

22. MITIGATION MEASURES

22.1. INTRODUCTION

All mitigation and monitoring measures relating to the pre-commencement, construction, operational and Decommissioning phases of the Project are set out in the relevant chapters of this EIAR.

All mitigation which will be implemented during the various phases of the Project are presented in **Table 22.1** below. The mitigation measures have been grouped together according to their environmental field/topic and are presented under the following headings:

- Land Use
- Tourism
- Flora and Fauna
- Spoil Management
- Site Drainage
- Telecoms and other service interference
- Health and Safety
- Shadow Flicker
- Noise
- Waste
- Cultural Heritage
- Traffic
- Decommissioning

The mitigation proposals in the below format provides an easy to audit list that can be reviewed and reported on during the future phases of the Project. The proposal for site inspections and environmental audits are set out in the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which is included as **Appendix 2.1** of this EIAR. The tabular format in which the below information is presented, can be further expanded upon during the course of future Project phases to provide a reporting template for site compliance audits.

All monitoring measures which will be implemented during the pre-commencement, construction, operational and Decommissioning phases of the Project are also outlined in **Table 22.1**. All monitoring measures were set out in the relevant chapters of this EIAR. The monitoring proposals are presented in terms of the monitoring requirement, frequency of

monitoring and the mechanism for reporting results where applicable. By presenting the monitoring proposals in the below format, it is intended to provide a monitoring schedule that can be reviewed and tracked during all phases of the Project to ensure all required monitoring is completed as required.

It is intended that the CEMP will be updated where required prior to the commencement of construction to include all mitigations and monitoring measures, conditions and or alterations to the EIAR and application documents should they emerge during the course of the planning process and would be submitted to the Planning Authority for written approval.

