

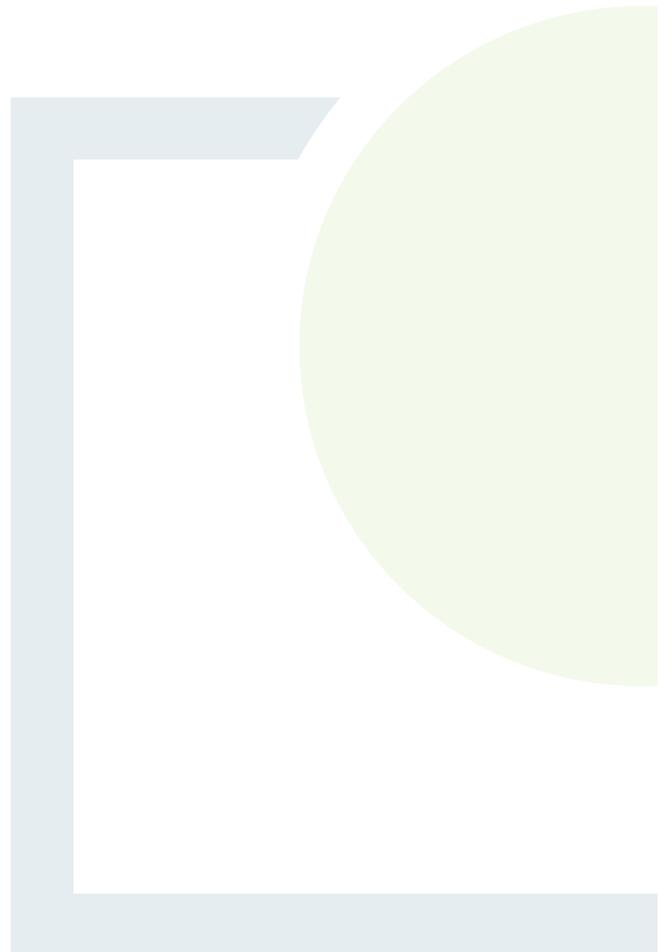


**FEHILY
TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1

Scoping Responses



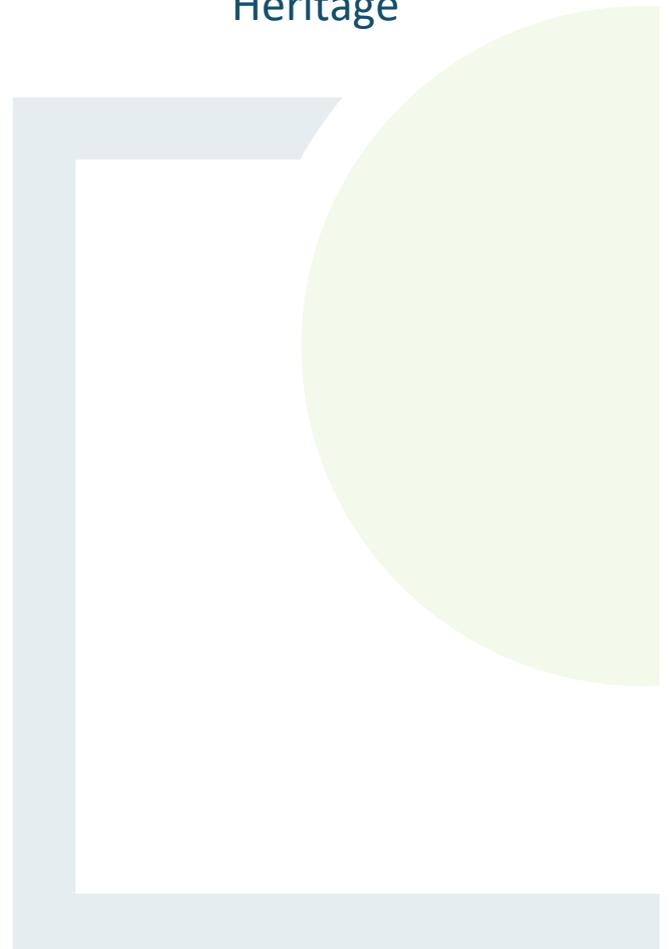


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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.1

Response from
Diarmuid Buttimer
Department of Housing,
Local Government and
Heritage



From: [Housing Manager DAU](#)
To: [Marie Geary](#); [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: G Pre00336/2022 - P21-143
Date: Friday 3 February 2023 14:36:31
Attachments: [G Pre00336- 2022 Fehily Timoney P21-143.pdf](#)

Our Ref: G Pre00336/2022

A Chara,

Please find attached Heritage related recommendations for the above mentioned pre-planning application.

Regards
Diarmuid

Diarmuid Buttimer
Executive Officer

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt
Development Applications Unit
Oifigí an Rialtais
Government Offices

Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90

—
Diarmuid.Buttimer@npws.gov.ie
Manager.DAU@npws.gov.ie



Your Ref: P21-143

Our Ref: G Pre00336/2022 (Please quote in all related correspondence)

3 February 2023

Fehily Timoney
Core House
Pouladuff Road
Cork
T12 D773

Via email: marie.geary@ftco.ie barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

Proposed Pre Planning Development: Barna Wind Energy (B.W.E.) Ltd. and Arran Wind Farm Ltd: SUBSTATION SCOPING REPORT: Lackareagh, Garranereagh and Barnadivane (Kneevies), near Teerelton, Co. Cork

A chara

I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above. Outlined below are heritage-related observations/recommendations co-ordinated by the Development Applications Unit under the stated headings.

Nature Conservation

These observations are intended to assist you in relation to identifying potential impacts on European sites, other nature conservation sites, and biodiversity and environmental protection in general, in the context of the current proposal. Data collected and surveys carried out in connection with this proposed development may raise other issues that have not been considered here. The observations are not exhaustive and are made without prejudice to any recommendation that may be made by this Department in the future.

Guidance on EIAR

You are advised to consult the European Commission's (2017) 'Environmental Impact Assessment: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)'. Any surveys and assessments should be based on a full details of the overall project, noting all lands that will be required. For a detailed list of potential considerations, see the 'Review checklist', and specifically 'Section 1 – Description of the project', in this guidance. Note also that if compensatory afforestation is required on other lands, the likely significant effects of that integral element of the development should be assessed in the main project EIAR.



In addition to guidance listed in Appendix 1, the following should be taken into account in planning and designing a windfarm and in completing the assessments. Please note the 2020 updates of the Guidance documents:

- *Guidance document on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation* (European Commission, **2020**)
- *Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines* (DoHLGH, **2020**), particularly the requirements in relation to assessing ground conditions/geology (section 5.3)
- *Landslides in Ireland* (GSI, 2006)¹.

Project planning and design

It should be remembered that a key element of EIA is the avoidance or reduction of negative effects on the environment. EIA is an iterative process and the information gathered through assessments or surveys should be used to guide the planning and design of the windfarm so that sensitive ecological or hydrological areas are avoided, and negative impacts are minimised insofar as is possible. The size, layout and design of proposed development should be informed by a constraints-type study and the compilation of an environmental constraints map that identifies and avoids, insofar as is possible and using appropriate separation distances, all nature conservation sites, other sensitive ecological and hydrological features, deep or intact peat deposits, and areas of wet and/or active bog, pool systems and flushes.

The National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017- 2021 aimed to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity. A key objectives of the plan was to achieve; no net contribution to biodiversity loss arising from development projects occurring within the lifetime of the plan. The EIAR should outline how this project would avoid a net loss of biodiversity and include relevant mitigation and or compensatory measures where necessary.

Project components

In general, the EIAR should include sufficient project details so that the full nature and extent of the likely significant effects are clear and assessed fully in relation to, among other things, road design and construction methodology; site drainage details, including settlement ponds; temporary and permanent storage or disposal areas for peat and other materials or wastes arising; extraction sites/borrow pits; and any modifications to roads, bridges or culverts along the entire length of haul routes. Volumes of surplus material arising and of fill required should be calculated. This includes details and assessment for the grid connection.

The EIAR should give specific consideration to the mobilisation of silt and changes to the stability of soil. The proposed windfarm has the potential for significant changes in patterns of surface water flow and may desiccate underlying soils allowing pathways to open up resulting in subsurface water losses.



There would be concerns regarding any potential loss and/or degradation of dry heath or molinia meadow habitats arising from the overall wind farm proposal. These habitats could correspond to the Annex I habitat's wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* (4010), molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) (6410) or Transition mires and quaking bogs (7140) under the EU Habitats Directive; for which the Department has reporting obligations under Article 17 of the Directive to the European Commission on details of losses and degradation. In addition though poor (acid) fen and flush is not listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive, it is very limited in extent in Ireland and should be regarded as being of special conservation importance should it occur within the project area.. Therefore the habitats on site should be assessed regarding potential classification and correspondence with the above habitat types. Effects on such habitats from wind farm projects could arise from the following types of project works and details

- location of Wind Turbines, Foundations and Hardstand areas.
- location of On-site access roads.
- On-site interconnecting electrical cabling.
- Meteorological mast location.
- Location of Borrow Pits and spoil management areas.
- Turbine component haulage route.
- Replacement land location for felled forestry.
- Grid connection and underground cable route.

Potential negative effects on habitats could arise through direct excavation, drainage effects on adjacent/nearby habitat, habitat fragmentation, exposure of underlying peat, increased risk of erosion, opening up of areas of the habitats to new or increased exploitation or disturbance through the provision of new and upgraded roads, landscaping, side casting, drain installation, temporary excavate storage, sediment disposal etc.

Though it is difficult to ascertain from the maps/photo's provided potential annexed habitat status will be particularly relevant in the general area of Turbines four to six, their associated roads and the borrow pit (this area also likely to be particularly relevant regarding Marsh Fritillary and Snipe also, see below). Molinia meadows may be the most likely of the annexed habitats to occur. Planning, layout and design implications should be considered.

Detailed consideration should be given to the potential amount of peat / soil excavated, stored, and disposed/recovered. A detailed plan for the safe storage, disposal and rehabilitation of excavated or disturbed peat /soil would have to form part of the EIAR. The spreading or recovery of excavated peat/soil on areas of intact semi-natural habitats or vegetation of ecological value is unlikely to be acceptable. Excavated or exposed peat / soil should not pose any threat to surface waters and water quality.

A detailed site drainage map would be required and should show all existing watercourses, drainage ditches, flushes, lakes or ponds; new drainage ditches; all outfall points to watercourses; and all settlement ponds. The EIAR would have to demonstrate that the



proposed development will not pose any threat to surface waters and associated species. Any impact on water table levels or groundwater flows may impact on wetland sites some distance away. The EIAR should assess cumulative impacts with other plans or projects, if applicable. Where negative impacts are identified suitable mitigation measures should be detailed as appropriate.

The associated impacts of quarrying or extraction should be included among the considerations at the earliest stages of project planning and design, and should be assessed fully in the EIAR. Reinstatement or restoration plans would be required for the proposed borrow pit on-site and should be included in the EIAR. As with any other part of the development, all borrow pits (existing or proposed) to be used in construction would have to be included within the application area for the proposed development.

Any tree felling of forested sites should be included as an intrinsic element of the overall development (it appears that such felling will be required), the impacts and implications of which should be assessed fully in the EIAR. The extent of tree felling should be mapped, and the future use and management of all cleared areas should be specified. The impacts of tree felling on wildlife, habitats and surface waters (e.g. water quality) should be assessed fully, including the risk of Phosphate mobilisation from peat soils as a result of tree clearance and ground disturbance.

Tree felling is licensed and regulated by the Forest Service; any additional requirements in respect of this element of the proposed development, including any obligations to replant on other lands, should be made known at the planning application stage, and impacts on these other lands fully assessed as part of the EIAR. If restoration of planted areas is proposed as mitigation or compensation for negative ecological effects, the EIAR should include a detailed plan to show the location, nature and area of habitat to be reinstated, and provide details of how such areas will be reinstated, managed and improved for habitats and/or species, together with proposals for monitoring and reporting. This plan should be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist in consultation with other experts as appropriate and in terms of being adequate as mitigation/compensation there should be no reasonable scientific doubt as to the adequacy and effectiveness of any such proposal.

The likely impacts of grid connection, particularly for birds, sensitive habitats and surface waters, should be given full consideration at the EIA stage.

Any improvement or reinforcement works required for access and transport anywhere along the proposed haul route(s) should be included in the EIAR and subjected to ecological impact assessment with the inclusion of mitigation measures, as appropriate.

Any losses of biodiversity habitat associated with this proposed development (including grid connection, access roads and cabling etc.) such as woodland, scrub, hedgerows, wet grassland and other habitats should be mitigated for. In addition, Annex I habitats which occur outside the Natura 2000 network are important in terms of biodiversity conservation. The presence of any Annex I habitats outside the network should be given due consideration as part of the consideration of biodiversity matters generally for the proposed development. The loss of Annex I habitats outside SACs should be avoided. Again it should be noted in



this regard that the site potentially contains annexed habitat such as the types discussed above.

You are advised that no disturbing or damaging site or ground investigations, or testing, should take place in an ecological site in advance of the main project consent without due consideration of the need for planning permission (for exempted development where there are restrictions on exemptions), or another consent.

Impacts of lighting on-site should also be assessed noting that lighting of turbines and masts can increase collision risk².

Ecological Data and Surveys

The Department also highlights that along with the standard NPWS data requests which is recommended, other sources of habitat and species information beyond those already identified include (but are not be limited to): the National Biodiversity Data Centre (www.biodiversityireland.ie), Inland Fisheries Ireland (www.fisheriesireland.ie), Birdwatch Ireland (www.birdwatchireland.ie), Irish Raptor Study Group, Golden Eagle Trust and Bat Conservation Ireland (www.batconservationireland.org).

It is expected by this Department that best practice will be adhered to with regard to survey methodology and if necessary non Irish methodology adapted for the Irish situation, noting specific gaps in relation to species and age of the data outlined in some guidance documents. The EIAR should cover the whole project, including construction, operation, grid connection and, if applicable, restoration or decommissioning phases. Alternatives examined should also be included in the EIAR. Inland Fisheries Ireland should be consulted with regard to fish species. For information on Geological and Geomorphological sites, the Geological Survey of Ireland, should be consulted.

Where ex-situ impacts are possible, survey work may be required, outside of the development sites. Such surveys should be carried out by suitably qualified persons at an appropriate time of the year, depending on the species being surveyed for. The EIAR should include the results of the surveys and detail the survey methodology and timing of such surveys including consistency in terms of timed vantage point surveys.

Ornithology

Surveys for all species should cover bird usage and facilitate assessment of potential collision risk, habitat loss, barrier effect and displacement for these species and should be based around the daily and seasonal activity patterns of the species being surveyed. Survey work should cover year-round site use and should cover a minimum of two years to allow for an accurate determination of site usage.

Target species for this site include Annex I (Birds Directive) species such as Hen Harrier and Peregrine Falcon, and red listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCCI) such as kestrel, snipe, woodcock and meadow pipit. Amber listed species such as Skylark may also occur

² Douse, A (2020) "The Effect of Aviation Obstruction Lighting on Birds at Wind Turbines, Communication Towers and Other Structures", NatureScot Information Note. Version 1.1



on site and potentially suitable habitat for Dipper occurs. Hinterland surveys should include breeding raptor surveys, including roost watches, surveys for nocturnal species and other species-specific surveys as appropriate. Potential significant effects on the aforementioned target species requiring assessment include collision effects, displacement effects, barrier effects, direct and indirect habitat loss and degradation, in combination effects, cumulative impact effects etc. In combination effects and cumulative impacts assessments must include those arising from any other wind farms in the population areas, with data required in terms of best scientific evidence of, for example, the area of displacement/foraging loss through these developments (it should be noted that this point is also applicable in terms of semi-natural habitat loss). The site contains a population of Common Snipe which is a Red-listed species with regard to Breeding & Wintering populations. The development could result in the loss of breeding and foraging habitat through direct loss (see habitat section above for example) and displacement effects. The population recorded within the Site should be assessed in terms of County Importance, local level importance etc (as a resident/regularly occurring population). Pearce Higgins et al. (2009), found a 50% reduction in breeding density of common snipe within 500m of turbines. The majority of open semi-natural habitat onsite appears to be located within 500m of turbines.

