - 25 per cent, or*
 - an amount equal to 50 per cent of the appropriate threshold,**whichever is the greater.”*

In the first instance, the proposed alteration is not a change or extension referred to in Part 1 (of Schedule 5) and will also not give rise to a development of a type listed at Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Planning Regulations. Secondly, the permitted development has previously been subject to EIA and the proposed alteration will not

¹ O’Gianna & Ors. v. An Bord Pleanála [2014] IEHC 632

result in a development listed at paragraphs 1 to 12 of Part 2 of Schedule 5.

Thirdly, the proposed alteration will not result in an increase in the size of the permitted development by greater than 25% or engage any of the thresholds set out at Schedule 5, Part 2.

Accordingly, the Requester submits that the proposed alteration does not fall for mandatory assessment under the EIA Directive.

Schedule 5, Part 2 also provides that, where a project is sub-threshold, but it is determined, following an individual case-by-case examination, likely to have a significant effect on the environment, an EIA is also required. In making such a determination, the characteristics of the project and its likely significant effects on the environment, must be examined as per the criteria laid down in Annex III of the EIA Directive as transposed into Irish law via Article 103 and Schedule 7A (and Schedule 7) of the Planning Regulations. This determination must be made by the competent authority (in this case, the Commission) and made available to the public.

The EIA Directive also provides that the available results of other relevant assessments of the effects on the environment carried out pursuant to European Union (EU) legislation, other than the EIA Directive, shall also be taken into account in this examination and determination e.g. the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Additionally, a description of any design features and/or mitigation measures included to effectively reduce what might otherwise have been likely significant adverse effects on the environment shall also be provided.

4.1 SCHEDULE 7A SCREENING

Schedule 7A of the Planning Regulations sets out the information which must be provided to a competent authority for the purposes of screening sub-threshold development for EIA. The requisite information, which reflects that of Annex III of the EIA Directive as discussed above, is grouped under 4 no. headings, as follows:-

- “1) A description of the proposed development, including in particular:-*
- a) a description of the physical characteristics of the whole proposed development and, where relevant, of demolition works; and,*
 - b) a description of the location of the proposed development, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected.*
- 2) A description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development.*
- 3) A description of any likely significant effects, to the extent of the information available on such effects, of the proposed development on the environment resulting from:-*
- a) the expected residues and emissions and the production of waste, where relevant; and,*
 - b) the use of natural resources, in particular soil, land, water and biodiversity.*
- 4) The compilation of the information at paragraphs 1 to 3 shall take into account, where relevant, the criteria set out in Schedule 7.”*

Table 1, below, sets out the information by which the proposed alteration must be

examined.

Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) Schedule 7A Screening		
	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
A description of the proposed development, including in particular:-		
<p>A description of the physical characteristics of the whole proposed development and, where relevant, of demolition works.</p>	<p><u>Rerouting of Underground Electricity Line</u></p> <p>In the townland of Shankill, to the northwest of the L6738, the permitted underground electricity line is located within private lands before crossing beneath the L6738 and continuing along its permitted route within private lands.</p> <p>Immediately to the northwest of the L6738, it is proposed to reroute the underground electricity line. From this location, the electricity line will continue within private lands in a southwesterly direction for a distance of approximately 70m before entering the L6738 and being installed within the paved carriageway of the local road. The electricity line will continue within the L6738 for a distance of approximately 280m to its junction with the L6673.</p> <p>The underground electricity line will then follow the L6673, in a southeasterly direction, for a distance of approximately 490m before crossing beneath the Shankill Stream and re-entering private lands.</p> <p>Having entered private lands, the electricity line will rejoin the route of the electricity line as permitted.</p> <p>The permitted route of the underground electricity line to be rerouted extends to approximately 795m while the proposed route has an overall length of approximately 870m</p> <p>It should be noted that the design of the underground electricity line will remain precisely as permitted; with five (5) sets of cable ducts installed within a trench c. 2.2m in width and c. 1.2m deep. As committed to in response to a submission received from Kilkenny County Council in relation to the permitted development, the cable ducts will be installed within the public road such that the depth of cover above the ducts is 950mm.</p>	<p>During operations, the underground electricity line will be located underground.</p>

	<p>All other design features and environmental protection measures set out in the EIAR and Natura Impact Statement (NIS) for the permitted development shall be implemented in full, as relevant.</p> <p><u>Crossing of Shankill Stream</u></p> <p>The revised route of the underground electricity line will pass beneath the Shankill Stream as it enters private lands from the L6673. As is the case with all other stream crossings along the route of the permitted underground electricity line, the Shankill Stream will be crossed via horizontal directional drilling (HDD). The use of this methodology will avoid any in-stream works or any direct or indirect effect on the morphology of the stream.</p> <p>Launch and receptor pits will be excavated at either side of the stream; a minimum of 10m away from the stream; to accommodate the drilling rig. The bore will be at a minimum depth of 2.5m below the stream channel to ensure that there are no impacts on the respective channels. Following the installation of the ducts, the launch and receptor pits will be fully reinstated. Marker posts will be placed at either side of the stream to indicate the location and alignment of the electricity line.</p> <p>The methodology, and environmental control and mitigation measures, will be precisely as described in the EIAR for the permitted development.</p> <p><u>Ancillary Site Development Works</u></p> <p>Construction methodologies; including excavations, spoil management, drainage control and noise control; shall be identical to those of the permitted development.</p>	
<p>A description of the location of the proposed development, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected.</p>	<p>The proposed alteration will be located in close proximity to the permitted development; with the proposed route of the underground electricity line following private lands and the public road network. Private lands generally comprise improved agricultural grassland with boundary hedgerows present. The revised route will also interact with the Shankill Stream; however, the stream will be</p>	<p>The location of the proposed alteration is as described for the Construction Phase.</p> <p>During operations, the underground electricity line will be located underground.</p>

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	<p>crossed via HDD this avoiding any direct impact on the channel.</p> <p>The L6738 and L6673 and single carriageway rural roads and are generally of a good condition.</p> <p>The site of the proposed alteration is generally located approximately 4km west of Muine Bheag (Bagenalstown), c. 5km south west of Leighlbridge and c. 3km north of Paulstown.</p> <p>Given the characteristics and geographic location of the proposed alteration, the receiving environment of the proposed alteration is generally as described in the EIAR for the permitted development.</p>	
<p>A description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development.</p>		
Population & Human Health	<p>The rerouting of the underground electricity line will follow permitted methodologies and implement permitted mitigation measures and no significant effects are likely to occur.</p> <p>Accordingly, it is assessed that no significant construction phase effects are likely regarding population and human health.</p>	<p>During operations, it is assessed that the proposed alteration will not result in any likely significant long-term effects on population or human health.</p> <p>The operation of the electricity line, along its proposed route, is not assessed as having any effect on population or human health.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The installation of the underground electricity line has been assessed and is likely to have an effect on biodiversity through a loss of habitats, reduction in nesting habitats for birds, and loss of foraging and commuting habitats for bats. However, as assessed at Annex 1, the proposed alteration will result in a reduced level of effects in all cases when compared to the permitted development and significant effects are not likely having regard to the implementation of all mitigation measures, as relevant, set out in the EIAR.</p>	<p>The rerouting of the underground electricity line will have no likely significant long term effect on biodiversity. Accordingly, it is assessed that the proposed alteration (construction of access track and installation of wind farm cabling) will have no effect on ecological receptors during the operation phase.</p>
Land & Soil	<p>The revised route of the underground electricity line will be located within areas mapped as 'Shales and sandstones (Namurian)' and 'Limestone tills (Carboniferous)' which are not assessed to be sensitive to this type of development. Accordingly, and having regard to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, it is assessed that, with the implementation of all relevant</p>	<p>The rerouting of the underground electricity line will have no likely significant long term effect on land, soil or geology.</p>