22.2. MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 22.1: Summary of Mitigation Measures

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
Pre-Commencement Phase						
MM1	Pre-construction otter survey	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.9.1 Pre-construction otter survey	If three years lapse from between the planning-stage surveys (last carried out in 2025) and commencement of construction works at water crossings, it will be necessary to carry out a survey for otter in areas of potential suitable habitat which may be disturbed by the works as the local distribution of otter may have changed in that period. It is noted that should the pre-construction survey indicate a requirement for protection of the relevant species (in this case otter), appropriate measures will be taken to comply with all relevant legislation and best practice guidance in force at the time.		
MM2	Pre-construction badger survey	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.9.2 Pre-construction Badger Survey	If three years lapse from between the planning-stage surveys for Otter (last carried out in 2025) and commencement of construction works at water crossings, it will be necessary to carry out a survey for otter in areas of potential suitable habitat which may be disturbed by the works as the local distribution of otter may have changed in that period.		
MM3	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.6 Invasive Species	The commencement of works will be preceded by a confirmatory survey for invasive species, especially Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and Gunnera species.		
MM4	Pre-Construction Confirmatory Surveys	Chapter 8: Ornithology	8.6.2 Pre-Construction Confirmatory Surveys	Pre-construction surveys, completed by suitably experienced ornithologists, will be completed in order to help inform the approach to the construction works associated with the Project so that the presence/absence of any breeding key ornithological		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				receptors identified in this assessment (or any other sensitive bird species as per EIAR Table 8.1) is confirmed. In the spring / summer prior to any construction works being undertaken (including enabling works and ground investigations) surveys would be undertaken to identify any breeding activity associated with key ornithological receptors identified in this assessment (or any other sensitive bird species as per EIAR Table 8.1). Where breeding activity by such species is identified the breeding sites will be identified and will be demarcated so as to avoid disturbance to their breeding sites. The Applicant would appoint a suitably experienced Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) to oversee the works and help ensure that suitable protection zones are established and adhered to during the works. Species and site-specific buffer zones, following current best practice, would be established, appropriate to the specific circumstances, under the advice of a suitably experienced ornithologist. In addition to the pre-construction surveys, all works areas would be checked by a suitably experienced ecologist/ornithologist or the ECoW for the presence of any nesting birds in advance of works commencing during the main bird breeding season. Should any active nest sites be found in areas where construction works are proposed, the location of the nest would be protected from damage and disturbance. All works would be monitored by a suitably experienced ecologist / ornithologist or the ECoW to help ensure that protection measures are properly implemented and maintained and that works proceed in accordance with best practice and the requirements of the legislation protecting breeding birds. The ECoW would provide a toolbox talk before any personnel start on site which will cover the issue of breeding birds, their legal protections, what to look for and what to do should breeding bird behaviour or a potential nest site be found.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM5	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2	Pre-commencement drainage works will include blocking of dry drains downgradient of construction areas, installation of silt traps and check dams, and implementation of a double silt fence system where work occurs within the 50m buffer zone of watercourses.		
MM6	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils and Geology	10.5.1 Design Phase	Where the construction footprint for the Project coincides with water courses, no permanent storage of spoil will be undertaken. Temporary storage will be limited to the period of construction only and scheduled to coincide with optimal annual weather conditions. Prior to commencement of construction works at structures in the proximity of sensitive waterbodies and Site Access Road crossing watercourses, appropriate pollution prevention arrangements will be put in place to prevent contaminated surface water run-off from construction activities entering these watercourses, other water bodies or the existing underground pipeline. Refer to Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology for details. The following will also be implemented: - Any excavation and construction related works will be subject to a design risk assessment at detailed design stage to determine risk levels for the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the works. Identified impacts will be minimised by the application of principles of avoidance, prevention and protection. Information on residual impacts will be recorded and relayed to appropriate parties. - A detailed method statement for each element of the works will be prepared by the Contractor prior to any element of the work being conducted. - Given that the works comprise a sizeable proportion of excavation and earthworks, suitably qualified and experienced geotechnical personnel will be engaged on site to supervise the works.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				The Contract will require programming of the works such that earthworks are not scheduled during severe weather conditions or at times of prolonged high rainfall.		
MM7	Construction Phase - Mitigation	Chapter 15: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	15.5.1 Construction Phase - Mitigation	Prior to the commencement of construction, a programme of archaeological test trenching will be carried out at the accessible greenfield locations of the Wind Farm Site, including the locations of CH12 and CH38. This work will be carried out under licence to the NMS of the DoHLGH. Dependent on the results of the testing assessment, further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ and/or archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH. A large portion of the Wind Farm Site is dominated by peat and forestry, which is not suitable for archaeological test trenching. Archaeological monitoring of topsoil/peat stripping will be carried out at these locations. Additionally, sections of TDR accommodation works at Locations 3.16, 3.18 and 3.19 that pass through greenfield will be subject to archaeological monitoring. This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. If archaeological remains are identified during the course of these works further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH. The upstanding remains of CH07, CH11 and CH37 are located within areas of turbine hardstand and proposed tree felling. These remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
Construction Phase						
MM9	Health and Safety	Chapter 5: Population and Human Health	5.5.8.1 Construction and Decommissioning	All construction staff will be adequately trained in health and safety and will be informed and aware of potential hazards. All activities carried out by the appointed Contractor on the Project will be in accordance with the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 as amended and Regulations made under this Act. All hazards will be identified, and risks assessed prior to any construction. The Health and Safety Manager will monitor the construction phase of the project and ensure works are being carried out in accordance with the agreed method statements, safety procedures and pollution control measures, as outlined in the CEMP, Appendix 2.1 to the EIAR.		
MM10	Health and Safety	Chapter 5: Population and Human Health	5.5.8.1 Construction and Decommissioning	Safe Pass (a mandatory safety awareness training programme for construction workers) registration cards are required for all construction, delivery and security staff.		
MM11	Health and Safety	Chapter 5: Population and Human Health	5.5.8.1 Construction and Decommissioning	Appropriate warning signage will be posted at the construction site entrance, directing all visitors to the site manager. Appropriate signage will be provided on public roads approaching site entrances and along haul routes.		
MM12	Human Health	Chapter 5: Population and Human Health	5.5.9.1 Accidents/Disasters (incorporating Health & Safety)	As required under the Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, the Client shall appoint a Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSDP) and a Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS). The PSDP shall compile a Preliminary Safety and Health Plan (PSHP), which details general information about the project and envisaged health and safety risks. The PSHP shall be made available to the		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				PSCS. The PSCS shall develop a Construction Stage Health and Safety Plan (CSHSP) which incorporates the information contained in the PSHP and details how safety and health will be managed during the construction of the project. The PSCS may also develop the following documents for the construction stage: • Construction and Environmental Management Plan • Emergency Response Plan • Detailed Traffic Management Plan Accidents to Infrastructure The PSDP shall ensure the General Principles of Prevention are taken into account for all designs relating to the project.		
MM13	Mitigation for Habitats	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.2.1 Habitat Loss	The principal significant impact on habitats as a result of the proposed Project is the loss of small areas of wet willow-alder-ash woodland, hedgerow, scrub, wet grassland and cutover raised bog. This loss will be mitigated by the planting of 1km of new hedging and c. 4.5 Ha of new native broadleaved woodland habitat. Details of the planting programme, along with hedgerow enhancement measures and the planting of native woodland, are given in the Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) (see Section 6.8 & Appendix 6.2). In order to mitigate the loss of c. 2 Ha of cutover raised bog to the footprint of the Project an area of degraded raised bog habitat surrounding the Wind Turbine T01 and to the south of the Wind Turbine T09 will be subject to peatland habitat rehabilitation. Approximately 26 Ha of raised bog habitat will be subject to habitat management and enhancement measures. The enhancement and rehabilitation measures to be implemented for these areas of degraded raised bog are set out in the Biodiversity		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) (see Section 6.8 & Appendix 6.2).		
MM14	Mitigation for Habitats	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.2.2 Protection of Hedgerows and Trees	Hedgerows will be protected from potential disturbance, including storage of materials, by the implementation of a 5 m buffer zone parallel to the base of the hedge. Individual mature specimen trees will be protected from possible root damage by the implementation of an exclusion zone to the outer edge of the canopy (often termed the drip-point). This will be marked by a suitable temporary fence erected prior to the commencement of works. The ECoW will ensure the implementation of the above protective measures, which will be maintained throughout the construction phase.		
MM15	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.2.3 Habitat Disturbance	At the end of construction, disturbed surfaces adjoining the wind farm infrastructure (Turbine Hardstands, Site Access Roads etc) will be re-profiled and landscaped according to the Spoil Management Plan (see Chapter 2: section 2.5.13 & Appendix 2.1, Management Plan 4). The objective is to re-vegetate the areas of bare soil surfaces as quickly as possible so as to minimise the risk of soil run-off. Top soil originally excavated from the work locations and stored in the dedicated spoil storage areas will be used, as such will still contain a seed source as well as underground parts (rhizomes etc.) of species such as yellow iris. In the wetter areas, it is likely that rushes, especially soft rush, will dominate any bare surface within 1-2 seasons. In order to prevent further water loss from already drained, desiccated and degraded raised bog to the west of the Wind		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Turbine T03 location temporary interlocking corrugated sheeting (of material type used for peatland drain-blocking) will be installed into the peat in a semi-circular area along the boundary of the construction footprint at T03. This will represent the first item of works at the T03 location. The installation of the interlocking sheets will maintain hydrology within the bog to the west. The interlocking corrugated sheeting will be removed upon completion of works at the T03 location. Further measures that aim to avoid/minimise to an insignificant level disturbance to adjacent habitats and ground cover are set out in Chapter 10 Soils & Geology		
MM16	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.3 Vegetation Clearance	All vegetation required to be cleared to facilitate construction works associated with the Project, will be timed to be completed outside of the period from 1st March to 31st August. Where the need for vegetation clearance arises between 1st March to 31st August, the area will be inspected by the ECoW prior to clearance works to confirm the absence of fauna protected under the Wildlife Acts, as amended. Should breeding sites of any protected fauna be identified as present, the vegetation clearance works will be postponed until after it has been confirmed that the area is no longer support breeding fauna.		
MM17	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.4: Otter	A confirmatory survey for otter breeding sites will take place at the crossing locations (upstream and downstream on both banks) prior to the commencement of works on site to ensure that otter holts have not been established since the baseline survey		
MM18	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.5 Badger	Should more than 36 months have elapsed since the baseline Badger surveys in 2025 and the projected date for commencement of construction, a pre-construction confirmatory survey will be undertaken in accordance with NRA Guidance		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				(NRA 2006; NRA 2009b). This will focus on the areas of the site where works will take place (to a distance of approximately 100 m). Should an active sett be located within a 50 m distance of the works area, mitigation will require the closure of the sett (in consultation with NPWS) or the enforcement of a restrictive zone to prevent disturbance to underground tunnels. The ecologist would advise on the appropriate mitigation taking into account the type of sett (i.e. main, secondary, outlier) and the proximity of any works. This procedure would be carried out in strict accordance with relevant legislation and guidance.		
MM19	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.6 Red Squirrel	Prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance and felling works surveys for the presence of red squirrel dreys within conifer plantation will be carried out. A survey transect will be walked through areas of conifer plantation occurring within the wind farm footprint. The transects to be walked will be based on the extent of conifer plantation within the wind farm footprint. At the time of writing this area comprises: • Conifer plantation between the Carricknabraher River and Wind Turbine T02; • Conifer plantation between site entrance no. 3, Wind Turbine T04 and the access road crossing point of the Owennaforeesha River; • Conifer plantation east of Wind Turbine T04; • Conifer plantation at and west of Wind Turbine 05; • Conifer plantation at Wind Turbine T07 and west of T07 along a short section of access road; & • Conifer plantation between site entrance No. 5 and northeast of the Breedoge River.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Transects will be walked along each of these sections and at every 100m, all squirrels observed will be recorded, including time, location and behaviour. It is possible to undertake direct observation and drey count surveys at any time of year. Direct observation produces the most reliable results when undertaken during the periods when squirrels are most active. Therefore, surveys should be carried out in the early to mid-morning when the majority of red squirrels are likely to be out of their dreys, throughout the summer. Periods of inclement weather should be avoided. Red squirrels tend to follow the food supply and likely feeding and drey building areas can be predicted based on a knowledge of the tree species and coning sequences. Wherever possible clear-felling will be timed for outside the breeding season with the breeding season spanning the months of February to September. If felling or thinning during the breeding season is unavoidable, trees containing red squirrel breeding dreys will be marked and left unfelled, together with immediately adjacent trees as well as a line of trees to provide canopy connection to the remaining area of conifer plantation. These trees will be retained until after the breeding season or until disuse of the drey for breeding is confirmed by the ECoW.		
MM20	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.7 Common Frog	The common frog is widespread within the Wind Farm Site occurring in drains and wet fields. Areas where construction works are due to commence during the period February to August will be checked by the ECoW for the presence of frog spawn, tadpoles and adult frogs. If present, these will be removed under licence from NPWS and transferred to suitable ponds, drains or wetlands in the vicinity and away from the construction footprint.		
MM21	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.8 Marsh Fritillary	No suitable marsh fritillary habitat has been identified as occurring within the footprint of the proposed wind farm infrastructure.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Suitable habitat is located to the south of the wind farm infrastructure in the western wind farm parcel in an area where this species was previously recorded in 2019. Suitable habitat also occurs within a low intensity wet grassland agricultural field to the southwest of Wind Turbine T07. The area of <i>Succisa pratensis</i> sward at and between Wind Turbines T08 and T09 has been found to be of unsuitable habitat condition for marsh fritillary. Prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance, the section of the wind farm footprint at and between Wind Turbine T08 and T09 will be subject to marsh fritillary habitat condition assessment, adult marsh fritillary and larvae surveys to confirm the continued absence of this species from this section of the wind farm footprint. The surveys will be timed to be completed during the late spring/early summer (late-May/early June) and late summer/early autumn (late August/early September) preceding the commenced of vegetation clearance works.		
MM22	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.5.8 Invasive Species	During construction, the following best practice measures will be implemented in relation to invasive species: • Good construction site hygiene will be employed to prevent introduction of invasive plant species by thoroughly washing vehicles prior to entering site • Any soil or topsoil required on the site will be sourced only from a stock that has been screened for the presence of invasive species • Should the presence of an invasive species be detected, the treatment and control of same will follow guidelines issued by the National Roads Authority - The Management of Noxious Weeds and Non-native Invasive Plant Species on National Roads (NRA 2010).		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM23	Construction Phase Monitoring	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.9.3 On-going Monitoring During Construction	An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be employed by the Contractor for the duration of the construction phase and will ensure that all mitigation measures relating to ecology described in this report and contained within the planning permission are implemented.		
MM24	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 7: Bat Ecology	7.14 Bat Habitat Buffer	A 50m "bat buffer" area will be implemented around all Wind Turbines such that the buffer area will remain free of suitable foraging habitat, consisting of hedgerows, treelines, scrub, broad-leaved woodland; or conifer plantation edge. This will require the clearance of such habitat as per Table 7.25 in Chapter 7 . Subsequent to the clearance of bat habitat within the bat buffer areas no structured vegetation in the form of hedgerows, treelines, scrub, broad-leaved woodland; or conifer plantation edge will be permitted to establish within the buffer for the duration of the operational phase of the Wind Turbines.		
MM25	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 7: Bat Ecology	7.15 Vegetation Clearance	An ECoW with bat survey expertise will be appointed for the construction phase of the Project. The ECoW will be required to inspect any vegetation with potential to support preferred bat roost features prior to removal. This is required to ensure that changes to vegetation (e.g. newly cracked limbs, crevices etc. formed on mature trees to be cleared) will be inspected and appraised for the presence of roosting bats prior to removal. In the event that bat roosts, established in the intervening period between the completion of baseline surveys and the completion of construction phase inspections, are identified all further vegetation clearance will be completed in accordance with legislative and best practice requirements pertaining to bat roosts.		
MM26	Operation Phase	Chapter 7: Bat Ecology	7.16.3 Lighting	The Applicant commits to the use of lights during construction, operation, and decommissioning (such that they are necessary) in line with the following guidance in the Dark Sky Ireland Lighting Recommendations:		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				• Every light needs to be justifiable, • Limit the use of light to when it is needed, • Direct the light to where it is needed, • Reduce the light intensity to the minimum needed, • Use light spectra adapted to the environment, • When using white light, use sources with a “warm” colour temperature (less than 3000K). • Where external lighting is required, lighting will be oriented away from mature trees and treelines located along the site perimeter. Lighting selected will use shields to ensure light is focused only on necessary areas and to eliminate upward light spill and to significantly reduce horizontal dispersion. Lighting shall be designed in accordance with the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and artificial lighting at night. With regard to the potential for lighting to increase collision risk, it is noted that there will be limited illumination of the Wind Turbines in the form of aviation lighting. Post construction monitoring will be carried out (as outlined below) to assess any potential changes in bat activity patterns and collision risk.		
MM27	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 8: Ornithology	8.6.1 Ecological Clerk of Works	An ECoW will be appointed for the duration of construction works to advise the contractor and will visit as necessary (minimum once per week) when works are in progress to ensure that the mitigation measures are adhered to. The ECoW will be responsible for completing pre-construction transect/walkover surveys over the Wind Farm Site to ensure that disturbance to breeding birds is avoided.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				The ECoW will be responsible for undertaking ongoing ornithological monitoring during periods of the construction phase that overlap with the breeding bird season. The ornithological monitoring will focus on identifying the presence of key ornithological receptors within the vicinity of the construction footprint. Where evidence of breeding pairs of key ornithological receptors are identified an appropriate buffer distance will be established around the nest site in which no construction activity will be permitted until it is confirmed that breeding has terminated. The buffer distance will be based on current best practice scientific guidelines such as disturbance distances quoted by Goodship & Furness (2022).		
MM28	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	Surface water management measures will be implemented early in the project timeline, including the installation of silt fencing and delineation of riparian buffer zones prior to any internal Site Access Road construction. Additional key elements, described in detail in the Surface Water Management Plan (Appendix 2.1), include: • Open constructed drains to collect and treat development-related runoff. • Collection drains for upslope "clean" water to ensure it is dispersed away from disturbed construction areas. • Filtration check dams along roads running perpendicular to contours to reduce flow velocity and trap sediment. • Settlement ponds, lagoons, proprietary systems like Siltbusters, and buffered outfalls to encourage sedimentation before discharge at greenfield runoff rates.		
MM29	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	Pumped water from excavations will pass through silt bags before discharge to ensure sediment removal. All drainage features will		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				be regularly inspected and maintained throughout the construction period.		
MM30	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	To prevent sediment transport from spoil storage, temporary stockpiles will be covered or stabilised, and weather forecasts will be used to schedule works, with large-scale soil disturbance avoided during heavy rainfall events. The site team will monitor real-time rainfall data using Met Éireann resources and adjust activities accordingly.		
MM31	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	There will be no direct site runoff to watercourses during construction. All outflows will be directed through sediment control features like check dams and stilling ponds and finally dispersed via diffuse overland flow through buffered outfalls.		
MM32	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	To minimise treatment load, clean water drains will divert uncontaminated runoff away from the construction area.		
MM33	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	Contaminated water from construction activities such as excavations, drilling, and temporary stockpiling will be isolated, contained, and appropriately treated prior to any discharge.		