Vantage point surveys should be done in a manner that ensures sufficient data is collected to allow an assessment of the importance of all the flight paths into, out of and between sites and assess migratory movements (for example flight paths of any Whooper Swans or Geese species). Consequently, the Department recommends that a visibility analysis of topography and vegetation is used in the selection of vantage points for ornithological surveys. Technological solutions should also be considered in conjunction with VPs surveys to ensure sufficient data is compiled for assessment.

Results for species need to be referenced back to the overall populations and their dynamics as, in some cases even a small risk to a population of a species could be considered significant.

When completing impact assessment for birds, assessment and monitoring results from any nearby windfarms must be considered. Cumulative impact on birds from all windfarms in the area needs to be assessed and the data from surrounding sites needs to be considered in the assessment.

Hen Harrier

The proposed project area is mostly composed of potentially suitable foraging habitat for the Annex I species Hen Harrier. Hen Harrier is listed as an Annex I bird under the EU Birds Directive and as such European members are obligated to protect and conserve the species. Article 4(4) of that Directive requires Member States to strive to avoid deterioration of habitats outside Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

In terms of displacement effects from upland wind farms as stated the majority of the proposed development site is comprised of potentially suitable Hen Harrier foraging habitat and the displacement effects of the wind farm could result in the loss of foraging resource for the species if it were present. As well as the breeding season data and assessment winter



data is required also. In terms of Zone of Influence the project site occurs less than 15km from the Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA 004162 Hen Harrier SPA.

It should be noted also that enhancement of habitat already suitable as potential Hen Harrier foraging habitat is not acceptable compensation or mitigation for habitat lost through proposed development. The foraging habitat area/resource lost would not be replaced by enhancing other suitable habitat (net loss and other issues would remain).

Bats

Bat roosts may be present in trees, buildings and bridges. Bat species are protected under the Wildlife Act, 1976 to 2018, and are subject to a regime of strict protection pursuant to the requirements of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed in Irish law in Regulation 51 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (as amended). Therefore, damage/disturbance to any such roosts must be avoided in the first instance. While the Minister may grant a derogation licence under Regulation 54 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015, a licence can only be granted once a number of strict criteria have been met (see Regulation 54). An assessment of the impact of the proposed wind farm on bat species should be carried out noting recent guidance available, “*Bat and Onshore Wind Turbines: Survey, Assessment and Mitigation, 2019*” published jointly by Scottish Natural Heritage and Bat Conservation Trust and other stakeholders. Any proposed bat friendly lighting should be proven to be effective and follow up-to-date guidance.

Windfarms can have significant effects on bats with regard to 1) Collision mortality, barotrauma and other injuries (Operational Phase Impact), 2) Loss or damage to commuting and foraging habitat, 3) lighting issues and all of these potential issues should be addressed in the EIAR.

Watercourses and wetlands

Wetlands are important areas for biodiversity and ground and surface water quality should be protected during construction and operation of the proposed development. The EIAR should include a detailed assessment of the hydrological impacts from the proposed development. Any watercourse or wetland which may be impacted on should be surveyed for the presence of protected species and species listed on Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. For example, these species could include Otter (*Lutra lutra*) which are protected under the Wildlife Acts and listed on Annex II and IV of the Habitats Directive, Salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Lamprey which are species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive and also Frogs (*Rana temporaria*) and Newts (*Triturus vulgaris*) which are protected under the Wildlife Acts. Tributary streams of both the Cummer River (in the area of T1 and T2) and the River Bride (T3 to T6) occur on site as well as numerous drainage ditches.

Further to potential impacts on the species listed above, for example, one of the main threats identified in the threat response plan for otter is habitat destruction (see https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/2009_Otter_TRP.pdf). A 10m riparian buffer on both banks of a waterway is considered to comprise part of the otter habitat.



Therefore any proposed development should be located at least 10m away from a waterway and should consider movements between waterways and waterbodies by otters.

Flood plains

Flood plains, if present, should be identified in the EIAR and left undeveloped to allow for the protection of these valuable habitats and provide areas for flood water retention (green infrastructure). If applicable, the EIAR should take account of the guidelines for Planning Authorities entitled "*The Planning System and Flood Risk Management*" published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government In November 2009.

Hedgerows, Scrub, grasslands and related habitats

Hedgerows and scrub should be maintained where possible, as they form wildlife corridors and provide areas for birds to nest in. Hedgerows provide a habitat for woodland flora, roosting places for bats and Badger setts may also be present. The EIAR should provide an estimate of the length/area of any hedgerow/scrub that will be removed. Where it is proposed that trees or hedgerows will be removed there should be suitable planting of native species in mitigation incorporated into the EIAR. Hedgerows, trees, scrub and uncultivated vegetation (including semi-natural habitats) should not be removed during the nesting season (i.e. March 1st to August 31st), noting the protection afforded under the Wildlife Act 1976-2018.

It should be noted that a large area of wet grassland habitat occurs within the supplied project area and this will be relevant in terms of potential semi-natural habitat loss and consequently net biodiversity loss issues.

Marsh Fritillary

Numerous dense patches of *Succisa pratensis* (Devils bit scabious) occur on site and there are known records in the area for the Marsh Fritillary butterfly. The species may therefore occur on site and surveys should be conducted in any area's containing the food plant and potential impacts must be fully assessed. This will be particularly relevant in the general area of Turbines four to six (and their associated roads and the borrow pit etc). Planning, layout and design implications should be considered. Marsh fritillary surveys should be carried out as per standard Marsh Fritillary Larval Web Survey methodology.

Alien invasive species

The EIAR should also address the issue of any invasive alien plant and animal species that may be present, and detail the methods required to ensure they are not accidentally introduced or spread during survey and or construction. Information on alien Invasive species In Ireland can be found at <http://invasives.biodiversityireland.ie/> and at <http://invasivespeciesireland.com/>

Impact assessment

The impact of the proposed development on the flora/ fauna and habitats present should be assessed with particular regard to:

Natura 2000 sites, i.e.:



- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC)
- and Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under the EC Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147 EC),

Other designated sites, or sites proposed for designation such as,

- Natural Heritage Areas;
- proposed Natural Heritage Areas;
- Nature Reserves;
- Refuges for Fauna or Flora designated under the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2018;
- species protected under the Wildlife Acts including protected flora;

'Protected species and natural habitats', as defined in the Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) and European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations, 2008 including

- Birds Directive - Annex I species and other regularly occurring migratory species, and their habitats (wherever they occur);
- Habitats Directive - Annex I habitats, Annex II species and their habitats;
- Annex IV species and their breeding sites and resting places (wherever they occur);
- important bird areas such as those identified by Birdlife International, features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna, such as those with a "stepping stone" and ecological corridors function, as referenced in Article 10 of the Habitats Directive;
- other habitats of ecological value in a national to local context (such as those identified as locally important biodiversity areas within Local Biodiversity Action Plans and County Development Plans);
- Red data book species;
- and biodiversity in general.

Construction Management Plans and Mitigation

Complete project details including Construction Management Plans (CMPs) need to be provided in order to allow an adequate EIAR and appropriate assessment to be undertaken. CMPS should contain sufficient detail to avoid any post construction doubt with regard to the implementation of mitigation measures, timings and roles and responsibilities for same. Any mitigation needs to be included in detail and if being relied upon to reach conclusions must be proved to be achievable and likely to be effective in any given scenario it is needed. Proof of effectiveness will be required with examples of where similar techniques have been employed previously.



Applicants need to be able to demonstrate that CMPs and other such plans are adequate, all mitigation is included and effective and supported by scientific information and analysis and that they are feasible within the physical constraints of the site. The positions, locations and sizes of construction infrastructure and mitigation such as settlement ponds, disposal sites and construction compounds may significantly affect European and other designated sites, habitats and species in their own right and could have an effect for example on, drainage, water quality, habitat loss, and disturbance. If these are undetermined at time of the assessment all potential effects of the development on the site are not being considered.

Construction work should not be allowed to impact on water quality and measures should be detailed in the EIAR to prevent sediment and/or fuel runoff from getting into watercourses which could adversely impact on aquatic species.

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) should be consulted with regard to impacts on fish species and the applicant may find it useful to consult their publication entitled "Planning for watercourses in the urban environment" (2020) which can be downloaded from their web site.

As it appears the applicants are not in a position to state the exact location and details of cable routes at the time of application, then they need to consider the range of options (overhead and underground) and routes (appears to be two options currently) that may be used within their assessment.

Guidance on the Appropriate Assessment (AA)

It is noted that an Appropriate Assessment Screening Report and if required a Natura Impact Statement will be prepared in respect of the proposed development. The development site is hydrologically connected to Great Island Channel SAC 001058 and Cork Harbour SPA 004030. Tributary streams (for both the River Bride and Cumber River) occur, arise and flow through the proposed windfarm project area and therefore water quality effects and issues must be assessed and addressed. Any Peatland habitat works would be a potential significant effect for example.

In addition any potential barrier, disturbance, flight path and collision risks for SPA bird species must be assessed and addressed also. The Gearagh SPA 004109 occurs less than 5km from the site and the Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA 004162 is less than 12km from the site. In order to carry out the Appropriate Assessment screening, and/or prepare a Natura Impact Statement (NIS), information about the relevant European sites including their conservation objectives will need to be collected.

Screening for appropriate assessment should focus on the likely significant effects of the proposed development and related activities on European sites noting that impacts to sites via air and water may occur over large distances using the source-pathway-receptor model. Details of designated sites and species and conservation objectives can be found on <http://www.npws.ie/>.

Site-specific, as opposed to generic, conservation objectives are now available for many sites. Each conservation objective for a qualifying interest (QI) habitat or species is defined by a list of attributes and targets and is often supported by further documentation. Where



these are not available for a site, an examination of the attributes that are used to define site-specific conservation objectives for the same QIs in other sites can be usefully used to ensure the full ecological implications of a proposal for a site's conservation objective and its integrity are assessed. It is advised, as per the notes and guidelines in the site-specific conservation objectives that any reports quoting conservation objectives should give the version number and date, so that it can be ensured and established that the most up-to-date versions including map boundaries³ are used in the preparation of Natura Impact Statements and in undertaking appropriate assessments.

In addition, the Article 12 and 17 reports under the Birds and Habitats Directives should be referenced <https://www.npws.ie/publications>. The Departmental guidance document on Appropriate Assessment is available on the NPWS website at <https://www.npws.ie/development-consultations> and in EU Commission guidance entitled:

- *"Wind energy developments and Natura 2000"*⁴
- *"Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC"*⁵;
- 2018 Commission notice *"Managing Natura 2000 sites The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC"*⁶ (updated June 2020)

More recent CJEU and Irish case law has clarified some issues and should also be consulted.

An NIS should present a robust and reasoned scientific assessment and analysis of the implications of the proposals for the relevant conservation objectives of relevant European sites. Best scientific knowledge in the field should be applied to the understanding of the likely effects, and to the assessment and analysis of the implications of the proposals for the conservation objectives and integrity of the sites. When carried out by the competent authority, the appropriate assessment cannot have lacunae and must contain complete, precise and definitive findings and conclusions capable of removing all reasonable scientific doubt as to the effects of the project on European sites. General advice on the preparation, content and scope of an NIS is included in Appendix A.

Cumulative and ex situ impacts

Cumulative impact from all windfarms in the area needs to be fully and comprehensively assessed and the data from surrounding sites needs to be considered in the assessment of

³ <https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data/designated-site-data>

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/Wind_farms.pdf

⁵

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/natura_2000_asses_s_en.pdf

⁶

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/EN_art_6_guide_ju_n_2019.pdf



impacts. Post construction monitoring results and data from nearby windfarms should be considered and their associated EIARs.

Post construction monitoring

This Department recognises the importance of pre and post construction monitoring, such as recommended in Drewitt et al. (2006), and Bat Conservation Ireland (2012). The applicant should not use any proposed post construction monitoring as mitigation to supplement inadequate information in the assessment. Please refer to Circular Letter PD 2/07 and NPWS 1/07 on this issue. This can be downloaded from the Department's website <https://www.npws.ie/development-consultations> .

The EIAR process should identify any pre and post construction monitoring which would have to be carried out. The post construction monitoring would include bird and bat strikes/fatalities including the impact on any such results of the removal of carcasses by scavengers. Monitoring results should be made available to the competent authority and copied to this Department. An appropriate plan of action would have to be agreed at planning stage with the Planning Authority if the results in future show a significant mortality of birds and/or bat species. It is important to note that unless post decision consultation with NPWS is specifically stated as a condition of planning, NPWS has no post consent role. However, regional staff are available for liaison regarding any associated licencing requirements and or new information arising for specific species of concern.

Licenses

Where there are impacts on protected species and their habitats, resting or breeding places, licenses may be required under the Wildlife Act 1976-2018 or derogations under the EC (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended.

In particular, bats as outlined earlier and otters, are subject to a regime of strict protection pursuant to the requirements of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed in Irish law in Regulation 51 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (as amended). A copy of Circular Letter NPWS 2/07 entitled "*Guidance on Compliance with Regulation 23 of the Habitats Regulations 1997 – strict protection of certain species/applications for derogation licences*" can be found on the Departmental web site at www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/general/circular-npws-02-07.pdf. It should be noted that the Regulations of 1997 have since been superseded by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended. Part 6 of those Regulations is now the relevant section dealing with the protection of flora and fauna. Reference to Regulation 23 in the circular letter should be taken to mean Regulation 51 in the current Regulations.

In addition, the EIAR should take account of species protected under sections 21, 22 and 23 of the Wildlife Acts regarding impacts on other protected species or their resting or breeding places, such as on protected plants, badger setts or birds' nests and will also need to be cognisant of article 5 (d) of the Birds Directive. For that reason uncultivated vegetation,



including hedges and trees, should not be removed during the nesting season (i.e. March 1st to August 31st).

In order to apply for any such licenses or derogations as mentioned above the results of a survey should be submitted to the National Parks and Wildlife Service of this Department. Such surveys are to be carried out by appropriately qualified person/s at an appropriate time of the year. Details of survey methodology should be provided. Should this survey work take place well before construction commences, it is recommended that an additional ecological survey of the development site should take place immediately prior to construction to ensure no significant change in the findings of the baseline ecological survey has occurred. As outlined already, if there has been any significant change mitigation, this may require amendment and where a licence has expired, there will be a need for new licence applications for the protected species.

Appendix 1

Notes on the preparation and content of an NIS

The term 'NIS' is defined in legislation⁷. In general, an NIS, if required, should present the data, information and analysis necessary to reach a definitive determination as to 1) the implications of the plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, for a European site in view of its conservation objectives, and 2) whether there will be adverse effects on the integrity of a European site. The NIS should be underpinned by best scientific knowledge and objective information, as required in the case of screening for appropriate assessment, and by the precautionary principle.

