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APPENDIX 2-1

COPY OF SCOPING RESPONSES

Mayo Planning Authority - Inspection Purposes Only!



MKO
TUAM ROAD
GALWAY
H91VW84

12th February 2026

Re: Proposed Cunalghfadda Wind Farm Development near Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

If the proposed development will involve the felling or removal of any trees, the developer must obtain a Felling License from this Department before trees are felled or removed. A Felling Licence application form can be obtained from the Department's website link here: [gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences \(www.gov.ie\)](http://gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences (www.gov.ie))

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

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

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

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

1. The interaction of these proposed works with the environment locally and more widely, in addition to potential direct and indirect impacts on designated sites and water, is assessed. Consultation with relevant environmental and planning authorities may be required where specific sensitivities arise (e.g. local authorities, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and the National Monuments Service);



2. Where a tree Felling Licence application is received, the Department will publish a notice of the application before making a decision on the matter. The notice shall state that any person may make a submission to the Department within 30 days from the date of the notice. The notices are published online at: gov.ie - Felling Licence Applications (www.gov.ie)
3. Third parties that make a submission or observation will be informed of the decision to grant or refuse the licence, and on request, details of the conditions attached to the licence, the main reasons and considerations on which the decision to grant or refuse the licence was based, and where conditions are attached to any licence, the reasons for the conditions. Both third parties and applicants will be also informed of their right to appeal any decision within 14 days to the Forestry Appeals Committee. Felling Licence decision are published on the Departments Forestry Licence Viewer 9FLV) link here: [Forestry Licence Viewer \(agriculture.gov.ie\)](http://Forestry Licence Viewer (agriculture.gov.ie))

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

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

and

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



Neil O'Brien
Higher Executive Officer
Felling Section

RECEIVED: 20/05/2026

Mayo Planning Authority - Inspection Purposes Only

Joye Atkinson

From: Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <Environmental Co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie>
Sent: Monday 16 February 2026 10:26
To: Joye Atkinson
Subject: FW: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Cunlaghfadda Green energy windfarm.pdf

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Good morning,

Please see comments/observations attached from our Felling Division.

Regards

Environmental Co-ordination Unit

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 09:31
To: Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <Environmental_Co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie>
Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. **7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;**
- ii. **Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;**
- iii. **All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;**
- iv. **1 no. temporary construction compound;**
- v. **1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;**
- vi. **Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;**
- vii. **Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;**
- viii. **1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;**
- ix. **1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;**
- x. **1 no. borrow pit;**
- xi. **10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;**
- xii. **2 no. temporary security cabins;**
- xiii. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- xiv. **Biodiversity enhancement areas**
- xv. **Site drainage;**
- xvi. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- xvii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new 'loop-in/loop-out' connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. **A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. **Site drainage;**
- vii. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

23 June 2023

MKO
TUAM ROAD
GALWAY
H91VW84

Re: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Wind Farm Development near Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

If the proposed development will involve the felling or removal of any trees, the developer must obtain a Felling License from this Department before trees are felled or removed. A Felling Licence application form can be obtained from **Felling Section, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford**. Tel: 076-1064459, Web <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/tree-felling/tree-felling/>

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

The developer should take note of the contents of **Felling and Reforestation Policy** document which provide a consolidated source of information on the legal and regulatory framework relating to tree felling; <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/tree-felling/FellingReforestationPolicy240517.pdf>. As this development is within a forest lands particular attention should be paid to deforestation, turbulence felling and the requirement to afforest alternative lands.

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

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

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

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

2. Where a tree Felling Licence application is received, the Department will publish a notice of the application before making a decision on the matter. The notice shall state that any person may make a submission to the Department within 30 days from the date of the notice. The notices for 2018 are published online at:
<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/publicconsultation/environmentalimpactassessment-2018publicconsultationforafforestationforestroadconstructionandfellinglicences2018/>
3. Third parties that make a submission or observation will be informed of the decision to grant or refuse the licence and on request details of the conditions attached to the licence, the main reasons and considerations on which the decision to grant or refuse the licence was based, and where conditions are attached to any licence, the reasons for the conditions. Both third parties and applicants will be also informed of their right to appeal any decision within 28 days to the Forestry Appeals Committee. Felling Licence decisions for 2018 are published online at:
<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/publicconsultation/environmentalimpactassessment-2018registerofdecisions/>

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

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

and

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

Yours sincerely,

Catherine Boyce
HEO Felling Section
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Johnstown Castle
Co Wexford
e-mail: felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie

Joye Atkinson

From: Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <Environmental.Co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 28 June 2023 13:21
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: FW: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.pdf

You don't often get email from environmental_co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

Caution: This is an external email and may be malicious. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Good afternoon,

Please see comments attached from our Felling Division

Regards

Environmental Co-ordination Unit

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 3:01 PM
To: Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <Environmental.Co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie>
Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment

process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan
Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin
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Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

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An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

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



MKO
Tuam Road
Galway
H91 VW84

5th March 2026

**RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project,
Northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo**

The Department of Transport has the following updated observations in relation to the consultation request relating to the Scoping Report for the proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, Co. Mayo.

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

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

- Their presence within the public road will likely significantly restrict the Road Authority in carrying out its function to construct and maintain the public road and will likely add to the costs of those works post construction.
- Their installation within the lands associated with the public road may affect the stability of the road. In particular where the road is a "legacy road" (where there is no designed road structure and the subgrade may be poor or poorly drained) or bog rampart and the design needs to take account of all the variable ground conditions and not be based on a sample of the general soil conditions. This



should include a constructability assessment to a 950mm minimum cover depth to the HV Cable on legacy roads, roads over peat/bog ramparts.

- The possible effect on the remaining available road space (noting that there may be need to accommodate other utilities within the road cross-section in the future or additional drainage for climate adaptation) on potential future development.
- The necessity to have the power in the cables switched off (particularly where structural failures occur due to extreme weather events) where the Road Authority considers this necessary in order to carry out its function to construct and maintain the public road and a complete operation and maintenance manual should be agreed with the Local Authority.

In this regard, please refer to Department of Transport Circular RW 07 of 2025 and the 'Interim Guidance to Road Authorities (placement of Medium or High Voltage electricity assets)' which can be accessed at:

<https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-transport/publications/electricity-transmission-infrastructure-development-roads-sector-engagement-framework-interim-guidance/>

The 'Interim Guidelines' which, as outlined in the Circular, are issued pro tem until the development of any procedures for the planning, regulation, construction and management of Medium or High Voltage cables under public roads by the 'HV Forum' and the conclusion of any outcomes from the Private Wires Consultation undertaken by the Department of Energy, Climate and Communications.

Notwithstanding, in relation to proposed works utilising the public road network, as part of the grid connection routing, it is the Departments opinion that the proposed routing must be undertaken in a manner to avoid the potential to impact on future maintenance, improvement and operation of the road network in this area.



Section 12.4.1.1 'Accelerate Renewable Electricity Generation' of the Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) outlines the objective of reaching 80% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2030 through a range of measures, including; 'All relevant public bodies will carry out their functions in a manner which supports the achievement of the renewable electricity targets, including, but not limited to, the use of road and rail infrastructure to provide a route for grid infrastructure where this is the optimal solution'. Having regard to the measures identified in CAP24 and the information in relation to grid routing included in the subject application, the Department recommends that there is a requirement that the Board establish that the routing proposed represents the 'optimal solution'.

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

- Examination of all available technologies including both Overhead Line (OHL) and Underground Cable (UGC) options (or combinations of both) and route options other than the routing of cables along the public road 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,

In terms of detailed design of any cable routing impacting the public road network, without prejudice and in accordance with DoT 'Interim Guidelines', the Department would recommend the following conditions should be applied to any grant of permission that includes the laying of high voltage electricity cable in the road network where that routing is identified as the 'optimal solution';



1. Prior to commencement of development, engagement with the planning authority should discuss and agree the route for the HV Cable(s) to identify/agree the routing 'optimal solution' along with the associated requirements for traffic management, road opening licencing, times of work, reinstatement, positioning of chambers/ joint bays etc.
2. A condition requiring the developer to, at a minimum, comply with all appropriate standards and, inter alia the Guidelines for Managing Openings in Public Roads, 2017 in order to ensure orderly development.
3. Electricity cabling shall be laid off carriageway where feasible.
4. Wherever possible, joint bay structures are best located off the carriageway in verges, open spaces, or adjacent sites; and where they must be under carriageway, joint bay structures will be to accepted design standards.
5. High/medium voltage transmission underground cables should not be sited on or attached to existing roads structures, masonry bridges/ culverts and the like.
6. A condition requiring that the location of the cables would be recorded as exactly as possible, using BIM type technology, so as to facilitate the further use of road space for utilities and the maintenance/construction of the public road by the Roads authority. This record should include as constructed surveys of all infrastructure altered, added, removed or relocated and exact detail of the road construction including any drains or other features encountered. The record should be lodged with the local authority and with the ESB Networks for retention on their records.
7. A condition requiring the replacement of culverts that have been excavated during the cable duct placement operation. The replacement culverts should be designed appropriately and include an allowance for the effects of climate change.
8. A condition requiring the developer to notify the Roads Authority of the owner of the cables (Owner) and the controller (Power Controller) of the power transmitted along the cables. In addition, the condition should require Owner and Power Controller to notify the Roads Authority of any change in ownership of the cables or change of Power Controller transmitting power along the



cables. In all instances the Owner and Power Controller should be required to maintain an agreed contacts list with the Roads Authority.

9. A condition requiring the developer to set out the process for cable installations to be included on the **Dial Before you Dig** system, where collector cable networks, 33kv installations. or contestable electricity development is proposed to be provided in the public road and will not (or likely will not) be taken into charge by the Distribution Network Operator (ESBN) or the Transmission Network Operator (Eirgrid). This is essential for public safety.

The Department of Transport would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide observations on the proposed project.

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

Joye Atkinson

From: Transport GCU <GeneralCo-OrdinationUnit@transport.gov.ie>
Sent: Thursday 5 March 2026 16:15
To: Joye Atkinson; Transport GCU
Cc: Natalia Stolarska; Keelin Bourke
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: 20260224 DoT follow up submission.docx

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Good afternoon,

Please find attached for your consideration observations on behalf of Department of Transport in relation to proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

Kind regards
Jacqui

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

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 09:41
To: Transport GCU <GeneralCo-OrdinationUnit@transport.gov.ie>
Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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- xii. **2 no. temporary security cabins;**
- xiii. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- xiv. **Biodiversity enhancement areas**
- xv. **Site drainage;**
- xvi. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- xvii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new ‘loop-in/loop-out’ connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. **A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. **Site drainage;**
- vii. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

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Karen Mulryan
Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. ClfA
MKO
Tuam Road
Galway
H91 VW84
29th June 2023

**RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project,
northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo**

The Department of Transport makes the following comments on the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Document for a Wind Farm at Cunlaghfadda, County Mayo. It should be noted that the Department considers the construction involved in providing this development and especially, the connection cables to the national grid may have effects on both the environment and the Regional and Local Road network.

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

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



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

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

- Examination of options other than the routing of cables along the public road,
- Examination of options for connection to the national grid network at a point closer to the wind farm in order to reduce the adverse impact on public roads.
- Details of where within the road cross section cables are to be placed so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance,
- Examination of details of any chambers proposed within the public road cross section so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance,
- Examination of the possible elimination of jointing bays to protect the integrity of the road structure for the safety of those driving on the public road by eliminating hard spots and also preserve the road width for other utilities and,
- Rationalisation of the number of cables involved (including existing electric or possible future cables) and their diversion into one trench, in order to minimise the impacts on the road network and the environment along the road boundary (hedgerows).

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

1. A condition requiring the specific approval of the local authority to the detail of the final route of cables through the public road space. If during construction there is a need to deviate from the detailed design then the approval of the local authority would again be sought. This would assist in minimising the impact on the public road.
2. A condition requiring the developer to comply with all appropriate standards and, inter alia the Guidelines for Managing Openings in Public Roads, 2017 in order to ensure orderly development.
3. A condition requiring that the location of the cables would be recorded as exactly as possible (maybe using BIM type technology) so as to facilitate the further use of road



space for utilities and the maintenance/construction of the public road by the Roads authority. This record should be lodged with the local authority and with the ESB Networks for retention on their records.

4. A condition to require the elimination of jointing bays from under the road pavement to protect the integrity of the road structure, thereby improving safety for those driving on the public road by eliminating hard spots and preserving the road width for other utilities.
5. A condition requiring the developer to route cables away from bridge structures and specifically preventing the developer from attaching cables to road bridges. This would allow for the future maintenance of bridges without interruption of the electricity supply along the cables.
6. A condition requiring the developer to notify the Roads Authority of the owner of the cables (Owner) and the controller (Power Controller) of the power transmitted along the cables. In addition, the condition should require Owner and Power Controller to notify the Roads Authority of any change in ownership of the cables or change of Power Controller transmitting power along the cables. In all instances the Owner and Power Controller should be required to maintain an agreed contacts list with the Roads Authority.

Central Policy, Coordination and Reform

An Roinn Iompair

Department of Transport

Lána Líosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60

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

Joye Atkinson

From: Transport GCU <GeneralCo-OrdinationUnit@transport.gov.ie>
Sent: Thursday 29 June 2023 15:37
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: 20230629 DoT reply.docx

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Good afternoon Karen,

Please find attached for your attention submission on behalf of Department of Transport in relation to the proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

Kind regards
Jacqui

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

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 26 May 2023 15:04
To: Transport GCU <GeneralCo-OrdinationUnit@transport.gov.ie>
Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

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Joye Atkinson

From: Defence Property Management Planning
<PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 24 February 2026 08:20
To: Joye Atkinson
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Caution: This is an external email and may be malicious. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Without Prejudice

Dear Ms Atkinson,

I refer to your e-mail below, dated 11 February 2026, in relation to the proposed windfarm development at Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

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

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

Having consulted with the Military authorities, the Department of Defence wishes to make the following observations:

- All turbines should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week. Obstacle lighting should be incandescent. 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 negative impacts on future military radar systems, the owner will engage with the 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.

We would appreciate if you could keep us informed on any progress relating to this proposed development, in particular if this development was to progress to the pre-planning stage.

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

Kind regards,

Stewart Begley

Property Management Planning

An Roinn Cosanta

Department of Defence

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

Station Road, Newbridge, Co.Kildare, W12 AD93

propertymanagementplanning@defence.ie

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 09:43

To: Defence Property Management Planning <PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. **7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;**
- ii. **Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;**

- iii. **All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;**
- iv. **1 no. temporary construction compound;**
- v. **1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;**
- vi. **Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;**
- vii. **Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;**
- viii. **1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;**
- ix. **1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;**
- x. **1 no. borrow pit;**
- xi. **10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;**
- xii. **2 no. temporary security cabins;**
- xiii. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- xiv. **Biodiversity enhancement areas**
- xv. **Site drainage;**
- xvi. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- xvii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new 'loop-in/loop-out' connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. **A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. **Site drainage;**
- vii. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

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From: Defence Property Management Planning <PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>
Sent: Monday 19 June 2023 16:35
To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Cc: Jason Kearney (Defence) <Jason.Kearney@defence.ie>; Gillian Holden (Defence) <Gillian.Holden@defence.ie>
Subject: FW: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Without Prejudice

Dear Ms. Mulryan,

I refer to your e-mail dated 26 May 2023, relating to the proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, consist of 7 no. wind turbines, located approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

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

As a matter of practice, the Department of Defence does not provide observations or advice in the scoping process, except where the relevant parties have been directed by a planning authority to seek the Department's views. The following observations are based solely on the material provided by you and should be read in that context only. It should be noted that additional or supplemental observations may be made at the formal planning process.

Having consulted with the subject matter experts in the Irish Air Corps, the Department of Defence wishes to make the following observations:

- All turbines should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week.
- Obstacle lighting should be incandescent. 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.
- Based on the information provided, if this proposed development was to go to the planning stage, the Department of Defence would be obligated to raise the following concerns and advise the planning authorities accordingly that the proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project lays in proximity to the Irish Air Corps critical routes
 - i. N17 between Sligo and Knock.
 - ii. N84 from Castlebar to Galway.
- Any Irish Air Corps (IAC) requirements are separate to Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) requirements.

