INCHAMORE WIND FARM, CO. CORK

VOLUME IV
APPENDICES

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Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Appendices

Chapter 1 – Introduction

May 2023

APPENDIX 1.1:

CONSULTATION RESPONSES

Cork County Council

Ann Kilmartin

From: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com> on behalf of Sean Molloy
Sent: Tuesday, January 26, 2021 12:15 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6225 GWF & 6226 IWF - Pre-Planning Mtg. with Cork County Council - Scoping Opinion
Attachments: Scoping Report Inchamore wind farm.docx; scoping report for gortyrahilly wind farm.docx; PPW 6225 Gortyrahilly WF & PPW 6226 Inchamore WF EO Advices FV.docx

From: Thomas Watt <Thomas.Watt@CorkCoCo.ie>
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 16:57
To: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>
Cc: Greg Simpson <Greg.Simpson@CorkCoCo.ie>; Carol Stack <Carol.Stack@CorkCoCo.ie>
Subject: RE: 6225 GWF & 6226 IWF - Pre-Planning Mtg. with Cork County Council - Ecology Scoping Documents

Hi Sean

Some comments following our MSTeam meeting from last Thursday, (14th). This is not exclusive list and further comments are attached, prepared by Carol Stack and initial comments of our heritage team (ecology) prior to the meeting.

I'd like to reiterate that we would be happy to meet again prior to your submission to ABP to facilitate application.

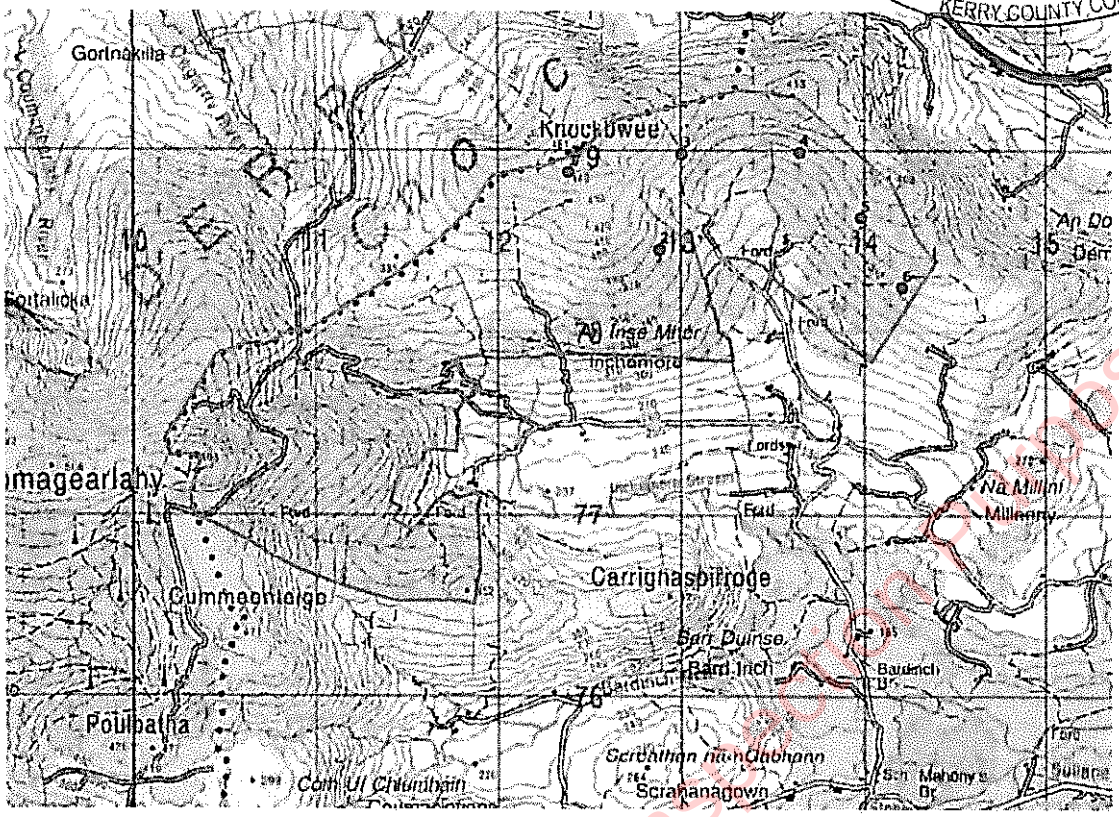
- I refer you to CDP objective HE 2- 3 Biodiversity outside protected areas and the Heritage Chapter as a whole
- Would be useful to add rationale for view point locations, some new viewing points from the new N22 would be of value
- Would be worthwhile making contact with Area Engineers listed by Greg and our archaeologist Mary Sleeman and Conservation Officer, Mona Hallinan for built heritage issues arising
- Site adjoins Kerry Co Co area identified as not be appropriate for wind farms. An exploration of how this proposal relates to this area, being so close to Co boundary. – its visual impact or potential ecological impact to National Park. Can you differentiate between the two, can you mitigate the qualifying interests which underly the KCC policy?
- Identify Met Mast and clarify height
- Ecology unit has identified some turbines they have concerns with. See attached comments.
- Determine grid connection and include same in application for turbines would be advisable
- Submit rationale for separate application processes (SID / PP), grid connection being one aspect of that judgement
- Clarify the duration of construction
- Welcome your stated approach of avoidance of bog.
- Welcome distances achieved from residential units, in line with draft national guidelines

Regards

Tom

www.corkcoco.ie

Scoping opinion on proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea.



A request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea Co. Cork was received on 13/11/20.

The purpose of the request is so that key environmental issues/concerns can be identified early and the development can be designed to avoid or minimise any potentially significant environmental effects, and that any remaining likely significant effects can be assessed appropriately

The Proposed Development

The Developer intends to apply to Cork County Council for planning permission for the construction of approximately 6 no. wind turbines each typically of 4.5 – 6 megawatts (MW) with a combined output of circa 30MW located approximately 6km to the west of the village of Ballyvourney in the Múscraí Gaeltacht, Co. Cork. The proposals will also include planning permission for the construction of an underground grid connection to Ballyvouskill 220kV substation, Co. Cork, located approximately 12.5km to the north east of the Development.

- 480hectares of land involved -
- 6 turbines (4.5 – 6 MW)
- Tip height – 185m
- Rotor diameter of 155m and hub height in region of 110m.
- Route options that will connect the Development to the national grid are being explored

Planning Dept. Feedback

The following should be noted:

- Site is within an area;
    - where open farms are open to consideration
    - within landscape character type 15b - 15b - Ridged and Peaked Upland
    - within transitional rural area
    - where site boundary runs along the Kerry border

- Information to be contained in EIAR – report submitted for scoping covers the various EIAR requirements already – follow all relevant guidelines including EIA guidelines, relevant Wind Energy Guidelines, EPA advice notes and relevant legislation.
- The EIAR and construction practice and methodology should take into account ground conditions onsite and best practise. Disposal or elimination of waste/surplus material from construction/site clearance, particularly significant for peatland sites should be taken into account.
- Reasonable alternatives to be considered (as per scoping doc) and must also indicate the main reasons for the option chosen taking into account the effects of the project on the environment
- Grid connection needs to be finalised - Should the grid connection not form part of the planning application, the EIAR should indicate the most likely corridor of the grid connection, its width and route and the likely nature of the connection in terms of line voltage, whether it will be underground (preferred) or over ground (including details of pole type) and any ancillary equipment (e.g. substations).
- Cumulative impacts to be considered (as per scoping doc) - include an assessment of all the existing or approved wind farm developments in the area. In addition the EIAR should also take into account any existing or approved large scale developments in the area.
- Consider transboundary effects given proximity to Kerry Border.
- Might be worthwhile including some vantage points from new Macroom bypass route in terms of potential visual impacts.

C.Stack,
Exec. Planner.
11/1/21

Ecology Office Advices - Pre-Planning / General Scoping

PPW: 6225 Gortyrahilly Wind Farm, Co. Cork and PPW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

These comments are made without prejudice and are based on a review of General Scoping Documents received in respect of the above mentioned windfarm sites and are also based on publicly available information. I do not have access to any site specific ecological data in relation to these sites.

At the outset, given the proximity of the two windfarm sites to one another (c.3km) and given their location within the same general area and catchment and probable use of the same grid connection infrastructure and access, the question of project splitting will need to be addressed at the outset to determine whether the two projects should be considered as a single project.

In any event both projects will need to be assessed as part of the cumulative impacts assessment together. Any cumulative impacts assessment should also consider solar projects within the area having particular regard to cumulative impacts on protected species, habitats of high natural value including peatland habitats, other upland habitats and on freshwater habitats.

Having regard to the site context, the assessment of peat stability will be an important element of these applications. Key concerns from an ecological perspective are:

- Potential for impact on sites designated or proposed to be designated for protection of biodiversity;
- Potential for impact on habitats of high natural value; and
- Potential for impact on protected species.

Aerial imagery indicates that the proposed developments comprises of areas intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value. This is a concern from an ecological perspective as it is generally recommended to **avoid intact upland habitats**, in particular peatland habitats when identifying appropriate sites for development of wind farms. For this reason, I would refer you to policy HE 2-3 of the CDP and to reconsider the positioning of some of the works (see detailed comments below in respect of sites).

Based on the mapping presented, it appears that neither of the sites overlap with the boundaries of any site which is designated or proposed to be designated for nature conservation. However, screening for Appropriate Assessment will be required to identify whether there are any potential pathways for impact linking these sites to any such site, looking in particular at potential hydrological linkages to any such site. To that end it should be noted that the site is located within the Lee - Sullane River catchment.

Without direct knowledge of the site, issues we will be likely to be looking closely at are:

- Assessment of impact on upland habitats including intact peatlands. Per above, it is recommended that development **on intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value is avoided**.
- Potential for the project to give rise to negative effects on freshwater habitats and having particular regard to potential impacts on Fresh water pearl Mussel and Salmon. To this end, there should be a focus at design stage on providing for an appropriately designed surface

water management system which minimises risk of release of contaminants to surface waters and ensures that there is no increase in surface water run-off from the site. Avoidance of disturbance of peat based habitats will greatly assist with this.

- Any species specific surveys which are deemed to be required including bird surveys must be completed by qualified and experienced practitioners following recognised best practise methods. It should be noted that up to two years' full season surveys are required for certain bird species should a potential impact on any such species be identified as a possible risk having regard to reference.
- Decommissioning and reinstatement should be considered in detail and shall include opportunities for biodiversity enhancement where possible.

The Biodiversity chapter of the EIAR should be prepared to accord with CIEEM Guidelines should be prepared taking account of National and EU Guidelines as well as recent case law.

No details of grid connection options were incorporated into the pre-planning enquiry. As per the AP's comments full details of options shall be detailed and assessed as part of the applications.

Specific Comments in relation to Inchamore Windfarm

Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'largely intact upland blanket bog' and 'cutaway blanket bog with intact areas' located in proximity to turbine 3 and associated developable areas within the vicinity of these habitats; and
- areas comprising of a 'Mosaic of Upland Blanket Bog and Wet Heath' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 1.

Specific Comments in relation to Gortyrahilly Windfarm

Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'blanket bog' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 8.

Joy Barry

Joy Barry
Ecology Office Planner
13/01/2020

Ecology Office Advices - Pre-Planning / General Scoping

PPW: 6225 Gortyrahilly Wind Farm, Co. Cork and PPW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

These comments are made without prejudice and are based on a review of General Scoping Documents and Ecology Scoping documents received in respect of the above mentioned windfarm sites and are also based on publicly available information. I do not have access to any site specific ecological data in relation to these sites.

Please note that this document was updated following receipt of Ecological Scoping Reports – text included in purple to reflect same.

At the outset, given the proximity of the two windfarm sites to one another (c.3km) and given their location within the same general area and catchment and probable use of the same grid connection infrastructure and access, the question of project splitting will need to be addressed at the outset to determine whether the two projects should be considered as a single project.

In any event both projects will need to be assessed as part of the cumulative impacts assessment together. Any cumulative impacts assessment should also consider solar projects within the area having particular regard to cumulative impacts on protected species, habitats of high natural value including peatland habitats, other upland habitats and on freshwater habitats.

Having regard to the site context, the assessment of peat stability will be an important element of these applications. Key concerns from an ecological perspective are:

- Potential for impact on sites designated or proposed to be designated for protection of biodiversity;
- Potential for impact on habitats of high natural value; and
- Potential for impact on protected species.

Aerial imagery indicates that the proposed developments comprises of areas intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value. This is a concern from an ecological perspective as it is generally recommended to **avoid intact upland habitats**, in particular peatland habitats when identifying appropriate sites for development of wind farms. For this reason, I would refer you to policy HE 2-3 of the CDP and to reconsider the positioning of some of the works (see detailed comments below in respect of sites).

Based on the mapping presented, it appears that neither of the sites overlap with the boundaries of any site which is designated or proposed to be designated for nature conservation. However, screening for Appropriate Assessment will be required to identify whether there are any potential pathways for impact linking these sites to any such site, looking in particular at potential hydrological linkages to any such site. To that end it should be noted that the site is located within the Lee - Sullane River catchment.

Without direct knowledge of the site, issues we will be likely to be looking closely at are:

- Assessment of impact on upland habitats including intact peatlands. Per above, it is recommended that development **on intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value is avoided**.

- Potential for the project to give rise to negative effects on freshwater habitats and having particular regard to potential impacts on Fresh water pearl Mussel and Salmon. To this end, there should be a focus at design stage on providing for an appropriately designed surface water management system which minimises risk of release of contaminants to surface waters and ensures that there is no increase in surface water run-off from the site. Avoidance of disturbance of peat based habitats will greatly assist with this.
- Any species specific surveys which are deemed to be required including bird surveys must be completed by qualified and experienced practitioners following recognised best practise methods. It should be noted that up to two years' full season surveys are required for certain bird species should a potential impact on any such species be identified as a possible risk having regard to reference. Ornithological summary results presented in scoping documentation dates from 2017 to 2019 and given the time lapse, supplementary surveys for the intervening period will be required. Please present mapping of any habitat loss respective to foraging and breeding sites as part of assessment.
- With regard to bat activity, if commuting and foraging routes of bats relative to proposals could be presented and if these routes could also be presented respective of habitats on site including any habitat loss associated with the development.
- Decommissioning and reinstatement should be considered in detail and shall include opportunities for biodiversity enhancement where possible.

The Biodiversity chapter of the EIAR should be prepared to accord with CIEEM Guidelines should be prepared taking account of National and EU Guidelines as well as recent case law.

No details of grid connection options were incorporated into the pre-planning enquiry. As per the AP's comments full details of options shall be detailed and assessed as part of the applications.

Specific Comments in relation to Inchamore Windfarm

Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'largely intact upland blanket bog' and 'cutaway blanket bog with intact areas' located in proximity to turbine 3 and associated developable areas within the vicinity of these habitats; and
- areas comprising of a 'Mosaic of Upland Blanket Bog and Wet Heath' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 1.
- Ecological Scoping document acceptable in principle

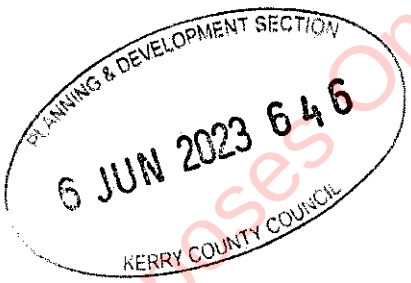
Specific Comments in relation to Gortyrahilly Windfarm

Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'blanket bog' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 8.

Joy Barry.

Joy Barry
Ecology Office Planner
03/02/2020



Development Applications Unit

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

An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir, Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

Your Ref: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork
Our Ref: G Pre00233/2020
(Please quote in all related correspondence)

19 April 2021

Sarah Moore
For: Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo
F91 RHH9

Via email: smoore@jodireland.com

Re: Request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, County Cork

A chara

I refer to correspondence dated 12th November 2020 received in connection with the above. Outlined below are Nature Conservation observations/recommendations coordinated by the Development Applications Unit.

Nature Conservation

Thank you for your consultation letter of 12th November 2020 regarding the proposed Inchamore wind-farm as detailed in the attached Scoping Document of November 2020, and subsequent e-mail of 30th March 2021.

The following scoping is not comprehensive, and is without prejudice to any recommendations that the Department may make to a planning authority concerning a planning application on foot of information collected or collated as part of the EIA process. A number of guidance documents for professional consultants have been published on the quality of ecological data in EIA[1], and there are numerous contemporary Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIARs) available for wind-farm proposals in upland areas, many parts of which show good practice.

The proposed development is not within, adjacent to, or significantly upstream of a designated or proposed European site (Special Conservation Area (SAC), Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), proposed Special Protection

[1] E.g. the CIEEM guidance referred to in the Scoping Report.

Area (pSPA), Natural Heritage Area (NHA) or proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA). However, there are a number of protected species occurring in the area potentially impacted by the wind farm that the EIAR should fully assess:

1. There have been a number of fatalities of white-tailed sea eagles, caused by collisions with turbine blades, in wind farms to the south of the proposed developments. An understanding of current and predicted future use by white-tailed eagles of the development site would be expected of the EIAR. In particular, the EIAR should assess the locations of turbines with respect to valley and slope topography which increase the risk of collision with eagles gaining height on updrafts, based especially on published Norwegian data. Also, a programme for livestock carcass monitoring and management needs to be put in place, to avoid attracting eagles into the rotor-swept area of turbines.

2. The proposed wind farm is within the catchment of the River Sullane, which, in addition to fish species of conservation importance (please consult Inland Fisheries Ireland for scoping), contains a population of the freshwater pearl mussel. The (high) water quality requirements of this species should be taken into account in designing siltation control measures. The combination of clean water diversion, lined multicelled stone-constructed sediment ponds which can be cleaned by suction rather than excavated out, an environmental management plan, alarmed autosamplers, and previous best-practice upland construction experience indicates that a sediment control system could control sediment release such that it will not have an adverse effect on freshwater life downstream.

3. In connection with the above also, a thorough geotechnical stability risk and hydrogeological assessment needs to be carried out of areas of relatively deep peat soil, not just for turbine foundations, but also for access roads, borrow pits, drains, etc. There are a number of cases of peat slides during upland wind farm construction, and the scientific investigations of the causes of these should be taken into account in the EIAR.

4. Other protected species that require species-appropriate survey methods following published best practice are (a) red grouse, (b) merlin, (c) hen harrier, (d) golden plover, (e) curlew (f) Leisler's bat, (g) Kerry slug and (h) marsh fritillary. For red grouse, the long-term effect of increased human access (on foot, motorbike or ORV) via roadways (and potentially fox access), as well as increased perches and food for hooded crows, needs to be considered in terms of the likelihood of increased predation on this species. Note that both merlin and roosting hen harrier are often difficult to detect, and have been underestimated previously in some EIARs, so experienced observers are recommended. Golden plover must be taken into account in cumulative assessment with other wind farms in the Cork/Kerry Mountains. Leisler's bat may be more susceptible to collision or baro-trauma, so turbine locations which overlap with feeding features need to be taken into account. A licence application for addressing any direct impacts on Kerry slug habitat may be necessary.

Marsh fritillary may not be present in suitable habitat every year due to their metapopulation dynamics, so suitable habitat should also be recorded (as mentioned on page 6 of the Scoping Report).

5. There are a few upland protected plant species (including mosses and liverworts – see Statutory Instrument. No. 356 of 2015, Flora Protection Order) which need to be surveyed for if or where suitable habitat exists in the development footprint. The discovery of the small cudweed (*Filago minima*) is mentioned in the Scoping Report, and it needs to be established if this can be avoided by the development.

6. It is now well established that climate change is likely to have a considerable impact on biodiversity and wildlife, due to droughts, floods, sea level rise, changes in seasonal weather, etc. The impact of CO_2 emissions from extensive peat excavation, if this is to be carried out, needs to be fully accounted.

7. Impacts from associated works: (a) The likelihood of increases in nutrient loading of the River Sullane from forestry felling should also be assessed[2]; (b) The effect of haul road widening and bridge upgrade works on protected species (e.g. otter, Kerry slug, Daubenton's and other bat species) should also be assessed; (c) if underground cables are to transport electricity, then river/stream crossings need to be examined, especially if in designated rivers; (d) effects of any fencing, lattice anemometer towers, etc., on red grouse collisions should be assessed.

8. The focus on habitats of conservation importance which are not protected, in the Scoping Report (page 6), is welcome. It should be kept in mind that some external funding agencies at European or global level are now expecting no net loss of biodiversity as part of their funding requirements.

9. The visibility of the turbines from Killarney National Park, although not an ecological issue, needs to be assessed elsewhere in the EIAR.

10. Section 3.6 refers to assessment of ornithological impacts during construction and operation. Assessment of decommissioning, because of its often similar disturbance effects to construction, should also be assessed.

11. Finally, reliance on post-planning approval of detailed works (e.g. river crossings), and monitoring design, by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) of the Department, should be avoided as (a) it may indicate inadequacies of assessment by the EIAR, and (b) staff may not be available to support this in the time frame of an active construction project.

[2] See, for instance, Heal, K., *et al.* (2020) Wind farm development on peatlands increases fluvial macronutrient loading. *Ambio* **49**: 442-459.

A regional officer of the NPWS Ecological Assessment Unit is available for an on-line meeting (Starleaf, Teams, preferable) to clarify any of the above, as requested. However, the detail of the scope and methodology of the EIAR surveys are a matter for the expert consultants advising the developer, who should be aware of up-to-date best-practice guidance in their respective fields.

The above observations/recommendations are based on the papers submitted to this Department on a pre-planning basis and are made without prejudice to any observations that the Minister may make in the context of any consultation arising on foot of any development application referred to the Minister, by the planning authority/ies, in their role as statutory consultee under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

You are requested to send further communications to the Development Applications Unit (DAU) at **manager.dau@housing.gov.ie**, or to the following address:

The Manager
Development Applications Unit (DAU)
Government Offices
Newtown Road
Wexford
Y35 AP90

Is mise, le meas

Development Applications Unit

Kerry County Council

Kerry County Council,
County Buildings, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Tel: (066) 7183582 Fax: (066) 7120328
E-mail: plan@kerrycoco.ie;

Comhairle Chontae Chiarraí,
Áras an Chontae, Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí.
Guthán: (066) 7183582 Faics: (066) 7120328
Web: http://www.kerrycoco.ie

Re: Pre-Planning Consultation

24th August 2021

Sean Molloy
Jennings O Donovan & Partners Ltd
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you in relation to your recent Pre-Planning Application.

Details as follows

Reference Number: **PP 21/362**
Applicant Name: **Coillte CGA**
Applicant Address: Coillte Regional Office, Hartnetts Cross, Macroom, Co Cork,
Site Location: Derryreag, Cummeenavrick, Glashacormick, Clydaghroe, Cummeennabuddoge, Townlands

Please be advised of the following observations/comments by the area planner in relation to your proposed development:

- Proposed grid connection and haul route the proposed Inchamore wind farm in Cork.
- EIA. AA. Archaeology.
- TII/N22 implications.Area is zoned Secondary Special Amenity in the County Development Plan.
- It should be noted that the site is outside of the area zoned as "open to consideration" in the Renewable Energy Strategy.

Please quote reference number and include copy of this report if a planning application is to be submitted in relation to this site.

Kind Regards

ASO Planning

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
& PARTNERS LIMITED
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo.
26 AUG 2021
Sean Molloy, Breana,
RECEIVED

Please note: The carrying out of consultations shall not prejudice the performance by a planning authority of any other of its functions under the Planning and Development Act 2001 - 2020, or any regulations made under said act and cannot be relied upon in the formal planning process or in legal proceeding.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland

Ann Kilmartin

From: INFO <Information@tii.ie>
Sent: Monday, December 7, 2020 12:05 PM
To: 'smoore@jodireland.com'
Subject: EIAR Scoping - Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork. TII Ref: TII20-111743.

Dear Ms. Moore,

Thank you for your correspondence of 16 November 2020 regarding as EIAR Scoping request for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork. The position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) wishes to advise that it is not in a position to engage directly with planning applicants with respect to proposed developments. 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 '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.

TII notes that the limited consultation email and map supplied identify a site for the turbines only , to be located off a local road that connects with the N22 national primary road.

With respect to EIAR Scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of EIAR, which may affect the National Roads Network. The developer should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

1. As set down in the 'Spatial Planning and National Roads' Guidelines, it is in the public interest, in so far as is reasonably practicable, that the national road network continues to serve its intended strategic purpose. The EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network, in order to demonstrate that the development can proceed complementary to safeguarding the capacity, safety and operational efficiency of that network.

2. Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to locations of existing and future national road schemes.

3. In relation to cabling and potential connection routing, the scheme promoter should note locations of existing and future national road schemes and develop proposals to safeguard proposed road schemes. As outlined above, consult with the Local Authority/National Roads Design Office in relation to any schemes in planning in the area, especially on the N22.
   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 existing national roads, alternatives to the provision of cabling along the national road network, such as alternative routing or the laying of cabling in private lands adjoining the national road, should be considered in the interests of safeguarding the investment in and the potential for future upgrade works to the national road network. The 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.

4. Clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route and all structures on the haul route should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal load proposed.

5. 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. TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of the TII TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA.

6. TII Standards should be consulted to determine the requirement for Road Safety Audit and Road Safety Impact Assessment.

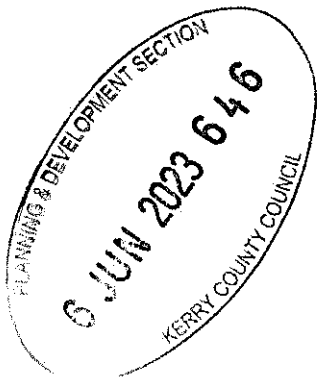
7. Assessments and design and construction and maintenance standards and guidance are available at TII Publications, which replaced the National Road Authority (NRA) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges and the NRA Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works.

8. The developer, in conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, should have regard to TII Environment Guidelines that deal with assessment and mitigation measures for varied environmental factors and occurrences. In particular:
   a. 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' (NRA, 2006).
   b. The EIAR 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)).

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

Transport Infrastructure Ireland
Parkgate Business Centre
Parkgate Street
Dublin D08 DK10

Irish Water

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners,
Finisklin Business Park,
Sligo,
F91 RHH9.

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

Irish Water
PO Box 6000
Dublin 1
D01 WA07
Ireland

T. +353 01 89 25000
T. +353 01 89 25001
www.water.ie

2nd December 2020

Re: EIAR Scoping Request – Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork.

Dear Mrs. Kilmartin,

Irish Water (IW) acknowledges receipt of your request in respect of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) scoping for the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm in Coolea, Co. Cork.

Please see attached our suggested scope in relation to Water Services. On receipt of the planning referral, Irish Water will review the EIAR as part of the planning process.

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

Yours sincerely,

Signed on behalf of Irish Water:

PP: Ali Robinson

Yvonne Harris
Connections and Development Services

Response to EIAR Scoping Report Requests

IW currently does not have the capacity to advise on scoping of individual projects. However, in general we would like the following aspects of Water Services to be considered in the scope of an EIAR where relevant;

a) Impacts of the development on the capacity of water services (do existing water services have the capacity to cater for the new development if required). This is confirmed by IW in the form of a Confirmation of Feasibility (COF). If a development will require 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 IW to determine the feasibility of connection to the Irish Water network. All pre-connection enquiry forms are available from https://www.water.ie/connections/get-connected/

b) Any up-grading of water services infrastructure that would be required to accommodate the development.

c) In relation to a development that would discharge trade effluent – any upstream treatment or attenuation of discharges required prior to discharging to an IW collection network

d) In relation to the management of surface water; the potential impact of surface water discharges to combined sewer networks & potential measures to minimise/stop surface waters from combined sewers

e) Any physical impact on IW assets – reservoir, drinking water source, treatment works, pipes, pumping stations, discharges outfalls etc. including any relocation of assets

f) If you are considering a development proposal, it is best practice to contact us in advance of designing your proposal to determine the location of public water services assets. Details, where known, can be obtained by emailing an Ordinance Survey map identifying the proposed location of your intended development to datarequests@water.ie. Other indicators or methodologies for identifying infrastructure located within your lands are the presence of registered wayleave agreements, visible manholes, vent stacks, valve chambers, marker posts etc. within the proposed site.

g) Any potential impacts on the assimilative capacity of receiving waters in relation to IW discharge outfalls including changes in dispersion /circulation characterises

h) 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 IW for public supply.

i) Where a development proposes to connect to an IW network and that network either abstracts water from or discharges waste water to a "protected"/sensitive area, consideration as to whether the integrity of the site/conservation objectives of the site would be compromised.

j) Mitigation measures in relation to any of the above

This is not an exhaustive list.

Please note

- The Confirmation of Feasibility from IW, to the applicant, should be issued prior to applying for planning permission.
- Irish Water will not accept new surface water discharges to combined sewer networks

Health Service Executive

North Lee Environmental Health Service,
Floor 2, Block 1 St Finbarr's Hospital,
Douglas Road,
Cork,

Phone: 021 4921801
E-Mail: ehonl@hse.ie

Date:	10th December 2020
Name:	Ms Sarah Moore, Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited, Finisklin Business Park, Sligo
Consultant's reference:	6226/503/SL/001/SM
Re:	EIA Scoping Report
Proposed development:	Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork
Applicant:	Coillte Cuideachta Ghníomhaíochta Ainmnithe (Coillte CGA) and SSE Renewables Ltd
EHIS Reference:	1450

Dear Ms Moore

Please find enclosed the HSE Consultation Report in relation to the above proposal.

The following HSE departments were made aware of the consultation request for the proposed development on 16 November 2020

- Emergency Planning – David O'Sullivan
- Estates – Helen Maher
- Assistant National Director for Health Protection – Kevin Kelleher/ Laura Murphy
- CHO – Michael Fitzgerald

If you have any queries regarding this report the initial point of contact is Ms Catherine McCarthy, Principal Environmental Health Officer who will refer your query to the appropriate person.

Yours sincerely

Catherine McCarthy

Catherine McCarthy
Principal Environmental Health Officer.

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EMH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT HEALTH

HSE South Emergency Management Consultation Report

Report to	**Catherine McCarthy, PEHO, Cork**	**Date**	**17th Nov., 2020**
Type of consultation: EIS □ Scoping X Screening □ EIAR □ EPA □ Other (please specify):			
Authority	**Health Service Executive**		
Authority Reference Number	**EHIS 1450**		
EM Reference Number	**EMENV 065**		
Applicant	**Jennings O'Donovan & Partners, Cons. Eng., Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, on behalf of Coillte CGA and SSE Renewables Ltd.**		
Proposal	**The Construction of 6 No. wind turbines and associated site works at Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork.**		

HSE South Emergency Management Observations:

Please be advised that the HSE South Emergency Management function does not have any specific observations to make with respect to this application. However, please note the following recommendations within the context of site operations:

1. Should an incident occur at the site and the site operator requires the assistance of the emergency services, the incident information should be provided in the `ETHANE` format (please see attached).
2. Emergency Services access to the site should be clearly identified. This should be undertaken via appropriate high visibility signage, i.e.; a green sign with a yellow border and white lettering citing the abbreviation RVP
3. The site should have a mechanism in place to account for personnel during an evacuation in order to provide the responding emergency services with an estimate of the number of people accounted and unaccounted for.
4. The site should identify any critical / vulnerable facilities within the geographical catchment area, such as hospitals, schools, nursing homes, etc, that could be directly or indirectly affected by an incident at the site.
5. Where the `off-site` impacts of an incident at the site affects a vulnerable cohort / population such as children within crèches, schools; patients / clients / residents within nursing homes, etc; the emergency services will require assistance from the site operator in determining the impact on the local community.
6. The site operator is encouraged to develop a business continuity plan that includes a plan for severe weather. For more advice on this, please see the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, *Business Continuity Planning in Severe Weather.* https://dbei.gov.ie/en/Publications/Publication-files/Business-Continuity-Planning-in-Severe-Weather-Check-List-for-Businesses.pdf

All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report should be forwarded to Ms. Maryanne Horgan, Emergency Management Office, HSE South, Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Western Road, Cork, T12 WP62 or maryanne.horgan@hse.ie

HSE EIA Scoping

Environmental Health Service Submission Report

Date:	10.12.20
Our reference:	EHIS 1450
Report to:	Ms Sarah Moore, Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited, Finisklin Business Park, Sligo
Type of Consultation:	EIA Scoping
Proposed development:	Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork
Applicant:	Coillte Cuideachta Ghníomhaíochta Ainmnithe (Coillte CGA) and SSE Renewables Ltd

Proposed Development: Coillte CGA and SSE Renewables Ltd. intends to apply to Cork County Council for permission for the construction of approximately 6 No. wind turbines each typically 4.5-6 megawatts (MW) with a combined output of approximately 30MW located approximately 6km west of the village of Ballyvourney in the Múscraí Gaeltacht, Co. Cork. The proposal will also include planning permission for the construction of an underground grid connection to Ballyvouskill 220Kv substation, Co. Cork, located approximately 12.5km to the north east of the development.

General Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Description of the receiving environment;

b) The nature and scale of the impact;

c) An assessment of the significance of the impact;

d) Proposed mitigation measures;

e) Residual impacts.

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

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

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

This report only comments on Environmental Health Impacts of the proposed development. It is based on details contained in correspondence submitted to this office dated 12 November 2020.

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

- Public Consultation
- Decommissioning phase
- Siting, location and details of turbines
- Opportunity for Health Gain
- Noise & Vibration
- Shadow Flicker
- Air Quality
- Surface and Groundwater Quality

- Geological Impacts
- Ancillary facilities
- Cumulative impacts

Public Consultation

It is strongly recommended that early and meaningful public consultation with the local community should be carried out to ensure all potentially significant impacts have been adequately addressed.

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

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

It is acknowledged that current restrictions around public gatherings as a result of Covid 19 prevention measures will impact on opportunities for public consultation events. However it is expected that meaningful public consultation, where the local community is fully informed of the proposed development, will be undertaken.

Members of the public should be given sufficient opportunities to express their views on the proposal wind farm extension.

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

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

Decommissioning Phase

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

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

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

Siting, Location and details of Turbines

The EIAR should include a map and a description of the proposed location of each of the wind turbines.

The Environmental Health Service expects that details (height and model) of the turbines to be installed will be available at the time planning permission is sought and will be included in the EIAR.

Details of turbine foundation structures, including depth, quantity, material to be used and method of construction should be included in the EIAR. Mitigation measures to address potential impacts of the foundations on water quality and peat stability should also be described.

Details should be provided of any proposed rock breaking or rock blasting proposed for the development of the on-site burrow pit.

Opportunity for Health Gain

The EPA has issued guidance with regard to meeting the requirements of Directive 2014/52/EU which assesses the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment. The proposed development should be assessed with a view to the potential to include opportunities for health gain within the site of the proposed wind farm by including greenways, cycle-paths or walking trails within the development site.

It is noted that 'recreational community and biodiversity improvements associated with the development' are cited in the Scoping Letter. Details of proposals for this aspect of the development should be included in the EIAR.

Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives

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

Noise & Vibration

The potential impacts for noise and vibration during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development on all noise sensitive locations must be clearly identified in the EIAR. The EIAR must also consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures to minimise noise and vibration.

A baseline noise monitoring survey should be undertaken to establish the existing background noise levels. Noise from any existing turbines in the area should not be included as part of the back ground levels.

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

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

https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/public-consultation/files/draft_revised_wind_energy_development_guidelines_december_2019.pdf

Shadow Flicker

It is recommended that a shadow flicker assessment is undertaken to identify any dwellings and sensitive receptors which may be impacted by shadow flicker. The assessment must include all proposed mitigation measures. Dwellings should include all occupied properties and any existing or proposed properties for which planning consent has been granted for construction or refurbishment.

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

Air Quality

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

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

Surface and Ground Water Quality

The proposed development has the potential to have a significant impact on the quality of both surface and ground water. All drinking water sources, both surface and ground water, must be identified. Public and Group Water Scheme sources and supplies should be identified. Measures to ensure that all sources and supplies are protected should be described.

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

Any potential significant impacts to drinking water sources should be assessed. Details of bedrock, overburden, vulnerability, groundwater flows, aquifers and catchment areas should be considered when assessing potential impacts and any proposed mitigation measures.

Geological impacts

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

Reference is made to a peat slide which occurred near Ballybofey in Co. Donegal on November 13th 2020 which may have been linked to construction activity at Meenbog Wind Farm. Potential impacts on water supply associated with contamination following a peat slide include sedimentation and alteration of pH levels.

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

Ancillary Facilities

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

Cumulative Impacts

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

The Environmental Health Service notes a recent Scoping Consultation request for the proposed Gortyrahilly Wind Farm which appears to be within 10km of the proposed Inchamore Wind farm.

The impact on sensitive receptors of the proposed development combined with any other wind farm developments (existing and proposed) in the vicinity should be considered. This should include the proposed Gortyrahilly Wind Farm for which a Scoping Consultation request has recently been made.

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

The EIAR should state clearly if there is any future proposal to further extend the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm.

Shane O'Flynn and Máiread Coughlan
Environmental Health Officers
HSE South
North Lee Environmental Health Service
Floor 2, Block 1,
St. Finbarr's Hospital,
Douglas Road,
Cork

Caroline Hueston
Environmental Health Officer
Environment Operational Unit
HSE West
Ennistymon Health Centre
Ennistymon
Co. Clare

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EMH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT HEALTH

Dial 999 / 112 – Request the service you require: An Garda Síochána, Ambulance Service and / or Fire and Rescue Service

WHEN YOU ARE CONNECTED TO THE REQUISITE SERVICE(S)

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION **This is:**_____**Eircode**_____ (Name, Telephone Number and Eircode Address of site) *An incident has occurred at this site - standby for ETHANE message*	
E	**Exact location of the incident**
T	**Type of incident, e.g.; fire, explosion, gas leak, etc**
H	**Hazards – current and potential**
A	**Access and Egress – what is the safest approach route for responding emergency services and where is your emergency services meeting point (RVP)**
N	**Number of casualties and their condition – specify adult / children if known**
E	**The emergency services present and required**
N.B. If you require another emergency service stay on the line and repeat the steps again	

RVP No 1

Údarás na Gaeltachta

Ann Kilmartin

From: Údarás na Gaeltachta <eolas@udaras.ie> on behalf of Údarás na Gaeltachta
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 11:15 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin; Dnag Suiomh Idirlion
Cc: Sarah Moore
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Ann, a chara,
Go raibh maith agat as ucht do theachtaireacht. Thank you for your correspondence.
Your messages has been forwarded to our Corporate Services Section and appropriate members of staff for their attention .

Míle buíochas,
Dia leat,

Páid Ó Neachtain

Rannóg Cumarsáide
Údarás na Gaeltachta
Na Forbacha
Co. na Gaillimhe

Fón: 091 503100
Rphost: eolas@udaras.ie
www.udaras.ie
@UdarasnaG

Údarás na Gaeltachta

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:04
To: Dnag Suiomh Idirlion <DnagSuiomhIdirlion@udaras.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Scoping Letter in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Environmental Protection Agency

Ann Kilmartin

From: Wexford Receptionist <REC_WEX@epa.ie> on behalf of Wexford Receptionist
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:25 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

A Chara,

Your correspondence on November 16th has been forwarded for attention.

Kind regards,

Ruth O'Connor
Duty Receptionist/Programme Officer
Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 3000
Johnstown Castle Estate
Wexford
Y35 W821

Bosca Poist 3000, Eastát Chaisleán Bhaile Sheáin, Contae Loch Garman.

Tel: 00353 53 91 60600: Fax: 00353 53 91 60699: Email: info@epa.ie web:www.epa.ie
Lo Call: 1890 33 55 99

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: 16 November 2020 10:05
To: Wexford Receptionist <REC_WEX@epa.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Scoping Letter in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Ann Kilmartin

From: Scully, Aaron <Aaron.Scully@agriculture.gov.ie> on behalf of Scully, Aaron
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 1:00 PM
To: 'akilmartin@jodireland.com'
Subject: Acknowledgment

16th November 2020

PLEASE QUOTE REF NUMBER ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE.
Our Ref: 2020/64489P /AS

Dear Ms. Kilmartin

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent correspondence addressed to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Charlie McConalogue, TD.