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	mitigation measures set out in the EIAR, the works will have no likely significant effect on land, soil or geology.	
Water	The rerouting of the underground electricity line will result in any additional interaction with surface water features through the crossing of the Shankill Stream. However, due to the chosen crossing methodology (HDD) and with the implementation of all relevant mitigation measures set out in the EIAR and ensuring compliance with Condition No. 7 of Reference ACP-322078-25, it is assessed that the works will have no likely significant effect on water.	The rerouting of the underground electricity line will have no likely significant long term effect on water.
Air Quality & Climate	While the proposed alteration will likely result in an increased volume of construction activities due to the increased length of the underground electricity line and carrying out of HDD activities; with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development, no significant construction phase effects on air quality and climate are likely.	During operations, the proposed alteration will have no likely significant effect on air quality & climate.
Landscape	The rerouting of the underground electricity line will result in a short term adverse effect on the landscape due to excavations and the presence of construction plant and machinery; such effects will be extremely localised and are not assessed as likely to be significant.	As the electricity line will be located below ground, it is assessed that significant landscape or visual effects are unlikely.
Cultural Heritage & Archaeology	There are no previously recorded features located within the lands associated with the proposed alteration. With the implementation of all mitigation measures committed to in the EIAR and ensuring compliance with Condition No. 10 of Reference ACP-322078-25, it is assessed that there is no likelihood of significant effects arising in the event that previously unrecorded heritage or archaeological features are encountered during construction works.	During operations, the proposed alteration will have no likely significant effect on cultural heritage.
Noise & Vibration	The proposed alteration will require the completion of construction activities in the immediate vicinity of a number of additional residential properties; while the increased length of the electricity line and completion of HDD works will increase the volume of construction activities to be undertaken.	The underground electricity line is not capable of generating noise or vibration effects during the operation phase. Accordingly, no significant effects are assessed as likely.

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	<p>However, these activities are identical to those which have been assessed in respect for the permitted development and found to be not significant.</p> <p>Therefore, with the implementation of all relevant mitigation measures set out in the EIAR and ensuring compliance with Condition No. 11 of Reference ACP-322078-25, no significant effects are assessed as likely.</p>	
<p>Material Assets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Transport & Access; 2) Aviation; 3) Telecommunications; and, 4) Resources & Utility Infrastructure 	<p><u>Transport & Access</u></p> <p>The proposed alteration will result in both direct and indirect effects on transport and access. In terms of direct effects, excavations will be undertaken within the paved carriageways of the L6738 and L6673; however, following the reinstatement of the electricity line trench, the carriageways will be subject to full width reinstatement as per the permitted development.</p> <p>In terms of indirect effects; during the installation of the underground electricity line, and due to the narrow profile of the local roads involved, full road closures will be implemented on a rolling basis as construction activities progress along the route. However, the section of road to be closed at any particular time will be short (c. 100m) and appropriate measures (such as diversionary routes and the maintenance of local access) will be implemented.</p> <p>Additionally, in terms if indirect effects, the proposed alteration will marginally increase the volume of construction traffic due to the increased length of the revised route and the increased requirement for construction materials to be imported which would not have been required for the route of the permitted electricity line (e.g. asphalt for road resurfacing). With the implementation of all traffic control and mitigation measures set out in respect of the permitted development, significant effects are not assessed as likely.</p> <p><u>Aviation & Telecommunications</u></p>	<p>The proposed alteration will have no likely significant operation phase effect on transport and access, aviation, telecommunications or resources and utility infrastructure.</p>

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	<p>The proposed alteration will have no effect on aviation or telecommunications as it relates to infrastructure below ground level.</p> <p><u>Resources & Utility Infrastructure</u></p> <p>The proposed alteration will result in an increased use of resources during construction due to the increased length of the proposed route. However, as all construction materials will be sourced from approved suppliers, no significant effects are likely.</p> <p>There are no services or utility infrastructure located within the L6738 or L6673 and, accordingly, significant effects are not likely. Immediately prior to the commencement of construction, the proposed route will be surveyed to confirm the absence of any utility infrastructure.</p>	
Interactions	All potential interactions have been assessed in the foregoing sections, and it is assessed that the proposed alteration will have no likely significant effect on the environment.	All potential interactions have been assessed in the foregoing sections, and it is assessed that the proposed alteration will have no likely significant effect on the environment.
Major Accidents & Natural Disasters	Having regard to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, it is assessed that, with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development, no major accidents or natural disasters are likely during the construction phase.	Having regard to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, it is assessed that, with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development, no major accidents or natural disasters are likely during the operation phase.
A description of any likely significant effects, to the extent of the information available on such effects, of the proposed development on the environment resulting from:-		
The expected residues and emissions and the production of waste, where relevant.	The proposed alteration does not comprise a significant increase or intensity of construction activities such that a substantial volume of waste, residues and emissions are likely to be generated. Accordingly, it is assessed that with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development, no significant residues, emissions or wastes are likely to be produced.	No significant residues, emissions or waste are likely to be generated during the operation phase as a consequence of the proposed alteration.
The use of natural resources, in particular soil, land, water and biodiversity.	As with the permitted route, the installation of the underground electricity line along the route proposed will result in the excavation of soil and the use of	No out of the ordinary use of natural resources will arise due to the proposed alteration.

	<p>rock/stone/sand. Additionally, asphalt will be used in the resurfacing of the affected section of the public road network. However, significant volumes of these resources will not be required and, accordingly, it is assessed that the proposed alteration will not result in a significant use of natural resources.</p>	
<p>The compilation of the information at paragraphs 1 to 3 shall take into account, where relevant, the criteria set out in Schedule 7.</p>		
<p>Schedule 7 Screening</p>	<p>The information referred to above has been provided taking account of the criteria; which is further discussed at Section 4.2 below.</p>	

Table 1: Schedule 7A Screening Assessment Information

4.2 SCHEDULE 7 SCREENING

Schedule 7 of the Planning Regulations sets out the criteria for determining whether or not sub-threshold developments would, or would not be, likely to have significant effects on the environment. These criteria correspond with Annex III of the EIA Directive and are grouped under 3 no. headings, as follows:-

- 1) Characteristics of the Proposed Development;
- 2) Location of the Proposed Development; and,
- 3) Types & Characteristics of Potential Impacts.

Table 2, below, sets out the criteria by which the proposed alteration must be assessed.

Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) Schedule 7 Screening		
Characteristics of the Project	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
The characteristics of the proposed development in particular:-		
The size of the proposed development.	The route of the permitted underground electricity line extends to approximately 795m while the proposed route has a length of approximately 870m.	The length of the underground electricity line the subject of this alteration will have a length of 870m during the operation phase.
The cumulation with other proposed development.	<p>The proposed alteration will be constructed concurrently with the permitted White Hill Wind Farm (An Coimisiún Pleanála Reference ABP-315365-22) and the permitted development; however, cumulative effects are unlikely to arise due to the small scale, nature and characteristics of the proposed alteration.</p> <p>With the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development and those of the White Hill Wind Farm; significant cumulative effects are unlikely to arise.</p> <p>Similarly, due to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, cumulative effects with other developments are not likely to be significant.</p>	Given the characteristics of the proposed alteration, cumulative effects are not assessed as likely to be significant.
The use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity.	The installation of the underground electricity line (including HDD) will result in the excavation of soil and the use of rock/stone/sand and asphalt. However, the volume of these materials will not be notably in excess of those already required under the permitted development and, accordingly, it is assessed that the proposed alteration will not result in a significant use of natural resources.	No out of the ordinary use of natural resources will arise due to the proposed alteration.
The production of waste	The proposed alteration does not comprise a significant increase or intensity of construction activities such that a substantial volume of waste is likely to be generated. Accordingly, it is assessed that with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development, no significant volume of waste is likely to be produced.	No significant volume of waste is likely to be generated as a consequence of the proposed alteration.
Pollution and nuisances	The installation of the underground electricity line will follow best practice methodologies which are identical	No likely significant pollution or nuisance is predicted to occur during the operational phase.