Based on the Department's experience of reviewing such reports, the following advice is offered in relation to the preparation and content of an NIS:

1. An NIS is a scientific assessment that presents relevant evidence, data and analysis, and focuses on the implications of the plan or project, on its own and in combination with other plans and projects, for the conservation objectives of the relevant European site(s), taking the full scope of these objectives, whether generic or site specific, into account;
2. Examination of the potential effects of the plan or project must be undertaken to identify what European sites, and which of their qualifying interests (SAC), special conservation interests (SPA) or conservation objectives, are potentially at risk. In combination effects must also be taken into account. This is required to determine a 'zone of influence' or 'zone of impact' for the project, if such a concept is used. The 15km distance in existing guidance is an indicative figure only and its application and validity should be examined and justified in each specific case on an ecological or other basis;

⁷ The term, 'NIS', is defined in the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011, and Part XAB, Section 177T of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended



3. The scientific basis on which sites and their conservation objectives are included or excluded from assessment and analysis should be presented and justified;
4. The full area or extent of the likely effects of the plan or project should be determined and quantified. Where temporary damage and disturbance will occur, predicted timelines for recovery should be presented;
5. The relevant environmental baseline and trends in European sites should be taken into account, bearing in mind changes and in combination effects which have occurred since site designation;
6. An NIS should be informed by any necessary surveys of habitats and species at the appropriate time(s) of year to identify, describe, evaluate and map their presence within the receiving environment. In all relevant cases, the scientific basis and justifications for categorising or not categorising habitats as Annex I habitats, or priority types, should be presented;
7. An NIS should be informed by any necessary hydrological, hydrogeological or geotechnical investigations to assess impacts on habitat structure and function;
8. Where mitigation measures are required, full details should be included in the project description and drawings, with method statements provided, where necessary. It must be demonstrated that mitigation measures will be delivered in full, and at the appropriate time, at all post-consent stages, and that they will be effective in any specific location or set of conditions. The necessary analysis should be presented to demonstrate how the mitigation measures will avoid or remove the risks of adverse effects on the integrity of European sites that have been identified in an NIS so that the final analysis is undertaken in the context of the predicted residual effects;
9. An NIS should contain, or clearly cross-reference, all the scientific data and analysis on which the assessment is based, and should contain clear and precise findings and conclusions as to the implications of the project, on its own and in combination with other plans and projects, for the conservation objectives and integrity of the relevant European site(s).

You are requested to send further communications to the Development Applications Unit (DAU) at manager.dau@housing.gov.ie.

Is mise le meas,

Diarmuid Buttimer
Development Applications Unit
Administration

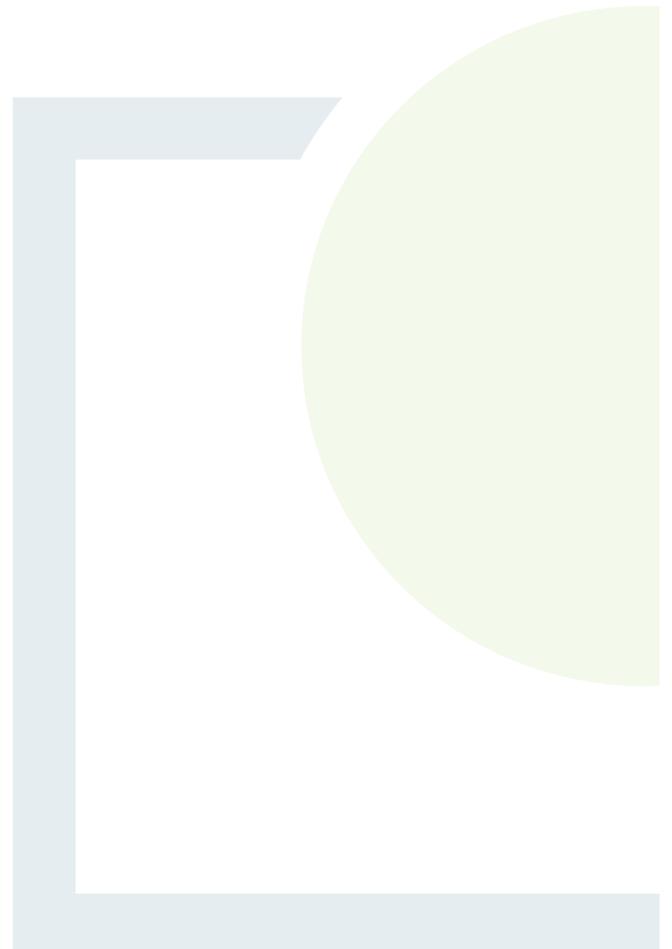


**FEHILY
TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.2

Response from
Department of Tourism,
Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht,
Sport and Media



From: [Customer Service](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Cc: [Marie Geary](#); Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie; referrals@housing.gov.ie; [pleanailteanga](#)
Subject: RE: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Monday 19 December 2022 11:36:40
Attachments: [image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Dear Ms. Geary,

Thank you for contacting Customer Service in the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media.

Planning matters in general fall within the remit of the [Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage \(DHLGH\)](#). Please note that following the coming into force of the [Planning and Development, Heritage and Broadcasting \(Amendment\) Act 2021 \(Act 11 of 2021\)](#) all Heritage functions previously held by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht are now held by DHLGH. Their **Development Applications Unit** may be contacted at Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie (*copied above*). DHLGH's referrals email address (referrals@housing.gov.ie) has also been copied above.

Gaeltacht Areas

The Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media is a notice party under section 28(1) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 in relation to any planning application in an area where the proposed development could – in the view of the local Planning Authority – have a material impact on the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht, including the promotion of Irish as the community language. Such developments must be brought to the attention of the Department. Relevant documentation in relation to such planning applications should be submitted to pleanailteanga@tcagsm.gov.ie (*copied above*).

Trusting that the above information is of assistance to you.

Kind regards,

Customer Service Team,
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts,
Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

From: Marie Geary <marie.geary@ftco.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 14:10
To: Ministers Office TCAGSM <Ministers.Office@tcagsm.gov.ie>; Customer Service <Customer.Service@tcagsm.gov.ie>
Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord

Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,
Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560

www.fehilytimoney.ie



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Tá an t-eolas sa ríomhphost seo faoi rún, chomh maith le gach comhad atá ceangailte leis, agus i gcomhair úsáid an duine nó an chórais a bhfuil sé dírithe air amháin. Má fhaigheann

tú an ríomhphost seo trí bhotún, cuir scéal chugainn ag webmaster@tcagsm.gov.ie. Tá an ríomhphost seo arna sheiceáil ag scanóir víreas agus dealramh air go bhfuil sé glan.

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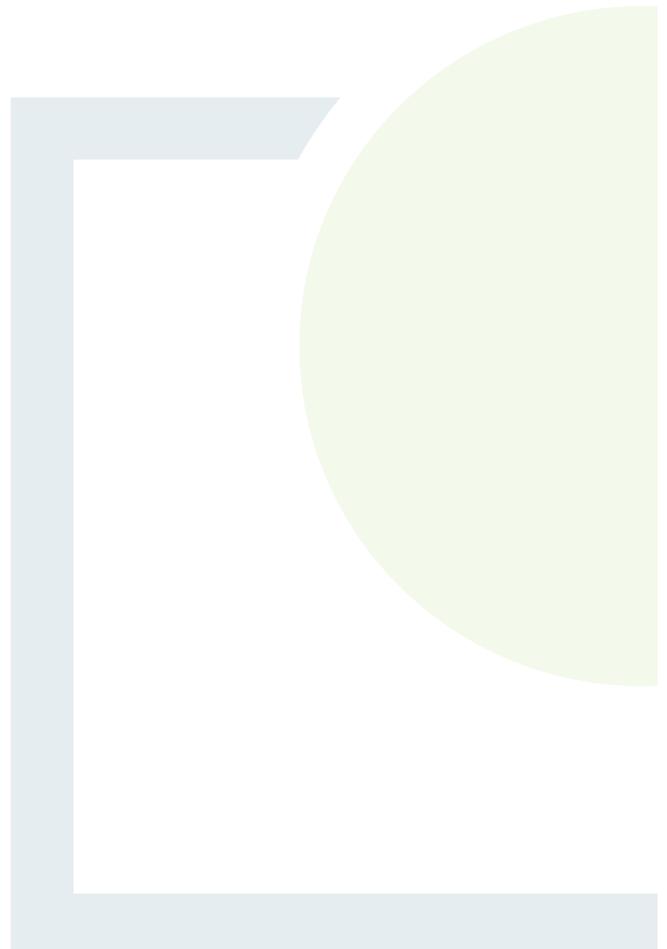


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TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.3

Response from
Catherine Boyce
Department of Agriculture,
Food and the Marine



From: [Environmental Co-ordination \(Inbox\)](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: FW: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 5 January 2023 12:49:00
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[e8b1b3bf-3b71-440f-acde-c04a677f9f27.png](#)
[P21-143_Barnadivane_Wind_Farm_Scoping_Report.pdf](#)
[Barnadivane Windfarm, Cork.pdf](#)

Good afternoon

Please see comments attached from our Felling division

Kind regards

Environmental Co-ordination Unit | Climate Change & Bioenergy Policy Division | environmentalco-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie

An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Lárionad Gnó Grattan, Bóthar Bhaile Átha Cliath, Port Laoise, Co Laoise, R32 K857

Grattan Business Centre, Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co. Laoise, R32 K857

T +353 (0)57 868 9914

www.agriculture.gov.ie

From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>

Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 13:05

To: Forestry Info <forestryinfo@agriculture.gov.ie>

Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

CAUTION: This Email originated from Outside of this department. 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 Notify.Cyber@agriculture.gov.ie .

Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House, Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
www.fehilytimoney.ie  

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Disclaimer:

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 ríomhphoist 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.

Fehily Timoney

Core House

Pouladuff Road

Cork

T12D773

5th January 2023

Re: Scoping Request for the proposed Barnadivane Wind Farm near Macroom, Co. Cork.

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**. Email: felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie or Web gov.ie - www.gov.ie - [Tree Felling Licences \(www.gov.ie\)](http://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://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 \(www.gov.ie\)](http://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 online at: [gov.ie - Felling Licence Decisions \(www.gov.ie\)](http://www.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)

Yours sincerely,

Catherine Boyce
Felling Section
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Johnstown Castle
Co Wexford

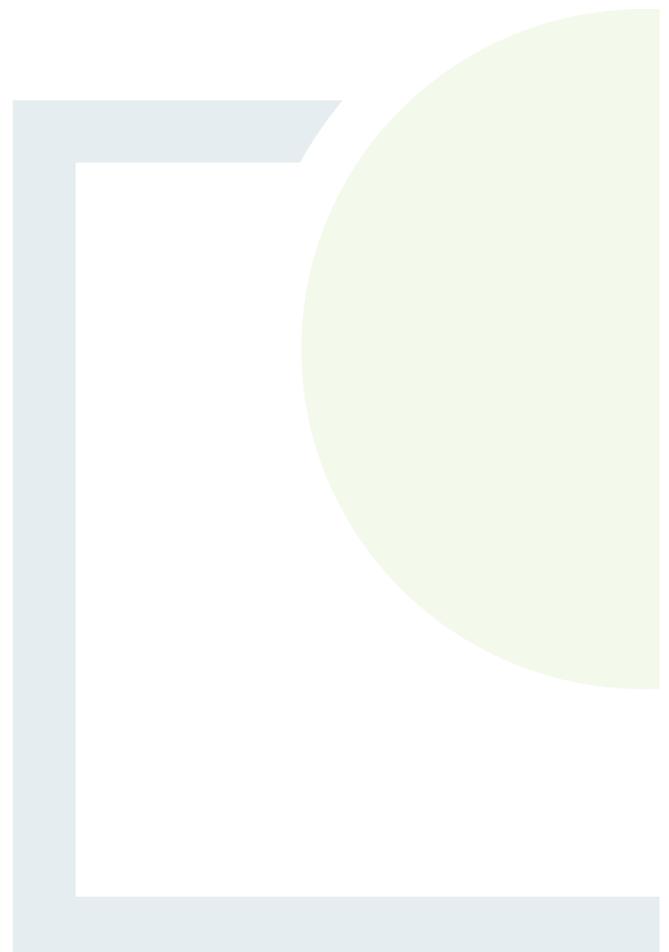


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
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& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.4

Response from
Department of
Transport



From: [Transport Department of Transport](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Automatic reply: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:27:27

THIS IS AN AUTOMATIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF YOUR EMAIL. PLEASE *DO NOT REPLY TO THIS EMAIL AS REPLIES TO AUTO ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS WILL REMAIN UNANSWERED.*

Dear Customer,

Thank you for contacting The Department of Transport Customer Services Unit.

We have received your message and the division or staff member that is dealing with your query will provide a full reply within 12 working days in the majority of cases.

In the meantime if you need an answer sooner, you can find answers to most queries on our website, www.gov.ie/transport

Regards,

Customer Services

Department of Transport

Is seo uath-admháil go bhfuarthas do ríomhphoist. Ná freagraíonn leis an roimhphoist seo más é do thoil é mar fanfaidh freagraí leis na uath-admhálacha gan freagairt.

Chustaiméir, a chara,

Go raibh maith agat as teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an t-aonad um Sheirbhísí do Chustaiméirí sa Roinn Iompair.

Tá do theachtaireacht faighte againn agus beidh an rannán nó don bhall foirne a bheidh ag déileáil le do cheist ag cur freagra iomlán ar fáil laistigh de 12 lá oibre i bhformhór na gcásanna.

Idir an dá linn más gá duit freagra a fháil níos túisce, is féidir leat freagraí den chuid is mó de na ceistanna a fháil ar ár suíomh gréasáin, www.gov.ie/transport

Le meas,

Seirbhísí Custaiméirí

An Roinn Iompair

Tá eolas sa teachtaireacht leictreonach seo a d'fhéadfadh bheith príobháideach nó faoi rún agus b'fhéidir go mbeadh ábhar rúnda nó pribhléideach ann. 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. Tá cosc ar rochtain don teachtaireacht leictreonach seo do aon duine eile. 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 agus b'fhéidir d'fhéadfadh bheith mídhleathach.

Tá ár Ráiteas Príobháideachta le fáil ar www.gov.ie/transport

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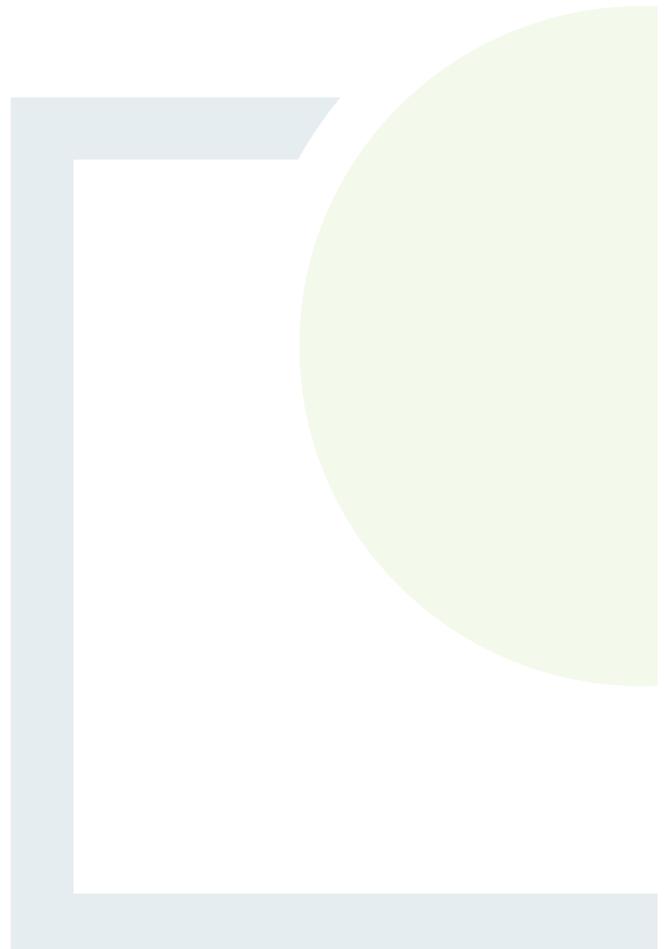


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.5

Response from
Department of
Communications, Climate
Action and Environment



From: [Ministers Office](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Re: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 14:24:19

Our Ref: CCAE-MO-03906-2022

15th December 2022

Dear Marie

I write to acknowledge receipt of your correspondence dated 15th December 2022.

I will ensure that this is brought to the Minister's attention.