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.

We would appreciate if you could keep us informed on any progress relating to this proposed development, in particular if this development was to progress to the planning stage.

Best regards

Don

Don Watchorn

Property Management Branch

An Roinn Cosanta

Department of Defence

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

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

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E-mail don.watchorn@defence.ie

From: Defence Property Management Planning

Sent: Monday 29 May 2023 10:44

To: 'Karen Mulryan' <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Cc: Gareth O'Flaherty (Defence) <Gareth.OFlaherty@defence.ie>; Jason Kearney (Defence) <Jason.Kearney@defence.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Dear Ms. Mulryan,

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your e-mail below and the attached documentation.

We will consult with the relevant Military authorities and revert in due course.

Please get in contact if you have any queries.

Best regards

Don

Don Watchorn

Property Management Branch

An Roinn Cosanta

Department of Defence

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

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

T +353 (0)45 452199

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday 26 May 2023 15:03

To: Don Watchorn (Defence) <Don.Watchorn@defence.ie>; Defence Property Management Planning <PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>; Sarah Zacharia (Defence) <Sarah.Zacharia@defence.ie>; Gareth O'Flaherty (Defence) <Gareth.OFlaherty@defence.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

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**Fáilte
Ireland**

Turasóireacht Náisiúnta
An tÚdara Eorbartha
National Tourism
Development Authority

RECEIVED
30/5/2026

EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



July 2023

An tÚdaráis Náisiúnta Forbartha Turasóireachta
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Éire

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Áras Fáilte, 88 - 95 Amiens Street
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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Background to this Document.....	1
3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance	2
4. Assessing Tourism	5
5. Guiding Principles of EIAR	6
6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications	6
7. EIAR Requirements.....	6
Population and Human Health	8
Biodiversity	8
Land, Soils and Geology	9
Water	9
Air Quality and Climate	9
Noise and Vibration.....	9
Material Assets; Traffic and Transport.....	9
Cultural Heritage	10
Archaeology	10
Material Assets; Waste Management.....	10
Material Assets	10
Landscape	10
8. Sources of information on Tourism	12
Information available online.....	12

1. Introduction

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

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

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

2. Background to this Document

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance

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

Legislation

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

Statutory Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

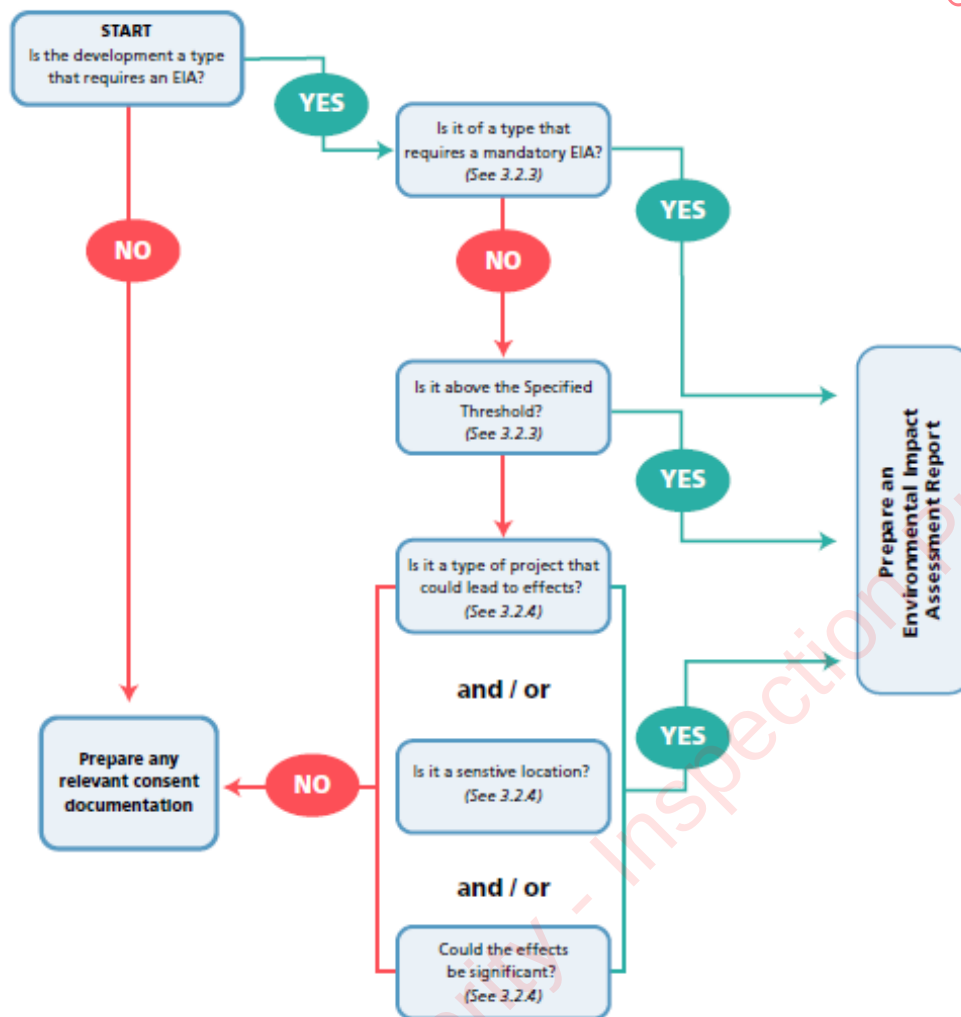
The process of EIA is set out in the EPA EIAR Guidelines, this document should be read in conjunction with and used as supplementary guidance to the EPA EIAR Guidelines. The process for ascertaining whether an EIAR is required is known as 'screening' and the process to determine the breadth and scope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

Screening

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

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

Figure 1: EIAR Screening Process



(Taken from Fig 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines)

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

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

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

ElAR Scoping

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

4. Assessing Tourism

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

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

Projects which involve a tourism element

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

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

Projects which may have an impact upon tourism

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

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

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

- Pace of Life

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

5. Guiding Principles of EIAR

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

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

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

6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

7. EIAR Requirements

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

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

Project Description

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

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

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

Assessment of Alternatives

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

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

Baseline Assessment

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

For example, in a tourism context;

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

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

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

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Population and Human Health

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

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

Biodiversity

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

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

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

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

Land, Soils and Geology

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

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

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

Water

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

Air Quality and Climate

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

Noise and Vibration

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

Material Assets; Traffic and Transport

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

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

Cultural Heritage

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

Archaeology

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

Material Assets; Waste Management

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

Material Assets

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

Landscape

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

Major Accident and Natural Disaster

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

Interaction of Impacts

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

Cumulative Impact

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

Transboundary Impact

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

Mitigation & Monitoring

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

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

Reduce the exposure of sensitive resources to excessive environmental impact.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residual Impacts

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

8. Sources of information on Tourism

Information available online

Fáilte Ireland

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

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

Discover Ireland:

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

Tourism Ireland

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

Local Authorities

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

Regional Assemblies

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

Central Statistics Office

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

Joye Atkinson

From: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 25 February 2026 09:38
To: Joye Atkinson
Cc: Natalia Stolarska; Keelin Bourke
Subject: Re: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines 2023.pdf

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Hello Joye,

Thank you for your email the updated details on the proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

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

Regards,

Yvonne

Yvonne Jackson

Product Development-Environment & Planning Support | Fáilte Ireland

88-95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1, D01 WR86

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From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Wednesday, February 11, 2026 09:44
To: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

[AIRE] Tháinig an teachtaireacht seo ó lasmuigh de Fáilte Ireland. Bí cúramach le hipearnasc, le ceangaltáin agus le treoracha sa ríomhphost seo.

[ATTENTION] This message originated from outside of Fáilte Ireland. Please treat hyperlinks, attachments and instructions in this email with caution.

Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

1. ***7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;***
2. ***Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;***
3. ***All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;***
4. ***1 no. temporary construction compound;***
5. ***1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;***
6. ***Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;***
7. ***Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;***
8. ***1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;***
9. ***1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;***
10. ***1 no. borrow pit;***
11. ***10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;***
12. ***2 no. temporary security cabins;***
13. ***Tree felling and vegetation removal;***
14. ***Biodiversity enhancement areas***
15. ***Site drainage;***
16. ***Site fencing and signage; and***
17. ***All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.***

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices as follows:

1. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
2. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new 'loop-in/loop-out' connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
3. **A temporary construction compound;**
4. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
5. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
6. **Site drainage;**
7. **Site fencing and signage; and**
8. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

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From: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 7 June 2023 09:23

To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Caution: This is an external email and may be malicious. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hello Karen,

Thank you for your email and information for the Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Please see attached a copy of Fáilte Ireland's Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an EIA, which you may find informative for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project. The purpose of this report is to provide guidance for those conducting Environmental Impact Assessment and compiling an Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR), or those assessing EIARs, where the project involves tourism or

may have an impact upon tourism. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines outlined in section 2.

Regards,

Yvonne

Yvonne Jackson

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From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 3:08 PM

To: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

[ATTENTION] This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. ClfA.

MKO

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Joye Atkinson
MKO
Tuam Road
Galway, H91 VW84

25 February 2026

Re: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, NW of Claremorris, Co Mayo

Your Ref: 220825

Our Ref: 26/39 [c.f.23/131]

Dear Joye,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is part of the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment. We provide independent geological information and interpretation and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our [website](#) for data availability.

With reference to your email received on the 13 February 2026, concerning the Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, NW of Claremorris, Co Mayo, we recommend using our various data sets when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes for developments, plans and policies. For more detailed information on how to access this data please access 'Data and Maps' [Data & Maps \(gsi.ie\)](#) on our 'Geoscience for planning' webpage. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly (please refer to each individual dataset's metadata for correct attribution).

For specific data available for Environmental Assessment and Planning topics please follow this link [[Data by Environmental Assessment and Planning Topic \(gsi.ie\)](#)], where you will find our data arranged by environmental assessment topic as illustrated below:

Land and soils <i>Soil</i> • Subsoils (Quaternary Geology) • Tellus Geochemistry • Geotechnical <i>Geology</i> • Bedrock • Geophysics • Bedrock & Quaternary 3D	Water <i>Groundwater</i> • Aquifers GW vulnerability, GWPSs (GWPPs) <i>Surface water</i> • Tellus Geochemistry <i>Estuarine & marine waters</i> • Marine and coastal <i>Flooding</i> • GWClimate • Karst	Climate Change <i>Carbon accounting / Carbon balance</i> • Geothermal • Carbon capture and storage <i>Climate change trends</i> • National coastal change assessment
Cultural Heritage <i>Archaeology</i> • Cherish <i>Underwater Archaeology</i> • Shipwrecks	Material Assets <i>Built Services</i> • Natural resources (Minerals & Aggregates) • Active quarries	The Landscape <i>Landscape Appearance & Character</i> • Physiographic units <i>Historical landscapes</i> • Historic mines
Other Relevant Data		
<i>Natural (Geo) hazards</i> • Landslide Susceptibility Mapping • Groundwater flooding • Coastal vulnerability • Subsidence • Radon	<i>Natural heritage</i> • Geoheritage (County Geological Sites) • Dimension Stone/Stone Built Ireland	



Other Comments

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

If we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to contact me Clare Glanville, or my colleague Trish Smullen at GSIPlanning@gsi.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Clare Glanville
Senior Geologist
Geoheritage and Planning Programme
Geological Survey Ireland

Trish Smullen
Geologist
Geoheritage and Planning Programme
Geological Survey Ireland

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

Joye Atkinson

From: DCEE Planning Notifications <PlanningNotifications@dcee.gov.ie>
Sent: Thursday 5 March 2026 15:56
To: Joye Atkinson
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: 26_39 Cunlaghfadda Claremorris Co Mayo.pdf

You don't often get email from planningnotifications@dcee.gov.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

Caution: This is an external email and may be malicious. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Dear Joye,

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

Please send an acknowledgment of receipt to PlanningNotifications@dcee.gov.ie at your earliest convenience.

Kind regards,

Luke Thompson

—
Luke Thompson, Administrative Officer

Planning Advisory Section

—
An Roinn, Aeráide, Fuinnimh agus Comhshaoil

Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment

Teach Tom Johnson, Bóthar Haddington, Baile Átha Cliath, D04 K7X4

Tom Johnson House, Haddington Road, Dublin, D04 K7X4

—
M +353 (0)87 336 7599

luke.thompson@dcee.gov.ie

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 11:34

To: DCEE CorporateSupport.Unit <CorporateSupport.Unit@dcee.gov.ie>; DCEE Planning Notifications <PlanningNotifications@dcee.gov.ie>

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. **7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;**
- ii. **Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;**
- iii. **All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;**
- iv. **1 no. temporary construction compound;**
- v. **1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;**
- vi. **Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;**
- vii. **Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;**
- viii. **1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;**
- ix. **1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;**
- x. **1 no. borrow pit;**
- xi. **10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;**
- xii. **2 no. temporary security cabins;**
- xiii. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- xiv. **Biodiversity enhancement areas**
- xv. **Site drainage;**
- xvi. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- xvii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new 'loop-in/loop-out' connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. **A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. **Site drainage;**
- vii. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had not provided feedback previously, we appreciate any comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,

Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc

Graduate Environmental Scientist

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From: Karen Mulryan

Sent: Friday 26 May 2023 15:01

To: 'CorporateSupport.Unit' <CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

MKO

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Karen Mulryan
MKO
Tuam Road
Galway, H91 VW84

08 June 2023

Re: EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Your Ref: 220825

Our Ref: 23/131

Dear Karen,

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

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

With reference to your email received on the 26 May 2023, concerning the EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.

Geoheritage

A national inventory of geoheritage sites known as County Geological Sites (CGSs) is managed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland. CGSs, as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include sites that are of national importance which have been selected as the very best examples for NHA (Natural Heritage Areas) designation. NHA designation will be completed in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online [Map Viewer](#).

The audit of County Geological Sites of County Mayo was completed in 2014, revised in 2019 and published in November 2020. The full report details can be found [here](#). **Our records show that there are no CGSs in the vicinity of the proposed wind energy development.**

Groundwater

Geological Survey Ireland's [Groundwater and Geothermal Unit](#), provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems.

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

The Groundwater Data Viewer indicates an aquifer classed as a 'Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (conduit)' underlies the proposed development.



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

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

Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater. **The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here:** <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx>

Geological Mapping

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

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

Geohazards

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

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

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

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

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

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

Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments

Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality. Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland.



At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx>. This page also hosts Geochemical Mapping of Agricultural and Grazing Land Soil of Europe (GEMAS) and lithogeochemistry (rock geochemistry) from southeast Ireland datasets. Geological Survey Ireland and partners are undertaking applied geochemistry projects to provide data for agriculture ([Terra Soil](#)), waste soil characterisation ([Geochemically Appropriate Levels for Soil Recovery Facilities](#)) and mineral exploration ([Mineral Prospectivity Mapping](#)).

