

Appendix 1-5- Consultee Responses



Ian Heanue

To: Matthew Craig; Una Butler
Cc: Johnny Evans; windfarms; Maria O'Shaughnessy
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

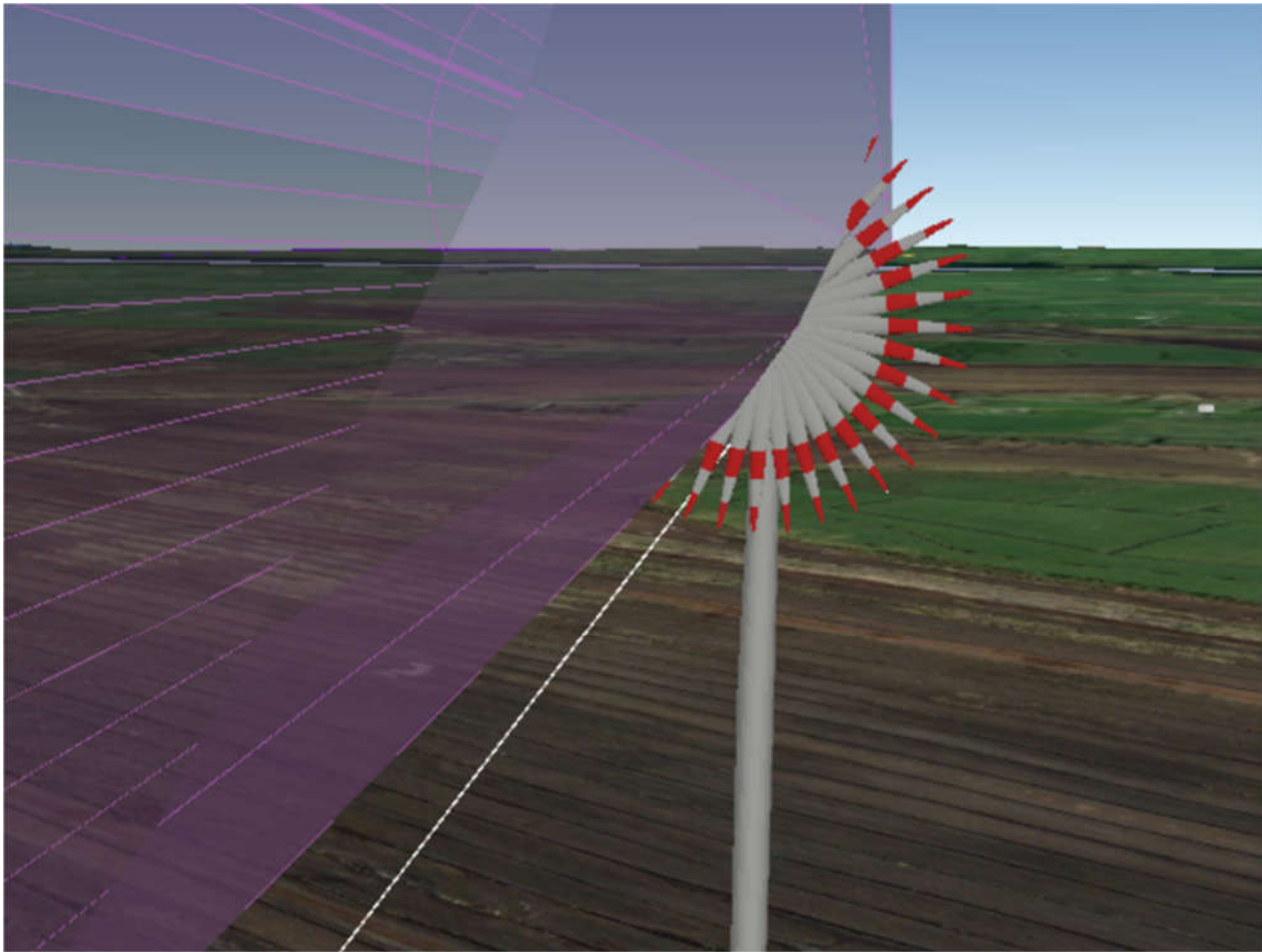
From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Sent: Monday 23 May 2022 17:21
To: Una Butler <una.butler@tobin.ie>
Cc: Johnny Evans <Johnny.Evans@2rn.ie>; windfarms <windfarms@rte.ie> Maria O'Shaughnessy <maria.oshaughnessy@tobin.ie>
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Hi Una,
2rn is the trading name of RTÉ Networks DAC, we are responsible for the management of the RTÉ's broadcast network.
We currently have two links passing over the area that you have outlined.
There is the one that you have marked on the pdf file between or sites at Cairn Hill and Coolderry and another link between Cairn Hill and Maghera, the details of which are listed in the table below.

Link Name	Link Length	Frequency	Site 1			Site 2		
			Lat	Long	Ant height	Lat	Long	Ant height
CHL-MGH DTT	115 km	658 MHz	53.80723	-7.71546	396m AMSL	52.96868	-8.71806	737 m A

The picture below shows T13, with the turbine dimensions given in the excel file and the first Fresnel Zone of the link detailed above:



There is also the risk of interference to broadcast services in the area and we would request that a protocol be signed between the developer and 2rn should the site go ahead.

Please let me know if you require any further 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: + XXXXXXXXXX Mobile: +353 (0) 87 2506959

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Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 12:14
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

From: Roger Woods <woods@bai.ie>
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 11:47
To: Laura Hederman <laura.hederman@tobin.ie>
Subject: RE: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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Hi Laura

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: [01-6441294](tel:01-6441294)

Fax: [01-6441294](tel:01-6441294)

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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. Iarrrtar ort teachtaireacht a sheoladh chuig an seoltóir nó chuig info@bai.ie, agus an ríomhphost seo a scrios.

Please consider the environment before printing this email

Ian Heanue

To: Joe McGuigan; Una Butler
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

From: Joe McGuigan <joe.mcguigan@bfs.aero>
Sent: Tuesday 17 May 2022 09:53
To: Una Butler <una.butler@tobin.ie>
Subject: FW: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Una,

Good morning the email below was forwarded to me for comment

I have had a quick look at this proposal and I can say that if this application came in today via the planning portal, Belfast International Airport would be replying with No Objections

Hope this helps you

Best Regards

Joe McGuigan

***** This email has come from an external source – be careful with any links or requests *****

Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 08:42
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

-----Original Message-----

From: Industry <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:05
To: Laura Hederman <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Automatic reply: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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A Chara,

We would like to acknowledge receipt of your email.

A member of the ComReg Team will respond to you directly shortly.

Kind regards,
ComReg Team.

GDPR information: we have updated our Privacy Notice, which explains what personal information we collect and use about individuals, what we do with it and why. Here is a link to our updated Privacy Notice:
<https://www.comreg.ie/privacy/>

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Faisn?is GDPR: t? nuashonr? d?anta againn ar ?r bhF?gra Pr?obh?ideachta, a mh?n?onn an fhaisn?is phearsanta a bhail?mid agus a ?s?ideannimid faoi dhaoine aonair, an m?id a dh?anaimid leis agus c?n f?th. Seo nasc chuig ?r bhF?gra Pr?obh?ideachta nuashonraithe: <https://www.comreg.ie/privacy/>

T? an r?omhphost seo, chomh maith le haon iat?in a bhaineann leis faoi r?n agus d'fh?adfadh leis a bheith faoi phribhl?id n? cosanta ? aon nochtadh. Is don seola?(aithe) ainmnithe thuas amh?in ?. N?l s? ceadaithe go mbeidh rochtain ag ?inne eile ar an r?omhphost seo. M?s rud ? nach tusa an faighteoir ainmnithe, n? cl? amach, l?igh,

c?ipe?il, nocht d'f?inne n? bain ?s?id as an eolas sa r?omhphost seo in aon tsl? eile, le do thoil. M?s rud ? go bhfuair t? an r?omhphost seo tr? earr?id, dean teagmh?il leis an seolt?ir l?ithreach agus scrios an t-?bhar ina ioml?n, b?odh s? i gc?ip leictreonach n? chrua.

Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Tuesday 4 October 2022 08:08
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm CRM:005605016

Has been forwarded on to the email address below.

From: customercare <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 16:43
To: Laura Hederman <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm CRM:005605016

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Dear sir/madam,

Thank you for contacting the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) Customer Care Team.

Please forward your email to info@cru.ie and the details will be forwarded to the relevant CRU department.

Yours sincerely,



Julian D'Arcy

CRU Customer Care Team

p: [REDACTED]

a: The Grain House, The Exchange, Belgard Square North, Tallaght, Dublin 24, D24 PXW0

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

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----- Original Message -----

From: [REDACTED] e;
Received: Fri Sep 30 2022 16:07:04 GMT+0100 (Irish Standard Time)
To: CRU Customer Care <[REDACTED]>; Customer Care Queue <[REDACTED]>;
Cc: [REDACTED];
Subject: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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Mimecast Attachment Protection has deemed this file to be safe, but always exercise caution when opening files.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a consultation letter and scoping report for Derryadd wind farm.

Kind Regards,
On behalf of project manager, Gael Gibson

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Protecting the Public Interest in Water, Energy and Energy Safety

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Your Ref: 11399 - Derryadd Wind Farm

Our Ref: G Pre00259/2022 (Please quote in all related correspondence)

14 November 2022

Tobin Consulting Engineers
Fairgreen House
Fairgreen Road
Galway

Via email: [REDACTED]

Proposed Pre Planning Development: TOBIN, on behalf of Bord na Móna: for Substitute Consent for historical peat extraction and all associated bog development works within Derryadd, Derryarogue and Lough Bannow Bogs located in County Longford: Derryadd, Derryarogue and Lough Bannow

A chara

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

Nature Conservation

These observations are intended to assist you in considering ecological risks and pressures arising from the proposed development to European sites, other nature conservation sites, and biodiversity and environmental protection in general.

The Department notes the previous history of the site (i.e. commercial cutover bog) and previous application for a wind energy development on site. Within this context, the Department recommends the applicant reviews previous observations made by the Department to associated scoping requests, statutory referrals and oral hearings.

The Department welcomes consultation at this scoping stage and highlights best practice considerations regarding the longevity of data¹ under such circumstances.

At this early stage the Department highlights several key considerations;

1. Hydrology: The effect of any existing and or proposed drainage works, water level management regime or bog restoration works on Lough Ree SAC (site code: 000440) located less than half a kilometre distant and all other hydrologically dependent or connected nature conservation sites including those of National importance such as Lough Bawn pNHA [001819], Royal Canal pNHA [002103] and

¹ <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf>



Lough Bannow pNHA [000449]. Given the increasing pressure on water dependent species and habitats (e.g. *Vertigo* species and Fen) due to climate change, certainty of outcome is critical to ensure the viability of such sites going forward.

