

Edward Ryan

From: Peter O'Brien <peter.obrien@enet.ie>
Sent: 22 January 2021 11:42
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Hi Karen,

These won't affect our current network,

Best Regards,
Peter

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday, January 22, 2021 11:22 AM
To: Peter O'Brien <peter.obrien@enet.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Good morning Peter,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if there are any links here that may be impacted by a wind development at these sites?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

MKO
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkoireland.ie



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Edward Ryan

From: Ronnie O'Neill <Ronnie.ONeill@imaginegroup.ie>
Sent: 22 January 2021 12:13
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Paul Brunel
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Hi Karen ,

Neither of these sites will cause an issue for Imagine's links .

Rgds,
Ronnie .

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 11:23
To: Ronnie O'Neill <Ronnie.ONeill@imaginegroup.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Good morning Ronnie,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able check if there are any links that may be impacted by a wind development at these sites?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: Thomas Sheridan <thomas.sheridan@eir.ie>
Sent: 22 January 2021 12:34
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: Re: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility sites- Potential link impact request

Hi Karen,

This should have no impact on the eircom LTD fixed line microwave radio network.



Best Regards,
Thomas Sheridan

On Fri, Jan 22, 2021 at 11:40 AM Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie> wrote:

Hi Thomas,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any Openeir links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

MKO

Tuam Road, Galway

Ireland, H91 VW84

Edward Ryan

From: Power, Robert, Vodafone Ireland (External) <robert.power1@vodafone.com>
Sent: 25 January 2021 10:24
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland; Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External)
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Karen,

Vodafone does not have any links passing through or near either site.

Kind Regards,
Robert

C2 General

From: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Sent: Monday 25 January 2021 07:58
To: Power, Robert, Vodafone Ireland (External) <robert.power1@vodafone.com>
Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>
Subject: FW: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Rob,

Can you please complete analysis of these 2 windfarms, and send your findings on to Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>?



Sean Lyons

Transmission Program Manager

Converged Transmission

Technology- NET

+353877758117

sean.lyons@vodafone.com

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vodafone.ie

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Ready?**

C2 General

From: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 14:08
To: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Cc: Neill o', Shane, Vodafone Ireland <shane.oneill2@vodafone.com>
Subject: FW: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Sean,

Can you ask one of the team to look at this?

Thanks



Gavin Byrne

TX Planning & Design Engineer

Converged Transmission

+353876448159

gavin.byrne@vodafone.com

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Ireland: No. 326967

vodafone.ie

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Ready?

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 11:20

To: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>

Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

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.

Good morning Gavin,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to provide a list of operators that may be impacted by a wind development at these sites?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Sent: 21 December 2021 10:13
To: Shaun Doolin; Power, Robert, Vodafone (External)
Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone; Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Shaun,

Sheskin:
Vodafone currently have no links in this area:



Glenora:
Vodafone currently have no links in this area:



Thanks,

Seán Lyons

Transmission Program Manager
Converged Transmission
Technology- NET
+353877758117
sean.lyons@vodafone.com



Together We Can!

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Registered in Ireland: No. 326967

C2 General

From: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Thursday 16 December 2021 15:38
To: Power, Robert, Vodafone (External) <robert.power1@vodafone.com>
Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>; Lyons, Sean, Vodafone (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>; Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

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.

Good afternoon,

The final turbine locations for the proposed Sheskin South and Glenora Wind Farms have been confirmed.

For your records, please find attached KML files and spreadsheets containing the coordinates (in ITM and Irish Grid) for the turbines at each proposed wind farm.

Kind regards,

Shaun



Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO
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Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkoireland.ie



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From: Power, Robert, Vodafone Ireland (External) <robert.power1@vodafone.com>
Sent: Monday 25 January 2021 10:24
To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>; Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Karen,

Vodafone does not have any links passing through or near either site.

Kind Regards,
Robert

C2 General

From: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Sent: Monday 25 January 2021 07:58
To: Power, Robert, Vodafone Ireland (External) <robert.power1@vodafone.com>
Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>
Subject: FW: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Rob,

Can you please complete analysis of these 2 windfarms, and send your findings on to Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>?



Sean Lyons

Transmission Program Manager
Converged Transmission
Technology- NET
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sean.lyons@vodafone.com

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C2 General

From: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 14:08
To: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Cc: Neill o', Shane, Vodafone Ireland <shane.oneill2@vodafone.com>
Subject: FW: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Sean,

Can you ask one of the team to look at this?

Thanks



Gavin Byrne

TX Planning & Design Engineer
Converged Transmission
+353876448159
gavin.byrne@vodafone.com

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Ireland: No. 326967

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From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 11:20
To: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo. Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

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Good morning Gavin,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to provide a list of operators that may be impacted by a wind development at these sites?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Edward Ryan

From: Marcin Skupski <Marcin.Skupski@viatel.com>
Sent: 25 January 2021 12:22
To: Karen Mulryan; newbuild; Conor Pendlebury
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Hi Karen,

Both of those below Sheskin and Glenora won't interfere with Viatel wireless network.

Regards,

Marcin Skupski

Build and Maintenance Team Leader

T: 086 832 0724

M: marcin.skupski@viatel.com

www.viatel.com



We make Cloud, Connectivity,
& Security Services easy to use

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Monday 25 January 2021 12:15
To: newbuild <newbuild@viatel.com>; Conor Pendlebury <Conor.Pendlebury@viatel.com>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Hi Marcin,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? Could you include recommended set back distances, if required?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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From: Karen Mulryan
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 11:25
To: 'Conor.Pendlebury@viatel.com' <Conor.Pendlebury@viatel.com>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Good morning Conor,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? Could you include recommended set back distances, if required?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: Alister Cole <Alister.Cole1@three.ie>
Sent: 26 January 2021 10:17
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Sean Kelly; DL Estates ROI
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Hi Karen,

I have reviewed the proposed Sheskin and Glenora windfarm development areas, and 3Ireland currently have no Microwave links that could potentially be affected.

Best regards,

Alister



Alister Cole
Transmission Engineer

Mobile: 086 6024556
Email: Alister.Cole1@three.ie

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: 22 January 2021 11:26
To: Alister Cole <Alister.Cole1@three.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

CAUTION! External Email.

Good morning Alister,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distances would you require?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.

Edward Ryan

From: Mark Nolan <Mark.Nolan@virginmedia.ie>
Sent: 26 January 2021 12:20
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Hi Karen,

This will have no impact on Virgin media's presence in the area.

Rgds

Mark

Mark Nolan | B2B Access Networks Manager Wireless
Virgin Media | Limerick, Roxboro Rd, Limerick
D: + 353 1 245 8480 | M: + 353 862315007
Mark.Nolan@virginmedia.ie | www.virginmedia.ie

From: Karen Mulryan [mailto:kmulryan@mkoireland.ie]
Sent: 22 January 2021 11:50
To: Mark Nolan <Mark.Nolan@virginmedia.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora, Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Good morning Mark,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if there are any links here that may be impacted by a wind development at these sites?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

MKO
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611

Edward Ryan

From: Redmond. Myles (ESB Networks) <myles.redmond2@esb.ie>
Sent: 28 January 2021 16:36
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Dalikeni. Wilson (ESB Networks)
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility Sites Co. Mayo. Potential Link impacts

Hi Karen,

I have carried out an impact analysis of this two windfarm sites and I can confirm that they will not impact our live point to point and our point to multipoint radio networks.

Regards,

Myles

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Thursday 28 January 2021 15:20
To: Redmond. Myles (ESB Networks) <myles.redmond2@esb.ie>
Cc: Dalikeni. Wilson (ESB Networks) <wilson.dalikeni@esb.ie>
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility Sites Co. Mayo. Potential Link impacts

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Hi Myles,

Please see attached,

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Tuam Road, Galway
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From: Redmond. Myles (ESB Networks) <myles.redmond2@esb.ie>
Sent: Thursday 28 January 2021 14:56
To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Cc: Dalikeni. Wilson (ESB Networks) <wilson.daliken@esb.ie>
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility Sites Co. Mayo. Potential Link impacts

Hi Karen,

Could you please send me a PDF of the outline of the windfarm please?

Regards,

Myles

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday, January 22, 2021 11:55:29 AM
To: dermot.hopkins@esbtelecoms.ie <dermot.hopkins@esbtelecoms.ie>
Cc: Dalikeni. Wilson (ESB Networks) <wilson.daliken@esb.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility Sites Co. Mayo. Potential Link impacts

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Good morning Dermot,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Sent: 05 February 2021 09:10
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Eoin McCarthy
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

Hi Karen

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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Tá an ríomhphost seo agus aon iatán a ghabhann leis rúnda agus is leis an duine sin amháin a bhfuil siad seolta chuige/chuici a bhaineann siad. Muna duitse an ríomhphost seo, ní ceart é a léamh ná a scaoileadh chuig aon tríú páirtí. Iarrtar ort teachtaireacht a sheoladh chuig an seoltóir nó chuig info@bai.ie, agus an ríomhphost seo a scrios.

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Thursday 4 February 2021 16:40
To: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Cc: Eoin McCarthy <emccarthy@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

Good afternoon,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Edward Ryan

From: John Bagnall <john.bagnall@eir.ie>
Sent: 05 February 2021 11:38
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Mobile Networks TXN
Subject: Re: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Hi Karen,

We have no transmission services in either Sheskin or Glenora study area, the nearest is over 1km away. Please keep sending future windfarm development analysis and large infrastructure project requests to MobileNetworksTXN@eir.ie for Eir Mobile (formerly Meteor) network analysis.

Kind regards,



John Bagnall

Transmission Design & Engineering

M: +353 85 1053746

E: john.bagnall@eir.ie

Address: EirCode - D24 HX03

On Fri, 22 Jan 2021 at 11:31, Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie> wrote:

Hi John,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Please see attached items.

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Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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From: Karen Mulryan

Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 11:28

To: 'Paul.Marron@eir.ie' <Paul.Marron@eir.ie>

Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential link impacts

Good morning Paul,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

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Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Sent: 05 February 2021 15:14
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Johnny Evans; Eoin McCarthy; windfarms@rte.ie
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co Mayo- Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Karen,

The proposed sites at Glenora and Sheskin will not have any impact on 2rn's fixed linking.