Yours sincerely,

Minister's Office

— —

Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) An Roinn Comhshaoil,
Aeráide agus Cumarsáide

29-31 Bóthar Adelaide, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 X285

29-31 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2, D02 X285

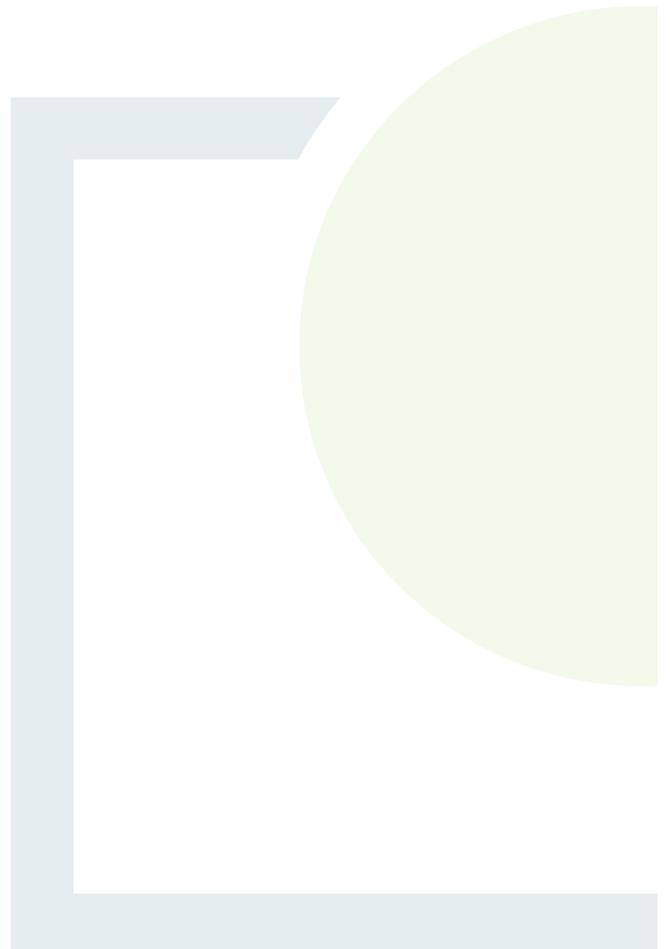


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.6

Response from
Don Watchorn
Department of Defence



From: [Defence Property Management Planning](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Cc: [Gareth O'Flaherty \(Defence\)](#); [Sarah Zacharia \(Defence\)](#)
Subject: FW: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Friday 13 January 2023 15:13:40
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[8d78708b-e02c-4841-b10a-c82ef17eea4a.png](#)
[P21-143_Barnadivane_Wind_Farm_Scoping_Report.pdf](#)

Dear Ms. Geary / Mr. Crowther,

I refer to your e-mail below, dated 15 December 2022, in relation to the proposed Barnadivane Windfarm development at Barnadivane, Co. Cork.

Without Prejudice

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

Single turbines, structures, or turbines delineating the windfarm 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 or of 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.

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.

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

E-mail don.watchorn@defence.ie

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

Sent: Friday 16 December 2022 12:05

To: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

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

Subject: FW: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

Dear Ms. Geary / Mr. Crowther,

The Department of Defence wishes to acknowledge receipt of your e-mail below and attached documentation.

The Department will consider your request and revert in due course.

You may wish to note, the correct e-mail address for all planning related correspondence is propertymanagementplanning@defence.ie

Please contact me 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

E-mail don.watchorn@defence.ie

From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>

Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:30

To: Defence Office Of Emergency Planning <oepe@defence.ie>; Defence Info <info@defence.ie>

Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

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Dear Sir/Madam,

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Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House, Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
www.fehilytimoney.ie



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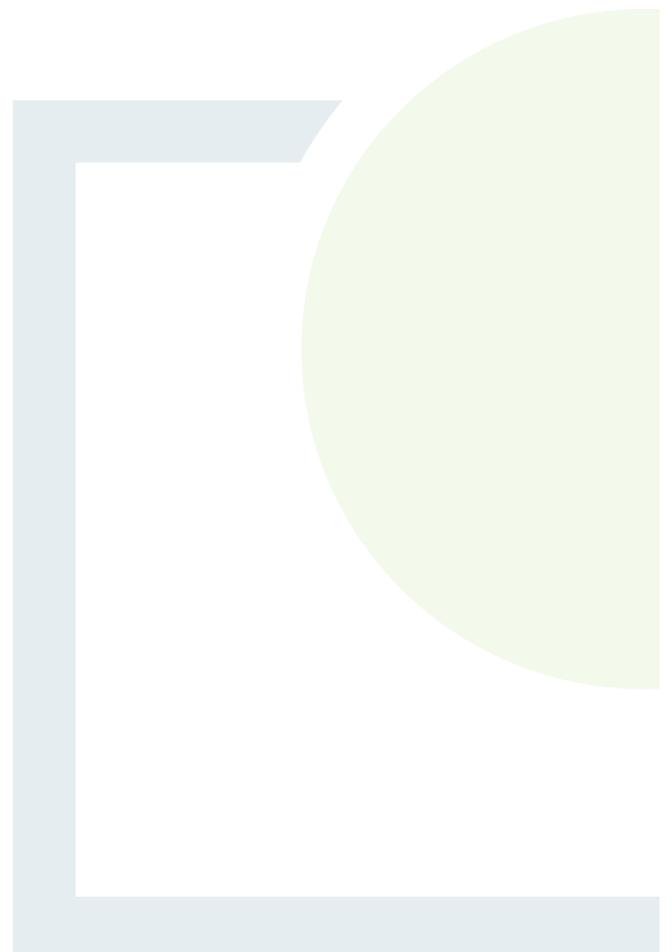


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TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.7

Response from
Michael McPartland
Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)



From: [Michael McPartland](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm
Date: Monday 19 December 2022 11:53:05
Attachments: [email_852418dc-7261-46bd-8cad-0f5cfb922b46.png](#)
[phone_fb192a96-ab34-4721-a173-456574efed4b1.png](#)
[web_64d727b2-84ca-4794-bc60-45e02ad63d06.png](#)
[home_d6e0b8ad-bed2-44cf-a08c-5ceec6c9c3fe.png](#)
[seasonal2023_d284a079-b78a-4293-9dbf-1dd9ef52911e.png](#)

A chara,

Thank you for your recent email regarding the above-mentioned.

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is the state agency responsible for the conservation, protection, management, marketing, development and improvement of our inland fisheries and sea angling resources. While IFI recognises the strategic significance of the proposed development it is essential it is undertaken in a manner that does not result in negative impacts on fisheries or water quality.

The overall project is located within the greater River Lee basin, a significant salmonid fishery. More specifically the Bride, Cumber and Buingea Rivers and or their tributaries are located within the footprint of the site.

The proposed windfarm and associated works pose significant risk of negative impact on fisheries primarily during various elements of the construction phase including site preparation, construction and upgrading of access roads and crossings and the installation of the grid cable.

IFI considers the dominant threat to fisheries should the development proceed is the potential for the escapement of suspended solids (or other polluting matter) to waters. Such escapement would impact both on general water quality and fisheries habitat.

Waters must be protected to meet Water Framework Directive requirements. Strictly in terms of fisheries, any escapement of solids has the potential to have both short- and long-term effects due to the sedimentation of spawning gravels.

A secondary threat to fisheries results from the risk of impediment or prevention of fish passage due to proposed construction of new or upgraded watercourse crossings to facilitate access to the works.

It is in the above context, that should permission be granted for the proposed development, IFI would ask that planning conditions ensure

- All works are carried out in accordance with the IFI "Guidelines on protection of fisheries during construction works in and adjacent to waters".

<https://www.fisheriesireland.ie/media/guidelines-on-protection-of-fisheries-during-construction-works-in-and-adjacent-to-waters>

- Contaminated (suspended solids, hydrocarbon, cement products etc) construction runoff must be collected and disposed of in a manner so that pollution of surface waters cannot occur.

- On commencement and for the duration of construction a daily ongoing inspection programme of surface waters in the vicinity of the site should be undertaken, with any escape of contaminants notified immediately to IFI.

- There is no physical interference with the bed or bank of any watercourse without prior consultation with IFI.

- All watercourse instream works should be carried out in the dry.

- Instream works are limited to the period July to September inclusive.

- Provision is made for the advance removal and relocation of fish stocks by means of electro-fishing as necessary when instream works occur.

- All new or upgraded watercourse crossings (bridges/culverts), in fish bearing waters, are constructed in a manner that permits the free passage of fish both at the construction phase and upon completion. All watercourse crossing should be of a span nature. The works upon completion should not, because of design or construction, represent an obstacle to fish passage. IFI should be notified on completion of works at each crossing point to ensure the works meet fishery requirements.

- In terms of grid connection ducting, unless shown to be unavoidable watercourse crossing should be carried out by non-invasive means such as spanning or directional drilling. Open trenching of watercourses must be a measure of last resort. Where open trenching of watercourses occurs the bed and banks of the crossing point should be reinstated to pre-works condition.

Should you require any clarification please contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely

Michael Mc Partland
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer.

Iascach Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

Tel + 353 (0)26 412 21/2
Fax + 353 (0)26 412 23
Email michael.mcpartland@fisheriesireland.ie
Web www.fisheriesireland.ie

Sunnyside House, Macroom, Co. Cork, Ireland. P12 X602

Help Protect Ireland's Inland Fisheries

Michael McPartland
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer

✉ Michael.McPartland@fisheriesireland.ie • ☎ +353 (0)26 41222 • 🌐 www.fisheriesireland.ie • 🏠 P12 X602



Iascach Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland



Pictured above: A day in the life of 'Uschi' - the Fisheries Detection Dog on patrol surveying Dysart Lakes. Taken by Fisheries Officer Maureen Byrne, Inland Fisheries Ireland's Detection Dog Handler, this was the winning image in this year's Staff Christmas Photography Competition. Did you know that Uschi is the only Fisheries Detection Dog in Europe?

Maureen has nominated LauraLynn, Ireland's Children's Hospice, to receive a financial donation from Inland Fisheries Ireland. Congratulations to Maureen and to Uschi and a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all!

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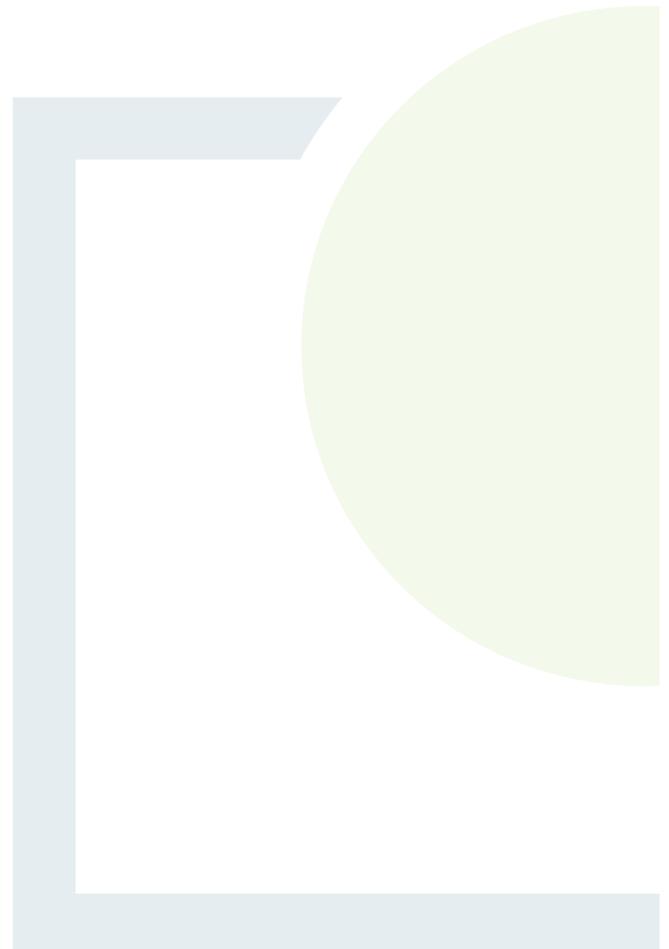


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APPENDIX 4.1.8

Response from
Alban Mills
Transport Infrastructure Ireland
(TII)



From: [INFO](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: TII Ref: TII22-121328 - EIAR Scoping - Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork.
Date: Tuesday 3 January 2023 14:30:50
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Dear Ms. Geary,

Thank you for your correspondence of 15 December 2022 regarding the above. The position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

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 road 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, as well as potential grid connection and haul routes.
- 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 an EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly 'DMRB' and the 'Manual of Contract Documents for Road Work's).
- The developer, in preparing an 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 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.

The national road network is managed by a combination of Public Private Partnership (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.

Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road network 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 unclear where the grid connection routing is proposed and TII is aware that it may be subject to change. However, 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 road network and 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 are 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 practice.

I hope that this information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Alban Mills

Senior Regulatory and Administration Executive



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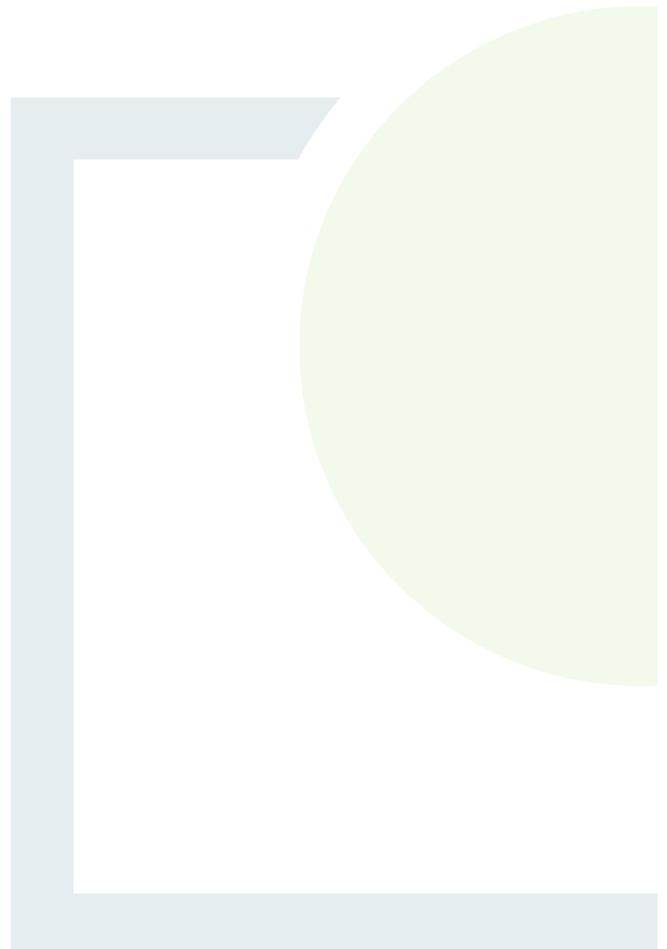


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APPENDIX 4.1.9

Response from
Gerard Croke
The Heritage Council



From: [Ger Croke](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: RE: [External] Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:48:42
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)

Hi ,
Received .
Kind Rgds
Ger

Gerard Croke
085 8779150

The Heritage Council, Áras na hOidhreachta, Church Lane, Kilkenny, Ireland R95 X264
Tel. 056 7770777



Charity Reg no: 20036867

From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:39
To: Ger Croke <gcroke@heritagecouncil.ie>
Subject: [External] Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,
Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at
www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
www.fehilytimoney.ie  

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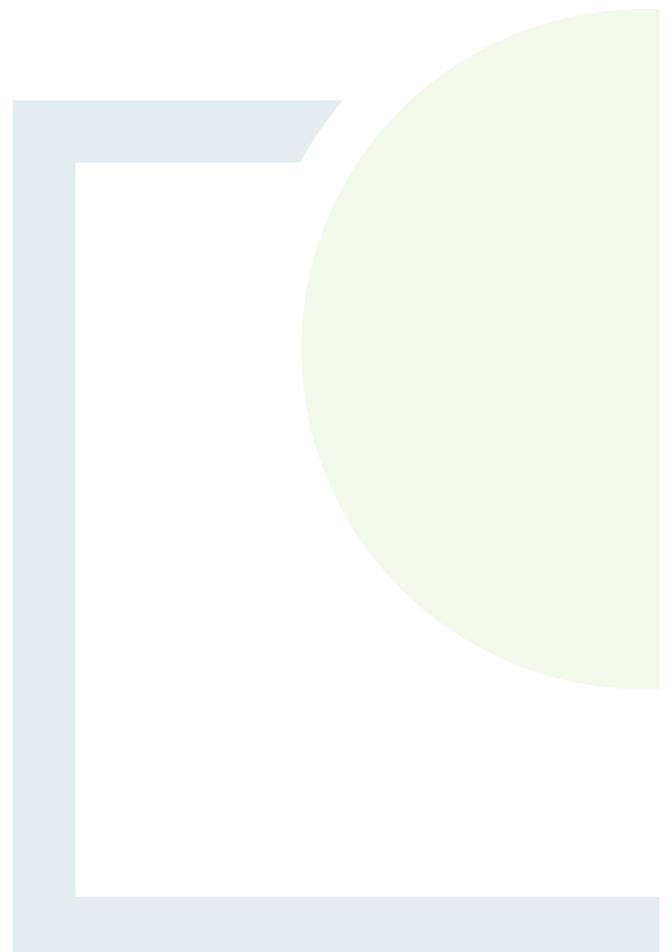


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
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APPENDIX 4.1.10

Response from
An Chomhairle Ealaíon
(Arts Council)



From: [Planning](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Automatic reply: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:40:23

Thank you,

We acknowledge receipt of your email.

