1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

TOBIN has prepared this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) on behalf of the Applicant (Rooaunalaghta Green Energy Ltd.) in support of a planning application to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) to develop the proposed Rooaunalaghta Wind Farm (which along with all of the associated infrastructure and works is hereafter referred to as the 'proposed project'). The site of the proposed wind farm is located approximately 2.5 km to the south west of Shrule, County Mayo and 3.5 km north west of Headford, County Galway.

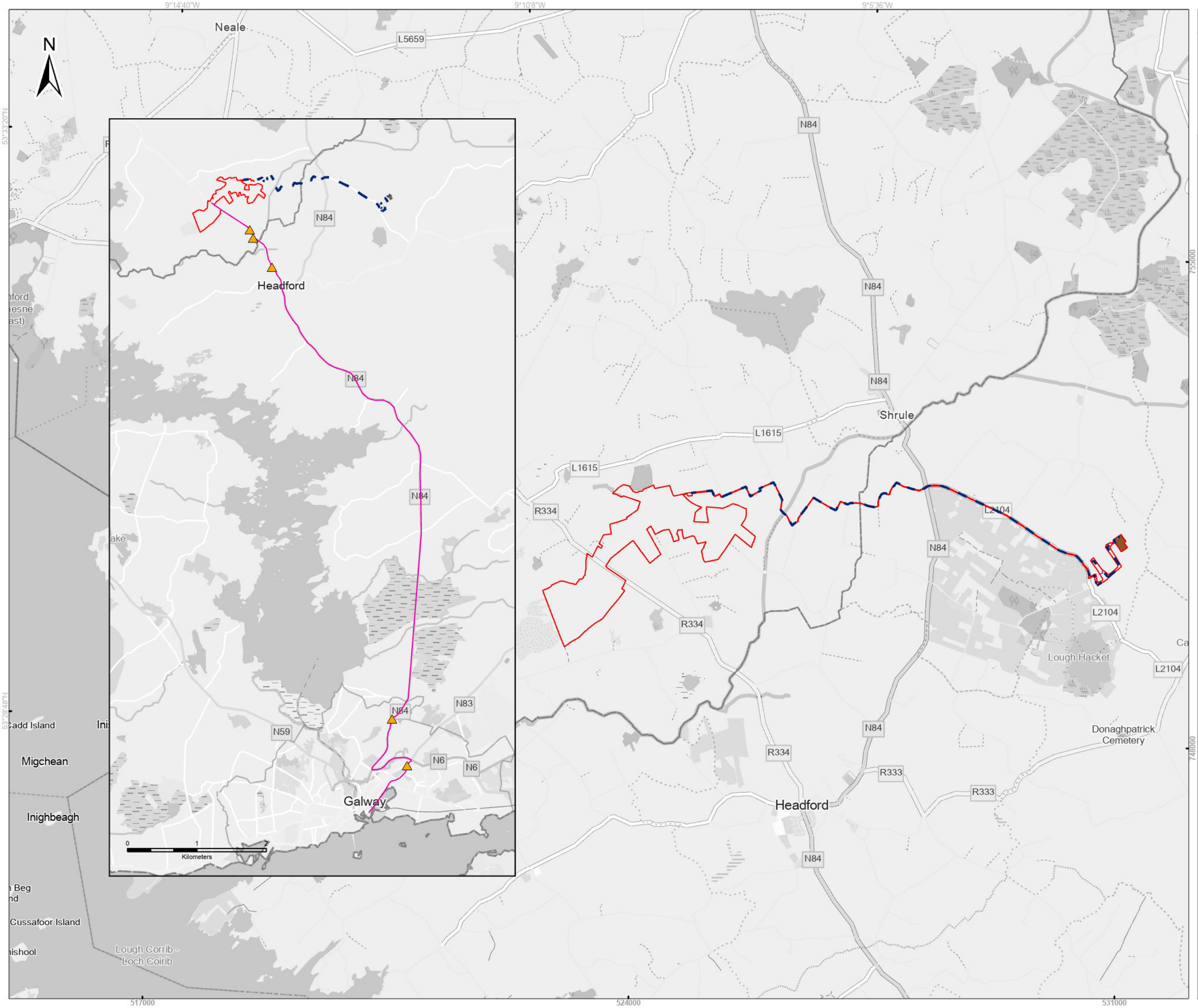
The proposed wind farm and proposed grid connection (referred to collectively as the proposed development) are the subject of a single planning application. This includes the construction of 13 no. wind turbines and all associated infrastructure including turbine foundations, hardstanding areas, borrow pit, access tracks, temporary construction compounds, permanent Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) device and ancillary works, installation of a Grid Connection Route (GCR) with a 33 kV private grid connection cable (circa 8.7 km in length) from the on-site control building to the proposed 110 kV substation. The proposed 110 kV substation in the townland of Killamanagh Co. Galway with associated works (including two steel lattice end masts) to connect to an existing overhead line in the townlands of Killamanagh and Bunnasillagh.

Based on current available technology, the proposed project, when built and operational will supply 58.5 megawatts (MW) of renewable electricity to the grid based on an individual turbine capacity of 4.5 MW. Under Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended, a planning application will be submitted to ACP for the proposed project. The development meets the threshold for wind energy set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, being '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', and therefore meets the criteria for Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID). The planning application requires submission directly to ACP in accordance with Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act (PDA) 2000, as amended. This approach has been confirmed following pre-application consultations with ACP under the provisions of Section 37B (ACP Ref. ACP-324133-26). ACP consultation records are provided in Appendix 1-1.

All elements of the proposed project including the elements which form part of the overall project but are not part of the proposed development (i.e. the current planning application) such as all works required on public roads to accommodate turbine delivery, have been considered and are addressed as part of this EIAR.

The proposed project is assessed in this EIAR. Each technical chapter of this EIAR (Chapter 5 to 18) considers a study area to which its own assessment refers. The location and extent of the proposed project is shown in Figure 1-1 and incorporates the proposed wind farm site, the Grid Connection Route (GCR), the proposed 110 kV substation and the temporary accommodation works (hereafter referred to as 'nodes') on the proposed turbine delivery route (TDR).

The proposed wind farm site boundary includes a total land area of approximately 222 ha (see Figure 1-1). During the project EIA and design process, the wind farm site boundary area was examined to consider the area deemed appropriate for locating wind turbines and associated infrastructure. The proposed wind farm site boundary is referred to in the figures throughout this EIAR incorporates the assessment area. The total land area of the planning application boundary is approximately 222 ha, of which approximately 29 ha (13 %) will be used for infrastructure, of which approximately 16 ha (7%) will be associated with the wind farm and approximately 13 ha (6%) will be associated with the grid connection and proposed 110 kV substation.





Legend

- Proposed wind farm site
- Proposed Grid Connection Route
- Proposed 110kV substation
- Proposed TDR Nodes
- Proposed Turbine Delivery Route

0 1 2 Kilometers

Spatial Reference
Datum: IRENET95
EPSG: 2157

Copyrights:
Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Google, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer

Rev	Date	Description	By	Chkd.
A	27/10/2026	First issue	KK	J.S

Client: ROOAUNALAGHTA Green Energy

Project:

Rooaunalaghta Green Energy Project

Title:

Figure 1-1:
Proposed project location

Scale @ A3:	1:50,000	
Prepared by:	Checked by:	Date:
K.Kale	J.Staunton	October 2026

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Map Ref: 11981-001-OSM-S.BO-TOB-A

Draft: A

1.2 Background to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the process for anticipating and predicting the effects on the environment caused by a project. Where likely significant effects are identified, appropriate measures for the prevention and/or mitigation of impacts are prescribed.

The EIA process consists of the preparation of an EIAR, the carrying out of consultations, the examination by the competent authority of the information presented in the EIAR and any supplementary information provided, followed by the reasoned conclusion by the competent authority on the significant effects of the proposed project on the environment arising from the examination of the information presented. The EIAR is a statement of the effects, if any, that the proposed project, if carried out, would have on the environment and is used to inform the EIA process. This EIAR has been prepared by TOBIN on behalf of Rooaunalaghta Green Energy Ltd.

The proposed project is subject to the EIA process as it falls within the project class definitions specified in Schedule 5 of the *Planning and Development Regulations, 2001* (S.I. No. 600 of 2001), as amended. Schedule 5 sets out a comprehensive list of project types and development thresholds which are subject to EIA. Specifically, Part 2 Category 3(i) states that EIA is required for the following project type:

> *"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 grid connection and works to the turbine delivery route will also be assessed as integral elements of the project requiring EIA.

This EIAR has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the codified *Directive 2011/92/EU* as amended by *Directive 2014/52/EU* (hereafter referred to as the 'amended Directive'.

Further information on the legislative context for EIA is provided in Chapter 4.

1.3 The Applicant

The Applicant is Rooaunalaghta Green Energy Limited, a company wholly owned by Greensource. Greensource is an Irish renewable energy group that focuses on sustainable power generation. They have a strong and proven track record for renewable energy development and operation.

Greensource is a leader in the promotion, operation and maintenance of renewable energy facilities who have developed and overseen their own projects from concept, creation to asset management.