There is however a risk of interference to DTT coverage in the area around the windfarm. We would therefore ask that a Protocol be signed between the developer and 2rn 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

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From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: 04 February 2021 16:21
To: Johnny Evans <Johnny.Evans@2rn.ie>
Cc: Eoin McCarthy <emccarthy@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co Mayo- Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Johnny,

I was wondering if you had a chance to take a look at the two Mayo sites yet?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
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From: Karen Mulryan
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 11:16
To: 'Johnny.Evans@2rn.ie' <Johnny.Evans@2rn.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co Mayo- Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Johnny,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to provide a list of operators that may be impacted by a wind development at these sites?

Please see attached items.

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Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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www.mkoireland.ie



Edward Ryan

From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Sent: 16 December 2021 17:42
To: Shaun Doolin
Cc: Johnny Evans; windfarms@rte.ie; Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co Mayo- Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Hi Shaun,

Thanks very much for the additional information.

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

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From: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Thursday 16 December 2021 15:39
To: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Cc: Johnny Evans <Johnny.Evans@2rn.ie>; windfarms@rte.ie; Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co Mayo- Wind Farm Feasibility Links Request

Good afternoon,

The final turbine locations for the proposed Sheskin South and Glenora Wind Farms have been confirmed.

For your records, please find attached KML files and spreadsheets containing the coordinates (in ITM and Irish Grid) for the turbines at each proposed wind farm.

Kind regards,

Shaun



Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

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From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Sent: Friday 5 February 2021 15:14
To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Cc: Johnny Evans <Johnny.Evans@2rn.ie>; Eoin McCarthy <emccarthy@mkoireland.ie>; windfarms@rte.ie
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Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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From: Karen Mulryan
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Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkoireland.ie



Edward Ryan

From: Dominic Crudden <dominic.crudden@emrsolutions.ie>
Sent: 05 February 2021 16:04
To: Karen Mulryan; info
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

Karen,

None of the radio links in our network would be affected by a wind development at these sites, so we would not have an issue with these proposals.

<https://emr.ie/industries/renewable-energy>

Kind regards,

Dominic Crudden

Business Development Manager at [EMR Integrated Solutions](#)

Direct: +353-1-255 2056 **Phone:** +353-1-801 3131
Mobile: +353-86-771-2819 **Web:** www.emr.ie

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From: Karen Mulryan [mailto:kmulryan@mkoireland.ie]
Sent: Thursday 4 February 2021 16:43
To: Dominic Crudden <dominic.crudden@emrsolutions.ie>; info <info@emrsolutions.ie>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

Good afternoon,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen

Edward Ryan

From: Thomas Barry <Tom.Barry@TETRAIRELAND.IE>
Sent: 12 February 2021 11:09
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: FW: FROM QUARANTINE: EXTERNAL MAIL:- 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

Karen,

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

Regards,
Tom

From: Derek Rosarius
Sent: Thursday 4 February 2021 16:55
To: Thomas Barry
Subject: FROM QUARANTINE: EXTERNAL MAIL:- 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

Regards

Derek Rosarius | Compliance Manager |
TETRA Ireland Communications Ltd
Block 43a, 2nd floor, Yeats Way, Parkwest Business Park, Nangor Road, D12
M +353 85 1746044 | E.derek.rosarius@tetraireland.ie | www.tetraireland.ie/



From: Karen Mulryan [mailto:kmulryan@mkoireland.ie]
Sent: Thursday 4 February 2021 16:41
To: Thomas Barry
Cc: Eoin McCarthy
Subject: EXTERNAL MAIL:- 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

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Good afternoon,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Karen Mulryan

From: INFO <Information@tii.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 30 March 2021 08:15
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: EIAR Scoping - SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development, Glenora, Co. Mayo. TII Ref: TII21-112911.

Dear Ms. Mulryan,

Thank you for your email of 26 March 2021 regarding the above EIAR scoping exercise. The position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it, given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines as outlined in '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.

With respect to EIAR scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR, which may affect the national road network.

The developer/scheme promoter should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

- TII notes that the subject site accesses the local and regional road network prior to access to the N59 national road. Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office with regard to the locations of existing and future national road schemes.
- TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development.
- The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads.
- The developer should have regard to any Environmental Impact Statement and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála, regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should, in particular, have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works).
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the 'Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes' (National Roads Authority (NRA), 2006).
- The EIAR/EIS should consider the 'Environmental Noise Regulations 2006' (SI 140 of 2006) and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see 'Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes' (1st Rev., NRA, 2004)).
- It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site, with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads. In relation to national roads, TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development, with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of TII's TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements

for sub-threshold TTA. Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed, as TII will not be responsible for such costs.

- The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network.
- In relation to haul route identification, the applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal weight loads are proposed, separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route and all structures on the haul route should be checked by the applicant/developer, to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal load proposed.
- In relation to grid connection and cable routing, proposals should be developed to safeguard proposed road schemes, as TII will not be responsible for costs associated with future relocation of cable routing, where proposals are catered for in an area of a proposed national road scheme. In that regard, consideration should be given to routing options, use of existing crossings, depth of cable laying, etc.
- In the context of 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.

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

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Próiseálann BIÉ sonraí pearsanta a sholáthraítear dó i gcomhréir lena Fhógra ar Chosaint Sonraí atá ar fáil ag <http://www.tii.ie/about/>

Karen Mulryan

From: IWT Info <info@iwt.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 30 March 2021 16:25
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: Re: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Hi Karen,

Many thanks for contacting the Irish Wildlife Trust.

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

Regards,

Fabiola Vieira
The Irish Wildlife Trust

On Fri, 26 Mar 2021 at 17:43, Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie> wrote:

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

The proposed project will likely encompass 12-16 turbines and will have an output of at least 50 megawatts. Should the project be of this scale, an application will be made to An Bord Pleanála seeking a determination in relation to the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) status, or otherwise, of the proposed wind energy development. If the board determine that the development is indeed SID, the planning application will be submitted directly to An Bord Pleanála, under the provision of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006. Should the project be of a scale lower than the SID thresholds, an application for planning permission will be made to Mayo County Council.

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

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

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

MKO

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Ireland, H91 VW84

+353 (0) 91 735611

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--

Irish Wildlife Trust, The Irish Wildlife Trust, 8 Cabra Road, Dublin 7, D07T1W2

Facebook: IrishWildlifeTrust

Twitter: @irishwildlife

Phone: 01-445 7259

HELP SUPPORT OUR WORK - Join the IWT Today - <https://iwt.ie/support-us/become-a-member/>

Karen Mulryan

From: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Sent: Thursday 1 April 2021 13:57
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.
Attachments: Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines.pdf
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello Karen,

Thank you for your email regarding the EIA process for a proposed Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

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

Regards,

Yvonne

Yvonne Jackson

Product Development-Environment & Planning Support | Fáilte Ireland

Áras Fáilte, 88/95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1. D01WR86

T +353 (0)1 884 7224 | M +353 (0) 860357590 | www.failteireland.ie



Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 26 March 2021 17:19
To: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

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Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



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

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

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

Contents

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

1. Introduction

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

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

This guidance document has been prepared by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds on behalf of Fáilte Ireland to update their EIA guidelines in line with changes in legislative requirements.

2. Background to this Document

Tourism is one of the largest and most important sectors of the economy, providing employment for approximately **260,000 people**, an economic contribution of **€8.4 billion**, and exchequer revenue of **€1.78 billion** in 2018, which helps fund other key public services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance

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

Legislation

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

Statutory Guidance

In response to the changes to the EIAR requirements under Directive EU 2014/52, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed Draft guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports in August 2017. At the time of this document the guidelines have not been adopted from draft.

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

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

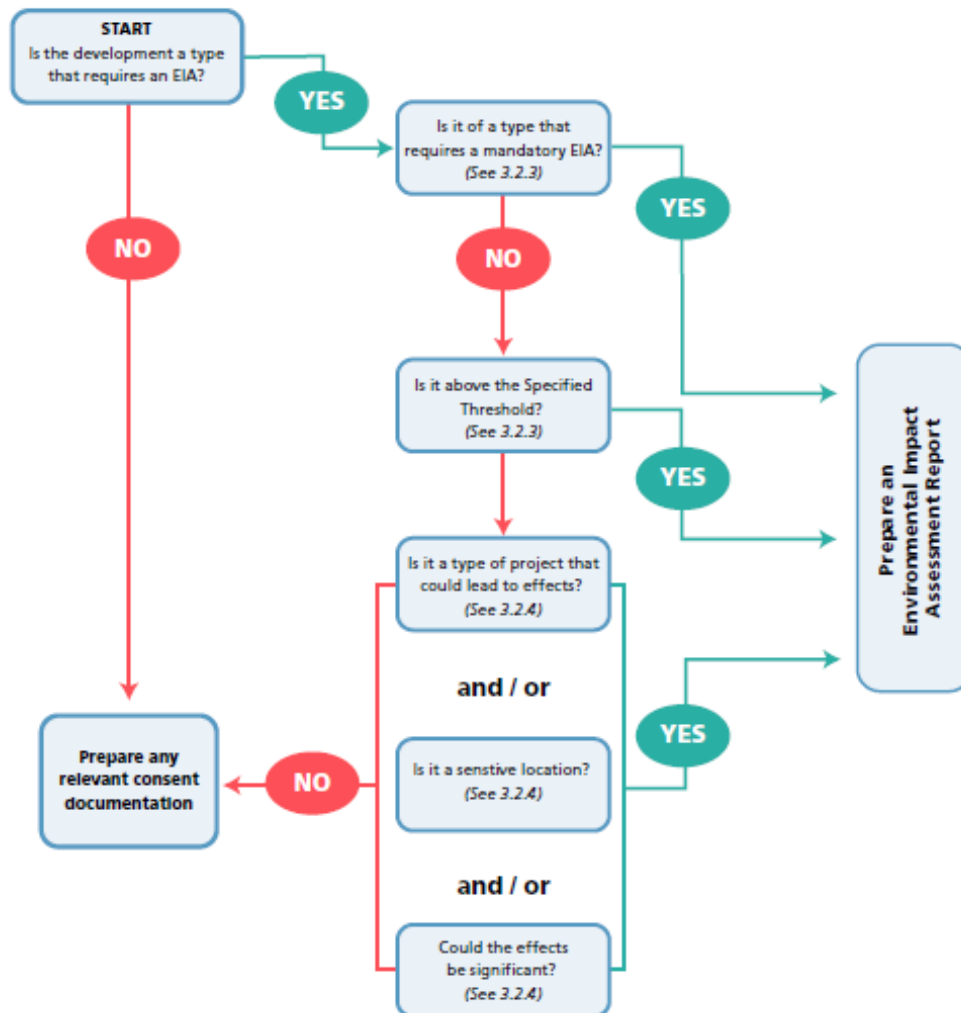
Screening

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

The prescribed development types and thresholds are set out in Annex I and II of the EIA Directive as transposed into Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2010-2018 (as amended). Development which do not exceed these thresholds but may require an EIAR are called sub threshold. Sub-Threshold considerations are outlined in Schedule 7 of European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018) as transposed from Annex III of the Directive. The Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment Reports note that projects at first glance may not appear to come under the Schedule

