FEHILY TIMONEY

DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (EIAR) FOR THE PROPOSED LITTLETON WIND FARM, CO. TIPPERARY

VOLUME 2 – MAIN EIAR

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Prepared for:
Littleton Wind Farm DAC

BnM | sse

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Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773, Ireland
T: +353 21 496 4133 | E: info@ftco.ie
CORK | DUBLIN | CARLOW
www.fehilytimoney.ie

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1. INTRODUCTION

Fehily Timoney and Company (FT) has prepared this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) on behalf of Littleton Wind Farm DAC, a joint venture of SSE and Bord na Móna Powergen Ltd., a subsidiary of Bord na Móna plc. trading as BnM. Littleton Wind Farm DAC (hereafter referred to as the Applicant) intends to apply to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) for planning permission to construct a wind energy development predominantly located in East County Tipperary and includes lands in the townlands of Longfordpass North, Longfordpass South, Leigh, Bawnreagh, Clonoura, Noard, Derryhogan, Derryvella, Ballybeg, Lanespark, Newhill and Killeen, County Tipperary.

Whilst consent is not being sought for the proposed Grid Connection (GC) route to facilitate a connection to the national transmission grid network at the existing Ballyragget 110kV substation in the Townland of Moatpark, Co. Kilkenny, it is assessed as part of this EIAR. The GC will include underground 110kV cabling which will traverse the Public Roads L-4114, L-1857, R693, R694 and N77 in the following townlands within the public road within County Tipperary: Longfordpass East, Graiguepadeen, Longfordpass North, Fennor and Longfordpass South and the following townlands in County Kilkenny: Freshford Lots, Borrisnoe, Killawardy, Clomantagh Upper, Acragar, Moneenaun, Urlingford, Kilrush, Glenreagh, Kilduff, Borrisnafarney, Barnane, Sweethill, Ridge, Balief Lower, Bohernarude, Kilmacuddy, Killoskehan, Cloncannon, Grange, Moatpark, Barna, Ballybeg, Parksgrove, Baunaniska, Ballyconra, Stook, Graigueswood, Clone, Borrisbeg, Borrismore, Gortagarry, Clomantagh (Mt. Garret), Mountfinn, Barnagrotty, Balief Upper, Clomantagh Lower, Tobernapeastia, Darbyshill, Monabrika, Aghnameadle and Blakefield.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Natura Impact Statement have been prepared in respect of the construction, operation and, decommissioning of the proposed development and turbine delivery route from the port of entry of Foynes Port along the N69, N18, M7, M8, R693, and R639 public roads, traversing the Townlands of Islands, Mountfinn, Urlingford, Fennor, Graiguepadeen, Longfordpass North and Longford Pass East. Temporary accommodation works associated with the turbine delivery route are contained within the public road corridor and will be reinstated following construction stage. Temporary accommodation works include temporary road sign and street light removal, vegetation clearance and temporary laying of load bearing surface.

This chapter of the EIAR is supported by Figures in Volume 4, Planning Drawings accompanying the planning application and the following Appendix documents provided in Volume 3:

- Appendix 1.1 - Curricula Vitae
- Appendix 1.2 - Developments Considered for Cumulative Assessment
- Appendix 1.3 - Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.

Common terms and acronyms used throughout this EIAR can be found in *Appendix 1.3 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, contained in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

The Proposed Development assessed in this EIAR comprises the following elements:

- The '*Proposed Wind Farm*' (also referred to in this EIAR as the 'Site');
- The '*Proposed Grid Connection*' (also referred to in this EIAR as the 'GC');
- The '*Turbine Delivery Route*' (also referred to in this EIAR as the 'TDR');
- The '*Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan Lands*' (also referred to in this EIAR as the 'BEMP Lands');

The location of the Proposed Development is shown in Figure 4.1, contained within Volume 4 of this EIAR. The general layouts (including BEMP lands) of the Proposed Wind Farm are shown in Figure 4.2(a), (b) and (c). The Grid Connection (GC) route and Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) are presented in Figures 4.3 to 4.4, Volume 4.

1.1 Applicant

The application for the proposed Development is being made by Littleton Wind Farm DAC, a joint venture between SSE Renewables and Bord na Móna Powergen Ltd. , a subsidiary of Bord na Móna plc (BnM) trading as BnM.

1.1.1 SSE Renewables

SSE Renewables is a leading developer and operator of renewable energy generation, focusing on onshore and offshore wind farms, hydro-electric power and flexible storage technologies. It is part of electricity infrastructure company SSE plc, a FTSE-100 company with operations across the UK and Ireland, and a presence in carefully selected international markets. SSE Renewables delivers clean power assets to increase SSE's operational renewable generation capacity as part of the company's five-year investment plan to 2030. This includes delivery of the world's largest offshore wind farm in construction, the 3.6GW Dogger Bank Wind Farm. SSE Renewables operates some of the leading onshore wind farms in Ireland including the 174MW Galway Wind Park in Connemara and the 73MW Slieve Kirk Wind Park outside Derry City.

1.1.2 Bord na Móna

BnM is a publicly owned company, originally established in 1946 to develop and manage some of Ireland's extensive peat resources on an industrial scale, in accordance with government policy at the time. BnM's lands extend to approximately 80,000 hectares in total and are located mainly in the Irish midlands. BnM currently manages and operates a portfolio of thermal and renewable assets, namely Edenderry Power Plant, a peat/biomass co-fired electricity generating unit, Cushaling peaking plant, Cloncreen, Bellacorick, Mountlucas, Bruckana and Oweninny wind farms, Derrinlough wind farm (under construction), Timahoe North solar farm and the Drehid landfill gas facility.