Greensource's renewable technology portfolio covers wind farms, utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) solar power and biogas. Greensource's goal is to rapidly expand the use of renewable energy with technologies that address the growing concern about energy security, energy affordability, and climate change.



1.4 THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

In terms of setting out the need for the proposed project, and renewable wind energy in general, it is important to place this proposed project in an international and national policy context from the perspectives of environment, energy and planning.

Some of the key national policy targets and objectives are summarised here and are more fully described in Chapter 4 and in the Planning Statement that accompanies this planning application. The proposed project is a strategically important renewable energy project that will make a substantial contribution to Ireland's transition to a low-carbon energy system. The need for the proposed project is evident given that Ireland is on track to not deliver against the climate targets set out in our national policy and driven by European climate objectives. The proposed project will generate significant quantities of renewable electricity, reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels, enhance national energy security and support the achievement of National and European climate objectives, as discussed below.

International Policy

There are a number of global agreements which Ireland has agreed to, including United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and its amendments, and the Paris Agreement. These (among others) set out a road map to decarbonise the world economies. Within Europe, there have also been a number of additional policies and legislation that Ireland must adhere to, including Europe 2030 Climate and Energy Framework, Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001/EU & 2023/2413/EU, and the European Green Deal.

Additional discussion around international policy is provided in Chapter 4 of this EIAR.

National Policy

From a National perspective, the Government's *Climate Action Plan* 2025 (CAP 25) is the key document which provides a roadmap for Ireland to meet its EU target to halve our emissions by 2030 and reach net zero no later than 2050. The action plan maintains the target from previous plans of 80% of electricity to be produced by renewable energy sources by 2030 with an indicative contribution target of 9.0 Gigawatts (GW) (i.e. 9,000 MW) to be provided from increased onshore wind capacity. In Ireland (as of December 2025 – the latest date for which data is available), there is an installed wind capacity of 5.1 GW[1] which leaves a gap of 3.9 GW of wind energy capacity to be installed in order to meet the 2030 targets. As such, given the timelines required for a wind farm to become permitted and operational, every significant wind farm could be considered as playing an essential role in achieving Ireland's renewable energy goals. The proposed project, with an output of 58.5 MW, will constitute a significant addition to Ireland's renewable electricity supply, contributing towards Ireland's target of 9 GW of onshore wind capacity by 2030 as set out in the Government's CAP 2025. The proposed project will serve to provide a sustainable and renewable electricity source for the region in line with National and Regional renewable energy policy.

[1] https://www.seai.ie/sites/default/files/2026-07/First_Look_Energy_Supply_and_Security_of_Supply_2025.pdf (Accessed 17th September 2026)

To achieve the 9 GW onshore wind capacity target by 2030, which Ireland is on track to fall short of, the Revised National Planning Framework (NPF) mandates regional renewable energy capacity allocations, requiring each Regional Assembly to plan for specific contributions. The Northern and Western Region, where the proposed wind farm is located, had an energised onshore wind capacity of 1,761 MW as of 2023 and was allocated an additional 1,389 MW to be developed by 2030, helping to meet the national target of 9GW. This represents 35% of the national onshore wind target.

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) *Energy in Ireland – 2025* (SEAI, December 2025)[2] states that 41.3% of electricity generated in 2024 was from renewable sources and that 41.8% of Ireland's gross electricity supply (includes for electricity imported, exported and generated) was from wind alone. The latest Monthly Energy Data[3] from the SEAI for the period March 2025 – February 2026 indicates that wind contributed 11,642 gigawatt hours (GWh) to the overall indigenous generation total of 29,282 GWh for the period which represents a contribution of approximately 39.8 % of total domestic energy generation in GWh.

Energy Security & Independence

Energy security comprises many diverse factors, including import dependency, fuel diversity, the capacity and integrity of the supply and distribution infrastructure, energy prices, physical risks, supply disruptions and emergencies. According to information published by the SEAI in 2025[4], indigenous primary energy production accounted for 34 % of Ireland's energy requirements in 1990, and only ever reached a peak of 34 % once in 2018 since then. Ireland's dependency on imported energy has grown steadily since the 1990's, with a sharp fall in 2016 following the opening of the Corrib gas field. Since this time declining production and increasing demand has led to Ireland's import dependency increasing to 77 % in 2021, decreased slightly to 78 % in 2023 to 79.5 % in 2024. This is in comparison to the European average which is less than 60 % import dependency for primary energy requirements.

This dependence on fuel imports makes Ireland highly susceptible to price fluctuations in the international supply market and vulnerable to volatile international trade wars and political decisions. This is very apparent in the recent energy price situation since 2022-2023. The now-expired temporary EU Council Regulation 2022/2577[5] stated that *"the aggravated situation in the energy markets has substantially contributed to the general inflation in the euro area, slowing down economic growth across the Union. That risk will persist regardless of any temporary reduction of wholesale prices and will be even more pertinent next year…"*. The war

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[2] https://www.seai.ie/sites/default/files/publications/Energy-in-Ireland-2025.pdf (Accessed 16th of September 2026)

[3] https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/monthly-energy-data/electricity-monthly (Accessed 16th September 2026)

[4] Energy-in-Ireland-data-and-charts.xlsx (Accessed 16th of September 2026)

[5] https://eurlex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32022R2577&qid=1695648938600

in Ukraine and the more recent United States – Israel war with Iran has demonstrated the volatility within the energy market and the importance of security of energy supplies.

Council regulation 2022/2577 originally introduced temporary and urgent measures to accelerate renewable energy deployment. One of the key elements was the introduction of a rebuttable presumption that "renewable energy projects are of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety". This presumption was intended to help shorten permitting timelines and prioritise renewable energy infrastructure as a means of enhancing the security of the supply and reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels.

This temporary regulation was subsequently extended by EU Council Regulation 2024/223, which amended and consolidated Regulation 2022/2577. Regulation 2024/223, and the extended measures ceased to apply on June 30th 2024, meaning that both the original and amended measures are no longer in force. Directive (EU) 2023/2413 made several of the temporary emergency measures from regulation 2022/2577 permanent features of EU renewable energy law. These included permanently incorporating mandatory accelerated permitting timelines, legally binding completeness checks, and streamlined permitting procedures. The integration of these measures into a permanent EU directive signals an ongoing commitment to decreasing reliance on fossil fuel imports and strengthening the renewable energy industry within EU member states.

Carbon Pricing

Carbon pricing also plays a role in establishing a need for the proposed project. The Government has committed to progressively raise the carbon tax rate to reach EUR 100 per tonne of carbon dioxide by 2030, while recycling revenue to prevent fuel poverty, finance climate-related investment and ensure a just transition [6].

Economic Benefit

It should be noted that there is a considerable economic benefit to the development of wind farms nationally and specifically at this location. In the National context, a Pöyry report published in March 2014 entitled *The Value of Wind Energy to Ireland* stated that the sector could support 22,510 jobs in the construction stage and double the amount of existing jobs in the operational phase by 2030. It also projected an investment of €4.8 billion in the time period from 2020 to 2030. The potential local economic impact in the Mayo and Galway region will also be positive by bringing employment to the area during the construction works and rates to both local authorities during operation. A 2021 report by KPMG for Wind Energy Ireland estimated that jobs in the wind industry in Ireland could grow to over 7,000 by 2030. A 2018 report by Baringa[7] discusses the potential financial costs and savings of the use of renewable electricity for the end customer when compared to a fossil fuel use scenario. The report found that although there were some additional costs in certain areas associated with the use of renewable energy, there were also savings that could be made, and overall, there was a potential to make significant cost savings to the end customer by 2030 when compared to a purely fossil fuel

[6] https://www.oecd.org/climate-action/ipac/practices/a-credible-carbon-tax-trajectory-for-ireland-a39128a3/

[7] https://www.iwea.com/images/files/70by30-report-final.pdf

scenario. Furthermore, a recent International Monetary Fund publication[8] revealed that fossil fuel subsidies in 2022 amounted to approximately 7.1 trillion dollars in 2022.

The proposed project will bring the North Western Regional Assembly (NWRA) closer to achieving carbon neutrality by providing a significant source of renewable electricity that will reduce the need for using fossil fuel-based energy. The proposed project will facilitate a Low Carbon Future, an essential component of the Natural Ambition which is outlined in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020-2032 developed by the NWRA[9]. These obligations and targets will be discussed in further detail in Chapter 4 of this EIAR.

The development of renewable energy is a natural step in the evolution of locally generated electricity. Electricity generation has brought significant economic gain to many areas in Ireland over the years. Ireland is now on a path to achieve significant decarbonisation and the energy that we use is changing from fossil fuels to renewables, particularly wind. The potential to extract local, economic and societal gains is a major benefit associated with the development of renewable energy projects.

All renewable projects that are developed over the coming years will attract a significant community benefit fund for the local area which will bring significant opportunities for local communities. See Section 2.5 of Chapter 2 for the Community Benefit related to this proposed project.