MM34	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	Earthworks will be suspended in the event of an orange warning for rainfall. Prior to earthworks being suspended the following further control measures will be completed: • All open spoil excavations will be secured and sealed. • Temporary or emergency drainage will be created to prevent back-up of surface runoff. • Working during heavy rainfall and for up to 24 hours after heavy events will not be allowed to ensure drainage systems are not overloaded.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM35	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	There will be no tracking of machinery directly across watercourses. Instead, all plant will remain on designated access routes within the defined working corridor. This working corridor will be clearly delineated using posts and high-visibility tape to prevent unintentional encroachment into sensitive habitats. The delineation ensures that contractors' plant remains within permitted areas and does not disturb adjacent watercourses or ecological features. Where working within the 50m buffer is unavoidable, such as at watercourse crossings or upgrades to existing roads, additional controls such as silt fences and sediment barriers will be installed.		
MM36	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	For this Project, 'Clearbore' or a similar environmentally friendly drilling fluid product will be used during the HDD process.		
MM37	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	The following general mitigations will be implemented during the directional drilling works: • No in-stream works will be permitted. • Works shall not take place at periods of high rainfall and shall be scaled back or suspended if heavy rain is forecast. • A floating hydrocarbon boom and spill kit will be available. • Plant will travel slowly across bare ground at a maximum of 5 km/hr. If truck rutting is observed, then bog mats or rolling road will be employed. • Silt fencing will be erected at a setback distance of 5 m from the works during excavation. • Any excess construction material shall be removed from the works areas and disposed of in a fully licensed landfill. • No re-fuelling of machinery will take place on site or within 50 metres of any watercourse.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- All construction workers will be given a toolbox talk addressing the environmental topics concerning the drilling prior to commencement of construction. - Also, the Inland Fisheries Ireland published guidelines relating to construction works along water bodies entitled 'Requirements for the Protection of Fisheries Habitats during Construction and Development Works at River Sites' will be adhered to during works at watercourses		
MM38	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	All surface water runoff will be directed through multiple treatment stages, including check dams, settlement ponds, and buffered outfalls, ensuring only clean, treated water is discharged. No direct discharge to watercourses will occur at any phase of the development. If required, a Siltbuster or similar proprietary system will be used to enhance water treatment, particularly during high-risk activities like excavation and dewatering.		
MM39	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	Dewatering flow rates will be tightly regulated using inline gate valves or similar infrastructure to prevent sudden surges that could overload drainage and attenuation systems. Pumped water will be directed through an on-site treatment train or discharged to vegetated surfaces via silt bags, always outside designated buffer zones. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management of dewatering operations will be carried out to ensure environmental performance under varying site conditions. Contaminated water resulting from activities like drilling, excavation, and temporary stockpiling will be isolated, treated, and only discharged when safe and compliant.		
MM40	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	There will be no tracking of machinery through any watercourse. Construction plant will operate exclusively within designated routes and the established working corridor.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Where buffer zone encroachments are unavoidable for crossing works, appropriate sediment control measures such as silt fencing and settlement features will be installed to prevent mobilisation of sediment and protect aquatic habitats.		
MM41	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	Measures employed to prevent overdosing and potential chemical carryover: • The Siltbuster system comprises an electronic in-line dosing system which provides an accurate means of adding agents so overdosing does not occur. • Continued monitoring and water analysis of pre and post treated water by means of an inhouse lab and dedicated staff, means the correct amount of chemical is added by the dosing system. • Dosing rates of chemical to initiate settlement is small, being in the order of 2-10 mg/L and the vast majority of the chemical is removed in the deposited sediment. • Final effluent not meeting the discharge criteria is recycled and retreated, which has a secondary positive effect of reducing carryover. • Use of biodegradable chemical agents can be used at very sensitive sites (i.e. adjacent to SACs). • Sludge from the Siltbuster will be removed off site for disposal at a licenced facility.		
MM42	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.2 Mitigation by Design	Method statements for watercourse crossings will be prepared at the construction stage and submitted to the ECoW for prior approval. All banksides in the vicinity of the new crossings will be fully reinstated with vegetation cover as quickly as possible using only native species appropriate to the existing environment.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM43	Mitigation by Design	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.2.3 Mitigation by Reduction	During the construction phase the appointed contractor(s) will ensure that the following mitigation is adhered to in line with IFI (2016) Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries during Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters: - Hydrological buffer zones will be maintained in accordance with Chapter 11: Hydrology & Hydrogeology and the CEMP, comprising a minimum 50 m buffer from major watercourses and 10 m from minor drains, except at approved watercourse crossing locations. - Temporary Construction Compounds and Permanent Spoil Storage areas will be located outside defined hydrological buffer zones. Drainage from these areas will be managed through appropriate sediment control and spill containment measures forming part of the Project's treatment train approach. These measures will be implemented through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), including the Surface Water Management Plan (Appendix 2.1 - MP3), which will be further developed and finalised prior to commencement of construction. - All site drainage, as described in the SWMP (Appendix 2.1 - MP3) and shown on associated drawings (6839-JOD-GGE-XX-DR-C-0301 – 6839-JOD-GGE-XX-DR-C-0304), will be directed through either sediment traps, settlement ponds and/or buffered drainage outfalls to ensure that total suspended solid levels in all waters discharging to any watercourse will not exceed 25mg/l (IFI, 2016). All construction site run-off will be channelled through a stilling process to allow suspended solids to settle out and through a spill-containment facility prior to discharge. - Daily monitoring of all sediment traps and settlement ponds will be undertaken by the Environmental Manager or Ecological Clerk of Works to ensure satisfactory operation		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				and/or maintenance requirements. A full specification for the water quality monitoring is presented in the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) Appendix 2.1 - MP 2. - The storage of oils, hydraulic fluids, etc., will be undertaken in accordance with current best practice for oil storage (Enterprise Ireland, BPGCS005). - All machinery operating at the Wind Farm Site will be fully maintained and routinely checked to ensure no leakage of oils or lubricants occurs. Vehicles will be refuelled off-site where possible. For vehicles that require being refuelled on-site, fuels will be stored in the temporary construction compound and bunded to at least 110% of the storage capacity of fuels to be stored. Refuelling will take place via a mobile double skinned fuel bowser. The bowser will be a double axel refuelling trailer which will be towed to the refuelling locations by a 4x4 vehicle. The 4x4 will carry a drip tray, spill kit and absorbent mats in case of any accidental spillages. Only designated competent personnel will refuel plant and machinery on the Wind Farm Site. - Any extensions to existing drainage culverts on the Wind Farm Site Access Roads will be undertaken in dry conditions and in low flow. - During the culvert installation and associated construction work, double silt fences shall be installed immediately downgradient and downstream of the construction area for the duration of the construction phase. - The pouring of concrete, sealing of joints, application of water-proofing paint or protective systems, curing agents, etc., will be completed in the dry to avoid pollution of the freshwater environment (see Chapter 11 for further details). There will be no batching or storage of cement in the vicinity of any watercourse crossing construction area.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- Procedures (as detailed in Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology) will be implemented to ensure the full containment and appropriate disposal of raw or uncured concrete and concrete-contaminated wash water, thereby preventing discharge of alkaline or cementitious materials to surface waters. - Should there be any incidents of pollution to watercourses, immediate steps as specified in the Emergency Response Plan in the CEMP will be undertaken to resolve the cause of the pollution and where feasible, mitigate against the effect of pollution. - Re-seeding / re-vegetation of all areas of bare ground or the placement of geo-jute (or similar) matting will take place prior to the operational phase to prevent silt-laden run-off. Seed mixes will contain only suitable native species of plant that occur in the local area. Species selection is outlined in Section 2.4 of the BEMP. - Silt traps erected during the construction phase within roadside and artificial drainage will be replaced with stone check dams for the lifetime of the project. These stone check dams will only be placed within artificial drainage systems such as roadside drains and not in natural streams or drainage lines. - A full review of construction stage temporary drainage will be undertaken by the Developer (in conjunction with the Project Hydrologist/ Site Engineer and the Project Ecologist) following the completion of construction, and drainage removed or appropriately blocked where this will not interfere with infrastructure.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM44	Monitoring	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	Construction Phase Monitoring	The Project Environmental Manager (EM) will have a stop works authority. Weekly site meeting will include for scheduling of works according to weather forecast. Suitable locations (further downstream) for biological Q-Value sampling will be identified by Site EM. - During the construction phase daily inspection of silt traps, settlement ponds, buffered outfalls and drainage channels will be undertaken. Routine measurement of total suspended solids, electrical conductivity, pH, and water temperature at selected water monitoring locations at the Wind Farm Site and the Grid Connection route will be carried out. Monitoring of locations where excavations are being dewatered (likely high in solids) will be done in real time. - One baseline monitoring visit (in advance of construction), including upstream and downstream biological Q value sampling and reporting. - Once daily general visual inspections by site EM at all sample sites identified. - Weekly grab sample inspections will be undertaken by the Site Environmental Manager. Sample parameters will include suspended solids and on-site measurement of turbidity, pH, temperature and electrical conductivity. Monitoring will be undertaken at two locations within the Wind Farm Site (in man-made drains) and at downstream surface water monitoring locations. - Water quality monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with Chapter 11: Hydrology & Hydrogeology and the Water Quality Management Plan (MP2) appended to the CEMP. Monitoring locations (SW01–SW04), as shown in EIAR Figure 11.7, include upstream and downstream points relative to proposed watercourse crossings. Monitoring will comprise daily visual inspections, weekly suspended solids and turbidity		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				sampling in active catchments, monthly hydrochemistry monitoring, event-based sampling following significant rainfall, and post-construction monitoring. - An Ecological Clerk of Works ("ECoW") / Environmental Officer with an appropriate level of experience relevant to aquatic ecology will be present to supervise all water crossings - Monitoring after heavy rain /prolonged rain events will be undertaken particularly downstream of spoil storage areas and drainage swales around the Wind Farm site to assess the ongoing efficacy of the mitigation measures. - Daily monitoring of excavations by the Geotechnical Engineer will occur during the construction phase. If high levels of seepage inflow occur, excavation work will immediately be stopped, and a geotechnical assessment undertaken. - During the construction phase of the project, the development areas will be monitored daily for evidence of groundwater seepage, water ponding and wetting of previously dry spots, and visual monitoring of the effectiveness of the constructed drainage and attenuation system so that it does not become blocked, eroded or damaged during the construction process.		
MM45	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.2 Erosion, Degradation and Soil Sealing	The Project will be constructed in a phased manner in order to reduce the potential effects of the Project on the soils and geology. Phased construction reduces the amount of open, exposed excavations at any one time, lowering the risk of compaction and reducing soil exposure to degradation. To further mitigate against the compaction of soil at the Wind Farm Site, prior to the commencement of any earthworks, the work corridor will be demarcated, and machinery will stay within this corridor so that soils outside the work area are not damaged or suffer degradation.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Excavations will then be conducted from Site Access Roads as they are constructed in order to reduce the compaction of soft or otherwise sensitive ground. The amount of exposed ground and soil stockpiles will also be kept to a minimum and any stockpiles in place for an extended period of time will be allowed to re-vegetate naturally.		
MM46	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.3 Subsoil and Bedrock Removal	In the case of the construction of the Project, all excavated overburden will either be re-used or retained on-site for reinstatement purposes during the Decommissioning phase. This will include: • Use of suitable site-won material (mineral soils consisting predominantly of sands and gravels) as general fill in the construction of Site Access Roads, Turbine Hardstands and in reinstatement around Turbine Foundations. • Surplus overburden will be re-used on site in the form of landscaping and for reinstatement purposes. • Residual surplus overburden will also be stored at the Permanent Spoil Storage areas as identified on Figure SD1. Refer to the CEMP, Spoil Management Plan for details. Surplus overburden deposits excavated during the course of the works will be stored, for the duration of the Project, in designated Permanent Spoil Storage areas until they can be employed for site reinstatement. Temporary stockpiles (not exceeding 2m in height) of separated soil material types will be placed adjacent to the excavation		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				areas prior to reinstatement. These stockpiles will be shaped and sealed to prevent the ingress of water from rainfall. All topsoil will either be reused for landscaping purposes during the construction phase or stored on-site for reuse during the Decommissioning phase of the works.		
MM47	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.4 Storage and Stockpiles	Spoil types will be treated separately. Mineral soils and topsoils / organic soils will be separated during excavation and these two types of spoil will be disposed of generally as follows: A Till soils will be deposited directly on top of other mineral soils. This will require the removal of peat where present to facilitate the process. B Topsoils / Organic Soils will be stored separately, protected from the environment to maintain their integrity and used to reinstate the minerals soil surfaces following completion of construction works. No topsoil will be disposed of as part of the Project. 1. Mineral soil reuse will take place at various locations within the Wind Farm Site where low surface gradients combine with minimal peat depth and sufficient distance from sensitive receptors. These proposed Permanent Spoil Storage areas are detailed in Chapter 2 Project Description: Drawing 6575-JOD-CGWF-XX-DR-C-0403 and the Spoil Management Plan, contained within the CEMP. 2. It is intended that spoil movements will be minimised by disposing of the material within or immediately adjacent to the construction footprint of the structure from whence it was excavated. No spoil disposal will take place within a floodplain or within 20m of a watercourse.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				3. Preparation of the spoil disposal sites will involve the removal of the topsoil which will be transferred to a specific location to be stockpiled and maintained for re-use during restoration operations. 4. Spoil will be deposited, in layers of 0.50m and will not exceed a total thickness of 2.00m, unless contained by suitably designed and constrained berms. 5. Spoil will only be deposited on slopes of < 5 degrees to the horizontal and greater than 10m from the top of a cutting. The exact location of these deposition areas has been determined in consultation with the construction phase geotechnical specialist. Refer to Figure SD1 for details. 6. Spoil disposal sites will have a regular weekly assessment, made by the construction manager or other suitably qualified individual, to ensure that stability and good condition is maintained. 7. Once disposal is complete the deposition areas will be re-vegetated with the existing upper vegetated layer removed at the commencement of disposal operations. Upon commencement of the Decommissioning / restoration phase guidance from a suitably qualified ecologist will be sought to provide a suitable methodology and programme of maintenance for the restored areas.		
MM48	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.5 Vehicular Movements	Vehicular movements will be restricted to the footprint of the proposed Project, particularly with respect to the newly constructed Site Access Roads. This ensures that machinery must be kept on tracks and will not move onto areas that are not permitted.		
MM49	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.6.2 Earthworks & Ground Stability –	1. Excavated spoil will not be deposited on the down slope or up slope edges of the adjacent topsoil. This spoil will instead be deposited on the two flanks either side of the excavation (where		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
			Prevention of Landslide	gradient is least) and spread in such a way as to limit the surcharge pressure on sensitive topsoils. 2. The Turbine Hardstand areas surrounding the Turbine Foundations will be designed in a manner such that crane loadings can be transferred directly onto the competent strata underlying any sensitive mineral soils. In order to facilitate these works it will be necessary to undertake limited excavations. To ensure effective sidewall support during these operations the contractor will adopt an approved engineering solution (such as a suitable bracing system or other method) to maintain sidewall stability at all times. 3. Movement can often occur during or following severe rainstorm events, particularly when following a prolonged dry spell. Extra vigilance will be maintained at such times, during construction. 4. All slopes are to be regularly checked, during the construction and operational phases, for development of tension cracks, which are indicative of slope movement. 5. Method statements will be followed at all times. Where modification is required, this will be agreed by the supervising engineer. 6. Slopes will not be undercut or excavations left unsupported for periods in excess of 24 hours. Excavations are to be backfilled as soon as practicable. Excavation and filling operations shall be coordinated to minimise the time an excavation remains opened. 7. Pore water pressure within excavations should be kept low at all times by draining deliberate or intentional sumps at regular intervals. This is to prevent ponding of water within excavations		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
				which can in turn increase hydraulic heads locally and potentially lead to instability. 8. The potential for soil movement will be monitored regularly during the construction and operational phases by means of regular site visits and assessments, by a suitably qualified and experienced professional. 9. Only experienced and competent contractors will be appointed to conduct the construction works. 10. Low ground bearing pressure machinery shall be used for transport of construction materials in sensitive areas, where ground conditions dictate its requirement. 11. Construction at less sensitive areas will be completed first to allow suitable construction practices to be established before works commence in the more difficult areas. 12. Sufficient time should be allowed to conduct the works in a safe and timely manner.			
MM50	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.6.2 Earthworks & Ground Stability – Prevention of Landslide	Infrastructure Element	Significance Extent Context Probability		
				T01	1. The T01 location is not connected to the wider surface water drainage network. Isolated drains in cut cells are present but do not connect to flowing drains in the surrounding area. The works at T01 will be designed to maintain its isolation from the surrounding surface water drainage network and prevent connectivity to this network.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
					2. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 3. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 4. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 5. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 6. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer to ensure the continued absence of connectivity to the wider surface water drainage network. Surface water generated at the T02 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP)		
				T02	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 4. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Carricknabraher River tributary to the east of T02 will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. 5. Surface water generated at the T02 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Sections 7.9 to 7.11 below and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				T03	1. The turbine and hardstand will be piled and the track up to it constructed using "floated" methods, in order to maintain the integrity and stability of the existing raised bog. 2. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 3. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 4. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 5. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
					6. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and existing access track to the north of T03 and the Carricknabrah River to the north will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T03 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP)		
				T04	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 4. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Owennaforeesha River to the west will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T04 location will be managed and treated as per Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP)		
				T05	1. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the minor stream tributary of the Owennaforeesha River to the south will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T05 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP) .		
				T06	1. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the minor stream tributary of the Owennaforeesha River to the south will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T06 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
					Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				T07	1. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the minor stream (EPA name Tonaknick Stream) to the east will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T07 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				T08	1. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 2. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Breedoge River to the south will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T08 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				T09	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 3. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 4. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Breedoge River to the south will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T09 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				T10	1. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the minor stream (EPA name Tonaknick Stream) to the east will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T10 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
					in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				T11	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 3. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the minor stream (EPA name Breedoge River to the south will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T11 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				SUBSTATION	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 3. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 4. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Breedoge River to the east will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated at the T08 location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				Site entrance 1 to T01	1. As per turbine T01 above.		
				T01 to T02 and to site entrance 2	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 4. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 5. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Carricknabraher River crossed by this section of		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
					proposed access track will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along the proposed access track location will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
			Site entrance 3 to T04	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 4. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 5. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Owennaforeesha River, crossed by this section of the proposed access track, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).			
			T04 to T03	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 4. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 5. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Owennaforeesha River, crossed by this section of the proposed access track, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).			