but on closer examination when the process is further examined, they may do so because of the sensitivity or significance of the receiving environment etc. Sub threshold developments require an EIAR if they are likely to have significant environmental impacts and must undergo assessment for likely significant impacts through an EIAR screening report. The contents of a screening report for subthreshold development are contained in Annex III of the EIA Directive.

Figure 1: EIAR Screening Process



(Taken from Fig 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines)

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

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

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

EIAR Scoping

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

4. Assessing Tourism

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

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

Projects which involve a tourism element

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

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

Projects which may have an impact upon tourism

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

According to the Fáilte Ireland Tourism Facts 2018 Report, the most important factors in determining the attractiveness of tourism destinations for visitors to Ireland are;

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

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

5. Guiding Principles of EIAR

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

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

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

6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

7. EIAR Requirements

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

- project description;
- assessment of alternatives considered;

- baseline assessment;
- impact assessment;
- cumulative impact
- interaction of impacts
- mitigation.

Project Description

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

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

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

Assessment of Alternatives

The assessment of alternatives is a requirement of EIAR

Where tourism projects are location dependent the assessment of alternatives should consider alternative methods and technologies, detail the key considerations culminating in the selection of the design, the reasoning for these and the environmental effect of these decisions. This is particularly important for tourism projects which are often location tied. The developer is expected to consider reasonable alternatives. What is considered reasonable may vary from case to case.

Baseline Assessment

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

For example, in a tourism context;

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

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

The significance of the tourism assets or activities likely to be affected should be highlighted. Reference to any existing formal or published designation or

recognition of such significance should be. Where possible the value of the contribution of such tourism assets and activities to the local economy should be provided.

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

Impact assessment should be carried out as per EPA guidelines and the best practice for that prescribed topic. It may be considered appropriate to consider impact on tourism assets under the 'material assets' topic below.

Population and Human Health

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

The impact upon tourism can be considered within this section through the sensitivities of Hospitality, Safety and Pace of Life. Changes in population can impact the perception of pace of life or safety in a particular location. Impacts upon these issues in areas which rely heavily on tourism or have a particular sensitive tourism generator should be considered in this section.

Biodiversity

Particular tourist activities can have a significant impact upon biodiversity. Landscapes which are 'unspoiled' can be attractors of tourism. However, the disturbance to ecology must be managed to minimise impact. Biodiversity is also a tourism asset and should be protected as such from other development and should be provided for in proposals where possible.

Land, Soils and Geology

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

Water

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

Air Quality and Climate

Tourism impact upon air quality is dependent on activity proposed and sensitivity of the location.

Noise and Vibration

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

Material Assets; Traffic and Transport

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

Cultural Heritage

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

Archaeology

Archaeology can be of tourism interest and can be an attractive or key component of tourism projects. Archaeology can be a tourism attractor but is generally not kept in situ except in key cases which could also be considered under cultural heritage.

Material Assets; Waste Management

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

Material Assets

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

Landscape

The visual impact of a tourism development, especially in locations which are visually sensitive or renowned for their scenic or landscape beauty, should be considered carefully. A

development intended to utilise or enjoy a particular vista or environment should minimise impact upon that environment.

Major Accident and Natural Disaster

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

Interaction of Effects

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

Mitigation

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

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

Reduce the exposure of sensitive resources to excessive environmental impact

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

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

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

Cumulative Impact

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

Transboundary Impact

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

8. Sources of information on Tourism

Information available online

Fáilte Ireland

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

Tourism Ireland

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

Local Authorities

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

Regional Authorities

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

Central Statistics Office

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

Karen Mulryan

From: Defence Property Management Planning
<PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 14 April 2021 09:39
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Gareth O'Flaherty (Defence); Sarah Zacharia (Defence)
Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good morning Karen,

In response to your e-mail below re. Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Based on the information supplied and having consulted with our Air Corps colleagues, The Department of Defence would like to make the following observations:

- 1. All turbines or tall structures, should be illuminated by high intensity obstacle lights that will allow the hazard be identified and avoided by aircraft in flight.*
- 2. 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.*
- 3. Due to the nature of flight operations by the Irish Air Corps the above lighting requirements are separate to ICAO and IAA lighting requirements.*

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

Best regards
Don

Don Watchorn

Property Management Branch

An Roinn Cosanta

Department of Defence

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

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

T +353 (0)45 492199
E-mail don.watchorn@defence.ie

From: Gareth O'Flaherty (Defence) <Gareth.OFlaherty@defence.ie>
Sent: Monday 29 March 2021 09:55
To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Cc: Don Watchorn (Defence) <Don.Watchorn@defence.ie>; Defence Property Management Planning <PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>; Sarah Zacharia (Defence) <Sarah.Zacharia@defence.ie>
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Dear Karen,

Thank you for your email and associated attachment. The Department of Defence has sought the views of the relevant military authorities and will revert in due course with any matters arising.

Kind regards,

Gareth O'Flaherty

Higher Executive Officer – Property Management Branch

An Roinn Cosanta

Department of Defence

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

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From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Friday 26 March 2021 17:07

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

Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

The proposed project will likely encompass 12-16 turbines and will have an output of at least 50 megawatts. Should the project be of this scale, an application will be made to An Bord Pleanála seeking a determination in relation to the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) status, or otherwise, of the proposed wind energy development. If the board determine that the development is indeed SID, the planning application will be submitted directly to An Bord Pleanála, under the provision of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006. Should the project be of a scale lower than the SID thresholds, an application for planning permission will be made to Mayo County Council.

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

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

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Notice re Confidentiality: This e-mail and any attachment transmitted with it are confidential. They are intended solely for the use of the intended recipient and should not be read or released to any third party without the prior consent of the Department of Defence.

Karen Mulryan

From: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 14 April 2021 11:14
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

Dear Ms Mulryan

Thank you for your letter and request for comments for the preliminary environmental impact assessment for the proposed windfarm to be located Glenora, Co. Kerry.

As the number of proposed turbines, the blade tip height and elevations of each turbine and the layout is not provided, Safety Regulation Division - Aerodromes cannot make any specific comments at this time.

The development appears to be approximately 57kms West of Sligo Airport and 56 km North West of Ireland West Airport, as such, it is likely that the following general observations would be proffered during a 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 above mean sea level tip height elevations at each wind turbine location

<i>Turbine No.</i>	<i>WGS-84 Co-ordinates</i>	<i>Ground elevation (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Blade tip elevation of turbine (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Height of turbine (height from ground level to blade tip)</i>	<i>Confirm if turbine has obstacle lighting.</i>
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.

Kind Regards

Audrey Rafferty
Corporate Affairs
Irish Aviation Authority
11-12 Dolier Street
Dublin 2
01 603 1103



Edward Ryan

From: O'BRIEN Christophe <Christophe.O'BRIEN@IAA.ie>
Sent: 21 December 2021 15:53
To: Shaun Doolin
Cc: RAFFERTY Audrey; O'SULLIVAN Stephen
Subject: RE: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120
Attachments: Glenora Turbine Layout V5_WGS84 - 201120 - 2021.07.07.csv; Glenora Turbine Layout V5 - 201120 - 2021.07.07.kml; Sheskin South Turbine Layout V2 - 201119 - 2021.08.10.kml; Sheskin South Turbine Layout V2 WGS84 - 201119 - 2021.08.10.csv

You don't often get email from christophe.o'brien@iaa.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

Good afternoon Shaun,

I refer to the files attached and your emails in relation to final turbine locations for Sheskin South, Co. Mayo and Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Can I please confirm whether these are as constructed coordinates and the turbines have been erected or is this as part of further development of preliminary environmental impact assessments, as appears to have been the subject of the original correspondence?

Are you requesting that the IAA's Safety Regulation Division provide further review of proposed locations or are you making the Authority aware of turbines that have been constructed and are in situ?

Best Regards,

Christophe

Christophe O'Brien
Aerodromes Inspector
Safety Regulation Division
Irish Aviation Authority
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E: obrienc@iaa.ie



From: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: 17 December 2021 14:24
To: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>
Cc: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

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

Good afternoon,

The final turbine locations for the proposed Glenora Wind Farm have been confirmed.

For your records, please find attached a KML file and spreadsheet containing the coordinates (in ITM, Irish Grid and WGS84) for the turbines at the proposed wind farm.

Kind regards,

Shaun



Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

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From: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 14 April 2021 11:14

To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

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

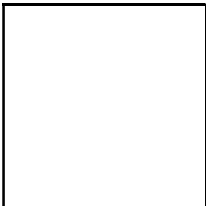
(2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with above mean sea level tip height elevations at each wind turbine location

<i>Turbine No.</i>	<i>WGS-84 Co-ordinates</i>	<i>Ground elevation (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Blade tip elevation of turbine (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Height of turbine (height from ground level to blade tip)</i>	<i>Confirm if turbine has obstacle lighting.</i>
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.