Guidelines

The following guidelines may also be of assistance:

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

Other Comments

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

I hope that these comments are of assistance, and if we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to contact me Clare Glanville, or my colleague Trish Smullen at GSIPlanning@gsi.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Clare Glanville
Senior Geologist
Geological Survey Ireland

Trish Smullen
Geoheritage and Planning Programme
Geological Survey Ireland

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

Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes
following European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018
(S.I. No. 296 of 2018)

Geological Survey Ireland Programme	Dataset	Relevant EIA Topic	Coverage	Description / Notes / Limitations	Link to Geological Survey Ireland map viewer
Geohazards	Landslide: National landslide database and landslide susceptibility map	Land & Soil/Climate/Landscape	National	Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b68c1e4a9044a5981f950e9b9c5625c
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Historic)	Water	Regional	Provide information of historic flooding, both surface water and groundwater. [A lack of flooding presented in any specific location of the map only indicates that a flood has not been detected. It does not indicate that a flood cannot occur in that location at present or in the future]	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Predictive)	Water	Regional	Provides information on the probability of future karst groundwater flooding (where available). [The maps do not, and are not intended to, constitute advice. Professional or specialist advice should be sought before taking, or refraining from, any action on the basis of the flood maps]	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
Geohazards	Radon Map	Land & Soils/Air	National		http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radonmap/
Geohazards	County Geological Sites as adopted by National Heritage Plan and listed in County Development Plans	Land & Soils/Landscape	Regional	All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0b2fde2aaac3c228
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	National	1:100,000 scale and associated memoirs.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	Regional	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Sediments	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Geomorphology	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Physiographic units:	Land & Soils	National	Broad-scale physical landscape units mapped at 1:100,000 scale in order to be represented as a cartographic digital map at 1:250,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=afa76a20fc54877843aca107c5c2b
Geological Mapping	GeoUrban: Spatial geological data for the greater Dublin and Cork areas	Land & Soils	Regional	includes 3D models	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9768f4818b794c16093beb2212a850ce6&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Geotechnical database	Land & Soils	National	Digitised geotechnical and Site Investigation Reports and boreholes which can be accessed through online downloads	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a2718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c
Goldmine	Historical data sets including geological memoirs and 6" to 1 mile geological mapping records	Land & Soils/Water	National	available online	https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater resources (aquifers)	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater recharge.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale; long term annual average recharge	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Group scheme and public supply source protection areas.	Water	National	Not all PWS / GWS have SPZ / ZOC. Check with IW / coco / NFGWS for private supplies.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Water	National	Data is limited to scale of 1:40,000. Data does not include all of the source protection areas	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Catchment and WFD management units.	Water	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	karst specific data layers	water	National	For areas underlain by limestone, includes karst features, tracer test database; turf/rough water levels (gwlevel.ie)	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Wells and Springs	Water	National	Not comprehensive, there may be unrecorded wells and springs	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater body Descriptions	Water	National	Not exhaustive; only those in designated SACs; could be other GWDTEs; for more information contact NPWS / EPA / site investigations Also, Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy, November 2020	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/activities/understanding-ireland-groundwater/Pages/Groundwater-bodies.aspx
Groundwater & Geothermal	Geothermal Suitability maps	Land & Soils/Water	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9eae46bee08de41278b90a9916dc0b9e
Marine & Coastal Unit	INFOMAR - Ireland's national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland's	Water	National		https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/GSI/INFOMAR_VIEWER/
Marine & Coastal Unit	CHERISH - Coastal change project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Headlands)	Water	Regional		http://www.cherishproject.eu/en/
Marine & Coastal Unit	Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI).	water /Land & Soils	Regional	Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-Index.aspx
Minerals	Aggregate potential	Land & Soils/Material Assets	National	Consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
Minerals	Active quarries	Land & Soils	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
Minerals	Historic mines	Land & Soils/Cultural Heritage	National		https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default?teasing=7&nothing=7&lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilities_Extractive_Facilities
Tellus	Geochemical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soils	Regional	Economic Minerals Division and Geological Survey Ireland (DECC).	https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/mines/
Tellus	Airborne geophysical data including radiometrics, electromagnetics and magnetics	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754
Tellus	urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project).	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754

Notes:

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

Joye Atkinson

From: GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>
Sent: Thursday 8 June 2023 10:37
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: GSI Planning; Planning Advisory
Subject: RE: EIS 23/131 - Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, NW of Claremorris, Co Mayo
Attachments: 23_131 Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project Co Mayo.pdf; GSI datasets relevant to EIA & SEA_20210421.pdf

You don't often get email from gsiplanning@gsi.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

Caution: This is an external email and may be malicious. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Dear Karen,

With reference to your email received on the 26 May 2023, concerning the EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo, please find attached response and dataset sheet from Geological Survey Ireland.

If you have any further queries or if we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me Trish Smullen at GSIPlanning@gsi.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Trish Smullen



Trish Smullen [Geoheritage & Planning](#).

Geological Survey Ireland, Booterstown Hall, Booterstown Ave., Co. Dublin A94 N2R6.

Email: trish.smullen@gsi.ie www.gsi.ie

A division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications.

From: GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>
Sent: Monday 29 May 2023 10:31
To: Trish Smullen <Trish.Smullen@gsi.ie>; Planning Advisory <PlanningAdvisory@decc.gov.ie>
Cc: GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>
Subject: EIS 23/131 - Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, NW of Claremorris, Co Mayo

EIS 23/131

Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co Mayo. Request for observations by MKO. Scoping Report is enclosed.

Regards,

John

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 3:08 PM

To: GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe, Otherwise Please Forward any suspicious Emails to spamfilter@decc.gov.ie

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. ClfA.

MKO

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Tá eolas sa teachtaireacht leictreonach seo (agus b'fhéidir sa chomhaid ceangailte leis) a d'fhéadfadh bheith príobháideach nó faoi rún. Is le h-aghaidh an duine/na ndaoine nó le h-aghaidh an aonáin atá ainmnithe thuas agus le haghaidh an duine/na ndaoine sin amháin atá an t-eolas. Murab ionann tusa agus an té a bhfuil an teachtaireacht ceaptha dó bíodh a fhios agat nach gceadaítear nochtadh, cóipeáil, scaipeadh nó úsáid an eolais agus/nó an chomhaid seo. Más trí earráid a fuair tú an teachtaireacht leictreonach seo cuir, más é do thoil é, an té ar sheol an teachtaireacht ar an eolas láithreach. Deimhnítear leis seo freisin nár aims odh víreas sa phost seo tar éis a scanadh.



FSS Seirbhís Náisiúnta Sláinte Comhshaoil
Ceanncheathrú Naomh Muire
Caisleán an Bharraigh, Co. Mhaigh Eo, F23 HP58

HSE National Environmental Health Service t (094) 90 42260
St. Mary's Headquarters
Castlebar, Co. Mayo, F23 HP58 t (094) 90 42105



09th March 2026

Joye Atkinson,
Graduate Environmental Scientist,
MKO Ireland,
Tuam Road,
Galway H91 VW84

Your Reference: Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Limited, Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

Dear Ms Atkinson,

Please find enclosed, the HSE consultation report in respect of the above proposal currently at scoping stage. If you have any queries regarding this report, the initial point of contact is the Mayo PEHO Office as per contact details above.

Yours sincerely

Jennifer Shorten
Principal Environmental Health Officer

JS/TMT

The Health Service Executive is continually striving to improve the quality of its service. If you have any feedback on your recent interaction with the National Environmental Health Service please contact the Principal Environmental Health Officer on the above phone number.

HSE EIA Scoping

National Environmental Health Service Submission Report

(as a Statutory Consultee under the Planning and Development Acts 2000 (as amended) & Regulations made thereunder)

Date: 20/02/26

Origin of Referral Name: Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd,

Origin of Referral Address: Cunlaghfadda, Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Type of consultation: EIAR ☐ Scoping X EPA Licence ☐ Other (please specify)

Application Reference Number:

EHIS Reference number: 5696

Applicant:

Proposed Development: Proposed Wind Farm at Cunlaghfadda, Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Dear Sir/Madam

Please find below the HSE submission report(s) in relation to the above proposal.

The following HSE departments were made aware of the consultation request for the proposed development:

- National Environmental Health Service
- Emergency Planning
- National Capital Estates Office
- Director of National Health Protection
- Regional Executive Officer / Integrated Health Care Manager

General Introduction

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

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

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

• EU publication: Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, EU, 2017
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_EIA_report_final.pdf

• National Guidance issued by the Environmental Protection Agency on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment can be found at:
<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/guidelines-on-the-information-to-be-contained-in-environmental-impact-assessment.php>

This Guidance is supported by a Webinar produced by the EPA and can be found at:

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

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

And with regard to general noise considerations of noise and wind farms the judgement in [2024] IEHC 136 [2018 8457 P] MARGARET WEBSTER AND KEITH ROLLO AND MEENACLOGHSPAR (WIND) LIMITED

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should examine all likely significant effects from the proposed development and provide the following information for each:

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

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

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

The NEHS will consider the final EIAR accompanying the SID/Planning application and will make comments to An Bord Pleanála/Local Planning Authority on the

methodology used for assessing the likely significant effects and the evaluation criteria used in assessing the significance of the effect.

The NEHS recommends that the following matters are included and assessed in the EIAR

- Public Consultation
- Population and human health
- Decommissioning phase of the proposed wind farm
- Siting and location of turbines
- Noise & Vibration
- Shadow Flicker
- Air Quality
- Surface and Groundwater Quality
- Ancillary facilities
- Cumulative impacts
- Climate
- Health gain

Public Consultation

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

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

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

Members of the public should be given sufficient opportunity to express their views on the proposed windfarm development.

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

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

The EIAR should state the period of planning permission sought, the length of time construction is estimated to take and if it is anticipated that the windfarm development will be decommissioned and removed or will continue to operate

(following any further planning consent) at the end of this period of planning permission (should permission be granted)

Population Health and Human Health

The opinion of the NEHS is that the assessment of likely significant effects on Population and Human Health should be a proportionate assessment specific to the proposed development and to the Population and Human Health likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development

If assessment is made of likely significant effects on wider determinants of health or health inequalities, then this should be done in a proportionate manner with a demonstration of a likely significant effect as a direct result of the proposed development.

The preferred methodology for assessing likely significant effects on Population and Human Health is a source, pathway, receptor model; based on emissions through environmental media and population exposure. This approach is supported by the EPA issued National Guidance (known as the EIA Guidance): Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, 2022 https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EIA_Guidelines_2022_Web.pdf

In assessing likely significant effects on Population and Human Health any proposed mitigation measures should be identified. The residual impact should be evaluated against a recognised Health Protection Standard.

Whilst current EIA guidance recognises the requirement to identify sensitive receptors within the assessment process, it should be clear that this is within a Population Health approach and not an individual person approach.

It is therefore the opinion of the NEHS that a Population Health approach would not consider the likely significant effects on the sensitivity of an individual human receptor, but the sensitivity of the established land use or service provision.

For example, a school would be considered a sensitive receptor within a Population Health approach, but an individual student who was particularly sensitive to noise attending the school would not be specifically considered in the assessment criteria. A health care facility that provided services for people with recognised noise sensitivity would be considered in its entirety as a particular noise sensitive location.

It is therefore the opinion of the NEHS that the EIA should consider the likely significant effects on established land use and service provision and activities within communities and not individual members of communities.

Opportunities for Health Gain

In line with the objectives of the Healthy Ireland Framework 2013-2025 consideration should be given to opportunities for health gain from the proposed development. It is well established that there is a need to reconnect urban society with nature in order to promote health. Any recreational facilities provided need to cater for the entire population. This would include opportunities to create recreational spaces, opportunities to increase physical exercise through walking and cycle routes. Where possible, pedestrian areas should be accessible to wheelchairs, pushchairs and mobility vehicles in order that all ages and all levels of mobility can access the improved recreational amenities.

Non-Technical Summary

The Non-Technical Summary of the EIA (NTS) is an important document that facilitates public access and understanding of the proposed development. It should accurately summarise the likely significant impacts, proposed mitigation and the residual impacts after mitigation has been implemented, that are attributable to the proposed development. This should be done in non-technical language and relate accurately to the specific chapters of the EIAR. The NTS should identify all sensitive receptors that are likely to be significantly impacted and clearly state the significance of the effects on them. The NEHS considers that a summary should be no more than 10% of the original document size and should cross reference any appendix of the EIAR that contains relevant data on any likely significant effects.

Decommissioning

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

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

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

Siting, Location and details of Turbines

The EIAR should include a map and a description of the proposed location of each of the proposed wind turbines. Details of the foundations for the wind turbine including depth, quantity and material to be used should be included in the EIAR.

Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives

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

Noise & Vibration

The potential impacts for noise and vibration from the proposed development on all noise sensitive locations must be clearly identified in the EIAR. The EIAR must also consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures and evaluate the residual impact against recognised health protection standards.

A baseline noise monitoring survey should be undertaken to establish the existing background noise levels.

Baseline noise should cover day, evening and night-time periods.

Noise from any existing turbines in the area should not be included as part of the background levels.

An assessment of the predicted noise impacts during the construction phase and the operational phase of the proposed windfarm development should be undertaken which details the predicted change in the noise environment resulting from the proposed development.

It is recommended that changes in the noise environment at Noise Sensitive Locations are shown in a tabulated format that shows the predicted change in the noise environment at each noise sensitive location.

An example is shown in the table below

Location 1	Standardised wind speed at 10 metre height (9m/s) within the site averaged over 10 minute periods										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Noise sensitive location 1 – background noise level											
Noise Sensitive location 1 – predicted LA rated											
Proposed Relative Rated Noise Limit											
Repeat above for all noise sensitive locations											

Standardised wind speed at 10 metre height 9m/s) within the site averaged over 10 minute periods

The NEHS would consider the most appropriate criteria for assessing significance of the predicted noise would be consideration of the **ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE GUIDELINES for the European Region, 2018** The 2018 WHO Guidance set health protection levels for exposure to environmental
<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/279952/9789289053563-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

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

In the Case: Nagle View Turbine Aware Group v An Bord Pleanála, and Coom Green Energy the Office of Planning Regulator key takeaways included:

In the context of Section 28 guidelines, it is in principle lawful to have regard to draft guidelines as part of the evolving scientific context or in "illuminating what amounts to best practice", particularly where the existing guidelines are potentially viewed as outdated.

https://publications.opr.ie/storage/publications/HKpLQPHtDmvqiveTUIpHqYeoNVmt99rqGKqEAI2J.pdf?_gl=1*1uukl22*_ga*MjA0MTE1MDM0Ny4xNzcwNzI1OTAx*_ga_J58VT3XFH2*czE3NzA3MjU5MDAkbzEkZzEkdDE3NzA3MjYxMDgkajQzJGwwJGgw
<https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-housing-local-government-and-heritage/consultations/public-consultation-on-the-revised-wind-energy-development-guidelines/>

It should be noted that in the judgement of **Ms. Justice Emily Egan delivered on the 8th day of March 2024 in Webster/Rollo V Meenaclogher (Wind) Limited (2024 IEHC 136) 8th March 2024** it was stated very clearly that considerations should be given to the most up to date knowledge and Guidance when considering impacts from noise. This would include the assessment methodology and the known significance of health effects from exposure to noise.

The current Guidelines for Wind Energy Development are: Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2006)

<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/f449e-wind-energy-development-guidelines-2006/>

It should be recognised that the nature of wind energy development has significantly changed since the publication of these Guidelines, particularly the size of the turbines and the proximity to centres of populations and the cumulative effects with other wind energy development.

Lived Experiences of Communities

Since the publication of ETSU R 97 and the adoption of methodology into the WEDG 2006 decision makers now have the benefit of submissions from lived experiences of communities around wind turbine development.

The noise assessment for the proposed development should consider the likely significant effects of noise and vibration at sensitive receptors from the following aspects:

- Construction noise and vibration from the wind turbine installation; and
- Operational noise from the wind turbines.

The noise assessment should consider the potential impacts of noise generated during the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the proposed development on nearby noise-sensitive receptors.

The assessment should consider all proposed (planning application submitted), consented and operational development that may contribute to noise effects at the receptors.

During the construction phase of the project, it is considered that the potential sources of noise impact will include the mobile plant and the drilling and piling operations necessary to undertake the construction. These operations have the potential to cause noise impacts at sensitive receptors. In addition, the drilling and piling have the potential to cause vibration impacts at sensitive receptors.

During the operational phase of the project, it is considered that the potential sources of noise are aerodynamic noise from the wind turbine blades and any rotational or mechanical noise from the hubs of the wind turbines.

Shadow Flicker

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

Air Quality

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

- Sweeping of hard road surfaces
- Provision of a water bowser on site, regular spraying of haul roads
- Wheel washing facilities at site exit
- Restrict speed on site
- Provide covers to all delivery trucks to minimise dust generation

- Inspect and clean public roads in the vicinity if necessary
- Material stockpiling provided with adequate protection from the wind
- Dust monitoring at the site boundary - The dust monitoring is a monthly average standard. Compliance with standard can incorporate short periods of very high levels of dust deposition followed by low levels and still be compliant. It is therefore important that dust minimisation is continually implemented, and any complaints are investigated and responded to. For example, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG, 2004) apply the Bergerhoff limit of 350 mg/m²/day on site boundaries.
- Truck inspection and maintenance plan
- Details of a road maintenance agreement between the operator and the Local Roads Authority to clarify responsibility for the upkeep and repair of access roads during the construction phase of the project.