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Spur at T04 to T05 1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 3. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Owennaforeesha River tributary, crossed by this section of the proposed access track, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP). Spur at T05 to Spur at T07 1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 3. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 4. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the minor watercourse tributaries of the Owennaforeesha River, to the south of and crossed by this section of the proposed access track, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP). Site entrance 4 to T07 1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 3. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 4. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the minor watercourse tributary of the Owennaforeesha River, crossed by this section of the proposed access track, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
					and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				Site Entrance 5 to Substation	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 4. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 5. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations and slopes will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				Substation to T11	1. No Construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal. 4. Only low-pressure plant machinery will be employed. 5. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the Breedoge River, crossed by this section of the proposed access track, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
				Spur at T11 to T08	1. No construction will be undertaken during either storm or high rainfall conditions. 2. Peat faces will be directly supported at excavation location. 3. Where peat faces are to remain exposed these will be battered back to at least 45 degrees to horizontal.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure		Audit Result	Action Required
					4. Staff induction procedure will contain a dedicated section in relation to avoidance of the hazard of peat landslide. Regular surveillance of works, excavations, slopes and the EPA-named Runnacocka Stream to the east of this section of the proposed access track, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer. Surface water generated along this section of proposed access track will be managed and treated as per the measures set out in Chapter 10 and as per the Surface Water Management Plan (provided under separate cover as part of the CEMP).		
MM51	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.7.1 Storage of Fuels and Chemicals	As per Best Practice Guidance (BPGCS005)¹, all fuels, oils and chemicals on the Wind Farm Site will have a secondary containment system of 110% capacity and will be located more than 20m from any watercourse (i.e. outside of the watercourse buffer). A bunded diesel bowser will be located inside a fenced off area within the Temporary Construction Compound. Other chemicals will be stored within a storage container with an accompanying Control of Substances Hazardous to Health ("COSHH") Datasheet in accordance with health and safety regulations. If generators are used on site, these shall be bunded (the bund shall be capable of containing 110% of the fuel tank's capacity). The bund shall be kept empty of water. Where chemicals are required on site, they must be placed in an appropriate bund to prevent ground contamination. All chemicals must be stored in a correctly marked container clearly identifying the contents. Where labels are worn off, they must have a new label placed on them or the contents transferred to a correctly marked container. All safety data sheets for all chemicals will be			