I will bring your correspondence to the Minister's attention as soon as possible. In the interim I have forwarded your correspondence for the attention of relevant Department officials.

Yours sincerely,

Aaron Scully

Aaron Scully
Minister's Office
Oifig an Aire

An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

An Teach Talmhaíochta, Sráid Chill Dara, Baile Átha Cliath 2, D02 WK12
Agriculture House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, D02 WK12

www.agriculture.gov.ie

Fáilte Ireland

Ann Kilmartin

From: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie> on behalf of planning applications
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 12:48 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork
Attachments: Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines.pdf

Hello Ann,

Thank you for sending Fáilte Ireland the Scoping Letter/information regarding the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co Cork.

Please see attached a copy of Fáilte Ireland's Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an EIA, which you may find informative in your site investigations for Offshore Wind proposed for east, south and west of Ireland. 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
Áras Fáilte, 88/95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1. D01WR86
T +353 (0)1 884 7224 **M** +353 (0) 860357590 **www.failteireland.ie**

Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:07
To: Reception <ReceptionAmiensStreet@failteireland.ie>; planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Scoping Letter in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

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

Contents

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 breath and scope of an EIAR is known as 'scoping'. Guidance on this can be found in Section 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines.

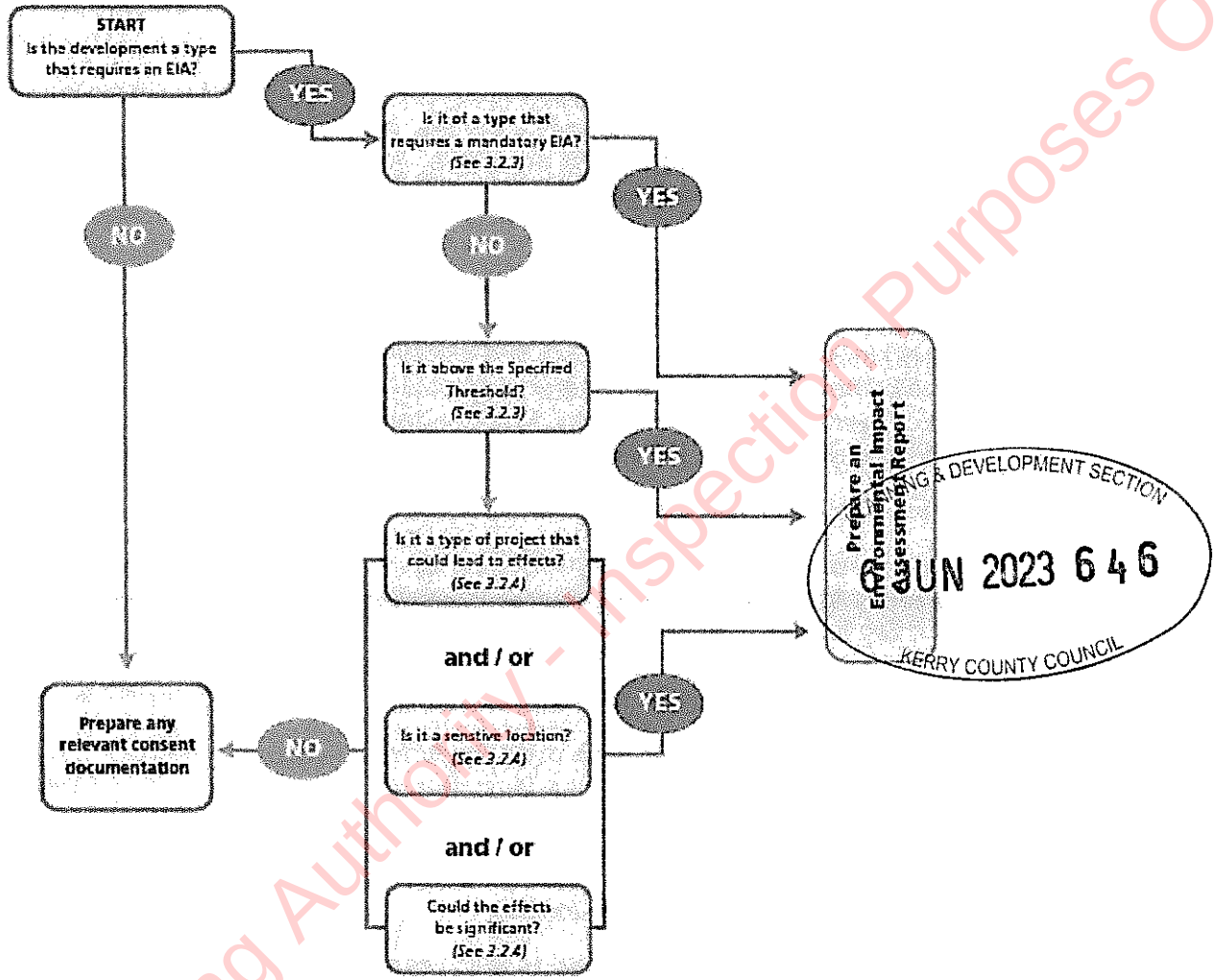
Screening

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 my 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 an 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 (RSESs) 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.

Broadcasting Authority of Ireland

Ann Kilmartin

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie> on behalf of Roger Woods
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:31 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann

The BAI does not perform an in-depth analysis of the effect of wind turbines on FM networks. However, we are not aware of any issues from existing windfarms into existing FM networks. Also, the proposed windfarms are not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites.

Regards

Roger

Senior Executive Engineer
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
2-5 Warrington Place
Dublin D02 XP29

Tel: 01 6441200
Fax: 01 6441299

From: Reception BAI <reception@bai.ie>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:24
To: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:55
To: Reception BAI <reception@bai.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie> on behalf of Roger Woods
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 11:29 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

HI Ann

My response is valid for both developments.

Regards

Roger

Senior Executive Engineer
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
2-5 Warrington Place
Dublin D02 XP29

Tel: 01 6441200
Fax: 01 6441299

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Tuesday 17 November 2020 11:27
To: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Roger,

Thank you for your email.

Can you please confirm if your response is in relation to both of the proposed wind farm developments Gortyrahilly and Inchamore or just Inchamore?

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:31 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann

The BAI does not perform an in-depth analysis of the effect of wind turbines on FM networks. However, we are not aware of any issues from existing windfarms into existing FM networks. Also, the proposed windfarms are not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites.

Regards

Roger

Senior Executive Engineer
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
2-5 Warrington Place
Dublin D02 XP29

Tel: 01 6441200
Fax: 01 6441299

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Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:24
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Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:55
To: Reception BAI <reception@bai.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. MAP
Tel: +353719161416 Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com

Birdwatch Ireland

Ann Kilmartin

From: info@birdwatchireland.ie
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 10:33 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann ,
We would like to confirm receipt of your email which has been forwarded to our Policy officer .

Regards,
Michelle Kavanagh,
Membership Department.
BirdWatch Ireland
Unit 20 Block D | Bullford Business Campus | Kilcoole | Greystones | A63 RW83 | Co.Wicklow | Ireland
Tel: +353 (0)1 281 9878 email: mkavanagh@birdwatchireland.ie
Website: www.birdwatchireland.ie

'Please note that due to current Covid-19 restrictions most BirdWatch Ireland Staff will be working from their homes .Please be assured that your email will be answered as soon as possible.'

BirdWatch Ireland - protecting wild birds and their habitats

BirdWatch Ireland - protecting birds and biodiversity

Cairde Éanlaith Éireann - ag caomhnú éin agus bithéagsúlacht

To join as a member, make a donation, volunteer or shop online visit www.birdwatchireland.ie or call us on +353 (0)1 281 9878

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:45
To: info@birdwatchireland.ie
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached letter and Ecology Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Department of Defence

An Roinn Cosanta
Department of Defence

Ann Kilmartin
Jennings O'Dovovan
Consulting Engineers
Finiskiln Business Park
Sligo
F91 RHH9

08 December 2020

Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Ms. Kilmartin,

I am writing with regard to your request for comments/observations on the Telecoms Scoping Document for a windfarm at Inchamore, Co. Cork

Following consultations with our Military colleagues at Casement Aerodrome, The Department of Defence would like to make the following observation:

In all locations where wind farms are permitted it should be a condition that they meet the following lighting requirements.

1. Single turbines or structures, or turbines delineating corners of a wind farm should be illuminated by high intensity obstacle lights.

2. Obstruction lighting elsewhere in a wind farm will be of a pattern that will allow the hazard be identified and avoided by aircraft in flight.

3. Obstruction lights used should be incandescent or of a type visible to Night Vision Equipment. Obstruction lighting fitted to obstacles must emit light at the near Infra-Red (IR) range of the electromagnetic spectrum specifically at or near 850nanometres (nm) of wavelength. Light intensity to be of similar value to that emitted in the visible spectrum of light.

The above is a separate requirement to any IAA requirement on lighting.

Bóthar an Stáisiúin, An Droichead Nua, Contae Chill Dara, W12 AD93.
Station Road, Newbridge, Co.Kildare, W12 AD93.
T +353 45 492000 | customer@defence.ie
www.defence.ie

Please don't hesitate to contact me at the details below if you require further information.

Yours faithfully,

Don Watchorn
Property Management Branch
Department of Defence
Station Road,
Newbridge
Co. Kildare W12 AD93
045 492199
don.watchorn@defence.ie

Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

An Roinn Iompair
Department of Transport

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park

Sligo

Ireland
F91 RHH9
25th November 2020

RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sarah,

I refer to your letter of 12th November 2020 regarding the Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork..

In view of the need to protect the resilience of the public road network in the context of climate change pressures, it is considered that the EIAR should include information on what impact the proposed development may have on the public road network both during construction and in the longer term. The EIAR should indicate whether it is proposed to use public roads to connect the windfarm to the grid and if that is the case specify the extent of the works required including drainage, diversions, relocation of services and road re-instatement. The EIAR should also address the future maintenance requirements related to the installation of the cables in public roads and the cost implications for the relevant local authority. Consideration should also be given to how cabling needs to be organised and, where a number of cables are envisaged from existing, approved and proposed developments, rationalised into one cable or a group of cables in one trench in order to minimise the impacts on the road network and the environment along the road boundary (hedgerows). In addition the EIAR should consider the possibility of over-ground solutions for the transmission of electricity as an alternative.

Yours sincerely

Jacqui Traynor
Reform Communications Emergency Planning

An Roinn Iompair
Department of Transport

Lána Líosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60, Éire
Leeson Lane, Dublin 2, D02 TR60, Ireland
T +353 1 6707444 | info@transport.gov.ie
www.gov.ie/transport

Eir Limited

Ann Kilmartin

From: Thomas Sheridan <thomas.sheridan@eir.ie> on behalf of Thomas Sheridan
Sent: Friday, November 27, 2020 4:39 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Cc: Sarah Moore
Subject: Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Ann,

I don't expect this proposed windfarm development to interfere with the eircom LTD network.

Best Regards,
Thomas Sheridan

On Mon, Nov 16, 2020 at 9:57 AM Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

> Dear Sirs,
>
> Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.
>
> We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.
>
> Thanks and kind regards,
>
> Ann Kilmartin

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. MAP

Tel: +353719161416 Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com

ESB Telecoms

Ann Kilmartin

From: John Reilly <john.reilly1@esb.ie> on behalf of John Reilly
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 11:53 AM
To: 'akilmartin@jodireland.com'; 'smoore@jodireland.com'
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hello Ann, Sarah,

I have reviewed your proposed development in Inchamore, Co. Cork.
I can confirm that ESBT have no fibre based telecommunications infrastructure in this area, which could be impacted.

Regards
John

John Reilly | Infrastructure Manager | ESB Telecoms Ltd | T: +353 1 702 6819 / +353 87 966 9398 | john.reilly1@esb.ie |

Website www.esbtelecoms.ie
Join us on Linkedin

From: Info (Customer Solutions) <info@esbtelecoms.ie>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 11:12
To: Reilly. John (Customer Solutions) <john.reilly1@esb.ie>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

ESB Telecoms Ltd. | House 43 Merrion Square East, Dublin 2, D02 XE0| T: +353 1 702 2254

Website www.esbtelecoms.ie

Join us on Linkedin

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:57
To: Info (Customer Solutions) <info@esbtelecoms.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. MAP
Tel: +353719161416 Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com

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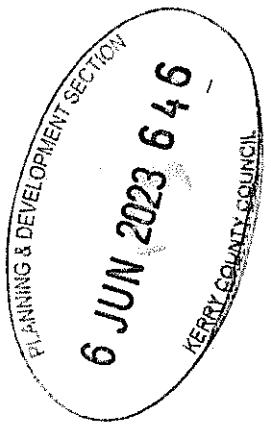


Geological Survey of Ireland /

Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications

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

Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

Sarah Moore
Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Ltd.
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo, F91 RHH9

20 November 2020

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

Your Ref: 6226/503/SL/011/SM
Our Ref:20/291

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and has datasets including Bedrock Geology, Quaternary Geology, Geological Heritage Sites, Mineral deposits, Groundwater Resources, Geohazards and the Irish Seabed. These comprise maps, reports and extensive databases that include mineral occurrences, bedrock/mineral exploration groundwater/site investigation boreholes, karst features, wells and springs. Please see our for data availability and we recommend using these various data sets, when undergoing the EIAR, planning and scoping processes. Geological Survey Ireland should be referenced to as such and should any data or geological maps be used, they should be attributed correctly to Geological Survey Ireland.

Dear Sarah,

With reference to your letter dated 12 November 2020, concerning the preparation of an EIA for the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork, Geological Survey Ireland (a division of the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications) would like to make the following comments.

Geoheritage

Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht), to identify and select important geological and geomorphological sites throughout the country for designation as geological NHAs (Natural Heritage Areas). This is addressed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland, under 16 different geological themes, in which the minimum number of scientifically significant sites that best represent the theme are rigorously selected by a panel of theme experts.

County Geological Sites (CGS), as adopted under the National Heritage Plan are now 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. The audit for Co. Cork has not yet been completed, 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 development.**

Groundwater

Groundwater is important as a source of drinking water, and it supports river flows, lake levels and ecosystems. It contains natural substances dissolved from the soils and rocks that it flows through, and can also be contaminated by human actions on the land surface. As a clean, but vulnerable, resource, groundwater needs to be understood, managed and protected.

Through our Groundwater Programme, Geological Survey Ireland provides advice and maps to members of the public, consultancies and public bodies about groundwater quality, quantity and distribution. Geological Survey Ireland monitors groundwater nationwide by characterising aquifers, investigating karst landscapes and landforms and by helping to protect public and group scheme water supplies.

We recommend using our National Aquifer, Vulnerability and Recharge maps on our Map viewer to this end.

The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the proposed wind farm area is of variable vulnerability. We would therefore recommend use of the Groundwater Viewer to identify areas of High to Extreme Vulnerability and 'Rock at or near surface' which can be used to inform appropriate mitigation measures.

Our GWFlood project is a groundwater flood monitoring and mapping programme aimed at addressing the knowledge gaps surrounding groundwater flooding in Ireland. The project is providing the data and analysis tools required by local and national authorities to make scientifically-informed decisions regarding groundwater flooding. **Although primarily focused on karst areas, this may provide information to benefit the proposed wind farm development. We recommend using our GWFlood tools found under our programme activities (in conjunction with OPW data), to this end.**

With regards to Climate Change, there is a need to improve the monitoring capacity of groundwater levels in Ireland so that the potential impacts of climate change can be monitored and assessed. In this context the GSI has established the GWClimate project in January 2020. GWClimate will 1) establish a long-term strategic groundwater level monitoring network and 2) develop modelling and analytical approaches for evaluating the impacts of Climate Change to Irish groundwater systems. **Further information can be found on the Groundwater flooding page of the Groundwater Programme.**

Geological Mapping

Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that is reliable, accessible and meets the requirements of all users including depth to bedrock and physiographic maps. These datasets include depth to bedrock data and subsoil classifications. **We would encourage you to use these data which can be found here, in your future assessments.**

Geohazards

Geohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. In Ireland, landslides are the most prevalent of these hazards. **Landslide susceptibility in the area of the proposed wind farm is variable and is classified from Low to Moderately Low and from Moderately High to High.** Geological Survey Ireland has information available on past landslides for viewing as a layer on our Map Viewer. Geological Survey Ireland also engages in national projects such as Landslide Susceptibility Mapping and GWFlood Groundwater Flooding. 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.

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

Geological Survey Ireland is of the view that the sustainable development of our natural resources should be an integral part of all development plans from a national to regional to local level to ensure that the materials required for our society are available when required. Geological Survey Ireland highlights the consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process. 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.

In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities.

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. Should any significant bedrock cuttings be created, we would ask that they will be designed to remain visible as rock exposure rather than covered with soil and vegetated, in accordance with safety guidelines and engineering constraints. In areas where natural exposures are few, or deeply weathered, this measure would permit on-going improvement of geological knowledge of the subsurface and could be included as additional sites of the geoheritage dataset, if appropriate. Alternatively, we ask that a digital photographic record of significant new excavations could be provided. Potential visits from Geological Survey Ireland to personally document exposures could also be arranged.

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 Beatriz Mozo, Land Mapping Unit, at Beatriz.Mozo@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 (Trish.Smullen@gsi.ie), or my colleague Clare Glanville (Clare.Glanville@gsi.ie).

Yours sincerely,

Trish Smullen
Geoheritage Programme
Geological Survey Ireland

Inland Fisheries Ireland

Iascach Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

Ms Sarah Moore
Jennings and O'Donovan Consulting Engineer's,
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo,
Ireland,
F91 RHH9

23 November 2020

RE: Inchamore Windfarm- Scoping Report Consultation

Dear Sarah,

I refer to the request for scoping opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Co.Cork

The site of the proposed development encompasses the upper River Lee catchment and tributaries, significant salmonid fisheries. In this context IFI would ask that the following requirements should be taken into consideration.

There should be no drainage or other physical interference with the bed or bank of any watercourse without prior consultation with IFI.

Suspended solids and or hydrocarbon contaminated site run-off waters must be controlled adequately so that no pollution of surface waters can occur. More specifically IFI feels the following issues should be addressed

i. Identifying and zoning the project for environmental impact should a peat slip occur
ii. Setting out contingency plan should a peat movement occur.
iii. Setting out a plan for the control of silt in such a scenario, including measures to be put in place at the initial stages of construction.

In the event of any watercourse crossings being bridged or culverted the following general criteria should apply,

IFI Macroom, Sunnyside House, Macroom, Co. Cork
026-41221 macroom@fisheries.ie www.fisheriesireland.ie

(i) The free passage of fish must not be obstructed.

(ii)The original slope of the river bed should be maintained with no sudden drops on the downstream side. Design details on any proposed crossing should be incorporated at planning stage

(iii) Bridges are preferable to culverts.

(v) All instream works should be carried out only in the May-September period.

Yours sincerely,

MMP

Michael Mc Partland.
Environmental Officer.

IFI Macroom, Sunnyside House, Macroom, Co. Cork
026-41221 macroom@fisheries.ie www.fisheriesireland.ie

Irish Aviation Authority

Irish Aviation Authority
The Times Building
11–12 D'Olier Street
Dublin 2, D02 T449,
Ireland

Údarás Eitlíochta na hÉireann
Foirgneamh na hAmanna
11–12 Sráid D'Olier
Baile Átha Cliath 2, D02 T449,
Éire

T: +353 1 671 8655
F: +353 1 679 2934
www.iaa.ie

Date 03rd December 2020

Ms. Ann Kilmartin
Jennings O Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park
Co Sligo
F91RHH9

***Development:* Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork**

Dear Ms Kilmartin

The Irish Aviation Authority SRD Aerodromes division notes that Turbine No. 1 is approximately 30kms South East of Kerry Airport. The aerodrome operator should be contacted and requested to assess whether a preliminary screening assessment is required in relation to the potential impact on instrument flight procedures or any communication, navigation and surveillance equipment at Kerry Airport.

Subject to that being completed and no likely significant impact being noted, the Aerodromes division would likely issue the following general observation during the formal planning process:
'In the event of planning consent being granted, the applicant should be conditioned to contact the Irish Aviation Authority to:

(1) agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the wind farm development,

(2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and tip height elevations at each wind turbine location

Turbine No.	*WGS-84 Co-ordinates*	*Ground elevation (Malin Head OD)*	*Blade tip elevation of turbine (Malin Head OD)*	*Height of turbine (height from ground level to blade tip)*	*Confirm if turbine has obstacle lighting.*
T1	53.346125, -6.258288	75m	225m	150m	No

(3) notify the Authority of intention to commence crane operations with at least 30 days prior notification of their erection.'"
Best Regards,

Yours sincerely

PP: C

Deirdre Forrest
Corporate Affairs

Irish Wildlife Trust

Ann Kilmartin

From: IWT Office <office@iwt.ie> on behalf of IWT Office
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 2:29 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Cc: IWT Office
Subject: Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Ann,

Thank you for contacting the Irish Wildlife Trust.

We do not have the capacity to consider or respond to your scoping / consultation request for this development at the moment.

Regards,
Kieran

The Irish Wildlife Trust

On Mon, 15 Feb 2021 at 12:42, Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

Dear Sirs,

I would be obliged if you could please provide an update in relation to your feedback on the above proposed development.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

On Mon, Nov 16, 2020 at 9:49 AM Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached letter and Ecology Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

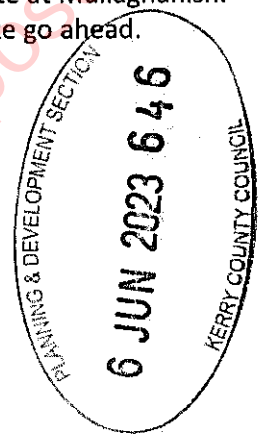
RTÉ

Ann Kilmartin

From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie> on behalf of Matthew Craig
Sent: Tuesday, January 5, 2021 5:47 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Cc: Sarah Moore; windfarms@rte.ie; Johnny Evans
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann,

I had a look back for this email and couldn't find it. The addresses are correct so I'm not sure what the problem was.
The site will not affect 2RN's fixed linking, the nearest link is 750m to the south of T6.
There is however a risk that the site could cause interference to DTT viewers receiving from our site at Mullaghanish.
We would therefore ask that a protocol be signed between 2RN and the Developers should the site go ahead.



Regards

Matthew Craig

Project Engineer
Projects and Coverage Planning
2RN
Block B, Cookstown Court, Old Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland
D24 WK28
Phone: + 353 (0) 1 2082261
Mobile: + 353 (0) 87 7509955

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: 05 January 2021 16:02
To: windfarms@rte.ie; Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Matthew,

Happy New Year, I hope you had a lovely Christmas and enjoyed the break.

I'm just following up on my email below, we would be grateful for your feedback at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 9:58 AM
To: 'windfarms@rte.ie' <windfarms@rte.ie>

Cc: 'matthew.craig@2rn.ie' <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>; Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. MAP
Tel: +353719161416 Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com

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Engineers Ireland cpd Accredited Employer

Virgin Media Television

Ann Kilmartin

From: Paul Driver <Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie> on behalf of Civils
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 11:39 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Ann

I refer to your query of 16th November about the above location. Virgin Media does not have any record of underground services at this location as indicated by your drawing.

WHILST THE INFORMATION GIVEN IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT NO WARRANTY IS MADE AS TO ITS ACCURACY. THIS INFORMATION MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON IN THE EVENT OF EXCAVATION OR OTHER WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE SITE AREA. NO LIABILITY OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER IS ACCEPTED BY VIRGIN MEDIA, ITS SERVANTS OR AGENTS FOR ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN RESPECT OF INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THIS COMMUNICATION. THE ACTUAL POSITION OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES MUST BE VERIFIED AND ESTABLISHED ON SITE BEFORE ANY MECHANICAL PLANT IS USED.

Regards,

Paul Driver | Plant Protection Officer
Civil Operations
Virgin Media | Unit 7, Westgate Business Park, Ballymount, Dublin 24.
T: +353 (01) 2458586 | M: +353 (0)87 6287133
E: civils@virginmedia.ie | paul.driver@virginmedia.ie

From: Ann Kilmartin [mailto:akilmartin@jodireland.com]
Sent: 16 November 2020 09:59
To: VMTV info <VMTVInfor@virginmedia.ie>
Cc: Paul Driver <Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie>; Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

Vodafone

Ann Kilmartin

From: Burke, Carla, Vodafone Ireland (External) <carla.burke@vodafone.com> on behalf of Burke, Carla, Vodafone Ireland (External)
Sent: Monday, February 15, 2021 1:18 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin; Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External)
Subject: RE: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi,

Please find links that will be effected by 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, with reference to the PDF file:

KYIHE-CKMGH	**KYIHE**	110284.03	77194.53	**CKMGH**	121511.5	81752.15	**Freq Band**	18

Regards,
Carla.

C2 General

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 15 February 2021 12:44
To: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Cc: Burke, Carla, Vodafone Ireland (External) <carla.burke@vodafone.com>
Subject: Re: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

CYBER SECURITY WARNING: This email is from an external source - be careful of attachments and links. Please follow the Cyber Code and report suspicious emails.
Hi Sean, Carla,

I would be obliged if you could please provide an update in relation to your feedback on the above proposed development.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

On Tue, Nov 17, 2020 at 10:15 AM Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com> wrote:

Hi Carla,

Can you please review this proposed windfarm development and send your findings to Ann/Sarah?

Sean Lyons

Upcoming leave – Nov 26th to Dec 6th
Transmission Program Manager

Converged Transmission
Technology- NET
+353877758117
sean.lyons@vodafone.com
Vodafone Ireland Limited, Registered Office: MountainView, Leopardstown, Dublin 18, Registered in Ireland: No. 326967

vodafone.ie

The future is exciting.
Ready?

C2 General

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:59
To: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>; Byrne, Fiona, Vodafone Ireland (External) <fiona.byrne2@vodafone.com>; Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

Ann Kilmartin

From: Peter O`Brien <peter.obrien@enet.ie> on behalf of Peter O`Brien
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2021 10:29 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann,

I created the kml's myself just now and below are the links we have near these turbines:

Inchamore Wind Farm:

A-End Coordinates	A-End Antenna Height	B-End Coordinates	B-End Antenna Height	Link Frequency
51°56'26.00"N 9°18'21.00"W	15m	51°58'58.46"N 9° 8'37.17"W	13m	18GHz

Gortrahilly Wind Farm:

A-End Coordinates	A-End Antenna Height	B-End Coordinates	B-End Antenna Height	Link Frequency
51°39'56.86"N 9°26'35.11"W	15m	51°58'58.46"N 9° 8'37.17"W	15m	13GHz

Regards,
Peter

Peter O'Brien | Tx Planning Engineer
A: 15C Magna Drive, Citywest, D24 YC95
M: +353 (0) 86 7744313 | W: www.enet.ie

From: Peter O`Brien
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2021 8:03 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann,

Can you send the proposed wind farms to me in a Google Earth kml so that I can review against our network?

Regards,
Peter

Peter O'Brien | Tx Planning Engineer
A: 15C Magna Drive, Citywest, D24 YC95
M: +353 (0) 86 7744313 | W: www.enet.ie

From: Ger Wallace <ger.wallace@enet.ie>
Sent: Monday, February 15, 2021 1:30 PM
To: Peter O`Brien <peter.obrien@enet.ie>
Cc: Ronan McDonogh <ronan.mcdonogh@e-net.ie>; Planning <planning@enet.ie>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Peter,

Think these should have went to you back in November. Doesn't look like they were forwarded. Can you look at them and review for this lady?

Regards,
Ger

Ger Wallace | Senior Fibre Network Planner
A: Enet House, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, V94 6P52
M: +353 (0) 87 6400525 | W: www.enet.ie

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 15 February 2021 12:44
To: Planning <planning@enet.ie>
Subject: Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

I would be obliged if you could please provide an update in relation to your feedback on the above proposed development.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

On Mon, Nov 16, 2020 at 10:02 AM Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

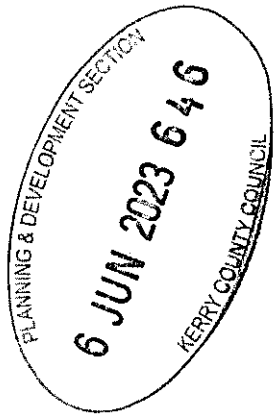
Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin



JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. MAP

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ENGINEERS IRELAND cpd

Ann Kilmartin

From: Thomas Barry <Tom.Barry@TETRAIRELAND.IE> on behalf of Thomas Barry
Sent: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 6:54 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL MAIL:- 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Ann,

We anticipate no impact from the development as proposed. Can you ensure the proposal is also reviewed by eir.

Regards,
Tom

From: Ann Kilmartin [mailto:akilmartin@jodireland.com]
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:00
To: Thomas Barry
Cc: Sarah Moore
Subject: EXTERNAL MAIL:- 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,
??
Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.
??
We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.
??
??
Thanks and kind regards,
??
Ann Kilmartin
??
??

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

??
Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9.?? MAP
Tel: +353719161416???????????? Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com????????????? Web: www.jodireland.com

Kerry Airport

Ann Kilmartin

From: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie> on behalf of Howard Jones
Sent: Tuesday, April 18, 2023 9:48 AM
To: Sarah Moore
Cc: Sean Molloy; Shirley Bradley; John Mulhern; James Doody
Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello Sarah,

Thanks for the assessment report, my comments are as follows:

1. Section 2.2 as the proposed development penetrates the Annex 15 Aerodrome surfaces, the developer must ensure the development does not impact or increase current published operating minima associated with Kerry Airport.
2. Section 2.3 MSA's- any development must ensure that there is no impact on the current published MSA's associated with Kerry Airport.
3. Section 2.8- Obstacle warning lights- the developer should liaise with the Aviation Authority to ensure that the development is included on maps and lighted in the interest of aviation safeguarding.
4. The assessment and planning should include the assessment of the construction phase as part of planning to ensure cranes or other equipment involved in the development do not impact on Aviation safety during the construction phase.

Regards,

Howard Jones
Chief Operating Officer
KERRY AIRPORT IRELAND
howard.jones@kerryairport.ie
WILD ATLANTIC KERRY.
Farranfore, Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland V93 XH17
tel: (0)66 976 4644 | fax: (0)66 976 4134 | www.kerryairport.ie
RYANAIR Aer Lingus WILD ATLANTIC WAY
Proud Supporters of pieta

From: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 17 April 2023 10:12
To: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie>

Cc: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>; Shirley Bradley <sbradley@jodireland.com>; John Mulhern <john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie>
Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MAIL

This message originated from outside Kerry Airport.

Hi Howard,
I'm following up on your previous email to see you had any comments on the aviation impact assessment.
Kind Regards
Sarah

From: Howard Jones < howard.jones@kerryairport.ie >
Sent: Friday, March 31, 2023 2:20 PM
To: Sarah Moore < smoore@jodireland.com >
Cc: Sean Molloy < smolloy@jodireland.com >; Shirley Bradley < sbradley@jodireland.com >; John Mulhern < john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie >
Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm
Hello Sarah,
Thank you for forwarding the report, I will review same over the coming days and revert back in due course.
Regards,

Howard Jones
Chief Operating Officer
KERRY AIRPORT IRELAND
email: howard.jones@kerryairport.ie
WILD ATLANTIC KERRY
Farranfore, Killarney, Co Kerry, Ireland V93 KH87
tel (0)66 976 4644 | fax (0)66 976 4134 | www.kerryairport.ie
RYANAIR Aer Lingus WILD ATLANTIC WAY

Proud Supporters of pieta

From: Sarah Moore < smoore@jodireland.com >
Sent: Friday 31 March 2023 11:31
To: Howard Jones < howard.jones@kerryairport.ie >
Cc: Sean Molloy < smolloy@jodireland.com >; Shirley Bradley < sbradley@jodireland.com >; John Mulhern < john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie >
Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MAIL

This message originated from outside Kerry Airport.

Howard,
Please find attached the aviation impact assessment completed by AiBridges for the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm.
Can you confirm you are happy with the findings of the report.
Kind Regards
Sarah Moore

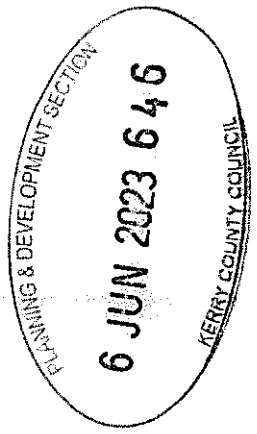
JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. MAP
Tel: +353719161416 Email: smoore@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com

From: Howard Jones < howard.jones@kerryairport.ie >
Sent: Wednesday, March 8, 2023 7:19 PM
To: Sarah Moore < smoore@jodireland.com >
Cc: Sean Molloy < smolloy@jodireland.com >; Shirley Bradley < sbradley@jodireland.com >; John Mulhern < john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie >
Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm
Hello Sarah,
Thank you for sending on the google maps positions of the proposed turbines.
From an initial review the development would appear to be outside Kerry Airports 15Km OLS area.
However as you have highlighted in your scoping document section 4.2, the development has potential to impact on aviation coverage, and
as such I would recommend that this be investigated further to confirm the development will not impact on the safe operation of aircraft and maintain current aviation associated coverage such as radio, radar, navigational aids etc.
The requirements for lighting and inclusion of the structures on associated maps etc will I am sure be addressed by the IAA.
If you have any further questions or require clarification on any of the above please let me know,
Regards,

Howard Jones
Chief Operating Officer
email: howard.jones@kerryairport.ie
KERRY AIRPORT IRELAND
Farranfore, Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland. V93 KHF7
tel: (0)66 976 4644 | fax: (0)66 976 4134 | www.kerryairport.ie

From: Sarah Moore < smoore@jodireland.com >
Sent: 08 March 2023 12:58
To: Howard Jones < howard.jones@kerryairport.ie >
Cc: Sean Molloy < smolloy@jodireland.com >; Shirley Bradley < sbradley@jodireland.com >
Subject: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm



APPENDIX 1.2:

GLOSSARY OF COMMON ACRONYMS

APPENDIX 1.2
GLOSSARY OF COMMON ACRONYMS

Acronym	Term
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAR	Average Annual Rainfall
ABP	An Bord Pleanála
ACA	Architectural Conservation Areas
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AGL	Above Ground Level
ALRA	Abnormal Load Route Assessment
ALV	Abnormal Load Vehicle
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
As	Arsenic
ASSET	Aeronautical Surfaces Screening Evaluation Tool
ASSI	Area of Special Specific Interest
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCI	Bat Conservation Ireland
BPG	Best Practice Guide
BSBI	Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland
BSI	British Standards Institution
BSL	Bird Surveyors Limited
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CA	Competent Authority
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAFE	Clean Air For Europe
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CCC	Cork County Council
CCDP	Cork County Development Plan
Cd	Cadmium
CDP	County Development Plan
CEDaR	Centre for Environmental Data and Reporting
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEN2003	Comité Européen de Normalisation
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIRIA	The Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide

Acronym	Term
CRM	Collision Risk Modelling
CRU	Commission for Regulation of Utilities
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DA	Drainage Assessment
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
DAFM2018	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
DAU	Development Applications Unit
dB	Decibel
dB(A)	A weighted decibel
DBERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
DBEIS	Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
DCAN	Development Control Advice Note
DCCAE	Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment
DCEMP	Decommissioning / Construction Environmental Management Plan
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht (Ireland)
DCO	District Conservation Officer
DED	District Electoral Division
DETI	Department for Enterprise, Trade and Investment
DfC	Department for Communities
DfI	Department for Infrastructure
DHPLG	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMURS	Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets
DoE	Department of Environment
DoEHLG	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
DoHPCLG	Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government
DPMP	Decommissioning Phase Management Plan
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DWI	Drinking Water Inspection
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
ED	Electoral Division
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EHSA	Especially High Scenic Amenity
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELC	European Landscape Convention
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency
EMF	Electromagnetic Field

Acronym	Term
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPA 1990	Environmental Protection Act 1990
EQ	Equivalent
ES	Environmental Statement
ESB	Electricity Supply Board
EU	European Union
F	Frequency
FMP	Forestry Management Plan
FPM	Freshwater Pearl Mussel
FRV	Floating River Vegetation
ft	Feet
FTE	Full time equivalent
GAC	Granular Activated Carbon
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GPG	The Good Practice Guide
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GRC	Grid Route Connection
GSI	Geological Survey Ireland
GVA	Grass Value Added
GW	Gigawatt
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems
ha	Hectare
HB	Historic Building
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HED	Historic Environment Division
HEP	Habitat Enhancement Plan
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HPPE	High Performance Polyethylene
HSA	High Scenic Amenity
HVL	High Value Landscapes
Hz	Hertz
H&S	Health and Safety
IAA	Irish Aviation Authority
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IEF	Important Ecological Feature

Acronym	Term
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IFI	Inland Fisheries Ireland
IGI	Institute of Geologists of Ireland
IGR	Irish Grid Reference
IHR	Industrial Heritage Record
IMQS	Irish Mining and Quarrying Society
INSN	Irish National Seismic Network
IOA	Institute of Acoustics
ISEE	International Society of Explosives Engineers
ITM	Irish Transverse Mercator
IWEA	Irish Wind Energy Association
JCA	John Cronin and Associates
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JOD	Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
km	Kilometres
kV	KiloVolts
LA90,t	A weighted background noise level for a period of time
LAeq,t	A weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for a period of time
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LCEP	Local Economic and Community Plan
LCOE	Levelised Cost of Energy
LCRE	Low Carbon Renewable Energy
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LCU	Life Cycle Unit
LCDP	Local County Development Plan
LIA	Landscape Impact Assessment
LV	Lower Voltage
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LW or LWA	Sound Power Level
m	Metres
m^2	Metres squared
m^3	Cubic metres
m AOD	Metres above Ordnance Datum
mbGL	Metres Below Ground Level
mg/l	Milligrams per litre
ms^{-1}	Meters per second
MD	Municipal Division
MEC	Maximum Export Capacity
MEL	Minerex Environmental Limited
mm	Millimetre
MSA	Medium Scenic Amenity
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MV	Medium Voltage
MW	Megawatt

Acronym	Term
MWh	Megawatt hour
NAM	Normal Amplitude Modulation
NAP	Northern Area Plan
NBAP	National Biodiversity Action Plan
NBDC	National Biodiversity Data Centre
NCEP	National Energy and Climate Plan
NCR	National Cycle Route
NDP	National Development Plan
NECP	National Energy and Climate Plan
NED	Natural Environment Division
NHA	Natural Heritage Area
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NLS	National Landscape Strategy
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMP	National Mitigation Plan
NMS	National Monuments Service
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
NRA	National Roads Authority
NREAP/NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Action Plans
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
NSO	National Strategic Outcomes
NSS	National Spatial Strategy
NTA	National Transport Authority
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification System
OAM	Other Amplitude Modulation
OHL	Overhead Line
OMS	Operations, Maintenance and Services
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
OPW	Office of Public Works
OSi	Ordnance Survey Ireland
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PAN	Planning Advice Note
PID	Public Information Day
PM	Particulate Matter
PMP	Peat Management Plan
pNHA	Proposed Natural Heritage Area

Acronym	Term
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPP	Pollution Prevention Plan
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
pSPA	Proposed Special Protection Area
PSRA	Peat Slide Risk Assessment
PV	Photovoltaic
PWS	Private Water Supplies
QI	Qualifying Interest
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement
RDS	Regional Development Strategy
RESS	Renewable Electricity Support Scheme
RHM	Register of Historical Monuments
RoW	Right of Way
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
RSA	Road Safety Audits
RSES	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
RSIA	Road Safety Impact Assessment
RTC	Road Traffic Collisions
RTU	Remote Telemetry Unit
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCI	Statement of Community Interest also Site of Community Importance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDL	Settlement Development Limit
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SEF	Strategic Energy Framework
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFA	Société Française d'Acoustique / French Acoustical Society
SFRA	Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment
SGN	Supplementary Guidance Note
SI	Statutory Instrument
SID	Strategic Infrastructural Development
SIS	Soil Information System
SLNCI	Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide

Acronym	Term
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPPR	Specific Planning Policy Requirement
SRA	Southern Regional Assembly
SSRS	Small Streams Risk Assessment
STE	Serrations Trailing Edge
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SW	Surface Water
SWC	Surface Water Crossing
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
T	Tonnes
TA	Transport Assessment
TENT-T	Trans European Transport Network
TES	Trailing Edge Serrations
TIA	Traffic Impact Assessment
TII	Traffic Infrastructure Ireland
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TMS	Telemetric Monitoring Stations
TSO	Transmission System Operator
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTA	Traffic and Transport Assessment
TVI	Theoretical Zone of Visibility
UCS	Unconfined Compressive Strength
UGC	Underground Cable
UGL	Underground Line
UK	United Kingdom
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V	Volts
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
VP	Viewpoint
VRP	Viewshed Reference Points
WADT	Weekly Average Daily Traffic
WDC	Western Development Commission
WEDG	Wind Energy Development Guidelines
WEI	Wind Energy Ireland
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators
WQMP	Water Quality Monitoring Plan
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

APPENDIX 1.3:

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Community Engagement

Inse Mhór
Wind Farm

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

The proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm (Inchamore Wind Farm) is a co-development between FuturEnergy Ireland and SSE Renewables. FuturEnergy Ireland is a joint venture company owned on a 50:50 basis by Coillte and ESB. The Coillte project portfolio and renewable energy team transitioned to FuturEnergy Ireland when the company launched in November 2021.