Surface and Ground Water Quality

The proposed development has the potential to have a significant impact on the quality of both surface and ground water.

The NEHS recommends that a walk over survey of the site is undertaken in addition to a desktop analysis of Geological Survey of Ireland data in order to identify the location of private wells used for drinking water purposes.

Any potential significant impacts to drinking water sources should be assessed. All drinking water sources, both surface and ground water, must be identified. Public and Group Water Scheme sources and supplies should be identified in addition to any private wells supplying potable water to houses in the vicinity of the proposed development. Measures to ensure that all sources and supplies are protected should be described.

Details of bedrock, overburden, vulnerability, groundwater flows, aquifers and catchment areas should be considered when assessing potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

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

Geotechnical and Peat Stability Assessment (*for peat areas only*)

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

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

Reference is made to a peat slide which occurred near Ballybofey in Co. Donegal on 13th November 2020 which may have been linked to construction activity at Meenbog Wind Farm.

Potential impacts on water supply associated with contamination following a peat slide include sedimentation and alteration of pH levels.

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

Gas Network Infrastructure

An assessment of any likely significant effects on the adjacent Gas Network and if any, proposed mitigation measures should be detailed in the EIAR.

Ancillary Facilities

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

Cumulative Impacts

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

The impact on sensitive receptors of the proposed development combined with any other wind farm/renewable energy developments in the vicinity should be

considered. The EIAR should include a detailed assessment of any likely significant cumulative impacts of the proposed windfarm development.

For each technical discipline, an assessment should be made of the likely cumulative effects of the proposed development in combination with any other similar developments in proximity to the site which are reasonably defined and understood; these would comprise projects that:

- are the subject of valid planning applications or appeals but not yet determined;
- consented development; or
- development under construction.

Cumulative effects can also arise from the combined impact of effects attributable to the proposed development in respect of a particular receptor, such as the combined effect of noise and shadow flicker on a residential dwelling.

Climate

Climate Mitigation

The EIA should assess factors that contribute to climate change as a result of the proposed development and should identify any mitigation or sustainability measures that can be incorporated into the development, particularly:

- a) An assessment of Green-House Gas emissions (the nature and magnitude of such emissions) as a result of the proposed development to include the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. This assessment should identify how emissions can be reduced or mitigated at each stage.
- b) An assessment of water usage and opportunities for water conservation, including rainwater harvesting and recycling of both process and rain water,
- c) An assessment of energy usage and the opportunities to use renewable energy sources and reduce energy demands. This should include transport and machine use during construction and operation.
- d) An assessment of any waste generated at each stage of the development and implementation of the Waste Hierarchy.

Climate Vulnerability

The EIA should consider the vulnerability of the proposed development to climate change.

This should be specific to the project and include an assessment of the risks to the project associated from direct weather-related hazards during both the construction and operation phase of the proposed development. For example:

- a) Risks to the proposed development associated with flooding,

- b) Risks to the proposed development associated with storms events,
- c) Risks to the proposed development from extreme heat events,
- d) Any risks to the security of energy or water supplies

NEHS will consider the final EIAR accompanying the planning application and will make comments to An Coimisiún Pleanála on the methodology used for assessing the likely significant impacts and the evaluation criteria used in assessing the significance of the impact.

If you have any queries regarding this scoping report, the initial contact is Jennifer Shorten Principal Environmental Health Officer, HSE National Environmental Health Service, St Mary's, Old Westport Road, Castlebar, County Mayo who will refer your query to the appropriate person.

Yours Sincerely,



Sorcha Lennon,
Environmental Health Officer,
Environment Network Support Unit
HSE National Environmental Health.



Tim Coffey,
Senior Environmental Health Officer
HSE National Environmental Health Service
St Mary's, Old Westport Road, Castlebar,
County Mayo.

Joye Atkinson

From: Joye Atkinson
Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 09:56
To: 'Evelyn Keane'; 'environmental.health@hse.ie'; 'lisa.maguire@hse.ie'
Cc: Natalia Stolarska; Keelin Bourke
Subject: RE: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed Wind Farm Development at Cunlaghfadda, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Figure 4-1 Proposed Project V4 11.02.2026.pdf

Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. 7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;*
- ii. Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;*
- iii. All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;*
- iv. 1 no. temporary construction compound;*
- v. 1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;*
- vi. Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;*
- vii. Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;*
- viii. 1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;*
- ix. 1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;*
- x. 1 no. borrow pit;*
- xi. 10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;*
- xii. 2 no. temporary security cabins;*
- xiii. Tree felling and vegetation removal;*
- xiv. Biodiversity enhancement areas*
- xv. Site drainage;*
- xvi. Site fencing and signage; and*

xvii. All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. 1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new 'loop-in/loop-out' connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. Site drainage;**
- vii. Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin
mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735 611



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19/06/2023

Private & Confidential

RE: Scoping document relating to proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Context

I have reviewed this scoping document relating to the planned EIAR for the proposed wind farm at Cunlaghfadda, Co. Mayo. The following comments on the scoping document are from a public health perspective with a focus on direct impacts on human health.

Scoping document

In terms of the scoping document, some aspects of the proposed development are provided, but the precise location and site layout is not provided as this is under development. Similarly, the exact number of turbines and their details are not defined.

A range of aspects to be considered are listed under the various categories, including Population and Human Health. The methodology and guidelines for assessing aspects are briefly outlined.

Public involvement in defining the scope of the EIAR

I note are 54 different consultees included. There is also a plan for community consultation. It would be important to include the public, in particular local residents, in defining the scope of the EIAR and identifying potential impacts at this point.

General public health considerations

The HSE Public Health Medicine Environment and Health Group Position Paper on Wind Turbines and Public Health (2017) acknowledges that "Wind energy is a core element of Ireland's response to the EU Climate and Energy Policy Framework for 2020 to 2030".¹ Regarding negative health impacts, this position paper reports that "Published scientific evidence is inconsistent and does not support adverse effects of wind turbines on

health. However, adequate setback distances and meaningful engagement with local communities are recommended in order to address public concern.” It also notes that there is “a lack of high quality evidence investigating possible relationships between wind farms and health outcomes, and further research is required”.

Some of the public health considerations would include scoping the potential impact, for each phase of the project, of:

- Noise.
- Flicker effects.
- Disruption to amenities, including for the local population and relating to tourism. This would include opportunities for recreation and physical activity such as the nearby public walking routes.
- Disruption to community identity and social spaces.
- Disruption to cultural landscapes and the visual impact.
- Other health hazards during construction, such as those relating to waste management and drainage, water contamination, and disruption to access/utilities.

It would also be important to consider potential wider health benefits of the project. This may include long-term health benefits of moving to cleaner renewable energy sources, for example through reduced air pollution and mitigating against climate change.²

Yours sincerely,



Cian Dowling-Cullen
Specialist Registrar in Public Health Medicine
IMC: 420471

References

1. HSE Public Health Medicine Environment and Health Group. Position paper on wind turbines and public health. Health Service Executive (HSE); 2017.
2. HSE Public Health Medicine Environment and Health Group. Position paper on climate change mitigation in Ireland. Health Service Executive (HSE); 2017.

Joye Atkinson

From: Evelyn Keane <Evelyn.Keane@hse.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 21 June 2023 16:17
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: FW: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed Wind Farm Development at Cunlaghfadda, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Cunlaghfadda wind farm scoping document comments 19062023 CDC.docx

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Good afternoon,

Please find attached comments from Public Health regarding the scoping document for the proposed wind farm at Cunlaghfadda, Co. Mayo (EHIS Reference Number 3199).

I would appreciate acknowledgement of your receipt of same.

Kind regards,

Evelyn Keane

Evelyn Keane, EHO | Claremorris PPP | Community Healthcare West | Kilcolman Road | Claremorris | Co. Mayo | F12 HX59

Tel: 094-9378545

Mobile: 086 2490144

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

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Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

An tSeirbhís Sláinte Chomhshaoil
Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte (Iarthar)
Ceanncheathrú Naomh Muire
Caisleán an Bharraigh
Contae Mhaigh Eo

Environmental Health Service
HSE West
St. Mary's Headquarters
Castlebar
Co. Mayo

☎ (094) 90 42360 / 90 42105
📠 (094) 90 27312

15th June 2023

Ms. Karen Mulryan,
MKO Planning & Environmental Consultants,
Tuam Road,
Galway,
Co. Galway H91 VW84

Proposed Development: Proposed Wind Farm at Cunlaghfadda, Co. Mayo

MKO Reference Number : 220825

EHIS ID Number: 3199

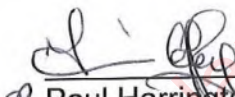
Dear Ms. Mulryan,

Please find enclosed the HSE Consultation Report from the Environmental Health Service.

If you have any queries regarding this report, the initial contact is Paul Harrington, Principal Environmental Health Officer who will refer your query to the appropriate person.

All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report including acknowledgement, should also be forwarded to Paul Harrington.

Yours sincerely,


Paul Harrington
Principal Environmental Health Officer

PH/EK/MG

RECEIVED: 20/05/2026

Mayo Planning Authority - Inspection Purposes Only



RECEIVED: 20/05/2026

HSE EIA Scoping

Environmental Health Service Submission Report

Date: 15/06/2023

Our reference: EHIS 3199.

Report to: MKO Planning and Environmental Consultants, Tuam Road,
Galway Ireland, H91 VW84 +353 (0) 91 735611 email: info@mkoireland.ie
Website: www.mkoireland.ie

Type of Consultation: EIA Scoping Application

Proposed development: EIA Scoping Application for Development at Proposed
Wind Farm at Cunlaghfadda, Claremorris, Co. Mayo

**Details of the application were circulated to the following HSE stakeholders
on the 30/05/2023**

- Emergency Planning – Kay Kennington
- Estates – Helen Maher/Stephen Murphy
- Director of National Health Protection – Eamonn O'Moore
- CHO – Breda Crehan-Roche



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General Introduction

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

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in EIS (2002), 187kb
- Advice Notes on Current Practice in the preparation of EIS (2003), 435kb
- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment

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

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

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

Adoption of the Directive (2014/52/EU) in April 2014 initiated a review of the above guidelines. The draft new guidelines can be seen at:

<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/consultation/reviewofdrafteisguidelinesadvicenotes>

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

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

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

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

The applicant should also consider the findings of the High Court judgement



issued in the judicial review of the Derryadd Wind Farm. (2021 IEHC 390 [20202 No. 557 JR] P. Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála).

The HSE will consider **the final EIAR accompanying the planning application** and will make comments to the planning authority on the methodology used for assessing the likely significant impacts and the evaluation criteria used in assessing the significance of the impact.

This report only comments on Environmental Health Impacts of the proposed development. It is based on an assessment of the correspondence submitted to this office dated 5th of December 2022.

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

- Public Consultation
- Population and Human Health
- Water (Hydrology and Hydrogeology)
- Land and Soils
- Air, Dust and Odour
- Climate Change and Opportunity for Health Gain
- Noise and Vibration
- Waste Management
- Ancillary Facilities
- Cumulative Impacts

Public Consultation

The applicant should consider the appointment of a community liaison officer. Early and meaningful public consultation with the local community should be carried out to ensure all potentially significant impacts have been adequately addressed. All parties affected by the proposed development, including those who may benefit financially from the project, must be fully informed of what the proposal entails especially with regard to potential impacts on surrounding areas. Sensitive receptors and other stake-holders should be identified to ensure all necessary and appropriate mitigation measures are put in place to prevent any future conditions/events/circumstances that would give rise to complaints about the proposed wind farm development in the future. With the lifting of restrictions around public gatherings as a result of Covid 19 prevention measures there should be no barrier to holding public consultation events albeit within current government guidance at the time. Meaningful public consultation, where the local community is fully informed of the proposed development must be undertaken. Members of the public should be given sufficient opportunities to express their views on the proposed development.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) should clearly demonstrate the link between public consultations and how those consultations have influenced



the decision-making process in the EIA. To assist with the consultation and planning process it is recommended that the applicant develops a dedicated website for the proposed development. All correspondence, maps, project updates and documentation including the EIAR should be uploaded to the website. The EIAR should state the period of planning permission sought, the length of time construction is estimated to take, and if it is anticipated that the renewable energy development will be decommissioned and removed or will continue to operate (following any further planning consent) at the end of this period of planning permission (should permission be granted). It is also recommended that the applicant does not rely too heavily on any website for dissemination of information and that measures are put in place to have information/consultation by as many means as necessary to ensure that it is "meaningful".

Decommissioning

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

Information should also be provided regarding the proposed methodology to be used for the disposal of the materials forming the foundations of the wind turbines. The EIAR should indicate the proposed future use of the development site at the end of the planning permission period.

Siting, Location and details of Turbines/Energy Storage Batteries

The EIAR should include a map and a description of the proposed location of each of the proposed wind turbines, substation, energy storage locations and associated developments.

For example- The details (height and model) of the turbines to be installed should be available at the time planning permission is sought and included in the EIAR. Details of the foundations for the wind turbine including depth, quantity and material to be used should be included in the EIAR.

Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives

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

Noise & Vibration

The potential impacts for noise and vibration from the proposed development on all noise sensitive locations must be clearly identified in the EIAR. The EIAR must also consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures to minimise noise and vibration. A baseline noise monitoring survey should be undertaken to establish the existing background noise levels. Noise



from any existing turbines in the area should not be included as part of the background levels.

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

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

https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publicconsultation/files/draft_revised_wind_energy_development_guidelines_december_2019.pdf

Shadow Flicker

It is recommended that a shadow flicker assessment is undertaken to identify any dwellings and sensitive receptors which may be impacted by shadow flicker. The assessment must include all proposed mitigation measures. Dwellings should include all occupied properties and any existing or proposed properties for which planning consent has been granted for construction or refurbishment. It is recommended that turbine selection will be based on the most advanced available technology that permits shut down during times when residents are exposed to shadow flicker. As a result no dwelling should be exposed to shadow flicker.

Air Quality

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

Measures should include:

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



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Surface and Ground Water Quality

The proposed development has the potential to have a significant impact on the quality of both surface and ground water.

All drinking water sources, both surface and ground water, that maybe affected by this development, **must be identified**. Public and Group Water Scheme sources and supplies should be identified in addition to any private wells supplying potable water to houses in the vicinity of the proposed development. Measures to ensure that all sources and supplies are protected should be described.

The Environmental Health Service recommends that a walk-over survey of the site is undertaken in addition to a desktop analysis of Geological Survey of Ireland data in order to identify the location of **private wells used for drinking water purposes**. Any potential significant impacts to drinking water sources should be assessed. Details of bedrock, overburden, vulnerability, groundwater flows, aquifers and catchment areas should be considered when assessing potential impacts and any proposed mitigation measures. Any impacts on surface water as a result of the construction of the underground cables should be identified and addressed in the EIAR.

Geotechnical and Peat Stability Assessment

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

Information should be provided on the make and model of the turbines and on construction details for the turbine foundations, including the depth and volume of concrete required. An accurate assessment of the potential impacts of the foundations on water quality and peat stability cannot be undertaken without this information. The Environmental Health Service recommends that a detailed Peat Stability/Geotechnical Assessment of the proposed site should be undertaken to assess the suitability of the soil for the proposed development. The EIAR should include provision for a peat stability monitoring programme to identify early signs of potential bog slides ('pre-failure indicators' see the Scottish Government's 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Developments 2017')

<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-andguidance/2017/04/peat-landslide-hazard-risk-assessments-best-practice-guide-proposedelectricity/documents/00517176-pdf/00517176-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00517176.pdf>

Ancillary Facilities

The EIAR should include details of the location of all site office, construction compound, fuel storage depot, sanitary accommodation and canteen, First Aid



facilities, disposal of wastewater and the provision of a potable water supply to the site canteen.

Cumulative Impacts

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

Eve Smith

Eve Smith

**Oifigeach Sláinte Comhshaoil | Environmental Health Officer
Environment/Climate Change, Network Support Unit (NSU)**

* All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report including acknowledgement of this report should be forwarded to: Paul Harrington, PEHO, Mayo (paul.harrington@hse.ie)

Joye Atkinson

From: Evelyn Keane <Evelyn.Keane@hse.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 June 2023 15:55
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Letter and Consultation Document for Proposed Wind Farm at Cunlaghfadda.pdf

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Good afternoon,

Please find attached Environmental Health submission from the HSE West which relates to the above proposed scoping application.