¹ Best Practice Guide BPGCS005 - Oil Storage Guidelines. Available at: <http://www.envirocentre.ie/includes/documents/OilStorageBPG.pdf>;

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				filed on site as part of a requirement under the provisions of the CEMP. Spill kits will be available at all work areas within machinery and at the site office. Contingency plans will be in place for dealing with a spillage should a spillage occur.		
MM52	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.7.2 Refuelling	During construction, fuel and oil deliveries will take place within the designated refuelling area within the Temporary Construction Compound only. The Contractor will supervise site deliveries to ensure that the correct amount of material is delivered to the correct tank and the level is checked prior to refilling to avoid spillage. Where refuelling of vehicles on the Wind Farm Site is necessary, the following guidelines will be strictly adhered to: • Mobile plant will be filled in a designated area, on an impermeable surface well away from any drains • A spill kit will be stored (and clearly marked) near refuelling areas. • A bunded tank / bowser will be used with capacity of the bund to be 110% of the fuel storage capacity. • Vehicles will never be left unattended during refuelling and drip trays should be located under all static plant vehicles. • Hoses and valves will be checked regularly for signs of wear, and will be turned off and securely locked when not in use. • Vehicles will not be left running unnecessarily and low emission fuels will be used where possible. • Diesel pumps and similar equipment will be checked regularly and any accumulated oil removed for appropriate disposal.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM53	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.7.3 Existing Contamination and Imported Materials	The following practices will be followed in relation to the excavation and reinstatement of Wind Turbines, Turbine Hardstands, Site Access Roads, Onsite Substation, Internal cabling, Borrow Pits, topsoil stripping and any other earthworks, whenever foreign or fill materials are encountered: - Any suspected fill or material foreign to the site will be stored separately and separated into individual component types, such as concrete, aggregate and bituminous materials. - Prior to disposal each stockpile of material will be classified with the relevant EU Waste Code by a relevant competent individual. - To determine the relevant contamination classification for each stockpile (Inert, Contaminated Non-Hazardous or Hazardous) Waste Acceptance Classification testing will be undertaken in line with EPA guidance. The frequency for these tests will be 1 suite of tests for each 100m³ of material. - The results of all testing and waste disposal certificates will be retained on site, by the Environmental Manager.		
MM54	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.7.4 Concrete	There will be no concrete batching on the Wind Farm Site. Rather, it will be transported to the Wind Farm Site as it is required. A dedicated, bunded area will be created to cater for concrete wash-out and this will be within the onsite Temporary Construction Compound. This will be for the wash-out of the chutes only after the pour. Concrete trucks will then exit the Wind Farm Site via site entrances 1 & 4 and return to the supply plant to wash out the mixer itself. Refer to Chapter 2 Section 2.6.3. The main concrete pours at the Wind Turbine locations will be planned in advance and proposed mitigation measures will be as follows:		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- Avoiding large concrete pours, for Turbine Foundations, on days when temperatures are not optimal as per (BS 8110) (EN1992-1-2) or when heavy or prolonged rainfall is forecast i.e., during a period in which a Met Éireann Status Red weather event will/has occurred. - Providing that all concrete pour areas are dewatered prior to pouring concrete and while the concrete is curing. - Making covers available so that areas can be covered if heavy rain arrives during the curing process which will prevent runoff of concrete which has a high pH. The chutes wash out on-site will require a small volume of water. This water will be directed to the concrete washout area which will be a temporary lined impermeable containment area or a siltbuster type washout unit or similar. The unit catches solid concrete and filters and contains the washout liquid for pH adjustment and solid separation. The residual liquids and sediments will be disposed of at an appropriately licenced facility. Temporary lined impermeable containment areas are usually constructed using straw bales and lined with an impermeable geotextile membrane. Refer to CEMP for details. An alternative construction method would be to dig a hole in the ground and place an impermeable geotextile membrane in the hole so that no wastewater can penetrate the cover and seep into the soil and groundwater.		
MM55	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.7.5 Wastewater and Sanitation	Wastewater from the staff welfare facilities in the Onsite Substation will be collected in a sealed storage tank, fitted with a high-level alarm. This is a device installed in a fuel storage tank that is capable of sounding an alarm, during a filling operation, when the liquid level nears the top of the tank.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				All wastewaters will be tankered off-site by a licensed waste collector to a suitable plant in the vicinity of the Project. There will be no onsite treatment or disposal of wastewater.		
MM56	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.7.6 General Waste	All waste will be segregated and re-used where possible or removed from site for recycling. Any waste which is not recyclable or compostable will be properly disposed to landfill. Whenever possible, excavated spoil materials will be re-used close to the area of excavation. The careful design which has been achieved will result in minimal excess soil and rock. Excess spoil material will be separated in terms of soil type (topsoil or mineral soils) and stored within a series of Permanent Spoil Storage areas, as identified on Figure SD1. The locations for these Permanent Spoil Storage areas have been carefully considered in terms of ground slope and soil characteristics as well as proximity to sensitive receptors and the flood zone. In this way any potential negative effects have been minimised.		
MM57	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.7.7 Pollution Prevention	Suitable protection for watercourses potentially affected by the works will be installed prior to relevant works proceeding. These measures will be in-line with EPA Pollution Prevention Guidelines. Protection measures will include: • Plant and equipment will be stored on dedicated hard standing within the construction compound. This will minimise the risk of pollution caused by leakages occurring out of hours. Drip trays will be used where appropriate. • All plant and equipment will use biodegradable hydraulic oil. • Spill kits will be readily available to all personnel. The spill kits will be of an appropriate size and type for the materials held on site.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				• Diesel fuel will be stored in a bunded diesel bowser which will be located within a fenced off area in the Temporary Construction Compound. • Refuelling and maintenance of vehicles and plant will take place in designated areas. • All other chemicals will be stored at the site compound within an appropriate storage facility along with an accompanying MDS Datasheet. • Wastewater from the temporary staff toilets and washing facilities will be discharged to sealed containment systems and disposed via licensed contractors. • Early seeding of lands near watercourses will be undertaken to reduce the potential for sediment runoff. All staff on site will be made aware of the pollution prevention measures being implemented throughout the construction, operational and Decommissioning phases using appropriate toolbox talks and the site induction.		
MM58	Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects	Chapter 10: Soils and Geology	10.5.2.7.8 Emergency Response	The emergency response plan, as detailed in the CEMP, has been developed in order to deal with any emergency accidents or spills. In particular an emergency spill kit with oil boom and absorbers will be kept on site in the event of an accidental spill. All site operatives will be trained in its use. In addition, all vehicles will also contain emergency spill kits.		
MM59	Forestry	Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	11.6.1.3 Forestry	To ensure a tree clearance method that reduces the potential for sediment and nutrient runoff, the construction methodology will follow the specifications set out in the relevant guidance i.e., 'Forest Harvesting and the Environment Guidelines' (DAFM, 2000) and 'Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines' (DAFM, 2000). The use of existing commercial forestry infrastructure will be maximised to lessen disturbance from machines used for felling.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Appropriate methods are outlined in Appendix 2.2: Harvest Management Plan and summarised below: • Brash, logs, or debris will not be allowed to enter the aquatic zones and relevant watercourses. Felled tree to be stacked in a responsible manner to prevent contamination of watercourses with organic rich leachate exuding from cuttings. Refuelling and maintenance of machinery will be conducted at dry, elevated ground, at least 50m from aquatic zones and 20m from watercourses. • Sediment traps will be installed within relevant watercourses before harvesting commences, at strategic locations identified on the ground. Sediment traps will be monitored and maintained (i.e., cleaned out and/or added to, as appropriate) throughout felling, extraction, and periodically thereafter, until the site stabilises. There will be a 20m buffer around aquatic zones (10m either side) and 10m buffer around relevant watercourses (5m either side) identified in maps. Existing drains will be incorporated and enhanced where necessary and will integrate with the Project's drainage system. • Onsite supervision will be present during operations to ensure that felling and extraction are carried out appropriately and that water protection measures are adequate and remain effective throughout, and to trigger contingency measures, if necessary (e.g., to cease operations if rainfall creates a risk of sediment mobilisation and runoff). All staff must always wear high-visibility jackets and hard hats. All personnel on site must have appropriate Health and Safety training. All felling/harvesting operations to comply with the Forest		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Harvesting and the Environment Guidelines and Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines.		
MM60	Floodplains	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.6.1.4 Floodplains	Measures will comprise: • Routinely checking weather warnings and planning for adverse weather conditions; • Storing plant and materials in areas outside areas prone to flooding; • Implementing temporary drainage systems to alleviate localised surface water flood risk and prevent surface water ingress to the construction working areas; and • Prevent obstruction of existing surface runoff pathways.		
MM61	Pollution Prevention Measures	Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	11.8.1 Pollution Prevention Measures	To ensure best practice on site and to help avoid pollution release to watercourses, IFI 'Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries During Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters' (2016) will be adhered to. The Guidance on Pollution Prevention (GPP) series (SEPA / NIEA, 2022), relevant in similar adjacent jurisdictions, will be consulted and complied with to help avoid pollution release to watercourses. Key requirements for control of chemical pollution risk that will be implemented include those outlined in the following sections.		
MM62	Storage	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.1 Storage	All equipment, materials and chemicals required for the Project will be stored away from any watercourse (i.e. outside previously stated buffer zones) and in accordance with GPP5: Works and Maintenance in or Near Water and GPP6: Working at Construction and Demolition Sites. Chemical, fuel and oil stores will be sited on impervious bases in accordance with GPP2: Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks and within a secured bund of 110% of the storage capacity.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Storage space shall be located within the Temporary Construction Compound (as described in Chapter 2: Project Description); the same conditions shall apply where materials are stored at main working areas (e.g. Turbine Hardstands).		
MM63	Vehicles and Refuelling	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.2 Vehicles and Refuelling	Standing machinery will have drip trays placed underneath to prevent oil and fuel leaks causing pollution. Spill kits will also be available in designated areas throughout the Wind Farm Site. Refuelling of vehicles and machinery will be carried out on an impermeable surface in designated areas away from any watercourse or drainage ditches (i.e., outside previously stated buffer zones, refer to EIAR Section Error! Reference source not found.) and will adhere to best practice as detailed in PPG7.		
MM64	Maintenance	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.3 Maintenance	On-site maintenance (outside of the Temporary Construction Compound) to construction plant will be avoided in all practicable instances, unless vehicles have broken down necessitating maintenance at the point of breakdown. Spill / leak prevention measures (spill kit, drip trays, absorbent booms) will be put in place to avoid spills of oils or fuels prior to carrying out any maintenance works.		
MM65	Cement and Concrete Batching	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.4 Cement and Concrete Batching	Measures to prevent discharge of alkaline wastewaters or contaminated storm water to watercourses / groundwater will be determined before commencement of works. Concrete contaminated water will be discharged to a lined basin in order that it be contained for authorised disposal off site. Wastewater spillage will be minimised by using settling tanks and recycling water. Spill kits will also be available in designated areas throughout the Wind Farm Site.		
MM66	Mess and Welfare Facilities	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.5 Mess and Welfare Facilities	Mess and welfare facilities will be required during the construction phase and will be located at the Temporary Construction Compounds. Foul effluent disposal shall be via sealed cesspools		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				with periodic tankered removal by a licensed waste haulier for licensed offsite disposal (i.e., there shall be no emission of treated or untreated foul effluent on the Wind Farm Site).		
MM67	Construction in the Vicinity of Watercourses	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.6 Construction in the Vicinity of Watercourses	The following procedures will apply to the general construction activities required within defined watercourse buffer zones: • No unnecessary stripping / removal of vegetation; • No spoil deposition or stockpiling of excavated material; • No storage or use of chemicals, fuels, or other lubricants; • Due consideration will be given to the prevailing ground and weather conditions (refer to EIAR Section 11.8.2) when programming the execution of the works in order to ensure that works are undertaken during periods of predicted low flow and low rainfall in order to minimise contact with water; and • Ensure that roadside drains do not discharge directly into watercourses, but rather through a riparian buffer area of intact vegetation as denoted on design drawings.		
MM68	Construction of Watercourse Crossings	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.7 Construction of Watercourse Crossings	Construction will be strictly as per the design for each identified watercourse crossing and will fully implement all SuDS and additional mitigating measures proposed at the detailed design stage. For purposes of outline design, the proposed mitigation will include: • Installation of silt fences parallel to the watercourse channel in the vicinity of the proposed crossing; • Installation of small cut-off drains to prevent natural surface runoff entering area of construction activity;		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- Installation of filtration or other silt entraining features within the watercourse channel immediately downstream of the works location; and - Use of over pumping where deemed appropriate.		
MM69	Construction in the Vicinity of Private Water Supplies	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.8 Construction in the Vicinity of Private Water Supplies	There shall be no storage of chemicals, fuels, or other lubricants and no refuelling permitted within 100m of private water supplies. An Emergency Response Plan for dealing with an accidental spillage of chemicals, fuels, or other lubricants anywhere on the site shall be prepared prior to works commencing and communicated to all operatives. Emergency response measures shall include the following: - Establish that there is not an immediate risk of fire, if there is call the Fire Brigade and evacuate the area; - Stop the source of the leak – i.e. by turning off the tap, plugging the leak or rolling over the drum (if it is safe to do so); - Contain the spillage by bunding using sandbags, earth banks, absorbent materials etc. Seal any drains to prevent entry of oil and place booms across any receiving watercourses to contain and absorb surface oil; - If necessary, contact the Emergency Response Team; - Notify the Environmental Manager. The Environmental Manager will assess the requirement to notify other agencies i.e. EPA or the sewage undertaker; and, - Clean up within the contained area. All contaminated earth and materials arising from the spillage are classified as hazardous waste and are to be disposed of via a		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				licensed haulier to a licensed recipient in line with approved hazardous waste removal procedures.		