Additionally, as detailed in Chapter 5, the proposed project will create and support direct and indirect employment during the construction phase (anticipated 60 jobs) at local level, primarily through local construction workforce on site, and at regional and national level, through more specialised construction services and supply of building materials. The operational phase of the proposed project will see 2-3 full time jobs created locally, while supporting other jobs elsewhere.

1.5 LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED WIND FARM SITE

The site is located approximately 2.5 km southwest of Shrule, Co. Mayo and approximately 3.5 km northwest of Headford, Co. Galway, as shown in Figure 1-1. The lands of the proposed wind farm site are primarily comprised of agricultural fields bounded by stone walls, hedgerows and treelines with pockets of scrub and woodland in the eastern half of the site. Plates 1-1, 1-2 and 1-3 show photos taken at different locations across the proposed wind farm site.

The site is located on either side of the R334 Regional Road, which runs in a northwest-southeast direction connecting Headford and Ballinrobe. The area surrounding the site can be described as rural with a mostly dispersed settlement type (though some clustering at Moyne). The nearest settlements are Moyne village to the southeast of the site and Glencorrib to the northwest, both along the R334. Glencorrib contains a church, national school and other

[8] https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2023/08/22/IMF-Fossil-Fuel-Subsidies-Data-2023-Update-537281

[9] https://www.nwra.ie/pdfs/NWRA-RSES-2020-2032.pdf

amenities while Moyne is primarily a grouping of houses without many obvious services apart from private businesses and accommodation.

The proposed wind farm site consists of approximately 222 ha, owned by private landowners, and comprises an irregularly shaped contiguous land parcel approximately 1.2 km wide in the northwest/southeast direction and is approximately 3.2 km in length in a northeast/southwest direction.

Plate 1-1 Imagery of the south-western end of the proposed wind farm site



Plate 1-2 Imagery of the proposed wind farm site showing pasture to the north of the R334



Plate 1-3 Imagery of the northeastern part of the proposed wind farm site



Access to the proposed wind farm site is directly from the regional road (R334) and this connects with the N84 National Secondary Road at Headford, Co. Galway.

Current land cover within the proposed wind farm site, is based on the available Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) CORINE land cover maps and examination of aerial imagery. The land cover in the vicinity of the current wind turbine locations is currently a mixture of agricultural grassland, scrub, exposed limestone pavement and woodland. There is an existing private quarry directly adjacent to the northern site boundary from which limestone aggregate has been extracted for many years.

A full description of the proposed project is provided in Chapter 2 of this EIAR and summarised in Section 1.5.

1.6 SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

A summary of the proposed project is as follows:

- 13 no. wind turbines with a blade tip height of 150 m, a rotor diameter of 136 m, a hub height of 82 m, and all associated foundations and hard-standing areas in respect of each turbine;
- Creation of two new permanent site entrances onto the R334 Regional Road;
- Two temporary construction compounds with associated temporary site offices, parking areas and security fencing;
- One borrow pit. All works associated with the opening, aggregate and spoil extraction, and decommissioning of the borrow pit;
- New internal site access tracks, to include passing bays and all associated drainage;
- A temporary new access track to connect to the boundary of an adjacent operating quarry;
- Construction of drainage and sediment control systems;
- New on-site control building
- Construction of one permanent loop-in 110 kV electrical substation compound including
    - Two control buildings containing worker welfare facilities;
    - Electrical infrastructure and grid ancillary services equipment
    - Parking
    - Lighting
    - Fencing
    - Wastewater holding tank
    - Rainwater harvesting equipment
    - Communications equipment and storage
    - Associated electrical plant
    - All associated infrastructure, services, and site works including landscaping.
- All works associated with the connection of the proposed wind farm to the proposed 110 kV loop-in substation, which will be via a 33 kV underground cable connection (circa 8.7 km in length), including 4 no. watercourse crossings, and the onward connection from the substation to the existing overhead line via 110 kV cables and steel lattice interface masts;
- All associated infrastructure and services including site works, signage and permanent underground electrical and communications cabling connecting the wind turbines to the proposed wind farm control building;
- A lidar unit, and associated foundation and hard-standing area;



- All related site works and ancillary development including site drainage, security gates, fencing, permanent and temporary signage, berms, landscaping, soil excavation and biodiversity mitigation and enhancements, including habitat, hedgerow and treeline removal, creation and management.
- Temporary additional works required along the public road network to accommodate delivery of oversize turbine components.

The layout of the proposed project is described in Chapter 2 of this EIAR and shown in Figure 2-1 of Chapter 2.

As mentioned in Section 1.1, the proposed development (i.e. the current planning application) includes all elements of the proposed project except for the temporary additional works required along the public road network to accommodate delivery of oversize turbine components.

1.7 Legislative Context and Development Guidelines

The proposed wind farm and proposed grid connection (referred to collectively as the proposed development) are the subject of a single planning application. The proposed project refers to the both the proposed development and any minor works (within the public road corridor) that are associated with this proposed project but not included in the planning application which may be subject to a future consenting process.

The proposed project is subject to EIA and to the requirements inter alia set out in the following legislative provisions:

- Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended; and
- Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Projects is a key instrument of European Union environmental policy. It is currently governed by the terms of 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 (together, the EIA Directive).

These Directives have been transposed into Irish law in part through the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.

A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) has also been prepared to assess whether the proposed project will adversely affect the integrity of a European protected site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, as required by the EU Habitats Directive (European Union Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and EU Birds Directive (European Union Directive 2009/147/EC), and is provided separately.

1.7.1 Standards and Guidance Documents

The following EIA Guidelines have been applied insofar as relevant, and that any departures are identified and justified elsewhere in the EIAR: :

- Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (now the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage), Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála (now called An Coimisiún Pleanála) on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (August 2018);
- European Commission (EC), Guidance on Scoping (2017);
- European Commission (EC), Guidance on EIA Report (2017);
- EPA, Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (May 2022).

In the context of wind energy development, the following guideline documents have been consulted:

- Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG), Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2006) (hereafter referred to as the 2006 WEDGs);
- Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (now the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage), Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines (December 2019) (hereafter referred to as Draft Revised 2019 WEDGs);
- Irish Wind Energy Association, Best Practice Guidelines for the Irish Wind Energy Industry 2012;
- Irish Wind Energy Association, Community Engagement Strategy March 2018; and
- European Commission, Guidance document on wind energy development and EU nature legislation (November 2020).

It is relevant to note that the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (now the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage) and the Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (DoCCAE) launched a public consultation on the proposed revisions to the Wind Energy Development Guidelines (Draft Revised 2019 WEDGs) on 12 December 2019. The final date for receipt of submissions under the public consultation was 19 February 2020.

The proposed Draft Revised 2019 WEDGs are still under review and may be subject to change before finalisation.

Nonetheless, the provisions set out in the Draft Revised 2019 WEDGs have been considered in the design of the proposed project in terms of noise, shadow flicker, visual amenity setback, environmental assessment, consultation obligations, community dividend and grid connections. Application of the Draft Revised 2019 WEDGs is discussed in more detail in each of the

individual Chapters in this EIAR. At the time of writing, the relevant guidelines remain those published in 2006. It is possible that a version of the Draft Revised guidelines in the form of a National Planning Statement may be finalised during the consideration period for the current proposed project. In this regard, it is anticipated that the design of the proposed wind farm will be capable of adhering to the new guidelines as required.

1.8 OVERVIEW OF THE EIAR

The minimum information that must be contained in an EIAR is set out in the European Union Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU (the 'EIA Directive'), Part X, Section 177 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, and Schedule 6 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended. The structure and content of this EIAR fully complies with these legislative requirements. This EIAR has also been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Coimisiún Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment published by the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (now the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage) in August 2018 as well as the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, published by the EPA in May 2022, the European Commission Guidance on Scoping (2017), the European Commission Guidance on EIA Report (2017),and all others guidance documents listed in Section 1.6 above.

This EIAR contains information on the scale and nature of the proposed project, a description of the existing environment, impact assessment of the proposed project, mitigation measures to reduce or negate significant effects on the receiving environment and residual effects (if relevant).

This EIAR is arranged in four volumes, as follows:

Volume I: Non-Technical Summary (NTS);

Volume II: Main Environmental Impact Assessment Report;

Volume III: Appendices; and

Volume IV: Photomontages.

1.8.1 Volume I: Non-Technical Summary

This document provides an overview and summary of the EIAR using non-technical terminology. It is a standalone document and is intended to offer a clear and concise summary of the existing environment, characteristics of the project, mitigation measures for the project and any potentially significant effects.

1.8.2 Volume II: Environmental Impact Assessment Report

To allow for ease of presentation and consistency when considering the various elements of the environment, a systematic structure will be adopted for the main body EIAR. This structure is

known as a 'Grouped Format'. The structure is used for each particular environmental aspect, as provided below.

Chapter 1 – Introduction: this chapter of the EIAR provides an introduction and a brief background to the proposed project and the legislative requirements under which the document is prepared. It describes the EIA consultation and scoping procedures, the structure of the EIAR, the study team and contributors to the EIAR.

Chapter 2 – Description of the Proposed Project: provides a detailed description of the proposed project, which includes details of the site layout and infrastructure. It details the construction procedures, and the materials required, the operational and maintenance phases, in addition to the decommissioning phase.