I would appreciate acknowledgement of your receipt of same.

Kind regards,

Evelyn Keane

Evelyn Keane, EHO | Claremorris PPP | Community Healthcare West | Kilcolman Road | Claremorris | Co. Mayo | F12 HX59

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Mobile: 086 2490144

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Joye Atkinson

From: Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.OBRIEN@IAA.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 18 February 2026 12:26
To: Joye Atkinson; Gary Ginty
Cc: Natalia Stolarska; Keelin Bourke; Planning; Michael Connolly; planning@airnav.ie; charlie.oloughlin@airnav.ie
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Hi Joye and Gary,

Just a clarification on this.

eTOD – Electronic Terrain and Obstacle Data are collection surfaces only.

They are surfaces associated with instrument runways at any specific airport and the detailed specifications are included in EASA's Easy Access Rules for Aerodromes under GM4 ADR.OPS.A.005(a) Aerodrome data.

<https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/document-library/easy-access-rules/easy-access-rules-aerodromes-regulation-eu-no-1392014>

In Ireland and indeed generally, Area 2d is interchangeable with Area 1.

Any object that is greater than 100m above ground level in Ireland may be considered as an Area 1 obstacle and as such, will require review if it is located in the en-route environment (and could potentially impact en route communications, navigation and surveillance equipment) and specific review by aerodrome operators where such objects are planned to be located within the control zone of the aerodrome and where there is a possibility that the instrument flight procedures of the aerodrome may be impacted (this will be at greater distances potentially than the established control zone).

For review purposes, MKO Ireland can consider that any area within 45km of an aerodrome may be worthy of aeronautical assessment however, each aerodrome operator and air navigation service provider needs to be contacted individually to determine whether specific analysis is required as impacts on communication, navigation and surveillance equipment have been noted at distances greater than 60kms of aerodromes with instrument runways in Ireland.

In this instance, as Gary has identified, the appropriate aeronautical assessments should be undertaken to determine that there is no negative impact on the safety and regularity of aircraft operations at Ireland West.

I hope the above clarifies matters appropriately.

Regards,

Christophe

Christophe O'Brien
Aerodromes Inspector

M: +353 (0) 86 33 22022

E: obrienc@iaa.ie | www.iaa.ie

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



ÚDARÁS EITLÍOCHTA NA hÉIREANN
IRISH AVIATION AUTHORITY

RECEIVED: 20/05/2026

From: Joye Atkinson

Sent: Wednesday 18 February 2026 12:09

To: Gary Ginty ; planning@airnav.ie; charlie.oloughlin@airnav.ie

Cc: Natalia Stolarska ; Keelin Bourke ; Planning ; Christophe O'BRIEN ; Michael Connolly

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

*** This message originated from outside the Irish Aviation Authority. Please treat hyperlinks, attachments and instructions in this email with caution. ***

Hello Gary,

Thank you for your response to the Cunlaghfadda scoping. We are going to pursue the aviation safeguarding and operational safety assessments, thank you for providing the relevant contact details.

Would you be able to provide us with the shapefile for the eTOD Surface Area 2D buffer or the 2D surface area on the Asset International Model buffer so that we would be able to apply it to our assessments of other wind farms?

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc

Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84



Offices in Galway and Dublin

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611

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From: Gary Ginty <garyginty@irelandwestairport.com>

Sent: Tuesday 17 February 2026 13:15

To: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>; planning@airnav.ie; charlie.oloughlin@airnav.ie

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>; Planning

<planning@iaa.ie>; Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.OBRIEN@IAA.ie>; Michael Connolly

<michaelconnolly@irelandwestairport.com>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunalghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Hi Joyce,

Thank you for contacting Ireland West Airport regarding the proposed Culaghfadda Green Energy Project.

I have checked select turbines 1, 2 & 7 (attached for reference) and I can confirm that they do breach the eTOD Area 2D as will all other turbines exceeding 100m height Above Ground Level. I have allowed an additional 5m for craneage, however' this will have no negative impact on the assessment.

Please see below for your attention.

- Considering that the proposed site is within and does penetrate the 2D surface area on the Asset International Model, all turbines exceeding 100m (160m referenced) would need to be declared as an **Area 2d obstacle**.
- The following assessments will be required as part of the planning submission to consider both the permanent turbine structures & temporary craneage requirements for the construction of same.
 1. Aeronautical assessment on any effect on the Instrument flight and Instrument approach procedures
 2. A technical Safeguarding assessment on potential effect/interference on Ireland West Airports Navigational aids
 3. Obstacle Limitation Surface Assessments on safeguarding surrounding the airport.

Please note the this does not exclude further assessments or reports that may be required by the Competent Authority or Ireland West Airport for the developer to produce. All final reports and contractor construction methodology proposals will be reviewed by IWA to assess any impact on flight operations and airport operations in advance of construction commencing.

Below are the contact details for companies approved to carry out the above assessment.

Assessment type	Why	Company	Contact details
Aeronautical Assessment	Any effect on Instrument Flight and/or Instrument Approach Procedures	ASAP	Ian Whitworth asap@asap.sk
Technical Safeguarding Assessment	Interference / effect on Ireland West Airports Navigational Aids	Cyrrus	info@cyrrus.co.uk

Obstacle Limitation Surfaces	Aerodrome Safeguarding	SLC	Stephen Card stephen.card@slcassociates.co.uk
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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further assistance, thanks.

Regards

Gary Ginty, Property, Infrastructure & Sustainability Programme Manager

Ireland West Airport, Charlestown, Co. Mayo, F12 P8P9

T: +353 94 9368194 W: <http://www.irelandwestairport.com>



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From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Thursday 12 February 2026 14:19

To: planning@airnav.ie; charlie.oloughlin@airnav.ie; Gary Ginty <garyginty@irelandwestairport.com>

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>; Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.OBRIEN@IAA.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Hello,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

MKO have been advised that it would be prudent to engage directly with Ireland West Airport so that they may review any potential impact on the instrument flight procedures at the airport that may be impacted by the turbines or cranes that would be utilised during their erection.

We appreciate any comments that you may have at this time, the attached emails include project description, coordinates, and elevations. Please note that coordinates and elevations are confidential until the application has been submitted and should not be disseminated.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc

Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84



Offices in Galway and Dublin

mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735

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From: Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.OBRIEN@IAA.ie>

Sent: Thursday 12 February 2026 12:21

To: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunalghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Hi Joye,

Thank you for the additional information.

The most Northern turbine No. 7 appears to be within 25kms of the aerodrome reference point for Ireland West Airport Knock. Therefore, it would be prudent for MKO to engage directly with Ireland West Airport so that they may review any potential impact on the instrument flight procedures at the airport that may be impacted by the turbines or cranes that would be utilised during their erection.

Additionally, and as per previous correspondence, please ensure to contact Air Nav Ireland so they may assess whether there is any impact to en route communication, navigation and surveillance equipment.

Please contact:

Air Nav Ireland Engineering	Ireland West Airport (Knock)
Mr. Charlie O'Loughlin Manager Surveillance M&E Systems AirNav Ireland P: +353 61 366161 M: +353 877995218 E: charlie.oloughlin@airnav.ie & planning@airnav.ie A: Shannon ATCC, Ballycasey Cross, Shannon. Co. Clare, Ireland.	Mr. Gary Ginty, Property Maintenance Manager, Ireland West Airport, Charlestown, Co. Mayo, F12 P8P9 E: garyginty@irelandwestairport.com T: +353 94 936 8104 F: +353 94 936 7994 W: http://www.irelandwestairport.com

Based on the preliminary information provided, should a formal planning application be submitted and subject to no negative impacts being identified by the aforementioned parties, the Irish Aviation Authority will likely offer the following general observations:

"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 turbine development, (2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and 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."

Best Regards,

Christophe

Christophe O'Brien

Aerodromes Inspector

M: +353 (0) 86 33 22022 |

E: obrienc@iaa.ie | www.iaa.ie

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



IRISH AVIATION AUTHORITY
ÚDARÁS EITLÍOCHTA NA HÉIREANN

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Thursday 12 February 2026 08:50

To: Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.OBRIEN@IAA.ie>

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Hi Christophe,

I have included the locations of the 7 turbines and their elevations. Please note that this information is confidential until the application has been submitted and should not be disseminated.

Turbine	ITM X	ITM Y	Top of Foundation Levels (metre OD)
1	528306	777860	63m
2	528467	778197	69m
3	528831	777975	59m
4	529101	778181	59m
5	529174	777777	63m
6	528789	778419	60m
7	528327	778643	66m

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc

Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84



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From: Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.OBRIEN@IAA.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 16:09

To: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good afternoon Joye,

Can you please forward the coordinates for each numbered proposed turbine and the proposed ground elevation for each turbine?

Best Regards,

Christophe

Christophe O'Brien

Aerodromes Inspector

M: +353 (0) 86 33 22022

E: obrienc@iaa.ie | www.iaa.ie

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



ÚDARÁS EITLÍOCHTA NA hÉIREANN
IRISH AVIATION AUTHORITY

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 10:03

To: Christophe O'BRIEN <Christophe.OBRIEN@IAA.ie>; Audrey RAFFERTY <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>;
Stephen.OSULLIVAN@IAA.ie; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>; Planning@airnav.ie

Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. **7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;**
- ii. **Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;**
- iii. **All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;**
- iv. **1 no. temporary construction compound;**
- v. **1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;**
- vi. **Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;**
- vii. **Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;**
- viii. **1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;**
- ix. **1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;**
- x. **1 no. borrow pit;**
- xi. **10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;**
- xii. **2 no. temporary security cabins;**
- xiii. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- xiv. **Biodiversity enhancement areas**
- xv. **Site drainage;**
- xvi. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- xvii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new 'loop-in/loop-out' connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. **A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. **Site drainage;**
- vii. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO
Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin



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From: Christophe O'BRIEN

Sent: Monday 29 May 2023 11:56

To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>; Audrey RAFFERTY <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>;

Stephen.OSULLIVAN@IAA.ie; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>

Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good morning Karen,

Thank you for your email. The Authority has no specific requirements in relation to the completion of the EIAR.

Based on the preliminary information provided, should a formal planning application be submitted, the Irish Aviation Authority will likely offer the following general observations:

"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 turbine development, (2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and 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."

Following [the separation of the Irish Aviation Authority and Air Navigation Ireland \(the IAA ANSP\) from the 30th April 2023](#), Air Navigation Ireland has responsibility for the maintenance and safeguarding of en route communications and navigation surveillance equipment in Ireland. Please forward the report for their review to: planning@airnav.ie

Best Regards,

Christophe

Christophe O'Brien

Aerodromes Inspector

M: +353 (0) 86 33 22022 |



IRISH AVIATION AUTHORITY
ÚDARÁS EITLÍOCHTA NA HÉIREANN

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: 26 May 2023 15:16

To: Audrey RAFFERTY <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>; Stephen.OSULLIVAN@IAA.i; Planning <planning@iaa.ie>;
Christophe O'BRIEN

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. ClfA.

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Mayo Planning Authority - Inspection Purposes Only

Karen Mulryan
MKO
Project Environmental Scientist
Tuam Road,
Galway,
H91 VW84



Iascóch Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

23rd June 2023

Re: EIAR Scoping Document Proposed Wind Farm at Cunlaghfadda, Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd

Dear Mr Mulryan,

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is the state body responsible for the protection, management and conservation of the inland fisheries and sea angling resource in Ireland. Protection of the aquatic environment and habitat is a vitally important element of IFI's work.

The proposed site crosses both the Meander River and Robe River catchments. The Meander River provides salmon and trout spawning and nursery habitat for the wider River Moy system. The Meander River forms part of the River Moy Special Area of Conservation which is designated for the protection of Atlantic salmon, white-clawed crayfish and lamprey species. This catchment has been allocated good ecological status and this status must be protected to comply with the Water Framework Directive.

The River Robe is a brown trout fishery which feeds Lough Mask, site of Lough Mask SPA (004062) and Lough Carra/Mask Complex SAC (001774). Drumady lake is the source for the Ballynew stream. Ballynew is a trout spawning channel and IFI have a fisheries development project planned for the lower section of it in 2023. The Water Framework Directive has classed the Ballynew stream (Robe-030) as of good ecological status, a status which must be maintained.

The EIS should assess the potential impacts the proposed development may have including, damage to the aquatic and associated riparian habitat, pollution of water, changes to hydrology, introduction of non-native species and interference with upstream and downstream movement of aquatic life. The assessment should include all aspects of the development, which includes the construction of up to 7 wind turbines, turbine foundations, hardstanding areas, borrow pit, access tracks, electrical substation, grid connection, facilitating works on the public road network and at private properties to accommodate the delivery of turbine components etc. IFI request the following be assessed as part of the EIA.

1. All watercourses that will receive drainage from the construction site including the turbines or the access roads must be assessed. IFI request an electrofishing fish survey and invertebrate sampling assessment are carried out. IFI request consultation prior to these surveys being carried out to agree sample locations to ensure on-site and downstream impacts are assessed. The electrofishing survey must be quantitative in relation to all fish species present. Appropriate permits for electrofishing must be obtained from the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources. Authorised personnel must ensure that they comply with all the conditions contained in the permit. Surveys of un-impacted (control) streams should also be included in the EIA.
2. There must be no spread of invasive species as a result of the proposed development. A survey for the presence of invasive species should be carried out and a management plan put in place where found.

IIE Béal an Átha, Teach Árd na Rí, Sráid na Mainistreach, Béal an Átha, Co. Mhaigh Eo, F26 KO29

IFI Ballina, Ardnaree House, Abbey Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo, F26 KO29
+353(0)96 22788 - ballina@fisheriesireland.ie - www.fisheriesireland.ie

IFI Gallimh, Teach Breac, Oileán an Iarla, Gallimh, H91 K6D2
IFI Galway, Teach Breac, Earl's Island, Galway, H91 K6D2
+353(0)91 563118 - galway@fisheriesireland.ie - www.fisheriesireland.ie



Iascóch Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

3. A construction and operational phase water quality and habitat monitoring programme must be put in place. The monitoring of all surface flows during construction is essential and remote sensing equipment should be considered as a normal precaution and extended into the post construction phase.
4. The riparian habitat is integral to the functioning of the aquatic environment. The potential impacts of the development on the riparian habitat should be assessed. Adequately sized aquatic buffer zones must be established along all watercourses. IFI recommends a minimum width of 15 metres from a minor watercourse to low-risk parts of the construction site with larger buffer zones required for more sensitive habitats and higher risk operations e.g., 50m from a turbine.
5. Groundwater vulnerability ranges from moderate to extreme across the site. The location of turbines and main construction works must avoid high groundwater vulnerability areas.
6. Assessment of the impacts on the hydrology of the site must be carried out particularly where excavations including excavations for road construction are being proposed. The natural hydrology of the proposed site has been modified to facilitate the extraction of peat. It is important that watercourses/drains are not interrupted or diverted in such a manner as to give rise to erosion. The proposed site crosses two catchments, there must be no diversion of waters from one catchment into another.
7. The impact of site drainage must be assessed including the pumping of waters from excavations such as turbine excavations. Settlement ponds and other silt treatment/mitigation measures must be engineered to ensure sufficient retention times are provided for sediment settlement. The silt traps should be designed to minimise the movement of silt especially during intense precipitation events where silt traps maybe hydraulically overloaded. It is essential that they are located with good access to facilitate monitoring, sampling and maintenance.
8. Watercourse crossings existing on site or along the proposed delivery routes must be assessed to determine if works will be required to facilitate site access and the potential impacts of such works. The locations and design of any proposed new watercourse crossings should be provided. IFI requests consultation in relation to the design; length, slope and width of any instream structure, temporary or permanent. Clear span structures such as bailey bridges should be used where possible. There must be no negative impact on fish passage as a result of the proposed development.
9. No watercourse diversions are to be carried out to facilitate the development including site roads.
10. An assessment of the site transport routes must be carried out to identify any bridge or culvert replacement or improvement works. Including temporary modifications to facilitate turbine delivery to site.
11. All instream works or other works which may impact directly on a watercourse should only be carried out during the open season which is from 1st July to 30th of September (so as to avoid impacting on the aquatic habitat during the spawning season.) It would be important that this is included in the contract for construction.