Kind Regards

Audrey Rafferty
 Corporate Affairs
 Irish Aviation Authority
 11-12 Dolier Street
 Dublin 2
 01 603 1103



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=====

Edward Ryan

From: O'BRIEN Christophe <Christophe.O'BRIEN@IAA.ie>
Sent: 21 December 2021 16:22
To: Shaun Doolin
Cc: RAFFERTY Audrey; O'SULLIVAN Stephen; Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

Thanks Shaun,

We appreciate the clarification.

Best Regards,

Christophe

From: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 21 December 2021 16:17
To: O'BRIEN Christophe <Christophe.O'BRIEN@IAA.ie>
Cc: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>; O'SULLIVAN Stephen <Stephen.OSULLIVAN@IAA.ie>; Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

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Good afternoon Christophe,

Thank you for your email.

These turbine coordinates are part of further developments of the preliminary environmental impact assessment. They are not as constructed coordinates.

At this stage, these coordinates have been provided solely for your records as we prepare the EIA for submission, although we would welcome any further comments that you may have, should you wish to do so.

In the event of planning consent being granted, we will be in contact with you to agree on the conditions as previously stated below.

Kind regards,

Shaun

Merry Christmas

Wishing our clients and colleagues a very happy
Christmas and a healthy, prosperous new year

Our office will be closed from 1pm on Thursday 23rd of December
and will re-open at 9am on Tuesday 4th of January

MKO | Tuam Road | Galway | H91VW84

T: (091) 73 56 11 | E: info@mkoireland.ie | W: www.mkoireland.ie

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

Sent: Tuesday 21 December 2021 15:53

To: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>

Cc: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>; O'SULLIVAN Stephen <Stephen.OSULLIVAN@IAA.ie>

Subject: RE: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

You don't often get email from christophe.o'brien@iaa.ie. [Learn why this is important](#)

Good afternoon Shaun,

I refer to the files attached and your emails in relation to final turbine locations for Sheskin South, Co. Mayo and Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Can I please confirm whether these are as constructed coordinates and the turbines have been erected or is this as part of further development of preliminary environmental impact assessments, as appears to have been the subject of the original correspondence?

Are you requesting that the IAA's Safety Regulation Division provide further review of proposed locations or are you making the Authority aware of turbines that have been constructed and are in situ?

Best Regards,

Christophe

Christophe O'Brien

Aerodromes Inspector
Safety Regulation Division
Irish Aviation Authority

T: + 353 (1) 603 1492

M: + 353 86 33 22022

E: obrienc@iaa.ie



From: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: 17 December 2021 14:24

To: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>

Cc: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

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

Good afternoon,

The final turbine locations for the proposed Glenora Wind Farm have been confirmed.

For your records, please find attached a KML file and spreadsheet containing the coordinates (in ITM, Irish Grid and WGS84) for the turbines at the proposed wind farm.

Kind regards,

Shaun



Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkoireland.ie



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From: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 14 April 2021 11:14

To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

Dear Ms Mulryan

Thank you for your letter and request for comments for the preliminary environmental impact assessment for the proposed windfarm to be located Glenora, Co. Kerry.

As the number of proposed turbines, the blade tip height and elevations of each turbine and the layout is not provided, Safety Regulation Division - Aerodromes cannot make any specific comments at this time.

The development appears to be approximately 57kms West of Sligo Airport and 56 km North West of Ireland West Airport, as such, it is likely that the following general observations would be proffered during a formal planning process: In the event of planning consent being granted, the applicant should be conditioned to contact the Irish Aviation Authority to:

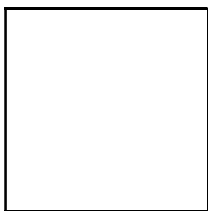
- (1) agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the wind farm development,
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<i>Turbine No.</i>	<i>WGS-84 Co-ordinates</i>	<i>Ground elevation (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Blade tip elevation of turbine (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Height of turbine (height from ground level to blade tip)</i>	<i>Confirm if turbine has obstacle lighting.</i>
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.

Kind Regards

Audrey Rafferty
 Corporate Affairs
 Irish Aviation Authority
 11-12 Dolier Street
 Dublin 2
 01 603 1103



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=====

=====

Edward Ryan

From: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>
Sent: 06 January 2022 14:15
To: Shaun Doolin
Subject: FW: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

Dear Shaun

The Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) Air Navigation Services Division (ANSD) does not get involved in the planning process. The IAA ANSD is to be notified as detailed hereafter:

According to [S.I. 215 of 2005, Irish Aviation Authority \(Obstacles to Aircraft in Flight\)](#), the IAA ANSD requires any person who seeks to erect a manmade object to notify the aerodrome operator of the intended operation **at least thirty days** in advance if the structure is to be erected in the vicinity of the aerodrome or the areas around the aerodrome and other protected surfaces associated with the aerodrome. Aerodrome Operators can be contacted via [IAA AIP AD 1.3 INDEX TO AERODROMES AND HELIPORTS](#), to evaluate the impact of the intended operation on the protected airspace established for the aerodrome.

Additionally, any person who seeks to erect a manmade object in excess of 45 metres anywhere within the state above ground or water surface level must also notify the IAA ANSD of the intended crane erection **at least thirty days** in advance, as a crane operating at or above this height may constitute an obstacle to air navigation. The IAA ANSD can be contacted via airspace@iaa.ie.

The State requires electronic terrain and obstacle data (eTOD) in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) [Annex 15](#) requirements which shall be surveyed by [Ordnance Survey Ireland \(OSi\)](#). The cost of this OSi surveyed data is to be borne by the developer. Additionally, the following data is to be supplied once construction is planned or commenced or available to the airspace team via airspace@iaa.ie:

- The WGS84 coordinates (In degrees, minutes and seconds) for each turbine?
- Height above ground level (to blade tip) and elevation above mean sea level (to blade tip)?
- Verification if it's a standalone wind farm or is merged with others. Does the wind farm have any alternative names?
- Horizontal extent (rotor diameter) of turbines and blade length where applicable?
- Lighting of the wind farm, which turbine(s) is/are lit, and what type of lighting?

ICAO Light Type	Colour
Low-intensity Type A (fixed obstacle)	Red
Low-intensity Type B (fixed obstacle)	Red
Low-intensity Type C (mobile obstacle)	Yellow/Blue
Low-intensity Type D (follow-me vehicle)	Yellow
Low-intensity Type E	Red
Medium-intensity Type A	White
Medium-intensity Type B	Red
Medium-intensity Type C	Red
High-intensity Type A	White
High-intensity Type B	White

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact the airspace team at airspace@iaa.ie.

Kind regards,

Audrey Rafferty
Corporate Affairs
Irish Aviation Authority
11-12 Dolier Street
Dublin 2
01 603 1103

From: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: 17 December 2021 14:24
To: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>
Cc: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: Pre-Application Consultation Regarding EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo. Ref: 201120

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Good afternoon,

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For your records, please find attached a KML file and spreadsheet containing the coordinates (in ITM, Irish Grid and WGS84) for the turbines at the proposed wind farm.

Kind regards,

Shaun



Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

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From: RAFFERTY Audrey <audrey.rafferty@iaa.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 14 April 2021 11:14
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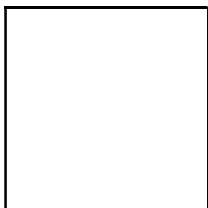
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Irish Aviation Authority
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01 603 1103



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Karen Mulryan

From: Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <Environmental_Co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie>
Sent: Thursday 15 April 2021 10:06
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Karen

The following are the comments from the Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine in relation to the proposed development:

If the proposed development will involve the felling or removal of any trees, the developer must obtain a Felling Licence from this Department before trees are felled or removed. A Felling Licence application form can be obtained from **Felling Section, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford**. Tel: 076-1064459, Web <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forestservice/treefelling/treefelling/>
A Felling Licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine provides authority under the Forestry Act 2014 to fell or otherwise remove a tree or trees and/or to thin a forest for silvicultural reasons. The Act prescribes the functions of the Minister and details the requirements, rights and obligations in relation to felling licences. The principal set of regulations giving further effect to the Forestry Act 2014 are the Forestry Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 191 of 2017).

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

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

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

1. The interaction of these proposed works with the environment locally and more widely, in addition to potential direct and indirect impacts on designated sites and water, is assessed. Consultation with relevant environmental and planning authorities may be required where specific sensitivities arise (e.g. local authorities, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and the National Monuments Service);
2. Where a tree Felling Licence application is received, the Department will publish a notice of the application before making a decision on the matter. The notice shall state that any person may make a submission to the Department within 30 days from the date of the notice. The notices for 2020 are

published online at:

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/publicconsultation/environmentalimpactassessment-eiap-publicconsultation-for-afforestation-forest-road-construction-and-felling-licenses-2020/>

3. Third parties that make a submission or observation will be informed of the decision to grant or refuse the licence, and on request, details of the conditions attached to the licence, the main reasons and considerations on which the decision to grant or refuse the licence was based, and where conditions are attached to any licence, the reasons for the conditions. Both third parties and applicants will be also informed of their right to appeal any decision within 28 days to the Forestry Appeals Committee. Felling Licence decisions for 2020 are published online at:
<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/publicconsultation/environmentalimpactassessment-2020-register-of-decisions/>

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

- a) subject to an EIA procedure (including screening in the case of a sub-threshold development) and any resulting requirement to produce an EIAR; and/or
- b) subject to an Appropriate Assessment procedure (including screening) and any resulting requirement to a Natura Impact Statement (NIS); and
- c) the proposed development in its construction or operational phases, or any works ancillary thereto, would directly or indirectly involve the felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species,
 1. that there is a requirement inter alia under the EIA Directive for an overall assessment of the effects of the project or the alteration thereof on the environment to be undertaken, including the direct and indirect environmental impact of the project;and
 2. pursuant to Article 2(3) of the EIA Directive, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine strongly recommends that, notwithstanding the fact that a parallel consent in the form of felling licence may also have to be applied for, any EIAR and/or NIS produced in connection with the application for planning permission to the Local Planning Authority or An Bord Pleanála, should include an assessment of the impact of and measures, as appropriate, to prevent, mitigate or compensate for any significant adverse effects direct or indirect identified on the environment arising from such felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species.