2. The Department encourages the creation and design of viable peat habitats that prevent carbon release and support carbon capture.
3. Ornithology, habitat creation: The Department encourages the creation and design of semi-flooded peat habitats to provide for foraging bird species. However, this must be balanced against and implemented in a manner that minimises and prevents unacceptable risks and or levels of bird strike.
4. Ornithology surveys and data capture: Ecological assessment is a scientific process that is underpinned by scientific data and surveys should be designed to collect data that will answer the pertinent questions. Within this context, ornithological surveys should not consider the SNH guidelines as definitive, rather they are a useful steer. Specifically, field surveys should be designed so as to collect data that enable informed decision making regarding potential impacts, risks and pressures arising from the proposed development to European sites, biodiversity, the wider environment and other nature conservation interests. This may require the adoption of additional survey methods, development of new survey methods and or the use of technologies not specified in the SNH guidance. This is because an important question that must be addressed in the NIS is the level and nature of the connection between birds using the proposed development site and European sites. Furthermore, the type of use should be determined to assess the importance of the site in supporting birds that are listed as SCI species for European sites within the zone of influence (e.g. Lough Ree SPA (site code: 004064) located <0.5km distant). In this regard, breeding, roosting and foraging behaviour should be distinguished in survey data and flight lines should be linked with an associated behaviour and/or time of day or season (i.e. breeding, roosting, foraging, resident or migrating). Moreover, consideration should be given to undertaking mark- recapture (e.g. neck and leg collars or rings) and sample tracking studies using telemetry techniques (e.g. satellite based location transmitters) to determine the level of dependency and connectivity between birds foraging within and transiting through the development site and relevant SCI listed populations for SPA sites within the zone of influence. Finally, quantities of birds and level of site use recorded should be put in the context of adjacent European sites, Ireland's, European and wider international populations.
5. Survey data presentation: field survey data and specifically ornithological survey data should be presented in easily understood map form with associated raw data in clearly linked tables. The tables should indicate visibility throughout the walk over survey or VP watch and contemporaneous weather records from the proposed development site should be included in the table. Walk over ecological surveys and VP watches should cover the full range of times (e.g. late evenings, early mornings, and day time) as well as the full range of seasons and relevant species specific periods such as migration and breeding phases).



In conclusion, the Department highlights several key considerations that the applicant should directly address in the associated EIAR and NIS reports. Additionally, further requests for input by the Department at later stages should be restricted to specific focused questions regarding heritage related issues.

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@npws.gov.ie.

Is mise le meas,

Diarmuid Buttimer
Development Applications Unit
Administration



Gael Gibson
Associate Director
TOBIN Consulting Engineers
For and on behalf of Bord na Móna Powergen Ltd
20th October 2022

Re: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd Wind Farm

The Department of Transport Regional and Local Roads Division makes the following comments on the Derryadd Wind Farm development located in County Longford.

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

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

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

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

- Examination of options other than the routing of cables along the public road,
- Examination of options for connection to the national grid network at a point closer to the wind farm in order to reduce the adverse impact on public roads.



- Details of where within the road cross section cables are to be placed so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance,
- Examination of details of any chambers proposed within the public road cross section so as to minimise the effect on the Roads Authority in its role of construction and maintenance and,
- Rationalisation of the number of cables involved (including existing electric or possible future cables) and their diversion into one trench, in order to minimise the impacts on the road network and the environment along the road boundary (hedgerows).

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

1. A condition requiring the specific approval of the local authority to the detail of the final route of cables through the public road space. If during construction there is a need to deviate from the detailed design then the approval of the local authority would again be sought. This would assist in minimising the impact on the public road.
2. A condition requiring the developer to comply with all appropriate standards and, inter alia the Guidelines for Managing Openings in Public Roads, 2017 in order to ensure orderly development.
3. A condition requiring that the location of the cables would be recorded as exactly as possible (maybe using BIM type technology) so as to facilitate the further use of road space for utilities and the maintenance/construction of the public road by the Roads authority. This record should be lodged with the local authority and with the ESB Networks for retention on their records.
4. A condition requiring the developer to route cables away from bridge structures and specifically preventing the developer from attaching cables to road bridges. This would allow for the future maintenance of bridges without interruption of the electricity supply along the cables.
5. A condition requiring the developer to notify the Roads Authority of the owner of the cables (Owner) and the controller (Power Controller) of the power transmitted along the cables. In addition, the condition should require Owner and Power Controller to notify the Roads Authority of any change in ownership of the cables or change of Power Controller transmitting power along the cables. In all instances the Owner and Power Controller should be required to maintain an agreed contacts list with the Roads Authority.

Central Policy, Co-ordination and Reform

An Roinn Iompair

Department of Transport

Lána Líosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60

Leeson Lane, Dublin, D02 TR60

Ian Heanue

To: Defence Property Management Planning; Una Butler
Cc: Gareth O'Flaherty (Defence); Sarah Zacharia (Defence); Maria O'Shaughnessy
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

From: Defence Property Management Planning <PropertyManagementPlanning@defence.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 24 May 2022 15:18
To: Una Butler <una.butler@tobin.ie>
Cc: Gareth O'Flaherty (Defence) <Gareth.OFlaherty@defence.ie>; Sarah Zacharia (Defence) <sarah.zacharia@defence.ie>; Maria O'Shaughnessy <maria.oshaughnessy@tobin.ie>
Subject: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Dear Ms. Butler,

Thank you for your email of 10 May 2022 in relation to the proposed Derryadd Wind Farm near Lanesborough, County Longford.

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

Based on the information supplied and having consulted with the subject matter experts in the Irish Air Corps, the Department of Defence wishes to make the following observation:

Single turbines or turbines delineating a windfarm should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week. Obstacle lighting should be incandescent or of a type visible to Night Vision equipment. Obstacle lighting must emit light at the near Infra-Red (IR) range of the electromagnetic spectrum, specifically at or near 850 nanometres (nm) of wavelength. Light intensity to be of similar value to that emitted in the visible spectrum of light.

Nothing in the above observations shall be taken as a binding response by the Minister for Defence in the event that a planning application is made. The Minister reserves the right to comment on the revised planning application as and when it is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the planning regulatory code.

Please get in contact 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 + [REDACTED]

E-mail [REDACTED]

Ian Heanue

From: Information Queries <[redacted]@dublinairport.com>
Sent: Tuesday 10 May 2022 15:51
To: Una Butler
Subject: Automatic reply: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission- Telecomms

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Dear Customer,

Thank you for taking the time to contact us. We aim to respond to you as soon as possible but please note we are currently dealing with a large volume of correspondence so there may be a delay in our response.

A lot of information is available on our website - <https://www.dublinairport.com/>

You can find specific information in relation to COVID 19 here:

<https://www.dublinairport.com/covid-19/covid-19-faqs>
[gov.ie](https://www.gov.ie) - New rules for travelling to Ireland (www.gov.ie)
[Travel Advice](https://www.dfa.ie) - Department of Foreign Affairs ([dfa.ie](https://www.dfa.ie))

Car Parking information is here - <https://www.dublinairport.com/car-parks>.

You can find flight information here - <https://www.dublinairport.com/flight-information>, if your query relates to your airline, please contact them directly - <https://www.dublinairport.com/flight-information/airlines>.

We apologise for any delays experienced at Dublin Airport recently and the obvious inconvenience caused to our passengers. We pride ourselves on exceptional customer service, and where we have fallen short of our high standards, we know we have let you and ourselves down in recent weeks.

Best regards,
Customer Experience Team
Dublin Airport

Customer Experience Team | COMMUNICATIONS

THREE The Green, Dublin Airport Central,

Dublin Airport, Swords, Co. Dublin, K67 X4X5, Ireland

T: +[redacted]

A Chustaiméir, a chara,

Go raibh maith agat as an am a thógáil le teagmháil a dhéanamh linn. Tá sé mar aidhm againn freagra a thabhairt duit a luaithis is féidir ach tabhair le fios go bhfuilimid ag déileáil le líon mór comhfhreagrais faoi láthair mar sin d'fhéadfadh go mbeadh moill ar ár bhfreagra.

Tá go leor eolais ar fáil ar ár láithreán gréasáin - <https://www.dublinairport.com/>

Is féidir leat eolas sonrach maidir le COVID 19 a fháil anseo:

<https://www.dublinairport.com/covid-19/covid-19-faqs>

[gov.ie](http://www.gov.ie) - New rules for travelling to Ireland (www.gov.ie)

[Comhairle Taistil – An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha \(dfa.ie\)](http://dfa.ie)

Tá eolas faoi Pháirceáil Carranna anseo - <https://www.dublinairport.com/car-parks>.

Is féidir leat eolas faoi eitiltí a fháil anseo - <https://www.dublinairport.com/flight-information>, má bhaineann do cheist le haerlíne, déan teagmháil leo go díreach - <https://www.dublinairport.com/flight-information/airlines>.

Le gach dea-ghuí,
Foireann Eispéiris Chustaiméara
Aerfort Bhaile Átha Cliath

Customer Experience Team | COMMUNICATIONS

THREE The Green, Dublin Airport Central,

Dublin Airport, Swords, Co. Dublin, K67 X4X5, Ireland

T: +[REDACTED]

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Ian Heanue

To: John Bagnall; Una Butler
Cc: john.bagnall@meteor.ie; Brendan.OFlaherty@meteor.ie; Maria O'Shaughnessy
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

From: John Bagnall <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday 13 May 2022 07:02
To: Una Butler <[REDACTED]>
Cc: john.bagnall@meteor.ie; [REDACTED]; Brendan.OFlaherty@meteor.ie; Maria O'Shaughnessy <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Re: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Hi Una,

The buffer you have for the existing Eir links are sufficient to avoid risk to our links, we have no issue with the turbine placements
Please send new development analysis requests to MobileNetworksTXN@eir.ie for Eir Mobile and the Eir fixed network going forward.

Kind regards,



John Bagnall
Transmission Design & Engineering

M: +[REDACTED]

E: [REDACTED]

Address: EirCode - D24 HX03

Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 11:25
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

From: Info - EirGrid <[redacted]@eirgrid.com>
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 11:23
To: Laura Hederman <[redacted]@eirgrid.com>
Cc: Gael Gibson <[redacted]@eirgrid.com>; Info - EirGrid <[redacted]@eirgrid.com>
Subject: RE: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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Hi Laura,

I have passed this on to the PM for the project and they should be in touch directly.

If you need anything further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Martin Cracknell

Customers & Connections (C&C)



The Oval
160 Shelbourne Rd
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
D04 FW28

✉ Martin.Cracknell@Eirgrid.com

☎ +[redacted] (0) 224 7051
📱 +[redacted] (0) 87 293 332

We're working flexibly at EirGrid Group.