Iascóch Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

12. It is recommended that a suitably qualified person be on site for the duration of works to ensure:
- All mitigation measures identified are implemented prior to and during the construction phase, as appropriate.
 - Arrangements are established in relation to a contact protocol for the relevant statutory bodies on progress of works.
13. The IFI publication: Requirements for the Protection of Fisheries Habitat during Construction and Development Works at River Sites should be followed.
<https://www.fisheriesireland.ie/documents/624-guidelines-on-protection-of-fisheries-during-construction-works-in-and-adjacent-to-waters/file.html>

IFI looks forward to further consultation in relation to this development in due course.

Yours sincerely

Aisling Donegan
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer
IFI Ballina

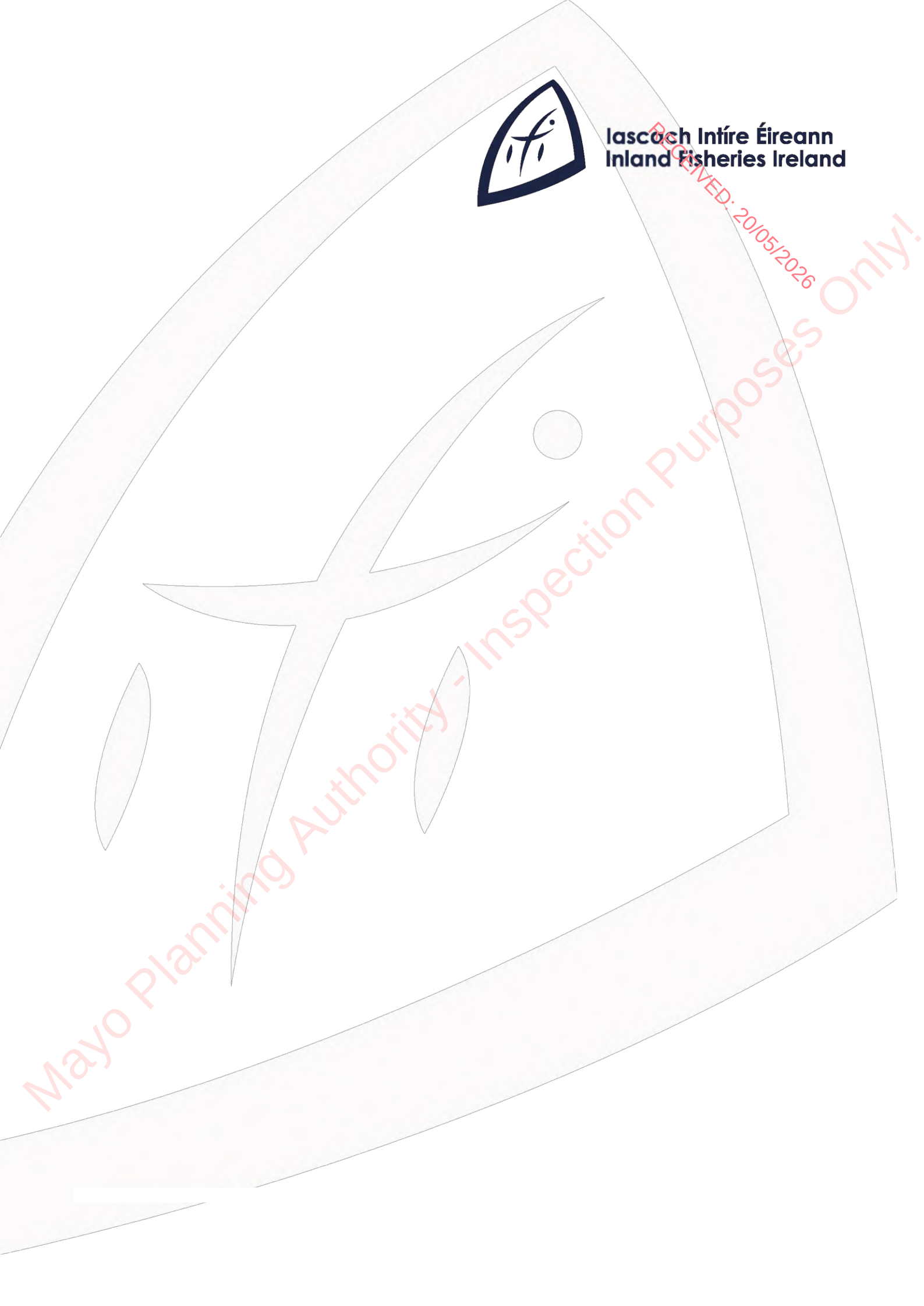
IFIs Reference: mko-c-wf-0623

David Harrington
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer
IFI Galway



Iascóch Iníre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

RECEIVED: 20/05/2026



Joye Atkinson

From: David Harrington <David.Harrington@fisheriesireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 23 June 2023 16:46
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Aisling Donegan; Grainne Griffin
Subject: FW: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Cunlaghfadda Scoping F - 2023.05.23 - 220825_compressed.pdf; mko-cwf-0623.pdf

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Good afternoon Karen,

Please see attached joint observations from IFI Galway and IFI Ballina on the proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, located northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
I would appreciate if you could acknowledge receipt of same.

Kind Regards,

David

David Harrington
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer

✉ David.Harrington@fisheriesireland.ie • ☎ +353 (0)91 563118 • 🌐 www.fisheriesireland.ie • 🏠 H91 E2A2



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From: Aisling Donegan <Aisling.Donegan@fisheriesireland.ie>
Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2023 4:38 PM
To: David Harrington <David.Harrington@fisheriesireland.ie>
Subject: FW: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Aisling Donegan
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer

✉ Aisling.Donegan@fisheriesireland.ie • 📞 087 1264446 • ☎ 096 948007 • 🌐 www.fisheriesireland.ie • 🏠 F26 KO29



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Inland Fisheries Ireland



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From: Aisling Donegan <Aisling.Donegan@fisheriesireland.ie>

Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 3:19 PM

To: David Harrington <David.Harrington@fisheriesireland.ie>

Subject: FW: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Hi David,

This crosses the Robe and Meander catchments. We can do a joint submission, talk to you next week.

Aisling

Aisling Donegan
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer

Aisling.Donegan@fisheriesireland.ie • 087 1264446 • www.fisheriesireland.ie • F26 KO29



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From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 3:12 PM

To: Aisling Donegan <Aisling.Donegan@fisheriesireland.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

*****CYBER SECURITY WARNING***:** This email originated from outside of Inland Fisheries Ireland email system and contains an attachment(s). Do not open attachments from unknown sources.

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. ClfA.

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin

mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735 611



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Karen Mulryan

From: Graham Skelly <Graham.Skelly@cie.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 30 May 2023 10:53
To: Karen Mulryan; Nick West
Cc: Grainne Griffin
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Caution: This is an external email and may be malicious. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hi Karen,

Many thanks for making contact.

I note that your grid connection may involve an interface with the railway, however I am aware that it may be some time before your proposal goes ahead. Please note that any such interface would require legal and technical consent from CIE and Irish Rail and will be subject to the approval of the Boards of both CIE and Iarnród Éireann.

Regards,

Graham



Graham Skelly MRICS MSCSI

CIE Group Property Dept.

T: 087 911 6020

Curzon House, 35 Lr. Abbey Street, Dublin 1

www.cie.ie

Driving Change for a Sustainable future

At Córas Iompair Éireann we believe in facilitating flexible working, so while it suits me to email now, I do not expect a response or action outside of your own working hours.

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 3:11 PM
To: Graham Skelly <Graham.Skelly@cie.ie>; Nick West <Nick.West@irishrail.ie>
Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

The proposed grid route connection via an underground cable may require crossing CIE infrastructure. This aspect of the design is still under review. When I have more information of the proposal I will be in touch again.

In the meantime, if you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin

mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735 611



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Uisce Éireann's Ref: PN26000037179

Planning Ref: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co

Planning Authority: Mayo County Council

Issue Date: 22 April 2026

Uisce Éireann
Bosca OP 448
Oifig Sheachadta na
Cathrach Theas
Cathair Chorcaí

Uisce Éireann
PO Box 448
South City
Delivery Office
Cork City

www.water.ie

Development Location: development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest

Development Description: Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

A Chara,

Uisce Éireann (UÉ) has reviewed the plans and particulars submitted with the application and have the following observation(s).

It is Uisce Éireann's view that there is insufficient information submitted with the plans & particulars under Planning ref. 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Therefore, to ensure adequate provision of public water and wastewater services and to assess feasibility of connection(s) to the network, the

applicant is requested to submit the following information to Mayo County Council Planning Authority by way of **Further Information**.

In order to facilitate this connection, it will be necessary to connect to the Uisce Éireann infrastructure via third party owned infrastructure.

The terms of this Connection Offer will require the applicant, prior to completion of the connection, to arrange for the transfer of ownership of the third-party infrastructure to Uisce Éireann and secure a wayleave to the benefit of Uisce Éireann over route of the infrastructure. Therefore, further information is requested as follows;

The applicant is requested to establish to the satisfaction of Uisce Éireann, with the support of adequate documentation (including but not limited to, fully detailed design documentation, test certificates, CCTV survey results, etc.), that the third-party infrastructure has adequate capacity to facilitate the connection and is substantially in compliance with the requirements of Uisce Éireann's Codes of Practice and Standard Details. The results of these surveys shall be submitted to the Planning Authority as a response to this further information request.

Any remedial work and/or upgrade work requirements identified will be carried out by the applicant under the self-lay agreement. Where any upgrade works and/or remedial works have been completed by the applicant, they shall undertake such surveys/investigations/tests as may be requested by Uisce Éireann to confirm the integrity of the third-party infrastructure.

In the case of pumping stations, the applicant shall procure from the third party written confirmation that the third party will continue to operate and maintain the pumping station and rising main until such time as they are taken in charge by the relevant Local Authority.

Queries relating to the terms and observations above should be directed to planning@water.ie

Yours sincerely,



Dermot Phelan
Connections and Developer Services

Advisory Note(s):

Uisce Éireann does not permit build over of its assets. Separation distances from public infrastructure, as per Uisce Éireann's Standards Codes and Practices must be achieved. It is the applicant's responsibility to submit a diversion enquiry to Uisce Éireann Diversions Section (diversions@water.ie) prior to construction, where a potential build over of public assets is in question and/or where the applicants proposals cannot achieve separation distances from public infrastructure as per UÉ Standards & Codes of Practice.

Protection of drinking water source(s) from potentially adverse impacts is a priority for Uisce Éireann. It is Uisce Éireann's current policy to maintain safe and secure drinking water supplies and ensure that development will not give rise to any deterioration in water quality. Development proposals shall not impact public drinking water sources and/or abstraction point(s). It is also a requirement of the Water Framework Directive that waters used for the abstraction of drinking water are protected to avoid deterioration in quality. Development proposals shall not impact public drinking water sources and/or abstraction point(s).

Any person discharging trade effluent** to a sewer, must have a Trade Effluent License issued pursuant to section 16 of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (as amended). More information and an application form for a Trade Effluent License can be found at the following link: <https://www.water.ie/business/trade-effluent/about/> . Trade effluent is defined in the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (as amended).

Uisce Éireann does not permit surface waters into the public sewer network.

Joye Atkinson

From: Aine Rowan(C) <aine.rowan@water.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 22 April 2026 13:10
To: Joye Atkinson
Subject: Uisce eireanns observations
Attachments: 220825 EIA Scoping Request Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co-class 2.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Dear Sir/Madam,

In response to a referral for 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co

Please find attached Uisce Éireann's observations.

I hope you find this information helpful. If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Aine Rowan

Planning Application Specialist

Uisce Éireann

Teach Colvill, 24–26 Sráid Thalbóid, Baile Átha Cliath 1, D01 NP86, Éire

Uisce Éireann

Colvill House, 24–26 Talbot Street, Dublin 1, D01 NP86, Ireland

www.water.ie

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Is don duine amháin nó don eintiteas amháin ainmnithe ar an seoladh an fhaisnéis agus d'fhéadfadh ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh na tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid den fhaisnéis. Tá toirmeasc ar aon daoine nó aon eititis; nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis- aon athbhreithniú a dhéanamh, aon atarchur a dhéanamh nó aon athdháileadh a dhéanamh, nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as an bhfaisnéis, nó aon ghníomh a bhraithfeadh ar an bhfaisnéis seo a dhéanamh agus d'fhéadfaí an dlí a shárú dá ndéanfaí sin. Séanann Uisce Éireann dliteanas as aon ghníomh agus as aon iarmhairt bunaithe ar úsáid neamhúdraithe na faisnéise seo. Séanann Uisce Éireann dliteanas maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo agus séanann Uisce Éireann dliteanas maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann leis an bhfaisnéis a fháil. Má tá an ríomh-phost seo faighte agat trí dhearmad, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir más é do thoil é agus scríos an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire. D'fhéadfadh ríomhphost a bheith so-ghabhálach i leith truaillithe, idircheaptha agus i leith leasuithe neamhúdraithe. Séanann Uisce Éireann aon fhreagracht as athruithe nó as idircheapadh a rinneadh ar an ríomhphost seo nó as aon dochar do chórais na bhfaighteoirí déanta ag an teachtaireacht seo nó ag a ceangaltáin tar éis a sheolta. Tabhair faoi deara go bhféadfadh

monatóireacht a bheith á dhéanamh ar theachtaireachtaí chuig Uisce Éireann agus ó Uisce Éireann d'fhonn ár ngnó a chosaint agus chun a chinntiú go bhfuiltear ag teacht le beartais agus le caighdeáin Uisce Éireann. Is cuideachta gníomhaíochta ainmnithe é Uisce Éireann atá faoi theorainn scaireanna, a bunaíodh de bhun fhorálacha na n-Achtanna um Sheirbhísí Uisce 2007-2022, a bhfuil a bpríomh-ionad gnó ag Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sráid na Talbóide, BÁC 1.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

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Thank you for your attention.

Joye Atkinson

From: Joye Atkinson
Sent: Tuesday 14 April 2026 15:20
To: Planning
Cc: Natalia Stolarska; Órla Murphy
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Hi Martha,

Thank you for your response to our scoping correspondence.

We would like to clarify that the project is currently at the pre application stage as a **Proposed Development**, and we are undertaking pre-planning scoping consultations with relevant consultees. The purpose of this process is to inform the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

We would greatly appreciate any comments or feedback you may have on the proposed development, particularly any matters you would like us to consider, assess, or address within the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

Please feel free to respond to this email with your observations.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO
Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin
mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735 611



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From: Planning <Planning@water.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 10 March 2026 16:06
To: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Dear Sir/Madam,

In response to a referral for 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

Please find attached Uisce Éireann's observations.

I hope you find this information helpful. If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Martha Gilligan
Planning Application Specialist

Uisce Éireann
Teach Colvill, 24–26 Sráid Thalbóid, Baile Átha Cliath 1, D01 NP86, Éire
Uisce Éireann
Colvill House, 24–26 Talbot Street, Dublin 1, D01 NP86, Ireland
www.water.ie
[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 10:35
To: Cillian Claffey (C) <cillian.claffey@water.ie>; Ali Robinson <arobinson@water.ie>; Planning <Planning@water.ie>
Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the “Proposed Wind Farm”) and 110kV grid connection (the “Proposed Grid Connection”). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. **7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;**
- ii. **Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;**
- iii. **All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;**
- iv. **1 no. temporary construction compound;**
- v. **1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;**
- vi. **Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;**
- vii. **Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;**
- viii. **1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;**
- ix. **1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;**
- x. **1 no. borrow pit;**
- xi. **10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;**
- xii. **2 no. temporary security cabins;**
- xiii. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- xiv. **Biodiversity enhancement areas**
- xv. **Site drainage;**
- xvi. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- xvii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new ‘loop-in/loop-out’ connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. **A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. **Site drainage;**
- vii. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Uisce Éireann's Ref: PN26000037179

Planning Ref: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris

Planning Authority: Mayo County Council

Issue Date: 10 March 2026

Uisce Éireann
Bosca OP 448
Oifig Sheachadta na
Cathrach Theas
Cathair Chorcaí

Uisce Éireann
PO Box 448
South City
Delivery Office
Cork City

www.water.ie

Development Location: development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest

Development

Description:

a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

A Chara,

Uisce Éireann (UÉ) has reviewed the plans and particulars submitted with the application and have the following observation(s).