	to those approved in respect of the permitted development. Accordingly, it is assessed that with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIA for the permitted development, no significant pollution or nuisance effects are likely to occur.	
The risk of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned, including those caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge	Having regard to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, it is assessed that, with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIA for the permitted development, no major accidents or natural disasters are likely during the construction phase.	Having regard to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, it is assessed that, with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIA for the permitted development, no major accidents or natural disasters are likely during the operation phase.
The risk to human health (for example due to water contamination or air pollution)	Given the characteristics of the proposed alteration and those of the receiving environment, it is assessed that the proposed alteration does not pose a risk of likely significant effects on human health. It is assessed that there is no likely significant risk of water contamination; with particular reference to the construction methodologies and mitigation measures relevant to the HDD activities; air pollution or noise pollution.	No likely significant effects are assessed as likely during the operation phase.
Location of Proposed Development	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by proposed development, having regard to:-		
The existing land use.	The underground electricity line will be installed within lands which are currently used for agricultural purposes and within the public road network. While a small area will be temporarily lost from agricultural production due to construction activities, it is assessed that this loss will not result in any likely significant effect on land use locally or in the wider area.	The proposed alteration will not have a long term effect on land use and, following construction, the private land will be returned to agricultural production and the local roads returned to public use. .
The relative abundance, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources in the area.	Due to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, it is assessed that the proposed alteration will not affect the abundance, quantity or regenerative capacity of natural resources in the area.	The operational phase will not have any likely significant effect on natural resources.
The absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying attention to the following areas:- a) wetlands, b) coastal zones,	The site of the proposed alteration and its immediate environs is located primarily on grassland and the public road network; and do not comprise wetlands, coastal zones, mountain or forest areas, nature reserves and parks, areas protected under legislation, densely	The proposed alteration is assessed to be compatible with the area, and existing and permitted land uses, and can be readily absorbed within the local environment.

<p>c) mountain and forest areas, d) nature reserves and parks, e) areas classified or protected under legislation, including special protection areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC, f) areas in which the environmental quality standards laid down in legislation of the EU have already been exceeded, g) densely populated areas, h) landscapes of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.</p>	<p>populated areas or landscapes of historical/cultural/archaeological significance. This finding is based on the assessments undertaken in the EIAR for the permitted development and the characteristics of the proposed alteration.</p>	
Characteristics of Potential Impacts	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
<p>The potential significant effects of proposed development in relation to criteria set out under paragraphs 1 and 2 above, and having regard in:-</p>		
<p>The magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).</p>	<p>The proposed alteration comprises the rerouting of approximately 795m of underground electricity line. The revised route will have a length of approximately 870m and will include the crossing of the Shankill Stream. The majority of the revised route will be located within the carriageways of the L6738 and L6673 local roads with a short section within private lands. Due to the nature, scale and characteristics of the proposed alteration, effects experienced by local residents are not assessed as likely to be significant.</p>	<p>In the long term, the proposed alteration will marginally increase the extent of the permitted development; however, all infrastructure associated with the proposed development will be below ground and there will be no notable evidence; other than cable markers; of its presence.</p>
<p>The nature of the impact.</p>	<p>Due to the characteristics of the proposed alteration and the nature of the receiving environment, it is assessed that with the implementation of appropriate construction methodologies and all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development, significant effects are not likely to arise with effects likely to be temporary, direct, indirect and ranging from slight to imperceptible.</p>	<p>Following the completion of construction activities, no long term effects are likely.</p>

The transboundary nature of the impact.	The proposed alteration is confined to the administrative jurisdiction of Kilkenny County Council. No transboundary effects are likely to occur.	No operation phase transboundary effects are predicted.
The intensity and complexity of the impact.	The proposed alteration relates to the rerouting of underground electricity line and carrying out of HDD works. It is assessed that with the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development, no intense or complex effects are anticipated.	Operational phase effects are not assessed as likely to be significant, intense or complex.
The probability of the impact.	It is assessed that the magnitude and complexity of effects are not likely to be significant due to the implementation of appropriate construction methodologies and all mitigation measures as set out in the EIAR for the permitted development. While effects are probable, they are well known and can be appropriately managed and mitigated.	It is assessed that any effects will not be significant.
The expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact.	Effects during the construction phase will be short-term; however, with the implementation of all construction methodologies and mitigation measures set out in the EIAR, it is assessed that significant effects are not likely to arise.	Any effects during the operation phase will be long-term; however, given the characteristics of the proposed alteration, no significant operational phase effects are assessed as likely to occur.
Cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved projects.	The proposed alteration will be constructed concurrently with the permitted White Hill Wind Farm (An Coimisiún Pleanála Reference ABP-315365-22) and the permitted development; however, cumulative effects are unlikely to arise due to the small scale, nature and characteristics of the proposed alteration. With the implementation of all mitigation measures set out in the EIAR for the permitted development and those of the White Hill Wind Farm; significant cumulative effects are unlikely to arise. Similarly, due to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, cumulative effects with other developments are not likely to be significant.	Given the characteristics of the proposed alteration, cumulative effects are not assessed as likely to be significant.
The possibility of effectively reducing the impact.	The proposed alteration will be undertaken in accordance with well-known and understood construction methodologies which will, in addition to the implementation of all environmental controls and	Due to the characteristics of the proposed alteration, significant operational phase effects are not anticipated. The implementation of all operational phase mitigation measures as set out in the EIAR will minimise the effects

	mitigation measures set out in the EIAR, will ensure that any effects will be minimised to the greatest possible extent and are assessed as not likely to be significant.	experienced by receptors and are assessed as not likely to be significant.
--	---	--

Table 2: Schedule 7 Screening Assessment Criteria

5.0 CONCLUSION

This EIA Screening concludes that:-

- The proposed alteration is not of a type, scale or threshold as set down in Schedule 5 of the Planning Regulations where an EIA would be mandatory; and,
- The proposed alteration will not give rise to impacts of a magnitude which, on its own or cumulatively, could cause a likely significant effect on the environment as assessed using the information and evaluation criteria set down at Schedule 7A of the Planning Regulations.

Accordingly, it is assessed, by way of an examination of the required criteria, that an EIA, and therefore the submission of an EIAR, is not required in respect of the proposed alteration.

ANNEX 1 – ADDENDUM TO THE EIAR BIODIVERSITY CHAPTER





Addendum to the EIAR Biodiversity Chapter

White Hill Wind Farm Electricity Substation and Electricity Line

White Hill Wind Ltd

Clondargan, Stradone, Co. Cavan, Ireland

Prepared by:

SLR Environmental Consulting (Ireland) Ltd

7 Dundrum Business Park, Windy Arbour, Dublin, D14 N2Y7

SLR Project No.: 501.066103.00001

Client Reference No: n/a

4 February 2026

Revision: 0

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
0	4 February 2026	Kathryn Robson	Dr Jonathon Dunn	Dr Jonathon Dunn

Basis of Report

This document has been prepared by SLR Environmental Consulting (Ireland) Ltd (SLR) with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with White Hill Wind Ltd (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to assess whether a proposed alteration to the permitted electricity substation and electricity line for White Hill Wind Farm has the potential to lead to additional impacts on ecological receptors and alter the conclusions made in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), Volume I, Chapter 5 (Biodiversity).

The proposed alteration involves the rerouting of approximately 795 m of underground electricity line from private lands to the paved carriageways of the L6738 and L6673 local roads, the installation of the underground electricity line beneath the Shankill Steam and all associated works.

There will be no significant differences in impacts to flora and fauna due to the proposed alteration.

Overall, with the previously committed mitigation measures in place, there are no changes to the assessment of residual effects on biodiversity because of the proposed alteration, and the conclusions of Chapter 5 of the EIAR for the permitted development still apply.