MM70	Temporary SuDS	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.9 Temporary SuDS	Temporary measures will include: • Temporary silt fences erected in areas where risk of pollution to watercourses has been identified e.g. track watercourse crossing locations and areas where tracks lie within watercourse buffer zones; • Installing temporary constructed settlement features such as sumps or settlement basins in areas where water is to be discharged. Principles and design standards for sizing of treatment are stated in Appendix 11.2; • Upslope temporary cut-off drainage channels approximately parallel to the proposed Site Access Roads alignment installed in advance of any excavated cuttings for the Site Access Roads or Turbine Hardstand areas; • Drains, natural flow paths and cut-off drain outlet locations will be identified and charted, in order to ensure that piped crossings can be installed in advance of or adjacent to the track construction; • Settlement ponds will be constructed in advance of commencing excavations for foundations and at any other locations where dewatering of reduced quality runoff is expected; • Drainage swales will be installed in parallel with Site Access Road construction. Note that this may require that drainage swales are reformed on an ongoing basis as Access Road alignments are modified to their eventual finished design level. The prevention measures described above will be in place at all times during the construction phase to prevent the conveyance of silts to receiving watercourses. Further detail on the measures		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				above is elaborated in Appendix 11.2: Surface Water Management Plan.		
MM71	Electrical Cable Laying	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.10 Electrical Cable Laying	Internal Cabling and Grid Connection laying works will be managed and limited in accordance with Section 11.8.2 (Responding to Weather) so that execution of the works is undertaken during periods with low rainfall likely to coincide with low superficial groundwater levels in order to reduce the likelihood of runoff entering the excavations. Excavation of cable trenches will be carried out over short distances, with frequent backfilling of trenches to minimise opportunity for the ingress of water into open trenches, temporary silt traps will be provided in longer trench runs and on steeper slopes, and peat and spoil will be stored in line with a Spoil Management Plan, which is included as part of the detailed CEMP (Appendix 2.1).		
MM72	Dewatering of Excavations	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.11 Dewatering of Excavations	All contaminated groundwater or rainfall runoff collected in excavations will be discharged via settlement ponds or filter strips prior to entry to the receiving water environment. Temporary pumping of groundwater will be carried out as required to facilitate excavation and remove wastewater with high concentrations of suspended soils into settlement features. The earthworks will not take place during severe weather conditions if they present a risk to materials management or stability. Any settlement lagoons or filter strips associated with dewatering will be regularly inspected, particularly after periods of heavy rainfall and prior to periods of forecast heavy rainfall. Maintenance (to clear blockages or remove silt) will be carried out in periods of dry weather where practicable.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM73	Piling Activities	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.12 Piling Activities	All piling works will utilise best practice rotary bored piling techniques, avoiding the use of driven piling methods that could increase the risk of preferential pathways for contaminant migration. Drilling fluids (if required) will be selected to be non-toxic and environmentally acceptable, and their use will be strictly controlled. Closed-loop systems will be employed where practicable to minimise losses to ground. The integrity of the borehole will be maintained throughout construction, and temporary casing will be installed where required to prevent collapse of overburden materials and to minimise the potential for vertical hydraulic connectivity between superficial deposits and the underlying bedrock aquifer. Piles will be constructed to ensure adequate sealing of the annulus, preventing the creation of preferential pathways for contaminant migration (i.e., vertical movement of water and contaminants) between strata. For bored piles, concreting techniques (e.g. tremie through casing) will seal the annulus, avoiding long-term connections between shallow peat/bog water and deeper bedrock groundwater.		
MM74	Dust Management	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.13 Dust Management	Loose track material generated during the use of Access Roads and the Temporary Construction Compounds will be prevented from reaching watercourses by surface water drainage systems installed at aggregate based hard standing areas. In dry weather dust suppression methods such as by a dust suppression bowser will be employed.		
MM75	Maintenance of Pollution Prevention Measures	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.1.14 Maintenance of Pollution Prevention Measures	All SuDS and additional pollution prevention measures installed will be subject to a regular maintenance regime for the life of the construction phase in order to maintain functionality of all features. This will comprise: • Unblocking of drains;		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				• Maintenance of access road and other hard standing surfaces; • Replacement of filtration features; and • Removal of silt build-up from settlement and filtration features.		
MM76	Responding to Weather	Chapter 11: Hydrology Hydrogeology	11.8.2 Responding to Weather	The works programme for the construction phase will take account of weather forecasts and predicted rainfall in the region. Monitoring of weather forecasts shall be the responsibility of a suitably qualified ECoW. Work will be suspended or scaled back if heavy rain is forecast. The extent to which works will be scaled back or suspended will relate directly to scale and nature of the work proposed, the proximity to a receiving watercourse, and the amount of rainfall forecast. Using the safe threshold rainfall values below will allow work to be safely controlled (from a water quality perspective) in the event of forecasting of an impending high rainfall intensity event. Works will be suspended if forecasting suggests any of the following is likely to occur: • >10 mm/hr (i.e. high intensity local rainfall events); • >25 mm in a 24-hour period (heavy frontal rainfall lasting most of the day); or, • >half monthly average rainfall in any 7 days. Prior to works being suspended the following control measures shall be completed: • Secure all open excavations; and • Provide temporary or emergency drainage to prevent back-up of surface runoff.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Contractor will avoid working during heavy rainfall and for up to 24 hours after heavy events to ensure drainage systems are not overloaded. ECoW shall check drainage after rainfall event and prior to recommencement of works.		
MM77	Construction and Decommissioning Noise Mitigation	Chapter 13: Noise	13.5.1 Construction and Decommissioning Noise Mitigation	General guidance for controlling construction noise through the use of good practice given in BS 5228 will be followed. Construction and Decommissioning phases shall be limited to working times given and any controls incorporated in any planning permission.		
MM78	Telecommunications	Chapter 14: Material Assets and Other Issues	14.6.4 Mitigation Measures	Compliance with the EMC Directive 2014/30/EU (as amended).		
MM79	Electricity Networks	Chapter 14: Material Assets and Other Issues	14.7.5 Mitigation Measures	- Confirmatory drawings for all existing services will be sought upon consultation with ESB Networks. - Immediately prior to construction taking place, the area where excavation is planned will be surveyed by CAT scan (sub-surface survey technique to locate any below-ground utilities) and all existing services will be verified. Temporary warning signs will be erected. - The as-built location of the installed ducts will be surveyed and recorded using a total station/GPS before the trench is backfilled to record the exact location of the ducts. The co-ordinates will be plotted on as-built record drawings for the Grid Connection cable operational phase. - Clear and visible temporary safety signage will be erected all around the perimeter of the live work area to visibly warn members of the public of the hazards of ongoing construction works.		
MM80	Air Navigation	Chapter 14: Material	14.8.5 Mitigation Measures	Although no potential effects were identified, the following mitigation measures proposed by the IAA, Knock Airport and AirNav Ireland will be implemented:		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
		Assets and Other Issues		1. Agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the Project, 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 in accordance with S.I 215 of 2005 (obstacles to aircraft inflight) order.		
MM81	Mitigation Measures- Waste	Chapter 14: Material Assets and Other Issues	14.10.8 Mitigation Measures - Waste	Staff Facilities Provision for separation of waste streams will be provided so that e.g., paper, and cardboard waste and bottles may be recycled. Concrete During the construction phase: • Precast concrete will be used wherever possible i.e., formed offsite. Elements of the Project where precast concrete will be used have been identified and are indicated in the CEMP. Elements of the Project where the use of precast concrete will be used include structural elements of the watercourse crossing (Bridge) as well as cable joint bays associated with the Grid Connection. Elements of the Project where the use of precast concrete is not possible include Turbine Foundations and joint bay pit excavations. Where the use of precast concrete is not possible the following mitigation measures will apply. • The acquisition, transport and use of any cement or concrete on the Project will be planned fully in advance and supervised at all times. • Vehicles transporting such material will be relatively clean upon arrival at the Project that is; vehicles will be washed/rinsed removing cementitious material leaving the		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				source location of the material. There will be no excess cementitious material on vehicles which could be deposited on trackways or anywhere else on Site. To this end, vehicles will undergo a visual inspection prior to being permitted to drive onto the proposed Site or progress beyond the contractor's yard. Vehicles will also be in good working order. - Any shuttering installed to contain the concrete during pouring will be installed to a high standard with minimal potential for leaks. Additional measures will be taken to ensure this, for example the use of plastic sheeting or other sealing products at joints. - Concrete will be poured during metrological dry periods/seasons. This will reduce the potential for surface water run off being significantly affected by freshly poured concrete. This will require limiting these works to dry meteorological conditions i.e. avoid foreseen sustained rainfall (any foreseen rainfall event longer than 4-hour duration) and/or any foreseen intense rainfall event (>3 mm/hour, yellow on Met Éireann rain forecast maps), and do not proceed during any yellow (or worse) rainfall warning issued by Met Éireann. This also will avoid such conditions while concrete is curing, in so far as practical. - Ground crew will have a spill kit readily available, and any spillages or deposits will be cleaned/removed as soon as possible and disposed of appropriately. All contractors will comply with the Machinery Directive (Directive 2006/42/EC). - Pouring of concrete into standing water within excavations will be avoided. Excavations will be prepared before pouring of concrete by pumping standing water out of excavations to the buffered surface water discharge systems in place.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- Temporary storage of cement bound sand (if required) will be on hardstand areas only where there is no direct drainage to surface waters and where the area has been bunded e.g., using sand-bags and geotextile sheeting or silt fencing to contain any solids in run-off. - No surplus concrete will be stored or deposited anywhere on Site. Such material will be returned to the source location or disposed of off-site appropriately. Upon implementation of the above mitigation measures, the effects of waste during the construction of the Project are considered to be Not significant. Chemicals, Fuels and Oils All storage containers of over 200 litres will have a secondary containment of 110% capacity to ensure that any leaking oil is contained and does not enter the aquatic environment. A Chemical and Waste Inventory will be kept. This inventory will include: - List of all substances stored on-site (volume and description). - Procedures and location details for storage of all materials listed. - Waste disposal records, including copies of all Waste Transfer Notes detailing disposal routes and waste carriers used. - Any tap or valve permanently fixed to the mobile unit through which oil can be discharged to the open or when delivered through a flexible pipe which is fitted permanently to the mobile unit, will be fitted with a lock and locked shut when not in use.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- Sight gauges will be fitted with a valve or tap, which will be shut when not in use Sight gauge tubes, if used will be well supported and fitted with a valve. - Mobile units must have secondary containment when in use/out on Site. Under the EU Directive 2008/68/EC/55/EC all such dangerous substances will be conveyed in a container that complies with the ADR. As such the manufacturer of each bowser will provide certification to contractors that the following: - A leak-proof test certificate - A copy of the IBC approval certificate - An identification plate attached to the container Where mobile bowsters are used on Site, guidelines will be followed so that: - Any flexible pipe, tap or valve will be fitted with a lock where it leaves the container and be locked shut when not in use; - Flexible delivery pipes will be fitted with manually operated pumps or a valve at the delivery end that closes automatically when not in use. Where possible, a nozzle designed to dispense oil is used; - The pump or valve will have a lock and be locked shut when not in use. Packaging In accordance with the waste hierarchy, packaging will be returned to the originator ahead of re-use or recycling. Where this is not possible, waste will be separated as appropriate and safely stored on Site appropriately in anticipation of recycling.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Metals Waste metals from concrete reinforcing during construction and removal of metals during Decommissioning etc. will have commercial value and will be re-used or recycled with the appropriate licensed waste contractor.		
MM82	Construction Phase - Mitigation	Chapter 15: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	15.5.1 Construction Phase - Mitigation	Prior to the commencement of construction, a programme of archaeological test trenching will be carried out at the accessible greenfield locations of the Wind Farm Site, including the locations of CH12 and CH38. This work will be carried out under licence to the NMS of the DoHLGH. Dependent on the results of the testing assessment, further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ and/or archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH. A large portion of the Wind Farm Site is dominated by peat and forestry, which is not suitable for archaeological test trenching. Archaeological monitoring of topsoil/peat stripping will be carried out at these locations. Additionally, sections of TDR accommodation works at Locations 3.16, 3.18 and 3.19 that pass through greenfield will be subject to archaeological monitoring. This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. If archaeological remains are identified during the course of these works further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH. The upstanding remains of CH07, CH11 and CH37 are located within areas of turbine hardstand and proposed tree felling. These remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Where direct effects have been identified to townland boundaries as part of the construction of the Proposed Project, works will be subject to archaeological monitoring, to include a full record of the sections of townland boundaries that are removed. This work will		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. All excavations as part of the Grid Connection within the ZoN of AH59, AH218 and AH222 will be monitored under licence. If archaeological remains are identified during the course of these works further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DHLGH.		
MM83	Construction Phase	Chapter 16: Traffic and Transportation	16.4.1 Construction Phase	Although no long-term significant effects have been predicted, the proposed mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design to maintain the highest standard of road safety, minimise delay and disruption to all public road users, and to comply with statutory regulations: - The appointed Contractor shall inform local residents, businesses and emergency services of proposed works on the public road network in advance of any works taking place on the Wind Farm Site. Access shall be maintained to properties at all times during the course of the works. The Contractor will appoint a project coordinator who will be the main point of contact for matters relating to traffic which will affect the general public, local businesses and emergency services. An out of hours contact number shall also be provided. - Prior to delivery of abnormal loads i.e. Wind Turbine components, the Applicant or their representatives, will consult with An Garda Síochána, TII, PPP operators and all relevant Local Authorities to obtain all necessary abnormal load permits and discuss the requirement for a Garda escort. The Applicant will also outline the intended timescale for deliveries and efforts can be made to avoid peak times such as school drop off times, church services, peak traffic times where it is considered this may lead to unnecessary		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				disruption, and abnormal loads may travel at night and outside the normal construction times as may be required by An Garda Síochána. Local residents at sensitive locations along the affected route will be notified of the timescale for abnormal load deliveries. • Prior to delivery of abnormal loads, the Applicant or their representatives, will consult with TII, PPP operators and all Local Authorities through which the abnormal loads will pass and agree the specification for any enabling works to be carried out on the Turbine Delivery Route. • Prior to the delivery of Wind Turbine components, a survey of the Turbine Delivery Route will be undertaken to identify if any overhead lines or height restrictions at toll booths will need to be lifted along the route to allow abnormal loads such as tower sections and nacelles to be delivered. • Prior to the delivery of Wind Turbine components, a trial run shall be carried out between Port of Galway and the Project entrances using an abnormal load vehicle with a retractable load gauge to determine that abnormal load vehicles can transverse the route without undue delay and disruption to public road users. • During the construction and Decommissioning phases, road works signs in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual will be erected at all the Project entrance and at all locations on the Grid Connection route and Turbine Delivery Route which are being modified to facilitate Wind Turbine delivery. Details of signage are given in the Traffic Management Plan in Appendix 16.2. • Wheel cleaning equipment will be used at all site entrance with the public road to prevent any mud and/or stones being transferred from Site to the public road network. All drivers will		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				be required to see that their vehicle is free from dirt and stones prior to departure from the Wind Farm Site. - To reduce dust emissions, vehicle containers/loads will be covered during both entrance and egress to the Wind Farm Site where required. - All dust generating activities will be minimised where practical during windy conditions, and drivers will adopt driving practices to minimise the creation of dust. Where conditions exist for dust to become friable, techniques such as damping down of the potentially affected areas may be employed. - Access to the construction site will be controlled by on Site personnel and all visitors will be asked to sign in and out of the Wind Farm Site by security/site personnel on entering and exiting the Wind Farm Site. - All site visitors will undergo a Site induction covering Health and Safety issues at the Contractor's temporary compound and will be required to wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) while onsite. - A condition survey of the road network in the vicinity of the site entrances will be carried out and agreed with Roscommon County Council prior to any works being carried out on site. - All works on the public road network will be carried out using an approved road opening licence and Traffic Management Plan. - All wind farm vehicles shall have roof mounted flashing beacons when working on the public road network or will use their hazard lights within the Wind Farm Site. - A speed limit of 25 km/h shall apply to all vehicles within the Wind Farm Site.		