Kind regards

Cathy Hewitt

Executive Officer

An tAonad um Chomhordú Timpeallachta, An Rannóg um Athrú Aeráide agus Beartas Bithfhuinnimh,
Environmental Co-ordination Unit | Climate Change & Bioenergy Policy Division |

An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Pailliún A, Páirc Gnó Grattan, Bóthar Átha Cliath, Port Laoise, Co Laoise, R32 K857

Pavilion A, Grattan Business Park, Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co Laois, R32 K857

T +353 (0)57 868 9915 environmentalco-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie

www.agriculture.gov.ie

From: Karen Mulryan [mailto:kmulryan@mkoireland.ie]

Sent: 26 March 2021 17:02

To: Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox)

Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

CAUTION: This Email originated from Outside of this department. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe. Otherwise Please Forward any suspicious Emails to Notify.Cyber@agriculture.gov.ie .

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

The proposed project will likely encompass 12-16 turbines and will have an output of at least 50 megawatts. Should the project be of this scale, an application will be made to An Bord Pleanála seeking a determination in relation to the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) status, or otherwise, of the proposed wind energy development. If the board determine that the development is indeed SID, the planning application will be submitted directly to An Bord Pleanála, under the provision of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006. Should the project be of a scale lower than the SID thresholds, an application for planning permission will be made to Mayo County Council.

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

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

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist
MKO
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkoireland.ie



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Karen Mulryan

From: Keane, Evelyn (EHO Mayo) <evelyn.keane@hse.ie>
Sent: Thursday 29 April 2021 11:32
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Keane, Evelyn (EHO Mayo)
Subject: FW: Proposed Wind Energy Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo
Attachments: Glenora Wind Farm Scoping.doc.pdf

Good morning,

Please find attached Environmental Health Service (Mayo) submission in relation to the above proposed development.

I would appreciate acknowledgement of your receipt of same.

Kind regards,
Evelyn Keane
EHO
PCC,
Claremorris,
Co. mayo

Need information and advice on COVID-19? Go to www.hse.ie/coronavirus



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

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

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

☎ (094) 90 42260 / 90 42105
📠 (094) 90 27312

29th April 2021

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

Re: HSE SCOPING SUBMISSION REPORT

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed the HSE consultation report in relation to the above proposal.

The following HSE Departments were notified of the consultation request for this development on 1st April 2021.

- Emergency Planning – Kay Kennington
- Estates – Helen Maher
- Assistant National Director for Health Protection – Kevin Kelleher / Laura Murphy
- CHO – Breda Crehan-Roche

This report only comments on Environmental Health impacts of the scoping request.

If you have any queries regarding this report the contact is Maria Horkan, Principal Environmental Health Officer at the above address or email maria.horkan@hse.ie

Yours sincerely,

Maria Horkan,
Principal Environmental Health Officer.



eidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

HSE EIS SCOPING REPORT
Environmental Health Service Consultation Report
(as a Statutory Consultee (Planning and Development Acts 2000,
& Regs made thereunder).

<u>Date:</u>	20th April 2020
<u>Type of consultation:</u>	Scoping
<u>EHIS Reference:</u>	1694
<u>Applicant:</u>	SSE Renewables & Coillte CGA
<u>Applicants Reference:</u>	201120
<u>Proposed Development:</u>	Proposal to develop a commercial scale windfarm at Glenora Co. Mayo.

The Glenora site measures a total of 984 ha located in a remote setting northwest of County Mayo, 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline. The development site is drained by the Sralagagh, Glenora and Fiddaundoo watercourses which drain southwards into the Altderg River and the Keerglen River which flows eastwards through the site. The development site is bounded by the Inagh Bog Natural Heritage Area (NHA) to the west and the Ummerantarry Bog NHA to the south. The proposed development site is currently used for commercial forestry whilst wind energy is also a significant land-use in the vicinity.

The current proposal is for 12 - 16 turbines at a tip height of at least 176m. A grid route connection to Bellacorick 110kV substation located 13km southeast, or to the Tawnaghmore 110kV substation located 14.2km to the east, are being considered. Both underground cables and overhead line options are being considered.

This report only comments on Environmental Health impacts of the proposed development. The EHS have made observations on the following specific areas:

Description of the Project:

The EIAR must fully describe the characteristics and construction of the project and the reasons for proposing same. It should also describe the existing physical environment and detail any potential impacts on the existing environment both during the construction and operational phase of the project.

Later Consents Required

Information on possible future monitoring requirements for the operation of the wind farm should be included in the EIAR.

Consideration of Alternatives

The EIAR should fully describe and consider any alternatives to this project. The applicant should outline a rationale for site selection and proposed individual turbine location and design.

Public Consultation

The scoping document should describe measures the applicant shall take to inform the public about the project. Details of feedback from the public regarding the proposal should be included within the EIAR and the applicant must ensure that public consultation is a two way process between the applicant and the public.

It is noted there will be a 'community liaison strategy' implemented for the project. It is stated by the applicant community feedback "*will be used to inform the design process, thereby allowing the local community an opportunity to have an influence on the project design*".

Noise

A full and thorough noise survey must be carried out to assess the impact of noise from the proposed turbines on the residents living in the vicinity.

It is essential that up to date baseline monitoring is carried out to establish the existing noise environment. All noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the turbines shall be identified. The selection of noise monitoring locations for background noise is of critical importance in the noise survey, therefore the rationale for choosing the number and the positioning of these should be provided by the applicant.

Once the existing noise environment has been established, the predicted increase in noise from the proposed turbines should then be quantified and assessed. It is this department's opinion that adherence to specified noise limit values does not always protect sensitive receptors from noise nuisance therefore the significance of the

predicted change in the noise environment should be fully assessed. It is requested that this information is outlined and displayed clearly in the EIS.

The potential cumulative effects of other windfarms, industry, quarrying etc in the vicinity of the development should be assessed as part of the noise survey. All mitigation measures for the control of noise shall be described.

Shadow Flicker

A shadow flicker assessment is to be carried out. All possible impacted dwellings and sensitive receptors shall be identified. The assessment should include identification of the room use in properties potentially impacted by shadow flicker. If reduction factors are applied as part of the shadow flicker assessment, the rationale for applying same shall be clearly outlined. Any mitigation measures for the control of shadow flicker shall be described. If the exact model of turbine is not finalised, it is recommended the impact of all various turbine designs considered by the applicant should be modelled in the assessment.

Geological Impacts/Land Stability

A detailed assessment of the current ground stability of the site for the proposed wind farm development together with the necessary mitigation measures should be included in the EIAR. The assessment should include the impact construction work will have on the future stability of ground conditions taking into account extreme weather events, site drainage, and the possibility for soil erosion. The scoping document states *“A Peat and Spoil Management Plan will cover peat stability, with reference to the construction phase of the wind farm”*.

Peat Stability Assessment Report will provide engineering geological Assessment of the prevailing ground conditions as they relate to peat stability issues. The Environmental Health Service recommends that 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)

Water

All drinking water sources, both surface and groundwater (including individual private wells) shall be identified. Any potential impacts to these drinking water sources shall be assessed. Details of bedrock, overburden, vulnerability, groundwater flows and gradients, inner and outer zones of protection and catchment areas should all be considered when assessing potential impacts and possible mitigation measures. The EHS would recommend that all information is gathered by means of a site survey as desktop studies do not always accurately reflect the current use of water resources.

Dust

The impact of dust generation from construction should be assessed and a dust minimisation plan or similar mitigation measure that meets current national standards for construction sites should be addressed.

Construction

A construction management plan should be provided with the EIAR. This should comprehensively outline proposed working procedures and any mitigation measures that will be provided. The impact of any proposed road upgrade works or road widening, along with the impact of increased construction traffic on residents in the vicinity, should be assessed in the EIAR. Mitigation and traffic management measures should be outlined.

Complaints procedure

The EIAR should include proposals for dealing with issues of nuisance from members of the public should they arise.

Ancillary Facilities


The EIAR should provide location details of any site office, construction yard(s), fuel storage depot, sanitary accommodation, canteen, 1st Aid, disposal of waste water and the provision of potable drinking water supply.

Cumulative Impacts

The operational Oweninny I Wind Farm and Bellacorick Wind Farms are located between 5.6km and 9.3km to the south of the site. The Consented ABO Sheskin Wind Farm is located 6km to the southwest. The EIA should include the assessment of cumulative impacts of these windfarms along with any other industrial or energy developments in the area e.g. quarrying, intensive farming, heavy industry, composting facilities etc.

Health Gain

It is noted the site is accessible via the Western Way track. The impact of the proposed Wind Farm on this tourism amenity should be assessed at both the construction and operational phase. The Developer should explore the possibility for recreational facilities to be provided on the Wind Energy Development. Any potential for health gain from the development should be exploited.



Evelyn Keane

Senior Environmental Health Officer



Lisa Maguire

Environmental Health Officer

Karen Mulryan

From: Sabine Browne <Sabine.Browne@waterwaysireland.org>
Sent: Friday 30 April 2021 16:32
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Hi Karen

This is not within any Zone of Influence of our waterways so we will not be commenting.

Kind regards,

Sabine Browne

Clerical Officer - Environment & Heritage

Waterways Ireland Western Regional Office
Dock Road, Drewsborough,
Scarriff, Co. Clare
V94 H7N1
Phone +353-(0)61-922141
Fax +353 (0)61-922147
Sabine.Browne@waterwaysireland.org

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: 26 March 2021 18:00
To: Sabine Browne <Sabine.Browne@waterwaysireland.org>; Cormac McCarthy <cormac.mccarthy@waterwaysireland.org>
Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

The proposed project will likely encompass 12-16 turbines and will have an output of at least 50 megawatts. Should the project be of this scale, an application will be made to An Bord Pleanála seeking a determination in relation to the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) status, or otherwise, of the proposed wind energy development. If the board determine that the development is indeed SID, the planning application will be submitted directly to An Bord Pleanála, under the provision of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006. Should the project be of a scale lower than the SID thresholds, an application for planning permission will be made to Mayo County Council.