It is Uisce Éireann's view that there is insufficient information submitted with the plans & particulars under Planning ref. 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Therefore, to ensure adequate provision of public water and wastewater services and to assess feasibility of connection(s) to the network, the applicant is requested to submit the following information to Mayo County Council Planning Authority by way of **Further Information**.

In order to facilitate this connection, it will be necessary to connect to the Uisce Éireann infrastructure via third party owned infrastructure.

The terms of this Connection Offer will require the applicant, prior to completion of the connection, to arrange for the transfer of ownership of the third-party infrastructure to Uisce Éireann and secure a wayleave to the benefit of Uisce Éireann over route of the infrastructure. Therefore, further information is requested as follows;

Stiúrthóirí / Directors: Jerry Grant (Cathaoirleach / Chairperson), Niall Gleeson (POF / CEO), Gerard Britchfield, Douglas Millican, Michael Nolan, Patricia King, Eileen Maher, Cathy Mannion, Paul Reid, Michael Walsh.

Oifig Chláraithe / Registered Office: Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sráid Thalbóid, Baile Átha Cliath 1, D01 NP86 / Colvill House, 24-26 Talbot Street, Dublin, Ireland D01NP86

Is cuideachta ghníomhaíochta ainmnithe atá faoi theorainn scaireanna é Uisce Éireann / Uisce Éireann is a designated activity company, limited by shares.

Cláraithe in Éirinn Uimh.: 530363 / Registered in Ireland No.: 530363.

The applicant is requested to establish to the satisfaction of Uisce Éireann, with the support of adequate documentation (including but not limited to, fully detailed design documentation, test certificates, CCTV survey results, etc.), that the third-party infrastructure has adequate capacity to facilitate the connection and is substantially in compliance with the requirements of Uisce Éireann's Codes of Practice and Standard Details. The results of these surveys shall be submitted to the Planning Authority as a response to this further information request.

Any remedial work and/or upgrade work requirements identified will be carried out by the applicant under the self-lay agreement. Where any upgrade works and/or remedial works have been completed by the applicant, they shall undertake such surveys/investigations/tests as may be requested by Uisce Éireann to confirm the integrity of the third-party infrastructure.

In the case of pumping stations, the applicant shall procure from the third party written confirmation that the third party will continue to operate and maintain the pumping station and rising main until such time as they are taken in charge by the relevant Local Authority.

Queries relating to the terms and observations above should be directed to planning@water.ie

Yours sincerely,



Dermot Phelan
Connections and Developer Services

Advisory Note(s):

Uisce Éireann does not permit build over of its assets. Separation distances from public infrastructure, as per Uisce Éireann's Standards Codes and Practices must be achieved. It is the applicant's responsibility to submit a diversion enquiry to Uisce Éireann Diversions Section (diversions@water.ie) prior to construction, where a potential build over of public assets is in question and/or where the applicants proposals cannot achieve separation distances from public infrastructure as per UÉ Standards & Codes of Practice.

Protection of drinking water source(s) from potentially adverse impacts is a priority for Uisce Éireann. It is Uisce Éireann's current policy to maintain safe and secure drinking water supplies and ensure that development will not give rise to any deterioration in water quality. Development proposals shall not impact public drinking water sources and/or abstraction point(s). It is also a requirement of the Water Framework Directive that waters used for the abstraction of drinking water are protected to avoid deterioration in quality. Development proposals shall not impact public drinking water sources and/or abstraction point(s).

Any person discharging trade effluent** to a sewer, must have a Trade Effluent License issued pursuant to section 16 of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (as amended). More information and an application form for a Trade Effluent License can be found at the following link: <https://www.water.ie/business/trade-effluent/about/> . Trade effluent is defined in the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (as amended).

Uisce Éireann does not permit surface waters into the public sewer network.

Mayo Planning Authority - Inspection Purposes Only
RECEIVED: 20/05/2026

For the attention of Karen Mulryan
Project Environmental Scientist
MKO
Tuam Road,
Galway,
H91 VW84

7th June 2023

By Email: kmulryan@mkoireland.ie

Uisce Éireann
Bosca OP 6000
Baile Átha Cliath 1
D01 WA07
Éire

Uisce Éireann
PO Box 6000
Dublin 1
D01 WA07
Ireland

T: +353 1 89 25000

F: +353 1 89 25001

www.water.ie

Re: EIA Scoping Request – Proposed wind farm at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

Dear Karen Mulryan,

Uisce Éireann has received notification of your Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping request relating to Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd.'s forthcoming application for a wind farm.

Please see attached, Uisce Éireann's scoping opinion in relation to Water Services. On receipt of the planning referral, Uisce Éireann will review the finalised Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) as part of the planning process.

Queries relating to the terms and the EIA scoping opinions below should be directed to planning@water.ie

PP. *Ali Robinson*

Yvonne Harris

Connections and Developer Services

Uisce Éireann's Response to EIA Scoping Requests

At present, Uisce Éireann does not have the capacity to advise on the scoping of individual projects. However, in general the following aspects of Water Services should be considered in the scope of an EIA where relevant;

- a) Where the development proposal has the potential to impact an Uisce Éireann Drinking Water Source(s), the applicant shall provide details of measures to be taken to ensure that there will be no negative impact to Uisce Éireann's Drinking Water Source(s) during the construction and operational phases of the development. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified as part of the report.
- b) Where the development proposes the backfilling of materials, the applicant is required to include a waste sampling strategy to ensure the material is inert.
- c) Mitigations should be proposed for any potential negative impacts on any water source(s) which may be in proximity and included in the environmental management plan and incident response.
- d) Any and all potential impacts on the nearby reservoir as public water supply water source(s) are assessed, including any impact on hydrogeology and any groundwater/ surface water interactions.
- e) Impacts of the development on the capacity of water services (*i.e. do existing water services have the capacity to cater for the new development*). This is confirmed by Uisce Éireann in the form of a Confirmation of Feasibility (COF). If a development requires a connection to either a public water supply or sewage collection system, the developer is advised to submit a Pre-Connection Enquiry (PCE) enquiry to Uisce Éireann to determine the feasibility of connection to the Uisce Éireann network.

All pre-connection enquiry forms are available from
<https://www.water.ie/connections/connection-steps/>.

- f) The applicant shall identify any upgrading of water services infrastructure that would be required to accommodate the proposed development.

- g) In relation to a development that would discharge trade effluent – any upstream treatment or attenuation of discharges required prior to discharging to an Uisce Éireann collection network.
- h) In relation to the management of surface water; the potential impact of surface water discharges to combined sewer networks and potential measures to minimise and or / stop surface waters from combined sewers.
- i) Any physical impact on Uisce Éireann assets – reservoir, drinking water source, treatment works, pipes, pumping stations, discharges outfalls etc. including any relocation of assets.
- j) When considering a development proposal, the applicant is advised to determine the location of public water services assets, possible connection points from the applicant's site / lands to the public network and any drinking water abstraction catchments to ensure these are included and fully assessed in any pre-planning proposals. Details, where known, can be obtained by emailing an Ordnance Survey map identifying the proposed location of the applicant's intended development to datarequests@water.ie
- k) Other indicators or methodologies for identifying infrastructure located within the applicant's lands are the presence of registered wayleave agreements, visible manholes, vent stacks, valve chambers, marker posts etc. within the proposed site.
- l) Any potential impacts on the assimilative capacity of receiving waters in relation to Uisce Éireann discharge outfalls including changes in dispersion / circulation characterises. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified within the report.
- m) Any potential impact on the contributing catchment of water sources either in terms of water abstraction for the development (*and resultant potential impact on the capacity of the source*) or the potential of the development to influence / present a risk to the quality of the water abstracted by Uisce Éireann for public supply should be identified within the report.
- n) Where a development proposes to connect to an Uisce Éireann network and that network either abstracts water from or discharges wastewater to a "protected"/ sensitive area, consideration as to whether the integrity of the site / conservation

objectives of the site would be compromised should be identified within the report.

- o) Mitigation measures in relation to any of the above ensuring a zero risk to any Uisce Éireann drinking water sources (Surface and Ground water).

This is not an exhaustive list.

Please note;

- Where connection(s) to the public network is required as part of the development proposal, applicants are advised to complete the Pre-Connection Enquiry process and have received a Confirmation of Feasibility letter from Uisce Éireann ahead of any planning application.
- Uisce Éireann will not accept new surface water discharges to combined sewer networks.

Karen Mulryan

From: Cillian Claffey (C) <cillian.claffey@water.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 7 June 2023 10:37
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Ali Robinson
Subject: FW: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Cunlaghfadda Scoping F - 2023.05.23 - 220825_compressed.pdf; UisceÉireann_EIAScopingOpinion_Cunlaghfadda.pdf

You don't often get email from cillian.claffey@water.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

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Good morning Karen,

Hope you are keeping well today.

Please find attached Uisce Éireann's response to your EIA scoping request relating to the forthcoming planning application for a wind farm in Mayo.

Just to note going forward that I am the planning lead for this region and will act as interface for Uisce Éireann on this application.

Could you please notify myself OR planning@water.ie upon submission on this application so that we can get a heads up and ensure we receive the referral in adequate time.

If you have any questions, please let me know and I will do my best to assist you with your query.

Kind regards,

Cillian Claffey
Development Management Planning

Mallow
Uisce Éireann
Teach na hAbhann Duibhe, Mala, Co. Chorcaí, P51 K3CX
Uisce Éireann
Blackwater House, Mallow, Co. Cork, P51 K3CX

M +353 89 260 3904
cillian.claffey@water.ie
www.water.ie
[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 26 May 2023 15:18
To: Planning <Planning@water.ie>; Ali Robinson <arobinson@water.ie>
Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of your organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and are sure that the content is safe.

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan
Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

MKO
Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin
mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735 611



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Is don duine amháin nó don eintiteas amháin ainmnithe ar an seoladh an fhaisnéis agus d'fhéadfadh ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh na tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid den fhaisnéis. Tá toirmeasc ar aon daoine nó aon eititis; nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis- aon athbhreithniú a dhéanamh, aon atarchur a dhéanamh nó aon athdháileadh a dhéanamh, nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as an bhfaisnéis, nó aon ghníomh a bhraithfeadh ar an bhfaisnéis seo a dhéanamh agus d'fhéadfaí an dlí a shárú dá ndéanfaí sin. Séanann Uisce Éireann dliteanas as aon ghníomh agus as aon iarmhairt bunaithe ar úsáid neamhúdaraith na faisnéise seo. Séanann Uisce Éireann dliteanas

maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo agus séanann Uisce Éireann dliteanas maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann leis an bhfaisnéis a fháil. Má tá an ríomh-phost seo faighte agat trí dhearmad, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir más é do thoil é agus scrios an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire. D'fhéadfadh ríomhphost a bheith so-ghabhálach i leith truaillithe, idircheaptha agus i leith leasuithe neamhúdaraíthe. Séanann Uisce Éireann aon fhreagracht as athruithe nó as idircheapadh a rinneadh ar an ríomhphost seo nó as aon dochar do chórais na bhfaighteoirí déanta ag an teachtaireacht seo nó ag a ceangaltáin tar éis a sheolta. Tabhair faoi deara go bhféadfadh monatóireacht a bheith á dhéanamh ar theachtairreachtaí chuig Uisce Éireann agus ó Uisce Éireann d'fhonn ár ngnó a chosaint agus chun a chinntiú go bhfuiltear ag teacht le beartais agus le caighdeáin Uisce Éireann. Is cuideachta gníomhaíochta ainmnithe é Uisce Éireann atá faoi theorainn scaireanna, a bunaíodh de bhun fhorálacha na n-Achtanna um Sheirbhísí Uisce 2007-2022, a bhfuil a bpríomh-ionad gnó ag Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sráid na Talbóide, BÁC 1.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

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Thank you for your attention.

Joye Atkinson

From: Amy Reid <amy.reid@opw.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 29 April 2026 16:16
To: Joye Atkinson
Subject: RE: RE 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

You don't often get email from amy.reid@opw.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

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Hi Joye,

Please see comments from regional engineer below.

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. This is a requirement of Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act of 1945 as amended.

Further information on the process including copies of the appropriate application form and brochure are available on our website at

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

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

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

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

We would recommend that a flood risk assessment be carried out with regard to the proposed development and its construction. This should consider all sources, pathways and receptors of flood risk. This should be carried out in

accordance with the principles set out in the guideline document "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management" as published by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Office of Public Works. Please be aware that this is a separate issue from the requirement to obtain Section 50 consent as mentioned above.

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

Kind Regards,
Amy

—
Amy Reid
Flood Projects Management

—
Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí
Office of Public Works

—
Sráid Jonathan Swift, Baile Átha Troim, Co na Mí, C15 NX36
Jonathan Swift Street, Trim, Co Meath, C15 NX36

—
T +353 46 942 6000
<https://gov.ie/opw>

—
To send me files larger than 30MB, please use the link below
<https://filetransfer.opw.ie/filedrop/amy.reid@opw.ie>

Email Disclaimer: <https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation-information/439daf-email-disclaimer/>

From: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 10:46
To: Drainage Admin <drainage.admin@opw.ie>; Info Opw <info@opw.ie>
Cc: Natalia Stolarska <nstolarska@mkoireland.ie>; Keelin Bourke <kbourke@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: RE 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Aire: Tháinig an ríomhphost seo ó lasmuigh den OPW. Ná cliceáil ar aon naisc nó ná hoscail ceangaltáin mura n-aithníonn tú an seoltóir. Má tá amhras ort, tuairiscigh an ríomhphost chuig an **Deasc Chabhrach TFC** agus déan teagmháil le **Cibearshlándáil**.

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Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the “Proposed Wind Farm”) and 110kV grid connection (the “Proposed Grid Connection”). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. **7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;**
- ii. **Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;**
- iii. **All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;**
- iv. **1 no. temporary construction compound;**
- v. **1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;**
- vi. **Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;**
- vii. **Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;**
- viii. **1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;**
- ix. **1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;**
- x. **1 no. borrow pit;**
- xi. **10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;**
- xii. **2 no. temporary security cabins;**
- xiii. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- xiv. **Biodiversity enhancement areas**
- xv. **Site drainage;**
- xvi. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- xvii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. **1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;**
- ii. **The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new ‘loop-in/loop-out’ connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;**
- iii. **A temporary construction compound;**
- iv. **Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;**
- v. **Tree felling and vegetation removal;**
- vi. **Site drainage;**
- vii. **Site fencing and signage; and**
- viii. **All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.**

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist
MKO
Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84



Offices in Galway and Dublin
mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735 611

RECEIVED: 20/05/2026

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From: Drainage Admin <drainage.admin@opw.ie>

Sent: Thursday 22 June 2023 12:00

To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

You don't often get email from drainage.admin@opw.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

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Dear Karen,

I refer to your email dated 26/05/2023 in relation to the above project seeking comments or observations from this office.

OPW's Western Regional Office would like to make the following comments:

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. This is a requirement of Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act of 1945 as amended.

Further information on the process including copies of the appropriate application form and brochure are available on our website at

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kind regards
Karen

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday 26 May 2023 15:28

To: Info Opw <info@opw.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

Offices in Galway and Dublin

mkoireland.ie | +353 (0)91 735 611



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Joye Atkinson

From: Joye Atkinson
Sent: Tuesday 17 February 2026 17:36
To: Joye Atkinson
Subject: FW: TII23-123130 - EIA Scoping Request - Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

From: INFO <Information@tii.ie>
Sent: Monday 16 February 2026 13:39
To: Joye Atkinson <jatkinson@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: TII23-123130 - EIA Scoping Request - Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

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Dear Ms. Atkinson,

TII will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it, given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines, as outlined in the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DoECLG, 2012). Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance available at www.TII.ie.

The issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice guidance only and does not prejudice TII's statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals, following the examination of any valid planning application referred.