The co-development between FuturEnergy Ireland and SSE Renewables is seeking planning permission from Cork County Council and Kerry County Council to construct and operate a commercially viable wind farm project on lands located within an agricultural and forested landscape west of Ballyvourney and northwest of Coolea in Co. Cork. The total land parcel extends to approximately 167 hectares, of which a significant area is commercial forest owned by Coillte. The remaining land is third-party property in Co. Cork.

From the outset, the project team consulted with the local community and commenced this engagement prior to the start of the project design and environmental assessment. Our objective was to ensure that the views and concerns of all members of the local community were considered as part of the project design and the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

In relation to national guidance on community engagement and consultation for wind energy developments, the *Wind Energy Development Guidelines* (Department of Environment, Heritage, and Local Government, 2006) state that:

"While it is not a mandatory requirement, it is strongly recommended that developers of a wind energy project should engage in active consultation and dialogue with the local community at an early stage in the planning process, ideally prior to submitting a planning application."

This was further addressed in the *Preferred Draft Approach to Wind Energy Development in Ireland* (June 2017), which stated the following with respect to planning applications for wind farms:

"Planning applications must contain a Community Report prepared by the applicant which will specify how the final proposal reflects community consultation. The Community Report must also outline steps taken to ensure that the proposed development will be of enduring economic benefit to the communities concerned."

The *Draft Revised Wind Energy Guidelines* (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, 2019) has retained this position, stating:

"In order to promote the observance of best practice, planning authorities should require applicants to prepare and submit a Community Report with their planning application and a condition on any subsequent planning permission should require developers to carry out the development in accordance with the approved Community Report."

2 Background

This Community Report outlines engagement and liaison with the community local to the An Inse Mhór area and the proposed wind farm.

FuturEnergy Ireland has a long history of working with communities and our experience around the country has generated an inherent understanding of the communities in which we operate. We aspire to work **with** the communities surrounding our energy sites and wish to build projects that are good for us as a commercial company, good for our neighbours, and that contribute to the fulfilment of national and global climate change objectives.

FuturEnergy Ireland has developed four wind farms in Ireland over the past decade and has learnt many valuable lessons in relation to working with local communities and the importance of including local people in decisions that affect them. In 2017, the Coillte Renewable Energy Team undertook a review of our Community Engagement process and embarked on the design of a radically enhanced approach with the support of AstonEco Management.

The key elements of this approach, referred to as our 'Fair Play" model, are:

- Detailed and systematic engagement with all close neighbours to the project (within 2km) from a very early stage of project design.
- Open, transparent dialogue and communications.
- Creating opportunities for open, two-way dialogue on key issues.
- Involvement of the local community at all stages of the project design process.
- Empowering local communities to be part of project discussions that affect them.
- Ensuring that the local community have access to all relevant information as soon as it is available, in an understandable format.

This approach emphasises a focus on the residents of dwellings within 2km of the initial proposed 6 turbine layout as they will be closest and will therefore be most sensitive to any potential effects caused by the development.

In the past, engagement has commenced when the project is almost fully designed and being prepared for planning submission. In our 'Fair Play' approach we start engagement as soon as a site has been identified as suitable for detailed environmental studies within the FuturEnergy Ireland internal screening process. This approach also recognises the need to keep people who live further away from the development informed about the project as details become more defined.

In order to build better projects, we recognise the imperative of enabling meaningful engagement between the project team and the local residents. This engagement has to pass beyond just information provision to become open, transparent dialogue and involve people in decisions that affect them, to move towards a more collaborative approach to infrastructure design that has a national interest but a local impact.

What are our external drivers for stakeholder engagement?

- Actively engaging in the conversation helps raise awareness and provides insight that can ensure successful project outcomes for everyone.
- Active and open dialogue with our community stakeholders is essential for the success of our projects. It is through two-way dialogue that FuturEnergy Ireland can responsibly partner with local communities.
- FuturEnergy Ireland is committed to strengthening partnerships with local communities.
- Public support is achieved by actively working with communities towards mutually desirable goals. Meaningful communication with stakeholders creates trust and mutual respect, as well as a shared understanding and vision of what a successful project can look like.
- Timely, proactive, open and honest communication is a cornerstone of our Engagement Charter. This approach helps to minimise possible adverse impacts on our neighbours and contributes towards achieving positive social, economic and environmental outcomes.
- In line with national policy, FuturEnergy Ireland is committed to meaningful consultation, which brings about constructive local dialogue, as well as mutual trust and understanding.

3 FuturEnergy Ireland resources

In order to implement this 'Fair Play' approach, FuturEnergy Ireland has resourced this project with a number of dedicated staff from the outset. The following key personnel have been involved in Community Engagement on the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm from within FuturEnergy Ireland and SSE Renewables:

David Heelan of FuturEnergy Ireland is the lead project manager for the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm development. David has worked in the renewables and industrial production sectors throughout Ireland and the UK since 2008 with a more recent focus on asset management and performance optimisation. He believes that our work will deliver tangible benefits to the Irish energy sector and directly reduce the country's reliance on imported and expensive fossil fuels.

Garry Brides of SSE Renewables is the assistant project manager for the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm development. Garry has extensive experience in the development, construction, and acquisition phases of large-scale energy projects from onshore wind to open cycle gas turbines. He has broad knowledge of the complexities involved and understands the importance of meeting different stakeholder's requirements throughout the project lifecycle.

Brendan Twomey is Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm development. Brendan enjoys working with people and brings many years of experience across different business sectors. Brendan is the local contact for the proposed project at An Inse Mhór.

Shane Lowry of FuturEnergy Ireland is the stakeholder manager for the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm development. As a former Community Liaison Officer on other company projects, Shane works closely with local CLOs to optimise communication and engagement.

Janine Thomas of FuturEnergy Ireland is communications and media manager for the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm development. Janine worked as a journalist for various national newspapers for over 15 years before joining the team. She brings her extensive media and communications experience to this project.

Sean Molloy is a senior associate and senior project manager in the renewable energy department at Jennings O'Donovan & Partners. Sean is a chartered engineer with 14 years' professional experience, which includes managing Environmental Impact Assessments, Civil and Environmental Design, preparation of Planning Documentation and Technical Reports and Stakeholder Consultation.

4 Summary of community engagement carried out

Before commencing community engagement, we needed to identify the 2km zone. As outlined above, FuturEnergy Ireland emphasises a focus on the residents of dwellings within 2km of the site because these people will be closest to the development and will be most sensitive to any potential effects caused by the proposed development.

This was achieved by taking the initial turbine layout and applying a 2km buffer. Within this area all dwellings — lived in, vacant and with the potential to be occupied — were mapped. As the design progressed, we established a "buildable" or more accurate developable area. We then applied a 2km buffer and began engagement with the residents within this area.

The Inse Mhór project appointed Brendan Twomey as the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in summer 2020. The project Community Liaison Officer's initial engagement commenced in July/August 2020 when he began calling to designated houses within the community to arrange agreement for and the placing of noise monitoring units around these dwellings that bordered the project perimeter.

Initial engagement

The role of a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) is to introduce and communicate key project information, timelines, updates, activities, benefits and proposals through direct and indirect community engagement, meetings and events with the project's near neighbours and the wider community throughout the project lifecycle.

Initially, the CLO's direct engagement focused on calling to all the houses within 2km of the study area. In September 2020, CLO Brendan Twomey hand-delivered Newsletter 1 to those who live within 2km of the proposed project study area.

At FuturEnergy Ireland, we believe that it is important to give out accurate, up-to-date information in print to each household in a timely manner - within about three days – to ensure all local households receive this at the same time. The CLO was on hand to discuss any queries, comments or concerns that residents may have had and to take back queries to the project managers. These initial conversations and questions highlighted topics that helped to inform the second newsletter.

The CLO's work also included Saturdays and some evenings to try and meet residents unavailable during weekdays in an effort to reach out to all.

Early in the engagement process, the CLO contacted local interest groups from the wider community and local elected representatives and then kept them up-to-date and informed about this project. This commitment continued throughout the whole engagement process and will continue throughout the project's life cycle.

At all stages of the project's engagement cycle from 2020 to 2023, all our communications material included the CLO's contact mobile phone number, the project email and postal address.

After the distribution and communication of updates in Newsletter 2 in March 2021, the dedicated project website address was also included. From this time onward, all project updates and newsletters were uploaded to the project website www.inchamorewindfarm.ie.

To acknowledge the region's Gaeltacht culture and heritage, the majority of our communications were provided in both Irish and English.

The project team replied to queries and questions that arose during the engagement lifecycle. Some requests for information were logged so that when the information became available it would be provided.

Next phase engagement

CLO Brendan hand-delivered Newsletter 3 in September 2021, which enabled socially distanced, outdoor conversations to be held during the pandemic. In November 2021, Brendan distributed a project update letter informing stakeholders that over the coming weeks, weather permitting, a 100-metre met mast for measuring wind speeds would be installed at Inchamore. This was followed in December 2021 by a letter from CEO Peter Lynch introducing FuturEnergy Ireland, which was distributed to near neighbours.

In March/April 2022 the Community Liaison Officer hand-delivered a project update letter, which gave him further opportunity to discuss the project with homeowners. Another project update letter followed in November 2022 to keep near neighbours, interest groups and elected representatives updated on progress.

In March 2023 a media release was distributed to local and regional journalists to mark the launch of Inse Mhór Wind Farm's detailed project brochure and Virtual Tour exhibition.

In tandem, the detailed 36-page project brochures with an accompanying invitation to the Virtual Tour were distributed to near neighbours and the wider community, special interest groups and local elected representatives.

The Virtual Tour is accessible to all via the project website www.inchamorewindfarm.ie. It provides a project overview, timeframes, site maps, team biographies, a summary of archaeology and cultural heritage, ecology, noise, landscape and visuals, a full set of photomontages, Community Benefit Fund information and a downloadable copy of the project brochure.

In April 2023, advertisements were placed in local newspapers with an invitation to attend an Inse Mhór Wind Farm local on-site community engagement clinic held in Arus Éamon Mac Suibhne, Cúil Aodh, Co Chorcaí, P12 HY57, on Thursday April 20th and Friday April 21st.

In early April a letter of invitation to the community engagement clinic was distributed to the project's near neighbours, interest groups and local elected representatives. Posters were placed in local shops, the post office, the local Co-Op store, the filling station and in the local pub and posted on the local community Facebook page.

Queries and questions arose at the two-day community engagement clinic and the project team responded to these. Some requests for information were logged so that when the information became available it would be provided.

Our intention during May 2023 is to distribute a "Notice to submit into planning" letter to the project's nearest neighbours to keep them informed. In tandem, advertisements giving notice of the planning submission will be placed in a regional and national newspaper. Site notices in Irish and English will also be erected around the proposed project.

**(please see appendix for copies or a link to all communications materials provided)*

Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic resulted in protective restrictions of varying levels to reduce the spread and impact of the virus, from strict lockdowns through the gradual easing of restrictions to free movement and social interactions again. Our interaction adhered to Covid-19 guidelines at all stages of the engagement programme.

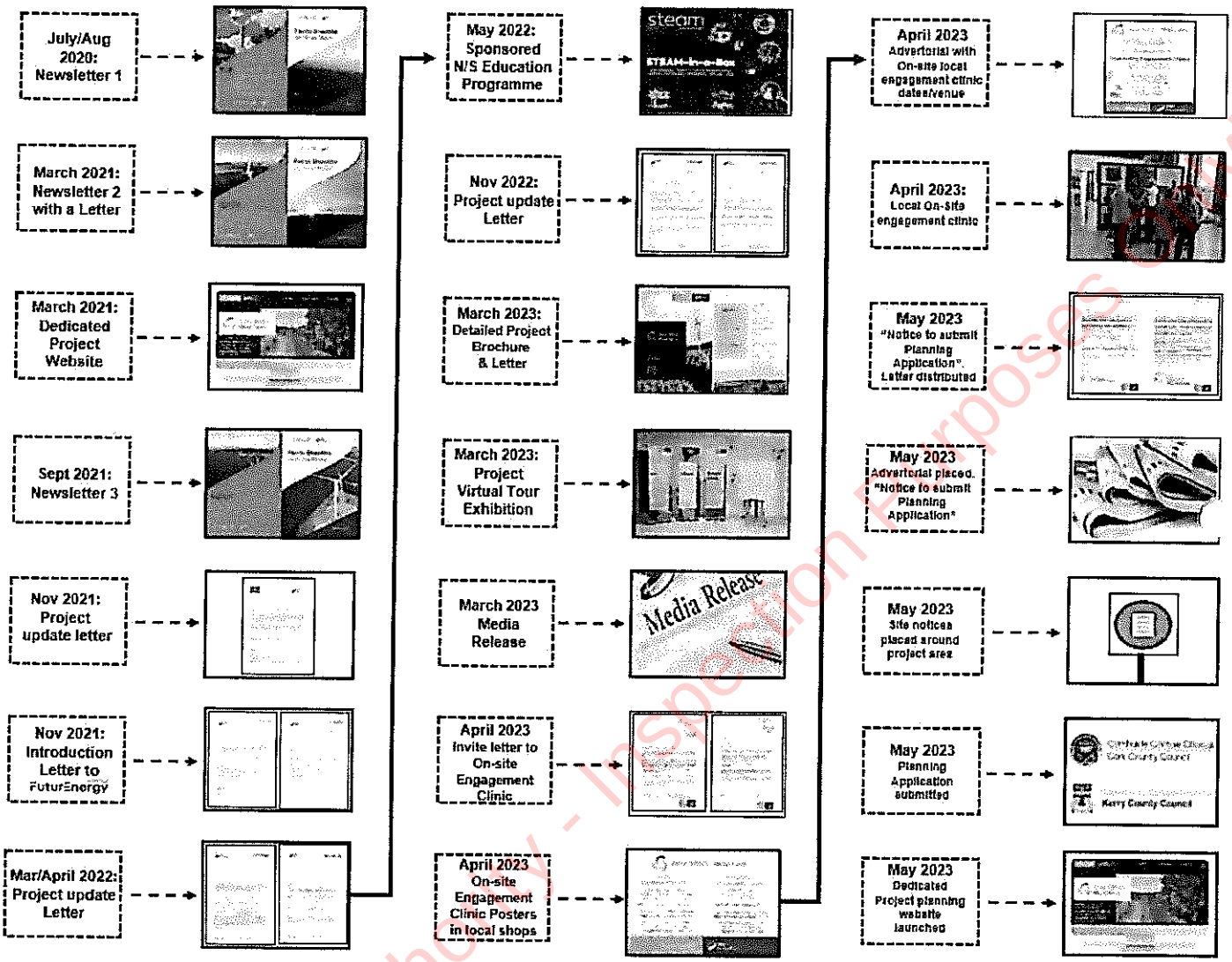
At varying stages, Covid-19 restrictions impacted our face-to-face engagement to differing degrees. However, we remained committed to keeping our neighbours informed about the progress of the project during these times through the use of mail drops/posting of newsletters, individual phone calls, emails, texts and letters to keep everyone updated.

At all stages of the engagement cycle, our communications material included our contact number, project email and postal address. After the distribution and communication of updates in Newsletter 2 in March 2021, our dedicated project website address was also included. From this time onward, all project updates and newsletters were continuously uploaded to the dedicated project website. In our communications we always included an invitation to make contact with any queries and questions.

As Covid-19 restrictions eased, where requested further liaison/communication was carried out individually or in small groups outdoors in line with the applicable public health policy in place. This allowed the project team to engage directly with residents and address their queries regarding the project design, which was beneficial to all parties.

When restrictions lifted, we commenced face-to-face engagement, culminating in a two-day local community engagement clinic, which was very well attended. Multiple hand sanitisers were made available at the entrance and at other locations. Signs encouraging social distancing and hand sanitising were on display around the room. Access to fire doors was left unobstructed and freely accessible. Windows were open to encourage ventilation. If someone came in wearing a mask we asked at the entrance if they would like us to wear one; this question was only necessary to ask once, and the stakeholder said it was unnecessary.

5 Infographic summary of community engagement 2020/2023



Newsletter 1: July/August 2020.	An Irish and English version of an **Introductory Newsletter 1** was distributed to all houses within 2km of the project area by our Community Liaison Officer. This included door-to-door calls, and call-backs to houses where nobody was at home. If no one was at home the second time of calling, the CLO left a letter with an invitation to contact us. The newsletter showed a map of the proposed project area, site location, contact number, project email and postal address. It also provided the opportunity for the project's Community Liaison Officer to introduce himself and the project to the near neighbours. The Newsletter was either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives to keep them informed. The project team replied to queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and the wider community. The engagement included evening and weekend calls to premises where nobody was at home during the day, in an effort to reach out to all. **(please see appendix for a link to a copy of Newsletter 1)*
Newsletter 2 with accompanying letter: March 2021.	An Irish and English version of **Newsletter 2** was posted due to ongoing Covid-19 restrictions to the near neighbours adjacent to the project. The newsletter contained project updates, charted progress and addressed some of the concerns raised when consulting with homeowners during the delivery of the Introductory Newsletter 1. The project contact number, email and postal address, along with contact details for the newly launched **project website** were included in this newsletter. From this time onward, all project updates and newsletters were uploaded to the dedicated project website. Newsletter 2 was either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives to keep them informed and up to date. Queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and the wider community were replied to by the project team. **(please see appendix for a link to a copy of Newsletter 2 and Letter)*

Newsletter 3: September 2021.	Due to ongoing Covid-19 restrictions, **Newsletter 3** was distributed through letter-box drops. Meanwhile, consultations with near neighbours were restricted to outdoor one-to-one meetings with social distancing to keep everyone safe. The newsletter contained project updates, details of surveys and studies being carried out on site on topics such as Hydrology & Geology, Ornithology, Biodiversity and Noise. It also included the project's direct contact number, email address, postal address and website details. Newsletter 3 was uploaded to the project website and was either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives to keep them informed and up to date. Queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and wider community were replied to by the project team. **(please see appendix for a link to a copy of Newsletter 3)*
Project update Letter: November 2021.	In November 2021, Brendan distributed a **Project Update Letter** informing stakeholders that over the coming weeks, weather permitting, a 100-metre met mast for measuring wind speeds would be installed at Inchamore. The project update letter was uploaded to the project website. Queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and wider community were replied to by the project team. **(please see appendix for a link to a copy of the project update letter)*
Company update Letter: December 2021.	An Irish & English **introductory letter to FuturEnergy** Ireland from our CEO was distributed to the near neighbours adjacent to the project. The letter was also uploaded to the project website. Queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and wider community were replied to by the project team. **(please see appendix for a link to a copy of the letter)*
Project update Letter: March/April 2022.	An Irish & English version of a **Project Update Letter** was distributed to the near neighbours adjacent to the project providing project updates, next steps, expected timelines, a contact number, project email, postal address, website details and an invitation to contact us. The letter was uploaded to the project website and was either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives to keep them informed and up to date. The project team replied to queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and the wider community.

	(please see appendix for a link to a copy of the project update letter)
Local Sponsored Educational Programme: May 2022.	FuturEnergy Ireland **sponsored** and arranged an Educational Programme about "Climate Change" for Six local national schools around the wider project area, which was well received. The schools involved were Cúil Aodh, Baile Mhuirne, Beal Áthan Ghaorthaidg, Cill na Martra, Inchigeelagh and Réidh na Ndoiri. *(please see appendix for a copy of related material)*
Project update Letter: November 2022.	An Irish & English version of a **Project Update Letter** was distributed to the near neighbours adjacent to the project providing project updates, next steps, expected timelines, a contact number, project email, postal address, website details and an invitation to contact us. The letter was uploaded to the project website and was either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives to keep them updated. The project team replied to queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and the wider community. *(please see appendix for a link to a copy of the project update letter)*
Media Press Release: Week of 27th March 2023.	To keep the local and wider communities informed, a **Media Release** was sent to local and regional newspaper/radio journalists, which provided information on the project and where interested parties could access all project information issued to date. This included the recently launched project brochure and the Virtual Tour. *(please see Table 3 - Media Report for details)*
Detailed Brochure with accompanying Letter. **Virtual Tour Exhibition:** Week 27th March 2023 onwards.	A detailed 36-page **Project Brochure** and accompanying **letter** in Irish & English that invited the reader to the new Virtual Tour exhibition on the project website were distributed to the local and wider community of project area. This provided another opportunity to hold conversations and listen to feedback and answer questions that arose. The detailed Project Brochure was uploaded to the project website. It was also either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives to keep them informed and up to date. Queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and wider community were replied to by the project team.

	**(please see appendix for a link to a copy of the detailed project brochure and accompanying letter)*
Note	**As part of our engagement commitment, included in the letter that accompanied the project brochure, we asked anyone requiring any assistance navigating the Virtual Tour, to please contact us. For those who did not have internet access, we requested that they please get in touch, and we will provide answers to any questions, and hard copies of information that features on the Virtual Tour as required. Our contact details were included in all communications.*
Virtual Tour Exhibition: Week 27th March 2023	The **Virtual Tour Exhibition**, which is accessible via the project website, was launched. It provides a project overview, timeframes, team biographies, site maps, and details of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Ecology, Noise, and Landscape and Visuals, a full set of photomontages, Community Benefit Fund information and an e-copy of the 36 - page detailed project brochure. **(please see appendix for a link to the Virtual Tour Exhibition)*
Invitation Letter to two-day on-site community engagement clinic: Week 3rd April 2023 onwards	After the distribution of the detailed project brochure and accompanying letter to the local and wider community, the Community Liaison Officer called back to the project's nearest neighbours to answer any questions that may have arisen If there was no one home he left a **invite letter** *(in Irish and English)* to the on-site comunity engagement clinic with a request to call him back to arrange a suitable appointment time if they so chose to do so. The invitation letter was uploaded to the dedicated project website and was either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives. This included evening and weekend calls to premises where nobody was at home during the day, in an effort to reach out to all. **(please see appendix for a copy)*
Note:	All our communications materials, which were distributed to the local and wider community during the week commencing 27th of March 2023, included full contact details and a letter inviting interested parties to contact us with any queries or requests for information. Since the initial launch of the project in September 2020, we have been continuously logging feedback, concerns,

	requests for information and project updates, and replying to all queries as the information became available. Due to the detailed nature of the information provided in the project's last round of engagement, further valuable feedback was provided, concerns were acknowledged, and where we were able to provide immediate replies to questions, we did so. Some requests for information were logged so that when the information becomes available it will be provided. We invited and encouraged interested parties to contact us, or attend the upcoming project local community engagement clinic to meet the team and discuss any queries or questions that they may have had.
Clinic Posters displayed locally: Week 10th April 2023.	To keep the local and wider community informed, **posters** were placed in local shops, the post office, the local Co-Op store, the filling station and in the local pub and posted on the local community Facebook page that provided dates, times and locations for the on-site community clinic. **(please see appendix for a copy)*
Adversisments: 2 day on-site local Community Engagement Clinic Week 10th April 2023.	To keep the wider and local communities informed, **advertisements** were placed in local and regional newspapers providing dates, times, contact details and locations for the on-site community engagement clinic. **(please see Table 3 - Media Report for details)*
2 day on-site local Community Engagement Clinic: 20th/21th April 2023.	A **2 day Local Community Engagement Clinic** was held in Arus Éamon Mac Suibhne, Cúil Aodh,, Co Chorcaí. P12 HY57 which is located within the local community adjacent to the proposed project area. 30 attendees over the two days met the project team and asked questions that were pertinent to them. Requests for further information were followed up and provided. • 4 live within 1km of the project site, • 6 live in the 1 to 2km of the project site, • 4 live within the 2 to 3km of the project site, • 5 live 3 to 4km mainly south of the proposed site, • 5 were representatives of community organisations, • 1 is a landowner, • 2 live 4 to 5km south of the Inchamore site and are 1 to 2 km from the proposed Gortyrahilly wind farm project. • The remaining were from the wider community. • 30 + primary school students from Scoil Chuil Aodha Barr D Inse attended and participated in an informal presentation and Q&A.
Notice to submit Letter:	The Community Liaison Officer will distribute an Irish and English version of a **letter** to the project's nearest

Our intention during May 2023	neighbours informing them of a Notice to Submit the project into planning. *(please see appendix for a copy)*
Advertorials: Our intention during May 2023	**Advertorials** are placed in The Corkman and The Kerryman newspaper, with a notice to submit the project into planning. *(please see Table 3 - Media Report for details)*
Site Notices: Our intention during May 2023	**Site Notices** in Irish and English are placed around the proposed project site. *(please see appendix for a copy)*
Our intention during May 2023	The **planning application is submitted** to Cork County Council and Kerry County Council and when subsequently validated, the project's planning application will be simultaneously uploaded to the project website www.inchamorewindfarm.ie for the public to review.

6.1 Statistics for Virtual Tour Exhibition visits, On-Site Clinic attendance

Summary	Numbers
Virtual Tour Hits: *March 27th, 2023 - April 30th, 2023*	83
2 day On-Site clinic attendees numbers:	30
Sponsored National School Education Program:	6 Schools participated

6.2 Media Report

Date	Paper On-line Radio	Activities	Details
Our intention during May 2023	Print Media	Adverts will be placed in The Kerryman and The Corkman newspapers.	Notice to submit into planning.
Week 10th April 2023	Social Media	Community Liaison Officer arranged for a poster to be provided to a Community Facebook page.	To keep the local and wider community informed, a poster was provided to a local community Facebook page which was subsequently uploaded. The poster provided dates, times, and locations for the on-site community engagement clinic.
Week 10th April 2023	Posters in local shops	Community Liaison Officer arranged for posters to be displayed.	To keep the local and wider community informed, posters were placed in local shops, the Post office, the local Co-Op store, the filling station and in the local pub that provided dates, times, and locations for the on-site community engagement clinic.
Week 10th April 2023	Print Media	FEI Media Advertorial placed in the • The Corkman, • Southern Star • The Kerryman	Invitation to attend the projects 2-day on-site community engagement clinic. **(see appendix below for copy)*

Date	Paper On-line Radio	Activities	Details
6th April 2023	Radio	Raidio na Gaeltachta	Direct call to CLO who provided information requested and email reply by Comms Manager. 7th April Radio na Gaeltachta news today featured Inchamore a few times.
29th March 2023	Radio	C103 Radio	*Report on Inchamore Wind Farm's public consultation program with information from the press release.*
Week 28th March 2023	Print Media	FEI media release sent to reporters in Regional papers: • Irish Examiner. • The Corkman/Kerryman • Southern Star. Radio: • Raidio na Gaeltachta • 96FM	To inform the local and wider community of the newly launched detailed project brochure, the Virtual Tour, how and where to access information and to give our contact details.
March 23rd 2023	Radio	Raidio na Gaeltachta	6.30pm news
March 22nd 2023	Radio	Raidio na Gaeltachta	12 noon, 1pm, 5pm news
20th March 2023	Radio	Raidio na Gaeltachta	Direct call to CLO who provided information requested and email reply by Comms Manager.
4th March 2023	Print Media	The Echo Newspaper	*Céim dheiridh an chomhairliúcháin phoiblí ar fheirm ghaoithe beartaithe do Mhúscraí* *The final stage of the public consultation on a wind farm proposed for Múscraí.*

7 Dwellings within 2km of initial proposed 6 turbine layout

Distance from Turbines	No of Dwellings
750m – 1Km	17
1 – 2Km	28
Total	**45**

** The above figures are for occupied dwellings and dwellings that are liveable but may be unoccupied and excludes derelict houses, farm buildings and sheds.*

8 Dwellings within 2km of proposed final 5 turbine layout

Distance from Turbines	No of Dwellings
750m – 1Km	8
1 – 2Km	26
Total	**34**

** The above figures are for occupied dwellings and dwellings that are liveable but may be unoccupied and excludes derelict houses, farm buildings and sheds.*

9 Key concerns raised during the course of engagement:

Topics	Issues raised
Traffic/Transport/Construction Management	Traffic disruption during construction to and from the site and along the grid route and how that is managed and how issues would be resolved. Previous experiences have been very negative and disruptive to the local community. Safety and potential damage arising from the use of local roads during construction by large trucks on narrow roads. How will this be managed and who is liable for any potential property and road damage during construction and for works carried out along the grid route? What guarantees are there that damage to property or roads will be reinstated to their previous condition? Will there be a liaison officer or individual point of contact during the construction phase?
Community Benefit Fund	Transparency around access to and involvement in directing funding within the local community was expressed based on previous and existing experiences. The appointment process of an Adminstrator and the potential for having a suitably qualified local Adminstrator being appointed.
Noise	Concerns that the proposed project will be as noisy as adjacent wind farms, some built 20 + years ago. Is the project going to generate more noise and how will the project be cumulatively assessed in terms of noise? How will the Developers ensure that the wind farm will not breach noise limits/ impact upon residential amenity?

Topics	Issues raised
Visual impact	Will I be able to see what the proposed wind farm will look like from my property in advance of planning being submitted? Negative impact on residential amenity - direct views from residents' homes (windows) to turbines. There are enough wind farms in the locality already and concerns on the number of wind farms that are being proposed for development in the locality. Why is the area being considered in the first place? Concerns over visual impact of red aviation lights at night.
Landslide	Is there a potential for a landslide?
Future employment and skills development	Potential employment opportunities for local people long term.
Shadow flicker	How can the Developers ensure that shadow flicker won't occur from the project?
Water disruption and contamination	We have wells in the area, could the construction disrupt the water quality and supply from the sources? What happens if there is contamination or disruption to the water supply?

As outlined in the detailed summary of community engagement between 2020/2023 above, the engagement process undertaken has given the project team a detailed appreciation of the issues and concerns of the near neighbours.

This close working relationship has facilitated the evolution of the project design to understand and alleviate the concerns expressed as far as possible.

These themes were discussed throughout the engagement process and were answered in a transparent and open manner. Ultimately not all themes could be or were addressed to the satisfaction of all, but the project team remains open in trying to find fair and equitable solutions for everyone, including sharing information sources at our disposal. All of the above themes are also addressed clearly in the EIAR.

It is to be noted that our Community Liaison Officer Brendan Twomey was treated with respect in the vast majority of cases. While some neighbouring households were not pleased with what they were hearing, we were thanked at times for bringing the information to them. The long timeframe for this engagement has allowed people to digest the information provided, consult, discuss among themselves, and reach out to the project team on any items that they felt needed further clarification.

10 Influence of engagement - evolution of the wind farm design

As outlined above in the list of key concerns raised during the course of engagement.

The main concerns of local residents include Traffic/Transport/Construction Management, Safety, communication and resolving issues flagged, potential damage to property and roads, management of the associated Community Benefit Fund, noise, visual impact, shadow flicker, any landslide potential, water disruption and contamination.

The engagement process undertaken on the proposed project has given the project team a detailed appreciation of the issues and concerns of the near neighbours. This close working relationship has facilitated the evolution of the project design to understand and alleviate the concerns expressed as far as possible.

The mains concerns expressed together with their impact on the design evolution are set out below.

10.1 Impacts associated with traffic/transport/construction management.

Concerns were raised directly with the Community Liaison Officer and with the Team at the on-site local community engagement clinic about the potential disruption of traffic and construction and the potential of damaging existing roads, properties adjacent to roads and follow-up repairs not taking place. This was informed by negative experiences with another wind farm development.

Undertakings have been provided to stakeholders with concerns about cabling works. In advance of any potential cabling works along their road, we will undertake a record of condition survey of the road, a copy of which will be provided to them. After the works are completed, we will again survey this section of road in consultation with and any possible damage caused as a direct result of the works will be made good and repairs completed. It was mentioned that prior to any cabling works taking place, we will draft a traffic management plan for approval by Cork County Council and, as part of that process we will consult with the community/local road users, well in advance.

Six months prior to the commencement of construction, we will initiate the set-up of a liaison group and a dedicated community liaison contact. The project will meet with this group monthly or as required to prepare for the construction phase and monitor activities during construction. This group will develop plans on communicating effectively with residents directly impacted by construction activities and deliveries, especially traffic planning to minimise disruption.

The noise assessment considered all construction-related noise associated with machinery and traffic and all site activities and found that the proposed layout complies with all relevant regulations.

Further details can be found in the noise and vibration and traffic and transport assessments chapters in the EIAR respectively.

10.2 Community benefit fund.

There were concerns expressed based on existing experience with a particular community benefit fund around the potential lack of communication, transparency around access to the fund and involvement in directing funding within the local community.

There were informative discussions around the Government's 'Good Practice Principles for Community Benefit Funds', which provides full details on how the fund is to be governed and requires local community participation in all decisions regarding how the funding should be used.

Also discussed were timelines and next steps. Should the project receive a positive planning outcome, the project team and the local community will work together to develop an appropriate local structure that would design the Inse Mhór Wind Farm Community Benefit Fund. This group will make decisions on funding allocations and, with the assistance of an administrator, manage the fund, ensuring transparency and good governance.

The first is a participatory design process for the Inse Mhór Community Benefit Fund (CBF) that will take place 6 – 8 months prior to any construction work starting.

The team will start a process of reaching out initially to residents within the 2km zone and then slightly further afield, in order to bring together a small group of people who are interested in working on the design and structure of a community-based entity that would ultimately run this Community Benefit Fund. This process will start with a scoping exercise followed by a series of facilitated workshops. It is hoped that representatives involved in existing local development initiatives will be stakeholders in this process and will therefore contribute to this strategy.

Another query arose concerning the appointment process of an Administrator and the potential for having a locally based and suitably qualified Administrator appointed. A question was asked about the criteria and skills required for an Administrator. It was discussed that this process begins around 6 – 9 months prior to any construction. A suggested list of skills and qualifications and experience are being forwarded as requested.

The second piece of work is to explore the potential for community investment in the project as outlined in the new Renewable Energy Support Scheme (RESS). This will most likely follow on from the CBF workstream and will look at the best ways to promote awareness about this opportunity in advance of it coming online.

10.3 Future employment and skills.

There was a question around what type of skills, education, qualifications and careers would be required and how the project might develop long-term employment for local stakeholders and their families, thereby rejuvenating this rural community and keeping families in the area.

A suggested list of skills, education, qualifications, and careers in the renewable sector is being forwarded with a suggestion that a presentation on the above to nearby secondary school TY students would be beneficial and informative.

10.4 Potential for a landslide.

A question around the potential for a landslide in the project area was discussed between the stakeholders and the project team at the on-site community engagement clinic.

The layout has been developed taking into consideration peat depths and strengths across the site, the turbine layout and associated ancillary infrastructure has been placed in the optimal locations to avoid the risk of landslide being caused by the development. A specialist consultancy RSK Ireland was employed by the project to provide environmental services in the form of hydrological, hydrogeological advice and undertook a peat stability risk assessment.

Further details on this can be found in Chapter 8 Soils and Geology assessment chapter of the EIAR.

10.5 Impacts associated with noise and visual impact.

Noise and visual impacts were addressed as part of the layout design process. A decision was made early in the design process to ensure that a minimum distance of 4 x tip height would be maintained between nearest dwellings and turbines. This is more than the current recommended setback of 500m as set out in the Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2006. The setback of 4 times tip height also complies with the Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019, which are not, as of the time of writing this report, official policy and may change in the final form.

Various configurations and layouts were considered as part of the initial design process based on a detailed visual impact assessment undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment.

When a final design turbine layout was confirmed, a set of photomontages was prepared and made available to the public.

First, a photomontage selection was available within the detailed 36-page project brochure that was distributed to the wider community around the proposed site.

Second, through the Virtual Tour at www.inchamorewindfarm.ie, the public could access the interactive photomontage viewer, which presents 25 viewpoints around the project area so they could judge the visual impact of the project from these selected locations.

Link to the Virtual Exhibition and photomontages:

Inse Mhór Wind Farm - Virtual Public Exhibition | Innovision

Third, a hard copy of the photomontages presenting the 25 viewpoints around the project area from the Virtual Tour were available for viewing at the on-site community engagement clinic for attendees to view and discuss with the project team.

The photomontages are not intended to show the view from every dwelling but to be representative of local, regional and sensitive views in a wide area around the project.

There were requests from a few stakeholders for views from their houses. This is being arranged and once available will be forwarded on as requested.

The number of flashing red lights was highlighted as a concern. It was confirmed that the project must adhere to EASA (EU Aviation Safety Agency rules\Regulations) regarding lighting required along the perimeter of a wind farm project and spacing subject to a safety assessment. Ultimately the EASA is the governing body regarding this matter.

The layout was subject to a detailed noise impact assessment. It was determined that the proposed layout would meet the noise requirements set out in the Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2006 and relevant current guidance and best practice. The noise assessment also involved working with community members to compile background noise levels where noise monitors were placed at local residences surrounding the study area.

At the on-site community engagement clinic, accumulative noise assessment was explained along with the difference between 20-year-old wind turbines, 2006 guidelines and present-day technology, post commissioning noise monitoring, adherence to the planning application and mitigation measures that can be used. These discussions seemed very informative and helpful to attending stakeholders.

A review of the literature relating to health effects associated with wind turbine noise finds no evidence of any significant health effects associated with low frequency noise or infrasound. There is no evidence to support increased likelihood of significant health issues associated with noise-sensitive medical conditions. Amplitude modulation is a rare occurring event that is not possible to predict and can be managed through adjustment of turbine operations where it does occur.

Further details on this can be found in the Noise and Vibration Chapter, Population, Human Health, and Material Assets Chapter and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Chapter of the EIAR.

10.6 Impacts associated with potential shadow flicker.

Concerns were raised directly with the project's Community Liaison Officer and with the Team at the on-site local community engagement clinic from a few households about the potential impact of shadow flicker from the turbines. Shadow flicker was considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. The proposed layout conforms with the Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2006 of a maximum 30 minutes of shadow flicker per day or 30 hours per annum at any sensitive receptor through the management of the turbine operations during periods when there is a potential for shadow flicker to occur.

Any queries around shadow flicker were explained in detail at the on-site community engagement clinic, which seemed to allay concerns.

Further to this, in accordance with emerging best practice and the draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019, the project is committed to the elimination of shadow flicker through the daily management of turbine operations.

Further details on this can be found in the Shadow Flicker Chapter of the EIAR.

10.7 Impact on water supply and quality

Concerns were raised about the potential for impacts on the water table associated with drawdown of water from dewatering of site excavations and on pollution of the water supply from site activities. Many properties have local wells.

After conversations with local stakeholders, the project team has agreed and committed to appoint an independent hydrologist to the project, the CV of whom will be shared. The project hydrologist will be asked to take samples on or near the designated property adjacent to the project in consultation with stakeholders prior to construction to determine a baseline sample, another during the construction period and another sample after up to two years of wind farm operations. Water samples will be sent to an independent lab. The lab name and location will be consulted upon, and we are happy to share results.