I'm sending this message at a time that suits me.

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Smaoinigh ar an timpeallacht sula gcuireann tú an r-phost seo i gcló
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From: Laura Hederman <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:04
To: Info - EirGrid <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Gael Gibson <[REDACTED]>
Subject: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a consultation letter and scoping report for Derryadd wind farm.

Kind Regards,
On behalf of project manager, Gael Gibson

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EirGrid plc - Transmission System Operator, Ireland.
The Oval, 160 Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, D04 FW28.

Oibritheoir Eangach Leictreachais na hÉireann.
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Directors:
Brendan Tuohy CHAIR, Mark Foley CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Dr Theresa Donaldson, Shane Brennan, Tom Coughlan, Michael Hand, Rosa M Sanz García, Martin Corrigan
(Company Secretary) *****

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na teachtaireachta seo. Is iad tuairimí nó barúlacha an údair amháin na tuairimí nó na barúlacha a léirítear sa teachtaireacht seo, agus b'fhéidir nach ionann iad agus tuairimí nó barúlacha EirGrid. Má shíleann tú go bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí earráid, cuir é seo in iúl don seoltóir láithreach le do thoil. Cé go scanann EirGrid ríomhphoist agus ceangaltáin, ní thugann siad ráthaíocht go mbíonn ceachtar acu saor ó víreas ná ní ghlacann siad aon dliteanas as aon damáiste a dhéantar de thoradh víreas.

Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 08:42
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

From: Wexford Receptionist <REC_WEX@epa.ie>
Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:15
To: Laura Hederman <laura.hederman@tobin.ie>
Cc: Gael Gibson <gael.gibson@tobin.ie>
Subject: RE: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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A Chara,
Your correspondence on September 30th has been forwarded for attention.

Le gach dea-ghuí,

Mary Parle

Duty Receptionist | Organisational Services Team
Office of Communications and Corporate Services, Wexford
Fáilteoir ar Dualgas | Foireann Seirbhísí Eagraíochtúla
An Oifig Cumarsáide agus Seirbhísí Corparáideacha, Loch Garman



053-9180600 (Direct dial)

www.epa.ie



F

Ian Heanue

To: Richard Sheehan; Una Butler
Cc: John Guilfoyle; [redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]; 'Declan Kilcline'
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

From: Richard Sheehan <[redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]>
Sent: Wednesday 11 May 2022 14:42
To: Una Butler <[redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]>
Cc: John Guilfoyle <[redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]>; [redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]; 'Declan Kilcline' <[redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]>
Subject: FW: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Dear Una

The East Region Communications Centre has no objection to the planned wind farm in Co. Longford as we do not own or maintain any point-to-point radio licences on behalf of the Irish Fire Service.

I would advise that you make contact with Longford Fire Service as a matter of courtesy with respect to this application.

Yours sincerely

Richard Sheehan

Richard Sheehan, Senior Executive Communications Officer.
East Region Communications Centre

Lárionad Cumarsáide Réigiúnach an Oirthir

Fire Brigade Headquarters, 165-169 Townsend Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

Ceanncheathrú na Briogáid Dóiteáin, 165-169 Sráid Chnoc na Lobhar, B.Á.C. 2, Éire

T. [redacted] www.dublincity.ie

From: [redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ] <[redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]>
Sent: Wednesday 11 May 2022 14:36
To: John Guilfoyle <[redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]>; Richard Sheehan <[redacted@ดับลินซิตี.ไ]>
Subject: Fw: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

Bhriogáid Dóiteáin Bhaile Átha Cliath

Ceanncheathrú Dóiteáin Bhaile Átha Cliath, Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath, 165-169 Sráid Chnoc na Lobhar, Baile Átha Cliath 2, D02 RY99, Éire.

Dublin Fire Brigade

Dublin Fire Brigade Headquarters, Dublin City Council, 165-169 Townsend Street, Dublin 2, D02 RY99, Ireland.

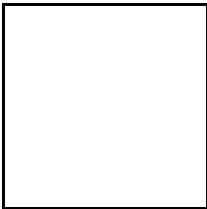
Tel: +[redacted] | Web: www.dublinfirebrigade.ie

Ian Heanue

To: esbnetworks@esb.ie; Una Butler
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints [#549860]

From: esbnetworks@esb.ie <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday 11 May 2022 12:23
To: Una Butler <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Re: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints [#549860]

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

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

ESB Networks Customer Care | T: [REDACTED] | +[REDACTED] [REDACTED] | F: +[REDACTED] [REDACTED] | www.esbnetworks.ie

Ian Heanue

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday 24 May 2022 18:37
To: Una Butler
Subject: Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission [#560267]

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Good Evening Una,

Just an update to advise you that this issue has been referred back to the dial before you dig team to revert to you directly.

They can be contacted on

Telephone Contact for ESB Central Site

1800 928 960 or 01 8582060

Should you wish to follow up with them directly yourself.

Kind regards,

Jane

ESB Networks Customer Care | T: [redacted] | **+** [redacted] | **F:** + [redacted] | www.esbnetworks.ie

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* * * * *

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

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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
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1. Introduction

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

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

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

2. Background to this Document

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance

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

Legislation

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

Statutory Guidance

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

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

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

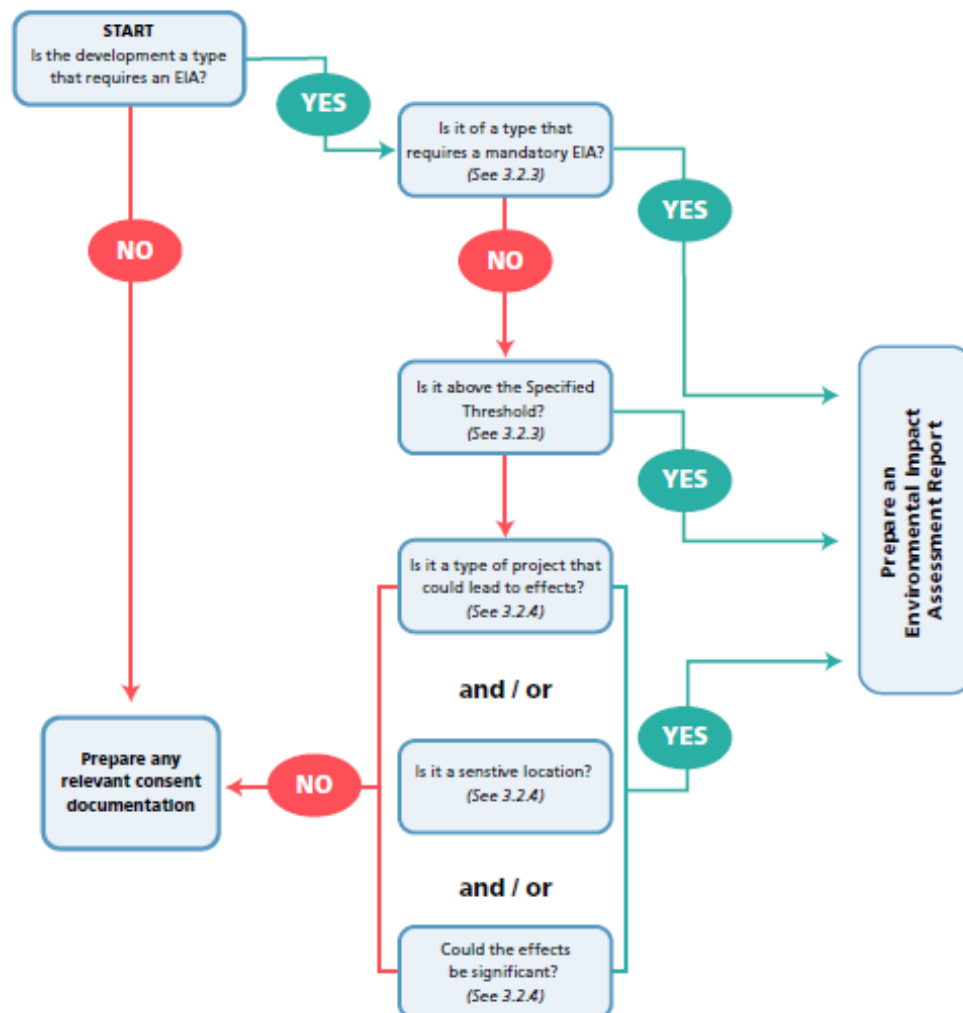
Screening

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

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

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

Figure 1: EIAR Screening Process



(Taken from Fig 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines)

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

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

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

EIAR Scoping

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

4. Assessing Tourism

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

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

Projects which involve a tourism element

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

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

Projects which may have an impact upon tourism

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

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

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

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

5. Guiding Principles of EIAR

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

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

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

6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

7. EIAR Requirements

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

- project description;
- assessment of alternatives considered;

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

Project Description

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

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

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

Assessment of Alternatives

The assessment of alternatives is a requirement of EIAR

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

Baseline Assessment

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

For example, in a tourism context;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Population and Human Health

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

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

Biodiversity

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

Land, Soils and Geology

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

Water

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

Air Quality and Climate

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

Noise and Vibration

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

Material Assets; Traffic and Transport

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

Cultural Heritage

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

Archaeology

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

Material Assets; Waste Management

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

Material Assets

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

Landscape

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

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

Major Accident and Natural Disaster

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

Interaction of Effects

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

Mitigation

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

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

Reduce the exposure of sensitive resources to excessive environmental impact

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

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

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

Cumulative Impact

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

Transboundary Impact

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

8. Sources of information on Tourism

Information available online

Fáilte Ireland

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

Tourism Ireland

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

Local Authorities

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

Regional Authorities

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

Central Statistics Office

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

Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 08:47
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

This has been forwarded on to the new email provided.

From: RoadsPolicing_DV <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:17
To: Laura Hederman <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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. Forward unusual emails to spam@tobin.ie for verification.

Hi Gael,

I think this request should be forwarded to Garda National Roads Policing Bureau rpmem_dv@garda.ie, as we have responsibility for Roads Policing in the Dublin Metropolitan Region only.

Kind regards

Kellie

From: Laura Hederman <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:09
To: RoadsPolicing_DV <[REDACTED]>; FOI <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Gael Gibson <[REDACTED]>
Subject: (External) EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER - be CAUTIOUS, particularly with links and attachments.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a consultation letter and scoping report for Derryadd wind farm.

Kind Regards,
On behalf of project manager, Gael Gibson

Patrick J TOBIN & Co. Ltd is a company with limited liability, registered in Galway, Ireland. Registered Number 042654. Registered Office is Fairgreen House, Fairgreen Road, Galway.