In 2015, BnM published its 'Sustainability Statement 2030', which sets out the company's commitment to transition to peat-free electricity generation by 2030. Renewable energy generation, including solar power, biomass and wind power, is a key component of this transition. In October 2018, BnM announced its strategy to decarbonise, accelerating moves away from its traditional peat business into renewables, resource recovery and new sustainable businesses. BnM's target is for an 80% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 based on 2015 levels and to accelerate the development of renewable energy by providing up to 2GW of renewable energy generating assets by 2030 in support of national climate and energy policy targets.

BnM has a long track record of developing energy projects, dating back to the development of the first generation of peat-fired power stations. In recent times, the business has gone through radical change, announcing the new "Brown to Green" strategy, committing to the cessation of peat harvesting, and focusing on developing climate solutions in renewable energy, sustainable waste management, carbon storage and biodiversity conservation. A key objective of this strategy involves using the land to continue to underpin Ireland's energy independence by developing green, sustainable energy sources to assist with Ireland's commitment to achieve 70% renewable electricity by 2030.

1.2 Statement of Authority

This EIAR Chapter 1: Introduction has been prepared by Evan Rossiter and reviewed by Conor Auld and Jim Hughes, all of Fehily Timoney and Company. The list of the experts who have contributed to this EIAR, showing which parts of the EIAR they have worked on, and their Curriculum Vitae's showing their qualifications and experience, is presented within *Appendix 1.1* - Curricula Vitae of Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Evan Rossiter is a Senior Project Planner with a BSc in City Planning and Environmental Policy and a Master in Regional and Urban Planning (MRUP) from University College Dublin. Evan has prepared EIAR Chapters for a range of development types, including renewable energy developments, throughout Ireland. Evan has in excess of 3 years professional planning experience.

Conor Auld is a Principal Planner with a MSc in Urban and Rural Design and BSc in Environmental Planning from Queen's University Belfast. Conor also holds an advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law from The Honourable Society of King's Inns. Conor has prepared several EIAR Chapters and assisted in EIAR management for wind farm developments throughout Ireland. Conor has in excess of 10 years professional planning experience.

Jim Hughes holds a BA in Public Administration from the University of Limerick, an MSc in Town Planning from Queen's University Belfast and a HDip in Environmental Impact Assessment from University College Dublin. Jim has led major Irish projects in the planning, environmental assessment and permitting disciplines including many wind farm developments. Jim has in excess of 20 years professional planning experience.

1.3 Brief Description of the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development for which consent is being sought will consist of the following:

- Construction of 11 no. wind turbines with a blade tip height of 200 m, a hub height of 119 m and a rotor diameter of 162 m.
- Construction of permanent turbine foundations and crane pad hard standing and assembly areas including associated drainage infrastructure;
- Construction of 15.45 km of new internal access tracks and associated drainage infrastructure;
- Upgrading of 2.95 km existing tracks and associated drainage infrastructure;
- Creation of 3 no. new site accesses (2 no. on the Local Road L4114 and 1 no. on the Regional Road R639) to serve as construction and operation accesses to the Proposed Wind Farm Site
- Upgrading of 3 no. existing site entrances (1 no. on the L2201 and 2 no. on the Local Road L4153) to serve as construction and operation accesses to the Proposed Wind Farm Site;
- Installation of new pipe culverts within the Proposed Wind Farm Site where proposed infrastructure crosses existing drains;
- All associated drainage and sediment control including interceptor drains, cross drains, sediment ponds and swales;
- Development of 1 no. on-site construction borrow pit and associated ancillary drainage;
- 5 no. temporary construction site compounds and associated ancillary infrastructure including parking,
- 2 no. temporary security cabins;
- Erection of 1 no. permanent meteorological mast to a height of 120 m above ground level, with an approximately 1 m long lightning protection rod protruding above this;

- Construction of 1 no. permanent onsite 110 kV electrical substation to EirGrid specifications, including an associated compound and ancillary infrastructure comprising:
  - Control buildings, equipment storage and welfare facilities
  - Electrical infrastructure
  - 10no. Car Parking spaces (of which 4no. are EV Parking with chargers)
  - 2 no. Wastewater holding tanks
  - 2 no. Rainwater harvesting tanks
  - 2 no. Water supply bored wells
  - Telecommunications tower to a height of 36m (with an approximately 1 m long lightning protection rod protruding above this) and associated fencing, foundation and hard-standing area
  - Lightning masts and lighting poles
  - Security fencing and stock proof fencing
- Installation of medium voltage underground electrical and communication cabling connecting the wind turbines to the proposed on-site substation and associated ancillary works;
- All associated infrastructure, services and site works including excavation, earthworks, peat and spoil management;
- Creation of 6 no. dedicated peat and spoil deposition areas and berms for the management of peat and spoil within the Site;
- Vegetation clearance to facilitate construction and operation of the proposed development;
- Provision of onsite recreation and amenity facilities to include a 4km walking/cycling trail and associated car park;
- Biodiversity enhancements measures to include tree planting, drain blocking, wetland retention, ponds, eucalyptus removal, nest boxes, log piles, refugia / hibernacula, calcareous grassland and Marsh Fritillary habitat within the Wind Farm Site.

Whilst consent is not being sought as part of this application for the proposed GC route to facilitate a connection to the national transmission grid network at Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny, it is assessed as part of this EIAR. Consent for the Proposed Grid Connection will be sought through a separate planning application.

Certain temporary accommodation works associated with the TDR and the provision of passing opportunities along the road network are subject to this EIA but do not require planning consent. Details on the works to facilitate the delivery of turbine components to the Site are contained in Appendix 4.2 and include hedge or tree cutting, relocation of powerlines/poles, lamp posts, signage and temporary local road widening. For these locations, works have been identified and assessed in the EIAR, however, permission for these works will be sought separately with the local Planning Authority through road opening licenses as necessary.