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

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

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkoireland.ie



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Karen Mulryan

From: Trish Smullen <Trish.Smullen@gsi.ie>
Sent: Thursday 6 May 2021 15:07
To: Karen Mulryan
Cc: Clare Glanville; John Butler; GSI Planning
Subject: Re: EIS 21/105 - EIA Scoping Document for Proposed Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co Mayo.
Attachments: GSI datasets relevant to EIA & SEA_20210421.pdf; 21_105 Proposed wind farm development at Glenora Co. Mayo.pdf
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Karen,

With reference to your email received on the 26 March 2021, concerning the EIA scoping document for the proposed wind farm development at Glenora, Co. Mayo, please find attached response and dataset sheet from Geological Survey Ireland.

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

Yours sincerely,

Trish Smullen
Geological Survey Ireland

From: John Butler
Sent: 26 March 2021 17:30
To: Clare Glanville; Sophie O'Connor; Brian McConnell; Monica Lee; Taly Hunter Williams; Sean Cullen; Charise McKeon; Jim Hodgson; Eoin McGrath; Trish Smullen
Subject: EIS 21/105 - EIA Scoping Document for Proposed Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co Mayo.

[EIS 21/105](#)

[EIA Scoping Document for Proposed Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co Mayo. Request for observations by MKO. Document is enclosed.](#)

Regards,

John

From: Karen Mulryan [mailto:kmulryan@mkoireland.ie]
Sent: 26 March 2021 17:24
To: John Butler
Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

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

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

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

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

Just to note, the EPA and DAU have been scoped and may redistribute this document to you also.

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

MKO
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Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkoireland.ie



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

Geological Survey Ireland Programme	Dataset	Relevant EIA Topic	Coverage	Description / Notes	Link to Geological Survey Ireland map viewer
Geohazards	Landslide: National landslide database and landslide susceptibility map	Land & Soil/Climate/Landscape	National	Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b68cf1e4a9044a5981f950e9b9c5625c
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Historic)	Water	Regional	Provide information of historic flooding, both surface water and groundwater. [A lack of flooding presented in any specific location of the map only indicates that a flood has not been detected. It does not indicate that a flood cannot occur in that location at present or in the future]	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Predictive)	Water	Regional	Provides information on the probability of future karst groundwater flooding (where available). [The maps do not, and are not intended to, constitute advice. Professional or specialist advice should be sought before taking, or refraining from, any action on the basis of the flood maps]	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
Geohazards	Radon Map	Land & Soils/Air	National		http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radonmap/
Geoheritage	County Geological Sites as adopted by National Heritage Plan and listed in County Development Plans	Land & Soils/Landscape	Regional	All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0b2fbd2aaac3c228
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	National	1:100,000 scale and associated memoirs.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	Regional	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Sediments	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Geomorphology	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7e1b6ab8d58&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Physiographic units:	Land & Soils	National	Broad-scale physical landscape units mapped at 1:100,000 scale in order to be represented as a cartographic digital map at 1:250,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=afa76a420f54877843aca1bc075c62b
Geological Mapping	GeoUrban: Spatial geological data for the greater Dublin and Cork areas	Land & Soils	Regional	Includes 3D models	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9768f4818b794c6093beb2212a850ce6&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Geotechnical database	Land & Soils	National	Digitised geotechnical and Site Investigation Reports and boreholes which can be accessed through online downloads	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a2718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c
Goldmine	Historical data sets including geological memoirs and 6" to 1 mile geological mapping records	Land & Soils/Water	National	available online	https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater resources (aquifers)	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater recharge.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale; long term annual average recharge	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Group scheme and public supply source protection areas.	Water	National	Not all PWS / GWS have SPZ / ZOC. Check with IW / coco / NFGWS for private supplies.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Water	National	Data is limited to scale of 1:40,000. Data does not include all of the source protection areas	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Catchment and WFD management units.	Water	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	karst specific data layers	water	National	For areas underlain by limestone, includes karst features, tracer test database; turf/rough water levels (gwlevel.ie)	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Wells and Springs	Water	National	Not comprehensive, there may be unrecorded wells and springs	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater body Descriptions	Water	National	Not exhaustive; only those in designated SACs; could be other GWDTEs; for more information contact NPWS / EPA / site investigations	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/activities/understanding-ireland-groundwater/Pages/Groundwater-bodies.aspx
Groundwater & Geothermal	Geothermal Suitability maps	Land & Soils/Water	National	Also, Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy, November 2020	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9eae46bee08de41278b90a9916d0c0b9e
Marine & Coastal Unit	INFOMAR - Ireland's national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland's	Water	National		https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/GSI/INFOMAR_VIEWER/
Marine & Coastal Unit	CHERISH - Coastal change project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Headlands)	Water	Regional		http://www.cherishproject.eu/en/
Marine & Coastal Unit	Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI).	water / Land & Soils	Regional	Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-Index.aspx
Minerals	Aggregate potential	Land & Soils/Material Assets	National	Consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
Minerals	Active quarries	Land & Soils	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
Minerals	Historic mines	Land & Soils/Cultural Heritage	National	Inventory and Risk Classification 2009. Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Minerals Division and Geological Survey Ireland (DECC).	https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default?zesting=7&northing=7&lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilities_Extractive_Facilities https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/mines/
Tellus	Geochemical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754
Tellus	Airborne geophysical data including radiometrics, electromagnetics and magnetics	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754
Tellus	urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project).	Land & Soils	Regional		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754

Notes:

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



Karen Mulryan
MKO
Tuam Road,
Galway H91 VW84

06 May 2021

Re: EIA scoping document for proposed wind farm development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Your Ref: 201120

Our Ref: 21/105

Dear Karen,

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

With reference to your email received on the 26 March 2021, concerning the EIA scoping document for the proposed wind farm development at Glenora, Co. Mayo, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the EIA, SEA, planning and scoping processes. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your environmental assessment and planning process. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets with reference to your scoping document.

Geoheritage

Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage), 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 (CGSs), as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include additional sites that may also be of national importance, but which were not selected as the very best examples for NHA designation. All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS. CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online [Map Viewer](#).

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

Groundwater

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

Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our [Map viewer](#), which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps.



For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.

The Groundwater Data Viewer indicates two aquifers classed as a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Moderately Productive' and a 'Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local Zones', underlie the proposed wind farm development. The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the area covered is variable. We would therefore recommend use of available datasets on our groundwater Map Viewer to assess potential impacts to groundwater in your EIAR.

Geological Mapping

Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found [here](#), in your future assessments. Our Physiographic Units map can be used to contribute to 'landscape' aspects of the EIAR. Physiographic maps are cartographic representations of the broad-scale physical landscape of a region. They delineate physical regions showing internal uniformity with respect to one or more environmental attributes that can be clearly differentiated from neighbouring regions. They are valuable for regional land-use planning, and in studies of the influence of physical landscape on the ecological environment.

Geohazards

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

Landslides are common in areas of peat, rock near surface and in fine to coarse range materials (such as glacial tills), areas which are found within the proposed area. Landslide susceptibility in the area of the proposed wind farm development is variable and is classed from Moderately Low / Moderately High to High. There has been a previous landslide event just outside of the margins of the proposed wind farm development. Geological Survey Ireland has information available on landslides in Ireland via the National Landslide Database and Landslide Susceptibility Map both of which are available for viewing on our dedicated [Map Viewer](#). Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

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

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

Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments

Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality. Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland. At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx>. This page also hosts Geochemical Mapping of Agricultural and Grazing Land Soil of Europe (GEMAS) and litho-geochemistry (rock geochemistry) from southeast Ireland datasets. Geological Survey Ireland and partners are undertaking applied geochemistry projects to provide data for agriculture ([Terra Soil](#)), waste soil characterisation ([Geochemically Appropriate Levels for Soil Recovery Facilities](#)) and mineral exploration ([Mineral Prospectivity Mapping](#)).



Geophysical data

Geological Survey Ireland produces high-resolution geophysical data (Magnetic field, electrical conductivity, natural gamma-ray radiation) of soils & rocks as part of the [Tellus programme](#). These data currently cover approximately 75% of the country and provide supporting geological information on a regional scale useful for assessing environmental impact and risk.

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, Geological 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 Clare Glanville, or my colleague Trish Smullen at GSIPlanning@gsi.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Clare Glanville
Senior Geologist
Geological Survey Ireland

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

Karen Mulryan

From: Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 12 May 2021 16:48
To: Karen Mulryan
Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo
Attachments: G Pre00104-2021 - MKO 201120 Glenora Scoping.pdf

A Chara,

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

Regards
Diarmuid

Diarmuid Buttimer
Executive Officer

—
Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt
Development Applications Unit
Oifigi an Rialtais
Government Offices

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

—
Diarmuid.Buttimer@housing.gov.ie

Is faoi rún agus chun úsáide an té nó an aonán atá luaite leis, a sheoltar an ríomhphost seo agus aon comhad atá nasctha leis. Má bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí earráid, déan teagmháil le bhainisteoir an chórais.

Deimhnítear leis an bhfo-nóta seo freisin go bhfuil an teachtaireacht ríomhphoist seo scuabtha le bogearraí frithvórais chun vórais ríomhaire a aimsiú.

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

Your Ref: 201120 Glenora Scoping

Our Ref: G Pre00104/2021 (Please quote in all related correspondence)

12 May 2021

MKO
Tuam Road
Galway
H91 VW84

Via email: kmulryan@mkoireland.ie

Re: SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA: for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo

A chara

I refer to correspondence dated 26th March received in connection with the above. Outlined below are heritage-related observations/recommendations co-ordinated by the Development Applications Unit under the stated headings.

Nature Conservation

The Department notes the detailed scoping document provided which sets out the key issues to be considered in the EIAR. Based on the information currently available about the location of the proposed development, a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) will also be required.