***** Faisnéis í seo don té sin
nó don eintiteas sin a bhfuil a sheoladh uirthi, agus dó siúd amháin, agus d'fhéadfadh ábhar rúnda
agus/ nó ábhar faoi phribhléid a bheith iniata. Toirmisctear aon athbhreithniú, atarchur nó leathadh a
dhéanamh ar an bhfaisnéis seo, aon úsáid eile a bhaint aisti nó aon ghníomh a dhéanamh ar a
hiontaoibh, ag daoine nó ag eintitis seachas an faighteoir beartaithe. Más trí bhotún a fuair tú é seo,

cuir scéala chuig an seoltóir le do thoil agus scríos an t-ábhar d'aon ríomhaire. Is é polasaí An Garda Síochána seoladh ábhair cholúil a dhícheadú, agus más dóigh leat gur ábhar colúil atá sa teachtaireacht seo ba cheart duit dul i dteagmháil leis an seoltóir agus le postmaster@garda.ie láithreach. The information transmitted is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain confidential and/or privileged material. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon, this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete the material from any computer. It is the policy of An Garda Síochána to disallow the sending of offensive material and should you consider that the material contained in this message is offensive you should contact both the sender and postmaster@garda.ie immediately.



Gael Gibson
TOBIN Consulting Engineers
Fairgreen House
Fairgreen Road
Galway

07 December 2022

Re: EIA Scoping Document for proposed development of Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford

Your Ref: 11399

Our Ref: 22/401

Dear Gael,

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

With reference to your email received on the 03 October 2022, concerning the EIA Scoping Document for proposed development of Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.

Geoheritage

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

The audit for Co. Longford was carried out in 2015. The full report details can be found [here](#). **Our records show that there is a CGS adjacent to the Derryadd Wind farm.**

Corlea Trackway, Co. Longford (GR 210092, 262651), under IGH themes: IGH 7 Quaternary, IGH15 Economic Geology, IGH16 Hydrogeology. The Corlea Trackway is situated within an area dominated by bedrock of Lower Carboniferous limestone. The trackway itself is set in peat which is Quaternary in age, having formed as an extensive envelope of the landscape in the area since deglaciation, and mostly approximately 7,000-10,000 years ago. As the various forms of peat are all accessible within a small locality, and as the trackway (and its visitor centre) exists due to the geological and hydrogeological process of peat growth, the locality is ranked as a County Geological Site. Link to Site Report: [LD006](#).

With the current plan, there may be potential impacts on the integrity of current CGS envisaged by the proposed development, **such as access roads or wind turbine routes**, should the site not be assessed as a constraint. Ideally, the site should not be damaged or integrity impacted or reduced in any manner due to the proposed development.

However, this is not always possible, and in this situation appropriate mitigation measures should be put in place to minimize or mitigate potential impacts. We would also ask that the design of any future development considers the use of information panels as appropriate to highlight the significance of the impacted CGS. Please contact Clare Glanville (Clare.Glanville@gsi.ie) for further information and possible mitigation measures if applicable.



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 'Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (conduit)' and a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones' underlie the peat extraction areas. The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the range of groundwater vulnerabilities within the area covered is variable. We would therefore recommend use of the Groundwater Viewer to identify areas of High to Extreme Vulnerability and 'Rock at or near surface' in your assessments, as any groundwater-surface water interactions that might occur would be greatest in these areas.

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

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

Geological Mapping

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

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

Geohazards

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

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

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



Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

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

We would recommend use of the Aggregate Potential Mapping viewer to identify areas of High to Very High source aggregate potential within the area. In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed wind farm 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>.

Other Comments

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Clare Glanville
Senior Geologist
Geological Survey Ireland

Trish Smullen
Geoheritage and Planning Programme
Geological Survey Ireland

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

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

Geological Survey Ireland Programme	Dataset	Relevant EIA Topic	Coverage	Description / Notes / Limitations	Link to Geological Survey Ireland map viewer
Geohazards	Landslide: National landslide database and landslide susceptibility map	Land & Soil/Climate/Landscape	National	Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=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/
Geohazards	County Geological Sites as adopted by National Heritage Plan and listed in County Development Plans	Land & Soils/Landscape	Regional	All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=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=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	Regional	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Sediments	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Geomorphology	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Physiographic units:	Land & Soils	National	Broad-scale physical landscape units mapped at 1:100,000 scale in order to be represented as a cartographic digital map at 1:250,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=afa76a20fc54877843aca1bc075c62b
Geological Mapping	GeoUrban: Spatial geological data for the greater Dublin and Cork areas	Land & Soils	Regional	includes 3D models	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9768f4818b794c16093beb2212a850ce6&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Geotechnical database	Land & Soils	National	Digitised geotechnical and Site Investigation Reports and boreholes which can be accessed through online downloads	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a2718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c
Goldmine	Historical data sets including geological memoirs and 6" to 1 mile geological mapping records	Land & Soils/Water	National	available online	https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater resources (aquifers)	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater recharge.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale; long term annual average recharge	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Group scheme and public supply source protection areas.	Water	National	Not all PWS / GWS have SPZ / ZOC. Check with IW / coco / NFGWS for private supplies.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Water	National	Data is limited to scale of 1:40,000. Data does not include all of the source protection areas	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Catchment and WFD management units.	Water	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	karst specific data layers	water	National	For areas underlain by limestone, includes karst features, tracer test database; turf/rough water levels (gwlevel.ie)	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Wells and Springs	Water	National	Not comprehensive, there may be unrecorded wells and springs	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater body Descriptions	Water	National	Not exhaustive; only those in designated SACs; could be other GWDTEs; for more information contact NPWS / EPA / site investigations Also, Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy, November 2020	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/activities/understanding-ireland-groundwater/Pages/Groundwater-bodies.aspx
Groundwater & Geothermal	Geothermal Suitability maps	Land & Soils/Water	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ee46bee08de41278b90a9916dc0b9e
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&nothing=7&lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilities_Extractive_Facilities
Tellus	Geochemical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soils	Regional	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.

Ian Heanue

From: Gael Gibson
Sent: Wednesday 7 December 2022 11:05
To: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIS 22/401 - Scoping Submission
Attachments: 22_401 EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm Co Longford.pdf; GSI datasets relevant to EIA & SEA_20210421.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Ryan – please could you log this Scoping Submission.

Thanks,

Gael

From: GSI Planning <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday 7 December 2022 10:49
To: Laura Hederman <[REDACTED]>; Gael Gibson <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Clare Glanville <[REDACTED]>; GSI Planning <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: EIS 22/401 - EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm, Co Longford

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. Forward unusual emails to spam@tobin.ie for verification.

Dear Laura, Gael,

Please disregard last email, the response and dataset sheet are included here.

Yours sincerely,

Trish Smullen

From: GSI Planning <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday 7 December 2022 10:46
To: 'Laura Hederman' <[REDACTED]>; 'gael.gibson@tobin.ie' <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Clare Glanville <[REDACTED]>; GSI Planning <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: EIS 22/401 - EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm, Co Longford

Dear Laura, Gael,

With reference to your email received on the 03 October 2022, concerning the EIA Scoping Document for proposed development of Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford, please find attached response and dataset sheet from Geological Survey Ireland.

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

Yours sincerely,

Trish Smullen

Geological Survey Ireland

From: GSI Planning <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 16:03
To: Clare Glanville <[REDACTED]>; Sophie O'Connor <[REDACTED]>; Brian McConnell <[REDACTED]>; Monica Lee <[REDACTED]>; Taly Hunter Williams <[REDACTED]>; Sean Cullen <[REDACTED]>; Charise McKeon <[REDACTED]>; Jim Hodgson <[REDACTED]>; Eoin McGrath <[REDACTED]>; Trish Smullen <[REDACTED]>
Cc: GSI Planning <[REDACTED]>
Subject: EIS 22/401 - EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm, Co Longford

EIS 22/401

EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm, near Lanesborough, Co Longford. Request for observations by TOBIN Consulting Engineers. Letter and revised scoping report are enclosed.

Regards,

John

From: Laura Hederman [REDACTED]

Sent: 30 September 2022 16:06

To: GSI Planning

Cc: Gael Gibson

Subject: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a consultation letter and scoping report for Derryadd wind farm.

Kind Regards,

On behalf of project manager, Gael Gibson

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Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 08:43
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

From: HSE Live <HSELive@hse.ie>
Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:07
To: Laura Hederman <laura.hederman@tobin.ie>
Subject: Automatic reply: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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Thank you

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Ian Heanue

From: IAA INFORMATION <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday 10 May 2022 16:12
To: Una Butler
Subject: Automatic reply: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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If your query is in relation to a licence please email licensing@iaa.ie

Kind regards,
Irish Aviation Authority

=====

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=====

Ian Heanue

From: Laura Hederman
Sent: Monday 3 October 2022 08:43
To: Gael Gibson
Cc: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: FW: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

From: info <info@fisheriesireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:07
To: Laura Hederman <laura.hederman@tobin.ie>
Subject: Automatic reply: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd wind farm

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Kind regards

Customer Service

Inland Fisheries Ireland

Ian Heanue

To: Paul Brunel; Una Butler
Cc: Ronnie O'Neill
Subject: RE: 11399?Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission ? Telecomms Constraints

From: Paul Brunel <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday 23 May 2022 08:54
To: Una Butler <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Ronnie O'Neill <[REDACTED]>
Subject: FW: 11399?Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission ? Telecomms Constraints

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Hi Una,
We receive a lot of submissions.
We use google earth xml files to access & record these developments.
Please submit a xml file showing the boundary and turbine positions.

Kind Regards,

Paul Brunel.
Transmission Planner.
Imagine Group.
Ph: 086 388 1962
imagine

t. +[REDACTED]

m. +[REDACTED]

w. imagine.ie

Imagine
Sandyford Business Centre
Blackthorn Road, Sandyford, D18

AW89



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From: Ronnie O'Neill
Sent: 22 May 2022 18:30

To: Paul Brunel <[REDACTED]>

Subject: Fwd: 11399?Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission ? Telecomms Constraints

Fyi

Regards,

Ronnie O'Neill
Network Deployment Manager
Network Deployment
imagine

t. +[REDACTED]

m. +[REDACTED]

w. imagine.ie

imagine
Sandyford Business Centre
Blackthorn Road, Sandyford, D18 AW89

From: Imagine Technical Support <[REDACTED]>

Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2022 3:58:54 PM

To: Ronnie O'Neill <[REDACTED]>

Subject: Fwd: 11399?Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission ? Telecomms Constraints

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Phone lines are open from 9 AM to 6 PM Monday to Friday, and from 10 AM to 4 PM on weekends and bank holidays.

Thank you again for your valued custom.

Ashley

Imagine Technical Support

[REDACTED]

Good evening Ryan,

What is the deadline for us to make a submission?