The Arts Council / An Chomhairle Ealaíon respectfully request that the Planning Authority / Body ensures that it is **properly notifying** The Arts Council / An Chomhairle Ealaíon of planning applications (including receipt of further information):

1. Only when the planning application, as it appears to the planning authority, prescribes to the provisions of Article 28(1)(a) and (1)(c) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended); and
2. In the event of the above, any notification issued to The Arts Council / An Chomhairle Ealaíon adheres to the requirements of Article 28(2) of those Regulations; that **it shall receive a copy of the planning application form** and shall be **notified of the date of receipt** by that authority of the application.
3. The Arts Council / An Chomhairle Ealaíon does not accept that receipt of weekly 'Planning lists' as notification of new planning applications
4. We are currently not accepting submissions in hard copy.

To assist you in ensuring that relevant and appropriate submission are made the to the Arts Council, please see our website for further clarification. <http://www.artscouncil.ie/Arts-in-Ireland/Strategic-development/Prescribed-Body---Planning/>

Kind regards,

Planning Team

The Arts Council / An Chomhairle Ealaíon

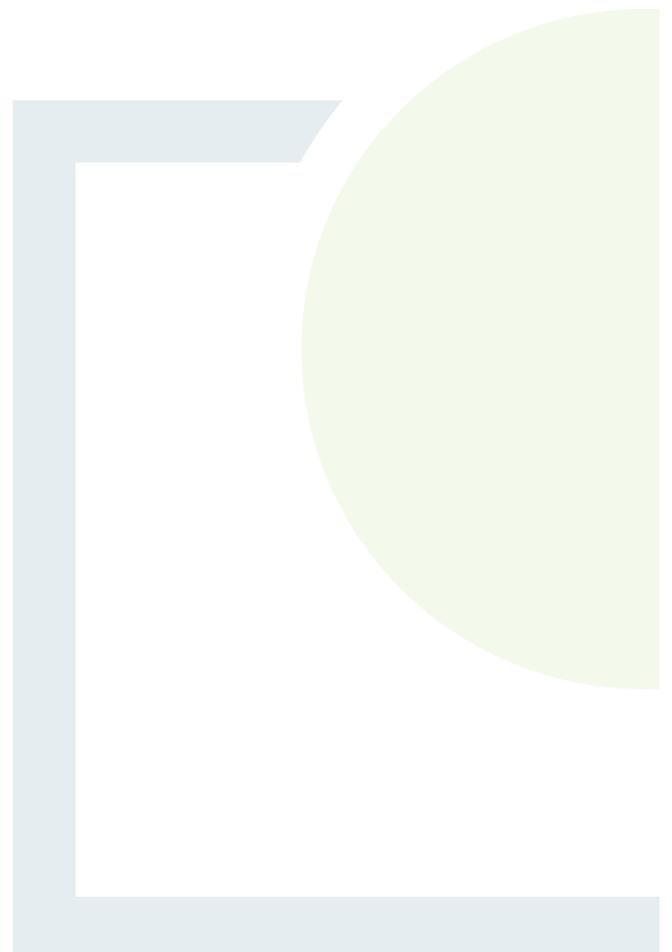


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APPENDIX 4.1.11

Response from
Yvonne Jackson
Fáilte Ireland



From: [planning applications](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: RE: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Wednesday 11 January 2023 09:22:31
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines.pdf](#)

Hello Marie,

Thank you for your email and the EIA Scoping Report regarding a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

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

Product Development-Environment & Planning Support | Fáilte Ireland

88-95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1, D01 WR86
M +353 (0)86 0357590



[LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [YouTube](#) | [Facebook](#)



From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:40
To: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House, Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
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Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



An tÚdarás Náisiúnta Forbartha Turasóireachta
Áras Fáilte, 88–95 Sráid Amiens
Baile Átha Cliath 1
D01 WR86
Éire

National Tourism Development Authority
Áras Fáilte, 88 - 95 Amiens Street
Dublin 1
D01 WR86
Ireland

Phone 1890 525 525
or +353 1 884 7700
Email info@failteireland.ie
www.failteireland.ie

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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 Cunnane Stratton Reynolds on behalf of Fáilte Ireland to update their EIA guidelines in line with changes in legislative 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 **€8.4 billion**, and exchequer revenue of **€1.78 billion** in 2018, which helps fund other key public services.

In 2018 Ireland welcomed **10.6 million overseas visitors**.

Fáilte Ireland is the National Tourism Development Authority. 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 Draft guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports in August 2017. At the time of this document the guidelines have not been adopted from draft.

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, which this document should be read in conjunction with and used as supplementary guidance to. 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.

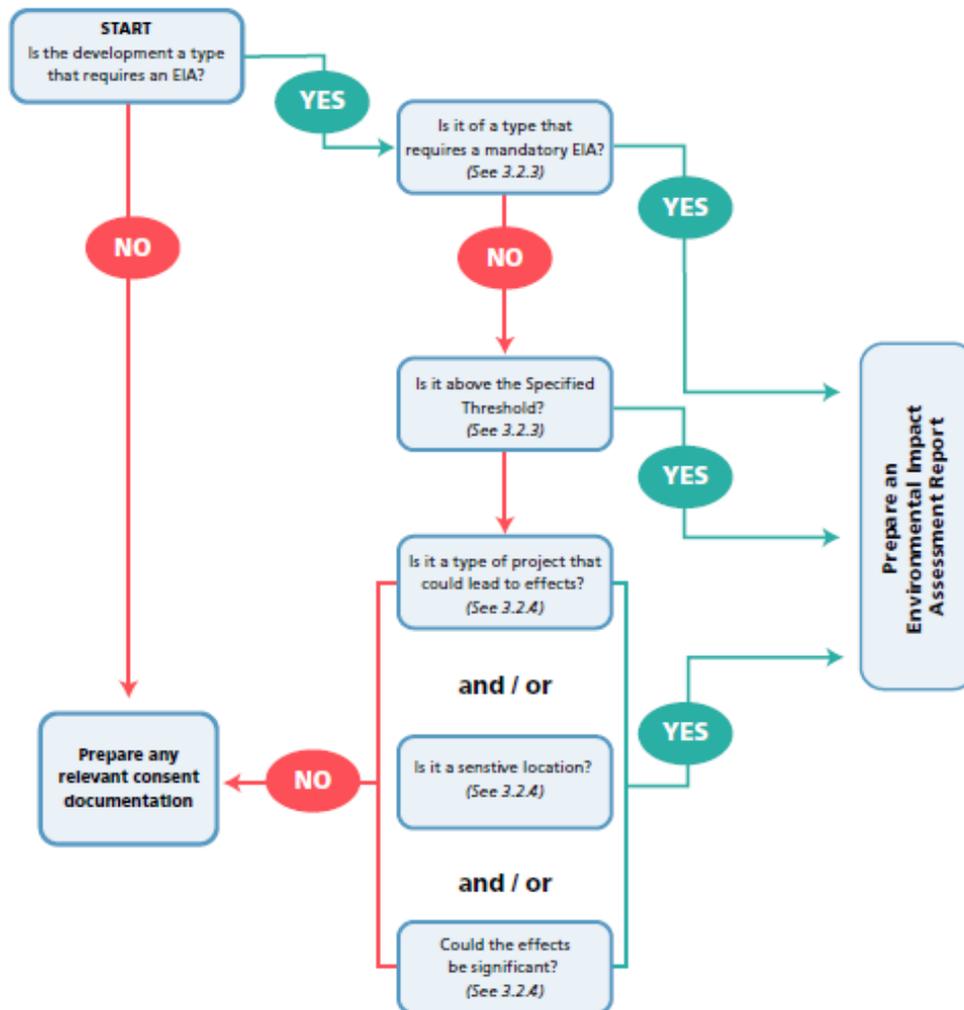
Screening

Through EIAR 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 do 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 below 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 will still be a requirement for an EIAR for that development.

EIAR Scoping

Scoping an EIAR 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 EIAR under current legislation to contain a statement of competency within all EIAR 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 - forest trails, community facilities and others. EIAR conducted for developments containing tourist elements should be completed in accordance with the current guidance from the EPA.

Projects which include a tourism element have potential 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 EIAR 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 2018 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 Draft 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 (eg. 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;
- impact assessment;
- cumulative impact
- interaction of impacts
- mitigation.

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 alternatives is a requirement of EIAR

Where tourism projects are location dependent the assessment of alternatives should consider alternative methods and technologies, detail the key considerations culminating in the selection of the 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 developer is expected to consider reasonable alternatives. What is considered reasonable may vary from case to case.

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 dependant on its **Context, Character, Significance, and Sensitivity**, as outlined in the Draft 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. Where possible the value of the contribution of such tourism assets and activities to the local economy should 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 Draft 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 assets under the 'material assets' topic 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.

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

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. 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 activity proposed and sensitivity of the location.

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 but is generally not kept in situ except in key cases which could also be considered under cultural heritage.

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 are utilities and infrastructure. Tourism itself could be considered a material asset as its impact upon the economy and the infrastructure in place to support it is a material consideration in assessing economic impact.

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 Effects

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 EIAR Screening Report.

Mitigation

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.

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.

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, briefing papers and reports and visitor feedback. The Fáilte Ireland website has a dedicated research library which 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 Authorities

Regional Authorities 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.

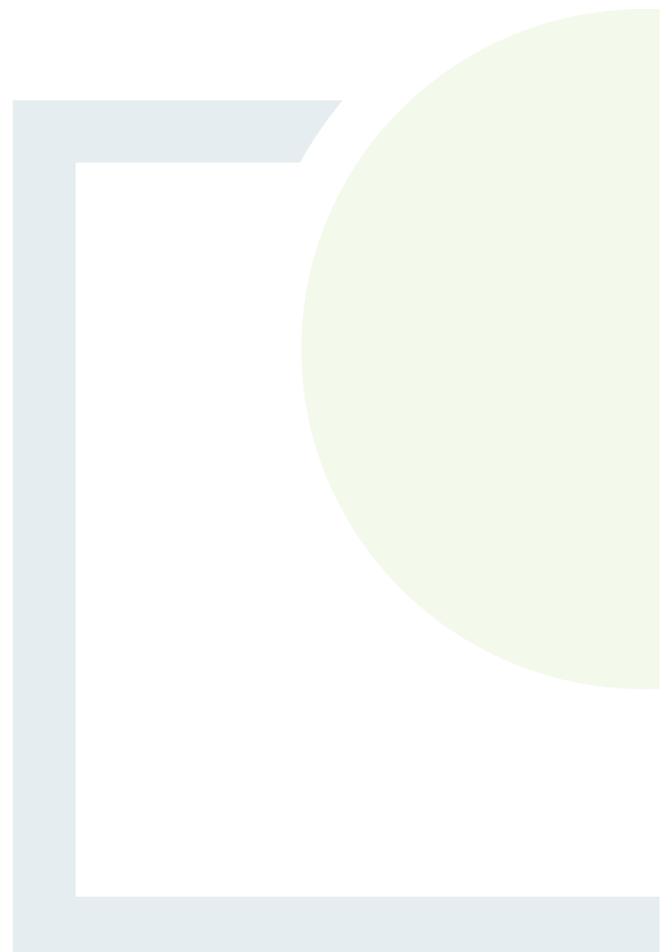


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APPENDIX 4.1.12

Response from
Cillian Claffey
Irish Water



From: [Cillian Claffey \(C\)](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Cc: [Planning](#)
Subject: Irish Water Response to EIA Scoping Request - Macroom
Date: Tuesday 20 December 2022 10:24:15
Attachments: [IrishWater_EIAScopingOpinion_Macroom.pdf](#)

Good afternoon Marie,

I hope you are keeping well today.

Please find attached Irish Waters response to your EIA scoping request relating to Barna Wind Energy Ltd.'s & Arran Windfarm Ltd.'s forthcoming planning application for a wind farm development in Co. Cork.

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

Could you please notify myself OR planning@water.ie when once this application has been submitted 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 (Southern Region)

Uisce Éireann

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

Irish Water

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Thank you for your attention.

Tá an fhaisnéis á seachadadh dírithe ar an duine nó ar an eintiteas chuig a bhfuil sí seolta amháin agus féadfar ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid de. Tá aon athsheachadadh nó scaipeadh den fhaisnéis, aon athbhreithniú ar nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as, nó aon ghníomh a dhéantar ag brath ar an bhfaisnéis seo ag daoine nó ag eintitis nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis seo, toirimisce agus féadfar é a bheith neamhdhleathach. Níl Uisce Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Ní ghlacann Uisce Éireann le haon dliteanas faoi ghnímh nó faoi iarmhairtí bunaithe ar úsáid thoirmisce na faisnéise seo. Níl Uisce Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh ceart agus iomlán na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Má fuair tú an teachtaireacht seo in earráid, más é do thoil é, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir agus scríos an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire. Féadfar ríomhphost a bheith soghabhálach i leith truaillithe, idircheaptha agus i leith leasaithe neamhúdraithe. Ní ghlacann Uisce Éireann le haon fhreagracht as athruithe nó as idircheapadh a rinneadh ar an ríomhphost seo i ndiaidh é a sheoladh nó as aon dochar do chórais na bhfaighteoirí déanta ag an teachtaireacht seo nó ag a ceangaltáin. Más é do thoil é, tabhair faoi deara chomh maith go bhféadfar monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar theachtairachtaí chuig nó ó Uisce Éireann chun comhlíonadh le polasaithe agus le caighdeáin Uisce Éireann a chinntiú agus chun ár ngnó a chosaint. Fochuideachta gníomhaíochta de chuid Ervia is ea Uisce Éireann atá faoi theorainn scaireanna, de bhun fhorálacha an tAcht um Sheirbhísí Uisce 2013, a bhfuil a bpríomh ionad gnó ag 24-26 Teach Colvill, Sráid na Talbóide, BÁC 1.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

For the attention of Marie Geary
Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House,
Pouladuff Road,
Cork,
T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560

Date: 20/12/2022

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

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Re: EIA Scoping Request – Proposed wind farm development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Dear Marie Geary,

Irish Water has received notification of your Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping request relating to Barna Wind Energy Ltd.'s & Arran Windfarm Ltd.'s forthcoming planning application for a wind farm development in Co. Cork

Please see attached, Irish Water's scoping opinion in relation to Water Services. On receipt of the planning referral, Irish Water 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

Yours sincerely,

Signed on behalf of Irish Water:

PP: Ali Robinson

Yvonne Harris
Connections and Development Services

Irish Water's Response to EIA Scoping Requests

At present, Irish Water 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 Irish Water Drinking Water Source(s), the applicant shall provide details of measures to be taken to ensure that there will be no negative impact to Irish Waters 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 Irish Water 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 Irish Water to determine the feasibility of connection to the Irish Water 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 Irish Water 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 Irish Water 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 Irish Water discharge outfalls including changes in dispersion / circulation characteristics. 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 Irish Water for public supply should be identified within the report.
- n) Where a development proposes to connect to an Irish Water 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 Irish Water 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 Irish Water ahead of any planning application.
- Irish Water will not accept new surface water discharges to combined sewer networks.