National Strategic Outcome 2 of the 'National Planning Framework' includes the objective to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national roads network. In addition, Chapter 7 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility' of the 'National Development Plan, 2021 – 2030', sets out the key sectoral priority of maintaining Ireland's existing national road network to a robust and safe standard for users. This requirement is further reflected in the publication of the 'National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland' and also the existing 'Statutory Section 28 Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.

With respect to EIAR scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR, which may affect the National Roads Network.

The developer/scheme promoter should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

- Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to locations of existing and future national road schemes in the area.
- TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the National Road Network, and junctions with national roads, in the proximity of the proposed development, including the potential haul route.
- The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads.
- The developer should have regard to any EIAR/EIS and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An

Coimisiún Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should, in particular, have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.

- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works).
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes (National Roads Authority (NRA), 2014).
- The EIAR should consider the European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations, 2018, (S.I. no. 549 of 2018), and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes ((NRA), 2014).
- It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site, with reference to impacts on the National Road Network and junctions of lower category roads, with national roads.

In relation to national roads, TII requires that TII's Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development, with potential impacts on the National Road Network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of the NRA/TII TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA.

Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed, as TII will not be responsible for such costs.

- The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the National Road Network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the National Road Network.
- TII recommends that that applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal 'weight' loads are a feature of the development, whether wind turbine components or substation components, separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route. All national road structures on the haul route, through all the relevant County Council administrative areas, should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal 'weight' load proposed. Any requirements for 'Exceptional Abnormal Loads' should also be addressed in accordance with TII Publications.

An abnormal load is defined as anything above 46 tonnes and below 180 tonnes, any load above 180 tonnes, represents an 'Exceptional Abnormal Load' ('EAL'). All structures to be crossed will need a full structural assessment by the developer, in accordance with the TII Standard, 'The Assessment of Road Bridges and Structures for the Effects of Abnormal and Exceptional Abnormal Load Vehicles using SV and SOV Load Models' (AM-STR-06048), to verify that they can sustain any 'EAL' load safely and without any damage. Reference should be made to Department of Transport Circular RW18 of 2024 ('Exceptional Abnormal Loads'), in that regard.

In addition, the haul route should be assessed to confirm capacity to accommodate abnormal 'length' loads and any temporary works required are identified.

The National Road Network is managed by a combination of PPP Concessions, Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contracts (MMaRC) and local road authorities, in association with TII.

The applicant/developer should also consult with all PPP Companies, MMaRC Contractors and road authorities over

which the haul route traverses, to ascertain any operational requirements, including delivery timetabling, etc., to ensure that the strategic function of the national road network is safeguarded.

Where temporary works within any MMaRC Contract Boundary are required, to facilitate the transport of turbine or substation components to site, the applicant/developer shall contact thirdpartyworks@tii.ie in advance, as a works specific Deed of Indemnity will be needed by TII before the works can take place.

Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road, arising from any temporary works due to the turning movement of abnormal loads (e.g. tearing of the surface course, etc.), shall be rectified in accordance with TII Pavement Standards and details in this regard shall be agreed with the relevant road authority, prior to the commencement of any development on site.

Any Road Safety Audit requirements should be addressed.

- Where grid connection and cable routing form part of any development proposal, proposals should be developed to safeguard proposed road schemes, as TII will not be responsible for costs associated with future relocation of cable routing, where proposals are catered for in an area of a proposed national road scheme. In that regard, consideration should be given to routing options, use of existing crossings, depth of cable laying, etc. Consultation should be undertaken with Mayo County Council to ascertain any relevant national road schemes in the area.

Where grid connection proposals impact the existing national road network, please note, in accordance with the National Planning Framework National Strategic Outcome no. 2 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility', there is a requirement to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the Network. This requirement is further reflected in the National Development Plan, the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland, and also the existing Statutory Section 28 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.

There is around 99,000km of roads in Ireland. The National Road Network, which caters for strategic inter-urban travel consists of only approx. 5.4% of this. There is a critical requirement to ensure the strategic capacity and safety of this national road network is maintained and significant Government investment already made in the national road network is safeguarded.

The provision of cabling along the National Road Network represents a number of significant implications for TII and road authorities in the management and maintenance of the strategic national road network and TII is of the opinion that grid connection cable routing should reflect the foregoing provisions of official policy.

Section 12.4.1.1 'Accelerate Renewable Electricity Generation' of the Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) outlines the objective of reaching 80% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2030, through a range of measures, including; 'All relevant public bodies will carry out their functions in a manner which supports the achievement of the renewable electricity targets, including, but not limited to, the use of road and rail infrastructure to provide a route for grid infrastructure, where this is the optimal solution'.

Consistent with CAP24, for all renewable energy developments requiring grid connection to the national grid, TII recommends that a full assessment of all route alternatives for grid connection takes place, including alternatives to public road, where appropriate. In TII's experience, grid connection accommodated on national roads has the potential, inter alia, to result in technical road safety issues, such as differential settlement due to backfilling trenches and can impact on ability and cost of general maintenance, upgrades and safety works to existing national roads.

The Scheme promoter should also refer to Department of Transport Circular RW 07 of 2025 and the 'Interim Guidance to Road Authorities (placement of Medium or High Voltage electricity assets)', which can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/ece06-electricity-transmission-infrastructure-development-roads-sector-engagement-framework-interim-guidance/>.

Having regard to the foregoing, in TII's opinion, grid connection routing, where it is proposed to utilise the road network must, therefore, demonstrate that the route proposed represents the 'optimal solution'.

In addition, there is a finite road space available to accommodate all utilities in the Road Network. It is recommended that a co-ordinated approach to grid connection routing in this area is achieved, to avoid risk to the effective delivery of renewable energy projects in the area.

Other consents or licences may be required from the Road Authority for any trenching or cabling proposals crossing the National Road. TII requests referral of all proposals agreed and licensed between the Road Authority and the applicant, which affect the National Road Network.

Cable routing should avoid all impacts to existing TII infrastructure such as traffic counters, weather stations, etc. and works required to such infrastructure shall only be undertaken in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII. Any costs attributable shall be borne by the applicant/developer. The developer should also be aware that separate approvals may be required for works traversing the National Road Network. All crossings in the vicinity of the national road should be by HDD and avoid all national road structures, including bridges, culverts, etc.

Notwithstanding any of the above, the developer should be aware that this list is non-exhaustive, thus site and development specific issues should be addressed, in accordance with best practise.

I trust that the above comments are of use in your EIAR preparation.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Moore
Senior Regulatory & Administration Executive

Joye Atkinson

From: Joye Atkinson
Sent: Wednesday 11 February 2026 10:48
To: 'INFO'; 'landuseplanning@tii.ie'
Cc: Natalia Stolarska; Keelin Bourke
Subject: RE: TII Ref: TII23-123130 - EIA Scoping Request - Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
Attachments: Figure 4-1 Proposed Project V4 11.02.2026.pdf

Good morning,

MKO is following up regarding a scoping document issued on 26th May 2023, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and planning application on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

As an extended period has passed since informal scoping was initially carried out, we are reaching out to provide updated details on the proposed project. Please find attached a figure identifying the layout of the proposed project.

The Proposed Project will comprise of the wind farm (the "Proposed Wind Farm") and 110kV grid connection (the "Proposed Grid Connection"). The Proposed Wind Farm will be subject to a planning application under Section 34 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and will be submitted to Mayo County Council. The Proposed Grid Connection will be subject to a separate planning application submitted directly to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) under Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The draft project development description is as follows:

The development description for the Proposed Wind Farm planning application to Mayo County Council, appears in the public notices as follows:

- i. 7 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 160 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 136 metres; and hub height of 92 metres;*
- ii. Construction of turbine foundations and associated temporary and permanent hard-standing areas;*
- iii. All associated underground electrical and communications cabling;*
- iv. 1 no. temporary construction compound;*
- v. 1 no. meteorological mast with a height of 92 metres and associated foundation and hard-standing area;*
- vi. Upgrade and widening of existing internal tracks and provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks and all associated site drainage;*
- vii. Upgrade and temporary road widening works along the L15053 and provision of 1 no. passing bay;*
- viii. 1 no. new temporary site entrance off the L-1505 in the townland of Knockroe to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads during the construction phase;*
- ix. 1 no. new site entrance on to an existing access track in the townland of Cloonbaul which will be retained for the operational lifetime of the wind farm for maintenance vehicles and farm access;*
- x. 1 no. borrow pit;*
- xi. 10 no. Peat and Spoil Management areas;*
- xii. 2 no. temporary security cabins;*
- xiii. Tree felling and vegetation removal;*
- xiv. Biodiversity enhancement areas*
- xv. Site drainage;*
- xvi. Site fencing and signage; and*
- xvii. All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.*

The development description for the Proposed Grid Connection application to ACP appears in the public notices is as follows:

- i. 1 no. permanent 110kV substation compound consisting of 2 no. control buildings with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and apparatus, security fencing and signage, underground cabling, wastewater holding tank;*
- ii. The installation of c. 982m of 110kV underground cabling, 2 no. new end masts and associated hard-standing areas to facilitate the new 'loop-in/loop-out' connection into the existing Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead line;*
- iii. A temporary construction compound;*
- iv. Provision of new permanent and temporary site access tracks;*
- v. Tree felling and vegetation removal;*
- vi. Site drainage;*
- vii. Site fencing and signage; and*
- viii. All related site works above and below ground and all ancillary development.*

While we note that you had provided feedback previously, we appreciate any additional comments you may have at this time.

Le gach dea-mhéin,
Joye.

Joye Atkinson BSc
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway, H91 VW84

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From: INFO <Information@tii.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 14 June 2023 15:10

To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: TII Ref: TII23-123130 - EIA Scoping Request - Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo.

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Dear Ms Mulryan,

Thank you for your correspondence of 26 May 2023 regarding the above. The position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it, given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines, as outlined in the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DoECLG, 2012). Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance available at www.TII.ie.

The issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice guidance only and does not prejudice TII's statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals, following the examination of any valid planning application referred.

National Strategic Outcome 2 of the 'National Planning Framework' includes the objective to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national roads network. In addition, Chapter 7 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility' of the 'National Development Plan, 2021 – 2030', sets out the key sectoral priority of maintaining Ireland's existing national road network to a robust and safe standard for users. This requirement is further reflected in the publication of the 'National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland' and also the existing Statutory Section 28 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.

With respect to EIAR scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR, which may affect the national road network.

The developer/scheme promoter should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

- Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to the locations of existing and future national road schemes.
- TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development, including the potential haul route.
- The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads.
- The developer should have regard to any EIAR/EIS and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should, in particular, have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works).
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the 'Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes' (National Roads Authority (NRA), 2006).
- The EIAR/EIS should consider the 'Environmental Noise Regulations 2006' (SI 140 of 2006) and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see 'Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes' (1st Rev., NRA, 2004)).
- It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site, with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads. In relation to national roads, TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development, with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of TII's TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA. Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of

the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed, as TII will not be responsible for such costs.

- The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network.
- TII recommends that that applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal 'weight' loads are proposed, separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route. All national road structures on the haul route through all the relevant County Council administrative areas should be checked by the applicant/developer, to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal 'weight' load proposed.

In addition, the haul route should be assessed to confirm capacity to accommodate abnormal 'length' loads and any temporary works required are identified.

The national road network is managed by a combination of PPP Concessions, Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contracts (MMaRC) and local road authorities in association with TII.

The applicant/developer should also consult with all PPP Companies, MMaRC Contractors and road authorities over which the haul route traverses, to ascertain any operational requirements, including delivery timetabling, etc., to ensure that the strategic function of the national road network is safeguarded.

Where temporary works within any MMaRC Contract Boundary are required to facilitate the transport of turbine components to site, the applicant/developer shall contact thirdpartyworks@tii.ie in advance, as a works specific Deed of Indemnity will be needed by TII before the works can take place.

Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road arising from any temporary works due to the turning movement of abnormal loads (e.g. tearing of the surface course, etc.) shall be rectified in accordance with TII Pavement Standards and details in this regard shall be agreed with the Road Authority prior to the commencement of any development on site.

- It is noted that the grid connection proposals are not outlined in the EIAR Scoping Report. Please note, any grid connection and cable routing proposals should be developed to safeguard proposed road schemes, as TII will not be responsible for costs associated with future relocation of cable routing, where proposals are catered for in an area of a proposed national road scheme. In that regard, consideration should be given to routing options, use of existing crossings, depth of cable laying, etc.

In the context of the existing national roads network, in accordance with the 'National Planning Framework' National Strategic Outcome no. 2 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility', there is a requirement to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the network. This requirement is further reflected in the 'National Development Plan', the 'National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland' and also the existing Statutory Section 28 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.

There is around 99,000km of roads in Ireland, the national road network which caters for strategic inter-urban travel consists of only approx. 5.4% of this. There is a critical requirement to ensure the strategic capacity and safety of this national road network is maintained and significant Government investment already made in the national road network is safeguarded.

The provision of cabling along the national road network represents a number of significant implications for TII and road authorities in the management and maintenance of the strategic national road network and TII is of the opinion that grid connection cable routing should reflect the foregoing provisions of official policy and therefore, avoid grid connection routing proposals along national roads.

Other consents or licences may be required from the road authority for any trenching or cabling proposals crossing the national road. TII requests referral of all proposals agreed and licensed between the road authority and the applicant, which affect the national road network.

Cable routing should avoid all impacts to existing TII infrastructure such as traffic counters, weather stations, etc. and works required to such infrastructure shall only be undertaken in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII, any costs attributable shall be borne by the applicant/developer. The developer should also be aware that separate approvals may be required for works traversing the national road network.

Notwithstanding any of the above, the developer should be aware that this list is non-exhaustive, thus site and development specific issues should be addressed in accordance with best practise.

I hope that this information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Moore

Senior Regulatory and Administration Executive



From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday 26 May 2023 15:29

To: Landuse Planning <LandUsePlanning@tii.ie>

Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

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Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

MKO

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De réir pholasáí BIÉ An Ceart gan a bheith Ceangailte, má tá an ríomhphost seo á fháil agat lasmuigh de na gnáthuaireanta oibre, nílim ag súil le freagra ná le gníomh uait lasmuigh de do ghnáthuaireanta oibre féin mura bhfuil sé ráite go soiléir go bhfuil gá gníomhú go práinneach.

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Próiseálann BIÉ sonraí pearsanta a sholáthraítear dó i gcomhréir lena Fhógra ar Chosaint Sonraí atá ar fáil ag <https://www.tii.ie/about/about-tii/Data-Protection/?set-lang=ga>

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Karen Mulryan

From: Sabine Browne <Sabine.Browne@waterwaysireland.org>
Sent: Monday 29 May 2023 11:05
To: Karen Mulryan; Cormac McCarthy
Cc: Grainne Griffin
Subject: RE: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Caution: This is an external email and may be malicious. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Good morning,

This is not within any Zone of Influence of our waterways so we will not be commenting.

Kind regards,

Sabine Browne

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 3:30 PM
To: Sabine Browne <Sabine.Browne@waterwaysireland.org>; Cormac McCarthy <cormac.mccarthy@waterwaysireland.org>
Cc: Grainne Griffin <ggriffin@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: 220825 EIA Scoping Request: Proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project, northwest of Claremorris, Co. Mayo

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Ltd, for a proposed wind farm development located at Cunlaghfadda and surrounding townlands, approximately 5.3km to the northwest of Claremorris, County Mayo.

The proposed project will likely encompass up to 7 no. wind turbines, access roads and entrance(s), a borrow pit, on site 38kV electricity substation, electrical cabling for grid connection, a temporary construction compound and a permanent meteorological mast. and It is anticipated the development will not meet the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds of 25 no. turbines or 50 Megawatts (MW) for wind energy as set out in the 7th Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended). In this regard, it is intended to submit the planning permission application to Mayo County Council.

As part of the EIA process, we would welcome any comments that you may have in relation to the proposed project, including baseline data, survey techniques or potential impacts that should be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. In order to facilitate this, a Scoping Document providing details of the proposed project and the site of the proposed development is attached.

If you could return any comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience, it would be much appreciated. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Karen.

Karen Mulryan

Project Environmental Scientist BA. MSc. MIAI. CIfA.

MKO

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