All the very best
John

John F M Leech
Viking Surveys
Ballygarraun House
Craughwell
Co Galway
Ireland
H91F8X6

Mobile: 087 852 8632
skype: john.f.m.leech
Twitter: jfmleech

On Fri, 30 Sept 2022 at 16:12, Ryan O'Toole <ryan.otoole@tobin.ie> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a consultation letter and scoping report for Derryadd wind farm.

Kind Regards,

On behalf of Project Manager Gael Gibson

Ryan O'Toole

Assistant Project Manager

TOBIN Consulting Engineers

Galway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick
Telephone: +353 (0)1 853 0401

Email: ryan.otoole@tobin.ie

Website: <http://www.tobin.ie>

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Ian Heanue

From: Gael Gibson
Sent: Wednesday 12 October 2022 09:42
To: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: EIA scoping for proposed development at Derryadd, Co. Longford: Irish Wildlife Trust

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Morning Ryan,

Please could you log this submission. Some interesting comments from Irish Wildlife Trust.

Thanks,
Gael Gibson

From: Pádraic Fogarty <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday 12 October 2022 09:39
To: Gael Gibson <[REDACTED]>
Subject: EIA scoping for proposed development at Derryadd, Co. Longford

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Dear Gael,
Many thanks for getting in touch by letter regarding the scoping of the EIAR for the proposed wind farm application at Derryadd.

As part of your EIAR I would like for the following comments to be incorporated in your study:

- The examination of alternatives must look at two scenarios in addition to the construction of the wind farm. Firstly, the outcome of not pumping the lands (this is separate from the 'do nothing scenario' which would look at the continued pumping of the site). Secondly, the outcome of rewetting/ecological rehabilitation of the site as envisaged by the Shannon Wilderness Park vision. Under these scenarios we will need to see what the benefits to biodiversity, water and carbon storage/sequestration will be compared to the development of the wind farm.
- We will need to see the proposed climate impact of the project analysed accurately, and over a variety of time frames, and in particular the predicted emissions from the peatlands across the entire site area were this project to proceed.
- What will be the effect of the project on the Water Framework Directive status of waterbodies in the catchment? How will the project affect the goal to achieve 'good status' of all water bodies by 2027 at the latest?
- The biodiversity impact should look at the connectivity of the lands to surrounding areas, in particular the River Shannon and Lough Ree SAC. It should examine future trends in the area, in particular the likely colonisation of the area by white-tailed eagles, changes to the number and distribution of whooper swans, potential recovery of breeding waders such as curlew and redshank, and under a variety of time frames.

Please note this is not an exhaustive list of our concerns.

Yours sincerely,

Pádraic

--

MAKE DIFFERENCE FOR IRISH WILDLIFE - JOIN THE IWT TODAY!

Pádraic Fogarty

Irish Wildlife Trust

8 Cabra Road,

Dublin 7, D07T1W2

ph.: 087-2959811; 01-8236145

web: www.iwt.ie

Ian Heanue

From: Director NAS <director.nas@hse.ie>
Sent: Thursday 12 May 2022 08:49
To: Una Butler
Subject: Automatic reply: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Ian Heanue

To: Gael Gibson; Ryan O'Toole
Subject: RE: Emailing: EIA Scoping Report - Derryadd Wind Farm

-----Original Message-----

From: Brian Farragher <BFarragher@roscommoncoco.ie>
Sent: Monday 21 November 2022 12:19
To: Gael Gibson <Gael.Gibson@tobin.ie>
Subject: Emailing: EIA Scoping Report - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Dear Ms. Gibson,

Further to our receipt of an EIA Scoping Report for the proposed Bord na Mona, Derryadd Windfarm, please see attached commentary from the Planning Department of Roscommon Co. Council regarding this development. I would be grateful if you could confirm receipt of this correspondence.

Kind Regards,

Brian Farragher
Senior Executive Planner
Roscommon County Council
Áras an Chontae | Roscommon | Co. Roscommon | F42 VR98 Tel No: 085 90 66 37 024
E-Mail: bfarragher@roscommoncoco.ie
Web: www.roscommoncoco.ie / rosdevplan.ie

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Environmental Impact Statement Scoping Report for Proposed Development of Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford

Applicant: Bord na Mona Powergen Ltd.



1: Introduction

Tobin Consulting Engineers, on behalf the of the applicant Bord na Mona Powergen Ltd. has requested the Planning Authority to submit any relevant information that should be directed to the project team.

2: Nature of Development

The proposed development consists of a wind farm on a site measuring approximately 2,300 hectares, within the Mountdillon Peat Production Bog Group in Co. Longford.

3: Comments for Consideration

Strategic Policy

The applicant should have due regard to all relevant policy at EU, national, regional and local level, associated with renewable energy development proposals of this nature and scale.

Roscommon County Development Plan 2022-2028

The applicant is advised that the Roscommon County Council Renewable Energy Strategy and Landscape Strategy, which both form part of the Roscommon County Development Plan 2022-2028, should be referred to and considered as part of the development proposal preparation process. Both of these documents provide salient detail of the identified preferred areas for wind energy development and the landscape character values of lands in Co. Roscommon, proximal to the proposed development site.

Site Related

The proposed wind farm development site is proximal to the Roscommon/Longford county boundary at Lanesborough. Environmental reports should consider the potential impact of the development on the receiving network of designated sites, notably the transboundary sites of Lough Ree SPA and Ballykenny Fishertown Bog SPA.

The Planning Department of Roscommon County Council has no further comment to make at this stage.



Brian Farragher
Senior Executive Planner
Roscommon County Council

Ian Heanue

To: Sales; Una Butler
Subject: RE: There's been an update to your issue: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

From: Shiladitya Basu (Sales) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday 12 May 2022 09:09
To: Una Butler <[REDACTED]>
Subject: There's been an update to your issue: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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##- Please type your reply above this line -##



Dear Customer,

Your helpdesk request regarding 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints, with ticket no. 52571 has been updated.
The updated ticket with new comments can be seen below.

To add any additional comments or information please reply to this email directly.

The following individuals are connected with this ticket and are included for reference purposes:

Ticket Requester: "Una Butler"

Assigned Agent: "Shiladitya Basu"

People CC'd on this ticket: Maria O'Shaughnessy



Shiladitya Basu (Telcom)

12 May 2022, 09:09 IST

Hi,

We do not conduct any site surveys for any wind farms. It seems you need to redirect your email to the correct organisation.

Thanks

Regards

Basu

Ian Heanue

From: INFO <Information@tii.ie>
Sent: Monday 10 October 2022 16:06
To: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: RE: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd Wind Farm

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Dear Mr. O'Toole,

Thank you for your email of 30 September 2022 relating to the above EIAR Scoping exercise.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines as outlined in the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DoECLG, 2012).

Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance available at www.TII.ie.

The issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice guidance only and does not prejudice TII's statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals following the examination of any valid planning application referred.

National Strategic Outcome 2 of the National Planning Framework includes the objective to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national road network. In addition, Chapter 7 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility' of the National Development Plan, 2021 – 2030, sets out the key sectoral priority of maintaining Ireland's existing national road network to a robust and safe standard for users. This requirement is further reflected in the publication of the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

TII notes the proposed site extends to the north and south of the N63, national secondary road, at a location on the network that is subject to a general 100kph speed limit. In such circumstances, the developer/applicant should be aware that official policy concerning access to national roads seeks to avoid the creation of additional access points from new development or the generation of increased traffic from existing accesses (i.e., non-public road access) to national roads, to which speed limits greater than 50 kph apply.

This issue has previously been advised in earlier EIS/EIAR Scoping responses made by TII on similar proposals at this location. Therefore, the developer/applicant should consider access to the proposed development in the context of official policy which is outlined in Section 2.5 of the DoECLG Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines (2012) and avoid proposals that conflict with the provisions of the foregoing official policy.

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

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

- Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office with regard to 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; N63,
- The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads,
- The developer should have regard to any EIAR/EIS and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should in particular have regard to any potential cumulative impacts,
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works).
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes (National Roads Authority, 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., National Roads Authority, 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 the NRA/TII TTA Guidelines which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA. Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed as TII will not be responsible for such costs,
- The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required,
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network,
- TII recommends that that applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal 'weight' loads are proposed, separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route. TII notes the preliminary haul route identified as utilising the M6 to Athlone and onward to the site via the N61 to Roscommon and the N63 to Lanesborough.

All structures on the haul route through all the relevant County Council administrative areas should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal 'weight' load proposed. In addition, the haul route should be assessed to confirm capacity to accommodate abnormal 'length' loads and any temporary works required.

The national road network is managed by a combination of PPP Concessions, Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contracts (MMaRC) and local road authorities in association with TII.

The applicant/developer should also consult with all PPP Companies, MMaRC Contractors and road authorities over which the haul route traverses to ascertain any operational requirements, including delivery timetabling, etc. to ensure that the strategic function of the national road network is safeguarded.

Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road arising from any temporary works due to the turning movement of abnormal loads (eg. tearing of the surface course, etc.) shall be rectified in accordance with TII Pavement Standards and details in this regard shall be agreed with the road authority prior to the commencement of any development on site.

- Any grid connection and cable routing proposals should be developed to safeguard proposed road schemes as TII will not be responsible for costs associated with future relocation of cable routing where proposals are catered for in an area of a proposed national road scheme. In that regard, consideration should be given to routing options, use of existing crossings, depth of cable laying, etc.

In the context of the existing national road network, in accordance with the National Planning Framework National Strategic Outcome no. 2 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility', there is a requirement to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the network. This requirement is further reflected in the National Development Plan, the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

There is around 99,000km of roads in Ireland, the national road network which caters for strategic inter-urban travel consists of only approximately 5.4% of this. There is a critical requirement to ensure the strategic capacity and safety of this national road network is maintained and significant Government investment already made in the national road network is safeguarded.

The provision of cabling along the national road network represents a number of significant implications for TII and road authorities in the management and maintenance of the strategic national road network and TII is of the opinion that grid connection cable routing should reflect the foregoing provisions of official policy. TII advises that grid connection cable routing should seek to utilise available alternatives, as opposed to the strategic national road network contrary to the provisions of official policy.

Other consents or licences may be required from the road authority for any trenching or cabling proposals crossing the national road. TII requests referral of all proposals agreed and licensed between the road authority and the applicant which affect the national road network.

Cable routing should avoid all impacts to existing TII infrastructure such as traffic counters, weather stations, etc. and works required to such infrastructure shall only be undertaken in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII, any costs attributable shall be borne by the applicant/developer. The developer should also be aware that separate approvals may be required for works traversing the national road network.

Notwithstanding, any of the above, the developer should be aware that this list is non-exhaustive, thus site and development specific issues should be addressed in accordance with best practice.