1.3.1 Turbine Parameters used for EIAR Assessments

The proposed wind turbine generator (WTG) parameters assessed in this EIAR comprises a conventional three-blade horizontal axis wind turbine. Detailed dimensions of the proposed WTG are shown on the 0300-Series planning application detail drawings. The WTG specifications are precise and provide specific dimensions for the turbine structures which have been used in this assessment. The turbines will have a hub height of 119m and a rotor diameter of 162m with a tip height of 200m.

1.3.2 Permission Period

The applicant requests a grant of permission on the basis of a 35-year operational period from the date of full operational commissioning of the wind farm. Permission for the onsite substation is sought in perpetuity given that the substation will form part of the national electricity network. Therefore, the substation will be retained as a permanent structure and will not be removed.

Thirty-five years is the anticipated minimum useful lifespan of wind turbines which are being produced for the market today. The lifespan of wind turbines has been increasing steadily in recent years and allowing this duration will improve the overall carbon balance of the development, therefore maximising the amount of fossil fuel usage that will be offset by the wind farm. Leaving the wind turbines in-situ until the end of their useful lifespan would be optimum from an environmental viewpoint, particularly in relation to carbon savings.

1.4 Alternatives to the Proposed Development

The requirement in relation to alternatives in the EIA process is set out in Directive 2011/92/EU, amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, in Article 5 (1)(d), which states that an EIAR should include:

> *"a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the developer, which are relevant to the project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the effects of the project on the environment"*

Article 5(1)(f) of the EIA Directive requires that the EIAR contains *"any additional information specified in Annex IV relevant to the specific characteristics of a particular project or type of project and to the environmental features likely to be affected."*

The reasonable alternatives examined by the Applicant, which are relevant to the Proposed Development and its specific characteristics, including the site selection process, alternative design philosophies, alternative site layouts, the do-nothing alternative are set out in Chapter 3 - Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives.

1.5 Need for the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development will have an Export Capacity of 68.2 MW, and is necessary to produce renewable energy for the Irish national grid, in order to transition Ireland to a low carbon economy.

At a strategic level, the need for the Proposed Development is supported by International, European, National and Regional environmental and energy commitments and policies. Chapter 2: Background to the Proposed Development and Need for the Proposed Development, provides a detailed description of the relevant policies and renewable energy commitments regarding the Proposed Development. This is within the context of continuing failure by Ireland in meeting climate targets as outlined in the Environment Protection Agency's (EPA) report *Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections 2023-2050* (EPA, May 2024).

This report indicates that Ireland will fall short of its climate targets. Despite this, increased renewable energy generation, from wind and solar, if delivered as planned in the *Climate Action Plan 2025* (CAP25), can reduce Energy Industry emissions by 60 per cent and achieve over 80 per cent renewable electricity generation by 2030.

The Climate Action Plan (CAP25) provides a framework for delivering the Irish Government's target of a 51% reduction (relative to 2018) in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2030. Also, CAP25 follows the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 as amended by the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 (No. 32 of 2021) (the Climate Act), which commits Ireland to a legally binding target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions no later than 2050, and a reduction of 51% by 2030. Climate Change.

The scientific community and governments across the world are in agreement that the global climate is rapidly changing. This is due to human activities, which have significantly contributed to natural climate change through our emissions of greenhouse gases. This interference is resulting in increased air and ocean temperatures, drought, melting ice and snow, rising sea levels, increased rainfall, flooding and other influences.

On the launch of the *Climate Action and Low Carbon Development* (Amendment) Act (2021), the current Taoiseach, Michéal Martin, remarked at the time:

> *"The impact of our actions on the planet is undeniable. The science is undisputed. Climate change is happening, and we must act." (Government of Ireland, 2020)*

The current CAP25 sets out actions to cut emissions and make Ireland a zero-carbon economy by 2050. The Climate Act establishes a legally binding framework with clear targets and commitments set in law, and ensures the necessary structures and processes are embedded on a statutory basis to ensure Ireland achieves its national, EU and international climate goals and obligations in the near and long term through a process of carbon budgeting, with the Irish government committed to "*reducing emissions by 51% over 2018 – 2030*".

The Climate Action Plan 2025 (CAP25), which is to be read in conjunction with CAP25, sets a target of a total installation of 9 GW of onshore wind capacity by 2030. The Climate Act provides a governance framework for annual revisions of the Climate Action Plan and the development of a National Long-Term Climate Action Strategy at least once every ten years. As part of this plan, the Government is also committed to reducing emissions by an average 7% per annum by 2030.

The EPA (May 2025) notes with reference to Ireland meeting the ambitious CAP25 targets:

> *"Ireland is not on track to meet the 51 per cent emissions reduction target (by 2030 compared to 2018) based on these projections which include most 2025 Climate Action Plan measures".*

The Proposed Development will have an Export Capacity (MEC) of c. 68.2MW. This will result in the net displacement of c. 3,293,344tonnes of CO_2 during the proposed 35-year operational life of the Wind Farm, the equivalent to c. 94,096 tonnes of CO_2 per annum, depending on the power rating employed, as detailed in Volume 2 Chapter 10: Air Quality and Climate. The Proposed Development will significantly increase indigenous renewable energy generation allowing Ireland to become less reliant on imported fossil fuel and bolster Ireland's energy security.

The Proposed Development will assist in mitigating the effects of climate breakdown and help Ireland achieve its climate neutral economy by no later than 2050, within the 'National Climate Objectives', as set out in the Climate Act.

1.5.1 EU Renewable Energy Targets and National Policy

As further detailed in EIAR Volume 2, Chapter 2: Background to the Proposed Development and Need for the Proposed Development, Ireland has committed to binding national and EU policies aimed at reducing fossil fuel reliance and increasing renewable energy production as part of the transition to a low-carbon economy. These goals are central to the latest *Programme for Government: Securing Ireland's Future* (2025). This emphasises strong climate governance, improved public health and quality of life, with wind energy identified as a key enabler in meeting these targets to include:

- Achieving 80% renewable electricity by 2030;
- Delivering 9 GW of onshore wind capacity by 2030;
- Holding at least one RESS auction annually;
- Prioritising investment in the electricity grid;
- Developing policies for repowering and extending the lifespan of existing wind farms.