Chapter 3 – Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives: provides a description of the reasonable alternatives, in terms of project design, technology, location, size and scale, which were considered by the Applicant and the Project Team in the preparation of the EIAR.

Chapter 4 – Policy, Planning and Development Context: considers the proposed project works in terms of legislative context and in relation to strategic, national, regional and local planning policies and objectives, in order to ascertain whether it is consistent with the relevant legislation and with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

The remaining chapters in the EIAR are as follows:

Chapter 5: Population and Human Health

Chapter 6: Biodiversity

Chapter 7: Ornithology

Chapter 8: Land, Soils and Geology

Chapter 9: Hydrology and Hydrogeology

Chapter 10: Shadow Flicker

Chapter 11: Material Assets

Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration

Chapter 13: Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment

Chapter 14: Air Quality

Chapter 15: Climate

Chapter 16: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Chapter 17: Traffic and Transportation

Chapter 18: Major Accidents & Natural Disasters

Chapter19: Interaction of the Foregoing

Chapter 20: Schedule of Mitigation

Chapter 21: Summary of Effects



Each of the chapters (Chapters 5 – 18) provides an examination of specific environmental aspects and uses the following standard approach and headings:

- **Introduction** – this section specifies the content and background of the subsequent assessment. It includes a statement of authority section and a section detailing any difficulties encountered in compiling the information.
- **Scoping and Consultation** - this section describes the relevant responses to the scoping exercise that was carried out for the proposed project.
- **Assessment Methodology** – this section describes the study methodology employed in carrying out the assessment.
- **Receiving Environment** – this section provides a description of the existing environment (without the proposed project) into which the proposed project will be located, specifically in the context of the relevant environmental aspects under consideration.
- **Assessment of Effects** – this section provides a description of the direct and indirect effects, which the proposed project may have on the environment, taking cognisance of any embedded mitigation incorporated as part of the proposed project. This is carried out with reference to the existing environment and characteristics of the proposed project, while also referring to the magnitude, duration, consequences, and significance of any potential effect of the proposed project during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases.
- **Mitigation Measures** – this section includes a description of any remedial, or mitigation measures that are either practicable or reasonable having regard to the likely significant effects. It will also outline, where relevant, monitoring proposals to be carried out should consent be granted in order to demonstrate that the project in practice conforms to the predictions made.
- **Residual Effects** – this section describes the significance of effect that will likely occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been put in place.
- **Cumulative Effects** – This section describes the cumulative effects that the proposed project is anticipated to have in combination with other existing developments, developments under construction, permitted developments, and relevant proposed developments, including projects for which consent applications have been submitted and are awaiting determination, where sufficient information is available.

1.8.3 Volume III: Appendices

Supporting documentation and references, referred to in the Main EIAR (Volume II) are included in this volume (with the exception of photomontages).

1.8.4 Volume IV: Photomontages

This volume consists of a set of photomontages identifying the visibility from a variety of locations towards the Rooaunalaghta Wind Farm site as described in Chapter 13.



1.8.5 Description of Likely Significant Effects

As per the Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (May 2022), the main purpose of an EIAR is to identify, describe and present an assessment of the likely significant effects of a project on the environment. The description of the likely significant effects on the environmental factors should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and adverse effects of the project.

The classification and description of effects in this EIAR follows the terms provided in Table 3-4 of the 2022 EPA Guidelines and are duplicated in Table 1-1 below for reference. As per the Guidelines, the terms listed in Table 1-1 can be used to consistently describe specific effects, but all categories of terms do not need to be used for every effect.

The use of standardised terms for the classification of effects ensures that the EIAR employs a systematic approach, which can be replicated across all disciplines covered in the EIAR. The consistent application of terminology throughout the EIAR facilitates the assessment of the proposed project on the receiving environment.

Table 1-1 Description of Effects (as per Table 3.4 of the 2022 Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, May 2022)

Quality of Effects It is important to inform the non-specialist reader whether an effect is positive, negative/adverse or neutral	**Positive Effects** A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity; or the improving reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).
	Neutral Effects No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative/adverse Effects A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).
Describing the Significance of Effects 'Significance' is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful (also see *Determining Significance*).	**Imperceptible** An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
	Not significant An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
	Slight Effects An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate Effects An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.

	Significant Effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Very Significant An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Profound Effects An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.
Describing the Extent and Context of Effects Context can affect the perception of significance. It is important to establish if the effect is unique or, perhaps, commonly or increasingly experienced.	**Extent** Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.
	Context Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?)
Describing the Probability of Effects Descriptions of effects should establish how likely it is that the predicted effects will occur – so that the CA can take a view of the balance of risk over advantage when making a decision.	**Likely Effects** The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Unlikely Effects The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
Describing the Duration and Frequency of Effects 'Duration' is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful.	**Momentary Effects** Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
	Brief Effects Effects lasting less than a day
	Temporary Effects Effects lasting less than a year
	Short-term Effects Effects lasting one to seven years
	Medium-term Effects Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
	Long-term Effects Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
	Permanent Effects Effects lasting over sixty years
	Reversible Effects Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration
	Frequency of Effects Describe how often the effect will occur. (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually)

Describing the Types of Effects	**Indirect Effects (a.k.a. Secondary or Off-site Effects)** Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.
	Cumulative Effects The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
	'Do-Nothing Effects' The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
	`Worst case' Effects The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	Indeterminable Effects When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
	Irreversible Effects When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
	Residual Effects The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.
	Synergistic Effects Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents, (e.g. combination of SOx and NOx to produce smog).

1.9 STUDY TEAM AND CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EIAR

The relevant inputs of the various contributors and competent experts of the Project Team is provided in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3 below. A Statement of Authority is provided within each technical Chapter 5 to 18.

Table 1-2 List of Companies/Consultants Involved in the Preparation of the EIAR

Chapter No.	Element	Main Author
1	Introduction	John Staunton - TOBIN
2	Description of The Proposed Project	John Staunton - TOBIN
3	Reasonable Alternatives	Lydia Gurley - TOBIN
4	Planning, Policy and Context	Daniel Nestor - TOBIN
5	Population and Human Health	Lydia Gurley - TOBIN
6	Biodiversity	James O Connor - APEM
7	Ornithology	Aron Sapsford - APEM
8	Land, Soils and Geology	John Dillon - TOBIN
9	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	John Dillon - TOBIN

10	Shadow Flicker	Sam Pezzetta - TOBIN
11	Material Assets	Lydia Gurley - TOBIN
12	Noise and Vibration	Miguel Cartuyvels - AWN
13	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	Cian Doughan - Macroworks
14	Air Quality	Carl Ramskill - AWN
15	Climate	Sarah Berry - AWN
16	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Faith Bailey - IAC
17	Traffic and Transportation	Francis Fidgeon - CST Group
18	Major Accidents & Natural Disasters	Lydia Gurley - TOBIN
19	Interaction of the Foregoing	Lydia Gurley - TOBIN
20	Schedule of Mitigation	Lydia Gurley - TOBIN
21	Summary of Effects	Lydia Gurley - TOBIN

Table 1-3: List of Key Contributors and Competent Experts.

Company	Competent Experts	Inputs	Qualifications	No. of Years' Experience
TOBIN	John Staunton	Author of Introduction and Description of the Proposed Project Chapter. Co-author of the Reasonable Alternatives, Population & Human Health, Material Assets, Major Accidents & Natural Disasters,Interactions of the Foregoing and Mitigation Chapters. Reviewer of Shadow Flicker,	BSc. Environmental Science (2008), NUIG, PhD Environmental Science (2014) Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv) (2025) Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences (MIEnvSc) (2025) Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, The Honourable Society of King's Inns (2026)	12
TOBIN	Orla Fitzpatrick	Project Director, Review of all chapters of the EIAR	B.Sc. (Hons) Geophysical Science (1999), University College Dublin (UCD); M.Sc. Environmental Consultancy (2003), University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Certificate of Competence in Environmental Noise Measurement (2008);	22

			Full Membership of Institution of Environmental Science (2011); Chartered Environmentalist (2012) Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, The Honourable Society of King's Inns (2025)	
TOBIN	Lydia Gurley	Co-author of Reasonable Alternatives, Population & Human Health, Material Assets, Major Accidents & Natural Disasters, Interactions of the Foregoing and Mitigation Chapters	Postgraduate Certificate in Offshore Renewable Energy (2026) University College Cork MSc Chemistry (2010) University of British Columbia. BSc (1st class hons) Chemistry (2007) University of Galway	2
TOBIN	John Dillon	Reviewer of Land, Soils & Geology Chapter & Hydrology & Hydrogeology Chapter	BSc. Environmental Science (2000), NUIG; MSc. and Diploma in Environmental Engineering (2003) Imperial College London; Chartered Waste Manager, MCIWM; Professional Geologist (PGeo); Member of the International Association of Hydrogeologists (Irish Group).	20
TOBIN	Peter McSherry	Contributor to Soils & Geology Chapter & Hydrology & Hydrogeology Chapter	BSc. Environmental Science (2012), University of Limerick; Postgraduate Diploma Hydrogeology (2025), University of Strathclyde	6
TOBIN	Louise Byrne	Senior Planning Advisor & reviewer of the Planning Policy Chapter and Planning Statement	BA Hons International Geography & German (2004) UCD;	20