MM84	Construction Phase Mitigation	Chapter 18: Air	18.2.7.1 Construction Phase Mitigation	The main potential effect during the construction phase of the Project will be from the potential for dust to cause disturbance at sensitive receptors close to the Wind Farm Site. The contractor		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				will be contractually required to follow best practice construction procedures to prevent dirt and dust being transported onto the local road network and to minimise vehicle exhaust emissions. All mitigation measures detailed and assessed in this EIAR and outlined in the CEMP (Appendix 2.1) will be implemented on the Wind Farm Site. Best practice site control measures will comprise the following: • Site Access Roads will be upgraded and constructed during the initial phases. These tracks will be surfaced with graded aggregate, which compacts to reduce dust generation. • Approach roads and construction areas will be regularly monitored and maintained, including routine sweeping and cleaning, to prevent the buildup of mud. This will help prevent mud from migrating around the Wind Farm Site, onto the public road network, and into roadside drains. Wheel wash facilities will be provided, managed, and maintained near the Site entrance's to prevent mud and dirt from being transferred onto the public road network. The wheel wash will be located outside the 50m watercourse buffer zone, as outlined in Appendix 2.1, CEMP Section 3.5.1. • Public roads along the construction haul routes will be inspected and cleaned daily. In the unlikely event that dirt/mud is identified on public roads, the roads will be cleaned. The wheel wash facility will be investigated and the problem fixed to prevent this from happening again. • During periods of dry and windy weather, there is potential for dust to become friable and cause disturbance to nearby residences and users of the local road network. This requires wetting material and ensuring water is supplied at the correct levels for the duration of the work activity. The weather will be monitored so that the need for damping		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				down activities can be predicted. Water bowsters will be available to spray work areas (Turbine Hardstand areas and Grid Connection route) and Construction Haul Routes roads to suppress dust migration from the Project. See Appendix 2.1 CEMP Section 3.5.1 • Vehicles delivering materials to the Wind Farm Site will be covered appropriately when transporting materials that could result in dust, e.g., crushed rock or sand. • Exhaust emissions from vehicles operating within the Wind Farm Site, including trucks, excavators, diesel generators or other plant equipment, will be controlled by the Contractor by ensuring that emissions from vehicles are minimised through regular servicing of machinery. • All machinery when not in use will be turned off and stored in a secure, bunded location (e.g. construction compound). • Ready-mix concrete will be delivered to the Wind Farm Site; no batching of concrete will be permitted within the Wind Farm Site. Only washing out of chutes will take place and this will be undertaken at a designated concrete washout facility at the contractor's Temporary Construction Compounds see Appendix 2.1 CEMP Section 3.5.1. The concrete washout facility is a lined containment system designed to prevent run-off into soil, surface water or groundwater. • Speed restrictions of 15 km/h on Site Access Roads will be implemented to reduce the likelihood of dust becoming airborne. Consideration will be given to how speed limits are policed by the Contractor and referred to in the toolbox talks. • Good practice will be applied, and care will be taken with stockpiled materials to minimise their exposure to wind; stockpiles will be covered with geotextiles layering and		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				damping down will be carried out when weather conditions require it. - Earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles will be re-vegetated to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. - An independent, qualified Geotechnical Engineer will be contracted for the detailed design stage of the Project and geotechnical services and will be retained throughout the construction phase, including monitoring and supervision of construction activities on a regular basis. The methodology statement will be signed off by a suitably qualified Geotechnical Engineer. - A complaints procedure will be implemented on Wind Farm Site where complaints will be reported, logged and appropriate action taken.		
MM85	Construction Phase	Chapter 19: Climate	19.4.6.1 Construction Phase	- All machinery when not in use will be turned off. - Exhaust emissions from vehicles operating within the Site, including trucks, excavators, diesel generators or other plant equipment, will be controlled by the Contractor by ensuring that emissions from vehicles are minimised through regular servicing of machinery. - Use of local quarries, materials suppliers and waste facilities will be used, as outlined in Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport, minimising travel distances - A robust Traffic Management Plan (Appendix 16.2) has been developed, utilising the most direct routes where possible. This Plan will be updated to reflect project needs.		
Operational Phase						
MM87	Operation	Chapter 5: Population & Human health	5.5.8.2 Operation	For operation and maintenance staff working at the proposed wind farm, appropriate site safety measures as detailed in this section will be utilised during the operational phase by all permitted employees. All personnel undertaking works in or around the turbines will be fully trained and will use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to prevent injury.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Equipment within high voltage substations presents a potential hazard to health and safety. The proposed substation will be enclosed by palisade fencing and equipped with intruder and fire alarms in line with ESB and EirGrid standards. All electrical elements of the Project are designed to ensure compliance with electro-magnetic fields (EMF) standards for human safety. At pre-construction phase, an Electrical Interference Assessment shall be carried out. All on-site electrical connections are carried by underground cable and will be marked out above ground where they extend beyond the track or hardstanding surface. Details of cables installed in the public road will be available from ESNB. Lightning conductors will be installed on each turbine as all structures standing tall in the sky require this protection. Turbines specifically require this to prevent power surges to electrical components. Turbines will be fitted with ice detection systems which will stop the turbine from rotating if ice is forming on a turbine blade. This aims to prevent ice throw. Rigorous statutory and engineering safety checks imposed on the turbines during design, construction, commissioning and operation will ensure the risk posed to humans is negligible. 24-hour remote monitoring and fault notifications are included as standard in the Turbine Operations and Maintenance Contracts. A Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition ("SCADA") system will monitor the Project's performance. If a fault occurs, then a message is automatically sent to the operations personnel preventing emergency situations.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				In addition to scheduled maintenance, the maintenance contracts will allow for call out of local engineers to resolve any issues as soon as they are picked up on the remote monitoring system. Access to the turbines inner structure will be locked at all times and only accessed by licenced employees for maintenance. In line with the Health Service Executive's Emergency Planning recommendations, any incident which may occur at the site which requires emergency services, incident information will be provided in the 'ETHANE' format: • Exact location; • Type of incident; • Hazards Access and egress; • Number of casualties (if any) and condition, and • Emergency services present and required		
MM88	Operation	Chapter 5: Population and Human Health	5.5.9.3 Operation	The Contractor's fire plans are reviewed and updated on a regular basis. A nominated competent person shall carry out checks and routine maintenance work to ensure the reliability and safe operation of firefighting equipment and installed systems such as fire alarms and emergency lighting. A record of the work carried out on such equipment and systems will be kept on site at all times. Shadow flicker detection systems will be installed on all turbines to mitigate and cease operation of the turbines during periods of potential shadow flicker and will ensure that no shadow flicker effects are experienced at any sensitive receptor. The wind farm system shall include a kill switch that can be operated at any time with an overriding manual shutdown system in case of an emergency.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
MM89	Operation Phase	Chapter 7: Bat Ecology	7.16.1 Blade Feathering	All Wind Turbine blades will be required to be feathered during idling.		
MM90	Operation Phase	Chapter 7: Bat Ecology	7.16.2 Curtailment	Curtailment involves raising the cut-in speed with associated loss of power generation in combination with reducing the blade rotation below the cut-in speed, as above. It should be considered where feathering below cut-in normal speed (above) will not provide sufficient reduction in risk to bats. The curtailment is achieved by feathering (not the actual braking of the turbine) so that the blades continue to rotate slowly (at ~2 rpm or less). Whilst the overall activity levels of all bat species across the Wind Farm Site were predominantly low, instances of high levels of activity for high collision risk species, namely Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle were recorded as follows: 1. High Common pipistrelle activity at T1 during Spring; 2. High Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle activity at T2 during Summer; and 3. High Common pipistrelle activity at T6 during Autumn. In addition instances of medium levels of activity for Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle were recorded as follows: 1. Medium Common pipistrelle activity at T2 during Spring; 2. Medium Common pipistrelle activity at T5 during Autumn; 3. Medium Common pipistrelle activity at T6 during Spring; 4. Medium Common pipistrelle activity at T8 during Spring; 5. Medium Soprano pipistrelle activity at T8 during Summer; and 6. Medium Soprano pipistrelle activity at T11 during Autumn. Both Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle are considered to be of medium population vulnerability to collision with turbines.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Given the medium to high levels of activity recorded at the above listed times for these high collision risk species an adaptive mitigation and monitoring strategy will be implemented for the operation phase of the Project. Such a strategy aims to minimise and/or avoid fatalities caused by operating turbines by adjusting turbine operations in response to real-time conditions. The conditions for which real-time adjustments to operation can be made comprise a combination of bat activity and weather particularly wind speed and temperature. This will involve post-construction monitoring at Wind Turbine locations to establish bat activity levels during the post-construction phase. Monitoring will be completed in accordance with Section 8 of the NatureScot 2021 guidelines "Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines: Survey, Assessment and Mitigation". The activity monitoring will be completed at all Wind Turbine locations throughout the Wind Farm Site with particular focus (i.e. extended periods of monitoring) given to areas of the Wind Farm Site where high levels of bat activity have been recorded during baseline monitoring. The monitoring will involve static detector monitoring at each of the Wind Turbine locations as well as overlapping weather monitoring for wind speed, rainfall and temperature. The monitoring will commence during year 1 of the operation phase of the Project. In addition to the monitoring carcass searches will be completed at each Wind Turbine location. These searches will be completed in line with NatureScot guidelines and will require searcher efficiency trials. Casualty rates will be estimated in accordance with the methods outlined by NatureScot (2019). Following the completion of Year 1 monitoring the requirement for Wind Turbine curtailment to minimise/avoid impacts to bat species will be identified. In the event that curtailment is required the curtailment scheme will be informed by the results of the Year		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				1 monitoring. This will facilitate targeting of curtailment to the Wind Turbines and times of years where bat fatalities were identified or where a high risk of bat fatality, based on high levels of bat activity by high risk species at Wind Turbines, is identified during the monitoring. Where the need for curtailment has been identified, a curtailment regime will be developed and presented as a part of the annual reporting. The proposed operating regime will specify, and be designed around the values for the key weather parameters and other factors that are known to influence collision risk which may include any or all of the following: • Wind speed in m/s (measured at nacelle height), • Time after sunset, • Month of the year, • Temperature (°C), and • Precipitation (mm/hr) Where any curtailment strategy has been utilised it will be reviewed on an annual basis to review the level of success of same, and amended as appropriate for the following season in order to increase the efficiency with respect to both preventing bat casualties and minimising Wind Turbine downtime. The monitoring will continue for at least the first 3 years of the operation phase so that a clear understanding of the patterns of bat activity and the Wind Turbines and times of years that pose a risk to bats are identified. Detailed curtailment schemes can be designed based on the finding of the operation phase monitoring and the above listed parameters and can be programmed into Wind Turbine SCADA operating systems to only pause/feather the rotating blades in certain wind speeds, wind directions, in a certain temperature range all within specified time periods (e.g. dawn and dusk) (i.e. the SCADA can be used to temporarily curtail turbines in certain		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				conditions when risks to bats are high). Thus, the periods of high bat activity can be identified in relation to key weather parameters and wind turbine SCADA can be programmed to appropriately curtail the operation of specific Wind Turbines in these periods. The effectiveness of any curtailment scheme needs to be monitored in order to determine (a) whether it is working effectively (i.e. the level of bat mortality is considered to be incidental), and (b) whether the curtailment regime can be refined such that Wind Turbine down-time can be minimised whilst ensuring that it remains effective at preventing casualties. The implementation of the monitoring regime and the measures to avoid significant risks to bats by regulating Wind Turbine operations where fatality risks are identified will ensure that the potential for the operation phase of the Project to impact local bat populations will be mitigated to an insignificant level.		
MM91	Operation Phase	Chapter 7: Bat Ecology	7.16.3 Lighting	The Applicant commits to the use of lights during construction, operation, and decommissioning (such that they are necessary) in line with the following guidance in the Dark Sky Ireland Lighting Recommendations: • Every light needs to be justifiable, • Limit the use of light to when it is needed, • Direct the light to where it is needed, • Reduce the light intensity to the minimum needed, • Use light spectra adapted to the environment, • When using white light, use sources with a “warm” colour temperature (less than 3000K). • Where external lighting is required, lighting will be oriented away from mature trees and treelines located along the site perimeter. Lighting selected will use shields to ensure light is focused only on necessary areas and to eliminate upward light spill and to significantly reduce horizontal dispersion. Lighting shall be designed in accordance with the Institute of Lighting		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Professionals Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and artificial lighting at night. With regard to the potential for lighting to increase collision risk, it is noted that there will be limited illumination of the Wind Turbines in the form of aviation lighting. Post construction monitoring will be carried out (as outlined below) to assess any potential changes in bat activity patterns and collision risk.		