At the EU level, the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework outlines:

- 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels),
- 32% share of renewable energy,
- 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency.

Ireland's national climate policy and binding EU commitments strongly support the expansion of onshore wind energy such as the Proposed Development at the Littleton Bog Group to meet decarbonisation and renewable electricity targets. Wind energy is central to achieving 80% renewable electricity and a 9 GW onshore capacity by 2030, setting the foundation for net-zero emissions by 2050. The Proposed Development is therefore essential in delivering these national and EU goals.

The revised National Planning Framework (2025) identifies the role of rural areas such as the area containing the Proposed Development in meeting national carbon budgets and Climate Action Plan targets. Forestry lands, farmland are identified as providing suitable locations for renewable generation. This policy direction as contained within the NPF is intended to support diversification of land use and deliver socio-economic benefits for rural communities through employment, commercial rates and community funds.

1.5.2 Energy Security

As described further within EIAR Volume 2, Chapter 2: Background to the Proposed Development and Need for the Proposed Development, the Energy White Paper, *Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030* (DoCENR, 2015), sets out a framework to guide policy and actions that the government intends to take in the energy sector. The paper notes that:

> *"There will be substantial increases in the cost of carbon in the short and medium term, through the EU Emissions Trading Scheme".*

The electricity produced by the Proposed Development will reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels and add to financial autonomy and energy stability in Ireland, further emphasising the need for the Proposed Development.

Furthermore, the EU have re-written the energy policy framework in the *Clean Energy for all Europeans Package* (2019). Member states must meet new commitments to improve energy efficiency and the take-up of renewables in their energy mix by 2030. For example, the new rules on the electricity market, which have been adopted, will make it easier for renewable energy to be integrated into the grid, encourage more inter-connections and cross-border trade, and ensure that the market provides reliable signals for future investment. This EU policy framework encourages energy security for all EU member states, emphasising a need for renewable energy and a move away from fossil fuels.

1.5.3 Competitiveness of Wind Energy and Economic Benefits of the Proposed Development

In addition to helping Ireland reduce environmentally damaging emissions and helping avoid significant fines from the EU, the Proposed Development will also contribute positively to the national and regional economy.

SEAI, in its Interim National Energy Balance 2024, state the following:

> *"SEAI estimates that emissions from the electricity sector were down by 7.5% on 2023 figures. Although renewable generation capacity increased from 2023, renewables supplied a slightly lower share of Ireland's electricity than in 2023. This is explained by the increase in electricity demand outpacing the increase in renewable generation, as well as grid constraints and lower wind outputs. The top three sources of electricity in Ireland last year were again natural gas (42.1%), wind (31.7%), and net-imports from interconnectors (14%)."*

Additionally, the latest report published by Baringa (2025), states that wind generation in Ireland and Northern Ireland during 2024 resulted in total all-island savings of over €1.2 billion by displacing c. €748 million worth of fossil fuels such as gas, with savings in 2024 being the equivalent to removing around 1.8 million cars from Irelands roads.

In conclusion, and, as described in further detail in EIAR Volume 2, Chapter 2: Background to the Proposed Development and Need for the Proposed Development, the Proposed Development at Littleton Bog Group is aligned with the key policy frameworks at all levels of governance from International, National, Regional and Local, with the Proposed Development being consistent with the objectives of the Tipperary County Development Plan and the associated Wind Energy Strategy (WES) which supports the Tipperary County Council ambition to transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy, while also contributing to regional energy security and sustainability goals.

The locating of the Proposed Development at the Littleton Bog Group allows for the efficient harnessing of an abundant wind energy resource which will facilitate the long-term delivery of social, economic and environmental benefits to the county. These benefits include employment opportunities, local investment, community benefit funds and direct enhancements to local infrastructure, such as increasing domestic renewable energy by 68.2MW, and constructing a new 110 kV substation to be incorporated into the national grid following decommissioning of the Proposed Development to significantly strengthen the local electricity network.

1.5.4 Community Benefit

In addition to employment during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development and annual rates that will be paid to the local authority by the developer, a Community Benefit Fund will be developed during the first year of operation of the wind farm.

A key criterion of the Department's Community Benefit Rulebook, as updated in 2025, is that the projects and initiatives will benefit the communities surrounding the wind farm. As part of this, a Fund Committee will be established and will consist of a number of volunteer community representatives, the project Developer and administrator (if applicable). The Fund Committee should aim to represent the widest cross-section of the community possible. The Fund Committee will then develop a strategy for the Community Fund. Both BnM and SSE have a long history of delivering local community funds, and have supported a number of strategic initiatives, including scholarships and major projects.

For example, SSE operates a Scholarship Fund for students living near Galway Wind Park, and BnM offers Scholarships across its Cloncreen, Derrinlough and Oweninny Phase 2 Wind Farms. These funds can provide a monetary grant to a number of successful applicants, for each year of study, up to a maximum of 4 years, for a number of students (including apprenticeships) living in the vicinity the proposed development. The Scholarship may be used towards course fees, accommodation, tools, transport costs, etc.

The Fund will also include a Near Neighbour Scheme which will offer principal primary residents within a prescribed distance of a wind turbine an annual financial payment, which could be used towards energy bills, home retrofits, or other energy efficiency measures. In addition to these payments, this Scheme may also offer participants a contribution towards the completion of energy measures on the property and/or education support.

The value of the Community Benefit Fund will be linked to the productivity of the wind farm and is calculated based on €2/MWh and the overall total generated by the wind farm. It is estimated that the proposed Fund could be in the region of circa €5.5 million over the first 15 years of the Fund, on the basis that the proposed project will generate 185,204 MWh of electricity produced per year.