			Masters in Regional & Urban Planning (MRUP) (2006), UCD; Chartered Member of Royal Town Planning Institute (2010); PG Certificate GIS (2016), University of Leeds;	
TOBIN	Daniel Nestor	Planning Advisor & author of Planning Policy Chapter and Planning Statement	Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) in Geography and English, NUIG, 2015 Masters in Planning and Sustainable Development (Hons.), UCC, 2018 Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, The Honorable Society of King's Inns, 2023	8
TOBIN	Michael Nolan	Senior CAD technician	City & Guilds in Computer Aided Design (2001), Griffith College Dublin	24
TOBIN	Samuele Pezzetta	Author of Shadow Flicker Chapter Senior GIS Lead	B.Sc. Mechanical Engineering, (2017 (France); MSc. Environmental Science and Geohazards (2019), UPEM, France.	7
CST	Francis Figdeon	Author of Traffic & Transportation Chapter	Bachelor of Engineering (Civil, First Class Honours), UCG (1989) Chartered Member of the Institution of Engineers of Ireland (MIEI) Professional Certificate in Road Safety Audits, University College Dublin 2013	34
AWN Consulting	Miguel Cartuyvels	Author of Noise and Vibration Chapter	Bachelors of Industrial Engineering from University of Valladolid, Spain. 2020. Postgraduate Certificate of Environmental Noise from the Institute of Acoustics, UK. 2022.	4

AWN Consulting	Mike Sims	Reviewer of Noise and Vibration Chapter	BE (Mechanical Engineering) (1995), University College Dublin; MEngSc (Mechanical Engineering) (1997), University College Dublin; IOA Diploma Acoustics & Noise Control (1999), Institute of Acoustics; Member of the Institute to Acoustics; Member of the Institute of Engineering and Technology.	18
AWN Consulting	Carl Ramskill	Author of Air Quality Chapter	BSc. in Chemistry, University of Birmingham, 2012 MSc. in Air Pollution Management and Control, University of Birmingham, 2013 Member of the Institution of Environmental Science (MIEnvSc). Member of the Institute of Air Quality Management (MIAQM).	9
AWN Consulting	Jovanna Arndt	Reviewer of Air Quality Chapter	BSc Environmental Science - University of Cork PhD Atmospheric Chemistry and Climatology - University of Cork	9
AWN Consulting	Sarah Berry	Author of Climate Chapter	BSc (Hons) (Ind) Physical Geography, University of Leeds, 2016; Member of the Institute of Environmental Science Professionals.	9
AWN Consulting	Ciara Nolan	Reviewer of Climate Chapter	BSc Eng- University College Dublin MSc- Applied Environmental Science- UCD MIAQM MIEnvSc	10

Macroworks	Cian Doughan	Author of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Chapter	BSc Landscape Architecture (BLSA) 2015 – University College Dublin, UCD; Member of the Irish Landscape Institute (MILI).	10
Macroworks	Richard Barker	Technical Approver of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Chapter	PG Diploma in Forestry (1996) BA Environmental Studies (1995); Master's Degree Landscape Architecture (2003); Corporate Member of the Irish Landscape Institute.	18
IAC	Johnnie Gallacher	Author of Cultural Heritage Chapter	MA (Hons) Archaeology, University of Edinburgh (2018); MLitt Archaeological Studies, University of the Highlands and Islands (2021); Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland; Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.	6
IAC	Faith Bailey	Reviewer of Cultural Heritage Chapter	BA (Hons) Archaeology, University of Wales (2001); MA Cultural Landscape Management, University of Wales (2003); Licence-eligible archaeologist; Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland; Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.	18
TLI Group	Damien Browne	GCR and electrical proposed 110 kV substation design	CIT Meng Electrical Engineer	10
AiBridges	Kevin Hayes	Author of Telecommunications and Aviation Assessment Reports	BEng Hons Electronic Engineering – Telecommunications & Industrial Automation (1991), University of Limerick;	20

			MEng Hons Electronic Engineering – Telecommunications Engineering (2003), University of Limerick; Harris Radio Design Certification (2008); WiMAX Certified Engineer (2005); Redline Communications Certified Engineer (2004); PM Certified Professional (1999).	
APEM Group Woodrow	James O'Connor	Advisor, Surveyor & Co-author of Biodiversity & Ornithology (Chapter 6 & 7, Appendices 6-2, 6-3, 6-5)	BSc (Hons) Agriculture and Environmental Management, ATU Galway (2013); MSc Applied Environmental Science, University College Dublin (2015); PhD Aquatic Sciences, ATU Galway (2021).	5
APEM Ltd	Gareth Coughlin	Project Director for Biodiversity & Ornithology (Chapter 6 & 7)	BSc (Hons) (1st Class), Environmental Science, University of Ulster (1994); MPhil Quarry Rehabilitation, University of Ulster (1998) Chartered Water & Environmental Manager (C.WEM) (2002); Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv) (2006); Chartered Scientist (CSci) (2015); Fellow of the Chartered Institution of Water & Environmental Management (FCIWEM) (2015);	27

			Fellow of the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (FISEP) (2019); CSR / CSCS [Professionally Qualified] Platinum Card (Feb 2024 – Feb 2028).	
APEM Ltd.	Brendan Burley	Co-author (Principal) of Habitat & Flora Assessment (Chapter 6, Appendix 6-3)	BSc (Hons) Biology and Geography, University of Salford (1995); MSc Env. Mgt., University of Nottingham (1998).	25
APEM Group Woodrow	Jason Guile	Advisor, Technical Reviewer and Co-author of Bat Assessment (Chapter 6, Appendix 6-4)	BSc in Marine Biology & Oceanography, Bangor University (2005); HND in Coastal Conservation with Marine Biology.	15
APEM Group Woodrow	Damien McAndrew	Bat Assessment (Chapter 6, Appendix 6-4)	BSc (Hons) Env. Sci., ATU Sligo (2020).	4
APEM Group Woodrow	Bridget Keehan	Advisor, Surveyor & Technical Reviewer of Habitat & Flora Assessment (Chapter 6, Appendix 6-3)	BSc (Hons) Botany, University College of North Wales (1992).	35
APEM Group Woodrow	Louise Gannon	Co-author of Bat Assessment (Chapter 6; Appendix 6-4)	BSc (Hons) Env. Sci., ATU Sligo (2021).	4
APEM Group Woodrow	Grisel Calcagno	Quality & Technical Reviewer	BSc Env. Sci., Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina (2018); MSc Applied Env. Sci., University College Dublin (2022); Adv. Dip. Planning and Environmental Law, The Honourable Society of King's Inns (2025).	4
APEM Group Woodrow	Maeve Maher-McWilliams	Technical Reviewer of Biodiversity (Chapter 6)	BSc (Hons) Biological Sci., Queens University (2008); MSc Evol. & Behavioural Ecology, Queens University (2010).	13

APEM Group Woodrow	Kevin O'Reilly	Advisor, Surveyor & Co-author of Bat Assessment (Chapter 6, Appendix 6-4)	MSc Environmental Mgmt., Ulster University (2024).	3
APEM Group Woodrow	Adrian Walsh	Co-author of Habitat & Flora Assessment (Chapter 6) & Ornithology Surveyor	BSc (Hons) Zoology, University College Galway (2018); MSc Wildlife Conserv. & Mgt., University College Dublin (2020).	4
APEM Ireland Ltd.	Adon McFarlane	Surveyor & Co-author of Aquatic Ecology Assessment (Chapter 6, Appendix 6-5)	BSc Freshwater & Marine Biology, ATU Galway (2015); PhD Aquatic Sciences, ATU Galway (2020).	5
APEM Group Woodrow	Aron Sapsford	Advisor & Co-author (Principal) of Ornithology (Chapter 7 & Appendices)	Co-founder and Scientific Officer of the Manx Bird Atlas; 'A' Grade BTO Ringing Licence holder and A1 NVQ Assessor (Edexcel).	30
APEM Group (Woodrow & Macro Works)	Julieta Pedrana	Co-author of Ornithology & Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) (Chapter 7, Appendix 7-2)	BSc Biological Sci., National University of Mar del Plata (2005); PhD Conservation Biology, University of Puerto Deseado (2010).	11
APEM Group Woodrow	Conleth Conway	Surveyor & Co-author of Ornithology (Chapter 7, Appendix 7-3)	BSc Outdoor Education, University of Derby (2014); MSc in Biodiversity Conservation, Bournemouth University (2016).	9
APEM Ltd.	James Spencer	Technical Reviewer & Co-author of Ornithology (Chapter 7 & Appendices)	BSc (Hons) Biology with Ornithology, University of Hull (2009); ESAS Surveyor (JNCC) (2011)	16
IDL	Ronan Kileen	Site Investigations co-ordinator	B.E., C.Eng. M.I.E.I., Chartered Engineer;	30

			Director of IDL (2003).	