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ACP	An Coimisiún Pleanála
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BMEP	Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
GES	Galetech Energy Services
IEF	Important Ecological Features
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SLR	SLR Environmental Consulting (Ireland) Ltd
S-P-R	Source-Pathway-Receptors



1.0 INTRODUCTION

SLR Environmental Consulting (Ireland) Ltd (SLR) was commissioned by Galetch Energy Services (GES) on behalf of White Hill Wind Limited to prepare an addendum to the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) in support of a proposed alteration to the electricity line for the permitted White Hill Wind Farm electricity substation and electricity line (An Coimisiún Pleanála Reference: ACP-322078-25¹).

This addendum to Chapter 5 (Biodiversity) of the EIAR presents an assessment of the likely significant effects of the project on the receiving environment.

This chapter addendum provides:

- A baseline study of the receiving ecological environment, including survey methodology and results;
- An assessment of the likely significant effects of the project during construction, operation and decommissioning phases;
- An assessment of likely significant cumulative effects;
- Mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the likely significant effects anticipated;
- Residual impacts; and,
- Enhancement measures.

The EIAR² and NIS³ for the permitted development was used to inform the current assessment.

1.1 Summary of the Permitted Development

1.1.1 Electricity Substation and Electricity Line

The electricity substation and electricity line was permitted by ACP under order 322/D322078 and comprised the following:

- A 110 kilovolt (kV) 'loop-in/loop-out' Air-Insulated Switchgear (AIS) electricity substation, including 2 no. single-storey control buildings (with a total gross floor area of 620 square metres [m²]); transformers, busbars, insulators, circuit breakers, and lightning poles, within a secure compound (with a total footprint of 10,600 m²);
- 2 no. lattice-type interface masts, each of which will be 16 m in height, and approximately 320 m of underground electricity line between the electricity substation and interface masts to facilitate connection of the electricity substation to the existing Kellis-Kilkenny 110 kV overhead electricity transmission line;
- A new site entrance from the L6673 and approximately 1.1 km of access track to facilitate access to the electricity substation and interface masts;
- Electrical control unit with a total gross floor area of 40 m² located at the permitted White Hill Wind Farm;
- A new site entrance from the L7117 and approximately 250 m of access track to facilitate access to the electrical control unit;

¹ 322078 | An Coimisiún Pleanála -

² SLR (2025) White Hill Wind Farm Electricity Substation and Electricity Line. EIAR.

³ SLR (2025). White Hill Wind Farm Electricity Substation and Electricity Line. Natura Impact Statement.



- Approximately 8.8 km of underground electricity line between the electricity substation and the electrical control unit; and,
- All associated and ancillary site development, excavation, construction, landscaping and reinstatement works; including a temporary construction compound and the provision of site drainage infrastructure and surface water protection measures.

1.2 Summary of Proposed Alteration

The proposed alteration to the permitted route is shown in Figure 1. The proposed alteration comprises:

- The rerouting of approximately 795 m of underground electricity line from private lands and its installation predominately within the paved carriageways of the L6738 and L6673 local roads;
- The installation of the underground electricity line beneath the Shankill Stream via horizontal directional drilling; and,
- All associated and ancillary site development, excavation, construction and reinstatement works.

1.3 Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this addendum is to assess whether the proposed alteration has the potential to impact any important ecological features and alter the conclusions made in the EIAR Volume 1, Chapter 5 (Biodiversity). It should be read in conjunction with the documents submitted with the planning application for the permitted development, including EIAR Volume 1, Chapter 5 (Biodiversity). It should also be read in conjunction with the NIS for the permitted development, as well as the addendum provided for the NIS⁴.

1.4 Evidence of Technical Competence

This report was written by SLR Senior Ecologist Kathryn Robson. Kathryn has over seven years professional experience in the environmental consultancy sector. Her core expertise is in the provision of quality ecology consulting for renewable energy projects, primarily onshore wind farm developments. She has delivered a range of technical reports including EIAR biodiversity chapters, Appropriate Assessments and Natura Impact Statements. Kathryn has experience conducting surveys at all stages of development from supporting planning applications to operational monitoring to ensure compliance with planning consent.

A technical review was undertaken by Dr Jonathon Dunn. Jonathon wrote the NIS and EIAR biodiversity chapter for the permitted development. He is a full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and has extensive experience of designing and implementing baseline ecology surveys for over 20 wind farms in Ireland, along with impact assessment including EIAR, Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA), AA screening and NIS.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope

The scope of this assessment is informed by the potential for the proposed alteration to impact important ecological features. The main difference between the permitted development and

⁴ SLR (2026). Addendum to Natura Impact Statement - White Hill Wind Farm.



the proposed alteration is the rerouting of approximately 795 m of underground electricity line from private lands, predominately agricultural fields, and its installation within the paved carriageways of the L6738 and L6673 local roads. There will be no alterations to the methods of construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning / restoration.

Therefore, there is the potential for the following impacts:

- Potential impacts to fauna including:
 - Amphibians
 - Roosting, commuting and foraging bats;
 - Nesting birds;
 - Badgers and their setts;
 - Otters and other aquatic fauna; and
 - All other protected flora and fauna (as detailed in the *Checklist of protected and threatened species in Ireland*)⁵.

An addendum to the NIS for the permitted development is provided separately⁴; therefore, we have not considered effects on European Sites in the current addendum.

2.2 Study Area

The study area included the proposed altered underground electricity line plus a 20 m buffer either side for most receptors, which was extended to 50 m for terrestrial mammal searches and 150 m for otter searches either side the new proposed watercourse crossing. This 20 m buffer is shown in Figure 2. Considering the small-scale and nature of the proposed alteration, this buffer was considered sufficient to provide a detailed baseline of the proposed alteration and the surrounding area.

2.3 Updated Field Survey

2.3.1 Habitats and Flora

A field survey of the study area was undertaken on 14th January 2026 by SLR Senior Ecologist Kathryn Robson, whereby all habitats were mapped using the Fossitt Habitat Classification system⁶. Terrestrial habitats and flora (including invasive plant species) were mapped according to Fossitt (2000) and the good practice measures outlined in Heritage Council guidance (Smith et al., 2011)⁷. The locations of all habitats and any rare or invasive plant species were recorded using digital mapping.

Plant species nomenclature follows Rose's *The Wildflower Key: How to identify wildflowers, trees and shrubs in Britain and Ireland* (Rose et al., 2006). A list of the dominant and notable plant species was prepared for each habitat type.

Habitat surveys were conducted outside the optimal time of year. This limitation is detailed further in Section 2.4.

⁵ Nelson, B., Cummins, S., Fay, L., Jeffrey, R., Kelly, S., Kingston, N., Lockhart, N., Marnell, F., Tierney, D. and Wyse Jackson, M. (2019). Checklists of protected and threatened species in Ireland. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 116. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

⁶ Fossitt J. (2000). A Guide to Habitats in Ireland. The Heritage Council.

⁷ Smith G.F., O'Donoghue P., O'Hora K., and Delaney E. (2011). Best Practice Guidance For Habitat Survey And Mapping.



Table 2-1: Survey weather conditions and metadata

Date	Surveyor	Weather conditions	
14/01/2026	Kathryn Robson	Temp. (°C)	5
		Wind speed (Bft ⁸)	3
		Cloud cover (Oktas)	8/8
		Precipitation	Drizzle

2.3.2 Fauna

Searches for mammals were carried out as part of the extended habitat survey. All mammal resting / breeding places were mapped. In addition, any other signs / sightings were recorded and mapped using digital mapping. Survey methodology followed that outlined in Cresswell *et al.* (2012)⁹.

The site’s suitability for commuting and foraging bats was assessed following the current Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) guidance¹⁰. Similarly, all trees and buildings located within the study area were appraised for their suitability to support roosting bats, following the BCT guidance.

Searches were made for signs and sightings of terrestrial mammals within the study area and mapped using digital mapping.

Invertebrate species were recorded when observed.

No specific surveys for reptiles were conducted but signs and sightings were recorded, as NRA (2009)¹¹ guidance states that direct observation is an effective survey technique.

No specific surveys for amphibians were conducted; however, signs and sightings were recorded when observed.