1.6 Site Background

1.6.1 Former Use of Site

Industrial scale peat extraction ceased at the Site in 2017. BnM formally announced in January 2021 that all industrial scale peat extraction on lands within its management would permanently cease in line with its on-going climate action programme and its transition to becoming a climate solutions company.

BnM was granted its Integrated Pollution Control Licence (IPC) Licence (Ref. P0499-01) from the EPA in August 2001 for the Littleton Bog Group, in addition to a number of other bogs located in Co. Tipperary.

The EPA has undertaken Technical Amendments of the licence on 25th September 2012 for the purpose of aligning the operational conditions of the licence to the objectives of National and European environmental protection legislation enacted over the lifetime of the licence. The current IPC Licence contains 15 no. conditions relating to operation and monitoring, emissions to water and air, water protection, waste management and bog rehabilitation.

As per Condition 2 (Management of the Activity) of the IPC Licence, BnM is required to maintain an Environmental Management System (EMS) which fulfils the requirements of the licence and any associated objectives / targets relating to use of cleaner technology, cleaner production and the reduction and minimisation of waste. The EMS is required to form part of the Annual Environmental Report (AER), which details BnM's annual record of compliance with the terms of its licence, which is generally submitted to the EPA prior to 31st of March of each year. AERs from 2018 to 2024 are available to view on the EPA's web portal) and have been submitted in compliance with the conditions set out within IPC Licence P0499-01. The EPA's online web facility provides further opportunities for the public to observe records relating to the on-going licenced operations and associated assessments (the public can also make observations/complaints directly to the EPA in relation to any licenced activities) The most recent AER submitted by BnM was the AER for 2025 and covers the 2024 calendar year.

The Littleton Wind Farm will facilitate the transition of these lands away from peat related activity to a sustainable renewable energy use (which can be considered a sustainable after use). A series of other items including, inter alia, Biodiversity Enhancement Measures and recreational trails and amenities are also proposed in this Application. This emphasises the Applications compliance with Policy Objective 3-I of the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 -2028 which seeks to support projects which facilitate in this transition away from industrial cut-over peatlands to sustainable after uses. Please refer to Sections 2.5 to 2.11 of Chapter 2 of this EIAR for a full assessment of the Littleton Wind Farm against relevant International, European, National, Regional and Local policies.

1.6.2 Peatland Rehabilitation (Phase 1)

In 2018, Bord na Móna produced Cutaway Bog Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plans for the Longfordpass, Littleton, Lanespark and Derryvella bogs located within the Application Site. Bord na Mona has prepared an updated Cutaway Bog Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan for Littleton and Longfordpass in 2026.

An updated Cutaway Bog Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan for Ballybeg, Lanespark and Derryella was prepared in 2025 to include Phase 2 measures (See section 1.6.2.1 below for further details). Bord na Móna rehabilitated the bogs in a phased approach under the requirements of the IPC Licence and in strict accordance with the criteria outlined in Condition 10.3 of the IPC licence. Please see Appendix 2.1 of Volume 3 for copies of each of the Cutaway Bog Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plans.

Peatlands Climate Action Scheme (PCAS) (Phase 2)

In line with BnM's accelerated decarbonisation strategy, BnM has committed to ambitious enhanced peatland decommissioning, rehabilitation and restoration measures, targeting circa 33,000ha in over 80 no. BnM bogs.

This strategy has been developed to optimise ecosystem service benefits of peatland rehabilitation and restoration, particularly carbon storage and reducing carbon emissions. In addition, this will also benefit biodiversity and water (water quality and catchment management).

An updated Cutaway Bog Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan for the nearby Ballybeg and Derryvella Bogs was prepared in 2025 to include Phase 2 enhanced rehabilitation measures (as part of the Peatlands Climate Action Scheme) (see Appendix 2.1 of Volume 3).

1.6.3 County Development Plan Context

The Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 (TCDP) is a statutory document prepared by the Planning Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). Adopted on 22nd August 2022, the current TCDP covers the period from 2022-2028, and recognises that it is essential for a pro-active approach in which the challenges posed by climate change are integrated into the development of policies, plans and programmes. The TCDP recognises the importance of investing in the green economy including employment creation in emerging sectors such as renewable energy. The TCDP states that a sustainable approach to economic development complements the core strength of the economy in the use of natural resources. Key drivers of the growth of the Green Economy globally include emissions reduction targets, increasing fossil fuel prices, diminishing natural resources, the impact of climate change, environmental legislation and consumer preferences.

The Proposed Development will actively support the green economy by helping reduce emissions, reduce dependency on fossil fuels, produce energy from a renewable source and help fight against climate change, and is in line with environmental legislation.

The renewable energy policies for County Tipperary are set out in Volume 1 Chapter 10 'Renewable Energy and Bioeconomy' of the TCDP, where its stated aims are;

> *"to supports investment and development in renewable energy and the bioeconomy, as part of a national transition to a low-carbon, climate resilient and circular economy"*

The TCDP policy context is grounded in national and regional strategies which are in line with the provision of renewable energy, where the TCDP sets out policies which are considered supportive of solar energy development within county Tipperary. Therefore, and in accordance with national policy as outlined above, the TCDP sets out the long-term vision for the development of County Tipperary, while protecting and enhancing its environment through employing the principles of sustainable development in the policies and objectives such as outlined in TCDP Chapter 10 'Renewable Energy and Bioeconomy'.

Chapter 10 'Renewable Energy and Bioeconomy' highlights that renewable energy is very much at the forefront of planning in Tipperary County Council, and that it is recognised that renewable energy-generating sources will have an increasingly important role in the county's infrastructure provision over the lifetime of the plan and beyond, with the renewable energy sector, and wind energy, looking set to play a more significant role in the economic and infrastructural future of County Tipperary.