1.10 Scoping and Consultation

The EIA Scoping and consultation activities were carried out in accordance with all relevant guidance documents as set out in Section 1.6.1.

Scoping is a process of deciding what information should be contained in an EIAR and what methods should be used to gather and assess that information. The purpose of scoping for the EIAR is to provide a framework for the approach to be taken by the individual specialists in carrying out their evaluations, identifying environmental aspects for which potential significant environmental impacts may arise. It also provides a framework for the consultation process and sets out the intended structure of the EIAR. Scoping/consultation was carried out with:

- An Coimisiún Pleanála;
- Statutory & non-statutory consultees;
- Telecommunications providers; and the
- Public.

1.10.1 Consultation with An Coimisiún Pleanála

The first pre-application consultation meeting was held with An Coimisiún Pleanála on 26th May 2026, with subsequent meetings held on 27th July and 31st August 2026.

It should be noted that An Coimisiún Pleanála has confirmed, in closing the pre-application consultation process under Section 37 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, that the proposed Rooaunalaghta Green Energy Wind Farm would be strategic infrastructure within the meaning of Section 37A of the Planning and development Act, 2000, as amended and as such a direct application is being made to An Coimisiún Pleanála for permission under Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended.

The purpose of the first meeting was to introduce the proposed project to An Coimisiún Pleanála in order to provide them with the necessary information to enable it to decide on the strategic infrastructure development status of the proposed project. The first meeting was attended by the applicant, supported by Macroworks, Woodrow (APEM) and TOBIN representatives. The meeting discussion was centred around the following key points:

- Background to and overview of the proposed project;
- Policy Context;
- Hydrology/Hydrogeology and Soils/Geology;
- Biodiversity and Ornithology;
- Landscape and Visual Impact;
- Consultation and Community Engagement;
- Next Steps.

An Coimisiún Pleanála provided some guidance on key considerations for the EIAR and some points that they wanted to see addressed therein. A discussion followed about specific details of the proposed project, as well as a number of topics as listed above.

The purpose of the second meeting was to provide An Coimisiún Pleanála with further information on the proposed project following completion of additional environmental surveys and site investigations, and to obtain feedback on the ongoing assessment approach. The meeting was attended by the applicant, supported by TOBIN, APEM Woodrow and Rooaunalaghta Green Energy Ltd representatives. The meeting discussion was centred around the following key points:

- Hydrogeology, groundwater and peatland considerations;
- Surface water management and watercourse crossings;
- Ornithology surveys, collision risk modelling and cumulative effects assessment;
- Biodiversity surveys, habitat loss assessment and mitigation measures;
- Bat surveys and mitigation proposals;
- Consultation requirements with prescribed bodies including NPWS, IFI and OPW;
- Habitat management, restoration and monitoring proposals;
- Next steps in the pre-application consultation process.

An Coimisiún Pleanála provided guidance on a number of matters to be addressed within the EIAR and NIS, including the need for robust hydrogeological and ecological assessments, comprehensive mitigation proposals, and clear justification of ecological conclusions. Particular emphasis was placed on cumulative ornithological effects, habitat management measures, consultation with prescribed bodies and the supporting evidence required to demonstrate the effectiveness of proposed mitigation.

The purpose of the third meeting was to review the evolving design and environmental assessment of the proposed project, discuss the findings of ongoing studies and consultations, and obtain further guidance from An Coimisiún Pleanála on the preparation of the planning application and associated environmental documentation. The meeting was attended by the applicant, supported by TOBIN, APEM Woodrow, AWN Consulting, Macroworks, IAC Archaeology, Al Bridges, CST and Rooaunalaghta Green Energy Ltd representatives.

The meeting discussion was centred around the following key points:

- General application requirements and consistency across the EIAR and NIS;
- Hydrogeology and site investigation findings;
- Biodiversity and ornithology assessment methods, mitigation and cumulative effects;
- Noise assessment and curtailment proposals;
- Policy compliance and planning context;
- Landscape and visual assessment findings;
- Cultural heritage considerations;
- Traffic and transport matters;
- Shadow flicker and wake effects;
- EIAR structure, alternatives, decommissioning and major accidents and disasters.

An Coimisiún Pleanála provided guidance on the information to be included within the planning application, EIAR and NIS, with particular emphasis on biodiversity and ornithology assessments, cumulative impact assessment, habitat mitigation and enhancement measures, policy compliance, and clear presentation of project information.

1.10.2 Consultation with Mayo County Council

A pre-planning meeting was held with Mayo County Council on the 18th August 2026. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the proposed project to the council and to determine if they had any queries or concerns regarding the proposal. The meeting was attended by the Applicant with TOBIN, CST and APEM Woodrow representatives. The meeting discussion was centred around the following key points:

- Use of the adjacent quarry and consideration of alternative aggregate supply options;
- Public consultation undertaken to date and the approach to community engagement;
- Local public perception of the proposed project;
- Community benefit considerations and local attitudes to renewable energy developments;
- The project's position within the previous and updated renewable energy strategy;
- Comparable renewable energy developments within County Mayo

1.10.3 Consultation with NPWS

A meeting was held with a representative of the National Parks and Wildlife Service on the 19th August, 2026. The purpose of the meeting was to present the findings of the ornithology and habitat assessments to the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and obtain feedback on the assessment approach, survey effort and proposed mitigation measures for the proposed project. The meeting was attended by the applicant team and Eoin Connolly of NPWS. The main discussion topics included:

- Assessment of Greenland White-fronted Goose as a key ornithological receptor and the findings of six seasons of bird surveys;
- Survey coverage during dawn, dusk and potential nocturnal movement periods;
- Avoidance of Annex I habitats through project design and the assessment of unavoidable habitat losses;
- Habitat offsetting, mitigation hierarchy and residual impact assessment;
- Habitat management proposals, including measures for bats and habitat restoration.

NPWS generally agreed with the assessment approach and noted that the ornithological evidence presented was largely complete. They advised that the EIAR should consider dawn, dusk and night-time movements of geese. They also emphasised the importance of applying the mitigation hierarchy, providing robust justification where impacts on Annex I habitats cannot be avoided, and ensuring that any habitat offsetting proposals are technically feasible and directly related to the habitats affected.

1.10.4 Consultation with Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies

An EIA Scoping Report was prepared and submitted to relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies in May 2026 (either by email or post) for review and comment. The EIA Scoping Report was accompanied by a cover letter introducing the proposed project and inviting comments or observations within a period of six weeks from the date of the letter. A copy of the Scoping Report, with a standard cover letter is provided in Appendix 1-2 and all responses received from consultees are provided in Appendix 1-3.

The list of consultees and record of consultation is provided in Table 1-4 below.

Table 1-4 Consultees and Response Record

Consultee	Consultation Date	Date of Response Received (if any)	Summary of Comments Received	Project Team Response to Comments Received
Aeronautical Information Service - AirNav Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Airwave	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
An Taisce - The National Trust for Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
An Garda Síochána	20th May 2026	22nd May 2026	An Garda Síochána in Ballinrobe have no objections to the actual wind farm, it is requested that this office be kept fully informed and consulted at all times during the construction phase, particularly when large components are being transported	No further comment required.
Bat Conservation Ireland	20th May 2026	4th June 2026	Email confirming they do not have the capacity to get involved in planning issues.	No further comment required.
BirdWatch Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
BT Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Coimisiún na Meán (formerly Broadcasting Authority of Ireland)	20th May 2026	2nd June 2026	Coimisiún na Meán are not aware of any issues from existing wind farms or electrical sub stations into existing FM networks. Also, the proposed 110 kV	No further comment required.

			substation is not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites.	
Commission for Communications Regulation (COMREG)	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU)	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Coras Iompair Eireann (CIE) / Irish Rail/ Iarnrod Eireann	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Knock Airport	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Mayo County Council	20th May 2026	31st July 2026	A meeting was held with Mayo County Council. At the meeting, the discussion highlighted the need to consider multiple quarry sources within the EIAR rather than relying solely on a single supplier. Community engagement activities undertaken by the project team were discussed. The planning policy context was also considered, with recognition that the ultimate determination regarding the suitability of the proposed project location would rest with An Coimisiún Pleanála.	N/A
Galway County Council	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Department of Defence	20th May 2026	4th June 2026	Having consulted with the Military authorities, the Department of Defence	Engagement has taken place as described in

			wishes to make the following observations: • The N84 route is identified as an Irish Air Corps low level route. The location of structures higher than 45m above ground within 2.7NM of the route centreline of low level routes should be considered. • The cumulative effect of renewable energy developments has the potential to impede the Irish Air Corps operability. • All turbines should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week. Obstacle lighting should be incandescent. If LED or other lighting types are used, should be a type visible to Night Vision equipment. Obstacle lighting must emit light at the near Infra-Red (IR) range of the electromagnetic spectrum, specifically at or near 850 nanometres (nm) of wavelength. Light intensity to be of similar value to that emitted in the visible spectrum of light. • In the event of negative impacts on future military radar systems, the owner will engage with the	the Aviation Review Statement (Appendix 11-3). Further Engagement is to commence at the early stage of a consent to agree on the details relating to the lighting requirements for the DoD.