2.4 Limitations

The updated field survey was conducted in January 2026. This is outside the optimal window for surveying flora and habitats and therefore, it is possible that certain flowering species were not evident during these surveys. As such, desk-based data has been relied upon to supplement any potentially missed data, and the precautionary principle has been considered during these assessments. This includes previous surveys and reports of the adjacent habitats undertaken and prepared by SLR in the White Hill Wind Farm Electricity Substation and Electricity Line EIA Chapter 5 (Biodiversity). As such, it is considered that this limitation does not pose a significant constraint to the overall assessment.

3.0 CHANGES TO THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

This section presents a description of the general context of the receiving (baseline) environment associated with the project. For all Important Ecological Features (IEFs), other

⁸ Wind speed measured using the Beaufort scale.

⁹ Cresswell, W. J., Birks, J. D. S., Dean, M., Pacheco, M., Trehwella, W. J., Wells, D. and Wray, S. (2012) ‘UK BAP Mammals Interim Guidance for Survey Methodologies’, Impact Assessment and Mitigations. The Mammal Society, Southampton.

¹⁰ Collins (2023). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines. 4th edn. London: Bat Conservation Trust.

¹¹ National Roads Authority (2009) Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Road Schemes. Revision 2. Dublin: National Roads Authority.



than nature conservation sites, the results of both the desktop studies and field surveys are presented together.

3.1 Nature Conservation Sites

European sites are assessed in the NIS which accompanies the planning application for the project. An updated addendum has been provided for this report based on the proposed alteration to the permitted development (SLR, 2026)^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}.

The proposed alteration does not introduce any meaningful changes to the range of European or nationally designated conservation sites (e.g., natural heritage areas or NHAs and proposed NHAS or pNHAs) considered in the permitted development's EIAR. All existing Source–Pathway–Receptor (S-P-R) connections between the proposed alteration and these designated sites remain the same as outlined in EIAR Chapter 5 (Biodiversity) and the NIS (see Figures 3 and 4).

3.2 Habitats and Flora

Broadly, the habitats within the re-routed section of electricity line are similar to those in the permitted development in areas where the permitted development follows the public road network. All habitats recorded within the study area for the re-routed section of electricity line during the updated field survey were also recorded for the permitted development.

There are no further records of Floral Protection Order species, protected bryophytes or important habitats such as ancient woodlands within the NPWS data sources within the study area. No records of threatened, protected or invasive / non-native flora were yielded from the data search that were not previously identified for the permitted development.

3.2.1 Annex I Habitats

A review of NPWS mapped Annex I habitats did not identify any Annex I habitats within the study area or immediate vicinity.

3.3 Fauna

3.3.1 Bats

A mature sessile oak tree with moderate ivy coverage on the trunk and lower branches was identified within the study area as having PRF-I suitability (i.e. only suitable for individual bats or a very small number of bats due to size or lack of suitable surrounding habitats). See Figure 2 for the location of this oak tree.

Commuting and Foraging Bats

Overall, the study area was assessed as being of moderate potential for commuting and foraging bats due to the presence of suitable linear habitats such as hedgerows (WL1) and potential foraging habitat such as grasslands, which bats are likely to reach from nearby roost sites via suitable commuting corridors.

3.3.2 Other Protected Fauna

No signs of other protected fauna were recorded during the survey. However, given the nature of the study area, it is anticipated that suitable foraging habitat is present for a range of fauna already identified in Chapter 5 (Biodiversity) of the EIAR including badgers (although no new setts were recorded), birds (mainly passerine species), and potentially other species such as common frog, which are also considered in the Biodiversity chapter. No other signs or sightings were recorded within 150 m of the proposed watercourse crossing for the Shankill Stream.



4.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

4.1 Description of Likely Effects

The proposed alteration involves the rerouting of approximately 795 m of underground electricity line from private lands to the paved carriageways of the L6738 and L6673 local roads, the installation of the underground electricity line beneath the Shankill Stream and all associated works.

Taking the above into account, the likely significant effects are described in the following sections.

4.1.1 Effects to Nature Conservation Sites

An addendum to the NIS submitted with the original planning application has also been prepared^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}. The conclusion of the NIS and addendum to the NIS is that the project will not, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site either directly or indirectly.

It is assessed that the proposed alteration presents no mechanism by which any likely significant effects could occur on any European Site beyond those described in the NIS. It is assessed that, with the implementation of all previously committed-to mitigation measures, there is no possibility of the proposed alteration affecting the integrity any European Site.

The same is true for nationally designated sites i.e. the proposed alteration will not cause any additional effects to nationally designated nature sites.

Overall, the proposed alteration will not cause any effects to nature conservation sites that were not already identified and assessed in the NIS or EIA Chapter 5 for the permitted development.

4.1.2 Effects to Habitats and Flora

The proposed alteration will result in a marginally reduced loss of hedgerow and hedgerow x treeline mosaic (c.8 m and c. 4 m, respectively) and one additional watercourse crossing under the Shankill Stream.

The proposed alteration will not result in significant effects on habitats or flora during the construction phase, with a smaller length of linear habitats due to be temporarily lost during construction and replanted than per the permitted development. The additional watercourse crossing will be spanned via horizontal directional drilling (HDD) as for all other watercourses, with no instream works proposed.

There will be no appreciable difference in the effects predicted upon habitats and plants due to the proposed alteration compared to those permitted for the operational and decommissioning phases above and beyond what was stated in EIA Chapter 5 for the permitted development.

4.1.3 Effects to Fauna

4.1.3.1 Effects to Birds

Significant disturbance / displacement effects are unlikely to occur along the proposed alteration to the electricity line, as disturbance from construction activities is unlikely to be significantly greater than that from typical traffic levels or agricultural activities. As the rerouted section of the electricity line will be predominately located within public roads, which provide less suitable habitat for birds than the fields and hedgerows affected by the permitted route,



marginally fewer suitable nesting habitats for common passerine species will be temporarily lost during construction.

Overall, there will be no appreciable differences in the effects predicted upon birds due to the proposed alteration compared to those permitted.

4.1.3.2 Effects to Bats

The proposed alteration will result in marginally less bat commuting and foraging habitat being temporarily lost due to the removal of hedgerow and hedgerow x treeline mosaics during construction, and the overall loss is consistent with the impacts already detailed in Section 5.5.2.5 of the Biodiversity chapter, which also assessed that habitat loss would result in no significant effects to bats.

An oak tree with PRF-I suitability (i.e. a potential roost suitable for individual roosting bats) was identified along the L6673 carriageway. Significant disturbance / displacement effects are unlikely to occur along the proposed alteration to the electricity line as disturbance / displacement from construction activities while the electricity line is being installed is unlikely to be significantly greater than that from typical traffic levels or agricultural activities. The oak tree will remain in place and will not be felled with or trimmed as part of construction activities.

No other potential effects on bats are possible as a result of the proposed alteration.

Overall, the proposed alteration will not cause any effects to bats that were not already identified in the EIAR for the permitted development.

4.1.3.3 Effects to Other Fauna

No other significant effects to other fauna are expected because of the proposed alteration that were not already identified in the Biodiversity chapter for the permitted development.

4.2 Cumulative Effects

The EIAR found no likelihood of significant cumulative impacts as a result of the permitted development. There will be no additional effects predicted on flora and fauna as a result of the proposed alteration. Therefore, there are no additional cumulative effects with any other projects or plans predicted beyond those identified for the permitted development or those identified within Section 5.5.5 of the EIAR Chapter 5: Biodiversity.

5.0 CHANGES TO MITIGATION MEASURES

As significant effects are not considered likely to occur, and any potential effects are already appropriately mitigated or compensated, it is assessed that no additional mitigation measures are required for the proposed alteration, provided all previously committed environmental controls, mitigation measures, and design provisions are fully implemented.

Accordingly, all mitigation measures relating to water quality protection and aquatic ecology that were committed to for the permitted development will also be applied at the additional watercourse crossing associated with the proposed alteration.