Further details on this can be found in the Hydrology and Hydrogeology assessment Chapter of the EIAR.

11 Summary of community engagement in the wider area

All project communications materials and updates that were distributed were uploaded as they became available to www.inchamorewindfarm.ie to include Newsletter 1, Newsletter 2, Newsletter 3, all project update letters, a detailed 36-page project brochure and access to the projects Virtual Tour Exhibition.

All our contact details are available on the project website and contained in all our distributed communications materials.

The above project information was either emailed/delivered/posted to interest groups and local elected representatives to keep them informed and up-to-date throughout the project.

Week 27th March 2023: The detailed 36-page Project Brochure and accompanying letter in Irish and English with an invitation to the Virtual Tour exhibition on the project website was distributed to more than 300 houses to include nearest neighbours adjacent to the project and out to 4 - 5km of the project area to include local public representatives and community groups. This provided an opportunity to hold conversations, listen to feedback and answer questions that arose.

Week 27th March 2023: To keep the local and wider communities informed, a Media Release was sent to local and regional newspapers and radio station journalists, which provided information on the project and where interested parties could access all project information issued to date. This included the recently launched detailed project brochure and the Virtual Tour.

April 2023: Posters were placed in local shops, Post office, local Co-Op store, filling station and in the local pub advertising the project's up and coming 2-day local on-site community engagement clinic.

- Ó Luasa Shop & Post Office Ballymakeera.
- Darygold Co-Op superstoor, Ballymakeera,
- Ó Scanaill's Bar Ballymakeera,
- Luceys Service station Ballymakeera,
- Arus Éamon Mac Suibhne, Cúil Aodh

April 2023: A poster that provided dates, times, and locations for the on-site community engagement clinic was provided and uploaded to Chomharcumann Forbartha Mhuscarai Teo Facebook page.

April 2023: To keep the wider and local communities informed, advertisements were placed in local and regional newspapers providing dates, times, contact details and locations for the community engagement clinic.

April 2023: The week leading up to the community engagement clinic, an invitation letter that provided dates, times, contact details and location of the local 2-day community clinic was delivered to homeowners around the project area and to local elected representatives.

April 20th/21st: A community engagement clinic was held in Arus Éamon Mac Suibhne, Cúil Aodh,, Co Chorcaí. P12 HY57, which is located within the local community adjacent to the proposed project area.

- 4 live within 1km of the project site.
- 6 live in the 1 to 2Km of the project site.
- **4 live within the 2 to 3km of the project site.**
- **5 live 3 to 4km mainly south of the proposed site.**
- **5 were representatives of community organisations.**
- 1 is a landowner.
- **2 live 4 to 5km south of the Inchamore site** and are 1 to 2 km from the proposed Gortyrahilly wind farm project.
- **The remaining attendees were from the wider community.**
- 30 + primary school students from Scoil Chuil Aodha Barr D Inse attended and participated in an informal presentation and Q& A afterwards.

The project team listened to feedback and replied to queries and questions that arose from near neighbours and the wider community and will continue to do so into the future.

12 Infographic summary of engagement with the wider community 2020/2023

Wider Community Engagement:

July/Aug 2020 to 2023

Local elected representatives and interest groups were kept up to date.

March 2023:

The 36-page Project Brochure & letter, including an invite to the project's Virtual Tour Exhibition, was distributed to the wider community.

April Week 10th/17th 2023:

Invite letter to the 2-day Local Community Engagement clinic was distributed to homeowners around the project area and to the local

Keeping the wider Community Informed through the Media:

Week 27th March 2023: Media releases to launch the Project Brochure and Virtual Tour Exhibition and inform the wider community were sent to:

Regional newspapers:
Irish Examiner, The Corkman, Southern Star.

Radio Stations:
Radio Na Gaeltacht, 96FM,

Week 10th April 2023: Posters were placed locally in shops advertising the times and location of the up-and-coming project on-site local community engagement clinic.

A copy of the poster was uploaded to a community Facebook page.

Week 10th April 2023: Advertisements were place in local newspapers to inform the wider community with the times and location of the up-and-coming project on-site local community engagement Clinic:

Regional newspapers:
The Corkman, Southern Star, The Kerryman.

May 2023: Advertisements of a "Notice to Submit into planning" are placed in:

Regional newspapers:
The Kerryman and The Corkman

Please see media report for more details:

Local Interest Groups contacted and kept up to date.

Colaiste Gobnaitan	Post primary School Ballyvourney
Abán Naofa	Primary school Ballyvourney
Scoil Cúil Aodh Barr I'Nse	Primary school Coolea.
Comhaltas Cosanta Chúil Aodh	Development Commitee Coolea
Comharchumann Forbatha Mhuscraí	Muskery Development Regional Development
Bol Cumman Cúil Aodh/Baile Múirne	Road Bowling
Coiste Bailte Slachtmhara.	Tidy Towns Ballyvourney
Comhlacht Tithe Sóisealta & Forbait an tSúláin Teo.	Community Housing Ballyvourney / Coolea
Aisling Geal	Sean-Nós Singing training
Éigse Diarmuid Ó Shúilleabhain.	Shean-Nós singing event
Ionadh Áise	Community Centre
Colaiste Gobnaitan	Post primary School Ballyvourney
Leach Fhinín	Journalist
Coiste Bailte Slachtmhara Cúil Aodh.	Tidy Towns Coolea
Buíon Phíobairí	Pipe Band
Cork Limousine Club	Youth Branch Cattle Breeders
Taispeantas Baile Mhuirne / Cúil Aodha	Ballyvourney / Coolea Agricultural Show
Slí Gaeltachta Mhuscaraí	Beara Breifney Way trail
Peiladóir an tSuláin	Sullane FC
Naomh Abhan Gaa.	Ballyvourney/ Coole Gaa footbal club
Leach Fhinín	Journalist
Coiste Bailte Slachtmhara Cúil Aodh.	Tidy Towns Coolea
Buíon Phíobairí	Pipe Band
Cork Limousine Club	Youth Branch Cattle Breeders

13 Potential enduring benefits of this project

Inse Mhór Wind Farm has the potential to bring significant positive benefit to the local community. The project will create sustainable local employment, it will contribute annual rates to the local authority, provide a local community benefit fund in line with the new Renewable Energy Support Scheme. A Community Benefit Fund will be put in place for the RESS period to provide direct funding to those areas surrounding the project.

13.1 Community Benefit Fund

There are two important government policy developments that will have a bearing on the establishment of future community benefit funds. The first is the Renewable Energy Support Scheme, and its terms and conditions which have been published by the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications. The second is the updated Wind Energy Guidelines, which have yet to be released. Both sets of policies specify government requirements on future community benefit funds for renewable energy projects The project partners confirm that these important policies will be fully adopted and integrated in our design and establishment of the An Inse Mhór Community Benefit Fund.

Based on RESS, for each megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity produced by the wind farm, the project will contribute €2 into a community fund for the RESS period i.e., 15 years of operation. If this project is constructed as currently designed, we estimate that a total of 7.5 million euro will be available in the local area for community funding over the RESS period of 15 years. The above figure is indicative only and will be dependent on the generation capacity of the wind farm which is influenced by a number of factors including:

1. Number of wind turbines.
2. Capacity and availability of energy production of those turbines.
3. Quantity of wind.

The Inse Mhór Wind Farm, if constructed as proposed, has the potential to produce between 85,000 and 100,000 MWh of clean electricity a year. This means that the project could provide between €170,000 to €200,000 per annum to the Community Benefit Fund, depending on the size of the permitted scheme and the wind resource which varies from year to year, for the first 15 years of its operational life.

RESS guidelines for the annual distribution of this fund are as follows:

- A minimum of €1,000 shall be paid to each household located within a distance of a 1 kilometre radius from the nearest turbine.
- A minimum of 40% of the funds shall be paid to not-for-profit community enterprises whose primary focus or aim is the promotion of initiatives towards the delivery of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 4, 7, 11 and 13, including education, energy efficiency, sustainable energy, and climate action initiatives.
- A maximum of 10% on administration.
- The balance of the funds shall be spent on initiatives successful in the annual application process, as proposed by clubs and societies and similar not-for profit entities, and in respect of Onshore Wind RESS 1 Projects, on "near neighbour payments" for households located outside a 1 kilometre, but within a distance of 2 kilometres from such RESS 1 Project.

How the fund works

The Government's 'Good Practice Principles for Community Benefit Funds' provides full details on how the fund is to be governed and requires local community participation in all decisions regarding how the funding should be used. The fund is open to individuals, and not-for-profit groups such as community and voluntary groups, charities, social enterprises and clubs and societies. High quality administration, local where possible, is also a key expectation. Further details can be found at https://www.gov.ie/en/pub1ication/5f12f-community-projects-and-benefit-funds-ress/

It is envisaged that, should the project receive a positive planning outcome, the project team and the local community will work together to develop an appropriate local structure that would design the Inse Mhór Wind Farm Community Benefit Fund. This group will make decisions on funding allocations and, with the assistance of an administrator, manage the fund, ensuring transparency and good governance.

13.2 Community Investment Opportunity

What is meant by community investment?

The proposed Renewable Energy Support Scheme (RESS) sets out that future renewable energy project proposals enable the possibility for local communities to invest in projects in a meaningful way as a means to directly gain from the financial dividends that a project can provide should it be consented, built, and operated.

In response to this, FuturEnergy Ireland has been working hard with external agencies to develop workable models of community investment. At the time of writing, the details of a Community Investment Scheme continue to be worked through by the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications. We look forward to its publication in due course and promoting this innovative offering to the community.

13.3 Employment Opportunities

According to The Economic Impact of Onshore Wind in Ireland study by KPMG in 2021, 5,130 people nationally are directly supported by onshore wind. To meet the Government's onshore wind target of 8,200 MW by 2030, the industry will need to grow its workforce.

By 2030, total direct and indirect employment is projected at approximately 7,000, an increase of 35%. The proposed development will make a material contribution to employment growth within this sector and provide demand for a wide range of products and services in the local area.

The proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm brings employment opportunities. At peak construction, up to 25 people would be directly employed. During construction, additional employment will be created in the region through the supply of services and materials to the development. In addition to this, there will also be income generated by local employment from the purchase of local services i.e., travel and lodgings. One long-term, technical employee is also required to run the wind farm. Demand for a wide range of products and services will create indirect employment.

13.4 Local County Council Rates

Annual rates paid to Cork County Council are in the range of €280,000 to €330,000 annually for the lifetime of the project, which is 35 years. An important future contributor to Cork County Council's exchequer funding. This could positively impact local infrastructure and amenities such as roads, public lighting, street cleaning, libraries, fire services and public amenities. on-site recreational amenities and employment.

13.5 Recreation

The developers are committed to working with and building relationships with the local community to discuss a recreational offering if it is of interest to them. If the project progresses to development, we are committed to explore possibilities that would benefit all concerned.

14 Ongoing liaison and contact

A number of phases have been detailed below with differing levels of engagement anticipated depending on the level of project activity. Underpinning all the engagement below will be a dedicated Community Liaison Officer for the project who is contactable by email and mobile phone. These details will remain on the project website, which will be in place for the duration of the project. As the project progresses, regular updates will be posted to this website.

Post planning submission until 6 months pre-construction

During this period of approximately 24 – 36 months, if the proposed project receives a favourable planning decision and has progressed successfully through the next stages of project development, a number of key community-related activities will continue to be progressed. The first is a participatory design process for the Inse Mhór Community Benefit Fund (CBF) that will take place 6 – 8 months prior to any construction work starting.

The team will start a process of reaching out initially to residents within the 2km zone and then slightly further afield, in order to bring together a small group of people who are interested in working on the design and structure of a community-based entity that would ultimately run this Community Benefit Fund. This process will start with a scoping exercise followed by a series of facilitated workshops. It is hoped that representatives involved in existing local development initiatives will be stakeholders in this process and will therefore contribute to this strategy.

The second piece of work is to explore the potential for community investment in the project as outlined in the new Renewable Energy Support Scheme (RESS). This will probably follow on from the CBF workstream and will look at the best ways to promote awareness about this opportunity in advance of it coming online.

Pre- Construction and Construction phase

Six months prior to the commencement of construction we will initiate the set-up of a liaison group. The project will meet with this group on a monthly basis to prepare for the construction phase and monitor activities during construction. This group will develop plans on communicating effectively with residents directly impacted by construction activities and deliveries, especially traffic planning to minimise disruption.

The project will also engage with local suppliers prior to the construction phase in order to outline the future needs and promote the use of local suppliers and service providers wherever possible. This may take the form of a "meet the buyer" event.

Operational Phase

The project will continue with a proposed annual meeting with the liaison group to update them on project performance and address any issues identified. The Community Liaison Officer will also be available throughout this period to directly address any issues raised by local residents. The project website will also be maintained as a method of providing regular, up-to-date information. There will be regular updates on performance of the Community Benefit Fund and regular calls for proposals for funding.

Decommissioning Phase

A year prior to the commencement of decommissioning of the project, the project team will engage with the established liaison group as well as all residents within the 2km zone to outline the decommissioning plan and address any issues identified at that time.

In line with the Government's Code of Practice 2016, the project will publish an annual report of all engagement activities on the project website.

15 Conclusion / Commitment

As outlined throughout this Community Report, there has been very active engagement on the project throughout the planning and design phase to date. Many of our neighbours are supportive of the project, while others wish that the project doesn't proceed. We have achieved much in terms of making the proposed development a better project for all through our engagement.

We fully recognise, however, that development of a proposed wind farm is a long and complex process and that there is ample time to jointly develop our community offerings with our near neighbours and other stakeholders. We will be progressing these throughout the planning adjudication and decision phases as well as in the pre-construction phase should the project receive planning consent.

16 Project literature: newsletters - letters – brochures - other information

All Project newsletters, letters, brochures, online seminar information, other information are accessible from the project website http://www.inchamorewindfarm.ie

Date: September 2020 - Newsletter 1 (Project Introduction) in Irish and English. **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-A5-Leaflet1_Gaeilge.pdf **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-A5-Leaflet1_English.pdf
Date: March 2021 - Newsletter 2 in Irish and English. **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-A5-Leaflet_Irish_March2021.pdf **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-A5-Leaflet_English_March2021.pdf
Date: March 2021 – Project update Letter sent with Newsletter 2 in Irish and English. **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Inchamore-Update-letter-with-Newsletter-2-03032021_Gaeilge.pdf **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Inchamore-Update-letter-with-Newsletter-2-03032021_English.pdf
Date: September 2021 - Newsletter 3 in Irish and English. **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-Irish-Leaflet-3.pdf **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-English-Leaflet-3.pdf
Date: November 2021 – Project update Letter. **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-project-update-Letter-November-2021-English-version.pdf
Date: November/December 2021 - Introduction Letter to FuturEnergy Ireland in Irish and English. **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Introduction-to-FuturEnergy-Ireland-Letter-Irish-version.pdf **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Introduction-to-FuturEnergy-Ireland-Letter-English-version.pdf
Date: March 2022 - Project update Letter in Irish and English. **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-Project-update-Letter-Irish-version.pdf **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Inchamore-Project-update-Letter-English-version.pdf
Date: April/May 2022 - FuturEnergy Ireland sponsored and arranged an Educational Program around "Climate Change" for 5 local National schools around the project area. **(Image located below)*
Date: November 2022 - Project update Letter in Irish and English. **Link:** Inchamore-Project-update-letter-Gaeilge-version-November-2022.pdf (inchamorewindfarm.ie) **Link:** https://inchamorewindfarm.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Inchamore-Project-update-letter-English-version-November-2022.pdf
Date: November 2022 – Specific Project update Letter in Irish and English sent to local elected representatives. **(Copies located below).*
Date: March 2023 - Detailed Project Brochure with an Introduction in Irish and the main body in English. **Link:** 230328_FINAL_FEI-Inchamore-brochure-for-web.pdf (inchamorewindfarm.ie)
Date: March 2023 - Accompanying letter with detailed Project Brochure in Irish and English. **(Copy located below).*
Date: March 2023 - Accompanying letter and project summary letter that was sent with the detailed project brochure to local elected representatives. **(Copies located below).*
Date: March 2023 – Project Virtual Tour. **Link:** Inse Mhór Wind Farm - Virtual Public Exhibition | Innovision
Date: April 2023 – Copy of Invite letter in Irish and English to the 2-day local on-site community engagement clinic. **(Copy located below).*
Date: April 2023 – Invite letter in Irish and English to the 2-day local on-site community engagement clinic sent to local elected representatives. **(Copy located below).*
Date: April 2023 - Posters in Irish and English displayed in local community settings advertising the 2-day on-site community engagement clinic and uploaded to community Facebook page. **(Copy located below).*
Date: April 2023 - Advertisements placed in local newspapers for the 2-day on-site community engagement clinic. **(Copy located below).*
Date: May 2023 – "Notice to Submit" Letter in Irish and English distributed to the projects nearest neighbours informing them of the project being submitted into planning. **(Copy located below).*

Date: May 2022 - FuturEnergy Ireland sponsored and arranged an Educational Programme around "Climate Change" for five national schools around the project area.

November 2022 - Specific Project update Letter in Irish and English sent to local elected representatives.

sse Renewables

FuturEnergy

Ech. Oifig Choilte,
Crotaire Ui Airtnéide,
Maigh Chromtha,
Co. Chorcaí
P12 XA50

Samhain 2022

[Teachta Dála, Cllr. Insert Name], a chara,

Tá súil agam go bhfuil tú go maith. Téim ag dul i dteagmháil leat le nuashonróchán a thabhairt duit maidir le tionscadal Feirme Gaoithe na hInse Móire atá beartaithe do cheantar na hInse Móire Iarthair de Chuil Aodha, ar comhfhorbairt í idir FuturEnergy Ireland agus SSE Renewables.

Tá an nuachtlitir seo á scaipeadh ar chéanlitheoirí áitiúla in aice leis an tionscadal. Beidh a thuilleadh eolais á chur ar fáil againn agus neart deiseanna chun dul i dteagmháil leis an bhfoireann ina seachtainí agus míonna amach romhainn.

Mar Oifigeach Idirchaidreamh Poiblí, is é an ról atá agam-sa ná a chinntiú go bhfaigheann tusa an t-eolas a theastaíonn uait agus freagraí a sholáthar d'aon cheisteanna a bheadh agat. Mínítear sa bosta 'na chéad chéimeanna eile' na nithe ar féidir leat bheith ag súil leo ina dhiaidh seo:

- Bróisiúir tionscadail agus taispeántas fíorúil: I mí Eanáir, déanfaidh mé tionscadal mionsonraithe a sheachadadh bróisiúir chugat, ina mbeidh suíomh Gréasáin nasc chuig taispeántas fíorúil. Tá fuilleach eolais sa bhróisiúr agus sa taispeántas ar nós cur i láthair ó speisialtóirí comhshaoil, fótamontáiste ag taispeáint láithreacha na dturbaíní agus léarscáil leagan amach deiridh na dtuirbíní.
- Clinicí Rannpháirtíochta Pobail: Le linn mhí Feabhra, beidh deis ann chun buailadh le foireann tionscadal na hInse Móire agus aon cheisteanna a bheidh agat a chur orthu. A luaithe is a bheidh an t-ionad agus an dáta deimhnithe againn beimid ar ais i dteagmháil leat agus míneoimid duit conas cainte a chéanamh linn.

Cuirfe seachtaine tar éis na Clinicí Rannpháirtíochta Pobail, bheimis ag súil le hiarratas a sheoladh isteach go Comhairle Contae Chorcaí. Bí cinnte go gcuirfimid in iúl duit i bhfad roimh ré nuair a bheidh sé in am againn iarratas le cur isteach.

Más an dá lá, más mian leat teagmháil a dhéanamh liom chun aon ghné den tionscadal a phlé nó chun cruinniú a shocrú liom, tá mo shonraí teagmhála thíos ar bun. Nó más fearr leat, is féidir leat rphost, glaoch guthán nó téacs a chur chugam ag iarraidh orm tú a choinneáil cothrom le dáta maidir leis an tionscadal. Le teacht ar gach eolas a sáiodh go dtí seo a bhaineann leis an bhFeirm Ghaoithe atá beartaithe don Inse Mhór, lena n-áirítear Ráitis Ceisteanna Coitianta (CCanna) agus nuachtlitreacha go dtí seo, téigh le do thoil go dtí www.inchamoreproject.ie

Is mise le meas,

Breandán ó Tuama,
Oifigeach Idirchaidreamh Poiblí

Guthán: 087 971 2151
R-phost: inchamoreoffice@futurenergyireland.ie

sse Renewables

FuturEnergy

c/o Coillte Office
Inchmore Cross,
Macroom,
Co. Cork
P12 XA50

November 2022

Dear [Deputy, Cllr - Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. I am contacting you with an update on the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm project in the Inchamore, Coolea area, a FuturEnergy Ireland and SSE Renewables co-development.

This newsletter is being distributed to local residents adjacent to the project. We will be offering additional information and plenty of opportunities to engage with the team in the coming weeks and months.

As Community Liaison Officer, my role is to ensure you receive all the information you require and answer any queries that arise. The following 'next steps' list explains what you can expect next:

Project brochure and virtual exhibition: In January, I will deliver a detailed project brochure to you, which will include a website link to a virtual exhibition. Both the brochure and exhibition contain a wealth of information such as presentations from environmental specialists, photomontages showing turbine locations and a proposed final turbine layout map.

Community Engagement Clinic: During February, there will be an opportunity to meet the Inchamore project team and ask any questions you may have. Once we have a location and a date has been confirmed we will be back in touch to let you know how to book an appointment.

A few weeks after the Community Engagement Clinic, we expect to submit a planning application to Cork County Council. Be assured that we will let you know well in advance of when an application is due for submission.

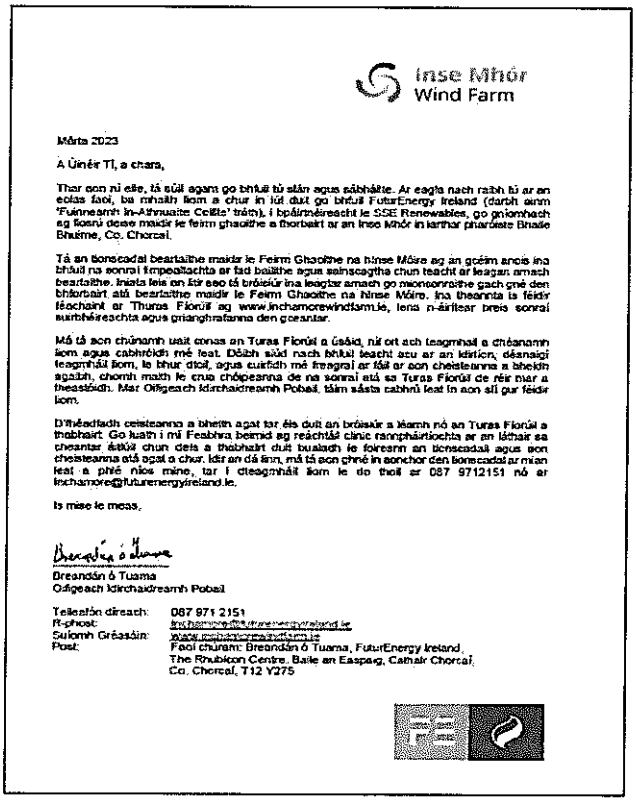
In the meantime, if you would like to contact me to discuss any aspect of the project or to arrange a meeting, please find my details below. Alternatively, you can email, call or text us and request [redacted] up to date on the project. For all information issued to date about the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, including a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and all previous newsletters, please visit www.inchamoreproject.ie

Yours sincerely,

Brendan Twomey
Community Liaison Officer

Phone: 087 971 2151
Email: [redacted]

Date: March 2023 - Accompanying letter with detailed Project Brochure in Irish and English.



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Márta 2023

A Úinéir Tí, a chara,

Thar aon ní eile, tá súil agam go bhfuil tú slán agus sábháilte. Ar eagla nach raibh tú ar an eolas faoi, ba mhaith liom a chur in iúl duit go bhfuil FuturEnergy Ireland (darbh ainm 'Fuinneamh In-Athnuaite Coillte' tráth), i bpáirtnéireacht le SSE Renewables, go gníomhach ag fiosrú deise maidir le feirm ghaoithe a fhorbairt ar an Inse Mhór in iarthar phardaise Bhaile Bhuirne, Co. Chorcaí.

Tá an tionscadal beartaithe maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse *Móire* ag an gcéim anois ina bhfuil na sonraí timpeallachta ar fad bailithe agus sainscagtha chun teacht ar leagan amach beartaithe. Inásta leis an tír seo tá bróisiúr ina leagtar amach go mionsonraithe gach gné den bhforbairt atá beartaithe maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire. Ina theannta is féidir féachaint ar Thuras Fíorúil ag www.inchamorewindfarm.ie, lena n-áirítear breis sonraí suirbhéireachta agus grianghrafanna den gceantar.

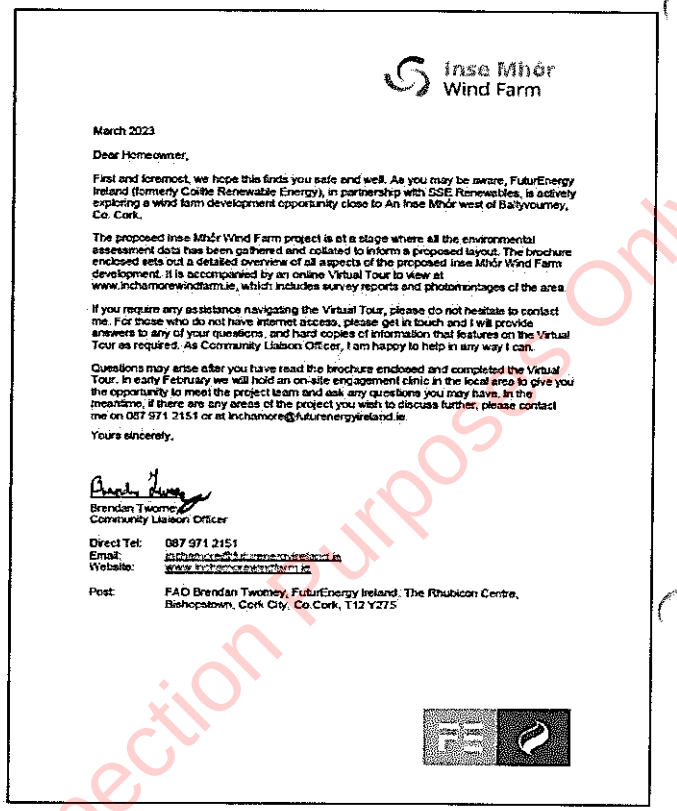
Má tá aon chúnamh uait conas an Turas Fíorúil a úsáid, ná cuir ach teagmháil a chéanamh liom agus cabhróidh mé leat. Dáiltear siad nach bhfuil teacht acu ar an idirlíon, déanaigí teagmháil liom, le bhur dtoil, agus cuirfidh mé freagraí ar fáil ar aon cheisteanna a bheidh agaibh, chomh maith le cnua chóipeanna de na sonraí atá sa Turas Fíorúil de réir mar a theastóidh. Mar Oifigeach Idirchaidreamh Pobail, táim sásta cabhrú leat in aon slí gur féidir liom.

D'fhéadfadh ceisteanna a bheith agat tar éis duit an bróisiúr a léamh nó an Turas Fíorúil a thabhairt. Go luath i mí Feabhra beimid ag reáchtáil clinic rannpháirtíochta ar an láthair sa cheantar *áitiúil* chun deis a thabhairt duit buaileadh le foireann an tionscadail agus aon cheisteanna atá agat a chur. Idir an dá linn, má tá aon ghné in aonchor den tionscadal ar mian leat a phlé níos mine, tar i dteagmháil liom le do thoil ar 087 9712151 nó ar inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie.

Is mise le meas,

Breandán ó Tuama
Oifigeach Idirchaidreamh Pobail

Teileafón díreach: 087 971 2151
R-phost: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Suíomh Gréasáin: www.inchamorewindfarm.ie
Post: Faoi chúram: Breandán ó Tuama, FuturEnergy Ireland, The Rhubicon Centre, Baile an Easpaig, Cathair Chorcaí, Co. Chorcaí, T12 Y275



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

March 2023

Dear Homeowner,

First and foremost, we hope this finds you safe and well. As you may be aware, FuturEnergy Ireland (formerly Coillte Renewable Energy), in partnership with SSE Renewables, is actively exploring a wind farm development opportunity close to An Inse Mhór west of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork.

The proposed Inse *Mhór* Wind Farm project is at a stage where all the environmental assessment data has been gathered and collated to inform a proposed layout. The brochure enclosed sets out a detailed overview of all aspects of the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm development. It is accompanied by an online Virtual Tour to view at www.inchamorewindfarm.ie, which includes survey reports and photomontages of the area.

If you require any assistance navigating the Virtual Tour, please do not hesitate to contact me. For those who do not have internet access, please get in touch and I will provide answers to any of your questions, and hard copies of information that features on the Virtual Tour as required. As Community Liaison Officer, I am happy to help in any way I can.

Questions may arise after you have read the brochure enclosed and completed the Virtual Tour. In early February we will hold an on-site engagement clinic in the local area to give you the opportunity to meet the project team and ask any questions you may have. In the meantime, if there are any areas of the project you wish to discuss further, please contact me on 087 971 2151 or at inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie.

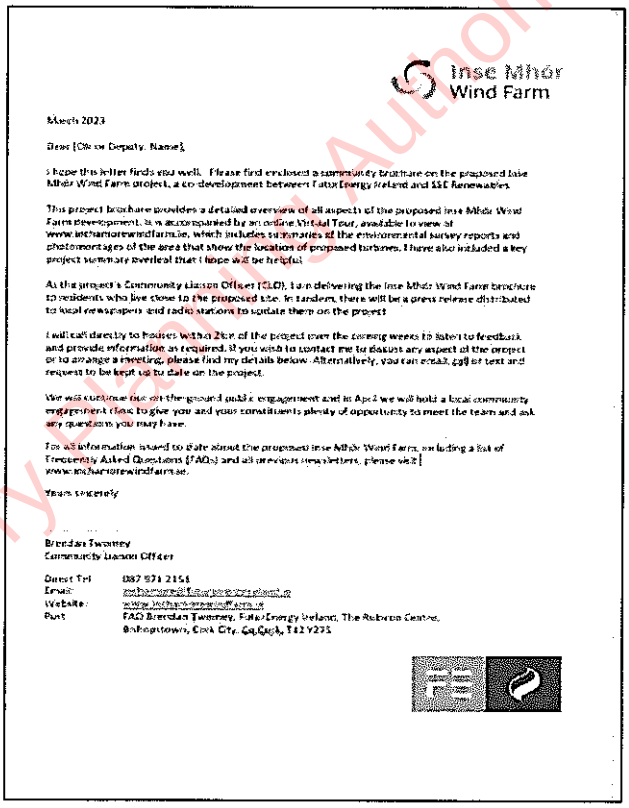
Yours sincerely,

Brendan Twomey
Community Liaison Officer

Direct Tel: 087 971 2151
Email: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Website: www.inchamorewindfarm.ie

Post: FAO Brendan Twomey, FuturEnergy Ireland, The Rhubicon Centre, Bishopstown, Cork City, Co.Cork, T12 YZ75

Date: March 2023 – copy of accompanying letter and project summary letter that was sent with the detailed project brochure to local elected representatives.



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

March 2023

Dear [Cllr or Deputy Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. Please find enclosed a summary brochure on the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm project, a co-development between FuturEnergy Ireland and SSE Renewables.

This project brochure provides a detailed overview of all aspect of the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm development. It is accompanied by an online Virtual Tour, available to view at www.inchamorewindfarm.ie, which includes summaries of the environmental survey reports and photomontages of the area that show the location of proposed turbines. I have also included a key project summary overleaf that I hope will be helpful.

As the project's Community Liaison Officer (CLO), I am delivering the Inse Mhór Wind Farm brochure to residents who live close to the proposed site. In tandem, there will be a press release distributed to local newspapers and radio stations to update them on the project.

I will call directly to houses within 2km of the project over the coming weeks to listen to feedback and provide information as required. If you wish to contact me to discuss any aspect of the project or to arrange a meeting, please find my details below. Alternatively, you can email, call or text and request to be kept up to date on the project.

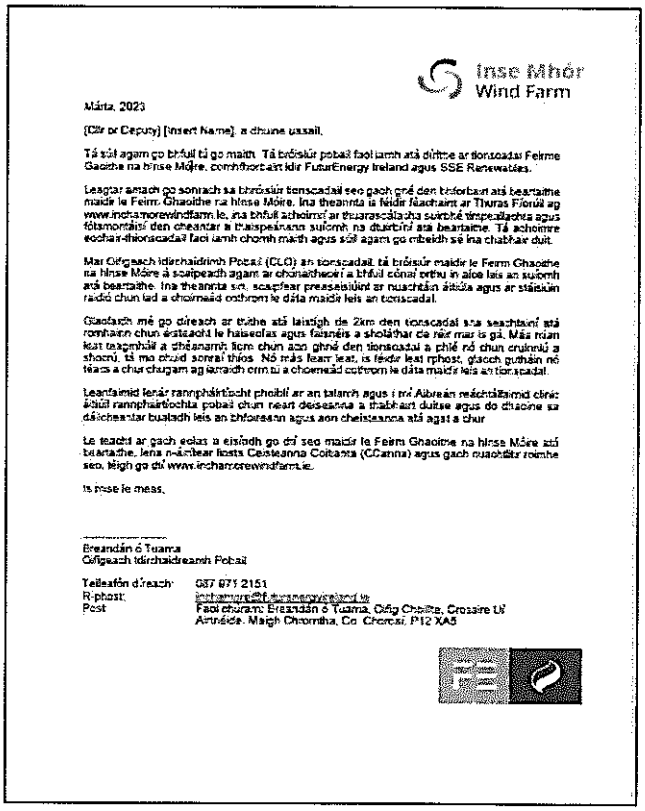
We will continue our on-the-ground public engagement and in April we will hold a local community engagement clinic to give you and your constituents plenty of opportunity to meet the team and ask any questions you may have.

For all information issued to date about the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm, including a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and all previous newsletters, please visit www.inchamorewindfarm.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Brendan Twomey
Community Liaison Officer

Direct Tel: 087 971 2151
Email: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Website: www.inchamorewindfarm.ie
Post: FAO Brendan Twomey, FuturEnergy Ireland, The Rhubicon Centre, Bishopstown, Cork City, Co.Cork, T12 YZ75



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Márta, 2023

[Cllr or Deputy] [Insert Name], a chuine uasail,

Tá súil agam go bhfuil tú go maith. Tá bróisiúr pobail faoi iamh atá dírithe ar thionscadal Feirme Gaoithe na hInse Móire, comhfhorbairt idir FuturEnergy Ireland agus SSE Renewables.

Leagtar amach go sonrach sa bhróisiúr tionscadail seo gach gné den bhforbairt atá beartaithe maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire. Ina theannta is féidir féachaint ar Thuras Fíorúil ag www.inchamorewindfarm.ie, ina bhfuil achoimrí ar thuarascálacha suirbhé timpeallachta agus fótamontáisí den cheantar a thaispeánann suíomh na dtuirbíní atá beartaithe. Tá achoimre eochair-thionscadail faoi iamh chomh maith agus sílim agam go mbeidh sé ina chabhair duit.

Mar Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh Pobail (CLO) an tionscadail, tá bróisiúr maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire á scaipeadh agam ar chónaitheoirí a bhfuil cónaí orthu in aice leis an suíomh atá beartaithe. Ina theannta sin, scaofear preaseisiúint ar nuachtáin áitiúla agus ar stáisiúin raidió chun iad a choimeád cothrom le dáta maidir leis an tionscadal.

Glaofaidh mé go díreach ar tithe atá laistigh de 2km den tionscadal sna seachtainí atá romhainn chun éisteacht le haiseolas agus faisnéis a sholáthar de réir mar is gá. Más rud leat teagmháil a dhéanamh liom chun aon ghné den tionscadal a phlé nó chun cruinniú a shocrú, tá mo chuid sonraí thíos. Nó más fearr leat, is féidir leat rphost, glaoch gutháin nó téacs a chur chugam ag iarraidh orm tú a choimeád cothrom le dáta maidir leis an tionscadal.

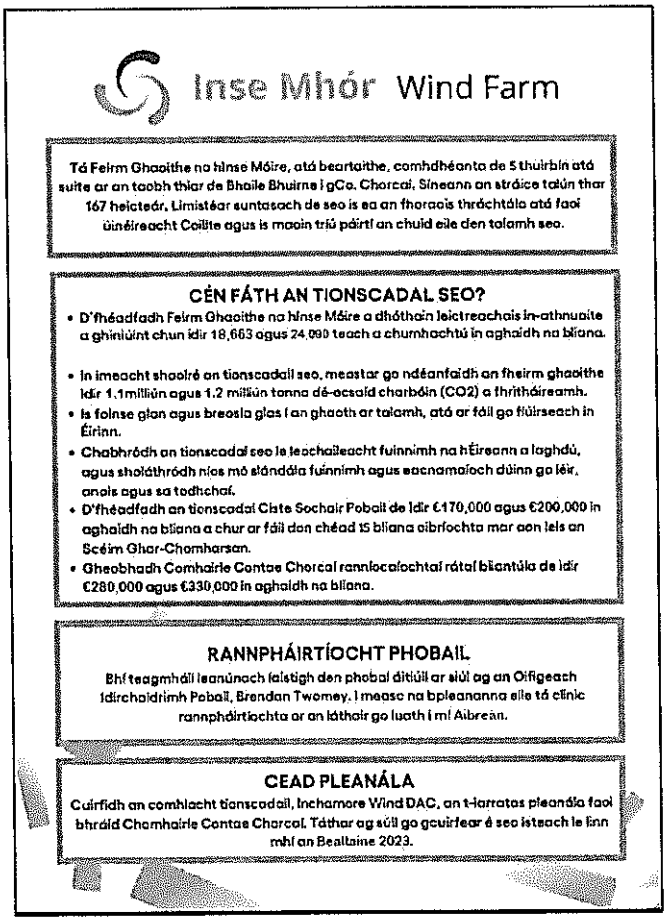
Leanfaimid lenár rannpháirtíocht phoiblí ar an talamh agus i mí Aibreán reáchtálfaimid clinic bhfuil rannpháirtíochta pobail chun neart deiseanna a thabhairt duitse agus do dhaoine sa dáilcheantar buaileadh leis an bhfoireann agus aon cheisteanna atá agat a chur.

Le teacht ar gach eolas a eisíodh go dtí seo maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire atá beartaithe, lena n-áirítear liosta Ceisteanna Coitianta (CCanna) agus gach nuachtlitir roimhe seo, téigh go dtí www.inchamorewindfarm.ie.

Is mise le meas,

Breandán ó Tuama
Oifigeach Idirchaidreamh Pobail

Teileafón díreach: 087 971 2151
R-phost: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Post: Faoi chúram: Breandán ó Tuama, Oifig Chaitte, Crosaire Uí Airnéide, Maigh Chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 XA6



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Tá Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire, atá beartaithe, comhdhéanta de 5 thuirbín atá suite ar an taobh thiar de Bhaile Bhuirne i gCo. Chorcaí. Síneann an stráice talún thar 167 heicteár. Limistéar suntasach de seo is ea an fhoraois thráchtála atá faoi úinéireacht Coillte agus is maoin tríú páirtí an chuid eile den talamh seo.

CÉN FÁTH AN TIONSCADAL SEO?