			Department of Defence and will provide suitable mitigations as soon as practical. Nothing in the above observations shall be taken as a binding response by the Minister for Defence in the event that a planning application is made. The Minister reserves the right to comment on an actual planning application as and when it is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the planning regulatory code.	
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage – Development Applications Unit – National Monument Service	20th May 2026	23rd June 2026	The DAU (NMS) recommended that a comprehensive Archaeological Impact Assessment be undertaken, including desk-based assessment, field surveys, archaeological landscape assessment, geophysical survey, archaeological testing where required, and consideration of both direct and indirect effects on recorded monuments, national monuments and their settings. The DAU highlighted a number of recorded monuments within or adjoining the proposed project area and advised that archaeological impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning should be assessed.	The recommendations of the DAU were considered throughout the design and EIA process. Archaeological, assessments (in particular geophysical surveys) were undertaken and the issues raised have been addressed within Chapter 16 and the associated appendices.

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage - Development Applications Unit - National Parks & Wildlife Service	20th May 2026	23rd June 2026 and meeting held on 19th August 2026	The DAU (NPWS) raised biodiversity concerns relating to Greenland White-fronted Goose, recommending the consideration of dawn, dusk and nocturnal surveys, together with assessment of roosting and foraging activity. Further recommendations were made in relation to the survey and assessment of limestone pavement, protected flora and threatened plant species, and the consideration of effects on designated sites and sensitive habitats. See also Section 1.9.3.	Assessment of White Fronted Goose was carried out to the discussed standard in Chapter 7. Dusk, dawn and nocturnal bird activity was considered in Chapter 7. Consideration of survey and assessment of limestone pavement, protected flora and threatened plant species including habitat offset and mitigation hierarchy is addressed in Chapter 6, as are the habitat management proposals. Further discussion around the survey recommendations is provided in Chapter 7.
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media (National Parks and Wildlife Services & National Monuments Service)	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Department of Tourism, Transport and Sport	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Department of Transport	20th May 2026	30th June 2026	The Department consider it important that the examination of the proposal	Chapter 3 – Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives, details

			should include consideration of the following: • Examination of all available technologies including both Overhead Line (OHL) and Underground Cable (UGC) options (or combinations of both) and route options other than the routing of cables along the public road to ensure the best performing route and technology option is selected, (ensuring compliance with CAP24). The public road should only be considered following a robust MCA determining the optimal solution including examining the most linear solutions, • Examination of options for connection to the national grid network at a point closer to the wind farm in order to reduce the adverse impact on public roads.	the assessment of alternative grid connections. A number of initial connection locations and routes were evaluated, these options were reviewed with EirGrid and it was confirmed that a new loop-in 110kV substation would be the preferred connection method. A key consideration in confirming the grid connection routing for the proposed Project was the potential for environmental effects. At the outset, overhead lines (OHL) were not considered a reasonable alternative at this location due to the potential for visual and landowner effects. Reference is also made to the Draft WEDG 2019 that note: *'..In general, it is considered that underground grid connections for wind energy projects are the most appropriate*

				environmental and/or engineering solution, particularly in sensitive landscapes where the visual impacts need to be minimised. Therefore, this should be the default approach. However, there may be cases where specific ground conditions would prevent this, e.g. in upland locations where peat stability issues can arise form large-scale excavation.' On this basis, OHL's were not assessed as a potential grid connection alternative within EIAR, Volume 2, Chapter 3 – Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives.
Eir	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
EirGrid	20th May 2026	20th May 2026	Information of an Engagement Protocol for the post-planning stage to cover underground cables in public roads was received.	No further comment required.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
ESB Networks	20th May 2026	29th May 2026	Forwarded to the relevant department.	No further comment required.
Fáilte Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Gas Networks Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)	20th May 2026	15th June 2026	GSI recommend using their various data sets when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes for developments, plans and policies. Should development go ahead, all other factors considered, Geological Survey Ireland would much appreciate a copy of reports detailing any site investigations carried out.	Recommendations considered and applied in Chapter 8 – Land, Soils & Geology and Chapter 9 – Hydrology & Hydrogeology.
Health & Safety Authority (HSA)	20th May 2026	4th June 2026	The Authority has no observations to forward.	No further comment required.
Health Service Executive (HSE)	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Irish Aviation Authority (IAA)	20th May 2026	21st May 2026	They recommend that it would be prudent that the developer engages as early as possible with the air navigation service provider, AirNav Ireland to	Air Nav Ireland was consulted with as part of this Scoping exercise – no response was received.

			undertake a preliminary screening assessment. They also recommend engage with the Department of Defence. In the event of planning consent being granted, the applicant should be conditioned to contact the Irish Aviation Authority to: (1) agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the wind farm development, (2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and blade tip height elevations at each wind turbine location and, (3) notify the Authority of intention to commence crane operations with at least 30 days prior notification of their erection.	See response above received from the Department of Defence as part of this Scoping exercise. Response received from IAA is addressed within Chapter 11 – Material Assets.
Irish Raptor Study Group	Undeliverable on all available email addresses.	No response received to date.	Attempts were made to contact the Irish Raptor Study Group, however, the email addresses available to the project team generated delivery failure notifications and correspondence could not be successfully delivered.	N/A
Irish Trails/Sport Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Irish Wildlife Trust	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A

Local Water Authority	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Met Éireann	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Mountaineering Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Northern and Western Regional Assembly	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Office of Public Works (OPW)	20th May 2026	29th May 2026	If any new culverts or bridges (or modifications to any existing culverts or bridges) are required to cross watercourses as part of the development or on proposed or existing access roads to serve or access the development, you should be aware that these require consent from the Commissioners of Public Works. They also recommend that a flood risk assessment be carried out with regard to the proposed project and its construction.	Recommendations considered and applied in Chapter 9 and Appendix 9.2 – Flood Risk Assessment.
RTE/2RN	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Teagasc	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A

Tetra Ireland Communications	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
The Arts Council	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
The Heritage Council	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
The International Association of Hydrologists (IAH) Irish Group	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Three Ireland	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)	20th May 2026	26th May 2026	No objection. Provided information on following best practise as it relates to engagement with TII and the road network.	No further comment required.
Uisce Éireann (Irish Water)	20th May 2026	1st July 2026	UÉ requests that certain aspects of water and wastewater services should be addressed in the scope of the EIAR and planning proposals, ahead of submitting the planning application to avoid unnecessary delays.	Recommendations have been considered and incorporated into Chapter 11, the construction methodology and the relevant planning drawings.
Viatel	20th May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A
Virgin Media Television	20th May 2026	26th May 2026	Plane Protection Team to revert back with responses.	No further comment required.
Vodafone Ireland	21st May 2026	No response received to date.	N/A	N/A

Waterways Ireland	20th May 2026	20th May 2026	Acknowledgement of receipt of email.	No further comment required.

1.10.5 Consultation with Telecommunications Providers

An extensive consultation exercise was also carried out with telecommunications providers that may have services in the area which could have the potential to be impacted by the proposed project. The list of telecommunications consultees, feedback received, and design implications are discussed in Chapter 11.

1.10.6 Public Consultation

The applicant commenced engagement with the local community during project design. This had the objective of ensuring that the views and concerns of all members of the local community were considered as part of the project design and the Environmental Impact Assessment process. Some examples of this include;

- where concerns were raised during public consultation about construction traffic in the area, this was considered and the design team proposed to include an access track to the adjacent quarry in an attempt to reduce potential construction traffic, This is subject to a commercial agreement and continued operation of the quarry with availability of suitable aggregate.
- the projects's interaction with the Glencorrib Group Water Scheme (GWS) was raised as a concern during the consultation process. The design team contacted the GWS to ascertain the position of the GWS infrastructure and this was built into the design constraints, and
- the Joyce Country and Western Lakes Geopark has recently been designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark. It was raised in some of the community clinics as a concern that the area might lose this designation due to the project. When reviewing the criteria for UNESCO Global Geoparks (**Operational guidelines for UNESCO Global Geoparks 2015**), which states *"UNESCO Global Geoparks should use that heritage, in connection with all other aspects of that area's natural and cultural heritage, to promote awareness of key issues facing society in the context of the dynamic planet we all live on, including but not limited to increasing knowledge and understanding of: geoprocesses; geohazards; climate change; the need for the sustainable use of Earth's natural resources; the evolution of life and the empowerment of indigenous peoples"* it is apparent that the proposed project has an opportunity to enhance the designation in terms of promoting awareness of climate change and the need for the sustainable use of Earth's natural resources. In addition, we note that the existing operational Galway wind Park is located partially within the designated Geopark and did not negatively impact the UNESCO designation.

A community liaison officer was appointed during this process to provide consistent and on-the-ground engagement with the local community. The community liaison officer role is to ensure project communications are distributed to the local community and to be the main point of contact for the community to discuss any queries or concerns that they might have. Contact details for the CLO (phone number and email address) were included in all project communications with the community. A Community Engagement Report has been prepared as an account of the pre-planning consultation undertaken by the Applicant (see Appendix 1-4).