Similarly, although a marginally smaller length of hedgerow and hedgerow x treeline mosaic will be temporarily removed during construction of the proposed alteration compared with the permitted development, these features will be replanted following completion of electricity line installation, consistent with previous commitments.

All other mitigation measures will be implemented in full as detailed in Chapter 5 of the EIAR.



6.0 CONCLUSION

The likely effects of the proposed alteration on biodiversity have been assessed with respect to the findings of the permitted White Hill Wind Farm electricity substation and electricity line EIAR. The proposed alteration to the permitted development does not have the potential to affect any ecological receptors beyond those already assessed within the EIAR for the permitted development.

All previously committed-to environmental controls, mitigation measures and design proposals will be implemented, and no additional mitigation measures are required in respect of the proposed alteration.

Therefore, with the previously committed mitigation measures in place, no changes to the assessment of residual effects on biodiversity are predicted because of the proposed alteration.

Separately, an addendum to the NIS has fully assessed the potential impacts of the proposed alteration on European Sites. The conclusion of the NIS and addendum to the NIS is that *“...the project, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects will not undermine the conservation objectives of any European sites or have any significant effects thereon. It can therefore be concluded that the project will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site.”*



FIGURES

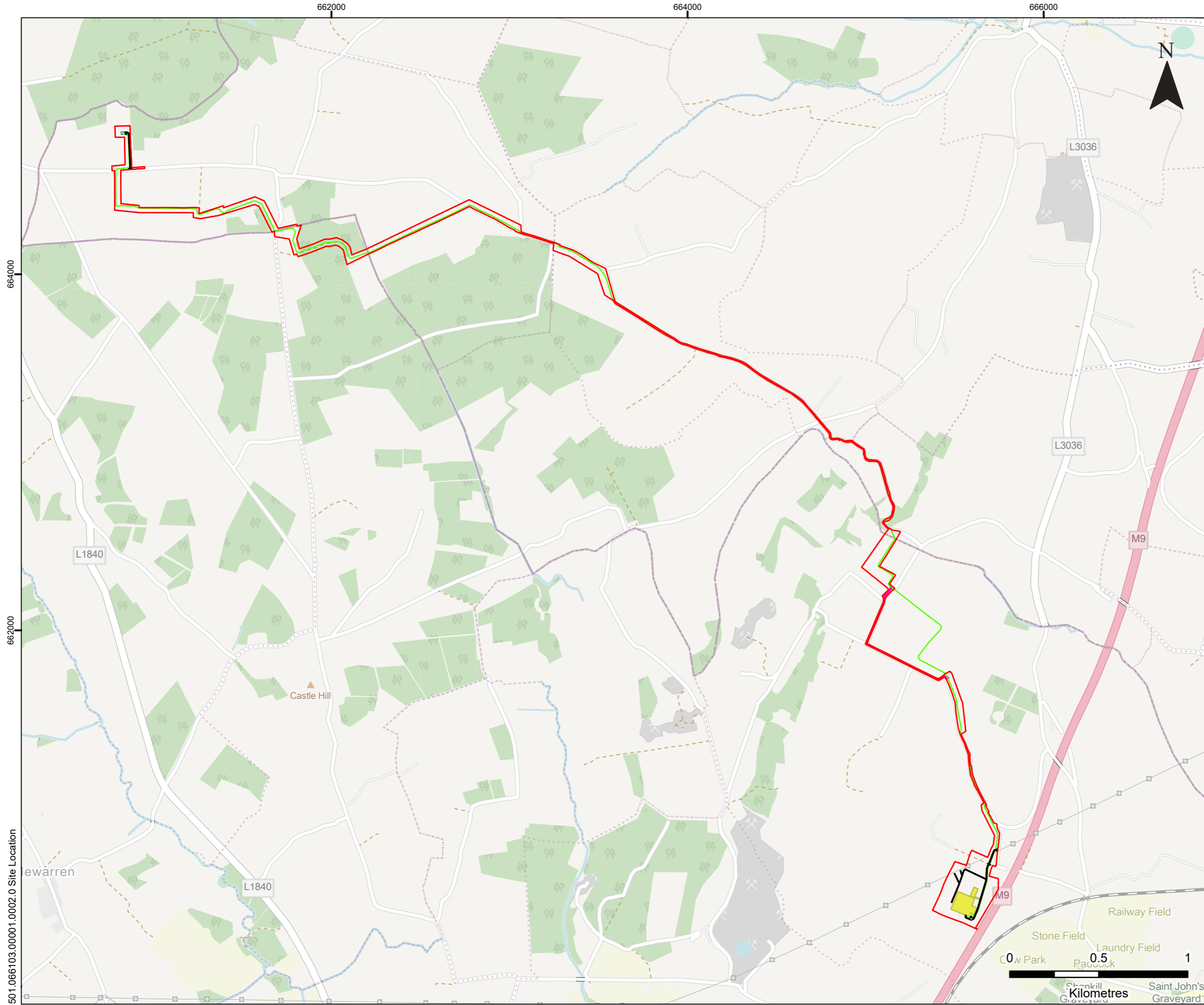
Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Extended Habitat Survey Results

Figure 3: Nature Conservation Sites

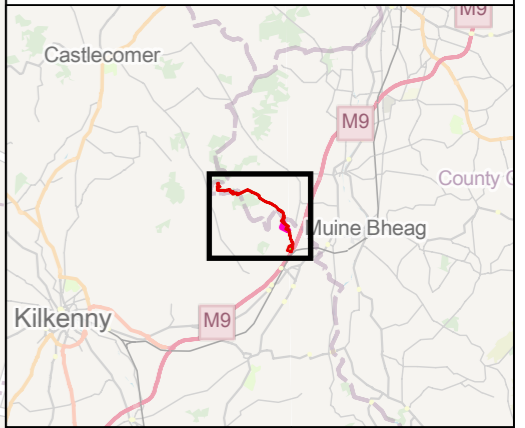
Figure 4: Nature Conservation Sites and Hydrological Connections