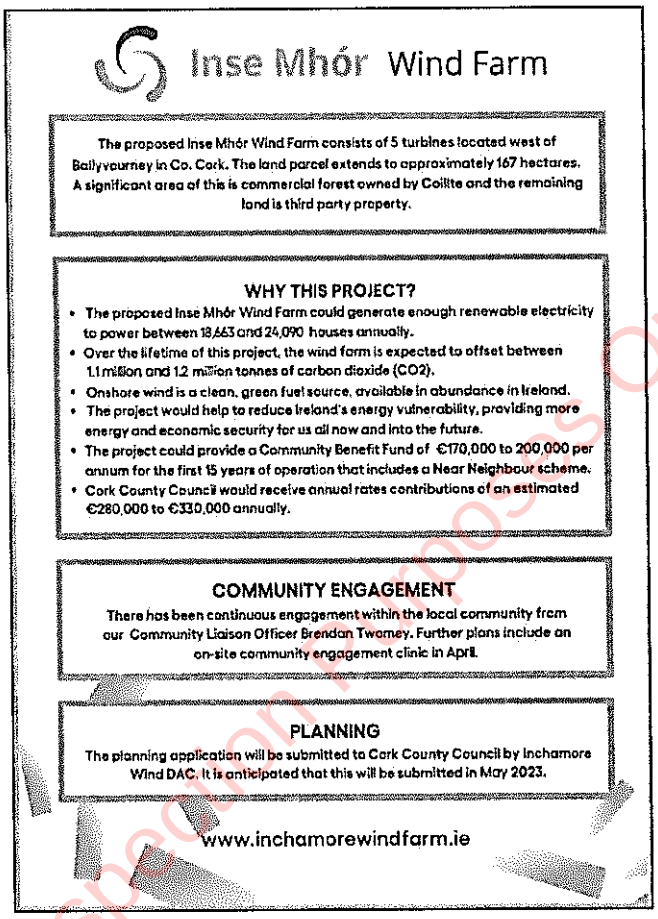
- D'fhéadfadh Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire a dhóthain leictreachais in-athnuaite a ghiniúint chun idir 18,663 agus 24,090 teach a chumhachtú in aghaidh na bliana.
- In imeacht shaolré an tionscadail seo, meastar go ndéanfaidh an fheirm ghaoithe idir 1.1 milliún agus 1.2 milliún tonna dé-ocsaíd charbóin (CO2) a thrithdíreamh.
- Is foinse glan agus breosla glas í an ghaoth ar talamh, atá ar fáil go flúirseach in Éirinn.
- Chabhródh an tionscadal seo le leochaileacht fuinnimh na hÉireann a laghdú, agus sholáthródh níos mó slándála fuinnimh agus seachnamhaíoch dúinn go léir, anois agus sa todhchaí.
- D'fhéadfadh an tionscadal Ciste Sochair Pobail de idir €170,000 agus €200,000 in aghaidh na bliana a chur ar fáil don chéad 15 bliana oibríochta mar aon leis an Scéim Ghar-Chomharsan.
- Gheobhadh Comhairle Contae Chorcaí ranníocaíochtaí rátaí bliantúla de idir €280,000 agus €330,000 in aghaidh na bliana.

RANNPHÁIRTÍOCHT PHOBAIL

Bhí teagmháil leanúnach falsigh den phobal ditiúil ar siúl ag an Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh Pobail, Brendan Twomey. I measc na bpleananna eile tá clinic rannpháirtíochta ar an láthair go luath i mí Aibreán.

CEAD PLEANÁLA

Cuirfidh an comhlacht tionscadail, Inchamore Wind DAC, an t-iarratas pleanála faoi bhráid Chomhairle Contae Chorcaí. Táthar ag súil go gcuirfear é seo isteach le linn mhí an Bealtaine 2023.



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

The proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm consists of 5 turbines located west of Ballyvourney in Co. Cork. The land parcel extends to approximately 167 hectares. A significant area of this is commercial forest owned by Coillte and the remaining land is third party property.

WHY THIS PROJECT?

- The proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm could generate enough renewable electricity to power between 18,663 and 24,090 houses annually.
- Over the lifetime of this project, the wind farm is expected to offset between 1.1 million and 1.2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO2).
- Onshore wind is a clean, green fuel source, available in abundance in Ireland.
- The project would help to reduce Ireland's energy vulnerability, providing more energy and economic security for us all now and into the future.
- The project could provide a Community Benefit Fund of €170,000 to 200,000 per annum for the first 15 years of operation that includes a Near Neighbour scheme.
- Cork County Council would receive annual rates contributions of an estimated €280,000 to €330,000 annually.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

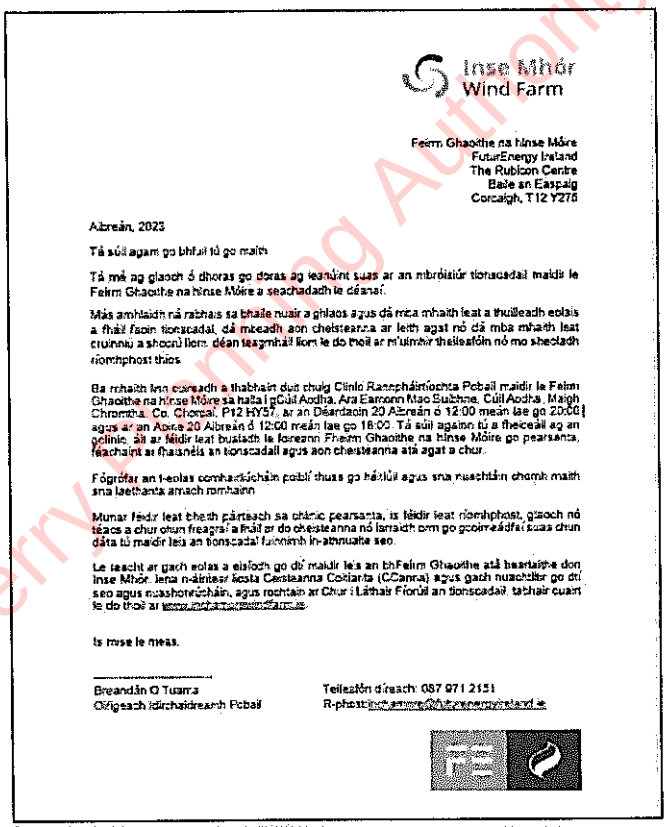
There has been continuous engagement within the local community from our Community Liaison Officer Brendan Twomey. Further plans include an on-site community engagement clinic in April.

PLANNING

The planning application will be submitted to Cork County Council by Inchamore Wind DAC. It is anticipated that this will be submitted in May 2023.

www.inchamorewindfarm.ie

Date: April 2023 - Invite letter in Irish and English to the 2-day local on-site community engagement clinic distributed to the projects nearest neighbours:



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire
FuturEnergy Ireland
The Rubicon Centre
Baile an Easpaig
Corcaigh, T12 Y275

Aibreán, 2023

Tá súil agam go bhfuil tú go maith

Tá mé ag glaoch ó dhoras go doras ag leanúint suas ar an mbróisiúr tionscadail maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire a seachadadh le déanaí.

Más amhlaidh ná raibhais sa bhaile nuair a ghlaos agus dá mba mhaith leat a thuilleadh eolais a fháil faoin tionscadal, dá mbeadh aon cheisteanna ar leith agat nó dá mba mhaith leat cruinniú a shocrú liom, déan teagmháil liom le do thoil ar m'uimhir theileafóin nó mo sheoladh ríomhphoist thíos.

Ba mhaith linn cuireadh a thabhairt duit chuig Clinic Rannpháirtíochta Pobail maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire sa halla i gCúil Aodha, Ard Eamonn Mac Suibhne, Cúil Aodha, Maigh Chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 HY57, ar an Déardaoin 20 Aibreán ó 12:00 meán lae go 20:00 agus ar an Aoine 20 Aibreán ó 12:00 meán lae go 16:00. Tá súil againn tú a fheiceáil ag an gclinic, áit ar féidir leat buaiadh le foireann Fheirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire go pearsanta, féachaint ar thaispeántais an tionscadail agus aon cheisteanna atá agat a chur.

Fógrófar an t-eolas comhairliúcháin poiblí thuas go héifeachtach agus sna nuachtáin chomh maith sna laethanta amach romhainn.

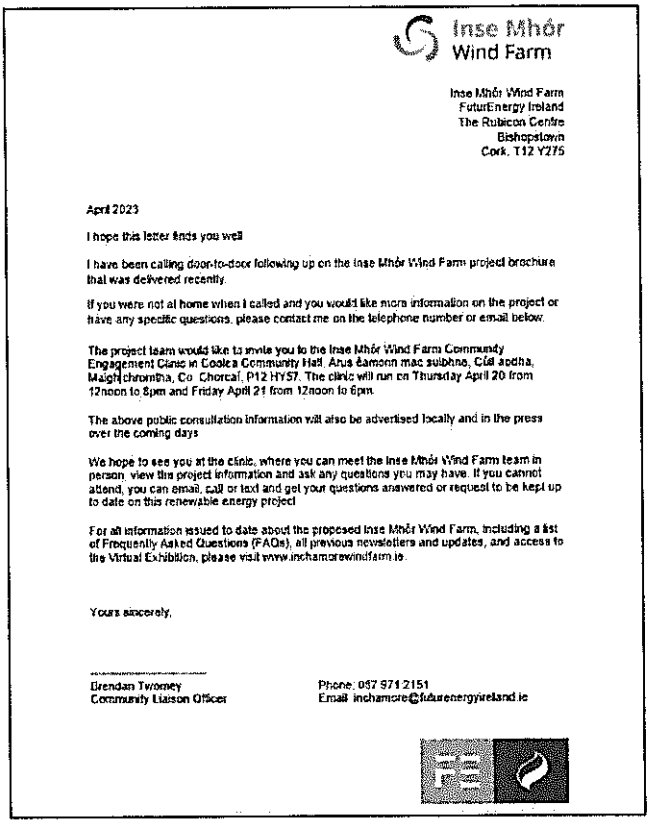
Murar féidir leat bheith páirteach sa chlinic pearsanta, is féidir leat ríomhphost, glaoch nó téacs a chur chun freagraí a fháil ar do cheisteanna nó iarraidh orm go gcoinneáfaí suas chun dáta tú maidir leis an tionscadal tuinnimh in-athnuaite seo.

Le teacht ar gach eolas a eisíodh go dtí maidir leis an bhFeirm Ghaoithe atá beartaithe don Inse Mhór, lena n-áirítear Ceisteanna Coitianta (CCanna) agus gach nuachtlitir go dtí seo agus nuashonruithe, agus rochtain ar Chur i Láthair Fíorúil an tionscadail, tabhair cuairt le do thoil ar www.inchamorewindfarm.ie

Is mise le meas,

Breandán Ó Tuama
Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh Pobail

Teileafón díreach: 087 971 2151
R-phost: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Inse Mhór Wind Farm
FuturEnergy Ireland
The Rubicon Centre
Bishopstown
Cork, T12 Y275

April 2023

I hope this letter finds you well

I have been calling door-to-door following up on the Inse Mhór Wind Farm project brochure that was delivered recently.

If you were not at home when I called and you would like more information on the project or have any specific questions, please contact me on the telephone number or email below.

The project team would like to invite you to the Inse Mhór Wind Farm Community Engagement Clinic in Cooka Community Hall, Ard Eamonn mac suibhne, Cúil aodha, Maigh chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 HY57. The clinic will run on Thursday April 20 from 12noon to 8pm and Friday April 21 from 12noon to 6pm.

The above public consultation information will also be advertised locally and in the press over the coming days

We hope to see you at the clinic, where you can meet the Inse Mhór Wind Farm team in person, view the project information and ask any questions you may have. If you cannot attend, you can email, call or text and get your questions answered or request to be kept up to date on this renewable energy project

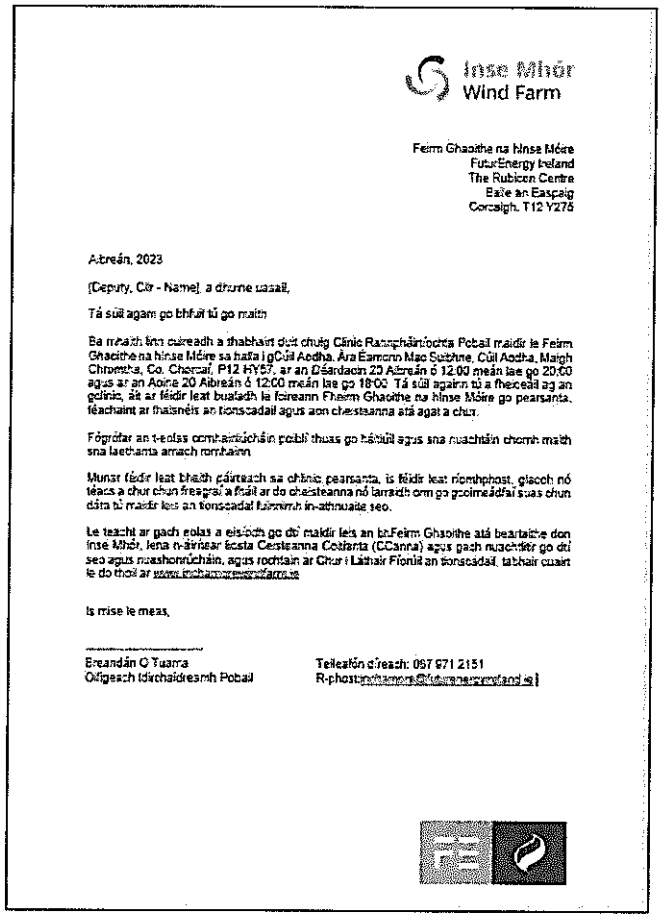
For all information issued to date about the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm, including a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), all previous newsletters and updates, and access to the Virtual Exhibition, please visit www.inchamorewindfarm.ie

Yours sincerely,

Brendan Twomey
Community Liaison Officer

Phone: 087 971 2151
Email: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie

Date: April 2023 - Invite Letter to the 2-day local onsite community engagement clinic sent to local elected representatives.



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire
FuturEnergy Ireland
The Rubicon Centre
Baile an Easpaig
Corcaigh, T12 Y276

Aibreán, 2023

[Deputy, Cllr - Name], a dhuine uasail,

Tá súil agam go bhfuil tú go maith

Ba mhaith linn cuireadh a thabhairt duit chuig Clinic Rannpháirtíochta Pobail maidir le Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire sa halla i gCúil Aodha, Árus Éamonn Mac Suibhne, Cúil Aodha, Maigh Chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 HY57, ar an Déardaoin 20 Aibreán ó 12:00 meán lae go 20:00 agus ar an Aoine 20 Aibreán ó 12:00 meán lae go 18:00. Tá súil againn tú a fheiceáil ag an gclinic, áit ar féidir leat buaiadh le foireann Fheirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire go pearsanta, féachaint ar thaisnéis an tionscadail agus aon cheisteanna atá agat a chur.

Fógrófar an t-eolas comhairliúcháin poiblí thuas go háitiúil agus sna nuachtáin chomh maith sna laethanta amach romhainn.

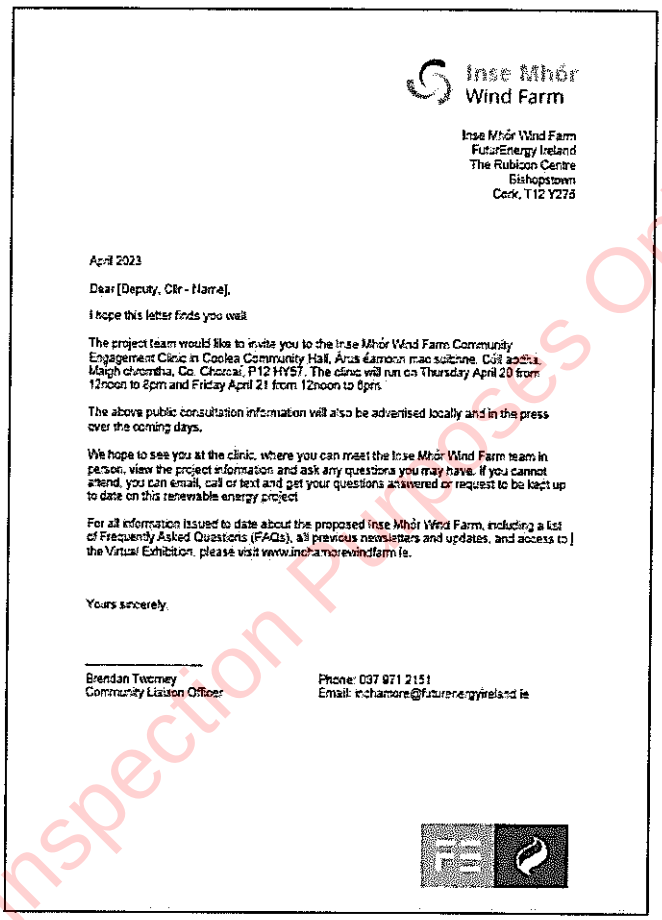
Munar féidir leat bheith páirteach sa chlinic pearsanta, is féidir leat ríomhphost, glaoch nó téacs a chur chun freagraí a fháil ar do cheisteanna nó iarraidh orm go gcoimeádfaí suas chun dáta tú maidir leis an tionscadal fúinnimh in-athnuaite seo.

Le teacht ar gach eolas a eisíodh go dtí maidir leis an bhFeirm Ghaoithe atá beartaithe don Inse Mhór, lena n-áirítear fosta Ceisteanna Coitianta (CCanna) agus gach nuachtlitir go dtí seo agus nuashonruithe, agus rochtain ar Chur i Láthair Fíorúil an tionscadail, tabhair cuairt le do thoil ar www.inchamorewindfarm.ie

Is mise le meas,

Breandán Ó Tuama
Oifigeach Idirchaidreamh Pobail

Teileafón díreach: 087 971 2151
R-phost:inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Inse Mhór Wind Farm
FuturEnergy Ireland
The Rubicon Centre
Bishopstown
Cork, T12 Y276

April 2023

Dear [Deputy, Cllr - Name],

I hope this letter finds you well.

The project team would like to invite you to the Inse Mhór Wind Farm Community Engagement Clinic in Coolea Community Hall, Árus éamonn mac suibhne, Cúil aodha, Maigh chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 HY57. The clinic will run on Thursday April 20 from 12noon to 8pm and Friday April 21 from 12noon to 6pm.

The above public consultation information will also be advertised locally and in the press over the coming days.

We hope to see you at the clinic, where you can meet the Inse Mhór Wind Farm team in person, view the project information and ask any questions you may have. If you cannot attend, you can email, call or text and get your questions answered or request to be kept up to date on this renewable energy project.

For all information issued to date about the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm, including a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), all previous newsletters and updates, and access to the Virtual Exhibition, please visit www.inchamorewindfarm.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Brendan Twomey
Community Liaison Officer

Phone: 087 971 2151
Email: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie

Date: April 2023 - Posters displayed in local community settings advertising the 2-day local onsite community engagement clinic and uploaded to community Facebook page.

Inse Mhór Wind Farm

CLINIC
RANNPHÁIRTÍOCHTA

Buail lenár bhfoireann go pearsanta,
tuilleadh a fhoghlaim faoin tionscadal
agus do cheisteanna a chur orainn

Aibreán 20th 12-8pm & Aibreán 21st 12-6pm

**Árus éamonn mac suibhne, Cúil aodha,
Maigh chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 HY57**

R-phost: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Glaoigh ar: Brendan Twomey, Oifigeach
Idirchaidreamh Pobail, on 087 971 2151

COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT CLINIC

Meet the team in person,
learn more about the project
and ask your questions

April 20th 12-8pm & April 21st 12-6pm

**Árus éamonn mac suibhne, Cúil aodha,
Maigh chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 HY57**

Email: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Call: Community Liaison Officer
Brendan Twomey on 087 971 2151

Ireland FuturEnergy

sse Renewables

Date: April 2023 - Advertisement placed in local newspapers promoting the 2-day local onsite community engagement clinic:

Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Inse Mhór Wind Farm is a proposed co-development between FuturEnergy Ireland and SSE Renewables located near Ballyvourney and Coolea in Co. Cork.

You are invited to meet the team, learn more about the project and ask your questions.

Community Engagement Clinics

April 20th 12-8pm & April 21st 12-6pm
Árus éamonn mac suibhne, Cúil aodha,
Maigh chromtha, Co. Chorcaí, P12 HY57

Email: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Call: Community Liaison Officer
Brendan Twomey on 087 971 2151
Text: 087 971 2151 and request a call back

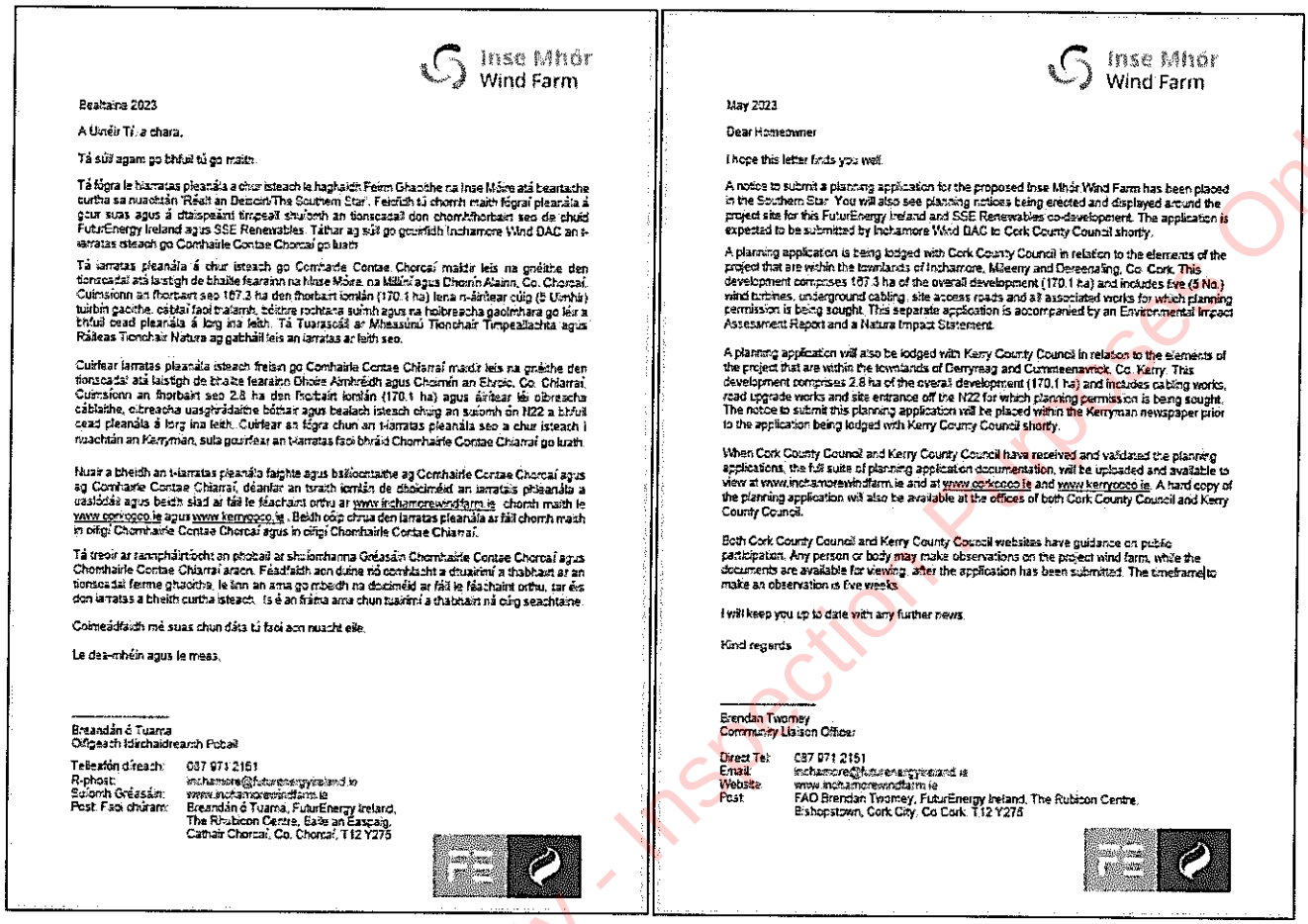
We look forward to hearing from you

For more information on the project, please visit
www.inchamorowindfarm.ie

FuturEnergy Ireland

SSE Renewables

Date: May 2023 – Copy of a "Notice to submit" Letter in Irish and English distributed to the projects nearest neighbours informing them of the project being submitted into planning.



Inse Mhór Wind Farm

Bealtaine 2023

A Úinéir Tí, a chara,

Tá súil agam go bhfuil tú go maith.

Tá fógra le hiarratas pleanála a chur isteach le haghaidh Feirm Ghaoithe na hInse Móire atá beartaithe curtha sa nuachtán 'Réalt an Deiscirt/The Southern Star'. Feicfidh tú chomh maith fógraí pleanála á gcur suas agus á dtaispeáint timpeall shuíomh an tionscadail don chomhfhorbairt seo de chuid FuturEnergy Ireland agus SSE Renewables. Táthar ag súil go gcuirfidh Inchamore Wind DAC an t-iarratas isteach go Comhairle Contae Chorcaí go luath.

Tá iarratas pleanála á chur isteach go Comhairle Contae Chorcaí maidir leis na gnéithe den tionscadal atá lastigh de thailte fearainn na Móna, na Millíní agus Dhoirín Alainn, Co. Chorcaí. Cuimsíonn an fhorbairt seo 167.3 ha den fhorbairt iomlán (170.1 ha) lena n-áirítear cúig (5 Uimhir) tuirbín gaoithe, cáblaí faoi thalamh, bóithre rochtana suímh agus na hoibreacha gaolmhara go léir a bhfuil cead pleanála á lorg ina leith. Tá Tuarascáil ar Mheasúnú Tionchair Timpeallachta agus Ráiteas Tionchair Natura ag gabháil leis an iarratas ar leith seo.

Cuirfear iarratas pleanála isteach freisin go Comhairle Contae Chiarraí maidir leis na gnéithe den tionscadal atá laistigh de thailte fearainn Dhoire Aimhréidh agus Chomín an Ghrúic, Co. Chiarraí. Cuimsíonn an fhorbairt seo 2.8 ha den fhorbairt iomlán (170.1 ha) agus áirítear léi oibreacha cáblaithe, oibreacha uasghrádaithe bóthair agus bealach isteach chuig an suíomh ón N22 a bhfuil cead pleanála á lorg ina leith. Cuirfear an fógra chun an tIarratas pleanála seo a chur isteach i nuachtán an *Kerryman*, sula gcuirfear an t-iarratas faoi bhráid Chomhairle Contae Chiarraí go luath.

Nuair a bheidh an t-iarratas pleanála faighte agus bailíochtaithe ag Comhairle Contae Chorcaí agus ag Comhairle Contae Chiarraí, déanfar an tsraith iomlán de dhoiciméid an iarratais phleanála a uaslódáil agus beidh siad ar fáil le féachaint orthu ar www.inchamorewindfarm.ie chomh maith le www.corkcoco.ie agus www.kerrycoco.ie. Beidh cóip chrua den iarratas pleanála ar fáil chomh maith in oifigí Chomhairle Contae Chorcaí agus in oifigí Chomhairle Contae Chiarraí.

Tá treoir ar rannpháirtíocht an phobail ar shuíomhanna Gréasáin Chomhairle Contae Chorcaí agus Chomhairle Contae Chiarraí araon. Féadfaidh aon duine nó comhlacht a thuairimí a thabhairt ar an tionscadal ferme ghaoithe, le linn an ama go mbeidh na doiciméid ar fáil le féachaint orthu, tar éis don iarratas a bheith curtha isteach. Is é an fráma ama chun tuairimí a thabhairt ná cúig seachtaine.

Coimeádfaidh mé suas chun dáta tú faoi aon nuacht eile.

Le dea-mhéin agus le meas,

Breandán ó Tuama
Oifigeach Idirchaidreamh Pobail

Teileafón díreach: 087 971 2151
R-phost: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Suíomh Gréasáin: www.inchamorewindfarm.ie
Post Faoi chúram: Breandán ó Tuama, FuturEnergy Ireland, The Rhubicon Centre, Baile an Easpaig, Cathair Chorcaí, Co. Chorcaí, T12 Y275

Inse Mhór Wind Farm

May 2023

Dear Homeowner

I hope this letter finds you well.

A notice to submit a planning application for the proposed Inse Mhór Wind Farm has been placed in the Southern Star. You will also see planning notices being erected and displayed around the project site for this FuturEnergy Ireland and SSE Renewables co-development. The application is expected to be submitted by Inchamore Wind DAC to Cork County Council shortly.

A planning application is being lodged with Cork County Council in relation to the elements of the project that are within the townlands of Inchamore, Mileeny and Dereenalag, Co. Cork. This development comprises 167.3 ha of the overall development (170.1 ha) and includes five (5 No.) wind turbines, underground cabling, site access roads and all associated works for which planning permission is being sought. This separate application is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and a Natura Impact Statement.

A planning application will also be lodged with Kerry County Council in relation to the elements of the project that are within the townlands of Derryreag and Cummeenavrick, Co. Kerry. This development comprises 2.8 ha of the overall development (170.1 ha) and includes cabling works, road upgrade works and site entrance off the N22 for which planning permission is being sought. The notice to submit this planning application will be placed within the Kerryman newspaper prior to the application being lodged with Kerry County Council shortly.

When Cork County Council and Kerry County Council have received and validated the planning applications, the full suite of planning application documentation, will be uploaded and available to view at www.inchamorewindfarm.ie and at www.corkcoco.ie and www.kerrycoco.ie. A hard copy of the planning application will also be available at the offices of both Cork County Council and Kerry County Council.

Both Cork County Council and Kerry County Council websites have guidance on public participation. Any person or body may make observations on the project wind farm, while the documents are available for viewing, after the application has been submitted. The timeframe to make an observation is five weeks.

I will keep you up to date with any further news.

Kind regards

Brendan Twomey
Community Liaison Officer

Direct Tel: 087 971 2151
Email: inchamore@futurenergyireland.ie
Website: www.inchamorewindfarm.ie
Post: FAO Brendan Twomey, FuturEnergy Ireland, The Rubicon Centre, Bishopstown, Cork City, Co Cork, T12 Y275

Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Appendices

Chapter 2 – Project Description

May 2023

APPENDIX 2.1:

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

INCHAMORE WIND DAC

INCHAMORE WIND FARM

CO. CORK

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

May 2023

Inchamore Wind DAC,
C/O FuturEnergy Ireland,
27/28 Herbert Place,
Dublin 2,
D02DC97,
Ireland.

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited,
Consulting Engineers,
Finisklin Business Park,
Sligo.
Tel.: 071 9161416
Fax: 071 9161080
email: info@jodireland.com

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED
Project, Civil and Structural Consulting Engineers,
FINISKLIN BUSINESS PARK,
SLIGO,
IRELAND.

Telephone (071) 91 61416
Fax (071) 91 61080

Email info@jodireland.com
Web Site www.jodireland.com

DOCUMENT APPROVAL

PROJECT	Inchamore Wind Farm	
CLIENT / JOB NO	Inchamore Wind DAC	6226
DOCUMENT TITLE	Construction Environmental Management Plan	

	Prepared by	**Reviewed /Approved by**
Document Final	Name Shirley Bradley	Name David Kiely
Date May 2023	Signature Shirley Bradley	Signature David Kiely

INCHAMORE WIND FARM, CO. CORK

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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FIGURES

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PLATES

MANAGEMENT PLANS

Management Plan 1 - Emergency Response Plan

Management Plan 2 - Water Quality Management Plan

Management Plan 3 - Surface Water Management Plan

Management Plan 4 - Peat and Spoil Management Plan

Management Plan 5 - Waste Management Plan

Management Plan 6 - Decommissioning Plan

Management Plan 7 - Traffic Management Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Report

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited, on behalf of Inchamore Wind DAC, has prepared this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the construction of the proposed five turbine, Inchamore Wind Farm and the improvement works to roads to facilitate turbine delivery. The Development, as proposed, has been designed to ensure that any environmental impacts which may arise can be appropriately mitigated such that there will be no likely significant environmental effects.

This document has been prepared on the basis that this document will be further developed and expanded following the appointment of the Contractors for the main construction works. Some items of this CEMP can only be finalised with appropriate input from the Contractors who will actually carry out the main construction works. This CEMP identifies, for the incoming Contractors, the key planning, environmental and contract document constraints that must be adhered to in order to deliver optimum environmental reassurance for the Site.

The preparation of this document, and its continued development, is considered to be an appropriate mechanism to address the requirements to of the aforementioned condition to ensure the appropriate management of construction activities in accordance with the relevant environmental requirements.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report, Natura Impact Statement, Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), Planning Report and Planning Application Drawings.

1.2 Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP): Aims & Objectives

This CEMP has been developed in accordance with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment Practitioner "*Environmental Management Plans*", Best Practice Series, Volume 12, December 2008.

The principal objective of this CEMP is to avoid, minimise and control adverse environmental impacts associated with the development of the wind farm. As such, the Contractors commit to safeguarding the environment through the identification, avoidance and mitigation of the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the Development.

This CEMP aims to define good practice as well as specific actions required to implement mitigation requirements as identified in the EIAR, the planning process and/or other licensing or consenting processes.

The CEMP will be developed further, and/or amended where necessary, to take account of any additional information which may be made available from the detailed design process or site surveys etc.

The CEMP will form part of the main Civil Balance of Plant Construction works Contract as well as the Electrical Balance of Plant Construction works content. The Contractors will take account of the structure, content, methods and requirements contained within the various sections of this CEMP when further developing this document (to include environmental plans) as required by their Contract.

While this version of the CEMP provides a benchmark for good practice, where avoidance or further minimisation of risks to the environment can be demonstrated through use of alternative methods or improvements to current practices, the Contractors will implement these wherever possible, subject to approval from environmental monitoring personnel.

1.3 CEMP Development & Implementation

The CEMP has been prepared as part of the planning application for Inchamore Wind Farm. It is a live document on site and will be developed further by the Contractors with site specific method statements and plans as required prior to each phase of the works. It is also effectively a document management system for recording information and data relating to environmental checks, reports, surveys, monitoring data and auditing. Upon completion of the construction works, the Contractors will submit a complete electronic copy of the final CEMP to the client for their records. This final CEMP will include electronic scans of all hard copy reports, data, field records and correspondence which are gathered over the course of the construction works.

While version numbers will remain fixed depending on the stage of the Project, it is acknowledged that the CEMP is a continually evolving document which can be updated in part or whole, at any stage of the Project. Hence, revision and document distribution records are included at the front of each CEMP document to enable individual documents to be updated at any time. A summary of the CEMP development process and the required input from the main parties involved in the post planning and construction of the wind farm are

indicated in **Figure 1.1**. The Contractors will be responsible for further development of the CEMP in line with other relevant licenses and consents. This may involve liaising with statutory bodies where appropriate.

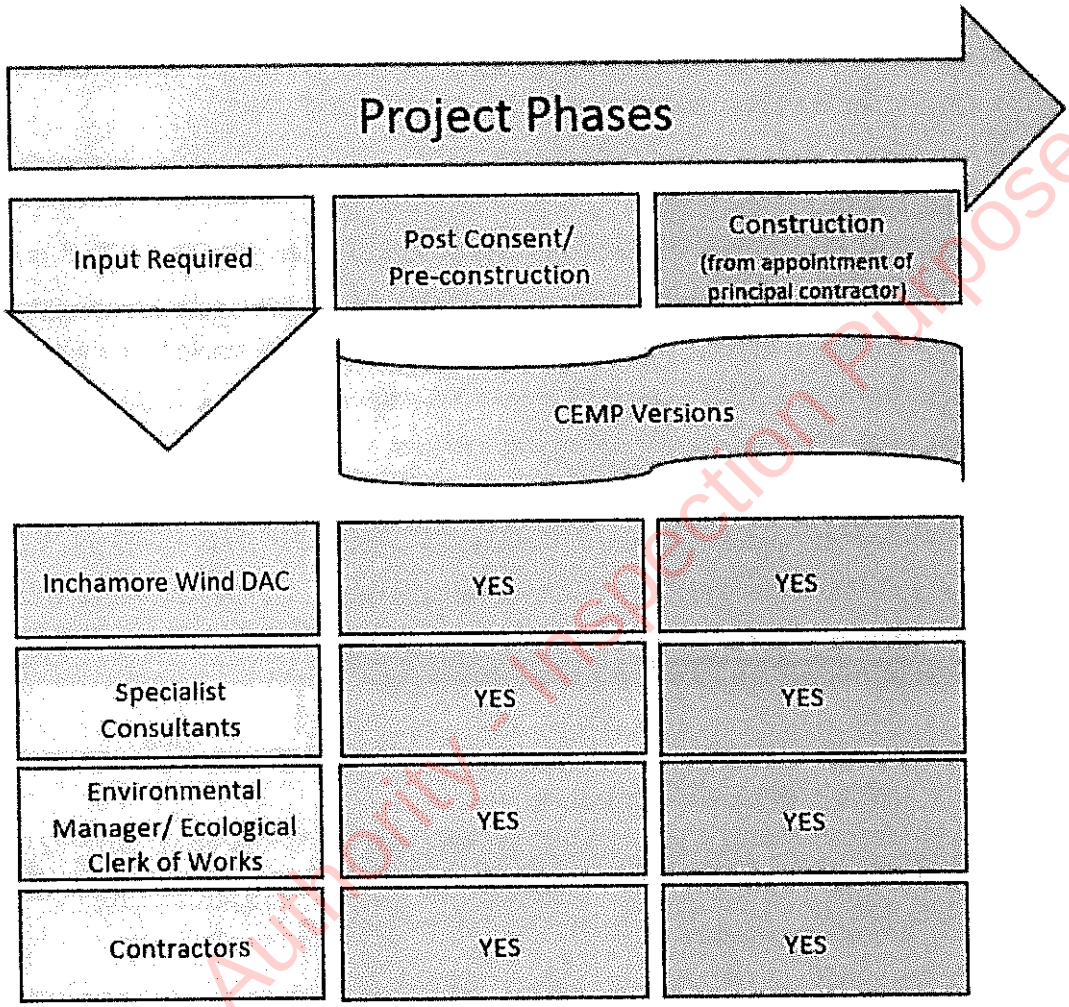


Figure 1.1 Summary of CEMP Development Process

1.4 CEMP Roles & Responsibilities

Prior to commencement of construction works, the Contractors will identify a core Environmental Management Group, comprising of specific project personnel and the Ecological Clerk of Works. The Environmental Management Group will meet monthly to discuss the monthly environmental report and will advise site personnel on areas where improvements may be made on site. The group will draw on technical expertise from relevant specialists where required, including the Resident Engineer and will liaise with other relevant external bodies as required.

The Developer will appoint an Ecological Clerk of Works who will be responsible for coordination, compliance monitoring and continued development of the CEMP and any other surveys, reports or method statements required. The Ecological Clerk of Works will also review the Contractors' method statements and environmental plans as required by the CEMP, carry out compliance auditing during the construction phase and coordinate the Environmental Management Group and required liaisons between Inchamore Wind DAC the Contractors, the Planning Authority and other statutory authorities.

1.5 CEMP Structure

The CEMP is divided into discrete Sections which are designed to be filed as separate documents / folders if required. A copy of the CEMP documents / folder(s) will be kept in the site offices for the duration of the site works and will be made available for review at any time. The Contractors Ecological Clerk of Works will be responsible for the CEMP and will keep all sections updated throughout the construction phase.