The Applicant committed to active engagement, consultation and dialogue with the local community and is committed to continuing with this throughout the planning, construction and operational process for the proposed project.

1.11 Cumulative Impact Assessment

The EIA Directive and associated guidance documents state that the description of likely significant effects should include an assessment of cumulative effects that may arise. Cumulative effects are defined in the EPA EIAR Guidelines (2022) as the addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.

To gather a comprehensive view of cumulative effects and to inform the EIA process being undertaken by the consenting authority, each relevant chapter within this EIAR includes a cumulative impact assessment, where appropriate.

The search criteria used to determine the potential projects or developments for consideration in the cumulative assessments has been compiled in consultation with the EIAR specialists, using their knowledge of best practice methods and environmental guidance. The specific criteria used by each specialist to assess cumulative effects is discussed within their relevant chapter.

A 10 km planning search (between May 2025 – August 2026) has been completed to identify relevant projects and developments currently within the planning system and that may have the potential to contribute to cumulative effects. The geographical extent of the cumulative effects assessment is not uniform across all environmental disciplines. Each EIAR chapter identifies and, where appropriate, justifies the study area relevant to that environmental discipline, having regard to the potential effects and receptors being assessed. In addition, a search for large projects within 20 km was undertaken, recognising that certain large projects may have the potential to contribute to cumulative effects at greater distances. The results of these searches are presented in Appendix 1-5.

Where the study area for a particular environmental discipline differs from the 10 km planning search area, this is identified and justified within the relevant EIAR chapter. In this regard, the planning search was further expanded to 20 km, to reflect the study area adopted for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (see Section 13.9 of EIAR Chapter 13) thereby capturing any projects or developments that may have the potential to contribute to cumulative landscape and visual effects.

Each EIAR specialist has identified any projects or developments which are relevant to their cumulative impact assessment, and these are assessed within the relevant EIAR chapter. The potential for cumulative effects arising from other projects and developments has therefore been fully considered within this EIAR.

1.12 Assumptions and Limitations of Assessment

Specific assumptions relevant to environmental aspects are set out in the corresponding EIAR chapters. Some general assumptions that have been made during preparation of this EIAR are set out below:

- In undertaking cumulative assessments, consented, but as yet un-built, developments have been assumed to be built in accordance with and within the duration permitted by the associated grant of permission; and
- Information provided by third parties, including publicly available information and databases, is correct at the time of publication.

Specific limitations relevant to certain environmental aspects are set out in the corresponding EIAR Chapters. Some general limitations associated with the preparation of this EIAR are set out below:

- Baseline conditions and assessments are assumed to be accurate at the time of the physical surveys but may be subject to change, due to the nature of the surrounding environment and surrounding activities; and
- The assessment of cumulative effects from developments under construction, projects for which consent applications have been submitted and are awaiting determination, built or consented developments is partially reliant on the availability of information provided by relevant third parties. Local Authority and An Coimisiún Pleanála public planning registers were reviewed and relied upon as part of the assessment process.

1.13 List of Planning Drawings

The following list of Planning Drawings accompany the Planning Application for the Proposed Development and are referenced within this EIAR.

Table 1-5 List of Planning Drawings

Drawing No.	Drawing Title
11981-2000	Regional Site Location Map
11981-2000a	Site Location Map - Key Plan
11981-2001	Site Location Map - Sheet 1 of 2
11981-2002	Site Location Map - Sheet 2 of 2
11981-2003	Townlands Map
11981-2009	Site Layout Plans - Key Plan
11981-2010	Site Master Plan - Sheet 1 of 2
11981-2011	Site Master Plan - Sheet 2 of 2
11981-2012	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 1 of 6
11981-2013	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 2 of 6

11981-2014	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 3 of 6
11981-2015	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 4 of 6
11981-2016	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 5 of 6
11981-2017	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 6 of 6
11981-2020	Proposed Temporary Site Compound 1 Details
11981-2021	Proposed Temporary Site Compound 2 Details
11981-2022	Turbine Hardstand Layout for: T1 - T4, T6 - T8 & T12 - T13
11981-2023	Turbine Details
11981-2024	Track Construction Details
11981-2025	Surface Water Details
11981-2026	Proposed LiDAR Unit Details
11981-2027	Fencing Details
11981-2028	Proposed Self Contained Temporary Wheelwash System Details
11981-2029	Proposed Turbine Foundation Details - Gravity
11981-2030	Proposed Turbine Foundation Details - Piled
11981-2031	Turbine Hardstand Layout for: T5
11981-2032	Turbine Hardstand Layout for: T9 & T10
11981-2033	Turbine Hardstand Layout for: T11
11981-2035	Silt Fence Details
11981-2040	Site Drainage Master Plan
11981-2041	Site Drainage Layout Plan 1 of 4
11981-2042	Site Drainage Layout Plan 2 of 4
11981-2043	Site Drainage Layout Plan 3 of 4
11981-2044	Site Drainage Layout Plan 4 of 4
11981-2049	Site Entrance 1 - Details & Visibility Splays
11981-2050	Site Entrance 2 - Details & Visibility Splays
11981-2051	Site Entrance 3 - Details & Visibility Splays

11981-2065	Borrow Pit Details
11981-2066	Temporary Spoil Storage Area 1 Details
11981-2067	Temporary Spoil Storage Area 2 Details
300101121-U-DR-100	Keyplan - Site Location Maps
300101121-U-DR-101	Site Location Map (Sh 1 of 4)
300101121-U-DR-102	Site Location Map (Sh 2 of 4)
300101121-U-DR-103	Site Location Map (Sh 3 of 4)
300101121-U-DR-104	Site Location Map (Sh 4 of 4)
300101121-U-DR-105	Keyplan - Layout Plans
300101121-U-DR-106	Site Layout Plan (Sh 1 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-107	Site Layout Plan (Sh 2 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-108	Site Layout Plan (Sh 3 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-109	Site Layout Plan (Sh 4 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-110	Site Layout Plan (Sh 5 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-111	Site Layout Plan (Sh 6 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-112	Site Layout Plan (Sh 7 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-113	Site Layout Plan (Sh 8 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-114	Site Layout Plan (Sh 9 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-115	Site Layout Plan (Sh 10 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-116	Site Layout Plan (Sh 11 of 11)
300101121-U-DR-125	Triple Circuit Section Grassland
300101121-U-DR-126	Triple Circuit Section Access Track
300101121-U-DR-127	Triple Circuit Ducting in Local Road - SD2 (Temporary Reinstatement)
300101121-U-DR-129	Triple Circuit Ducting in Local Road - SD1 (Temporary Reinstatement)
300101121-U-DR-130	Triple Circuit Ducting in Local Road - SD4 (Permanent Reinstatement)
300101121-U-DR-132	Single Circuit Joint Slab in Grassland
300101121-U-DR-133	Single Circuit Joint Slab in Access Track

300101121-U-DR-134	Typical Single Circuit Joint Slab in Roadway SD4
300101121-U-DR-135	Double Circuit Joint Slab in Grassland
300101121-U-DR-136	Double Circuit Joint Slab in Access Track
300101121-U-DR-137	Typical Double Circuit Joint Slab in Roadway SD4
300101121-U-DR-138	Triple Circuit Culvert/Services Undercrossing
300101121-U-DR-139	Triple Circuit Watermain Under Crossing
300101121-U-DR-140	Typical Communication Chamber Details
300101121-U-DR-141	Drain & Culvert Crossing (Ch.200m)
300101121-U-DR-143	Cattle Underpass Over Crossing Details
300101121-U-DR-144	Bridge-01 Crossing Details (HDD-1)
300101121-U-DR-145	Wind Farm Control Building
300101121-U-DR-146	Stacked Triple Circuit Section
300101121-U-DR-147	Double WTG Radial Circuits in R334 Roadway
300101121-U-DR-151	110kV Double Ducting through Access Track
300101121-U-DR-152	Link Box Chamber Details
300101121-U-DR-153	End Mast Details
300101121-U-DR-154	Trench Section Details for 3x33kV UGC Undercrossing
300101121-U-DR-155	Joint Bay Details - General Arrangement
300101121-U-DR-156	C2 Chamber Details
300101121-U-DR-157	ESB Marker Post
300101121-U-DR-160	Substation Layout Plan
300101121-U-DR-161	Substation - Site Compound Elevations
300101121-U-DR-162	EirGrid Building Plan, Elevation & Section
300101121-U-DR-163	IPP Building Plan, Elevation & Section
300101121-U-DR-164	Lighting Monopole
300101121-U-DR-165	Palisade Gate and Fence Details
300101121-U-DR-166	Drainage Details Sh 1 of 3

300101121-U-DR-167	Drainage Details Sh 2 of 3
300101121-U-DR-168	Drainage Details Sh 3 of 3
300101121-U-DR-169	Site Compound & Access Road Details
300101121-U-DR-170	Telecoms Pole Detail
300101121-U-DR-171	Cut & Fill Analysis Substation Compound & Sections

1.14 REFERENCES

European Commission (1999), Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/eia/eia-studies-and- reports/pdf/guidel.pdf

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European Commission (2013), Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA%20Guidance.pdf

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