I trust that the above comments are of use in your EIAR preparation.

Yours sincerely,

Alban Mills

Senior Regulatory & Administration Executive

Ref No. TII22-120410



From: Ryan O'Toole <ryan.otoole@tobin.ie>

Sent: Friday 30 September 2022 16:12

To: INFO <info@tobin.ie>

Cc: Gael Gibson <g.gibson@tobin.ie>

Subject: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd Wind Farm

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached a consultation letter and scoping report for Derryadd wind farm.

Kind Regards,

On behalf of Project Manager Gael Gibson

Ryan O'Toole

Assistant Project Manager

TOBIN Consulting Engineers

Galway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick

Telephone: +353 (0)1 8030401

Email: ryan.otoole@tobin.ie

Website: <http://www.tobin.ie>



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2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Heritage and Conservation

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Ian Heanue

From: info <[redacted]@tippenergy.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 5 October 2022 08:44
To: Ryan O'Toole
Subject: Automatic reply: EIAR Scoping for Derryadd Wind Farm

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Thanks for contacting us! We will get in touch with you shortly.

If your query is in relation to accounts, please email [\[redacted\]@tippenergy.ie](mailto:[redacted]@tippenergy.ie)

If your query is in relation to Domestic Retrofit for your home, please contact Electric Ireland Superhomes [here](#).

Ian Heanue

To: [redacted]@viatel.com; Una Butler
Subject: RE: [Viatel #2779216] 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

-----Original Message-----

From: Viatel Network Operations Centre <[redacted]@viatel.com>
Sent: Wednesday 11 May 2022 10:09
To: Una Butler <una.butler@tobin.ie>
Subject: [Viatel #2779216] 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Dear Customer,

Thank you for contacting Viatel's Cloud & Network Operations Center. We have received your request and have created a ticket in order to begin our investigation. You should receive a follow-up within the appropriate SLA timeframe.

Your request number is: 2779216

If your request is urgent, please also contact us by phone on +353(0)12569210.

In order to ensure a swift resolution, please include "[Viatel #2779216]" in the subject line of all future correspondence about this issue. To do so, you may reply to this message.

Kind Regards,
Viatel NOC
E: [redacted]@viatel.com | P: [redacted] 353 (0)1 256 9210 | W: www.viatel.com

Ian Heanue

To: Civils; Una Butler
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

From: Paul Driver <[REDACTED]> **On Behalf Of** Civils
Sent: Friday 13 May 2022 15:20
To: Una Butler <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints

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Una

I refer to your query of 12th May about the above location. Virgin Media does not have any record of underground services at this location as indicated by your drawing.

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Regards,

Paul Driver | *Plant Protection Officer*
Construction Office - Team Lead
Virgin Media | Unit 7, Westgate Business Park, Ballymount, Dublin 24.
T: [REDACTED] | M: [REDACTED]
E: civils@virginmedia.ie | paul.driver@virginmedia.ie



Ian Heanue

To: Gael Gibson; Ryan O'Toole
Subject: RE: Scans fromToshiba MFD 05/10/2022 16:20

-----Original Message-----

From: Civils <[REDACTED]@virginmedia.ie>
Sent: Monday 10 October 2022 17:53
To: Info <Info@tobin.ie>
Cc: >[REDACTED] <Newbuild@virginmedia.ie>
Subject: RE: Scans fromToshiba MFD 05/10/2022 16:20

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Hello, To whom it may concern,

I refer to your query of 06th October about the attached location. Virgin Media does not have any record of underground services at this location as indicated by your drawing.

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Regards,

Paul Driver | Plant Protection Officer
Construction Office - Team Lead
Virgin Media | Unit 7, Westgate Business Park, Ballymount, Dublin 24.
T: +[REDACTED] M: +[REDACTED]
E: civils@virginmedia.ie | [REDACTED]

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Ian Heanue

From: Paul Cunnane <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday 17 May 2022 12:02
To: Una Butler
Cc: Maria O'Shaughnessy
Subject: Re: 11399 Derryadd Wind Farm Resubmission – Telecomms Constraints [wn# 120866]

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Hi Úna,

Westnet have no concerns over the proposed development as outlined.

Best regards,

--

Paul Cunnane | CEO
Westnet Broadband Mayo Ltd t/a Westnet
Cedar House, Castlebar, Co. Mayo
Registered in Ireland no. 572580



Ian Heanue

To: Fiona Rooney; Orla Fitzpatrick
Subject: RE: Derryad Windfarm BnM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Charles Mount** <[redacted]@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 11 Dec 2023 at 10:15
Subject: Re: Derryad Windfarm BnM
To: Fiona Rooney <[redacted]@gmail.com>

Hi Fiona,

Thanks for the email. The only comment I have is that two reports have been completed on Derryad that you may not have seen. Did you get a copy of the Derryad Bog final excavation report completed in February 2019? I'm attaching an AIA of the bog completed for the rehabilitation works this year.

Sincerely,

Charles

Dr. Charles Mount M.A., Ph.D., M.B.A., Dip. EIA & SEA Mgmt., M.I.A.I.
Project Archaeologist
2 Carrig Glen, Calverstown, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, R56 YY99
Phone: [redacted] Mobile: [redacted] Email: [redacted]@gmail.com

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On Mon, 11 Dec 2023 at 09:49, Fiona Rooney <[redacted]@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Charles

As you are probably aware BnM is submitting a new EIAR for Derryad Windfarm, Co. Longford. We completed the original EIAR in 2019 and had been in touch with you then. I am just checking to see if you have any comments on the development with regards to Cultural Heritage.

Kind Regards
Fiona

Fiona Rooney, BA MIAI

[redacted]

Through Time Ltd.

Old Church St, Athenry, Co. Galway

Ian Heanue

To: Matthew Craig; Aoife Flanagan
Cc: Johnny Evans; [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday 5 November 2024 10:28
To: Matthew Craig <[REDACTED]>; Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Johnny Evans <[REDACTED]>; [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

Hi Matthew,

Thank you for the below response. We have passed the information and protocol request to our client.

Kind Regards
Ian Heanue
Project Manager

TOBIN
Galway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick | Sligo
Telephone: +[REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]
Website: <http://www.tobin.ie>

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2019 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Design Excellence (Structures)
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From: Matthew Craig <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday 30 October 2024 12:13
To: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>; Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Johnny Evans <[REDACTED]>; [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hi Ian,

We have a 6GHz microwave link between our sites at Carin Hill and Coolderry passing near T18 and an off-air path for DTT services between our sites Carin Hill and Maghera passing near T14.

We would like to be kept informed if there are plans to move or microsite these Turbines, as any movement into the path may cause serious interference.

There is also a risk of interference to broadcast services in the area to the south-west of the proposed site. We would therefore ask that a protocol be signed between the developer, I have attached a copy for your reference.

Regards

Matthew Craig

Project Engineer

Projects and Coverage Planning

2RN

Block B, Cookstown Court, Old Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland

D24 WK28

Phone: + [REDACTED]

Mobil [REDACTED]

From: Ian Heanue <ian.heanue@tobin.ie>

Sent: Friday 25 October 2024 15:04

To: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>; Aoife Flanagan <aofl@tobin.ie>

Cc: Johnny Evans <johnny.evans@2rn.ie>; [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hi Matthew,

No problem. The hub height of the turbines is 107.5m and the rotor diameter is 165m (81m blade length)

Turbine coordinates (IMT) below, let me know if these are sufficient;

Turbine ID	Easting's (ITM X)	Northing's (ITM Y)
T01	604,227	769,639
T02	603,784	769,930
T03	603,631	770,710
T04	603,273	771,269
T05	603,935	771,598
T06	604,401	770,970
T07	604,567	770,387
T08	605,467	768,512
T09	605,988	768,296
T10	606,513	768,082

T11	606,428	766,264
T12	606,826	766,064
T13	606,675	767,005
T14	605,796	765,861
T15	605,928	765,413
T16	608,184	764,439
T17	607,954	764,867
T18	608,541	764,122
T19	609,013	763,846
T20	609,820	764,155
T21	609,286	764,676
T22	609,854	765,244

Kind Regards,
Ilan Heanue
Project Manager

TOBIN

Galway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick | Sligo

Telephone: +353 91 565211

Email: ilan.heanue@tobin.ie

Website: <http://www.tobin.ie>

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2022 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Innovation

2020 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Project Management

2019 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Design Excellence (Structures)

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From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@tobin.ie>

Sent: Tuesday 15 October 2024 10:40

To: Aoife Flanagan <aofl@tobin.ie>

Cc: Johnny Evans <johnny.evans@tobin.ie>; johnny.evans@tobin.ie; Ian Heanue <ilan.heanue@tobin.ie>

Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hi Aoife,

Could you please send me the co-ordinates, hub height and blade radius of the proposed Turbines?
With this information we can determine if they will have any impact on our fixed linking.
As there is also a risk of interference to broadcast services from our site at Cairn Hill.
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: + [REDACTED]
Mobile: + 3 [REDACTED]

From: Louise Kearns <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday 14 October 2024 14:39
To: Johnny Evans <[REDACTED]>
Subject: FW: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

Hi Johnny

Not sure if this is for 2RN

Kind Regards
Louise

Ian Heanue

To: Defence Property Management Planning; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Scoping - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: Defence Property Management Planning <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday 17 October 2024 11:34
To: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>; Defence Property Management Planning <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Scoping - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Dear Ms. Flanagan,

The Department of Defence wishes to acknowledge receipt of your email below re: proposed Derryadd Wind Farm in Co. Longford.

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

Kind Regards,

Paul

Paul Farrell

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.

E-mail: [REDACTED]

www.defence.ie

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From: Defence Info <[REDACTED]@defence.mil>

Sent: Tuesday 15 October 2024 09:30

To: Defence Property Management Planning <[REDACTED]>

Subject: FW: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

Colleagues

For your info

Kind regards

Kevin

Ian Heanue

To: Transport GCU; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: Transport GCU <[REDACTED]@transport.gov.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 20 November 2024 10:51
To: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]@tobin.ie>
Cc: Transport GCU <[REDACTED]@transport.gov.ie>
Subject: FW: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Good morning,

Thank you for contacting Department of Transport in relation to this project.

The Department has no comment to make at this point in time.

It would be appreciated if you could keep us updated of any future developments in relation to this project.

Kind regards
Jacqui

Jacqui Traynor
Central Policy, Coordination and Reform
An Roinn Iompair
Department of Transport
Lána Líosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60
Leeson Lane, Dublin, D02 TR60
T +[REDACTED]
gcu@transport.gov.ie www.gov.ie/transport



An tOifig Náisiúnta um Sláinte Chomhshaoil
Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte,
Urlár 2, Teach na Darach, Ascaill na Teile
Páirc na Mílaoise, An Nás, Co. Chill Dara.