Where a Contractor has standard documents within his own company / corporate Environmental Management Plans which cover a particular requirement of this CEMP, these will either be inserted or cross referenced within the relevant Section of this CEMP.
The CEMP Sections are listed in **Table 1.1** as follows:

Table 1.1: CEMP – Document Structure

Section	Title & Brief Description	Contractors Development Required
1	**Introduction**	No (Information purposes only)
2	**Project Information** Provides details on site location, scheme description and a summary of the environmental sensitivities at the Site (as derived from the Appropriate Assessment Screenings and other information where available).	No (Information purposes only)
3	**Environmental Controls** Provides details on relevant Planning Consent Conditions and mitigation measures outline in the EIAR and NIS. Any documents prepared by Inchamore Wind DAC in response to Consent Conditions will be recorded in Table 3.9. Table 3.10 contains a record of all	**Yes** Any documents prepared by the Contractors in response to Consent Conditions will be recorded by the Contractors in Table 3.9 and inserted in the CEMP where necessary. Any Scheme Amendments and / or Variations

Section	Title & Brief Description	Contractors Development Required
	Scheme Amendments and Table 3.11 a Register of Variations.	to the CEMP required during the works will be recorded by the Contractors in Tables 3.2 and 3.3.
3	**Environmental Communications Plan** Contains details on specific requirements relating to: • Contact details for Inchamore Wind DAC, personnel, technical specialists, Contractors' personnel, regulators, landowners, other stakeholders etc.; • Meetings, reports and consultations. • Roles and responsibilities; and • General reporting procedures and tasks.	Yes The Contractors will: i) Insert contact information for regulatory authorities and other stakeholders (where not already provided) into Table 4.1 ii) Refer to Table 4.2 for details on requirements for meetings, reports and consultations iii) Insert information on Contractors' appointments and responsibilities relating to environmental management and implementation of this CEMP into Table 4.3. iv) Refer to Figure 4.1 for a summary of the main communication lines.
5	**Correspondence, Records, Reports** This Section relates to document control and retention of records. The information at the start of Section 4 provides: • A list of all documents to be retained / filed within the CEMP. Table 5.1 provides a record of all Environmental Consents, Licenses and Permits issued for the project.	**Yes** The Contractors will complete Table 5.1. Throughout the duration of the Contract, the Contractors will insert / file all communication records, data, field records and reports associated with Environmental Management and implementation of this CEMP into this Section 5. This Section may be sub-divided into sub-folders for specific information relating to discrete areas of Environmental Management (such as waste management, pollution prevention, water quality monitoring, ecology etc). Alternatively, this information may be filed within the individual Management Plans in Section 6. The filing method selected by the Contractors will be made explicit at the start of Section 5.

Section	Title & Brief Description	Contractors Development Required
6	**Management Plans & Available Information** Management Plans include the following: • MP1 Emergency Response Plan (ERP) • MP2 Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) • MP3 Surface Water Management Plan • MP4 Peat and Spoil Management Plan • MP5 Waste Management Plan • MP6 Decommissioning Plan • MP7 Traffic Management Plan	**Yes** The Contractors is required to develop the Management Plans and/or include additional information or method statements as appropriate and where required by the Contract. The Development of the Management Plans will generate more site-specific documents which address particular environmental management procedures applicable for works in specified areas of the Site. These Management Plans form the Contractors' Environmental Plans (for example, Spoil Management Plan). Table 6.1 lists all Management Plans and provides information on Contractors' responsibilities.

2 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Site Location and Scheme Description

The Site, as shown in **Figure 2.1**, is located within an agricultural and forested landscape, between Milleeny, Co. Cork, Coomagearlahy, and Derryreag, in Co. Kerry. The Site is located 5.9 km west of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork and borders the county boundary between Cork and Kerry. It is 54 km west of Cork City, and 23 km north-east of Kenmare, Co. Kerry.

The Development is located within the townlands of Inchamore, Milleeny, Derryreag and Derreenaling.

The overall length of the grid connection between the substation and the existing 220 kV GIS substation (**Figure 3.1**) is 19.9 km, of which 1.3 km is within the Site. The remaining 18.6 km is located off-road and in third-party lands through the townlands of Inchamore, Derryreag, Derreenaling, Cummeenavrick, Glashacormick, Clydaghroe, Cummeennabuddoge and Caherdowney. The proposed grid connection will consist of underground 38 kV cables.

Temporary works will be required to accommodate the delivery of the turbine components from Ringaskiddy Port. These temporary works are included as part of this application and are located on the access road from the N22 to the Site.

The Site extends to 170 ha of which 145.4 ha largely consists of low yielding, commercial forestry. Coillte own 76.0 ha of the forestry (52% of forestry on site) while 69.4 ha (47%) of the forestry is owned privately.

Coillte owned land comprises different stages of coniferous plantation forestry. The species comprise mainly of Sitka Spruce with small pockets containing Lodgepole Pine, Alder, Birch and Beech.

The remaining land (24.6 ha) is third party property and the principal land use in the general area consists of a mix of agricultural sheep and cattle grazing, farmland, residential properties, agricultural structures and open mountain heath.

There are 39 houses within 2 km of the proposed turbines.

In addition to this, there is an abandoned house located to the west of the proposed substation, on Coillte lands and within the Site. This house is under the ownership of Coillte and will not be occupied for the lifetime of the Development.

Of the 39 No. houses within 2 km of the proposed turbines, the closest house to a turbine that is to be assessed as part of this EIAR, is H1. This is located 753 m from T2.

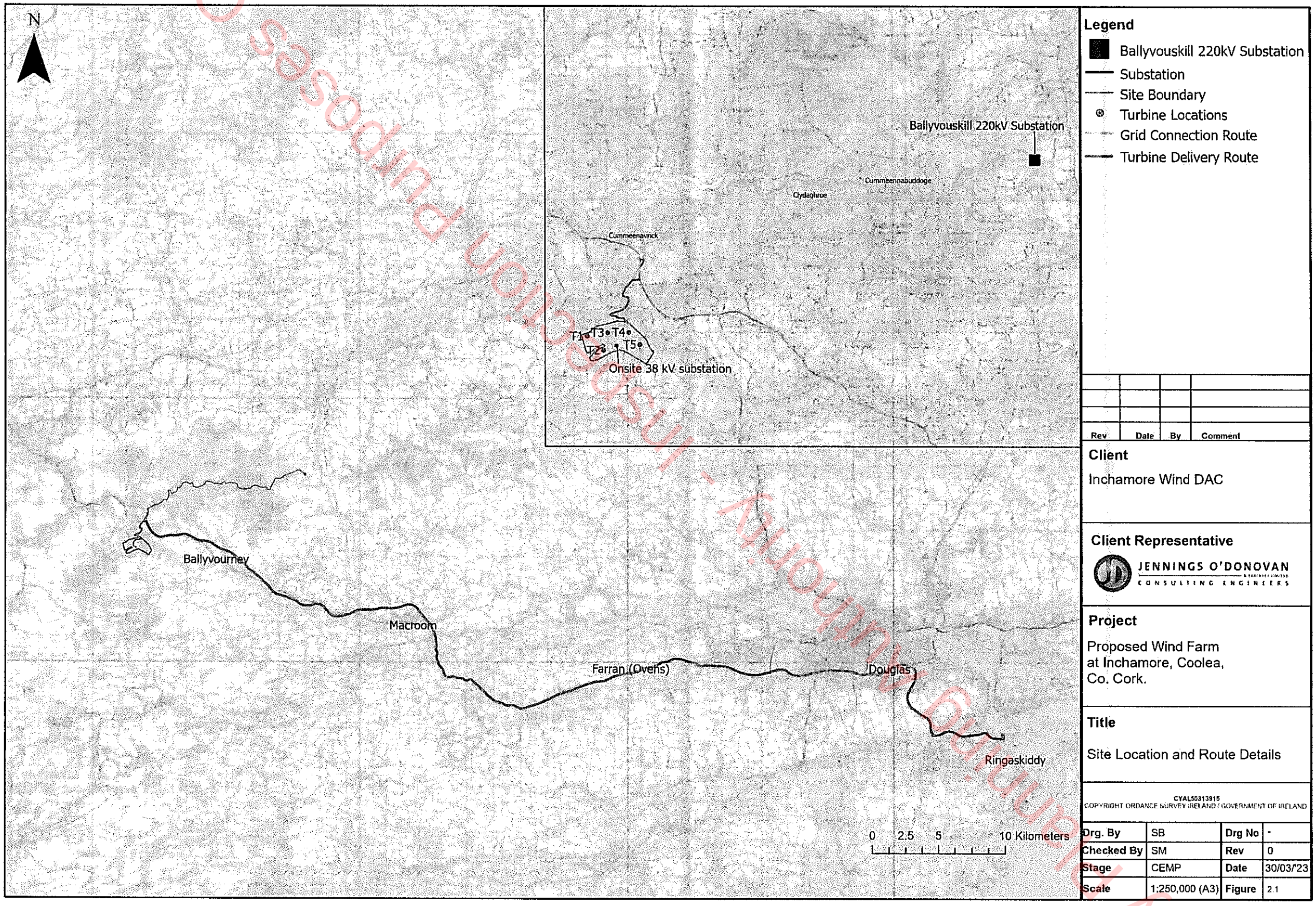


Figure 2.1: Site location and route details

The Development will consist of the following main components:

- A wind farm with an operational lifespan of 35 years (from date of the development)
- The construction of five turbines with an overall ground to blade tip height ranging from 177 m to 185 m inclusive; a rotor diameter ranging from 149 m to 155 m inclusive; and a hub height ranging from 102.5 m to 110.5 m inclusive.
- Construction of permanent turbine hardstands and turbine foundations.
- Construction of one temporary construction compound with associated temporary site offices, parking areas and security fencing.
- Installation of a (35-year life cycle) meteorological mast with a height of 110 m and a 4 m lightning pole on top, such that the overall structure height will be 114 m.
- Development of one on-site borrow pit.
- Construction of new permanent internal site access roads and upgrade of existing internal site access roads to include passing bays and all associated drainage infrastructure.
- Development of a permanent internal site drainage network and sediment control systems.
- Construction of a permanent 38 kV electrical substation including a control building with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and equipment, parking, security fencing and gates, all associated underground cabling, wastewater holding tank, and all ancillary structures and works.
- All associated underground electrical and communications cabling connecting the wind turbines to the on-site wind farm substation.
- Ancillary forestry felling to facilitate construction of the Development.
- All associated site development works including berms, landscaping, and soil excavation.
- Upgrade of existing forest access roads to include passing bays and all associated drainage infrastructure.
- Upgrade works on the Turbine Delivery Route to include the following:
    - Works at an entrance to an existing forest road accessed off the N22 to include localised widening of the forest road and creation of a splayed entrance, removal of existing vegetation for visibility splays and removal of street furniture to facilitate

construction traffic including the delivery of abnormal loads and turbine component deliveries.

A 10-year planning permission and 35-year operational life for the wind turbines and met mast, from the date of commissioning of the entire wind farm is being sought. This reflects the lifespan of modern-day turbines.

A permanent planning permission is being sought for the substation and all associated electrical plant, equipment cabling security fencing and gates, wastewater holding tank, and all ancillary structures and works as these will become an asset of the national grid under the management of ESB & EirGrid and will remain in place upon decommissioning of the wind farm.

The Grid Connection consists of one 38 kV substation (to include one control building with welfare facilities, all associated electrical plant and equipment, security fencing and gates, all associated underground cabling, wastewater holding tank, and all ancillary structures and works) and a 38 kV cable to connect to Ballyvouskill 220 kV Substation.

A temporary access road off the N22 in the townland of Cummeenavrick will facilitate the safe turning of vehicles leaving the Site.

Permission is not being sought for a Grid Connection Route or the turning area in Cummeenavrick, however the below is assessed as part of the Project in the EIAR:

- All works associated with the permanent connection of the wind farm to the national electricity grid comprising a 38 kV underground cable in permanent cable ducts from the proposed, permanent, on-site substation, in the townland of Inchamore and onto the townlands of Inchamore, Derreenaling, Derryreag, Cummeenavrick, Glashacormick, Clydaghroe and Cummeennabuddoge to the existing Ballyvouskill 220 kV Substation in the townland of Caherdowney.
- The construction of a temporary access road off the N22 in the townland of Cummeenavrick to facilitate a 180 degrees turning manoeuvre by construction vehicles and reinstatement at the end of the construction period.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

This CEMP is informed by Planning Conditions where the Development is granted planning consent, mitigation measures set out in Environmental Impact Assessment Report (2023) and associated documents and by the guidance documents and best practice measures listed below. This CEMP will be adhered to and further developed by the Contactor and will be overseen by the project representative/foreman.

Guidance Documents

- Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) (2006) Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites - Guidance for Consultants and Contractors. CIRIA C532. London.
- CIRIA (2006) Guidance on 'Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects' (CIRIA Report No. C648, 2006).
- COFORD (2004) Forest Road Manual – Guidelines for the Design, Construction and Management of Forest Roads.
- CIRIA (2015) SuDS Manual, (CIRIA Report C753, 2015)
- Coillte (2009): Forest Operations & Water Protection Guidelines.
- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (2018) DRAFT Plan for Forests & Freshwater Pearl Mussel in Ireland – Consultation Document.
- Forestry Commission (2004) Forests and Water Guidelines, Fourth Edition. Publ. Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.
- Forest Services (2006) Draft Plan for Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Requirements – Site Assessment and Mitigation Measures.
- Forest Service (2000) Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines. Forest Service, DAF, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford.
- IFI (2016) Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries During Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters.
- GPP1 (2020) Understanding your Environmental Responsibilities – Good environmental Practices, NetRegs.
- GPP 5 (2018) Works and Maintenance In or Near Water, NetRegs.
- GPP21 (2021) Pollution Incident Response Planning, NetRegs.
- GPP 22 (2018) Dealing with Spills, NetRegs.

3.1 Human Beings and Community

The assessment set out in **Chapter 4: Population & Human Health** has not identified any likely significant effects from the Project on population or human health. The Project has been

assessed as having the potential to result in effects of slight positive, long-term impact overall. Cumulative effects are predicted unlikely.

The main mitigation measure is by design or avoidance. A suitable separation distance from turbines and other key infrastructure to properties has been embedded in the EIA Development design. Additional mitigation to protect site personnel and the public will also be implemented in the event of damage to a turbine and subsequent likely turbine or turbine component failure.

These are:

- Turbines will be procured from a reliable manufacturer and will have undergone vigorous safety checks during design, construction, commissioning and operation.
- Physical and visual warnings such as signs will be erected as appropriate for the protection of site personnel and the public.
- Facility for remote turbine deactivation will be provided.
- Access to turbines for site personnel will be restricted in storm events. Where access by site personnel is required safety precautions may include remotely shutting down the turbine, yawing to place the rotor on the opposite side of the tower door and parking vehicles at a distance of at least 100 m from the tower. All personnel will be fitted with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment. Regular maintenance and inspections will take place during the 35-year operational phase. The final turbine model chosen will be in line with International Electrotechnical Commission 61400-1 safety standards. Maintenance visits will take place as needed with the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) control system monitoring turbine performance remotely. If a fault occurs, then a message is automatically sent to the operations personnel preventing emergency situations. Warning signs and security infrastructure will be in place around the onsite switchgear and control building to provide for public safety.
- Access to the turbines will be via the door at the base of the turbines. The turbine access door will otherwise be securely locked at all times.
- Measures are set out in **Chapter 15: Transport and Transportation** relating to how delivery of goods and services would be managed during works to minimise impacts.

Once the above mitigations are taken into account, the residual risk on population and human health is assessed to be an imperceptible, long-term effect.

3.2 Ecology

All mitigation measures have been developed in the context of national and international legislative guidance for the protection and management of flora, habitats of conservation importance, fauna and aquatic ecological interest.

Guidelines to be adhered to in the delivery of the CEMP and method statements include the following:

- *'Guidelines on protection of fisheries during construction works in and adjacent to waters'* (Inland Fisheries Ireland, 2016)
- *'Guidelines for the treatment of Badgers prior to the construction of National Road Schemes'* (National Roads Authority, 2005)
- *'Guidelines for the protection and preservation of trees, hedgerows and scrub prior to, during and post construction of National Road Schemes'* (National Roads Authority, 2006a)
- *'Guidelines for the treatment of bats during the construction of national road schemes'* (National Roads Authority, 2006b)
- *'Guidelines for the treatment of Otters prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes'* (National Roads Authority, 2006c)
- *'Guidelines for the crossing of watercourses during the construction of national road schemes'* (National Roads Authority, *2008)*
- *'Guidelines on the Management of Noxious Weeds and Non-Native Invasive Plant Species on National Roads'* (National Roads Authority, 2010)
- CIRIA (2001). Control of water pollution from construction sites - Guidance for consultants and contractors (C532). Construction Industry Research and Information Association, London.
- CIRIA (2019). Culvert, screen and outfall manual (C786). Construction Industry Research and Information Association, London.
- DHPLG (2019). Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines. Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government. December 2019
- Enterprise Ireland (unknown). Best Practice Guide (BPGCS005) Oil storage guidelines.
- IFI (2016). Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries during Construction Works in and adjacent to waters. Inland Fisheries Ireland, Dublin.
- IWEA (2012). Best Practice Guidelines for the Irish Wind Energy Industry. Guidance prepared by Fehily Timoney & Company for the Irish Wind Energy Association.
- Kilfeather, P.K. (2007). Maintenance and protection of the Inland Fisheries resource during road construction and improvement works. Southern Regional Fisheries Board.

- Murphy, D.F. (2004). Requirements for the Protection of Fisheries Habitat during Construction and Development Works at River Sites. Eastern Regional Fisheries Board.
- NRA (2008). Guidelines for the Crossing of Watercourses during the Construction of National Road Schemes. National Roads Authority.
- SNH (2019). Good Practice during Wind Farm Construction (4th edition). Scottish Natural Heritage.

The description of mitigation measures is provided in terms of mitigation by avoidance, reduction and remediation.

3.2.1 Ecology Mitigation Measures

3.2.1.1 Mitigation for habitat loss

The permanent loss of habitat to facilitate the construction of the project is estimated at 31 ha. This will result from the following:

- Turbines foundations and hardstand areas
- Foundation for substation
- Foundation for met mast
- Wind farm road system

The majority of the affected habitat, approximately 26.43 ha, is conifer plantation. As conifer plantation is a non-native habitat that is not classed as a key ecological receptor, the permanent loss of this habitat is rated as Not Significant.

The construction of turbine T1 will result in the permanent loss of 1.67 ha of wet heath and wet heath/blanket bog mosaic. A small area of wet heath (0.33 ha) will be lost as a result of the T2 construction. The total loss of wet heath and wet heath/blanket bog mosaic is approximately 2 ha. The peatland habitat within the site is part of a larger complex of heath/bog habitats, which is rated as of County Importance. The loss of 2 ha of Annex I listed habitats, which have good conservation status and functionality, is rated as a Significant Adverse effect of Permanent duration. Mitigation for loss of heath and bog habitats will be provided through the restoration and protection of 10.6ha of degraded bog habitats as part of the Habitat Enhancement Plan.

The construction of turbine T3 will result in the loss of 1.1 ha of cutover bog. However, the cutover bog at this site is of poor quality (rated as being of Local Importance, higher-lower value). The significance of the effect is rated as Slight Adverse of Permanent duration.

3.2.1.2 *Mitigation for Disturbance*

Areas adjoining the infrastructure will be disturbed by the construction works, including the need for construction of a drainage system and for the insertion of the electrical cabling including along the grid connection route.

- A programme of ongoing monitoring and rehabilitation will be followed during construction phase. Monitoring and rehabilitation of the following peatland categories (see **EIAR Figure 5.1**) will take place: (i) mosaic of wet heath, dry heath and outcropping rock, (ii) mosaic of wet heath and blanket bog, and (iii) wet heath dominated by *Molinia caerulea*.
- An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be on site for the duration of the construction phase. As required, this person will be assisted by a consultant ecologist with expertise in peatland habitats. The consultant ecologist will be employed by the client and will be independent of the Contractor.
- As ground excavations are opened up, the ECoW will walk the work corridor with a surveyor and within sensitive peatland areas will mark out (with range poles or equivalent) the extremities of the required work area. This will identify the limit of the work area and will prevent unnecessary incursions by the Contractor onto adjoining intact heath or bog.

3.2.1.3 *Re-vegetation of bare surfaces*

An ecological objective is to minimise the area of exposed peat surface and to encourage revegetation. This will be achieved by the removal from suitable areas of the vegetated heath and bog surface (cut out as sods or 'turves') within the work footprint at T1, the storage of this material, and subsequent reuse around the turbine and hardstand margins.

The surface turves of vegetated bog and heath will be dug out to a depth of 30 cm or more using a dumper/digger with a bucket. Care will be taken to keep the turve as intact as possible and the vegetated side upwards (though this is not always possible). The turves will be loaded to a trailer and transported to a pre-identified storage area. The storage area will be located in an area of site (not heath or bog) where disturbance during the storage period will not occur. The turves will be off-loaded from the trailer and placed side by side and vegetation side upwards. They will be placed in single layers, i.e., not piled on top of each other. Should storage be for prolonged periods (months), the turves may need to be

watered during dry spells. When ready for placement at the finished turbine/hardstand, they will be lifted with a dumper and bucket and taken to the destination. Here they will be off-loaded, placed side by side on the disturbed peat surface with vegetation side up. The turves will be bedded in with the bucket of a dumper so that they form a continuous layer without gaps between them. This approach will provide almost immediate cover of the bare surfaces. All of the above will be monitored by the ECoW.

It is noted that where adequate peat depth is not available to dig out turves, as well as in the cutover bog at T3, the surface peat will be scraped off and stored in piles in a location similar to that for turves. This material will contain root stock, rhizomes and seed of peatland plant species and can be spread on disturbed surfaces when works are complete to assist in revegetation.

3.2.1.4 Mitigation for Small Cudweed (Filago minima)

A pre-construction survey will take place to map its distribution along tracks in the summer before construction commences.

The areas where the plant occurs will be avoided by the trench excavations and all works in such areas will be supervised by an ecologist with experience in rare plants.

Should the plant occur across an entire width of track, a licence will by sought from NPWS to remove the plants from the required work area and to transplant to a suitable location elsewhere. The application for a licence will be supported by a Management Plan for the species compiled by an ecologist with experience of rare plants and plant translocation schemes.

3.2.1.5 Badgers

No signs of badger presence were found on site during the baseline surveys in 2021. As required under the Wildlife Acts, mitigation is required to ensure that any potential active setts are not disturbed.

Prior to construction, a survey for the presence of badgers will be carried out at the time of the tree felling operations. This will be by an ecologist with experience of badger survey and working in association with the tree felling contractor. Survey for badger is preferably carried out in the period October to March when vegetation cover is low.

Before any felling commences, the ecologist will survey marginal areas around the plantation for signs of badger presence. Also, any accessible areas within the plantation, such as unplanted gaps, will be searched for signs. Once felling commences, the ecologist will monitor the progression of the works as the required areas are cleared.

Should there be any evidence of a badger sett, all work will cease immediately and a buffer zone will be established where felling works will be restricted. Mitigation will be implemented as considered necessary. This would include application to NPWS for permission to close a sett that could be disturbed by the works. Note that since closure of active setts is prohibited during the badger breeding season (December to June inclusive), scheduling of the tree felling process is important to avoid delays.

3.2.1.6 Otter

The main study area was a distance of at least 150 m upstream and downstream of any proposed crossing points of watercourses considered suitable to support otter (after NRA 2008 & NRA 2009b), including the margins of the watercourse to a distance of 10 m width. Otters were not recorded on site and are not likely to occur due to the small size of the watercourses within the site.

3.2.1.7 Common frog

Areas where construction works are due to commence during the period February to August will be checked by the Ecological Clerk of Works for the presence of frog spawn, tadpoles and adult frogs. If present, these will be removed and transferred under licence from National Parks and Wildlife Service.

3.2.1.8 Bats

To minimise risk to bat populations, a buffer zone is recommended around any forestry, treeline, hedgerow, woodland feature, into which no part of the turbine should intrude. Using the formula quoted below, based on Nature Scot Guidance, the minimum distances of wind turbines for bat mitigation are calculated for each of the potential turbine models.

formula: $\text{Buffer distance} = \sqrt{(50 + b1)^2 - (hh - fh)^2}$

where bl = blade length, hh = hub height, fh = feature height (all in meters)

The dimensions of the potential wind turbine models proposed to be used are provided in the table below. Feature height is 25 m (typical conifer plantation height, the predominant habitat

type present within the survey area). Dimensions of Blade length and Hub height were provided and the calculation is as follows:

$$Buffer\ distance = \sqrt{(50 + 77.5)^2 - (102.5 - 25)^2}$$

Buffer distance = 101.24 m

- An ecologist/Ecological Clerk of Works will supervise areas where vegetation, scrub and hedgerow removal will occur prior to and during construction.
- Where possible construction will take place during daylight hours in order to minimise light disturbance on bats. Should fixed lighting be required these will consist of LED luminaires using warm white colours < than 2700 Kelvin. Luminaires will feature peak wavelengths higher than 550 nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats. Lighting will be directional and avoid lighting key features suitable for bat activity such as treelines or woodland edge. Some works along the cable route and the Site may occur at night (**EIAR Chapter 2: Project Description**) but the project ecologist/Ecological Clerk of Works will limit night-time works to sections of the route / site which avoid sensitive features (e.g., mature treelines).
- In the case that after additional bat surveying and roosts need to be relocated, a National Parks and Wildlife Service wildlife derogation licence will be applied for.
- Where bat roosts have been identified prior to construction, construction will be delayed until the bats have gone or have been removed to avoid disturbance.

3.2.1.9 Kerry Slug

The following measures will minimise the identified potential impacts on the local Kerry Slug population:

- Areas of suitable habitat (wet heath and outcropping rock) that occur outside of the footprint of the Development will be avoided during the course of construction thereby minimising the loss and disturbance of Kerry Slug habitat.
- Immediately prior to undertaking works in areas of suitable habitat (wet heath / blanket bog / rock outcrop), the project ecologist will check for the presence of Kerry Slug. Should slugs be discovered, they will be transferred to suitable habitat in the surroundings. Similar on-going monitoring of suitable habitat within works areas will continue throughout the construction phase. Such monitoring will be undertaken during periods of wet weather when slugs are most active and feeding on the surface and therefore at greater risk of impacts by movement of machinery.

3.2.2 Aquatic Ecology Mitigation Measures

- No works will take place within the 65 m buffer zone of watercourses except for the watercourse crossings, road development and drainage measures as detailed in **Management Plan 2: Water Quality Management Plan** and **Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan**.
- The site compound and any temporary soil storage areas will be located at a minimum distance of 65 m from any watercourse. All drainage from these facilities will be directed through a settlement pond with appropriate capacity and measures to provide spill containment. Further details can be found in **Management Plan 4: Peat and Spoil Management Plan**, **Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan** and a **Management Plan 2: Water Quality Management Plan**.
- All site drainage, as described in the **Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan** and shown on associated drawings, will be directed through either sediment traps, settlement ponds and / or buffered drainage outfalls to ensure that total suspended solid levels in all waters discharging to any watercourse will not exceed 25 mg/L (IFI, 2016). All construction site run-off will be channelled through a stilling process to allow suspended solids to settle out and through a spill-containment facility prior to discharge.
- Daily monitoring of all sediment traps and settlement ponds will be undertaken by the Environmental Manager or Ecological Clerk of Works to ensure satisfactory operation and/or maintenance requirements. A full specification for the water quality monitoring is presented in the **Management Plan 2: Water Quality Management Plan**.
- The storage of oils, hydraulic fluids, etc., will be undertaken in accordance with current best practice for oil storage (Enterprise Ireland, BPGCS005).
- The pouring of concrete, sealing of joints, application of water-proofing paint or protective systems, curing agents, etc., will be completed in the dry to avoid pollution of the freshwater environment.
- All machinery operating at the Site will be fully maintained and routinely checked to ensure no leakage of oils or lubricants occurs. All fuelling of machinery will be undertaken at a discrete "fuel station" (Planning drawing 6226-PL-803) designated for the purpose of safe fuel storage and fuel transfer to vehicles.
- The construction of the watercourse crossings will be undertaken during the period 1st July to 30th September as set out in Inland Fisheries Ireland Guidance (2016) to avoid accidental damage or siltation of spawning beds, unless otherwise specified by Inland Fisheries Ireland during consultations in advance of works.
- Any extensions to existing drainage culverts on the site roads will be undertaken in dry conditions and in low flow conditions on drains that do not run dry.

- The pouring of concrete, sealing of joints, application of water-proofing paint or protective systems, curing agents, etc., will be completed in the dry to avoid pollution of the freshwater environment (see **Chapter 9: Hydrology and Hydrogeology** for further details).
- There will be no batching or storage of cement allowed in the vicinity of any watercourse crossing construction area.
- Procedures (as detailed in **Chapter 9: Hydrology and Hydrogeology**) will be put in place to ensure the full control of raw or uncured waste concrete to ensure that watercourses will not be impacted.
- Should there be any incidents of pollution to watercourses, immediate steps as specified in the Emergency Response Plan (**Management Plan 1: Emergency Response Plan**) will be undertaken to resolve the cause of the pollution and where feasible, mitigate against the impact of pollution.
- Re-seeding / re-vegetation of all areas of bare ground or the placement of Geo-jute (or similar) matting will take place prior to the operational phase to prevent silt-laden run-off. The seed mix will contain only suitable native species of plant.
- Silt traps erected during the construction phase within roadside and artificial drainage will be replaced with stone check dams for the lifetime of the project. These stone check dams will only be placed within artificial drainage systems such as roadside drains and not in natural streams or drainage lines.
- A full review of construction stage temporary drainage will be undertaken by the Developer (in conjunction with the Project Hydrologist/ Site Engineer and the Project Ecologist) following the completion of construction, and drainage removed or appropriately blocked where this will not interfere with infrastructure.

The use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) on site will eliminate risk to watercourses from sedimentation during the construction phase of the Project.

All surface water management measures will be put in place concurrently during the development of the road network. The measures entail the following key elements which are described in detail within the **Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan**:

- Open Constructed drains for development run-off collection and treatment.
- Collection Drains for upslope "clean" water collection and dispersion.
- Filtration Check Dams to reduce velocities along sections of road which run perpendicular to contours.

- Settlement Ponds and Buffered Outfalls to control and store development runoff to encourage settlement prior to discharge at Greenfield runoff rates.
- To reduce the amount of silt laden water to be treated, clean water drains will be created upstream of the works area to divert water away from construction areas, thereby lessening the volume of water to be treated onsite.
- De-watering of excavations where required, will be through filtered 'silt socks' / dewatering bags or a 'Siltbuster' or similar system, prior to discharge. Excavations will be kept to the absolute minimum for the specific task and undertaken on a 'just in time' basis to minimise the extent of silty water generated and requiring treatment prior to discharge.

3.2.3 Ornithology Mitigation Measures

- Measures for Loss of Habitat

The implementation of the Habitat Enhancement Plan (**EIAR Appendix 5.5**) will enhance blanket bog habitat for bird species associated with peatland habitats, including red grouse, merlin and meadow pipit. The regrowth of ling heather in the eroded blanket bog habitat would be of particular benefit to the local red grouse population.

This Plan, which provides for the enhancement of approximately 10.6 ha of blanket bog habitat, will mitigate for the loss of breeding bog and heath habitat for birds.

3.2.3.1 Measures to Prevent Disturbance to Breeding Hen Harriers

A section of the grid connection route is located along the route of an existing forestry road which runs north of the Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountain SPA, with the closest distance between the cable route corridor and the SPA being 170 m. To prevent any potential disturbance to nesting and/or foraging Hen Harriers, works will be restricted along the identified section to the period outside of the breeding season (March-August). This will ensure that the breeding Hen Harrier population within the SPA is not disturbed by the proposed wind farm project.

3.2.3.2 Measures to Minimise Potential Disturbance to Sensitive Bird Species

The present assessment has identified the potential for disturbance effects on two breeding species of conservation interest as a result of the construction works (see **Section 7.4.2.2**). These species are merlin and red grouse. Best available evidence has been reviewed and it is suggested that these species could be disturbed by works, including tree felling, at the following distances:

Merlin	500 m
Red grouse	500 m

As noted in Section 7.4.2.2 of **EIAR Chapter 7: Ornithology**, pre-construction breeding surveys for selected species are required on the basis of the following:

1. Suitable breeding habitat exists within and around the Site for sparrowhawk, kestrel and snipe, which were recorded as non-breeding during the baseline surveys but which could breed within the study area in future years;

Should the pre-construction surveys indicate a requirement for protection from construction-related disturbance, including tree-felling, of any relevant species, appropriate measures will be taken in line with all relevant legislation and best practice guidance available at the time to ensure that breeding attempts are not disturbed by construction related works.

Best available evidence has been reviewed (Currie & Elliot 1997, NatureScot 2022, Pearce-Higgins *et al.* 2012, Scottish Natural Heritage 2016) and it is suggested that the following species could be disturbed by construction works, including tree felling, at the following distances:

Sparrowhawk	200 m
Kestrel	200 m
Snipe	400 m
Woodcock	200 m

Should any of these species be recorded breeding within the given distances of the works area through surveys before and/or during construction, a buffer zone (using above distances) shall be established around the expected location of the nest (location identified as far as is possible without causing disturbance to the bird) and all works will be restricted within the zone until it can be demonstrated by an ornithologist that the species has completed the breeding cycle in the identified area. Any restricted area that is required to be set up will be marked clearly using hazard tape fencing and all site staff will be alerted through toolbox talks.

The above mitigation, if needed, will apply from March to August (inclusive) and will ensure that the works will not have an adverse effect on the identified species of conservation importance recorded during the baseline surveys or in pre-construction surveys.

Measures to Minimise Potential Disturbance to Nesting Passerine Species

A range of passerine bird species breed within the Site, including the Red-listed meadow pipit and the Amber-listed goldcrest and willow warbler. In compliance with Section 22 of the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2021, all vegetation required to be cleared to facilitate the works will be done outside of the restricted period from 1st March to 30th August.

Should it be necessary to remove vegetation during the breeding season, for instance where bramble and ephemeral plant species have become established on ground cleared earlier, this will be surveyed by an ornithologist up to 10 days before any clearance. Should an active nest be located, the area will be restricted from works by a distance where it is considered that the works would not cause disturbance or abandonment of the nest. Such distances, which will vary according to species and local topography, will be determined by the ornithologist. The restriction will be maintained until it is established that any young birds present have fledged.

3.3 Soils and Geology

The following section details the environmental control measures which must be incorporated into the Contractors' Construction Method Statement (CMS) to ensure the protection of soils and geology. In addition, a Peat and Spoil Management Plan and a Waste Management Plan (see **Management Plans 4 and 5** respectively) have been prepared which provide further details of control measures and monitoring procedures.

3.3.1 Subsoil and Bedrock Removal – Mitigation Measures

Mitigation by Avoidance

The proposed turbines and infrastructure layout was dictated to a large degree the constraints of the existing infrastructure, peat depth and the topography. Turbines were located in areas where the existing infrastructure is utilised, peat is shallow, and the topography is favourable. The aim of this process was to minimise the volumes of subsoils to be removed either directly by excavation (turbine foundations) or as a function of cut and fill requirements (hardstands).

Mitigation by Good Practices

- Excavation of peat in areas where there is over 1.0 m in peat depth (T1, T3 and T5) will follow appropriate engineering controls (**Section 9.5.2.3, Chapter 9: Hydrology and Hydrogeology**). This will include the drainage of the peat along the proposed Site Access Roads in advance of excavation activity, one month in advance where possible. Such drains will be positioned at an oblique angle to slope contours to ensure ground stability. Drains will not be positioned parallel to slope contours. This drainage will be attenuated prior to outfall (**Chapter 9: Hydrology and Hydrogeology**). It is noted that peat depth at the Site is generally shallow, and management of saturated peat will be required at relatively few locations of 'Moderately Deep' peat, mainly at the proposed location of T1.
- In those parts of the Site where excavation may intercept areas of peat that are >1.0 m depth (proposed locations T1, T3 and T5), a geotechnical engineer/engineering geologist will be onsite to supervise and manage the excavation works and confirm the necessity for supporting newly excavated peat exposures or redirect initial construction phase drainage to maintain ground stability.
- For side walls in all excavations a safe angle of repose will be established. For peat, the safe angle of repose is approximately 15°, which equates to a c. 10 m horizontal distance if excavating to 2.5 m depth. Due to the quality of the peat, the potential residual water content after pre-excavation drainage works or increased water content following heavy rainfall, there is a risk of localised stability issues in areas of deeper peat. Therefore, to address this risk for excavation in areas of deeper peat particularly at the proposed location of T1, excavation supports will be used, for example temporary sheet piling, or similar. This will minimise the effect of excavation to the minimum required.
- Areas of the site where deeper (>2.0 m) peat was detected during site surveys are presented in geo-constraint maps (**Appendix 8.1**), proposed hardstand areas have avoided these areas of deep peat. Similarly, the safe angle of repose for subsoils at the Site (GRAVELS), or any other material (e.g., crushed rock) arising at the site must also be considered and similar consideration and mitigation applied respectively.

Mitigation by Reuse

- Subsoil and bedrock which are excavated as part of the construction phase will be reused onsite in accordance with **Management Plan 4: Peat and Spoil Management Plan**. Bedrock material arising at the Site will be reused as fill material, but Site Access Roads and Turbine Hardstands will be surfaced with a harder rock imported to the Site.

The imported rock will be locally sourced and similar in nature to the local area in terms of geo-chemistry.

- Excess rock and soil will be reused as backfill in areas previously excavated e.g., Turbine Foundations, or as backfill in cut and fill operations.
- Geotechnical testing on the rock arising from excavation/construction activities will be carried out prior to its reuse onsite. It will only be reused for those purposes if it conforms to relevant standards (listed below). This is further detailed in **Management Plan 4: Peat and Spoil Management Plan**.
    - Good Practice during Wind Farm Construction (SNH, 2015)
    - Notes for Guidance on the Specification for Road Works Series NG 600 – Earthworks (TII, 2013)
    - Constructed tracks in the Scottish Uplands (SNH, 2015)
- Catotelm peat will be used to backfill, for example; around Turbine Foundation pads once established. Acrotelm peat will be used as a dressing on top of deposited catotelm peat to promote and re-establish flora and ensure the acrotelm layer becomes relatively cohesive in terms of localised peat stability (vegetated).
- Similarly, all soil and subsoil types identified during site investigations and during actual construction will be treated as separate materials. The arisings will be separated accordingly. This includes, for example; Acrotelm peat, catotelm peat, clays, subsoils (GRAVEL / TILL), weathered rock.
- Temporary set down / stockpile areas will be considered similarly to active excavation areas in terms of applying precautionary measures and good practices.

Mitigation by Remediation

The mitigation measures listed above, namely backfilling with peat in layers, are in effect remediation measures. These measures remediate the impacts of excavation and limits the impacts to the extent of the actual proposed infrastructure.

3.3.2 Storage and Stockpiles – Mitigation Measures

Mitigation by Avoidance and Good Practice

- No permanent stockpiles will remain on the Site. All excavated materials from the Site or introduced materials for construction will be used on site.
- No temporary stockpiles will be positioned or placed on areas of peat which have not been assessed or are indicated as being geo-hazards, particularly in areas of unacceptable factor of safety / stability (**Appendix 8.1**).

- All temporary stockpiles will be positioned on established and existing hardstand areas or in designated areas which are appropriate for short term storage.
- No temporary stockpile placed on established hardstands or within the Development footprint in areas of peat will be in excess of 1 m in height. This is due to potential localised stability and subsidence issues in relation to the peat under and in vicinity of the hardstand and stockpile.

Mitigation by Reduction

The volume of material to be managed including temporary stockpiling is directly proportional to the volumes of material required to be excavated (35,504 m^3), however if managed appropriately the volume of material to be managed at any particular time can be dramatically reduced.

The **Peat and Spoil Management Plan (Management Plan 4)** identifies volumes and types of materials arising, temporary stockpiling locations, routes for reuse and remediation, requirements in terms of logistics and considerations in terms of timing and planning of movements of material.

3.3.3 Vehicular Movements – Mitigation Measures

Mitigation by Avoidance and Good Practice

- Vehicular movements will be restricted to the footprint of the Development and advancing ahead of any constructed hardstand will be minimised in so far as practical.
- Ancillary machinery will be kept on established Turbine Hardstands, and no vehicles will be permitted outside of the footprint of the Development. Land that is not proposed for the Development will be avoided.
- For the Grid Connection Route, before starting construction, the area around the edge of each joint bay which will be used by heavy vehicles will be surfaced with a terram cover (if required) and stone aggregate to minimise ground damage.
- A Geotechnical Clerk of Works will be employed during the construction phase in order to continuously monitor areas of peat. Ongoing physical stability checks and calculations will be undertaken in order to verify that safety standards are being met.