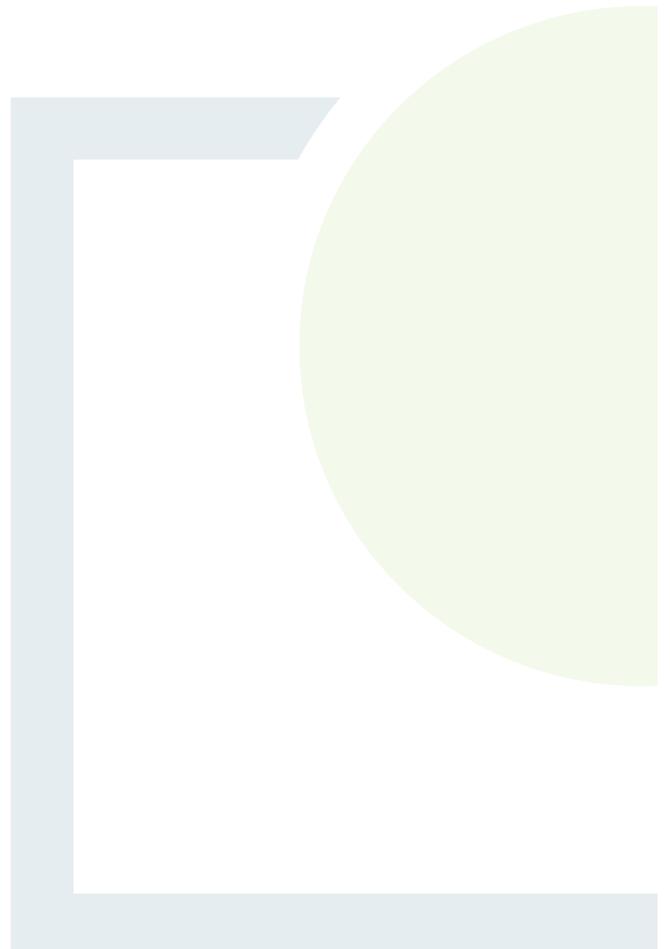


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APPENDIX 4.1.13

Response from
Andy Walker
Commission for Regulation of
Utilities



From: [Andy Walker](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Cc: [Mary Doorly](#)
Subject: RE: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Friday 23 December 2022 10:53:21
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)

Dear Marie,

Thank you for your email which was forwarded to myself in the Electricity Connections Policy Team. I acknowledge receipt of the report.

Kind regards,

Andy



Andy Walker

Analyst, Electricity Connections Policy

p: +353 1 4000833

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w: www.cru.ie e: awalker@cru.ie

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From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>
Sent: 15 December 2022 12:42
To: Info CRU <info@cru.ie>; Planning CRU <planning@cru.ie>
Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,
Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any

queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
www.fehilytimoney.ie  

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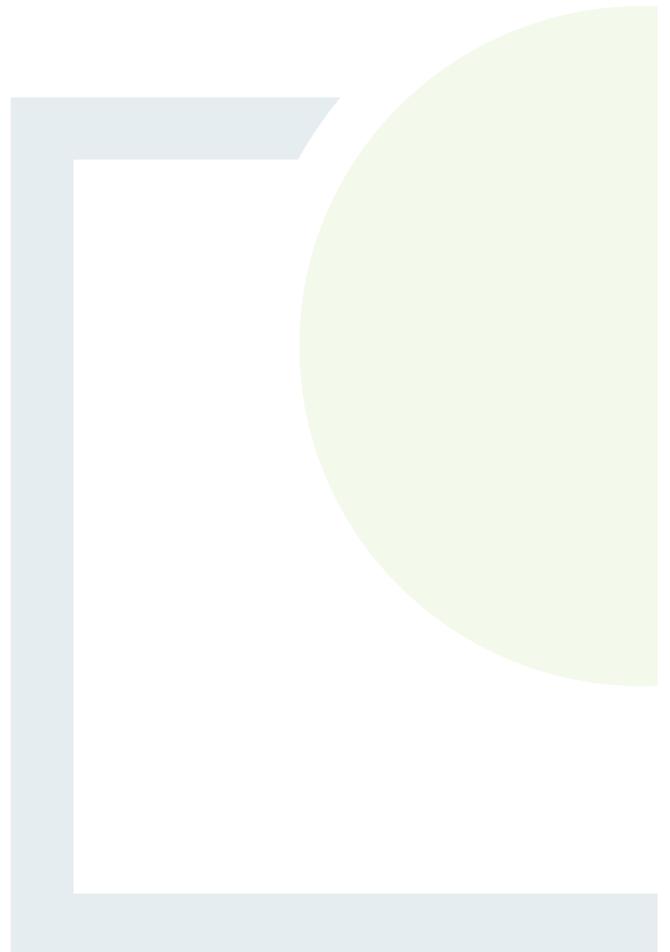


**FEHILY
TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.14

Response from
Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)



From: [GSI Planning](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Cc: [Clare Glanville](#); [GSI Planning](#)
Subject: RE: EIS 22/507 - Barnadivane Wind Farm, Co Cork - updated EIAR
Date: Tuesday 31 January 2023 11:35:24
Attachments: [image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[GSI datasets relevant to EIA & SEA 20210421.pdf](#)
[22_507 Barnadivane Wind Farm Co Cork.pdf](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

With reference to your email received on the 15 December 2022, concerning the Barnadivane Wind Farm & Substation Scoping Report, 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, or my colleague Clare Glanville at GSIPlanning@gsi.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Trish Smullen
Geological Survey Ireland

From: GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 16:37
To: Clare Glanville <Clare.Glanville@decc.gov.ie>; Sophie O'Connor <Sophie.OConnor@decc.gov.ie>; Monica Lee <Monica.Lee@gsi.ie>; Taly Hunter Williams <Taly.HunterWilliams@gsi.ie>; Sean Cullen <Sean.Cullen@gsi.ie>; Charise McKeon <Charise.McKeon@gsi.ie>; Jim Hodgson <jim.hodgson@gsi.ie>; Eoin McGrath <Eoin.McGrath@gsi.ie>; Trish Smullen <Trish.Smullen@gsi.ie>
Cc: GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>
Subject: EIS 22/507 - Barnadivane Wind Farm, Co Cork - updated EIAR

EIS 22/507

Barnadivane Wind Farm near Macroom, Co Cork - updated EIAR. Request for observations by Fehily Timoney. Scoping Report is enclosed.

Regards,

John

From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:44
To: Clare Glanville <Clare.Glanville@decc.gov.ie>
Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

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.

Dear Ms. Glanville,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House, Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
www.fehilytimoney.ie  

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states otherwise. We take reasonable precautions to ensure our emails are virus free. However, we cannot accept responsibility for any virus transmitted by us and recommend that you subject any incoming email to your own virus checking procedure. Fehily Timoney is registered in Ireland as a private company limited by shares. Registration No. 180497. Registered office: Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, Ireland

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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.

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=b68cf1e4a9044a5981f950e9b9c5625c
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/
Geoheritage	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=a30af518e87a4c0b2fbd2aaac3c228
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	National	1:100,000 scale and associated memoirs.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	Regional	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Sediments	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Geomorphology	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&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=afa76a420f54877843aca1bc075c62b
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=a21718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c
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/lough 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=9e46be08de41278b90a991160c0b9e
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	Inventory and Risk Classification 2009. Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Minerals Division and Geological Survey Ireland (DECC).	https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default?zesting=7&northing=7&lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilities_Extractive_Facilities https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/mines/
Tellus	Geochemical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754
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		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754

- Notes:
1. 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>
2. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data
3. Geological Survey Ireland and Irish Concrete Federation published guidelines for the treatment of geological heritage in the extractive industry in 2008.



Fehily Timoney & Company,
Core House
Pouladuff Road
County Cork, T12 D773

31 January 2023

Re: Barnadivane Wind Farm & Substation Scoping Report

Your Ref: n/a
Our Ref: 22/507

Dear Sir/Madam,

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 advice 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'.

With reference to your email received on the 15 December 2022, concerning the Barnadivane Wind Farm & Substation Scoping Report, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. This data can add to the content and robustness of the SEA process. With this in mind 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 for Co. Cork commenced in 2021; it is a three year process that will be completed in 2023. However, unaudited CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online [Map Viewer](#). **Our records show that there are no unaudited CGSs in the vicinity of the proposed wind farm.**

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 aquifers classed as a 'Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local Zones' and a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones' underlie the proposed wind farm 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.

Landslides are common in areas of peat, rock near surface and in fine to coarse range materials (such as glacial tills), areas which are found within the proposed wind farm area. 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 wind farm development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities, and that consideration of future resource sterilization is considered.



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.

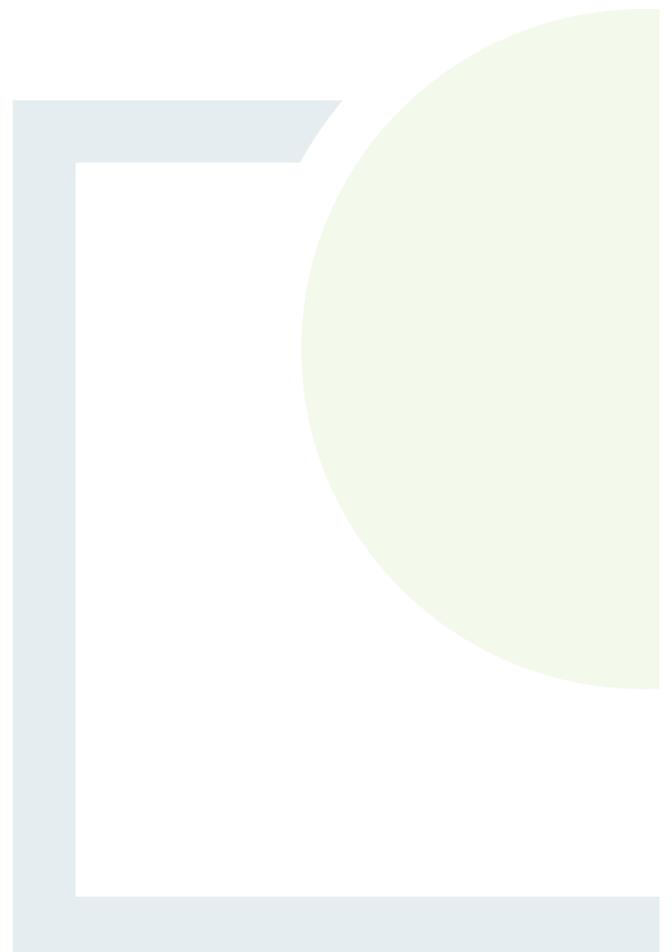


**FEHILY
TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.15

Response from
Alice Byrne Kelly
Southern Regional Assembly



From: [Alice Byrne Kelly](#)
To: [Marie Geary](#)
Subject: RE: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 15:23:48
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)

A Chara,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the below correspondence.

This correspondence has been forwarded to the planning division for review,

Le dea-ghuÍ,
Alice Byrne Kelly
Clerical Officer
Corporate & Planning
Southern Regional Assembly
Working from home



Phone: +353 51 860700/701
Post: Assembly House, O'Connell Street, Waterford, X91F8PC
eMail: abyrnekelly@southernassembly.ie
Website: www.southernassembly.ie

From: Marie Geary <marie.geary@ftco.ie>

Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:45

To: info <info@southernassembly.ie>

Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,
Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company

Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773

t: +353 21 496 9560

www.fehilytimoney.ie  

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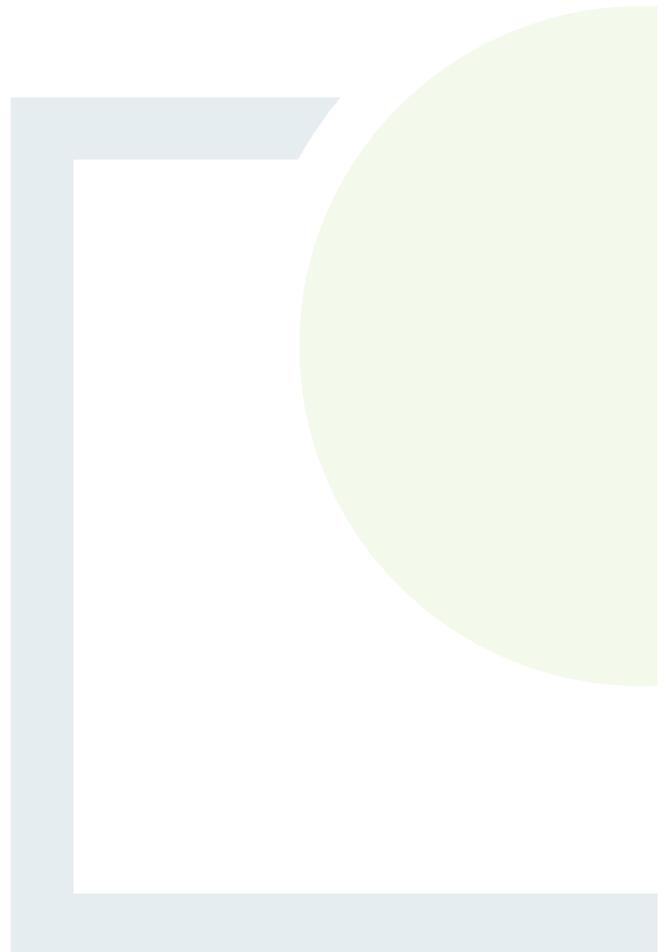


**FEHILY
TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.16

Response from
Biodiversity Ireland



From: [info](#)
To: [Marie Geary](#)
Subject: Automatic reply: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:48:41

Thank you for emailing the National Biodiversity Data Centre. The staff that manage this email address are now on annual leave for the Christmas holidays, we wish you a Happy Christmas and the very best for 2023.

Please note that the National Biodiversity Data Centre shop is undergoing maintenance and has been temporarily suspended.

Common Queries

Please read the information below which may help you while you're waiting for a reply from a staff member. If you are satisfied that the information below has answered your question, please let us know by sending an additional email stating "*Issue resolved*":

1) How to record sightings of nature: If you are recording your observation of a particular species, please go to [Ireland's Citizen Science Portal](#).

2) Need help looking for a species ID? If you are looking for assistance to ID a species and we haven't had a chance to get around to your email, please visit some online Facebook groups such as: [Insects/Invertebrates of Ireland](#); [Wild Flora and Fauna of Ireland](#); [Ireland Plant Identification Forum](#); [Wildflowers & Fungi of Ireland & UK](#).

3) Do you have a discount for orders on <https://shop.biodiversityireland.ie/shop> ? There is an automatic discount applied on the website for all orders over 20 items of 15%, this is the only discount we offer.

3) All-Ireland Pollinator Plan: If you would like to view our guideline documents and how-to-guides along with videos and other resources relating to the plan, please visit: <http://pollinators.ie/>.

4) Data Requests & Submissions: If you wish to request data from the National Biodiversity Database, please download a [Dataset Request Form](#) and return it to us signed and complete. If you wish to submit data to us, please download our [Record Template](#) document, follow the data submission format, fill in the metadata fields and return it to us with your records. All data is of course much appreciated as we continue to grow this national resource.