MM92	Mitigation by Reduction	Chapter 8: Ornithology	8.6.4.2 Mitigation by Reduction	Of the raptor species recorded during baseline surveys, buzzard and kestrel was the most frequently recorded species. Both species are expected to continue to use the FSA and habitats surrounding the proposed Wind Turbines for foraging. As noted above, as a species kestrel display low levels of avoidance to operating Wind Turbines and is therefore at high risk of colliding with operating Wind Turbines. This risk has been considered in the context of the overall levels of activity recorded at the Project and the overall risk of collision is assessed as low. Notwithstanding this, in order to reduce the potential for casualties at Wind Turbines, proactive measures will be taken to discourage birds from hunting in the area surrounding the eleven Wind Turbine locations. This will involve eliminating any high sward or rank vegetation from around the relevant Wind Turbine(s) to make it less suitable for supporting prey items such as small mammals (mice, shrews, voles) and birds (meadow pipit, skylark etc). Vegetation clearing can be achieved by mowing and/or strimming. This approach has proved highly effective at several wind farms in Spain where the number of collisions with Lesser Kestrel decreased by 75% to 100% after the ground was superficially tilled to a distance of 80m from the turbine base. With mitigation in place, the risk of collision risk to Kestrel as a result of the Project will be further reduced, in		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				keeping with the very low level of significance posed to this species.		
MM93	Monitoring	Chapter 8: Ornithology	8.6.4.3 Monitoring	A detailed breeding bird monitoring will be implemented at least 12 months prior to the start of construction works. The monitoring plan would detail survey methods, and the reporting mechanism, for each focal species. The surveys would be completed by suitably experienced ornithologists. The surveys will commence (as a minimum) in the breeding season prior to works commencing and for at least the first fifteen years of wind farm operation (i.e., annually for the first three years, then fifth, seventh, tenth and fifteen years). At which point the need for further monitoring would be reviewed. The surveys would include the FSA which comprises the eleven proposed Wind Turbines and a 500m surrounding buffer area. The monitoring will comprise: • Vantage point surveys as per SNH (2017) from the four vantage points used for the baseline surveys. • Breeding bird survey following methods used in the baseline survey to be repeated yearly between early April to early July during each operation phase monitoring year • Collision fatality searches which will involve the search of a standard polygon area around each of the 11 no. Wind Turbines. At the start of each survey, data recorded will include meteorological and ground cover information. The locations of any carcasses found will be recorded by GPS and will be photographed in-situ. The state of each carcass will be recorded on a corpse record card, using the following categories • Intact - a carcass that is completely intact, is not badly decomposed, and shows no sign of being fed upon by a predator or scavenger		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- Scavenged - an entire carcass which shows signs of being fed upon by a predator or scavenger, or a portion(s) of a carcass in one location such as wings, legs, skeletal remains or pieces of skin - Feather Spot - ten or more feathers at one location indicating predation or scavenging. If only feathers are found, 10 or more total feathers or two or more primaries must be discovered to consider the observation a casualty. - Searcher efficiency and predation tests will be carried out at the commencement of the programme in order to calibrate the results to account for the search dog's ability to find bird corpses and to also account for scavenging of corpses by animals. The collision searches will be carried out on a monthly basis in years 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15 of the operational wind farm.		
MM94	Operational Phase Mitigation	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.3 Operational Phase Mitigation	The following measures will be implemented during the operational phase to ensure the ongoing protection of watercourses and water quality at the Wind Farm Site and Grid Connection route and in downstream reaches in regard to the potential operational phase effects (Downstream flood risk, runoff resulting in contamination of surface waters and wastewater contamination): - The Wind Farm Site compound(s) / office(s) will house all potential pollutants within a secure bunded COSSH store for the operational phase of the project. - All onsite wastewater treatment facilities will function in full compliance with current water quality requirements (Building Regulations 2010 as amended S.R. 66:2015) to prevent nutrient loading entering aquatic environments. It is proposed to install a sealed underground holding tank for effluent (wastewater) from the Onsite Substation compound. The tank shall be routinely emptied by a licensed contractor.		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				- As discussed further in Chapter 2: Project Description design measures have been implemented that minimise both environmental and infrastructure risks associated with the Project. In the event of forecasted extreme flooding, a construction phase and operational phase flood event emergency response procedure has been prepared, further details can be found in Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan. This will be further updated by the appointed contractor to take into consideration any planning conditions prior to construction activities commencing. - Further details in relation to the flood zones and mitigation measures proposed can be found in Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology and Appendix 2.1: CEMP		
MM95	Operational Phase	Chapter 10: Soils & Geology	10.5.2.9 Operational Phase	Specific mitigation measures relating to the management of hydrocarbons are as follows: - Fuels, lubricants and hydraulic fluids for equipment used on the site will be carefully handled to avoid spillage. - Any spillage of fuels, lubricants or hydraulic oils will be immediately contained, and the contaminated soil removed from the site and properly disposed of. - Waste oils and hydraulic fluids will be collected in leak-proof containers and removed from the site for recycling and - Appropriate spill control equipment, such as oil soakage pads, will be kept within the refuelling areas and in each item of plant to deal with any accidental spillage. All wastes from the Onsite Substation, Wind Turbines and ancillary facilities will be removed by the appropriate contractor. The operational team will carry out maintenance works (to Site Access Roads, Onsite Substation, Wind Turbines and other ancillary facilities) and will put in place control measures to mitigate the risk of hydrocarbon or oil spills during the operational		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				phase of the Project. Any vehicles utilised during the operational phase will be maintained on a weekly basis and checked daily to ensure any damage or leakages are corrected. Spoil waste stored in the Permanent Spoil Storage areas will continue to be monitored for stability on a regular basis during the operational phase. This monitoring will check for early indications of movement such as the development of cracks, minor slippage and / or localised subsidence. Where identified, remedial actions will be taken to repair any failure and restore the integrity of the deposition area. Due to the reduced magnitude of the effects, no additional mitigation measures are required for the maintenance and operation of the Project, over and above those incorporated into the design of the Onsite Substation transformers and batteries, which will be banded to protect soils against accidental leakages of oils and battery fluids. These potential effects are limited by the size of the fuel tank of vehicles used on the site. Additional potential effects will occur in the event that a turbine needs replacement. The effects associated with this will be similar to those involved for vehicles movements during construction but much reduced.		
MM96	Mitigating Measures – Operational Phase	Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	11.9 Mitigating Measures – Operational Phase	Mitigation of the effects of the Project will comprise the following: • Ensure best practice is adhered to on the Wind Farm Site and avoid pollution release to watercourses by incorporating pollution prevention measures (as outlined in Section 11.8.1) into management policy; • Permanent welfare facilities will be installed as part of control building / Onsite Substation facilities. Foul effluent will be		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				disposed of through the use of sealed cesspools with periodic tankered removal by a licensed waste haulier for licensed offsite disposal (i.e. there shall be no emission on the site); and Cyclical maintenance of permanent SuDS drainage features installed during the construction phase, including unblocking of drains, maintenance of access road and other hard standing surfaces, and removal of silt build-up from settlement features. An outline maintenance programme is included in Appendix 11.2: Surface Water Management Plan.		
MM97	Operational Phase	Chapter 17: Shadow Flicker	17.2.9.3 Operational Phase	Shadow flicker control systems, consisting of light sensors and specialised software, will be installed on each of the wind turbines liable to cause shadow flicker on a sensitive receptor as identified by Table 17.5. The control system will be calibrated to restrict the maximum amount of shadow flicker which can occur in any given day to less than 28 minutes (i.e. the 2006 Guidelines 30 minute recommended daily amount less a 2 minute factor of safety). The control system will calculate, in real-time: - Whether shadow flicker has the potential to effect nearby sensitive receptors, based on pre-programmed co-ordinates for the sensitive receptors and turbines; - Wind speed (can affect how fast the turbine will turn and how quickly the flicker will occur); - Wind direction; and - The intensity of the sunlight. When the control system detects that: - the sunlight is strong enough to cast a shadow, - the shadow falls on a sensitive receptor or sensitive receptors, and - the pre-set max daily occurrence of 28 minutes is exceeded		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				The turbine will then automatically shut down; and will restart when the potential for shadow flicker ceases at the effected sensitive receptors.		
MM98	Mitigation Measures	Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters	20.9 Mitigation Measures	In the unlikely event of a fire at a turbine, operations building, at the substation, all personnel onsite will meet at a designated fire point and emergency services will be contacted. The Council is the fire authority providing a fire and emergency rescue service to the functional area of the Council. For operations of an emergency nature under Section 26 of the Fire Services Act 1981.		
Monitoring						
MM100	Habitats	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.10.1 Habitats	Post-construction habitat monitoring will focus on the newly planted hedgerows and the native woodland plot. Required monitoring is detailed in the Biodiversity and Enhancement Management Plan (Appendix 6.2). Areas of disturbed ground from the construction works will be monitored for vegetation recovery for a period up to three years (when full recovery can be expected) or longer if necessary. The purpose is to ensure that areas of bare soil are minimised so as to reduce the risk of run-off of suspended solids to local watercourses with species such as otter. Should recovery be slow in any area, further seeding may take place. For areas close to watercourses, vegetated grassland sods may be used to provide immediate coverage. Such sods would be dug out from a selected area of the site which is not in proximity to watercourses or subject to flooding.		
MM101	Residual Effects of the Proposed Project	Chapter 8: Ornithology	8.8 Residual Effects of the Proposed Project	To minimise effects on those species which the literature suggests can be negatively impacted, a re-confirmatory preconstruction survey (March/April) will be conducted to assess any evidence of target species activity or the occupation of new territories. Should any new nests be recorded, works at these locations will be restricted to outside the breeding season (April-		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				July) or until chicks are deemed to have fledged (following monitoring). Targeted surveys for raptors, waders/woodcock and wintering whooper swan will also be undertaken, triggering seasonal and spatial restrictions as required to minimise disturbance to these species. A comprehensive monitoring program will also be implemented following construction of the Project. This will monitor the degree of displacement/disturbance and barrier effects, if any, on existing species as a result of the Project, in addition to comprehensively monitoring any bird fatalities.		
MM102	Post-construction phase monitoring	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.7.2 Post-construction phase monitoring	- During the operational phase, drainage features including settlement ponds, silt traps and buffered outfalls will be periodically inspected during maintenance visits to the Wind Farm Site. - Surface water monitoring will be undertaken during and post-construction in accordance with Chapter 11: Hydrology & Hydrogeology and MP2 to confirm that no deterioration in water quality has occurred as a result of construction activities. Where monitoring identifies exceedances or pollution incidents, corrective measures will be implemented in consultation with the relevant statutory authorities. - Monthly inspections and grab sampling during post construction for 3 months. - EPA Q-Value biological monitoring will be undertaken at selected watercourse crossing locations (upstream and downstream of instream works) prior to and following construction, in accordance with MP2.		
MM103	Water Quality Monitoring	Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	11.11 Water Quality Monitoring	A water quality monitoring program will be implemented to monitor effects on the surface water quality regime during the infrastructure construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project, in order to:		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				• Demonstrate that the mitigation measures and surface water management is performing as designed; • Provide validation that the in-place mitigation measures are not having an adverse effect upon the environment; and • Indicate the need for additional mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or remove any effects on the water environment, such as additional temporary settlement or filtration structures or short-term flocculant dosing to suit observed site conditions. The monitoring would be informed by existing water quality baseline data and baseline monitoring rounds undertaken prior to the commencement of the construction phase. It is proposed that the water monitoring extent, duration and frequency will be agreed with the local authority or the relevant regulating body post-consent and will nominally consist of physicochemical and biological monitoring. The extent, duration and frequency of the monitoring will be proportionate to the level of activity during each phase of the Project and the associated perceived risks. A Water Quality Monitoring Plan is included within the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) appended to the EIAR in Appendix 2.1.		
Decommissioning Phase						
MM105	Decommissioning Phase Impacts	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	6.4.6 Decommissioning Phase Impacts	Prior to the Decommissioning work, a comprehensive plan will be drawn up and submitted to the relevant Planning Authority for written agreement. The plan will take account of the findings of		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				the EIAR for the present project and the contemporary best practice at that time, to manage and control the component removal and ground reinstatement.		
MM106	Decommissioning Phase Mitigation	Chapter 9: Aquatic Ecology	9.5.4 Decommissioning Phase Mitigation	Decommissioning of the Wind Farm will be scheduled to take place after the proposed 35- year lifespan has expired. A Site-specific Decommissioning Management Plan (DMP) (Appendix 2.1 CEMP – MP6) has been developed and will be amended prior to the commencement of any Decommissioning activities. The implementation of all mitigation measures detailed for the construction phase will be adopted in full during the Decommissioning phase to ensure all such significant effects are avoided. When the final Decommissioning Plan is prepared prior to Decommissioning and presented as a standalone document for consideration by the relevant authority at that time, all drainage management measures, which will include maintenance of the operational drainage measures, will be included in that document, as required. However, by the time Decommissioning is undertaken following the planned 35-year lifespan of the Project, areas within the Wind Farm Site are expected to be substantially revegetated and stabilised, with drainage patterns likely to be well established. It is therefore anticipated that the Decommissioning phase will not give rise to significant disruption of established drainage patterns. As a minimum measure, areas where freshly placed soil material as part of Turbine Foundation reinstatement works will be surrounded by silt fencing, where necessary, until the area has stabilised. The Grid Connection and the Onsite Substation will become an asset of the national grid under the management of ESB and EirGrid and will likely remain in place permanently upon		

Ref. No.	Reference Location	EIAR Chapter	Section	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
				Decommissioning of the Project as required by ESB/EirGrid. Wastewater from the Onsite Substation will continue to be treated, therefore no significant long-term effects on aquatic habitats or species are anticipated as a result of its permanent retention. However, regular maintenance of the drainage infrastructure will be necessary to ensure ongoing protection of downstream water quality and aquatic ecological receptors. Biodiversity enhancement measures as set out in the Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (Appendix 6.2 BEMP) will have become part of the fabric of the local ecology and will be retained for the benefit of the local wildlife. Restoration of the Wind Farm Site following Decommissioning will be informed by a review of environmental conditions at that time and by the updated Decommissioning Plan prepared prior to commencement of works.		
MM107	Mitigating Measures – Decommissioning Phase	Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	11.10 Mitigating Measures – Decommissioning Phase	Prior to the decommissioning work, a comprehensive plan will be drawn submitted to the local authority for approval that takes account of the findings of this EIAR and the contemporary legislative requirements at that time, to manage and control the component removal and ground reinstatement.		