3.3.4 Ground Stability – Mitigation Measures

Mitigation by Avoidance and Good Practice

- Construction activities, including vehicular movements, will be limited to the footprint of the Development.
- Vehicular movements or construction activities outside of the footprint of the Development will be assessed by a competent geotechnical engineer before progressing.
- Temporary stockpiles will be limited to 1 m height and removed for reuse/remediation purposes or disposed offsite as soon as possible. It is envisaged that all material will be reused on site, unless obviously contaminated (for example, due to accidental hydrocarbon/fuel spill).
- All Site excavations and construction will be supervised by a geotechnical engineer/engineering geologist.
- The Contractor's * methodology statement and risk assessment will be in line with the Construction Environmental Management Plan and will be reviewed and approved by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer/engineering geologist prior to Site operations. (* Contractor here refers to the chosen or contracted construction company at the commencement stage of the Development).

  Particular attention and pre-construction assessment (developer / sub-contractor site specific risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) and on-site toolbox talks etc.) and mitigation planning will be given to any new infrastructure, for example:

  a. All works in close proximity to sensitive receptors, that is; any works with receptor buffer zones, for example, works associated with watercourse crossings. With very little distance between works and receptor, minor or localised stability issues can lead to significant consequences.

     This includes, but is not limited to:

     - Watercourse Crossings WC1, WC2 and WC3, and associated access tracks works within Surface Water buffers.

  b. Hardstands and access tracks in close proximity to relatively deep peat and/or steep inclines, that is; works associated with or proximal to geo-hazards.

     This includes, but is not limited to:

     - Areas adjacent to T1, in particular deep peat to the north / northwest, and relatively steep inclines to the south.

- Areas adjacent to T3, in particular deep peat to the north / northeast, and relatively steep inclines and elevated landslide susceptibility (GSI) to the south / southeast / east.
- Areas adjacent to T4, in particular relatively steep inclines and elevated landslide susceptibility (GSI) to the south / southeast / east.
- Areas adjacent to access tracks leading to T1/T2/T3, in particular deep peat to the north, and steep inclines and elevated landslide susceptibility (GSI) to south of T1 to T3 access track.

c. Where the previous two points occur in combination, that is; geohazards which are above or upgradient of particularly sensitive areas of the site as discussed in the attached SI report (**Appendix 8.1**), and as presented in the constraints maps (**Appendices H (a – c)** as well as **Figure 8.7**, are the most important locations to advance with due care and consideration.

Groundwater level (pore water pressure) will be kept low at all times (excavation dewatering) to avoid ground stability risks (subsidence) associated with peat and careful attention will be given to the existing drainage and how structures might affect it (**Appendix 9.6 – Tile 11**). Draining water from the construction area will be done through advanced dewatering techniques. In particular, ponding of water will not be allowed to occur in recent excavations, particularly in any areas encountered where peat is >1 m (proposed locations of T1 and T3). All deliberate or incidental sumps will be drained to carry water away from the sump following rainfall. Otherwise, this water will increase hydraulic heads locally and in turn increase pore water pressure which can potentially lead to instability.

- All peat excavated will be immediately removed from sloping areas. Peat will be carefully managed particularly when in temporary storage. Temporary storage areas will be isolated from the receiving environment by means of temporary infrastructure such as boundary berms comprised of subsoils sourced at the Site, or similar material.
- Temporary measures such as dewatering and pumping through silt bags will be employed to assist this process. Draining of stockpiled peat in a controlled manner is recommended. Similar measures will be applied to the management of subsoil arisings at the Site.
- Peat is required for reinstatement, therefore acrotelm peat (top living layer, c. 0.5 m) will be stripped off the surface of the bog and placed carefully at the margins of the Development along the Site Access Roads and hardstand margins that are characterised by near-horizontal slopes (<6°).
- Relatively high impact construction activities (e.g., excavations, movement of soils / subsoils / rock) will be limited to the spring to autumn period as this period is considered

to be the optimal seasonal period in terms of likely rainfall conditions, low soil moisture deficit (SMD), and relatively stable pore water pressure conditions (not withstanding excessive human interference of pore waters). Construction activities will not occur during periods of sustained significant rainfall events, or directly after such events (allowing time for work areas to drain excessive surface water loading and discharge rates reduce).

- A minimum 24-hour advance meteorological forecasting (Met Éireann download) linked to a trigger-response system will be implemented. When a pre-determined rainfall trigger level is exceeded (e.g., one in a 100-year storm event or very heavy rainfall at >25 mm/hr), planned responses will be undertaken. These responses will include cessation of construction until the storm event including storm runoff has passed over. Following heavy rainfall events, and before construction works recommence, the Site will be inspected and corrective measures implemented to ensure safe working conditions, for example dewatering of standing water in open excavations, etc.
- Any impact to the hydrological and/or hydrogeological regime will be avoided as far as practical in relation to identified Geo-Hazards (**Appendix 8.1**) where the presence of steep inclines, deep till deposits and iron pan give rise to elevated ground stability, particularly where the potential for impacts to hydrogeology in those area / subsoils exists.

Mitigation by Reduction

The temporary storage of construction materials, equipment, and earth materials will be kept to an absolute minimum during the construction phase of the Development.

Example: The excavation material for the construction of Site Access Roads will not progress ahead of actual track construction (as discussed under mitigation addressing vehicular movements), therefore minimising the volume of arisings to be managed. Areas for permanent deposit of material e.g., backfill adjacent to constructed infrastructure, will be identified and suitable material deposited as it becomes available. These efficiencies can be seen in the **Peat and Spoil Management Plan (Management Plan 4)**.

Mitigation by Remediation

Remediation of soils will include the deposit of suitable material where required. This will include replacement of soils / subsoils in line with baseline conditions. Remediated areas will be managed and monitored in terms of reestablishment of vegetated cover.

In the unlikely event that a peat or slope stability issue does arise on the Site during the construction or operational phases of the Development, given the variable potential extent of

associated impacts, remediation will be assessed, prescribed and monitored by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer/engineering geologist on a case-by-case basis.

Emergency Response

Emergency responses to potential stability incidents have been assessed (**EIAR Chapter 16: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters**) and established to form part of **Management Plan 1: Emergency Response Plan** before construction works initiate.

- In the event that soil stability issues arise during construction activities, all ongoing construction activities at the particular area of the Site will cease immediately, the assigned geotechnical supervisor will inspect and characterise the issue at hand, corrective measures will be prescribed.
- Provision for a peat stability monitoring programme to identify early signs of potential bog slides (pre-failure indicators, for example cracks forming). This will be done in line with Scottish Government's 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Developments 2017).
- In the unlikely event that soil and slope stability issues arise during construction activities, all ongoing activities in the vicinity will cease immediately, all operators will evacuate the area by foot, if safe to do so, until the area is assessed by competent person/s, the assigned geotechnical supervisor will inspect and characterise the issue at hand, corrective measures will be prescribed. The area impacted will be characterised fully and risk assessments completed prior to any further works commencing at or near the location. This assessment will be phased including initial rapid response Phase 1 Assessment which will include at a minimum the prescription of exclusion zones and preliminary mitigation steps to be taken, for example, the management of runoff in or from the affected area.
- Considering the highly dynamic nature of peat or soil stability issues at any particular site, it is important to establish an equally dynamic yet robust framework to follow in the event of an incident. Establishment of an emergency framework will follow relevant guidance to initially qualify any incident (by on site competent geotechnical engineer) and risk assess the area, and to then apply initial measures and design a complete emergency / contingency plan in line with an established structured emergency response. Emergency response will prioritise isolating and containing any materials which is being or will be intercepted by the established drainage network or receiving surface water network. Emergency materials and equipment requirements will be identified, incorporated in the CEMP, and will be managed on site with a view to be being easily accessible and readily available.

- On site training and toolbox talks will ensure any response to any potential incident is mobilised quickly and efficiently.
- Detailed emergency response protocols are specified in the **Management Plan 1: Emergency Response Plan**.

3.3.5 Soil Contamination – Mitigation Measures

Mitigation by Avoidance

Protecting soils from spills will in turn mitigate against the potential for contaminates reaching watercourses, mitigation measures for contaminants are presented in detail in **EIAR Chapter 9: Hydrology and Hydrogeology**.

Mitigation by Reduction

- Excess packaging and other materials will be discarded appropriately at the Temporary Construction Compound before advancing to the destined construction area.
- Any vehicles coming onto the Site will be required to be inspected and cleaned before leaving the Temporary Construction Compound and before advancing to the destined construction area.
- Precast concrete will be used wherever possible i.e., formed offsite. Where the use of precast concrete is not possible the following mitigation measures outlined in Section 3.4 Hydrology and Drainage will apply.

Mitigation by Remediation

Any and all contaminants will be removed from the Site in an appropriate manner when ever produced or observed; and transported and disposed of in accordance with hazardous waste as per **Management Plan 5: Waste Management Plan**.

Emergency Response

Hydrocarbon spill or leak – Hydrocarbon contamination incidents will be dealt with immediately as they arise. Hydrocarbon spill kits will be prepared and kept in vehicles associated with the construction phase of the Development. Spill kits will also be established at proposed construction areas, for example, a spill kit will be established and mobilised as part of the turbine erection materials and equipment. Suitable receptacles for hydrocarbon contaminated materials will also be at hand.

Significant hydrocarbon spill or leak – In the event of a significant or catastrophic hydrocarbon spillage, emergency responses will be escalated accordingly. Escalation can include measures such as the installation of temporary sumps, drains or dykes to control the flow or migration of hydrocarbons, excavation and disposal of contaminated material.

Cementitious material – Cement / concrete contamination incidents will be dealt with immediately as they arise. Spill kits will also be established at proposed construction areas, for example, a spill kit will be established and mobilised as part of the turbine erection materials and equipment. Suitable receptacles for cementitious materials will also be at hand.

Emergency contact numbers for the Local Authority Environmental Section, Inland Fisheries Ireland, the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Parks and Wildlife Service will be displayed in a prominent position within the vicinity of works. Additionally, emergency responses, including methodologies, are specified in the **Management Plan 1: Emergency Response Plan.**

In the event of a significant contamination or pollution incident e.g., discharge or accidental release of hydrocarbons / fuel to surface water systems, contamination occurrences will be addressed immediately, this includes the cessation of works in the area of the spillage until the issue is resolved. The relevant authorities noted above and stakeholders will also be promptly informed.

A full Schedule of Mitigation Measures relating to Peat Management, Soils and Land Use can be seen in **Appendix 17.1.**

3.4 Hydrology and Drainage

The following section details environmental control measures which will be implemented on site in relation to hydrology and drainage and provide the framework within which the targeted Construction Method Statement must be prepared. In addition, a **Surface Water Management Plan** and a **Water Quality Management Plan** have been prepared (see **Management Plans 2** and **3** respectively) which provide further details of control measures and monitoring procedures.

3.4.1 Surface Water Quality Monitoring

The Contractors are solely responsible for pollution prevention for the duration of the contract and until such time as permanent measures, such as permanent drainage and silt mitigation controls, are deemed to be adequate and appropriately constructed.

In order to verify the efficacy of pollution prevention and mitigation works during construction, Water Quality Monitoring is required to be undertaken by a suitably qualified Environmental Consultant(s) (qualified to minimum of degree level with a minimum of 5 years' relevant experience), prior to, during and post completion of construction works. This will include all watercourses within the catchment of the construction area. The monitoring will comprise visual, hydrochemistry and grab sample monitoring and is detailed in **Management Plan 2 Water Quality Management Plan**.

3.4.2 Site Drainage

Details of the Site drainage can be found in **Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management** Plan. The design criteria for the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) design are as follows:

- To select and install drainage.
- To minimise alterations to the ambient site hydrology and hydrogeology.
- To provide settlement and treatment controls as close to the Site footprint as possible and to replicate the existing hydrological environment of the Site.
- To minimise sediment loads resulting from the Development run-off during the construction phase.
- To preserve Greenfield runoff rates and volumes.
- To provide settlement ponds to encourage sedimentation and storm water runoff settlement.
- To reduce stormwater runoff velocities throughout the Site to prevent scouring and encourage settlement of sediment locally.
- To manage the problems of erosion and allow for the effective revegetation of bare surfaces.
- To control water within the Site and allow for the discharge of runoff from the Site within the limits prescribed in the Salmonid Regulations.

3.4.2.1 *Mitigation*

As part of mitigation by avoidance during the design phase of the Development, surface water, and drainage buffer zones were established where applicable.

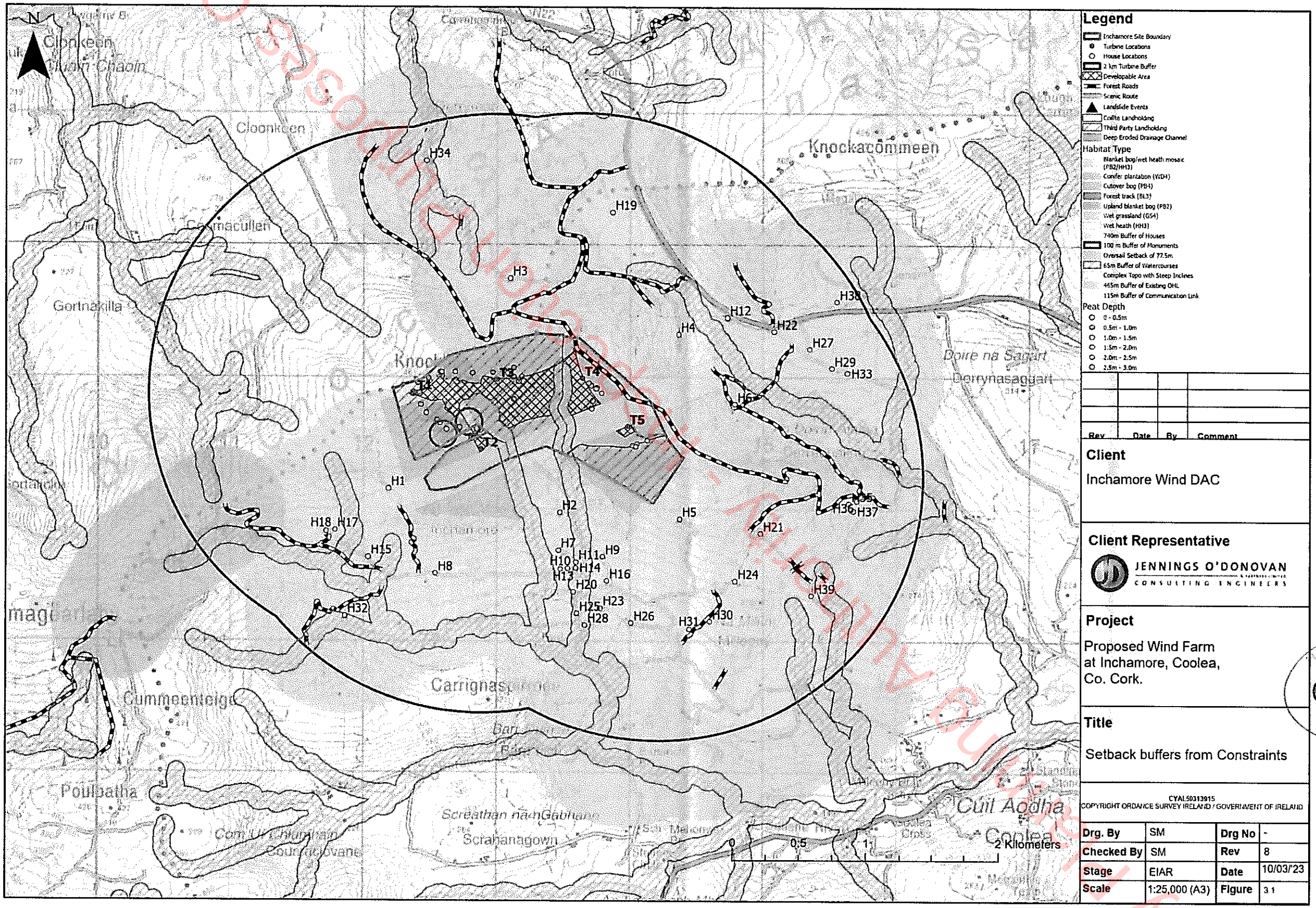
- 65 m Surface Water Buffer Zone - Mapped surface water features i.e., mapped streams, rivers, lakes. Source for mapped surface water features; EPA.
- 15 m Drainage Buffer Zone - Non-mapped drainage features i.e., non-mapped streams, natural and artificial drainage features. Source for non-mapped surface water features;

desk study and aerial photography assessment, Lidar topographic data and field observations. Note: Significant drainage features will be identified and mapped in so far as practical. Some drainage features will likely not be recorded due to issues relating to access and complexity e.g., within afforested areas, and extensive turbary areas. Such drainage features, while not mapped or prescribed buffer zones, will be treated with the same consideration as mapped drainage during the design and construction phase of the Development i.e., mitigating for the potential for drainage connection to receiving surface water network.

Groundwater buffer zones are dependent on the characteristics of the receptor e.g., private well, or public supply source protection zone, and the characteristics of the underlying geology and associated aquifer e.g., poor unproductive aquifer, or regionally important karstified aquifer. Recommended groundwater buffer zones range from e.g., 15 m (exclusion zone karst swallow holes) to entire catchments (source protection in regionally important karstified aquifer) depending on site specific characteristics. For the purpose of this assessment the following conservative approach has been applied:

- 100 m Groundwater Buffer Zone – Groundwater abstraction points in relation to proposed access tracks and cable trenches i.e., shallow excavation. Source for mapped abstraction points: GSI. Not applicable, none within 100 m of the Site. Applicable to the grid connection and turbine delivery routes.
- 250 m Groundwater Buffer Zone – Groundwater abstraction points in relation to proposed borrow pits and foundations. Source for mapped abstraction points: GSI. Not applicable, none within 250 m of the Site.
- There are no source protection areas or karst features in the vicinity of the proposed development.

Some of the Development infrastructure footprint will fall within buffer zones due to the unique and limiting circumstances associated with the Site and the Development, including; constraints related to other environmental disciplines including; ecology, ornithology, etc.; restricted due to the proposed infrastructure itself whereby the proposed turbines require a minimum distance from each other to ensure the potential for wind turbulence impacting on downwind locations is minimised.



Legend

- Inchamore Site Boundary
- Turbine Locations
- House Locations
- 2 km Turbine Buffer
- Developable Area
- Forest Roads
- Scenic Route
- Landslide Events
- Coillte Landholding
- Third Party Landholding
- Deep Eroded Drainage Channel

Habitat Type

- Blanket bog/wet heath mosaic (PB2/HH3)
- Conifer plantation (WD4)
- Cutover bog (PB4)
- Forest track (BL3)
- Upland blanket bog (PB2)
- Wet grassland (GS4)
- Wet heath (HH3)
- 740m Buffer of Houses
- 100 m Buffer of Monuments
- Oversail Setback of 77.5m
- 65m Buffer of Watercourses
- Complex Topo with Steep Inclines
- 465m Buffer of Existing OHL
- 115m Buffer of Communication Link

Peat Depth

- 0 - 0.5m
- 0.5m - 1.0m
- 1.0m - 1.5m
- 1.5m - 2.0m
- 2.0m - 2.5m
- 2.5m - 3.0m

Rev	Date	By	Comment

Client
Inchamore Wind DAC

Client Representative
JENNINGS O'DONOVAN CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Project
Proposed Wind Farm
at Inchamore, Coolea,
Co. Cork.

Title
Setback buffers from Constraints

Drg. By	SM	Drg No	-
Checked By	SM	Rev	8
Stage	EIAR	Date	10/03/'23
Scale	1:25,000 (A3)	Figure	3.1

Figure 3.1: Constraints Map

3.4.3 Excavation Works

- The Peat and Spoil Management Plan (**Management Plan 4**) incorporates provision on materials management with a view to establishing material balance (reuse of excavation arisings) during the proposed construction phase, thus minimising the potential for or the length of time excavated materials are exposed and vulnerable to entrainment by surface water runoff.
- Only temporary stockpiling of spoil will occur during the Construction phase.
- 24-hour advance meteorological forecasting (downloadable from Met Éireann) linked to a trigger-response system will be implemented. When a pre-determined rainfall trigger levels is exceeded (e.g., sustained rainfall (any foreseen rainfall event longer than 4-hour duration) and/or any yellow or greater rainfall warning (>25 mm/hour) issued by Met Éireann), planned responses will be undertaken. These responses will include cessation of construction until the storm event including storm runoff has passed over, assessment of construction areas and infrastructure by Ecological Clerk of Works, and confirmation no additional escalation of response is required. All construction works will cease during storm events such as yellow warning (Met Éireann) rainfall events. Following heavy rainfall events, and before construction works recommence, the Site will be inspected and corrective measures implemented to ensure safe working conditions, for example, dewatering of standing water in open excavations, repair works to drainage features if necessary.
- Exposed soils/peat (exposed temporary stockpiles) will be covered with plastic sheeting during all relatively heavy rainfall events and during periods where works have temporarily ceased before completion at a particular area (e.g., weekends, overnight, etc).
- All drainage infrastructure (as per drainage design, **Sections 4 and 5 of Management Plan 3, Surface Water Management Plan**) required for the management of surface water runoff or draining peat ahead of excavation works will be established before excavation works commence.

Excavation Dewatering Mitigation Measures

- Management of excavations, that is: areas of soil / subsoils to be excavated will be drained ahead of excavation works whenever possible, thus reducing the volumes of water encountered during excavation works.
- Engineered drainage and attenuation features will be established ahead of excavation works.

- Earthworks will be limited to meteorologically dry periods and will not occur during sustained or intense rainfall events.
- Dewatering flow rate or pumping rate will be controlled by an inline gate valve or similar infrastructure. This will facilitate reduction of loading on the receiving drainage and attenuation network, thus enhancing the attenuation and settlement of suspended solids.
- All pumped water will be discharged to constructed drainage and in line treatment train or to a vegetated surface through a silt bag outside of surface water buffer zones (**Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan**) or it will be directed or pumped to a settlement tank before being discharged to the receiving drainage network OR pumped to an area of the site where the installation of attenuation features is suitable.
- No extracted or pumped water will be discharge directly to the drainage or surface water network associated with the Site (This is in accordance with The Irish Water Pollution Acts 1977 & 1990 as amended).

3.4.3.1 Construction Water Management, Dewatering, Treatment & Discharge of Trade Effluent

Contaminated water arising from construction works, namely, excavations, drilling and temporary stockpiling, will be contained and treated prior to release or discharge. The schematic presented here is a conceptual model of measures implemented to manage arisings and runoff.

A. Arisings. Arisings from the launch / reception pit, or any other significant excavation (e.g., cable joint bays), will be directed the treatment train.

B. Temporary Bund. Arising control area i.e., a temporary bund. Gross solids will be temporarily deposited here. Water arsing with the material will be allowed to drain to sump.

C. Sump / Pump. Sump will discharge by gravity / pumped to stilling pond.

D. Stilling Ponds. This can be constructed using soils for bunding in combination with an impermeable liner.

E. Outfall. The outfall from the stilling pond will be buffered (coarse aggregate) to dissipate energy and diffuse discharging water.

F. Silt Screen. A silt screen will be in place down gradient of the Stilling Pond outfall. This is a precautionary measure to mitigate peak loads or surcharges in the system.

G. Monitoring Location/s. Discharge quality will be monitored in real time using telemetry systems.

H. Monitoring of discharge quality will be carried out at the outfall of the stilling pond i.e., before being actually discharged to surface vegetation or surface water (licenced).

I. Sump / Pump. Discharge By-Pass. If water discharging from the stilling pond exceeds quality reference limits water will be diverted (pumped) from the stilling pond to the settlement / treatment tank. Stilling Pond By-Pass. Similar to Discharge By-Pass if conditions dictate water can be diverted directly to Settlement / Treatment Tank.

J. Settlement / Treatment Tank. A settlement tank will in line and ready to use if required i.e., water quality at stilling pond outfall fails to meet quality reference limits. The tank will be equipped with treatment systems which will be activated as the need arises, for example very fine particles which are very slow to settle can be treated with a flocculant agent to promote settlement of particles.

K. GAC Vessel/s. As a precautionary measure, GAC (Granulated Activated Carbon) vessel/s will be in line and ready to use if required. GAC vessels are used to filter out low concentrations of hydrocarbons. Significant hydrocarbon contamination is only envisaged under accidental circumstances. If a hydrocarbon spill does occur, normal operations will pause and the treatment train will be utilised to remediate captured contaminated runoff.

L. GAC Vessel By-Pass. If the quality of the water is acceptable in terms of hydrocarbon contamination.

M. Treated water will be discharge by gravity / pump to the stilling pond for additional clarification, monitoring and buffered discharge to vegetated area.

N. Silt Bag. A silt bag can be used as alternative to stilling ponds. However, silt bags must only be used as primary method in lower risk areas i.e., outside of buffer zones, etc. Stilling ponds will be the primary method (D, N) is circumstances where risk is elevated, however a gate vale and silt bag can be included in the treatment train and used as an emergency discharge route in the event that the stilling pond needs remediation or maintenance.

In all instances, stilling ponds (D), Silt Bags (N) and outfalls (E) will be situated outside of surface water buffer zones. At many locations, particularly at HDD locations works will be within buffer zones. In these instances, waters can be pumped to the treatment train which can be positioned upgradient along the road (GCR) where discharge to vegetated areas / roadside drains can be managed.

Discharge of non-contaminated storm runoff to vegetated land within a site red line boundary is not a licenced activity however, particularly in relation to the grid connection this methodology is possible only under relatively low flow conditions (e.g., <2 litres per second (L/s) typical of runoff over a relatively small site area. Due to the constricted nature of the grid connection works within public roads, in the event that the expected incoming flow rate or dewatering rate is relatively high (>2 L/s, for example, HDD locations, culvert crossing locations) the water will be removed by suction tanker and brought to a licenced wastewater treatment plant.

The quality of the water being discharged from silt ponds to buffered outfalls will be monitored. If discharge water quality is poor (e.g., >25 mg/L) additional measures will be implemented, for example, pausing works as required and treating construction water by dosing with coagulant to enhance the settlement of finer solids – this can be done in a controlled manner by means of a suitably equipped proprietary settlement tank (e.g., siltbuster). Collected and treated construction water will be discharged by gravity / pump to a vegetated area of ground within the Site. Silt fences will be established at the discharge area to ensure potential residual suspended solids are attenuated and the potential for erosion is reduced. The discharge area will be outside of 65 m surface water buffer areas (similar to dewatering of excavations. Daily sampling is recommended given the short duration and temporary nature of the works.

Discharging of construction water (trade effluent) directly to surface waters or groundwater is a licenced activity. (This is in accordance with Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 as amended).

3.4.3.2 Release and Transport of Suspended Solids Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Collector drains and/or soil berms will be established to direct/divert surface water runoff from development areas, including temporary stockpiles, and direct same into established stilling ponds, buffered discharge points or other surface water runoff control infrastructure as appropriate. This is particularly important in relation to plan effectively for surface water management associated with proposed infrastructure within the 65 m surface water buffer zones. The drainage system will be permanent.
- Silt fences will be established along the perimeter of source areas e.g., stockpiles, within the drainage network, and in existing natural drains and degraded peat areas which are likely to receive surface water runoff. This will reduce the potential for surface water runoff loaded with suspended solids to rapidly infiltrate towards and be intercepted by drainage or significant surface water features. Multiple silt fences will be used in drains discharging to the surface water network.
- Silt fences will be temporary features but will remain in place for a period following the completion of the Construction Phase.

Waters arising as a product of excavation activities will be managed as follows:

- Waters arising from dewatering practices during excavation works are highly likely to be significantly loaded with suspended solids. As such, constructed stilling ponds or buffered outfalls may be insufficient in controlling the release of suspended solids to the surface water network, or have the potential to clog due to significant volumes of settled or attenuated solids. Therefore, any water pumped from excavations, or any waters clearly heavily laden with suspended solids will be contained, managed and pumped through the preestablished Active Management treatment train (**EIAR Figure 9.6 – Tile no. 8,9 and 11**). This will include continuous active monitoring of water quality by turbidity measurement on an hourly basis.

Waters (likely loaded with suspended solids) intercepted by the established drainage network will be managed as follows:

- In line Stilling Ponds will buffer the run-off discharging from the drainage system during construction, by retaining water, thus reducing the hydraulic loading to watercourses. Stilling ponds are designed to reduce flow velocity to 0.3 m/s at which velocity, silt

particle settlement occurs. Stilling ponds will be permanent (life of development at minimum). The locations of stilling pond have been chosen as a part of the drainage design, refer to **Series 100 Site Layout Plans 6226-PL-100-108** planning drawings. Flow control devices such as weirs and baffles will facilitate achieving better attenuation, particularly when considering fluctuating runoff rates (**EIAR Appendix 9.6 – Tiles 11**).

- In line Check Dams will be constructed across drains and on slopes (**EIAR Appendix 9.6 - Tiles 3 – 6, Section 5.6 of Management Plan 3, Surface Water Management Plan**). Check dams will reduce the velocity of run-off in turn facilitating the settlement of solids upstream of the dam. Check dams will also reduce the potential for erosion of drains. Rock filter bunds may be used for check dams however, wood or straw/hay bales (**EIAR Appendix 9.6 – Tile 13**) can also be used if properly anchored, that is; supported with rock or fitted timber to reduce potential for material to be swept away by incoming water. Multiple check dams will be installed, particularly in areas immediately downgradient of construction areas. Check dams will only be constructed in drainage infrastructure and not in significant surface water features i.e., streams or rivers. Check dams (comprised of rock) established will be permanent. The following will be implemented in the design of check dams and their deployment (CIRA, 2004):
  - Permanent rock filter bunds (coarse aggregate) will be used for check dams however, temporary wood or straw/hay bales can also be used if properly anchored and if the need arises. Permanent rock filter bunds are preferred as this will ensure that rapid surface water runoff is mitigated against for the life of the Development.
  - Permanent rock filter bunds (coarse aggregate) will be used for check dams however, temporary wood or straw/hay bales can also be used if properly anchored and if the need arises. Permanent rock filter bunds are preferred as this will ensure that rapid surface water runoff is mitigated against for the life of the Development.
  - Check dams will be installed at c. 20 m intervals within the length of drainage channels. This is dependent on the slope angle and height of check dams constructed, refer to **EIAR Appendix 9.6 – Tile no. 3.**
  - Check dams will include a small orifice / pipe at the base to allow the flow of water during low flow conditions i.e., maintain hydrological regime during low flow conditions. Note: the use of coarse aggregate will facilitate some infiltration.

- Erosion protection will be established on the downstream side of the check dam i.e., cobbles or boulder (100-150 mm diameter) extending at least 1.2 m (**EIAR Appendix 9.6 – Tile no. 3 and 4**).
- Check dams will be constructed as part of the drain i.e., reduce the potential for bypassing between the drain wall and check dam.
- Further details and design considerations are presented in **EIAR Appendix 9.6 – Tile no. 3 to 6**, refer also to **Section 5 of Management Plan 3, Surface Water Management Plan.**

- Surface water runoff will be discharged to land via buffered drainage outfalls (refer to **EIAR Appendix 9.6 Tiles 7, 8 and 12** see also **Drawing Nos. 6226-PL-301** and **6226-PL-100 to 108** and **Management Plan 3, Surface Water Management Plan**). Buffered drainage outfalls will contain hard core material of similar or identical geology to the bedrock at the site to entrap suspended sediment. In addition, these outfalls promote sediment percolation through vegetation in the buffer zone, removing sediment loading to acceptable levels any adjacent watercourses and avoiding direct discharge to the watercourse. A relatively high number of discharge points / buffered outfalls have been established as part of the design, thus decreasing the loading on any particular outfall. Discharging at regular intervals mimics the natural hydrology by encouraging percolation and by decreasing individual hydraulic loadings from discharge points.
- As per the drainage design (**EIAR Figure 2.6**), buffered drainage outfalls will be located outside of surface water buffer zones. Similarly, outfalls will not be positioned in areas with extensive existing erosion and exposed soils. Buffered outfalls will be fanned and be comprised of coarse aggregate (cobbles / boulders) (**EIAR Appendix 9.6 -Tiles 12 and 13**). These structures will be akin to rip raps (coastal erosion defences/ outfall erosion defences). Silt fences (**EIAR Figure 2.6** and **Sections 4 and 5 of Management Plan 3, Surface Water Management Plan**) will be established downstream of buffered outfalls with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of the attenuation train, particularly during elevated flow events. Buffered outfalls established will be permanent.
- Very fine solids, or colloidal particles, are very slow to settle out of waters and the finest of particles require near still water and relatively long periods of time to settle, therefore, such particles are unlikely to settle despite the aforementioned measures. To address this, as required, flocculant will be used to promote the settlement of finer solids prior to redistributing to the treatment train and discharging to surface water networks. Flocculant 'gel blocks' are available and can be placed in drainage channels upstream of stilling ponds. Gel blocks are passive systems, self-dosing and self-limiting, however they still require management (by the Contractor's Environmental Manager and

supervised by the Developer appointed Ecological Clerk of Works (Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)) as per the manufacturer's instructions. Flocculants are made from ionic polymers. Cationic polymers (positive charge) are effective flocculants; however, their positive charge make them toxic to aquatic organisms. Anionic polymers (negative charge) are also effective flocculants, and are not toxic i.e., environmentally friendly [1]. Therefore, when flocculants are required, the material used must be made from anionic polymer. Gel blocks will be a temporary measure during the construction phase.

- Straw bales (similar to stone check dams) (**EIAR Appendix 9.6 - Tile 13**), and silt fences (discussed under diffuse runoff) can also be used within drainage channels for the purposes of attenuating runoff and entrained suspended solids, however these measures should be considered temporary and will be used mainly in managing potential acute contamination incidents (e.g. additional features to control runoff during excavation works) or to facilitate temporary works (e.g. corrective actions, discussed in later sections). Note; the installation of straw bales or silt fences will require checking on a daily basis by the Contractor's Environmental Manager and supervised by the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) to ensure the bypassing does not occur. Coarse stone / boulders could be used in conjunction with these measures to address such issues.

The above measures, buffer zones, constructed drainage, check dams, two-stage stilling ponds design for attenuation, buffered outfalls are referred to as The Treatment Train, whereby the runoff will continuously be treated from source (construction area) to receptor (site exit, outfall of attenuation lagoon). Where necessary (>25 mg/L suspended solids) the treatment train will be augmented through the use of anionic polymer gel blocks.

These measures reduce the suspended sediment and associated nutrient loading to surface water courses and mitigates potential impacts to water quality and on plant and animal ecologies downstream of the site.

The precautionary and mitigation measures listed here will avoid, reduce or remedy all potential impacts on water quality and will ensure that the sensitive receptors in the catchment of the Development do not suffer any deterioration in water quality, either during construction, operation, or decommissioning.

[1] USEPA (2013) Stormwater Best Management Practice – Polymer Flocculation (Available at: http://www.siltstop.com/pictures/US_EPA_Polymer_Flocculant_Handout_3-14.pdf)

Particularly sensitive areas are identified and presented in **EIAR Figure 9.13a** to inform the drainage design. The drainage design is presented on **Planning Drawings 6226-PL-100 to 6226-PL-108** and calculations are included in **Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan**. The design indicates in detail the locations of treatment train features, and the specification required at each location.

3.4.4 Release of Hydrocarbons Proposed Mitigation Measures

Where fuelling offsite is impractical (e.g., bulldozers, cranes, etc.), and refuelling must occur on site, then a discrete "fuel station" (**Planning Drawing 6226-PL-803**) will be designated with the Contractor's compound for the purpose of safe fuel storage and fuel transfer to vehicles. This fuel station will be bunded to 110% volume capacity of fuels stored at the site. The bunded area will be drained by an oil interceptor and drainage of same will be controlled by a pent stock valve that will be opened to discharge storm water from the bund outside buffer zones. A suitably qualified management company will take responsibility for management and maintenance of the oil interceptor and associated drainage on a regular basis, including decommissioning following construction.

For site cranes, refuelling will take place outside of buffer zones and a drip tray will be used. Spill kits will be available within the refuelling vehicle for any such refuelling activity.

Despite the management of refuelling and fuel storage, there remains the risk of leakage from vehicles and plant equipment during construction activity. The plant equipment used on site will require regular mechanical checks and audits to prevent spillage of hydrocarbons on the exposed ground (during construction).

As a precautionary measure, oil (hydrocarbon) absorbent booms will be installed in all surface water features associated with the Development, downstream of each of the proposed construction areas, and at principal surface water features draining the Site. There will be two oil booms installed at each required location, this will facilitate changing out of booms if needed, without facilitating direct flow of floating product during such activities if present. Oil booms deployed will have sufficient absorbency relative to the hazard, for example the volume of fuel in a particular construction vehicle.

In the event of an accidental spill during the construction or operational phase of the Development, contamination occurrences will be addressed immediately, this includes the cessation of works in the area of the spillage until the issue is resolved. In this regard, spill

kits will be kept in each vehicle associated with the Development i.e., spill kits will be readily available to all operators. Spill kits will contain a minimum of; oil absorbent granules, oil absorbent pads, oil absorbent booms, and heavy-duty refuse bags (for collection and appropriate disposal of contaminated matter). No materials, contaminated or otherwise will be left on the Site. Spill kits will also be established at proposed construction areas, for example a spill kit will be established and mobilised as part of the turbine erection materials and equipment. Suitable receptacles for hydrocarbon contaminated materials will also be at hand.

Once the above measures are implemented the risk of hydrocarbon contamination intercepting the surface water network will be significantly reduced, however there remains a level of risk, and therefore both precautionary measures and emergency response protocols have been established and specified in **Management Plan 1: Emergency Response Plan** and **Management Plan 3: Surface Water Management Plan**.

3.4.5 Release of Cement-Base Products

In order to mitigate the potential impact posed by the use of concrete and the associated effects on surface water in the receiving environment, the following precautions and mitigation measures are recommended:

- Precast concrete will be used wherever possible i.e., formed offsite. Elements of the Development where the use of precast concrete will be used include e.g., structural elements of watercourse crossings (single span / closed culverts). Elements of the Development where the use of precast concrete is not possible includes e.g., turbine foundations. Where the use of precast concrete is not possible the following mitigation measures will apply.
- Lean mix concrete, often used to provide protection to main foundations of infrastructure from soil biome, can alter the pH of water if introduced, which would then require the treatment of acid before being discharged to the surrounding environment. The use of lean mix concrete will be minimized, limited to the requirement of turbine foundations. The risk of runoff will be minimal, as concrete will be contained in an enclosed, excavated area.
- The acquisition, transport and use of any cement or concrete on site will be planned fully in advance of commencing works by the Contractor's Environmental Manager and supervised at all times by the Developer appointed Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW). This entails minimising quantities on site, planning delivery routes and washout stations.