Please refer to Chapter 2 'Background to the Proposed Development' of the EIAR, in particular Section 2.5 which outlines the Planning Policy context of the development at an International, European, National, Regional and Local level.

1.6.4 Substitute Consent Application

BnM have applied concurrently for substitute consent to regularise, without prejudice, the planning status of peat extraction and ancillary activities within the Littleton, Longfordpass and Lanespark Bogs (as well as other Bogs part of this Bog group which are outside the area of Proposed Development).

The ACP Reference number for this is ACP-324359-26.

1.7 Requirement for EIAR

Under Section 172 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), a planning application for a development which comes within a class of development specified under Schedule 2 of Part 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations must be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report. The following are the relevant classes of EIA Development in Part 2 of Schedule 5: Class 3(i) "*Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms) with more than 5 turbines or having a total output greater than 5 megawatts*."

The Proposed Development meets the mandatory threshold for EIA. Therefore, an EIAR has been prepared in accordance with the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), and Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) and Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU.

The European Union Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (the EIA Directive), requires Member States to ensure that a competent authority, in this instance, The Commission, carries out an appraisal of the environmental impacts of certain types of project, as listed in the Directive, prior to development consent being given for the project.

1.7.1 Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID)

Projects that are deemed to be Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) are assessed under Section 37A–37H of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. Part 1 of the Seventh Schedule of the Act sets out the classes of development that may qualify as SID. This includes, *inter alia*, the following class of energy infrastructure:

> *"An installation for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (a wind farm) with more than 25 turbines or having a total output greater than 50 megawatts."*

Before a development can be treated as SID, the prospective applicant must make a request to ACP for a determination. The Commission must then be satisfied that the Proposed Development falls within a class listed in the Seventh Schedule and meets one or more of the criteria set out in Section 37A(2), namely that:

- The development would be of strategic economic or social importance to the State or the region in which it would be situated;
- The development would contribute substantially to the fulfilment of any objectives in the National Planning Framework or in any Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) in force for the relevant area(s);
- The development would have a significant effect on the area of more than one planning authority.

1.7.1.1 An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) Consultation

ACP deemed the Proposed Development is eligible as SID by way of a notice served under section 37B(4)(a) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended and the application is being made directly to the Commission (case ref. ABP- 311587-21). The Commission are the competent authority for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The Proposed Development has been designed in compliance with the current Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines (section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended), and the current 'Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2006' (DoHLG, 2006). These current national guidelines are subject to targeted review, with the *'Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines*' (DoHLGH WEDGs, 2019) having been published by the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government in December 2019.

If new Guidelines are adopted before this application is adjudicated on by An Coimisiún Pleanála, the Applicant would welcome the opportunity to demonstrate compliance with same.

1.8 EIAR Methodology and Structure

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) is a report of the effects, if any, which a proposed development, if carried out, would have on the environment. The EIAR provides the Competent Authority and the public with a comprehensive understanding of the project, the existing environment, the significant impacts of the Proposed Development on the environment and the mitigation measures proposed.

Article 3 of the EIA Directive as amended states the following:

> *"an environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on the following factors:*
>
> *"(a) population and human health;*
>
> *(b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC;*
>
> *(c) land, soil, water, air and climate;*
>
> *(d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape;*
>
> *(e) the interaction between the factors referred to in points (a) to (d)"*

The effects referred to above shall include the expected effects deriving from the vulnerability of the Proposed Development to risks of major accidents and /or disasters that are relevant to the Proposed Development concerned.

1.8.1 EIAR Methodology

The EIAR has been prepared in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by the EIA Directive. Schedule 6 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) and Article 5 of the EIA Directive set out the information to be contained in an EIAR.

In addition, in the preparation of this EIAR, a scoping of effects of the Proposed Development was carried out to identify effects thought to be potentially significant, not significant or uncertain.

Consultation with the relevant private and public agencies ensured that likely significant effects were addressed. Details of the consultation carried out are outlined in EIAR Volume II, Chapter 2: Background to the Proposed Development and Need for the Proposed Development.

Schedule 6 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) describes the information to be contained in an EIAR, which includes the following information to be included in an EIAR:

1.

a) *A description of the proposed development comprising information on the site, design, size and other relevant features of the proposed development;*

b) *A description of the likely significant effects on the environment of the proposed development;*

c) *A description of the features, if any, of the proposed development and the measures, if any, envisaged to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment of the development;*

d) *A description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the person or persons who prepared the EIAR, which are relevant to the proposed development and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the effects of the proposed development on the environment.*

2. *Additional information, relevant to the specific characteristics of the development or type of development concerned and to the environmental features likely to be affected, on the following matters, by way of explanation or amplification of the information referred to in paragraph 1:*

a) *A description of the proposed development, including in particular –*

i. *A description of the location of the proposed development;*
ii. *A description of the physical characteristics of the whole proposed development, including, where relevant, requisite demolition works, and the land-use requirements during the construction and operational phases;*
iii. *A description of the main characteristics of the operational phase of the proposed development (in particular any production process), for instance, energy demand and energy used, nature and quantity of the materials and natural resources (including water, land, soil and biodiversity) used; and;*
iv. *An estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (such as water, air, soil and subsoil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation) and quantities and types of waste produced during construction and operation phases.*

b) *A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of project design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the person or persons who prepared the EIAR, which are relevant to the proposed development and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects;*

c) *A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge;*

d) *A description of the factors specified in paragraph (b)(i) (I) to (V) of the definition of 'environmental impact assessment' in section 171A of the Act likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development: population, human health, biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), land (for example land take), soil (for example organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing), water (for example hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality), air, climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation), material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects, and landscape;*