LEGEND

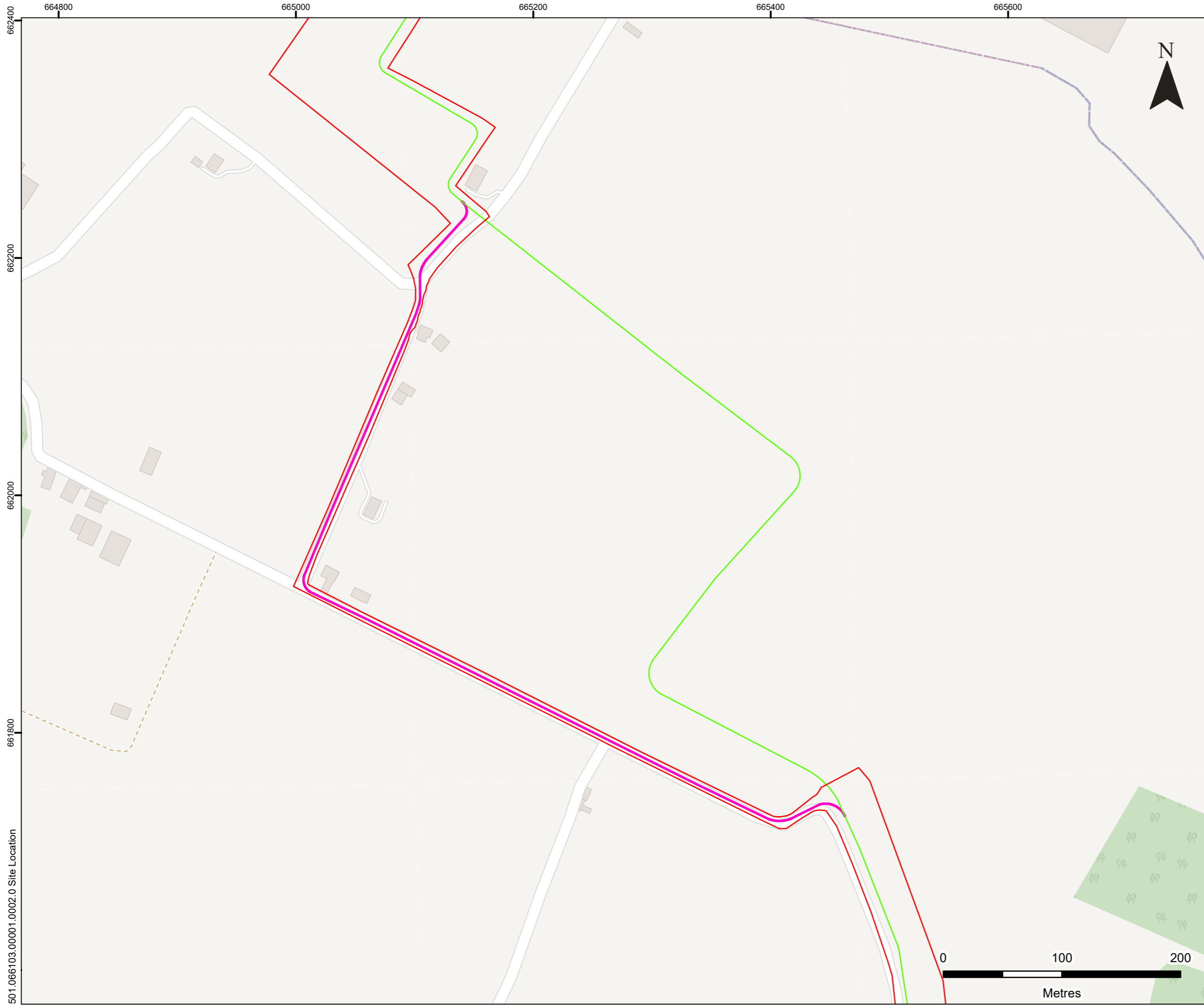
- Proposed Electricity Line Amendment
- Permitted Electricity Line
- Revised Site Boundary
- Access Track
- Control Unit
- Permitted Site Infrastructure



SLR
 7 DUNDRUM BUSINESS PARK
 WINDY ARBOUR
 DUBLIN D14 N2Y7
 IRELAND
 T: 0129 64667
 www.slrconsulting.com

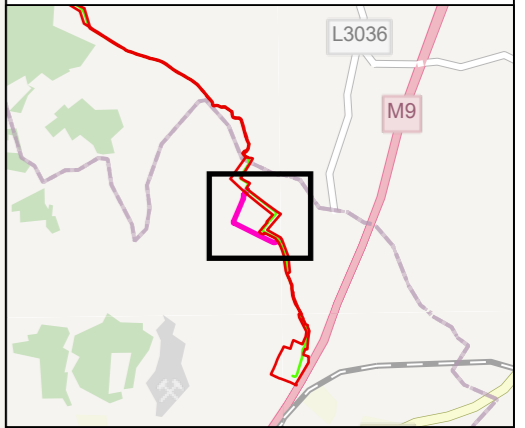
**WHITE HILL
 ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION
 EIAR ADDENDUM
 SITE LOCATION
 FIGURE 1.1**

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3 Date: FEBRUARY 2026



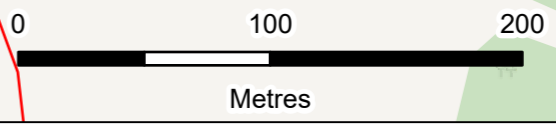
LEGEND

- Proposed Electricity Line Amendment
- Permitted Electricity Line
- Revised Site Boundary



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 7 DUNDRUM BUSINESS PARK
 WINDY ARBOUR
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 T: 0129 64667
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WHITE HILL
 ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION
 EIA/ADDENDUM
 SITE LOCATION
FIGURE 1.2

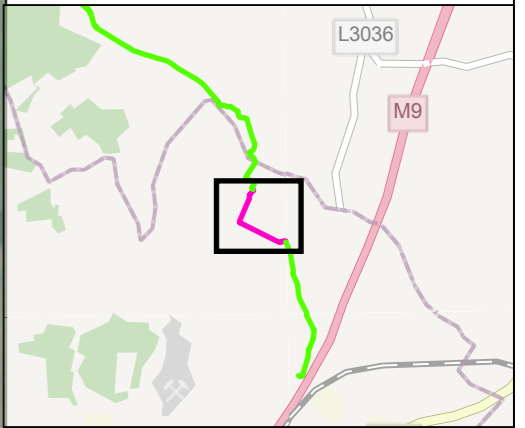


Scale 1:3,000 @ A3 Date FEBRUARY 2026



LEGEND

- Proposed Electricity Line Amendment
- Permitted Electricity Line
- Ecology Survey Area (2026)
- Ground Level Tree Assessment**
- PRF-I (Individual Bats)
- Fossitt Habitat**
- BL1 - Stone Wall and Other Stonework
- FW1 - Eroding/Upland River
- FW4 - Drainage Ditch
- GS2 - Dry Meadow and Grassy Verge
- WL1 - Hedgerow
- GA1 - Improved Agricultural Grassland
- GS2 - Dry Meadows & Grassy Verges
- WD1 - Mixed Broadleaved Woodland
- WL1 - Hedgerows
- N/A - Private 3rd Party Land



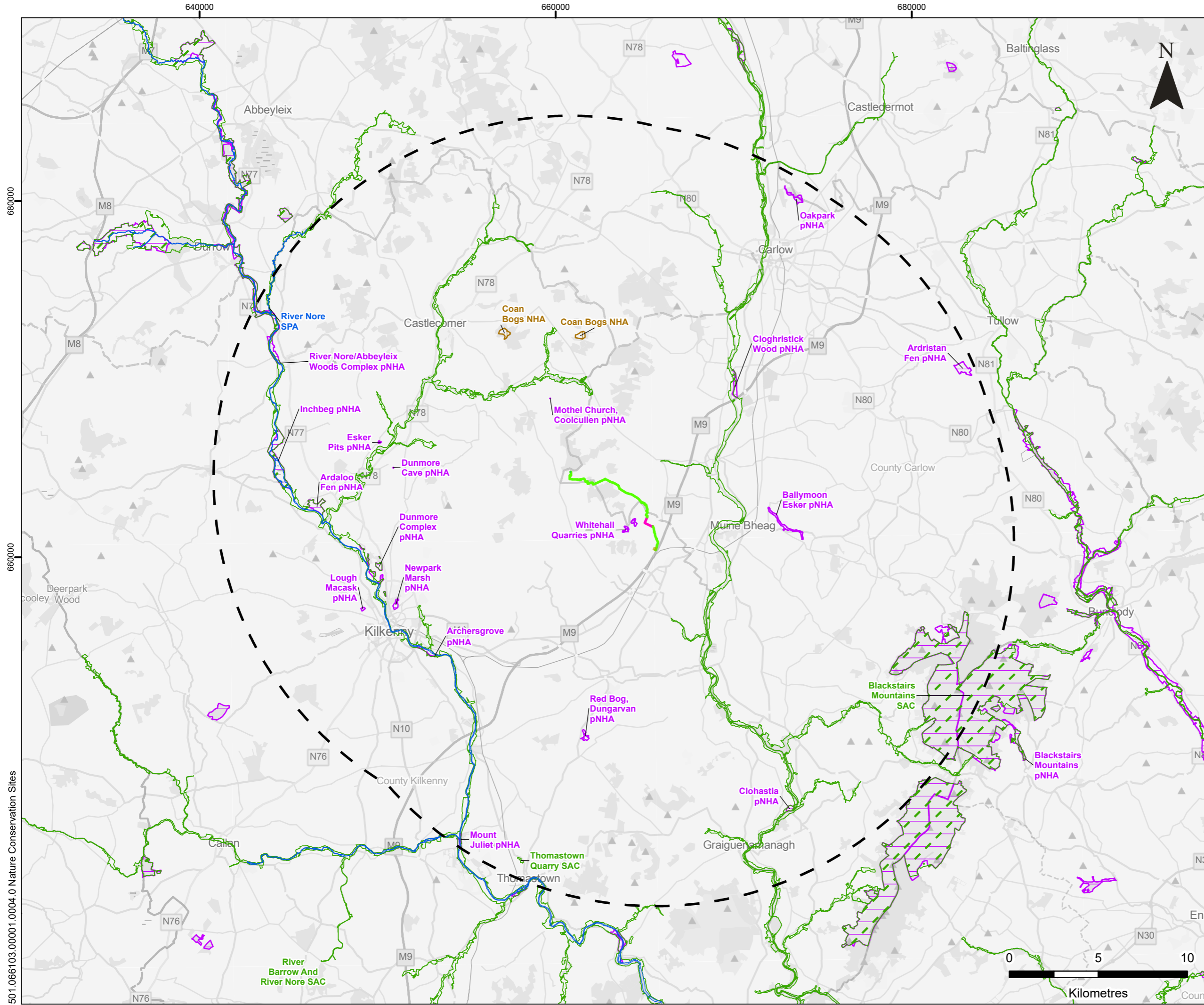
SLR
 7 DUNDRUM BUSINESS PARK
 WINDY ARBOUR
 DUBLIN D14 N2Y7
 IRELAND
 T: 0129 64667
 www.slrconsulting.com