As an initial response to your consultation, you are advised to consult the 'Planning' section of the NPWS website - <https://www.npws.ie/development%20consultations> - as this contains text/advice on consulting NPWS in relation to 'development applications', data and information sources, and the basic elements of environmental assessments that may be required.

The following scoping comments are made in the context of this Department's role in relation to nature conservation. The observations are intended to assist you in relation to identifying potential impacts on European sites, other nature conservation sites, and biodiversity and environmental protection in general, in the context of the current proposal. Data collected and surveys carried out in connection with this proposed development may

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Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90



raise other issues that have not been considered here. The observations are not exhaustive and are made without prejudice to any recommendation that may be made by this Department in the future.

1. Guidance on EIAR

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

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

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

1.1. Project planning and design

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

The National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017- 2021 aims to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity. A key objectives of the plan is to achieve; no net contribution to biodiversity loss arising from development projects occurring within the lifetime of the plan. Accordingly,

¹ Creighton, R. (ed.). 2006. *Landslides in Ireland: A Report of the Irish Landslide Working Group*. Geological Survey of Ireland, Dublin.



the EIAR should outline how this project will avoid a net loss of biodiversity and include relevant mitigation and or compensatory measures where necessary.

1.2. Project components

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

The Department notes that the location map provided is for an area of peatland with substantial areas that are under coniferous forest cover. The EIAR should give specific consideration to the mobilisation of silt and changes to the stability of peat. The proposed windfarm has the potential for significant changes in patterns of surface water flow and may desiccate the peat allowing pathways to open up resulting in subsurface water losses. It should be noted that in 2020 a number of major upland peatland (blanket bog) landslides occurred across Ireland, most notably on Shass Mountain near Drumkeeran in County Leitrim² and Meenbog, near Ballybofey in County Donegal. The Peat Stability Risk Assessment must be considered in light of these occurrences with consideration of climate change predictions (e.g. rainfall level) in the hazard rating and should thoroughly assess risk with regard to change in weather patterns due to climate change such as more frequent and intense storms and rainfall events, increased likelihood and magnitude of river flooding, prolonged periods of dry conditions which may increase the likelihood of unstable peat.

Detailed consideration should be given to the amount of peat to be excavated, stored, and disposed/recovered. A detailed plan for the safe storage, disposal and rehabilitation of excavated or disturbed peat should form part of the EIAR. The spreading or recovery of excavated peat on areas of intact bog, wet and revegetated areas of cutover bog or other habitats or vegetation of ecological value is unlikely to be acceptable. Excavated or exposed peat should not pose any threat to surface waters and water quality. Any proposals to combine peat disposal with habitat restoration or rehabilitation measures will require a detailed plan to show the location, nature and area of lands in question, and provide details of how such areas will be reinstated, managed and improved for habitats and/or species, together with proposals for monitoring and reporting. This plan should be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist in consultation with hydrologists and other experts as appropriate.

² <https://www.npws.ie/news/shass-mountain-peat-landslide-report-published>



To note the opportunities for blanket bog restoration should also be considered in the carbon accounting and with respect to an alternative to current project proposal in the EIA.

A detailed site drainage map will be required and should show all existing watercourses, drainage ditches, flushes, lakes or ponds; new drainage ditches; all outfall points to watercourses or lakes; and all settlement ponds. The EIAR must demonstrate that the proposed development will not pose any threat to surface waters and associated species (e.g. Lamprey). Any impact on water table levels or groundwater flows may impact on wetland sites some distance away. The EIAR should assess cumulative impacts with other plans or projects, if applicable. Where negative impacts are identified suitable mitigation measures should be detailed as appropriate.

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

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

Tree felling is licensed and regulated by the Forest Service; any additional requirements in respect of this element of the proposed development, including any obligations to replant on other lands, should be made known at the planning application stage, and assessed as part of the EIAR as appropriate. If restoration of planted areas is proposed as mitigation or compensation for negative ecological effects, the EIAR should include a detailed plan to show the location, nature and area of habitat to be reinstated, and provide details of how such areas will be reinstated, managed and improved for habitats and/or species, together with proposals for monitoring and reporting. This plan should be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist in consultation with other experts as appropriate. Consideration should be given within this context of no net loss to biodiversity and with that opportunities for establishment of native woodland as replacement planting rather than coniferous planting.

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

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

Any losses of biodiversity habitat associated with this proposed development (including access roads and cabling etc.) such as woodland, scrub, hedgerows and other habitats should be mitigated for. In addition, Annex 1 habitats which occur outside the Natura 2000



network are important in terms of biodiversity conservation. The presence of any Annex I habitats outside the network should be given due consideration as part of the consideration of biodiversity matters generally for the proposed development. The loss of Annex 1 habitats outside SACs should be avoided wherever possible.

Impacts of lighting on-site should also be assessed noting that lighting of turbines and masts can increase collision risk³.

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

1.3. Ecological Data and Surveys

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

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

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

³ Douse, A (2020) "The Effect of Aviation Obstruction Lighting on Birds at Wind Turbines, Communication Towers and Other Structures", NatureScot Information Note. Version 1.1



1.3.1. Ornithology

Surveys for all species should cover bird usage and facilitate assessment of potential collision risk, habitat loss, barrier effect and displacement for these species and should be based around the daily and seasonal activity patterns of the species being surveyed. Survey work should cover year-round site use and should cover a minimum of two years to allow for an accurate determination of site usage. Target species for this site include Annex I (Birds Directive) species and Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCCI) such as Hen Harrier, Merlin, Greenland White-fronted Goose (Bog of Erris flock), Golden Plover and Red Grouse. Other species of note that have been recorded in the area are Snowy Owl and Golden Eagle. Hinterland surveys therefore should include breeding raptor surveys, including roost watches, surveys for nocturnal species and other species-specific surveys as appropriate.

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

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

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

1.3.2. Bats

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



1.3.3. *Watercourses and wetlands*

Wetlands are important areas for biodiversity and ground and surface water quality should be protected during construction and operation of the proposed development. The EIAR should include a detailed assessment of the hydrological impacts on wetlands from the proposed development. Any watercourse or wetland which may be impacted on should be surveyed for the presence of protected species and species listed on Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. For example, these species could include Otter (*Lutra lutra*) which are protected under the Wildlife Acts and listed on Annex II and IV of the Habitats Directive, Salmon (*Salmo salar*), Lamprey (three species in Ireland) listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive, Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera* species) and White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) which are both protected under the Wildlife Act and listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive, Frogs (*Rana temporaria*) and Newts (*Trituris vulgaris*) protected under the Wildlife Acts and Kingfishers (*Alcedo atthis*) protected under the Wildlife Acts and listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409 EEC).

Further to potential impacts on the species listed above, for example, one of the main threats identified in the threat response plan for otter is habitat destruction (see https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/2009_Otter_TRP.pdf). A 10m riparian buffer on both banks of a waterway is considered to comprise part of the otter habitat. Therefore any proposed development should be located at least 10m away from a waterway and should consider movements between waterways and waterbodies by otters.

1.3.4. *Flood plains*

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

1.3.5. *Hedgerows, Scrub and related habitats*

Hedgerows and scrub should be maintained where possible, as they form wildlife corridors and provide areas for birds to nest in; hedgerows provide a habitat for woodland flora, roosting places for bats and Badger setts may also be present. The EIAR should provide an estimate of the length/area of any hedgerow/scrub that will be removed. Where it is proposed that trees or hedgerows will be removed there should be suitable planting of native species in mitigation incorporated into the EIAR. Hedgerows, trees, scrub and uncultivated vegetation (including peatland habitats) should not be removed during the



nesting season (i.e. March 1st to August 31st), noting the protection afforded under the Wildlife Act 1976-2018.

1.3.8 *Marsh Fritillary*

Marsh fritillary surveys should be carried out as per standard Marsh Fritillary Larval Web Survey methodology.

1.3.9 *Alien invasive species*

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

1.4. Impact assessment

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

Natura 2000 sites, i.e.:

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

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

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



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

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

1.5. Construction Management Plans and Mitigation

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

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



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

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

If applicants are not in a position to state the exact location and details of cable routes at the time of application, then they need to consider the range of options (overhead and underground) that may be used within their assessment. Should the exact height and rotor diameter of the turbines not be known at EIAR stage then the assessment of impacts must be applicable to a variety of turbine heights and rotor diameters which could be used. This should be made clear in the EIAR.

2. Guidance on the Appropriate Assessment (AA):

In order to carry out the Appropriate Assessment screening, and/or prepare a Natura Impact Statement (NIS), information about the relevant European sites including their conservation objectives will need to be collected.

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

Site-specific, as opposed to generic, conservation objectives are now available for many sites. Each conservation objective for a qualifying interest (QI) habitat or species is defined by a list of attributes and targets and is often supported by further documentation. Where these are not available for a site, an examination of the attributes that are used to define site-specific conservation objectives for the same QIs in other sites can be usefully used to ensure the full ecological implications of a proposal for a site's conservation objective and its integrity are assessed. It is advised, as per the notes and guidelines in the site-specific conservation objectives that any reports quoting conservation objectives should give the version number and date, so that it can be ensured and established that the most up-to-date versions including map boundaries⁴ are used in the preparation of Natura Impact Statements and in undertaking appropriate assessments.

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

⁴ <https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data/designated-site-data>



- “*Wind energy developments and Natura 2000*”⁵
- “*Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*”⁶;
- 2018 Commission notice “*Managing Natura 2000 sites The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC*”⁷ (updated June 2020)

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

The NIS should present a robust and reasoned scientific assessment and analysis of the implications of the proposals for the relevant conservation objectives of relevant European sites. Best scientific knowledge in the field should be applied to the understanding of the likely effects, and to the assessment and analysis of the implications of the proposals for the conservation objectives and integrity of the sites. When carried out by the competent authority, the appropriate assessment cannot have lacunae and must contain complete, precise and definitive findings and conclusions capable of removing all reasonable scientific doubt as to the effects of the project on European sites. General advice on the preparation, content and scope of an NIS is included in Appendix 2.