I. a description of the likely significant effects on the environment of the proposed development resulting from, among other things-

i. the construction and existence of the proposed development, including, where relevant, demolition works,
ii. the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity, considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources,
iii. the emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat and radiation, the creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste,
iv. the risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment (for example due to accidents or disasters),
v. the cumulation of effects with other existing or approved developments, or both, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources,
vi. the impact of the proposed development on climate (for example the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the proposed development to climate change, and;
vii. the technologies and the substances used, and;

II. the description of the likely significant effects of the factors specified in paragraph (b)(i)(I) to (V) of the definition of 'environmental impact assessment' in section 171A of the Act should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the proposed development, taking into account the environmental protection objectives established at European Union level or by a Member State of the European Union which are relevant to the proposed development.

e) A description of the forecasting methods or evidence used to identify and assess the significant effects on the environment, including details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information, and the main uncertainties involved;

f) A description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and, where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements (for example the preparation of an analysis after completion of the development), explaining the extent to which significant adverse effects on the environment are avoided, prevented, reduced or offset during both the construction and operational phases of the development;

g) A description of the expected significant adverse effects on the environment of the proposed development deriving from its vulnerability to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to it. Relevant information available and obtained through risk assessments pursuant to European Union legislation such as the Seveso III Directive or the Nuclear Safety Directive or relevant assessments carried out pursuant to national legislation may be used for this purpose, provided that the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive are met. Where appropriate, this description should include measures envisaged to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such events on the environment and details of the preparedness for, and proposed response to, emergencies arising from such events

The assessment of environmental impacts has been conducted in accordance with guidance including as set out in the following documents:

- *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects – Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EC, 2017)*

- *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022)*
- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanàla on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (DoHPLG, 2018)
- Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning *Authorities (DoEHLG, 2006)*
- *European Commission Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment, EU 2013*
- *European Commission notice: Guidance document on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation (2020).*

The EIAR firstly sets out the planning context, the background to the project, the rationale for the Proposed Development, a description of the evolution of the Proposed Development through the alternatives considered and a description of the Proposed Development. This provides a framework for the practical and dynamic process undertaken, in order to arrive at the layout and design of the Proposed Development that will avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on the environment.

The EIAR Chapters deal with specific environmental topics for example, traffic & transportation, air quality & climate change, hydrology & water quality, noise, etc. These assessments involve specialist studies and evaluations. The methodology applied during these specific environmental assessments is a systematic analysis of the Proposed Development in relation to the existing environment. The broad methodology framework for these assessments is outlined below and is designed to be clear, concise and allow the reader to logically follow the assessment process through each environmental topic. In some instances, more specific topic related methodologies are outlined in the relevant chapters of the EIAR.

The broad methodology framework used in all chapters includes:

- Introduction;
- Methodology;
- Existing Environment;
- Potential Effects;
- Mitigation Measures;
- Residual Impacts.

Introduction

This section generally introduces the environmental topic to be assessed and the areas to be examined in the assessment.

Methodology

Specific topic related methodologies are outlined in this section. This will include the methodology used in describing the existing environment and undertaking the impact assessment. It is important that the methodology is documented so that the reader understands how the assessment was undertaken. This can also be used as a reference if future studies are required.

Existing Environment

An accurate description of the existing environment is necessary to predict the likely significant impacts of a proposed development. Existing baseline environmental monitoring data can also be used as a valuable reference for the assessment of actual impacts from a development once it is in operation.

To describe the existing environment, desktop reviews of existing data sources were undertaken for each specialist area. This literature review relied on published reference reports and datasets to ensure the objectivity of the assessment.

Desktop studies may also be supplemented by specialised field walkovers or studies in order to confirm the accuracy of the desktop study or to gather more baseline environmental information for incorporation into the EIAR.

The existing environment is evaluated to highlight the character of the existing environment that is distinctive and what the significance of this is. The significance of a specific environment can be derived from legislation, national policies, local plans and policies, guidelines or professional judgements. The sensitivity of the environment is also described.

Potential Effects

In this section, individual specialists predict how the receiving environment will interact with the Proposed Development. The full extent of the Proposed Development's potential effects and emissions before the proposed mitigation measures are introduced is outlined here. Potential impacts from the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development are outlined. Interactions and cumulative impacts with other environmental topics are also included in this evaluation.

The evaluation of the significance of the impact is also undertaken. Where possible, pre-existing standardised criteria for the significance of impacts will be used.

Such criteria can include Irish legislation, international standards, European Commission and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines or good practice guidelines. Where appropriate criteria do not exist the assessment methodology section states the criteria used to evaluate the significance.

Mitigation Measures

If significant impacts are anticipated mitigation measures are devised to minimise impacts on the environment. Mitigation measures by avoidance, by reduction and by remedy can be outlined.

Residual Effects

The assessment identifies the likely effects that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been put in place. These are described in detail and assessment of their significance undertaken.

1.8.2 EIAR Structure

The EIAR has been prepared using the "*grouped format structure*" as outlined in EPA guidance document (EPA, 2022). Using this structure there is a separate chapter for each topic, e.g. air quality and climate, biodiversity, hydrology. The description of the existing environment, the Proposed Development and the potential effects, mitigation measures and residual effects are grouped in the chapter. The grouped format makes it easy to investigate topics of interest and facilitates cross-reference to specialist studies.

The EIAR is structured as follows:

- Volume 1 – Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Volume 2 – Main EIAR
- Volume 3 – Appendices to the Main EIAR
- Volume 4 – Figures
- Volume 5 - Photomontages
- Volume 6 - Natura Impact Statement (NIS)

It should also be noted, for the sake of completeness, that a separate Natura Impact Statement (NIS) and Planning Statement has also been submitted with the planning application. The application is also supported by Planning Drawings.

1.8.3 Cumulative Effects

The assessment of potential cumulative impact of the Proposed Development has been aligned with Annex IV of the EIA Directive, with a comprehensive review of cumulative developments considered included in *Appendix 1.2 - Developments Considered for Cumulative Assessment* of Volume 3 of this EIAR. Annex IV of the EIA Directive provides that the EIAR must contain a description of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment resulting from the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources.