- Vehicles transporting such material will be relatively clean upon arrival on site, that is; vehicles will be washed/rinsed removing cementitious material leaving the source location of the material. There will be no excess cementitious material on the vehicle which could be deposited on trackways or anywhere else on site. To this end, vehicles will undergo a visual inspection prior to being permitted to drive onto the proposed site or progress beyond the Contractor's yard. Vehicles will also be in good working order.
- Any shuttering installed to contain the concrete during pouring will be installed to a high standard with minimal potential for leaks.
- Concrete will be poured during periods of minimal precipitation. This will reduce the potential for surface water run off being significantly affected by freshly poured concrete. This will involve limiting these works to dry meteorological conditions i.e., avoid foreseen sustained rainfall (any foreseen rainfall event longer than 4-hour duration) and/or any foreseen intense rainfall event (>3 mm/hour, yellow on Met Éireann rain forecast maps), and do not proceed during any yellow (or worse) rainfall warning issued by Met Éireann. This also implies avoiding such conditions while concrete is curing, in so far as practical.
- Ground crew will have a spill kit readily available, and any spillages or deposits will be cleaned/removed as soon as possible and disposed of appropriately.
- Pouring of concrete into standing water within excavations will not be undertaken. Excavations will be prepared before pouring of concrete by pumping standing water out of excavations to the treatment train and buffered surface water discharge systems in place.
- Temporary storage of cement bound sand (if required for construction of the substation building) will be on hardstand areas only where there is no direct drainage to surface waters and where the area has been bunded e.g., using sandbags and geotextile sheeting or silt fencing to contain any solids in run-off.
- Pouring of concrete into standing water within excavations will be avoided. Excavations will be prepared before pouring of concrete by pumping standing water out of excavations to the buffered surface water discharge systems in place.
- No surplus concrete will be stored or deposited anywhere on site. Such material will be returned to the source location or disposed of off-site appropriately.
- A designated skip(s) will be provided for washing out of concrete chutes. The contents will be allowed to settle and the supernatant will be removed off site by licenced generator to a licenced waste water treatment plant.

3.4.6 Instream Works

The development of the Wind Farm includes the construction of three (3 No.) clear-span bridge watercourse crossings. Please see **Management Plan 2: Water Quality Management Plan** for more details.

- The construction area will be isolated, this means; the water feature (streams / drains) will be temporarily dammed upstream of the watercourse crossing and flow will be diverted by means of a flume / pipe by gravity or pumped (this is referred to as over pumping, **Appendix 9.6 – Tile 1**) downstream of the watercourse crossing and construction area.
- Following the successful upstream damming, a downstream dam or barrier will also be established. The downstream barrier will ensure contaminated runoff in the isolated work area can be contained and managed and will block surface water back flow in lower lying or flatter areas. **Appendix 9.6 – Tile 1** presents a conceptual plan view of an isolated construction area within a surface water feature. Over pumping of a surface water feature is considered diversion of water runoff only and therefore considered similar to discharge of storm water runoff only to sewer (exempt from licensing), however it is imperative that controls are in place to ensure environmental impacts are minimised, particularly in relation to ecological sensitivities.
- In order to ensure isolation and over pumping is carried out effectively, the methodology must ensure that dams are secure / sufficiently supported, and that pumping of water can continue uninterrupted and that pumps are capable of keeping up with the discharge rate of the surface water feature. Pumping systems will require backup and fail-safe protocols e.g., backup pumps and generator. At significant surface water features e.g., non-mapped streams, isolation and diversion of drainage will be implemented.
- Provided the construction water within the isolation area is managed effectively, over pumping of the surface water feature does not pose a significant risk to surface water quality downstream of the watercourse crossing. With reference to **Section 6.4.2 of Chapter 6: Aquatic Ecology**, clear span design of the bridges/crossings **(Management Plan 2: Water Quality Management Plan** will not affect instream aquatic habitat or interfere with the passage of fish or aquatic fauna.
- Water ingress into the construction area will be managed and collected by established sumps immediately downstream of the works (upstream of the downstream barrier) (**Appendix 9.6 – Tile no. 1**). Runoff within the construction area will likely be heavily laden with suspended solids. Where required, dewatering (pumping out or extracting) of such waters will be discharged to an inline settlement tank, or preestablished stilling

pond to remove suspended solids before being discharged (**Appendix 9.6 Tiles 8 and 9**). The quality of the water being discharged will be monitored. If discharge water quality is poor (e.g., >25 mg/L) additional measures will be implemented, for example treating construction water by dosing with coagulant to enhance the settlement of finer solids – this can be done in a controlled manner by means of a suitably equipped settlement tank. Collected and treated construction water will be discharged by gravity / pump to a vegetated area of ground within the Site (an example is provided in **Appendix 9.6 – Tile 12**). Silt fences (**Appendix 9.6 – Tile 14**), will be established at the discharge area to ensure potential residual suspended solids are attenuated and the potential for erosion is reduced. The discharge area will be outside of the surface water buffer areas (similar to dewatering of excavations). For further details refer to **Appendix 9.6 – Tiles 6 to 9**.

- Discharging of construction water (trade effluent) directly to surface waters is a licenced activity. No extracted or pumped or treated construction water from the isolated construction area will be discharged directly to the surface water network associated with the Site (This is in accordance with Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 19 as amended). It is noted that all runoff on the site will eventually discharge to the receiving surface water network, however with appropriate management the quality of runoff discharging to the surface water network will be acceptable e.g., <25 mg/L Suspended Solids.
- Operation of machinery in-stream will be kept to an absolute minimum and avoided where possible. Where in stream works are required, the area will be isolated by means of over pumping or drainage diversion (**Appendix 9.6 Tile 1**), discussed further below.
- Works in relation to watercourse crossings will be carried out during periods of sustained dry meteorological conditions and will not commence if sustained wet conditions or if wet conditions are forecast.
- Works in relation to watercourse crossings will be planned and carried out as efficiently as possible. This means work plans are agreed fully and all equipment and materials are prepared fully before in stream works commence. Works will be completed as quickly as possible and will not pause for the duration of the in stream works e.g., Installation of culverts (24 hour as necessary), with the exception of circumstances related to meteorological and/or health and safety conditions.
- Only precast concrete will be used for in stream works.

A full Schedule of Mitigation Measures relating to Site Drainage can be seen in **Appendix 17.1.**

3.5 Air and Climate

The main potential impact during the construction phase of the Development will be from dust nuisance at sensitive receptors close to the Site. Good practice site procedures will be followed by the appointed contractor to prevent dirt and dust being transported onto the local road network. Good practice site control measures will comprise the following:

- Site Access Roads will be upgraded and built in the initial construction phases. These roads will be finished with graded aggregate which compacts, preventing dust.
- Approach roads and construction areas will be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent build-up of mud and prevent it from migrating around the Site and onto the public road network.
- Wheel wash facilities will be provided near the Site entrances to prevent mud/dirt being transferred from the site to the public road network.
- Public roads along the construction haul route will be inspected and cleaned daily. In the unlikely event that dirt/mud is identified on public roads, the roads will be cleaned. The wheel wash facility will be investigated, and the problem fixed to prevent this from happening again.
- During periods of dry and windy weather, there is potential for dust to become friable and cause nuisance to nearby residences and users of the local road network. This requires wetting material and ensuring water is supplied at the correct levels for the duration of the work activity. The weather will be monitored so that the need for damping down activities can be predicted. Water bowsers will be available to spray work areas (wind turbine area and grid connection route) and haul roads to suppress dust migration from the Site.
- Vehicles delivering materials to the site will be covered appropriately when transporting materials that could result in dust, e.g., crushed rock or sand.
- Exhaust emissions from vehicles operating within the site, including trucks, excavators, diesel generators or other plant equipment, will be controlled by the Contractor by ensuring that emissions from vehicles are minimised through regular servicing of machinery.
- All machinery when not in use will be turned off.
- Ready-mix concrete will be delivered to the Site and no batching of concrete will take place on the Site. Only washing out of chutes will take place on site and this will be undertaken at a designated concrete washout facility at the contractor's compound. The concrete wash water will be disposed of at a licensed facility as outlined in **Management Plan 5: Waste Management Plan**.

- Speed restrictions of 15 km/h on access roads will be implemented to reduce the likelihood of dust becoming airborne. Consideration will be given to how on-site speed limits are policed by the Contractor and referred to in the toolbox talks.
- Stockpiling of materials will be carried out in such a way as to minimise their exposure to wind. Stockpiles will be covered with geotextiles layering and damping down will be carried out when weather conditions require it.
- Earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles will be re-vegetated to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
- An independent, qualified Geotechnical Engineer will be contracted for the detailed design stage of the project and geotechnical services and will be retained throughout the construction phase, including monitoring and supervision of construction activities on a regular basis. The methodology statement will be signed off by a suitably qualified Geotechnical Engineer.
- A complaints procedure will be implemented on site where complaints will be reported, logged and appropriate action taken.

It is considered that the Development will have no potential significant effects, given the mitigation measures embedded in the design and recommended for the implementation of the Project.

The Project will assist Ireland in meeting a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Also, it will aid in increasing the onshore wind capacity, as per the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP2023). The CAP 2023 commits Ireland to installing up to 8 GW of onshore wind capacity by 2030, in order to support the reduction in Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions.

All construction vehicles and plant will be maintained in good operational order while onsite, thereby minimising any emissions that arise.

3.6 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

The mitigation measures presented in this section comprise construction phase archaeological monitoring of ground works as well as protection measures for known and potential cultural heritage assets within the Site. These mitigation measures are in accordance with guidelines for planning conditions for wind energy developments within close proximity to recorded archaeological monuments as published in Section 7.4 of the

2006 Wind Energy Development Guidelines[2] and Section 7.6 of the *2019 Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines*[3].

3.6.1 Mitigation

Construction Phase

- Ground works during the construction phase will be subject to archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence by the National Monuments Service. A systematic advance programme of archaeological field-walking surveys will also be carried out within Development areas in forestry plantations following tree felling to confirm the conditions predicted in this assessment, i.e., that they contain no visible surface traces of potential unrecorded archaeological or architectural heritage sites.
- In the event that any sub-surface archaeological features are identified during these site investigations they will be recorded and then securely cordoned off while the National Monuments Service are consulted to determine further appropriate mitigation measures, which may include preservation *in situ* (by avoidance) or preservation by record (archaeological excavation). Any identified sub-surface archaeological features which will be preserved by avoidance will be securely cordoned off for the duration of the construction phase and clearly signed as a 'No Entry: Archaeological Area'.
- The archaeologist appointed to monitor the construction phase will also supervise the establishment of minimum 30 m radius concentric buffer zones around the external-most elements of Field Boundary (CO057-006----) and Enclosure (CO057-007----). These buffer zones will be securely fenced off and their locations will be clearly signed as 'No Entry' for the duration of the construction phase. No ground works of any kind (including but not limited to advance geotechnical site investigation) and no machinery, storage of materials or any other activity related to construction will occur within these buffer zones. The location of a derelict farm building, which shown on the second edition 6-inch OS map (published 1900), is c.110 m outside the nearest construction area within the Site. This will be clearly signed as "No Entry" during the construction phase. The locations of these onsite archaeological monuments and farm building will also be identified as 'no-entry' areas during the construction phase site inductions. The location of two features located c.40 m to the north of T2, which are tentatively identified as being of archaeological potential (hut site and upright stone), are located in private lands outside the Redline Boundary. The erection of fencing around their locations will

[2] https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/f449e-wind-energy-development-guidelines-2006/
[3] https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9d0f66-draft-revised-wind-energy-development-guidelines-december-2019/

therefore not be feasible but, "No Entry" signs will be erected at the north, south and east edges of the Redline Boundary within their environs.

- The Project is located within the Múscraí Gaeltacht area and any signage erected within the public realm during the construction phase will include Irish and English text.

3.7 Noise & Vibration

No significant construction noise effects have been identified. Therefore, no specific mitigation measures are required. However, general guidance for controlling construction noise through the use of good practice given in BS 5228 will be followed. During construction of the Development, activity shall be limited to working times incorporated in any planning permission.

3.8 Traffic

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) has been developed (see Management Plan 7 attached to the CEMP). Prior to construction and once the Contractor's have confirmed their suppliers, the TMP will be updated in consultation with Cork County Council, Kerry County Council and An Garda Síochána as necessary to take account of any conditions attached to a grant or permission. All drivers will be made aware of the location and presence of sensitive receptors at an induction session prior to construction activities taking place and will be made aware of the speed limits of the various roads on the route which are contained in the TMP and on the traffic arrangements for entering and exiting the site. This is to ensure compliance with speed limits, and traffic management arrangements.
- At the forest junction at the N22 (wind farm access) bitumen macadam surface will be provided some 30 m into the junction with room to park HGV's clear of the N22.
- The forest access track will be regraded so as to reduce the gradient towards the N22. An "Aco" type drain shall be provided to intercept rainfall run-off.
- All the traffic to the wind farm site will approach from the east such that they turn left at the forest access. All traffic leaving the wind farm site will turn left only and, if required, can turn around at Cummeenavrick. Signage and road markings will be provided to facilitate/promote these manoeuvres.
- The new N22 Macroom By-Pass will be used to transport turbine components, materials for upgrading the turbine haul route, materials for construction of the civil and electrical works to and from the wind farm site, as well as materials for the grid connection so as to minimise traffic through built-up areas such as Macroom, Ballymakeery and Ballyvourney.

- All significant traffic likely to be generated by Inchamore Wind Farm will be during the construction of the development and will be temporary in nature. It is envisaged that the construction period for the wind farm will span a 21-month period with the underground cable being installed over a concurrent 12-month period. The construction-phase Traffic Management Plan will mitigate these impacts. A number of mitigation measures are embedded within the design:
  - The design is such as to minimise the extent of the new build requirement by using existing forestry tracks where possible, thereby minimising materials requirements.
  - The design is such as to maximise the use of onsite resources (particularly stone material for track construction) to minimise the requirement for material import. Some 49,842 m^3 of stone is proposed to be won from the borrow pit which equates to a 4,154 HGV trips to the site avoided (see **Chapter 2: Table 2.4a**).
  - Retaining surplus excavated material on the Site so as to reinstate the borrow pits, thereby eliminating traffic associated with the disposal of same. Some 50,276 m^3 of spoil are proposed to be stored in the on-site borrow pit or in roadside berms, resulting in a saving of 4,190 HGV trips off the site (see **Chapter 2: Table 2.4b**).
  - Designing the cable for installation in pre-laid ducts, rather than directly installing the cable in the ground. The latter would require the entire trench from joint bay to joint bay to be fully open for cable laying.
- Use special transporter vehicles with rear wheel steering in delivery of wind turbine components to ensure safe transportation and manoeuvrability on the roads. Extendable transporter vehicles will be retracted on return journeys.
- Prior to the delivery of abnormal loads i.e., turbine components, the Applicant or their representatives, will consult with An Garda Síochána and Cork and Kerry County Council Roads Departments to discuss the requirement for a Garda escort.
- The Developer will confirm the intended timescale for abnormal deliveries and every effort will be made to avoid peak times such as school drop off times, church services, sporting events, peak traffic times where it is considered this may lead to unnecessary disruption.
- Abnormal loads are likely to travel at night and outside the normal construction times as may be required by An Garda Síochána. Due to the relatively modest distance between Ringaskiddy Port and the Site of c.92.8 km, the journey is achievable within a 2-3 hour timeframe. Accordingly, locations for resting will not be required. Local residents along the affected route will be notified of the timescale for abnormal load deliveries.

- A condition survey of the existing N22 between Cummeenavrick and the Ballyvourney Junction of the Macroom Bypass will be carried out prior to commencement of construction and another will be undertaken post-construction. The Developer will lodge a bond with Kerry County Council and or Cork County Council prior to commencement of construction in the amount to be agreed with the respective Council for the possible repair/upkeep of the road. During the construction period, the road will be inspected weekly by the Developer's Resident Engineer and the Contractor will be instructed to repair any defects within the following week. At the end of the construction period, any further defects will be remedied to the satisfaction of Kerry County Council, Cork County Council and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.
- Wheel cleaning equipment will be used at the exit from the wind farm Site at Derryreagh and also at the exit from the Grid Connection Works at Cummeenavrick to prevent any mud and/or stones being transferred from Site to the public road network. All drivers will be required to see that their vehicle is free from dirt and stones prior to departure from the construction Site.
- The two Site entry points will also be appropriately signed. Access to the wind farm construction Site will be controlled by on Site personnel and all visitors will be asked to sign in and out of the Site by security / Site personnel on entering and exiting the Site. All Site visitors will undergo a Site induction covering Health and Safety issues at the Contractor's temporary compound and will be required to wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) while onsite.
- Any dust generating activities will be minimised where practical during windy conditions, and drivers will adopt driving practices to minimise the creation of dust. Where conditions exist for dust to become friable, techniques such as damping down of the potentially affected areas will be employed.
- To reduce dust emissions, vehicle containers/loads of crushed stone will be covered during both entrance and egress to the Site.
- A survey of the turbine component haul route will be undertaken prior to commencement to identify if any new overhead lines or broadband lines will need to be raised along the route to allow abnormal loads such as tower sections and nacelles to be delivered.
- During the construction phase, clear construction warning signs will be placed on the N22 as necessary, which will advise road users of the presence of a construction Site and of the likelihood of vehicles entering and exiting the Site or road construction areas. This will help improve road safety.

- Works on public roads on the turbine delivery road and grid connection will be strictly in accordance with "Guidance for the Control and Management of Traffic at Road Works – 2nd Edition 2010" as well as "Traffic Signs Manual 2010-Chapter 8- Temporary Traffic Measures and Signs at Roadworks".
- Where required, i.e., Road Opening Licence will be obtained for the directional drill of the grid connection under the N22.
- All vehicles using or while in operation at the wind farm site shall either have roof mounted flashing beacons or will use their hazard lights.
- A speed limit of 25 km/h shall apply to all vehicles within the wind farm site.

3.8.1 Diversion Routes

The Site is generally served by the N22 which runs between Cork City and Tralee. The N22 is approximately 0.9 kilometres (km) to the north-east of the Site and has a speed limit of 100 km/h (kilometres per hour).

Receptors considered as having 'high' sensitivity are primarily premises which are directly on the N28, N40 and N22 which already have significant potential to generate traffic.

3.8.2 Delivery Volume for Construction Materials

Table 3.1: Traffic Volumes for Wind Farm Site Infrastructure

Materials	Quantity	No. of Deliveries
Site Establishment and Removal	10 no.	10
Concrete	4,860 m^3	810
Reinforcing Steel	500 t	25
Substation Building and electrical equipment	-	20
Other – Geotextile Mats, Tools, Fencing etc.	-	30
Internal Cabling Materials incl. bedding	-	91
Met Mast Materials	-	4
Imported Crushed Stone (engineering fill) as Upfill to Foundations	766 m^3	389
Imported Crushed Stone for Substation, 200 mm thick	233 m^3	12
Imported Crushed Stone for Site Access Track and Turbine Hardstands (assumes 100 mm thick wearing course)	4,670 m^3	389
Forestry Removal	11,140 m^3	300
Site Reinstatement	-	5
Waste – 1 container/month	-	21
Total	-	1, 781

Table 3.2: Traffic Volumes for Turbine Components

Materials	Quantity	No. of Deliveries
Site Establishment and Removal	10	10
Anchor Cages & Foundation Templates	5	5
Tower Sections	-	20
Nacelles	5	5
Rotor Blades	15	15
Transformers, Panels and Cabling	-	3
Tools etc.	-	1
Crane Deliveries to Site, including ballast, booms, etc. and removal of same	2 Cranes	50
Road Widening on Turbine Haul Route N22 Forest Access – Soil Disposal	500 m^3	25
Crushed Stone for Widening and Strengthening of Turbine Haul Route at N22 Forest Access	400 m^3	20
Road Surfacing for Turbine Haul Route at N22 Forest Access	200 t	10
Fencing and Miscellaneous Deliveries to N22 Forest Access	2	2
Total		**166**

Table 3.3: Traffic Volumes for Grid Works

Length of Grid Connection in Roads by Directional Drill	**650**
Length of Grid Connection in Tracks, Lands	19,200
Number of Joint Bays	18

Materials	Quantity	Unit	No. of Deliveries
Site Establishment and Removal	8	No.	8
Concrete Blinding for Joint Bays, Comms Chambers and Link Boxes	20	m^3	4
Concrete for Floors of Joint Bays	51	m^3	9
Pre-Cast Concrete Joint Bays and Communication Chambers	20	No.	20
Other – Steel mesh, Geotextiles, Silt Fencing, Fencing, Danger Tape, etc.	4	No.	4
Grid Connection Cables	381	t	20
Grid Connection Ducting	80	km	27
Disposal of Excavated materials from Directional Drill Trenches in Public Roads	30	m^3	2
Lean Mix Concrete for Trenches	5,597	m^3	932
Total No. of Deliveries	-	-	1,026

3.8.3 Site Entrance

There is one proposed Site entrance to the Development.

A wheel wash facility will be provided near the Site entrance so that the wheels of vehicles exiting the Site can be cleaned prior to exiting onto the public road. This will be carried out under the supervision of the Site Health & Safety manager and in accordance with the agreed

Traffic Management Plan (Management Plan 7) to ensure that it is undertaken in a safe manner.

3.8.4 Construction Material Haul Route

The haul route of quarry materials i.e., readymix concrete will be established after the appointment of the Contractors, but it is envisaged that material will be sourced from quarries local to the Site to minimise disruption on the public road network as per **EIAR Figure 15.3**.

From Keim, trucks will follow the R582 in a south-easterly direction and join the New Macroom By-Pass (N22) at Gurteenroe Junction. They will then follow the new N22 By-Pass to Ballyvourney Junction and then the existing N22 to Derryreag to access the forest track in the Site.

For the quarries to the south, trucks would use the R587, then the R584 to the existing N22, proceed south-westwards to the Coolcour Junction of the Macroom By-pass, proceed north-westwards along the bypass to the Ballyvourney Junction with existing N22, follow existing N22 westwards to the forestry entrance at Derryreag and then turn left and follow the forest track to the wind farm site or to the grid connection on the southern side of the N22.

3.9 Waste

The following section details the environmental control measures which will be incorporated into the Development in respect of Waste Management.

3.9.1 Mitigation

- The Contractors will avoid or minimise the volume of waste generated.
- Waste will be stored a minimum of 65 m from nearby watercourses or drains at the Development.
- Waste storage and disposal will be carried out in a way which prevents pollution in compliance with legislation.
- Rainwater, which has collected within bunded areas used for the storage of oils, chemicals and waste, will be collected and disposed offsite by suitably qualified waste Contractors.
- Waste derived from the port-a-cabins (office and canteen facility) onsite will be placed in an appropriately designed waste storage area prior to collection a licensed Contractors under the Waste Management Act, 1996 (as amended).

- Port-a-loos will be regularly maintained by a suitably qualified waste Contractors engaged by the supplier.
- The wheel cleaning facility is proposed at the Site entrance; in addition, a track sweeper may be used.
- All waste to be transported off-site to a licensed facility will be documented in accordance with the European Union (Waste Directive) Regulations 2020. An adequate description of the waste and where it came from will be given and an appropriate European Waste Catalogue Code and Standard Industrial Classification Code will be provided. The quantity and nature of the waste will be described and how it is contained. Personal details of the waste transferor and transferee at the Development will be documented. Waste will only be transferred by registered/licensed and competent person(s).
- Only trained operatives will handle hazardous substances. All stored hazardous waste will be clearly labelled.
- All oil storage facilities of over 200 litres need secondary containment facilities of 110% storage capacity (e.g., bund, enclosure, drip tray). All of these will be regularly inspected for visual signs of leaks or something that would impact on their capacity – e.g., a drip tray full of rainwater.
- Waste storage areas will be clearly located and signed. If space allows, key waste streams will be separated.
- All waste will be transported from the Site at appropriate frequency by a registered waste Contractors to prevent over-filling of waste containers.
- Frequency of Checks. The Contractors will ensure that all storage facilities are checked on a weekly basis. The checklist for completion is attached in **Management Plan 5: Waste Management Plan**.

3.10 Construction

The following sections detail an outline construction sequence to provide an overview of the construction process; The construction-stage details of the sequence and methodologies, to be undertaken within the framework of this CEMP, will be determined by the Contractors.

3.10.1 Phasing of Works

It is envisaged that the following will be the sequence of construction for the Development:

1. Site Preparation including felling and drainage
2. Site Access Roads
3. Contractors Compound and Welfare Facilities

4. Crane hardstandings
5. Turbine Foundations
6. Internal cable ducting
7. Installation of the Grid Connection
8. Erection of wind turbines
9. Commissioning and Energisation

3.10.2 Working Hours

The Development will have approximately 25 construction workers during the peak of the construction phase. Working hours for construction will be from 07:00 to 19:00 on weekdays, with reduced working hours at weekends, from 07:00 to 13:00 on a Saturday. It should be noted that during the turbine erection phase, operations will need to take place outside those hours with concrete pours commencing at 05:00 and continuing till 16:00, to facilitate turbine foundation construction and so that lifting operations are completed safely. Hours of working for turbine foundation construction will be agreed with Cork County Council prior to the commencement of turbine foundation construction. **Chapter 15: Traffic and Transportation** refers to this in further detail. A detailed Traffic Management Plan (**Management Plan 7**) will be implemented for the construction phase. This shall be agreed during the planning compliance stage with the Planning Authority so that strict controls described therein are in place with all suppliers coming to the Site.

3.10.3 Site Management Procedures and Construction Methodologies

Prior to commencement of construction, the appointed Contractors(s) will prepare detailed method statements and work programmes for the construction stage. These method statements will be prepared in the context of measures set out in this CEMP and will take account of mitigation measures as outlined in the planning application and accompanying environment reports, and site investigations to be carried out prior to construction. Any specific requirements will be fully incorporated into the appointed Contractors scopes of work and appropriate supervision and management will be carried out to ensure full compliance.

The method statements produced by the Contractors(s) will be reviewed by the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and will be agreed with the appropriate parties, including Cork County Council and Kerry County Council. The developer will employ a project manager to monitor the construction phase of the Project and ensure works are being carried out in accordance with the agreed method statements, safety procedures and pollution control measures.

3.10.3.1 Mobilisation of Contractors Plant

Prior to commencement of construction works, the selected Contractors shall submit to the Developer a full list of plant, equipment and accommodation (site offices etc.) proposed for use during the works.

Dates for mobilisation will be agreed with the developer and/or his representative/Owners Engineer.

3.10.3.2 Site Infrastructure

Site Access Roads / Turbines

Machinery and vehicles used in access track construction are operated from the track only as it is constructed.

The location of all infrastructure required for this Development shall be set out by GPS (Real-Time Kinematicenabled[4]) equipment to the permitted detail as noted on the approved drawings. The Site will be set out using wooden posts to mark the boundary and extent of construction activities, in accordance with the Site layout and environmental constraints drawings, and with contributions from the appointed ecologist. The boundaries of the buffer zones will be taped/fenced off to prevent construction plant from entering the buffer zones and impacting on water quality. Site personnel will be informed of the buffer zones through toolbox talks onsite, both before and during construction. New personnel will be informed of the construction buffer zones with induction training before commencing work.

Borrow Pit

Most of the crushed stone fill material for site track and hardstand areas will be sourced from the permitted borrow pit outlined above.

The rock will be extracted from the proposed borrow pit using two main methods, rock breaking and rock blasting. The primary method will be rock breaking. Rock sourced from the proposed borrow pit will be used for the roads and hardstanding areas. The borrow pit will operate for the duration of the construction period of the site infrastructure.

[4] Real-time kinematic (RTK) processing on a drone **records GPS information and geotags images as they're captured during flight.**

The effects of blasting vibration and air overpressure from the Development is at distances greater than 610 m and is therefore considered not significant and will be kept well within the recommended EPA guidance value of 125 dB (lin) (and those described in **Chapter 11: Noise**).

3.10.3.3 Establish Pre- Commencement Mitigation Measures

Prior to construction works advancing on site, the Contractors shall confirm to the Employer of their intention to advance the works in a sound practical manner with no undue impact on the receiving environment. The Contractors shall identify all sensitive environmental areas within the Employer's site and confirm their intended method of construction works regarding these areas in line with the methods outlined in this CEMP. All environmentally sensitive areas shall be identified prior to the detailed design/construction phase.

Where the estimated working area is reduced by any sensitive environmental areas i.e., buffer zones, post and tape marking shall be used to set out these locations and thus prevent the entry of Contractors plant within these areas during construction works.

To protect any known ecological features that occur close to the planned infrastructure, a delineated working corridor will be employed throughout the construction. Posts and tape will be used to establish these areas and thus prevent the entry of Contractors plant outside the working corridor during construction works. Locations of ecological significance or where invasive species are identified will also be fenced off.

A 65 m buffer to natural watercourses will be employed during construction to protect water quality and to see that there is no significant direct effect on existing watercourses. The proposed locations for spoil storage are highlighted in **Management Plan 4: Peat and Spoil Management Plan**. Where spoil storage areas are located in proximity to watercourse buffer zones, silt fencing will be installed along the area facing the buffer zone and maintained in line with the instructions of the manufacturer. Works within the buffer zone will be subject to specific method statements.

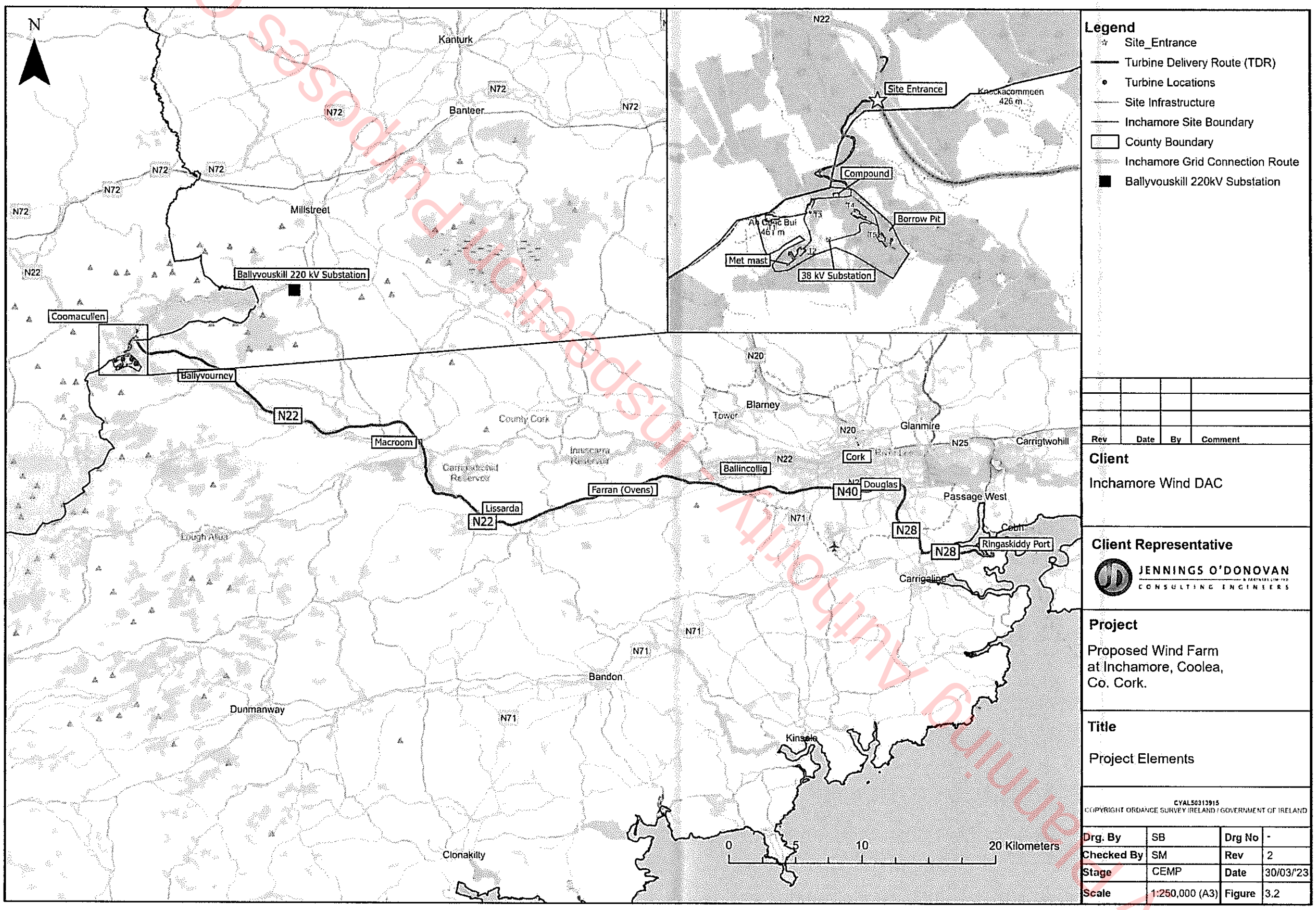
3.10.3.4 Site Preparation

Entrance Formation

From Ringaskiddy Port, County Cork, turbine nacelles, tower hubs and rotor blades will be transported to the N22. They will then turn around towards the Site along an existing Access Track (Site entrance).

Turbine components and construction materials will use the same route and site entrance.

Please refer to **Figures 3.2** for an illustration of the Site entrance location.



Legend

- Site_Entrance
- Turbine Delivery Route (TDR)
- Turbine Locations
- Site Infrastructure
- Inchamore Site Boundary
- County Boundary
- Inchamore Grid Connection Route
- Ballyvouskill 220kV Substation

Rev	Date	By	Comment

Client
Inchamore Wind DAC

Client Representative
JENNINGS O'DONOVAN CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Project
Proposed Wind Farm
at Inchamore, Coolea,
Co. Cork.

Title
Project Elements

Drg. By	SB	Drg No	-
Checked By	SM	Rev	2
Stage	CEMP	Date	30/03/'23
Scale	1:250,000 (A3)	Figure	3.2

Figure 3.2 Map showing the proposed location of the site entrance at Inchamore Wind Farm.

Works required at the site entrance will include the following:

- Clearing visibility splays of vegetation / soil to a level surface;
- Extending the entrance to allow HGVs turn left into the site from the N22;
- Excavating to solid formation level;
- Installing roadside drainage features;
- Placing entrance sub-base with rockfill material;
- Placing capping layer;
- Providing surface dressing where necessary to prevent rutting of existing road surface.

The detailed construction method statement for site entrance preparation is included in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Site Entrance Preparation CMS

Activity	Notes
Video Road Condition Survey.	The Contractors will arrange and provide a video survey to establish the condition of the road prior to mobilisation to site.
Prepare a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) in coordination with Cork County Council and An Garda Síochána and implement.	The Contractors will agree an approved TMP with the Roads Section at Cork and Kerry County Councils and An Garda Síochána and the Developer.
Set out the alignment of the site entrance using GPS equipment.	Wooden pegs/posts or similar to be used in setting out, following a site walkover by the Ecological Clerk of Works.
Archaeology Requirements.	The Site will be accessible to the appointed archaeologist at all times during working hours. The nominated archaeologist will monitor all invasive works.
Install drainage treatment features as per the Surface Water Management Plan.	Required to minimise the transportation of suspended solids generated during the construction stage.
Excavate and/or clear the area which is required to	The top layer of vegetated material is set aside for re-use as a sealing layer to prevent sediment runoff and reduce visual impact.

Activity	Notes
accommodate the visibility splays.	
Re-align private fences as required by the visibility splays and detailed design.	Required for stock control, security, and sight line visibility requirements.
Excavate to track formation level along the extent of the site entrance and accommodate drainage.	The Contractors shall provide that soil is carefully distributed and banked adjacent to the entrance within the construction boundary. Soil will be managed as per the spoil management plan. Any storage of material will be located to see that no interference with visibility splays occurs.
Installation of stone foundation and surfacing of apron to be installed.	In the interests of road safety, appropriate construction measures will be implemented to see that site debris is not deposited on the carriageway. In the unlikely event of same occurring, the Contractors shall see that all material is removed immediately in accordance with the provisions of the TMP to be agreed with Cork and Kerry County Council.
Installation of security gates/hut (where required), tied into the re-aligned fence.	Required for site security.

Contractors Compound and Welfare Facilities

The temporary site compound will be in place for the duration of the construction works only. The compound will be used as a secure storage area for construction materials and to contain temporary site accommodation units for sealed type staff welfare facilities. The compound will contain cabins for offices space, meeting rooms, canteen area, a drying room, parking facilities, and similar personnel type facilities.

An area within the compound will be used for the storage of fuel and oils and this will be suitably bunded to 110% of the storage volume. The bund will be lined with an impermeable membrane in order to prevent any contamination of the surrounding soils, vegetation and water table. Double protection containers / equipment will be used along with drip trays and details.

During the construction phase, water will be supplied by water bowser. The maximum wastewater production is estimated to be the same as the maximum water consumption (1,000 litres per day). The Development will include an enclosed wastewater management system at the temporary compound capable of handling the demand during the construction phase with 25 construction workers on site at peak. A holding tank is proposed for wastewater management. Wastewater which will be removed off-site and disposed at an appropriate licenced facility.

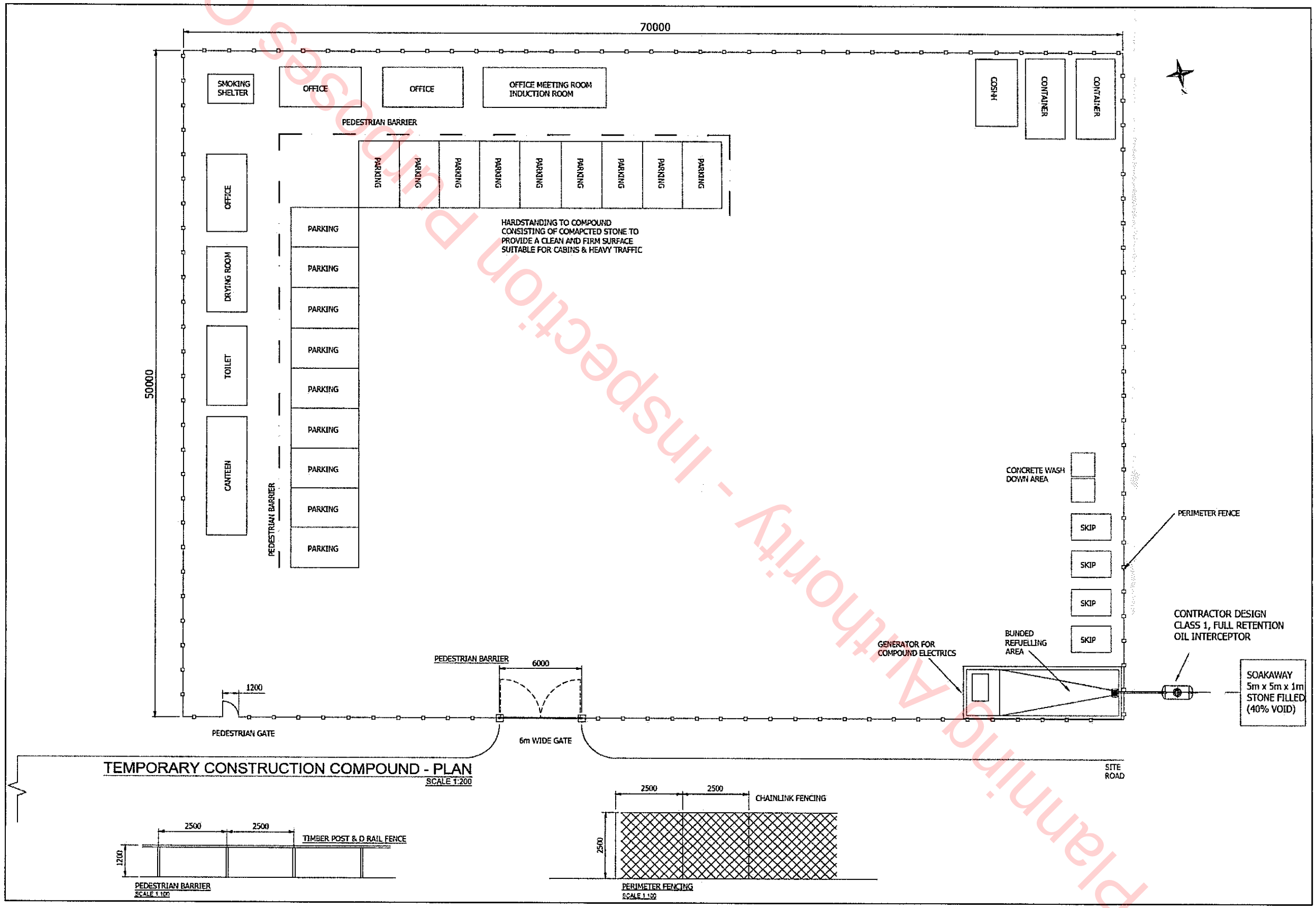


Figure 3.3 Contractors Temporary Compound Plan (Excerpt from Drawing No. 6226-PL-803)