National Office for Environmental Health Services
2nd Floor, Oak House, Lime Tree Avenue
Millennium Park, Naas, Co. Kildare
Eircode: W91KDC2

HSE EIA Scoping
Environmental Health Service Submission Report

Date: 13/11/2024

Our reference: EHIS 4280

Report to: : Tobin, Fairgreen House Fairgreen Road Galway H91 AXK8
ian.heanue@tobin.ie

Type of Consultation: EIA Scoping- Proposed Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford.



Proposed development:

It is proposed that the Derryadd Wind Farm will be built upon three cutover bogs (Derryaroge, Derryadd and Lough Bannow), within lands that are a mixture of agricultural land and forestry. The wind farm site entrance, layout design and proposed access points through which turbine components and construction related deliveries may be made will be optimised by the design team in consultation with the planning authority and the local community. It is currently proposed that 22 no. wind turbines including grid connection, and all associated infrastructure will be located across the proposed wind farm site.

Details of the application were circulated to the following HSE stakeholders on the 15/10/2024:

- Emergency Planning
- National Capital Estates Office – Regional AND
- Director of National Health Protection
- IHA Manager for the Midlands

General Introduction

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

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

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

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

Adoption of the Directive (2014/52/EU) in April 2014 initiated a review of the National Guidance for EIA and the EIAR accompanying a planning application.

New guidelines can be seen at:



<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/guidelines-on-theinformation-to-be-contained-in-environmental-impact-assessment.php>

The introduction of the new Guidance is supported by a Webinar produced by the EPA and can be found at:

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

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

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

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

Directive 2014/52/EU has an enhanced requirement to assess likely significant impacts on Population and Human Health.

It is the experience of the Environmental Health Service (EHS) that impacts on human health are often inadequately assessed in EIAs in Ireland. It is recommended that the wider determinants of health and wellbeing are considered in a proportionate manner when considering the EIA. Guidance on wider determinants of health can be found at www.publichealth.ie

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

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

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

• Public Consultation • Decommissioning phase of the proposed wind farm • Siting and location of turbines • Noise & Vibration • Shadow Flicker • Air Quality • Surface and Groundwater Quality • Geological Impacts • Ancillary facilities • Cumulative impacts

Public Consultation

It is recommend that early and meaningful public consultation with the local community is undertaken to ensure all potentially significant impacts of the



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

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

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) should clearly demonstrate the link between public consultations and how those consultations have influenced the decision-making process in the EIA. To assist with the consultation and planning process it is recommended that the applicant develops a dedicated website for the proposed windfarm development.

All correspondence, maps, project updates and documentation including the EIAR should be uploaded to the website. The EIAR should state the period of planning permission sought, the length of time construction is estimated to take and if it is anticipated that the windfarm development will be decommissioned and removed or will continue to operate (following any further planning consent) at the end of this period of planning permission (should permission be granted).

Decommissioning

The EIAR should detail the eventual fate of the wind turbines and associated material i.e. will the material be recycled or how will it be disposed of. Information should also be provided regarding the proposed methodology to be used for the disposal of the materials forming the foundations of the wind turbines. The EIAR should indicate the proposed future use of the development site at the end of the planning permission period.

Siting, Location and details of Turbines

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

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

Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives

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

Noise and Vibration:



The potential impacts for noise and vibration from the proposed development on all noise sensitive locations must be clearly identified in the EIAR.

The EIAR must also consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures to minimise noise and vibration. A baseline noise monitoring survey should be undertaken to establish the existing background noise levels. Noise from any existing turbines in the area should not be included as part of the back ground levels. In addition, an assessment of the predicted noise impacts during the construction phase and the operational phase of the proposed windfarm development must be undertaken which details the change in the noise environment resulting from the proposed development.

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

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

Shadow Flicker

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

A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be included in the EIAR which details dust control and mitigation measures.

Measures should include:

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

Surface and Ground Water Quality

The proposed development has the potential to have a significant impact on the



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

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

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

Geotechnical and Peat Stability Assessment.

A detailed assessment of the current ground stability of the site for the proposed windfarm development and all proposed mitigation measures should be detailed in the EIAR. The assessment should include the impact construction work may have on the future stability of ground conditions, taking into consideration extreme weather events, site drainage and the potential for soil erosion. Information should be provided on the make and model of the turbines and on construction details for the turbine foundations, including the depth and volume of concrete required. An accurate assessment of the potential impacts of the foundations on water quality and peat stability cannot be undertaken without this information. Reference is made to a peat slide which occurred near Ballybofey in Co. Donegal on 13th November 2020 which may have been linked to construction activity at Meenbog Wind Farm.

Potential impacts on water supply associated with contamination following a peat slide include sedimentation and alteration of pH levels. The Environmental Health Service recommends that a detailed Peat Stability/Geotechnical Assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of the soil for the proposed development.

The EIAR should include provision for a peat stability monitoring programme to identify early signs of potential bog slides ('pre-failure indicators' see the Scottish Government's 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Developments 2017)

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



Ancillary Facilities

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

Cumulative Impacts

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Eve Smith', is positioned below the 'Cumulative Impacts' section.

Eve Smith

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

*** All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report including acknowledgement of this report should be forwarded to : Eve Smith
Environmental Health Officer, Environmental Health Service,
Dungloe Community Hospital, Letterkenny Co. Donegal. F94 Y326**

Ian Heanue

To: Eve Smith; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: EIA Scoping Application for Proposed Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford

From: Eve Smith <Eve.Smith@hse.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 13 November 2024 14:18
To: Aoife Flanagan <Aoife.Flanagan@tobin.ie>
Cc: Ian Heanue <Ian.Heanue@tobin.ie>
Subject: FW: EIA Scoping Application for Proposed Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford

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Dear Aoife/Ian

Please see attached EHS scoping submission.

Kind regards
Eve

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

Seirbhís Sláinte Comhshaoil, Ospidéal Pobail an Chloic Liath, Bóthar Ghaoth Dobhair IAn Clochán Liath, Leitir
Ceanainn, Co.Dhún Na NGall F94 Y326

Environmental Health Officer, Environmental Health Service, Dungloe Community Hospital, Letterkenny Co. Donegal.
F94 Y326

087 2671962 | 01 9561206 | Eve.Smith@hse.ie

Ian Heanue

To: Peter O'Brien; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: Peter O'Brien <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday 4 December 2024 16:21
To: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>; Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hi Ian,

This won't affect our current network,

Best Regards,
Peter

Peter O'Brien | **Licensed Link planner**

A: Enet House, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, V946P52

M: +[REDACTED] | **W:** www.enet.ie



Registered in Ireland, Registration No. 332982

Registered Offices: Enet House, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, V94 6P52

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From: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 4:11 PM
To: Peter O'Brien <[REDACTED]>; Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hi Peter,

Apologies for the delayed response, please find the turbine locations attached as requested.

Kind Regards,
Ian Heanue
Project Manager

TOBIN
Galway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick | Sligo
Telephone: +353 91 565211
Email: ian.heatue@tobin.ie
Website: <http://www.tobin.ie>



2024 Engineering Excellence Awards Winner: Environmental Engineering Project of the Year
2022 Engineers Ireland Awards Winner: CPD Employer of the Year
2022 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Innovation
2020 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Project Management
2019 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Design Excellence (Structures)

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From: Peter O'Brien <[redacted]>
Sent: Monday 14 October 2024 15:24
To: Aoife Flanagan <[redacted]>
Cc: Ian Heanue <[redacted]>
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hi Aoife,

Could you send the proposed wind turbine locations in a Google Earth kml file so that I can clash against our own network?

Thanks,
Peter

Peter O'Brien | Licensed Link planner
A: Enet House, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, V946P52
M: +[redacted] | **W:** www.enet.ie



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Ian Heanue

To: esbnetworks@esb.ie; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Re-issue of Scoping Report - Derryadd Wind Farm [#1131331]

From: esbnetworks@esb.ie <esbnetworks@esb.ie>
Sent: Monday 21 October 2024 10:02
To: Aoife Flanagan <Aoife.Flanagan@tobin.ie>
Subject: Re: Re-issue of Scoping Report - Derryadd Wind Farm [#1131331]

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

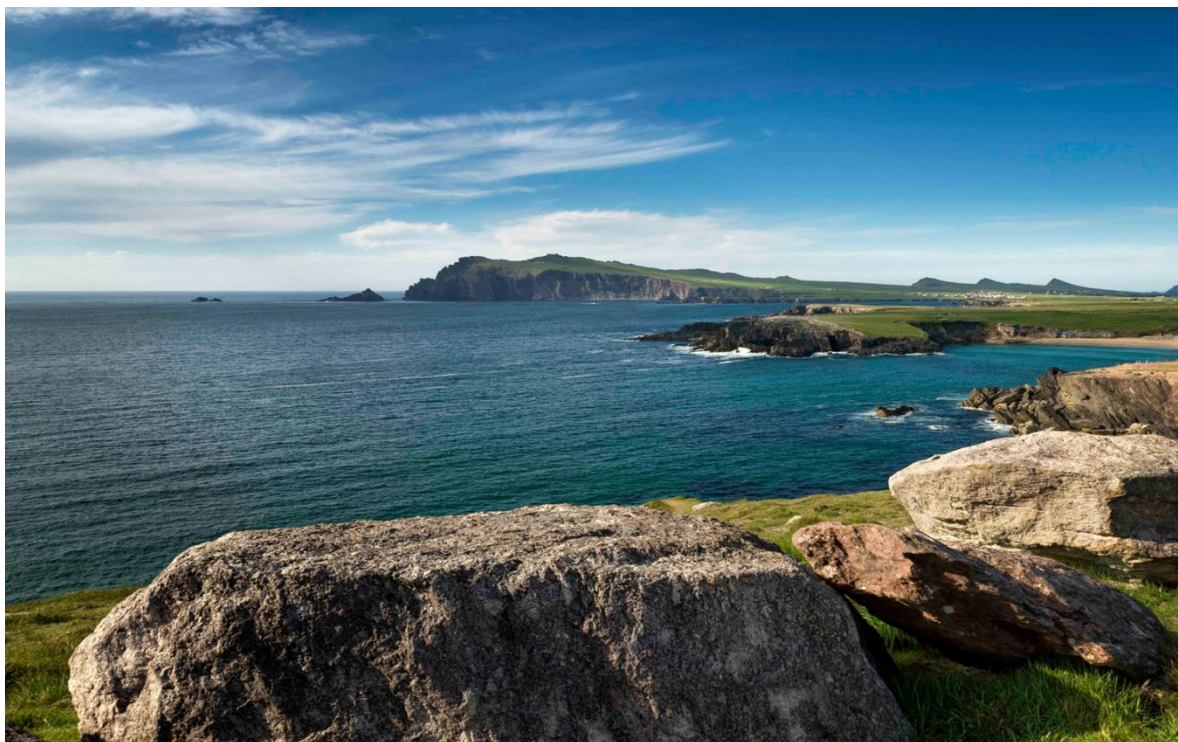
Chun éigeandáil a thuairisc nó eolas a thabhairt faoi idirbhrisí soláthair glaoigh le do thoil ar 1800 372 999 nó +35321 238 2410 láithreach.
Go Raibh Maith Agat.