**WHITE HILL
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 EIAR ADDENDUM
 EXTENDED HABITAT SURVEY**

FIGURE 2

Scale 1:2,500 @ A3	Date FEBRUARY 2026
--------------------	--------------------

501.066103.00001.0003.0 Extended Habitat Survey



LEGEND

- Proposed Electricity Line Amendment
- Permitted Electricity Line
- Proposed and Permitted Electricity Line 20 km Buffer

Nature Conservation Site

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Natural Heritage Area (NHA)
- Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA)

Note
Only Nature Conservation Sites that intersect/are within the electricity cable 20 km buffer are labelled.



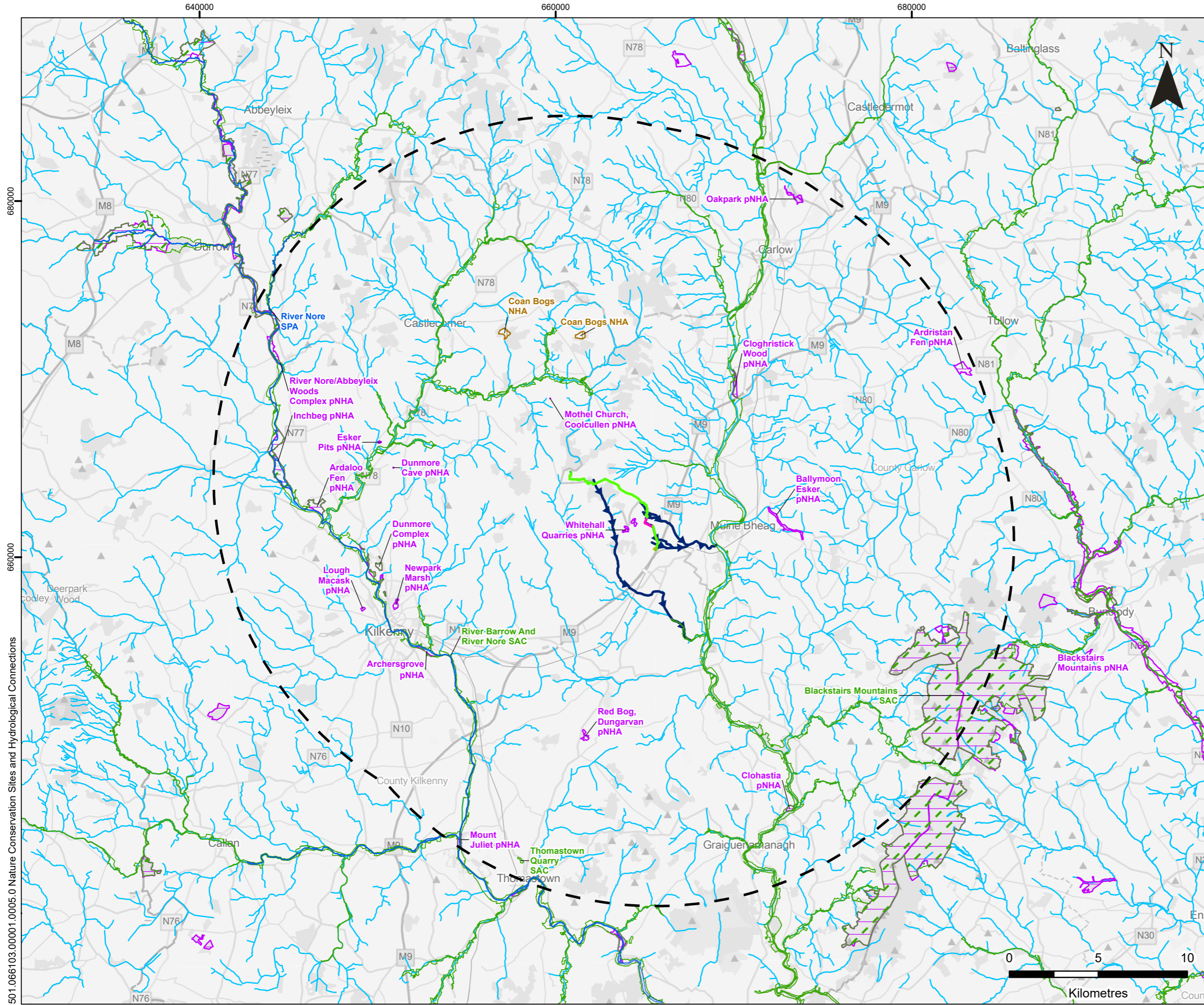
SLR
7 DUNDUM BUSINESS PARK
WINDY ARBOUR
DUBLIN D14 N2Y7
IRELAND
T: 0129 64667
www.slrconsulting.com

**WHITE HILL
ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION
EIA ADDENDUM
NATURE CONSERVATION SITES**

FIGURE 3

Scale: 1:200,000 @ A3 Date: FEBRUARY 2026

501.066103.00001.0004.0 Nature Conservation Sites



LEGEND

- Proposed Electricity Line Amendment
- Permitted Electricity Line
- Proposed and Permitted Electricity Line 20 km Buffer

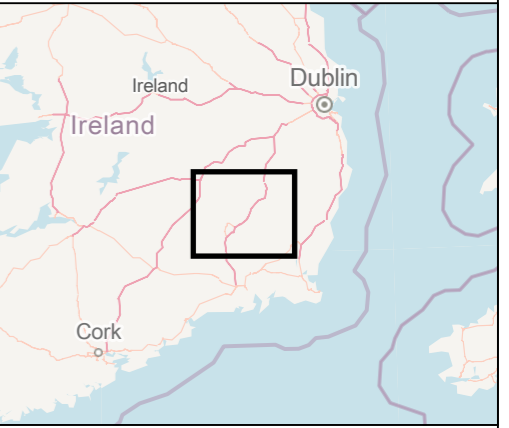
Nature Conservation Site

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Natural Heritage Area (NHA)
- Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA)

Hydrological Connections

- Downstream Hydrological Connection
- Other Watercourse

Note
Only Nature Conservation Sites that intersect/are within the electricity cable 20 km buffer are labelled.



7 DUNDUM BUSINESS PARK
WINDY ARBOUR
DUBLIN D14 N2Y7
IRELAND
T: 0129 64667
www.slrconsulting.com

SLR

**WHITE HILL
ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION
EIAR ADDENDUM
NATURE CONSERVATION SITES
AND HYDROLOGICAL CONNECTIONS**

FIGURE 4

Scale 1:200,000 @ A3 Date FEBRUARY 2026

501.066103.00001.0005.0 Nature Conservation Sites and Hydrological Connections



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