The assessment of projects cumulatively has three principal aims:

1. To establish the range and nature of existing projects within the cumulative effects study area of the Proposed Development (which will be topic-specific, e.g. for effects on hydrology the projects located within the same waterbody catchment are considered, for shadow flicker, projects which could have an effect within 10 rotor diameters of the Proposed Development are considered).
2. To summarise the relevant projects which have a potential to create cumulative effects.
3. To establish anticipated significant cumulative effects. Detailed cumulative impact appraisals are included in each relevant section of the EIAR.

The geographic extent of the cumulative assessment relating to a Proposed Development is considered on a case-by-case basis, in line with the Guidelines for the *Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions* (European Commission, 1999) and in accordance with best practice and guidance and the application of professional judgment and expertise.

The material for the cumulative assessment for this Proposed Development was gathered through a search of the Tipperary and Kilkenny County Council online Planning Registers, An Coimisiún Pleanála's website and the EIA Portal. Relevant EIA documents, planning application details and planning drawings were reviewed, which served to identify the locations of existing and approved projects and projects pending a decision from the planning authority, or The Commission. The relevance of the existing, approved and projects pending was considered on a case-by-case basis in each chapter as necessary depending on the interaction and likelihood of in combination impacts.

1.8.4 Emerging Trends and Do-Nothing Assessment

The conditions and associated habitats created by the Phase 1 rehabilitation measures which have been implemented form part of the ecological baseline and as such form an inherent component of the baseline environment considered in the impact assessment. The impact assessment fully considers existing and emerging trends associated with the peatland rehabilitation that has been implemented at the Site. The rehabilitation measures relevant to the bogs within the Site (Littleton (BnM, 2026), Longfordpass (BnM, 2026) and Lanespark (BnM, 2025)) have already been implemented, and no enhanced rehabilitation measures are proposed. Phase 2 enhanced (PCAS) measures are proposed only for nearby bogs outside the Site (Ballybeg and Derryvella) (BnM, 2025).

Construction of the Proposed Development will take place within the context of continued implementation of the Rehabilitation Plans (BnM, 2026 & 2025) which consists of monitoring of the Littleton, Longfordpass and Lanespark Phase 1 measures and enhanced measures at nearby Ballybeg and Derryvella bogs. The proposed wind farm will not interfere with the rehabilitation or compromise re-wetting and revegetation/regeneration at the site scale. The proposed development footprint is limited (proposed Wind Farm infrastructure occupies c.1.9% of the Site; Proposed Peat Deposition Areas s occupies c. 1.6% of the Site) and will result in localised effects only. The proposed Wind Farm will not interfere with key drainage management implemented for rewetting and as such is compatible with rewetting at the site scale. It is noted that wind farm projects compatible with peatland rehabilitation have previously been delivered, such as the Cloncreen, Derrinlough, Bruckana and Mountlucas Wind Farms.

Please note that irrespective of the consenting of the Proposed Wind Farm the remaining measures outlined in the Rehabilitation Plans, i.e. monitoring of the Littleton, Longfordpass and Lanespark Phase 1 measures and enhanced Phase 2 measures at nearby Ballybeg and Derryvella bogs, will continue to be implemented by BnM in agreement with the EPA. Please see Appendix 2.1 (Volume 3 of the EIAR) and Section 2.2.1 of Chapter 2 of the EIAR for further detail.

1.9 Competent Experts and Quality of the EIAR

Article 5(3) of the EIA Directive states that, in order to ensure the completeness and quality of the EIAR, that:

(a) the developer shall ensure the EIAR is prepared by competent experts;

(b) the competent authority shall ensure that it has, or has access to, sufficient expertise to examine the EIAR, and;

(c) where necessary, the competent authority shall seek from the developer any supplementary information, in accordance with Annex IV (the information to be contained in the EIAR), which is directly relevant to reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the project on the environment.

The EPA (2022) *'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*' notes that the EIA Directive does not offer a definition of what would be considered competent expertise, and that the assessment may often require a range of experts to cover the full range of the complexity of an environmental factor.

The list of the experts who have contributed to an EIAR, showing which parts of the EIAR they have worked on, and their Curricula Vitae showing their qualifications and experience, is presented within *Appendix 1.1* of Volume 3 of this EIAR.

1.9.1 Contributors to the EIAR

Fehily Timoney and Company (FT) is a consultancy based in Cork, specialising in civil and environmental engineering, and environmental science. FT is well established as a leading consultancy in wind farm development in Ireland. The company has established a professional team specialising in wind farm development. This team has the support of many in-house engineers, scientists and planners.

FT was retained by the Applicant to undertake the detailed environmental assessment and prepare the EIAR for the Proposed Development, as well as preparing the application for consent for submission to The Commission.

Specialist and competent experts that contributed to, and are responsible for, each EIAR chapter/topic are outlined in Table 1-1. Curricula Vitae of contributors which are presented in *Appendix 1.1*, of Volume 3 of this EIAR, wherein the competence, experience and relevant qualification(s) for each expert is detailed.

1.10 Difficulties Encountered

There were no difficulties encountered during the preparation of this EIAR.

1.11 Availability of Information

A copy of the EIAR may be viewed online on the An Coimisiún Pleanála website, and the dedicated project information portal website: https://www.littletonwindfarmplanning.ie

A paper copy of the EIAR can be viewed, during office opening hours at the following addresses:

- An Coimisiún Pleanála, 64 Marlborough Street, Rotunda, Dublin 1, D01 V902.
- The Offices of Tipperary County Council, Planning Department, Civic Offices, Limerick Road, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary
- The Offices of Tipperary County Council, Planning Section, Civic Offices, Emmet Street, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
- Thurles Library, The Source, Cathedral Street, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, E41 K802.

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