5) Do you need assistance with invasive ? Please visit: <https://invasives.ie/>

6) Having issues with our mobile phone application 'Biodiversity Data Capture'? Please be advised:

- that this app has been designed for real-time recording in the field; this app does not support retrospective recording, so please do not use the application when you are not at the location of the record as it will generate an incorrect grid reference.
- users are able to record some of Ireland's most common and commonly recognised species; this app does not contain an exhaustive checklist of Ireland's biodiversity.
- includes automated spatial referencing so you don't have to worry about figuring out your grid reference or lat-long figure [requires location services to be turned on].

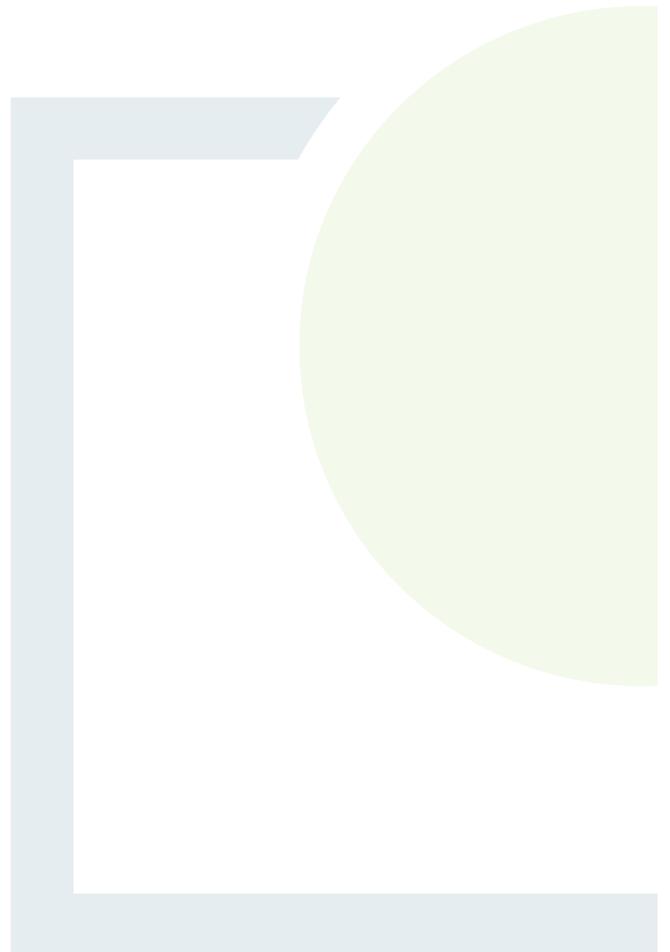


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
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APPENDIX 4.1.17

Response from
Irish Wildlife Trust



From: [IWT Info](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Re: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 22 December 2022 14:55:18
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[06844598-739a-429f-8cde-00f9d5713d37.png](#)

Dear Marie,

Apologies for the late reply.

Thank you for contacting us. We do not have the staff capacity to respond to this consultation at the moment but we will endeavour to respond if possible.

Kind regards,
Fabiola Vieira

On Thu, 15 Dec 2022 at 12:49, Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,
Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary

for Conor Crowther

for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
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Thank you for your email. Please note that this email inbox is not monitored outside normal working hours.

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HELP SUPPORT OUR WORK - Join the IWT Today - <https://iwt.ie/support-us/become-a-member/>
Irish Wildlife Trust, 8 Cabra Road, Dublin 7, D07T1W2
Registered Charity (CRA) Number: 20010966
Facebook: IrishWildlifeTrust
Twitter: @irishwildlife
Phone: 01 445 7259 (landline available Wednesday-Thursday 9:30 to 5pm)

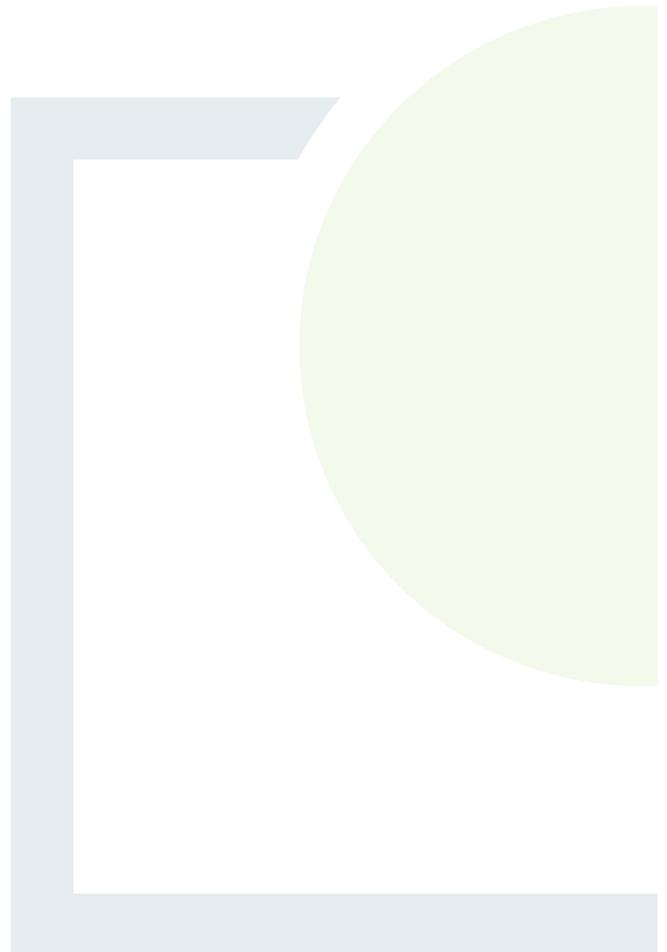


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.18

Response from
BirdWatch Ireland



From: info@birdwatchireland.ie
To: [Marie Geary](#)
Subject: Automatic reply: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:51:39

Thank you for your email. Please note that we receive a high volume of emails. We endeavour to respond as quickly as possible, but during busy periods please note that there may be a delay.

Many thanks for your patience,
The BirdWatch Ireland team

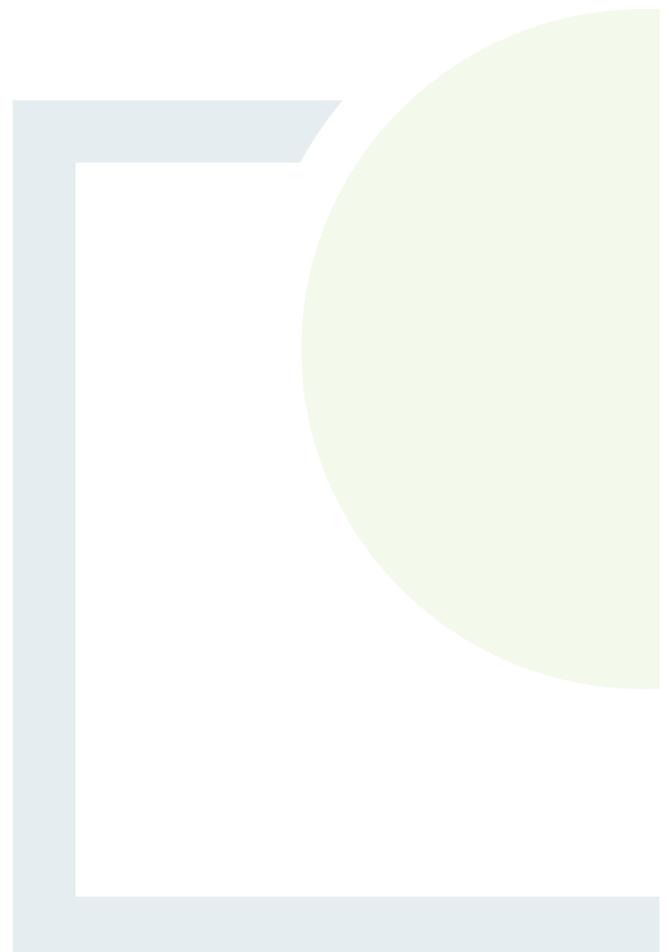


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.19

Response from
Gas Networks Ireland



From: [Networksinfo](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Thank you for contacting Gas Networks Ireland
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:57:19

Thank you for contacting Gas Networks Ireland.
Our Customer Care Opening Hours are Mon-Fri 8am-8pm and Sat 9am-5.30pm.
If you smell gas, contact our 24 hour emergency service 1800 20 50 50 immediately.

See our website gasnetworks.ie for more information.
Find us on [Twitter](#) & [Facebook](#)

Tá an fhaisnéis á seachadadh dírithe ar an duine nó ar an eintiteas chuig a bhfuil sí seolta amháin agus féadfar ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid de. Tá aon athsheachadadh nó scaipeadh den fhaisnéis, aon athbhreithniú ar nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as, nó aon ghníomh a dhéantar ag brath ar an bhfaisnéis seo ag daoine nó ag eintitis nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis seo, toirimiscthe agus féadfar é a bheith neamhdhleathach. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon dliteanas faoi ghnímh nó faoi iarmhairtí bunaithe ar úsáid thoirmiscthe na faisnéise seo. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh ceart agus iomlán na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Má fuair tú an teachtaireacht seo in earráid, más é do thoil é, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir agus scríos an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire.

Féadfar ríomhphost a bheith soghabhálach i leith truaillithe, idircheaptha agus i leith leasaithe neamhúdraithe. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon fhreagracht as athruithe nó as idircheapadh a rinneadh ar an ríomhphost seo i ndiaidh é a sheoladh nó as aon dochar do chórais na bhfaighteoirí déanta ag an teachtaireacht seo nó ag a ceangaltáin. Más é do thoil é, tabhair faoi deara chomh maith go bhféadfar monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar theachtairreachtaí chuig nó ó Líonraí Gáis Éireann chun comhlíonadh le polasaithe agus le caighdeáin Líonraí Gáis Éireann a chinntiú agus chun ár ngnó a chosaint. Líonraí Gáis Éireann cuideachta ghníomhaíochta ainmnithe, faoi theorainn scaireanna, atá corpraithe in Éirinn leis an uimhir chláráithe 555744 agus a tá hoifig chláráithe ag Bóthar na nOibreacha Gáis, Corcaigh, T12 RX96.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

The information transmitted is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain confidential, commercially sensitive and/or privileged material. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon, this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited and may be unlawful. Gas Networks Ireland accepts no liability for actions or effects based on the prohibited usage of this information. Gas Networks Ireland is neither liable for the proper and complete transmission of the information contained in this communication nor for any delay in its receipt. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete the material from any computer.

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Thank you for your attention.

Tá an fhaisnéis á seachadadh dírithe ar an duine nó ar an eintiteas chuig a bhfuil sí seolta amháin agus féadfar ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid de. Tá aon athsheachadadh nó scaipeadh den fhaisnéis, aon athbhreithniú ar nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as, nó aon ghníomh a dhéantar ag brath ar an bhfaisnéis seo ag daoine nó ag eintitis nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis seo, toirimisce agus féadfar é a bheith neamhdhleathach. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon dliteanas faoi ghníomh nó faoi iarmhairtí bunaithe ar úsáid thoirmisce na faisnéise seo. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh ceart agus iomlán na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Má fuair tú an teachtaireacht seo in earráid, más é do thoil é, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir agus scríos an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire.

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Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

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Thank you for your attention.

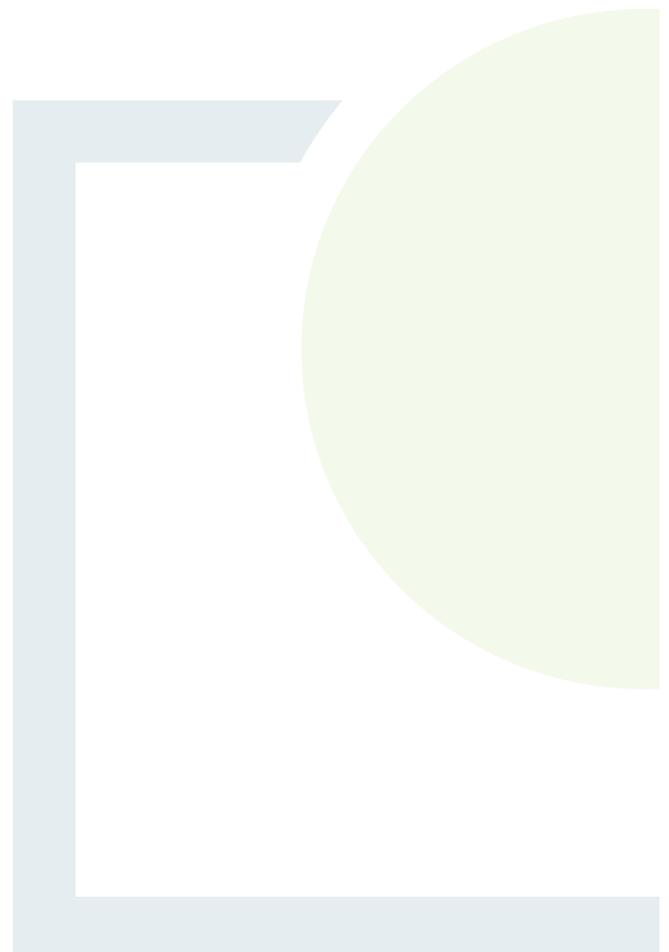


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
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APPENDIX 4.1.20

Response from
ESB Networks



From: esbnetworks@esb.ie
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Re: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR [#743514]
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 13:00:39
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)



Bhain do rphost ESB Networks amach. Tá muid faoi an-chuid brú faoi láthair. Seans go dtógfaidh sé níos faide orainn teacht ar ais chugat ná mar is gnách, ach tá muid ag déanamh ár ndíochill na ceisteanna go léir a fhreagairt a luaithe is féidir.

Chun éigeandáil a thuairisc nó eolas a thabhairt faoi idirbhrisí soláthair glaoigh le do thoil ar 1800 372 999 nó +35321 238 2410 láithreach.
Go Raibh Maith Agat.

Your email has reached ESB Networks. We are currently experiencing a high volume. Our response times may take longer than expected, but we are working to answer all queries as soon as possible

To report a dangerous situation or for information on supply interruptions please call 1800 372 999 or +353 21 238 2410 immediately.
Thank You.

ESB Networks Customer Care | T: 1800372757 | +353 21 2386555 | F: +353 21 4844261 |
www.esbnetworks.ie

CAUTION: This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER - be CAUTIOUS, Do NOT Click any links or Open any attachments if you were not expecting them.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,
Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
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An timpeallacht? - Smaoinigh air sula bpriontáileann tú an r-phost seo.
Please consider the Environment before printing this email.

* * * * *

Tá an t-eolas sa ríomhphost seo agus in aon chomhad a ghabhann leis rúnda agus ceaptha le haghaidh úsáide an té nó an aonáin ar seoladh chuige iad agus na húsáide sin amháin. Is tuairimí nó dearcthaí an údair amháin aon tuairimí nó dearcthaí ann, agus ní gá gurb ionann iad agus tuairimí nó dearcthaí ESB.

Má bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí earráid, ar mhiste leat é sin a chur in iúl don seoltóir. Scanann ESB ríomhphoist agus ceangaltáin le haghaidh víreas, ach ní ráthaíonn sé go bhfuil ceachtar díobh saor ó víreas agus ní glacann dliteanas ar bith as aon damáiste de dhroim víreas.