3. Cumulative and ex situ impacts

A rule of thumb often used is to include all European sites within a distance of 15km. It should be noted however that this will not always be appropriate. In some instances where there are hydrological connections a whole river catchment or a groundwater aquifer may need to be included. Similarly where bird flight paths are involved the impact may be on an SPA more than 15 kilometres away.

Other relevant Local Authorities should be consulted to determine if there are any projects or plans which, in combination with this proposed development, could impact on any European sites.

As noted already assessment and monitoring results from nearby windfarms should be considered. Cumulative impact from all windfarms in the area needs to be assessed and the data from surrounding sites needs to be considered in the assessment of impacts.

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/Wind_farms.pdf

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/natura_2000_asses_s_en.pdf

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/EN_art_6_guide_jun_2019.pdf



4. Post construction monitoring

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

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

Note: any significant change to mitigation may require amendment and where a licence has expired; there will be a need for new licence applications for protected species.

5. Licenses

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

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

In addition, the EIAR should take account of species protected under sections 21, 22 and 23 of the Wildlife Acts if there are any impacts on other protected species or their resting or



breeding places, such as on protected plants, badger setts or birds' nests. And will also need to be cognisant of article 5 (d) of the Birds Directive. For that reason uncultivated vegetation, including hedges and trees, should not be removed during the nesting season (i.e. March 1st to August 31st).

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

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 the 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

Diarmuid Buttimer
Development Applications Unit

Edward Ryan

From: Adrian Carroll <adrian.carroll@ripplecom.net>
Sent: 24 May 2021 13:29
To: Karen Mulryan; Licensing
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

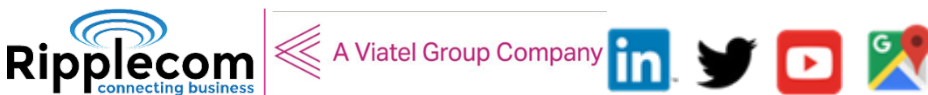
Hi Karen,

This development will not impact the Ripplecom network.

Regards,

Adrian Carroll | Network Operations Manager

T: 061 5711561 M: 086 8372264
E: adrian.carroll@ripplecom.net | W: ripplecom.net
Houston Hall, Raheen Business Park, Limerick, V94 PKF1



From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: 24 May 2021 13:03
To: licensing@ripplecom.net
Subject: RE: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts
Importance: High

[CAUTION: External Email] Please verify sender & content before opening attachments or clicking on links.

Good afternoon,

I previously sent a locations for two proposed wind farm developments in Co. Mayo.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Please see attached again for your records. Can you check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist BA MSc ACIfA IAI

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+353 (0) 91 735611
www.mkofireland.ie



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From: Karen Mulryan
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 11:42
To: 'licensing@ripplecom.net' <licensing@ripplecom.net>
Subject: 201119 Sheskin & 201120 Glenora Co. Mayo Wind Farm Feasibility sites- potential links impacts

Good morning,

We are undertaking feasibility studies at two sites in Co Mayo. Would you be able to check if any links may be impacted by a wind development at these sites? If there are any, what set back distance would you require?

Please see attached items.

Centre coordinates for Sheskin: 093907E, 325916N

Centre coordinates for Glenora: 103459, 334117 N

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: sxl@iol.ie
Sent: 17 December 2021 15:57
To: Shaun Doolin
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Many thanks for the information

Joe

From: Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 17 December 2021 14:25
To: sxl@iol.ie
Cc: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good afternoon,

The final turbine locations for the proposed Glenora Wind Farm have been confirmed.

For your records, please find attached a KML file and spreadsheet containing the coordinates (in ITM, Irish Grid and WGS84) for the turbines at the proposed wind farm.

This turbine layout has also been issued to the IAA.

Kind regards,

Shaun



Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

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From: sxl@iol.ie <sxl@iol.ie>
Sent: Monday 24 May 2021 17:31
To: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Thanks Karen, we spoke in late March and I advised that the development falls outside of the area that would be of concern to Sligo Airport. However this information should be advised to Safety Regulatory division of the Irish Aviation Authority as there is no doubt the precise information of the development will need to be tracked for mapping and possible lighting purposes. As you that particular area is frequented a lot by the Coastguard Helicopter so the information is vital for their safe operations.

Best regards
Joe Corcoran

From: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>

Sent: Monday 24 May 2021 15:57

To: sxl@iol.ie

Subject: FW: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good afternoon Joe,

I previously sent a scoping document for a proposed wind farm development at Glenora Co. Mayo. Please see attached again for your records. If you have any comments or queries on the proposed development, we would be grateful for a response and/or acknowledgement of receiving this document.

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist BA MSc ACIfA IAI

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From: Karen Mulryan

Sent: Friday 26 March 2021 17:23

To: 'sxl@iol.ie' <sxl@iol.ie>

Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

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

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

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: operations@ operations <operations@irelandwestairport.com>
Sent: 18 December 2021 07:36
To: Shaun Doolin
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good morning,

I have forwarded your mail to the Senior Air Traffic Controller.

Kind regards

Patrick

NOC Operations
Ireland West Airport, Charlestown, Co. Mayo, F12 P8P9
T: F: +353 94 9368132
W: <http://www.irelandwestairport.com>

For information on travelling to Ireland during Covid 19 pandemic, please click on the below link
<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b4020-travelling-to-ireland-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>

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From: Shaun Doolin [mailto:sdoolin@mkoireland.ie]
Sent: 17 December 2021 15:02
To: info <info@irelandwestairport.com>; operations@ operations <operations@irelandwestairport.com>; Irelandwestairport@operations.com
Cc: Karen Mulryan <kmulryan@mkoireland.ie>
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Caution: CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon,

The final turbine locations for the proposed Glenora Wind Farm have been confirmed.

For your records, please find attached a KML file and spreadsheet containing the coordinates (in ITM, Irish Grid and WGS84) for the turbines at the proposed wind farm.

This turbine layout has also been issued to the IAA.

Kind regards,

Shaun



Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

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From: Karen Mulryan

Sent: Friday 26 March 2021 17:23

To: 'info@irelandwestairport.com' <info@irelandwestairport.com>; 'operations@irelandwestairport.com' <operations@irelandwestairport.com>; 'Irelandwestairport@operations.com' <Irelandwestairport@operations.com>

Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

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

Kind regards,

Karen.



Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist

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Edward Ryan

From: Irish Peatland Conservation Council <bogs@ipcc.ie>
Sent: 14 January 2022 16:06
To: Shaun Doolin
Subject: Re: ***SPAM*** RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Hi Shaun,

We have been very busy this last year apologies. Are you still accepting submissions on this (proposed) WF?

Thank you

Tristram Whyte BSc (Hons) Applied Freshwater & Marine Biology
Conservation, Policy & Fundraising Officer
Irish Peatland Conservation Council
Lullymore
Rathangan
Co. Kildare
R51 V293

045 860133

bogs@ipcc.ie

CHY6829

Registered Charity Number 20013547

Visit <http://www.ipcc.ie> to learn all about the Save the Bogs Campaign or to arrange your visit to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre

On 17 Dec 2021, at 15:02, Shaun Doolin <sdoolin@mkoireland.ie> wrote:

Good afternoon,

The final turbine locations for the proposed Glenora Wind Farm have been confirmed.

For your records, please find attached a KML file and spreadsheet containing the coordinates (in ITM and Irish Grid) for the turbines at the proposed wind farm.

Kind regards,

Shaun

<image004.png>

Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

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Ireland, H91 VW84
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From: Karen Mulryan
Sent: Friday 20 August 2021 14:50
To: 'bogs@ipcc.ie' <bogs@ipcc.ie>
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

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Kind regards,

Karen.

<image007.png>

Karen Mulryan
Environmental Scientist BA MSc ACIfA IAI

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From: Karen Mulryan
Sent: Friday 26 March 2021 17:15
To: bogs@ipcc.ie
Subject: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

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

Kind regards,

Karen.

<image007.png>

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Environmental Scientist

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<Glenora Turbine Layout V5 - 201120 - 2021.07.07.csv><Glenora Turbine Layout V5 - 201120 - 2021.07.07.kml>

Edward Ryan

From: Tristram Whyte <bogs@ipcc.ie>
Sent: 18 January 2022 16:19
To: Shaun Doolin
Subject: RE: 201120: EIA Scoping Document for Proposed SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA Wind Farm Development at Glenora, Co. Mayo.

Thanks Shaun,

We will get something into you in the coming days.

All the best

Tristram Whyte BSc (Hons) Applied Freshwater & Marine Biology
Conservation, Policy & Fundraising Officer
Irish Peatland Conservation Council
Lullymore
Rathangan
Co. Kildare
R51 V293

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bogs@ipcc.ie

CHY6829

Registered Charity Number 20013547

Visit <http://www.ipcc.ie> to learn all about the Save the Bogs Campaign or to arrange your visit to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre

On 14 Jan 2022, at 16:17, Shaun Doolin wrote:

Hi Tristram,

No worries.

Yes, we are still accepting submissions on this proposed wind farm.

Kind regards,

Shaun

<image001.png>

Shaun Doolin
Graduate Environmental Scientist

MKO

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Sent: Friday 20 August 2021 14:50

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Good afternoon,

MKO is preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), on behalf of SSE Renewables and Coillte CGA, for a proposed wind farm development located at Glenora, south of Maumakeogh Mountain, approximately 7km southwest of Ballycastle and 5km south of the Atlantic Coastline, in north County Mayo. The proposed development site falls within the townlands of Lugnalettin, Altderg, Glenora and Ballykinlettragh.

The proposed project will likely encompass 12-16 turbines and will have an output of at least 50 megawatts. Should the project be of this scale, an application will be made to An Bord Pleanála seeking a determination in relation to the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) status, or otherwise, of the proposed wind energy development. If the board determine that the development is indeed SID, the planning application will be submitted directly to An Bord Pleanála, under the provision of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006. Should the project be of a scale lower than the SID thresholds, an application for planning permission will be made to Mayo County Council.

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

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

Kind regards,

Karen.

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Environmental Scientist

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