<https://esbnetworks.ie/contact-us>

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Any views or opinions presented are solely those of the author, and do not necessarily

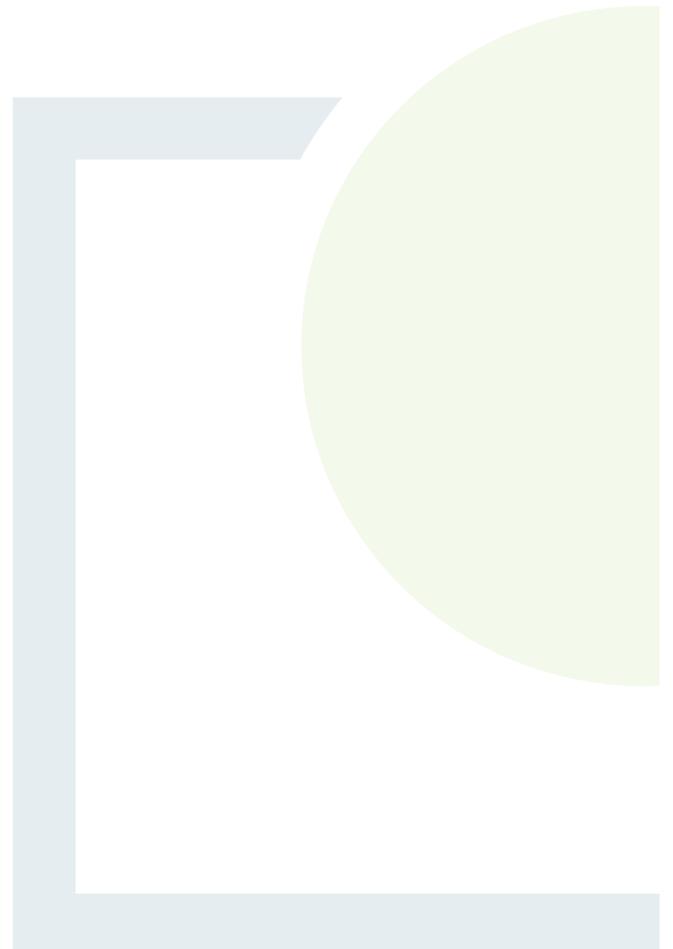


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.21

Response from
National Transport Authority



From: [No Reply](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Your enquiry has been received. Case reference #: CAS-127467-G0G7F5 NTA:0000080000189725
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 13:06:27

CASE REFERENCE #: CAS-127467-G0G7F5

Please note that the Irish version of this message is below

Thank you for contacting the National Transport Authority. We have received your enquiry and will respond as soon as possible. We aim to respond within 15 working days. A copy of your enquiry is displayed below.

Description: **CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe. Dear Sir/Madam, Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom. Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023. By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney Company, Core House, Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773 For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com. If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address. Kind Regards, Marie Geary for Conor Crowther for and on behalf of Fehily Timoney and Company Marie Geary Staff Secretary Fehily Timoney and Company Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773 t: 353 21 496 9560 www.fehilytimoney.ie This message is for the intended recipient only. It may contain confidential or proprietary information. If you receive this message in error, please immediately delete it, destroy all copies of it and notify the sender. You must not use or disclose any part of this message if you are not the intended recipient. We may monitor all email communication through our networks. Any views expressed in this message are those of the individual sender, except where the message states otherwise. We take reasonable precautions to ensure our emails are virus free. However, we cannot accept responsibility for any virus transmitted by us and recommend that you subject any incoming email to your own virus checking procedure. Fehily Timoney is registered in Ireland as a private company limited by shares. Registration No. 180497. Registered office: Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, Ireland**

Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Contact Name: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie
Email Address: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

Please note that this email was sent from a notification only address that cannot accept incoming emails. Please do not reply to this message, however, if you still require assistance please contact us here: [General enquiries - National Transport](#)

Kind regards,
National Transport Authority

Go raibh maith agat as teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair. Tá do cheist faighte againn agus tabharfaimid freagra uirthi a luaithe is féidir. Féachaimid le freagra a thabhairt laistigh de 15 lá oibre. Tá cóip de do cheist ar taispeáint thíos.

Tabhair faoi deara gur seoladh an ríomhphost seo ó sheoladh fógra amháin nach bhfuil in ann glacadh le ríomhphoist isteach. Ná tabhair freagra ar an teachtaireacht seo, áfach, má tá cúnamh fós uait déan teagmháil linn anseo: [Fiosrúcháin ghinearálta - Iompar Náisiúnta](#)

Le dea-ghuí,

An t-Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair

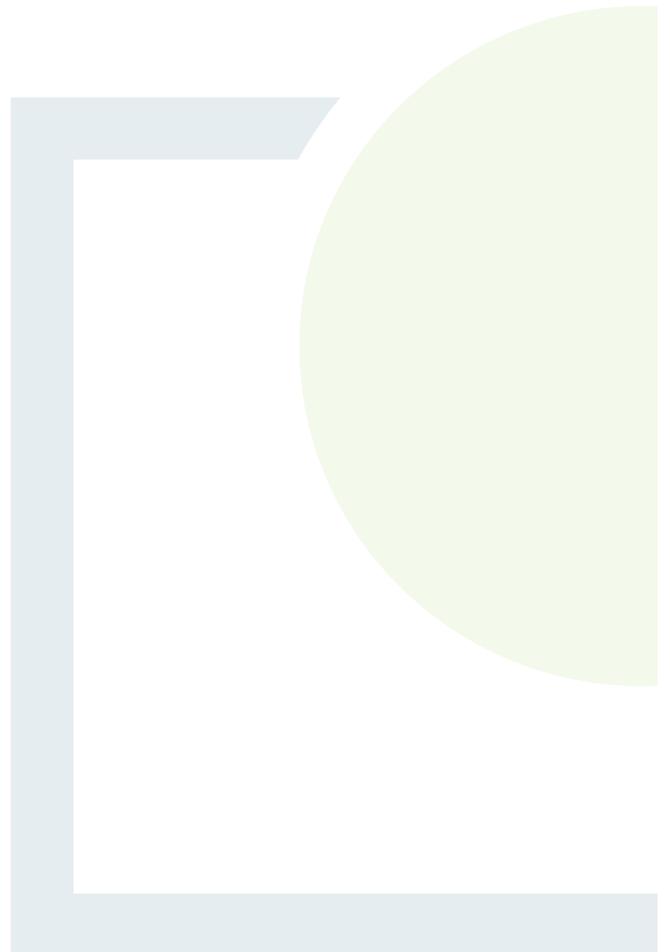


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**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.22

Response from
Pat O'Leary
An Garda Síochána - Macroom



From: [Pat O'Leary](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: FAO Conor Crowther re Barnadivane Wind Farm.
Date: Thursday 29 December 2022 13:08:07
Attachments: [Correspondence POL 15-12-22.pdf](#)

Dear Conor,

Many thanks for your correspondence of December 15th last (attached).

Just to say that I am supportive of your proposed project and wish you success with same.

Obviously the need for sustainable energy has never been higher.

As a Garda working and living in the local community, I am aware also of the potential benefits of your Community Benefit Scheme.

I am hopeful that in the course of time the latter can be brought to bear to help improve quality of life for those living in the vicinity of the proposed Barnadivane Wind Farm.

Wishing you a safe, peaceful and successful 2023.

Best regards,

Pat O'Leary Garda 31613L
Macroom Garda Station.

Garda Pat O'Leary
Macroom Garda Station
Barrack Lane,
Macroom P12 YD93
Co. Cork

15 December 2022

Re: Barnadivane Wind Farm Updated EIAR

Dear Garda O'Leary,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

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By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,

Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Yours sincerely,



Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**

Encl.



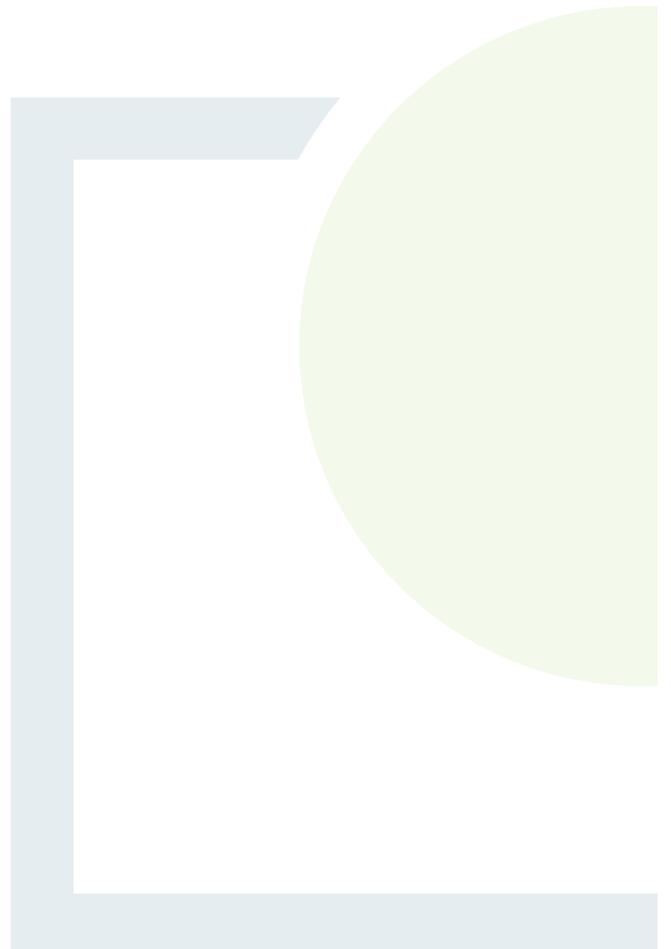


**FEHILY
TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.23

Response from
Claire Murphy
Cork County Council, Planning &
Development Department



From: [PlanningInfo](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: RE: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR
Date: Thursday 15 December 2022 16:23:23
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)

Good afternoon to you,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of this email, the contents of which have been forwarded to relevant personnel.

Please be advised that all requests are dealt with on rotation.

Kind Regards,

Clár Ní Mhurchadha | Oifigeach Cúnta Foirne | Pleanáil
Comhairle Contae Chorcaí | Halla an Chontae | Corcaigh | T12 R2NC | Éire
T +353-(0)21 – 428 5877 |
Claire.Murphy@corkcoco.ie | www.corkcoco.ie
Tairseach na gcustaiméirí: www.yourcouncil.ie

Claire Murphy | Assistant Staff Officer | Planning
Cork County Council | County Hall | Cork | T12 R2NC | Ireland
T +353-(0)21 – 428 5877 |
Claire.Murphy@corkcoco.ie | www.corkcoco.ie
Customer Portal: www.yourcouncil.ie



Smaoinigh ar an timpeallacht sula ndéanann tú an ríomhphost seo a phriontáil. Please consider the Environment before printing this mail.

From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 13:07
To: PlanningInfo <PlanningInfo@CorkCoCo.ie>
Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

CAUTION FROM CORK COUNTY COUNCIL IT SECURITY: 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.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be

interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House, Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**



Marie Geary
Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company
Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773
t: +353 21 496 9560
www.fehilytimoney.ie



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www.corkcoco.ie





**Smaoinigh ar an timpeallacht sula ndéanann tú an ríomhphost seo a phriontáil.
Please consider the Environment before printing this mail.**

Tá an t-eolas sa ríomhphost seo (agus in aon chomhad a ghabhann leis) rúnda agus ceaptha i gcomhair úsáide don seolaí amháin. Mura seolaí tú, níl tú údaraithe an ríomhphost nó aon cheangaltán a léamh, a chóipeáil nó a úsáid. Má bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí bhotún, ar mhiste leat é sin a chur in iúl don seoltóir trí r-phost ar ais agus ansin é a scriosadh.

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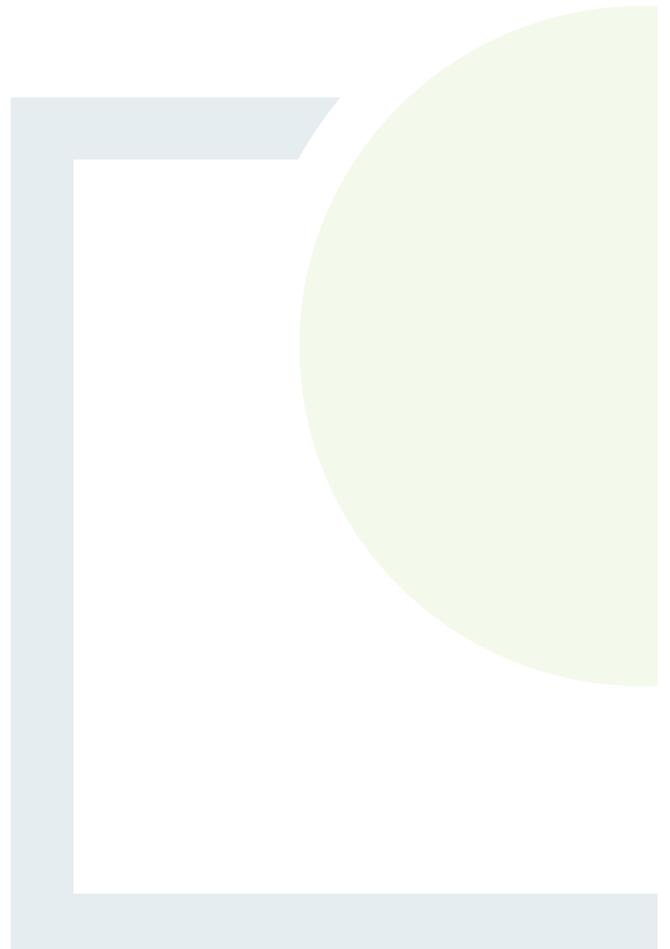


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TIMONEY**

**CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
& PLANNING**

APPENDIX 4.1.24

Response from
Karen Donovan
Office of Public Works



From: [Drainage Admin](#)
To: [Barnadivane Wind Farm](#)
Subject: Re: Barnadivane Wind Farm EIAR Scoping - OPW comments
Date: Tuesday 7 February 2023 15:20:12
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[OPW Reply 07-02-2023.pdf](#)

Please find attached OPW response to your email below.

Kind regards

Karen

From: Barnadivane Wind Farm <barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 December 2022 12:43
To: Press Office <PressOffice@opw.ie>
Subject: Barnadivane Wind Farm updated EIAR

Dear Sir/Madam,

Barna Wind Energy Ltd. and Arran Windfarm Ltd., both associated companies of Enerco Energy Ltd., intend to supply an updated Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to An Bord Pleanála for a renewable energy development referred to as the Barnadivane Wind Farm, located in West County Cork, near the town of Macroom.

Please find attached an EIA Scoping Report which is being issued to you as part of the consultation process for the updated EIAR. As part of the consultation process, we would be interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed development relevant to your area of expertise, before 6th of February 2023.

By Email: barnadivanewindfarm@ftco.ie

By Post: Conor Crowther, Fehily Timoney & Company, Core House,
Pouladuff Road, County Cork, T12 D773

For further details regarding the proposed project, please visit the project website at www.barnadivaneinfo.com.

If you have no comment to make, I would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt of this email. If you have any queries regarding the project, please contact us at the above email address.

Kind Regards,

Marie Geary
for Conor Crowther
for and on behalf of **Fehily Timoney and Company**

Marie Geary



Staff Secretary

Fehily Timoney and Company

Core House, Pouladuff Road, Cork, T12 D773

t: [+353 21 496 9560](tel:+353214969560)

www.fehilytimoney.ie



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Marie Geary
Fehily Timoney & Company
Core House
Pouladuff Road
Cork
T12 D773

OPW Ref: 512-2022

Re: Request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAR) for Barnadivane Wind Farm, Macroom, Co. Cork.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I refer to your email dated 15th December 2022 and associated Scoping Report in relation to the above project seeking comments or observations from this office.

We would 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. It appears as if there are a number of watercourse crossings required on the wind farm site and on the access road.

I attach a copy of our brochure on obtaining Section 50 consent for your information. 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 the proposed alternative Grid Connection Route which is not fully indicated in your documentation, it is possible that this route 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.

With regard to the proposed turbine delivery route, similarly, if there is any proposal to modify and existing bridges or culverts over watercourses or construct new ones, these will also need consent under Section 50, as referred to earlier.

As a general comment we would advise at this stage that the existing horizontal and vertical alignment of watercourses, where crossings are proposed is not interfered with in so far as is practicable.

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.

The risk of landslides occurring as a result of activities associated with the development is a risk which should be assessed and mitigated by the developer separately from the Section 50 process.



Please use the reference number indicated above in any further correspondence with the office on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Karen Donovan".

Karen Donovan
Engineering Services Administration Unit
7th February 2023