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ELAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



July 2023

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

2. Background to this Document

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance

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

Legislation

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

Statutory Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

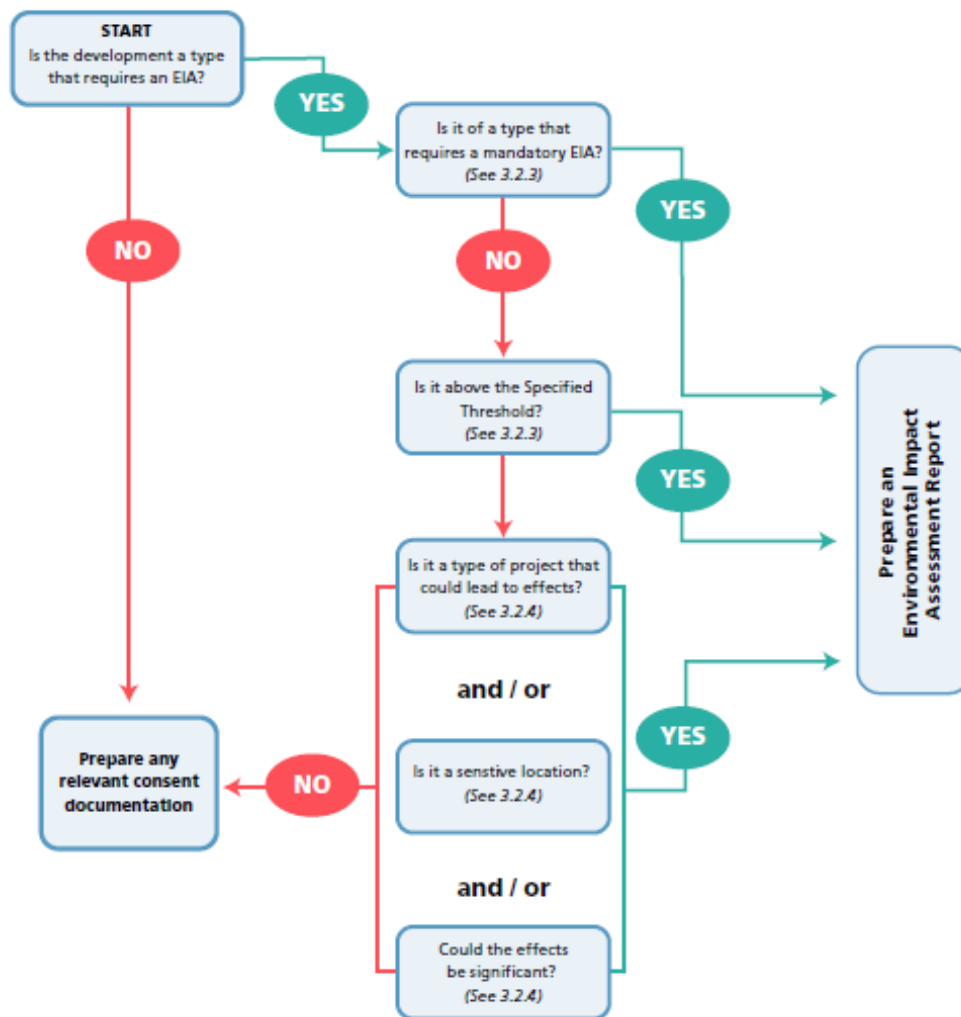
The process of EIA is set out in the EPA EIAR Guidelines, this document should be read in conjunction with and used as supplementary guidance to the EPA EIAR Guidelines. The process for ascertaining whether an EIAR is required is known as 'screening' and the process to determine the breadth and scope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

Screening

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

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

Figure 1: EIAR Screening Process



(Taken from Fig 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines)

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

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

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

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 – walking/cycling/forest trails, greenways, blueways, 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 can have potential for particular environmental effects which differ from a non-tourism development. These impacts can be intermittent, event related, inconsistent, dependent on weather, temporal, temporary or seasonal. This is considered within the prescribed environmental topics for 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 2019 Report, the most important factors in determining the attractiveness of tourism destinations for visitors to Ireland are;

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

- Pace of Life

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

5. Guiding Principles of EIAR

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

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

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

6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

7. EIAR Requirements

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

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

Project Description

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

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

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

Assessment of Alternatives

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

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

Baseline Assessment

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

For example, in a tourism context;

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

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

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

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Population and Human Health

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

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

Biodiversity

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

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

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

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

Land, Soils and Geology

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

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

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

Water

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

Air Quality and Climate

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

Noise and Vibration

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

Material Assets; Traffic and Transport

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

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

Cultural Heritage

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

Archaeology

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

Material Assets; Waste Management

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

Material Assets

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

Landscape

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

Major Accident and Natural Disaster

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

Interaction of Impacts

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

Cumulative Impact

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

Transboundary Impact

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

Mitigation & Monitoring

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

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

Reduce the exposure of sensitive resources to excessive environmental impact.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residual Impacts

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

8. Sources of information on Tourism

Information available online

Fáilte Ireland

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

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

Discover Ireland:

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

Tourism Ireland

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

Local Authorities

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

Regional Assemblies

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

Central Statistics Office

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

Ian Heanue

To: planning applications; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 16 October 2024 15:36
To: Aoife Flanagan <Aoife.Flanagan@tobin.ie>
Cc: Ian Heanue <Ian.Heanue@tobin.ie>
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hello Aoife,

Please see attached email that was send to Caroline Naughton yesterday.

Regards,

Yvonne

Yvonne Jackson

Product Development-Environment & Planning Support | Fáilte Ireland

88-95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1, D01 WR86

M + [086 0357590](tel:0860357590)



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



Ian Heanue

To: DECC Planning Notifications; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: DECC Planning Notifications <[REDACTED]@decc.gov.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 15 October 2024 12:40
To: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]@tobin.ie>
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Dear Aoife,

I am emailing on behalf of Geological Survey Ireland (a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications) with regard to the subject entity.

Geological Survey Ireland have no comments on the EIA Scoping for the proposed development.

Many thanks,
Luke Thompson

Luke Thompson, Administrative Officer
Planning Advisory Division

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

Teach Tom Johnson, Bóthar Haddington, Baile Átha Cliath, D04 K7X4
Tom Johnson House, Haddington Road, Dublin, D04 K7X4

PlanningNotifications@decc.gov.ie

Ian Heanue

From: Contact Us <contactus@hsa.ie>
Sent: Monday 21 October 2024 11:08
To: Aoife Flanagan
Subject: Thank you for your Email.

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Dear Customer,

Thank you for contacting the Health and Safety Authority. Your email will be reviewed and one of our team members will be in touch shortly.

Please note that we have lots of useful information on our [website](#), including guidance in relation to managing COVID-19 in the workplace. See [here](#) for more details.

Kind regards

HSA Contact Centre
Health and Safety Authority
Email: contactus@hsa.ie

Is teachtaireacht uathoibrioch í seo, ná freagair í le do thoil toisc nach ndéantar monatóireacht ar na freagraí.

A chustaiméir, a chara,

Go raibh maith agat as dul i dteagmháil leis an Údarás Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta. Léifear do ríomhphost agus beidh duine dár gcomhaltaí foirne i dteagmháil leat go luath.

Ba mhaith linn a chur in iúl duit go bhfuil go leor eolas úsáideach ar ár [suíomh gréasáin](#), treoir faoin gcaoi le dul i ngleic le COVID-19 san ionad oibre ina measc. Tá níos mó eolais [anseo](#).

Le gach dea-ghuí,

Aonad Teagmhála an Údaráis Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta
An tÚdarás Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta
Ríomhphost: contactus@hsa.ie

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This footnote also confirms that this email message has been swept for the presence of computer viruses.

Ian Heanue

To: Airspace and U Space division; Aoife Flanagan
Cc: Planning; [redacted]@airnav.ie; Paul KENNEDY
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: Airspace and U Space division <[redacted]@iaa.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 16 October 2024 16:13
To: Aoife Flanagan <Aoife.Flanagan@tobin.ie>
Cc: Ian Heanue <Ian.Heanue@tobin.ie>; Planning <[redacted]@iaa.ie>; Airspace and U Space division <[redacted]@iaa.ie>; [redacted]@airnav.ie; Paul KENNEDY <Paul.KENNEDY@IAA.ie>
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Hi Aoife,

The Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) Airspace & U-Space Division (AUSD) does not get involved in the planning process. The IAA AUSD is to be notified as detailed hereafter:

According to [S.I. 215 of 2005, Irish Aviation Authority \(Obstacles to Aircraft in Flight\)](#), the IAA AUSD 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 the [AirNav Ireland 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.

A structure of any height could constitute an obstacle to air navigation if it is of greater height than an obstacle limitation surface, an obstacle protection surface, or a height within a runway approach area, a runway departure area or a circling approach area, which would result in the vertical distance between any point on the object and the established minimum instrument flight altitude or height as specified for the aerodrome concerned in the "AIP Ireland" within that area to be less than the required obstacle clearance. The analysis of the significance of such obstacles may have to be determined by an aeronautical study in accordance with [S.I. 215 of 2005, Irish Aviation Authority \(Obstacles to Aircraft in Flight\)](#).

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 AUSD 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 AUSD can be contacted via ausd@iaa.ie.

Please be advised that, in accordance with [Section 74 of the Irish Aviation Authority Act of 1993](#), a person who fails to comply with this requirement may be guilty of an offence, and may be liable on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding €5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both, or on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding €500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

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 [SLC Geomatic Solutions Ltd. \(SLC\)](#). The cost

of this SLC 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 & U-Space team via ausd@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 & U-Space team at ausd@iaa.ie.

Kind regards,

Stephen O'Sullivan

Pans-Ops & Airspace Inspector

M: +353 (0)87 103 4554 | T: [REDACTED]

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

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



Ian Heanue

To: Planning; Aoife Flanagan
Cc: Paul KENNEDY
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: Christophe O'BRIEN <[REDACTED]> **On Behalf Of** Planning
Sent: Thursday 17 October 2024 15:42
To: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>; Planning <[REDACTED]>; Paul KENNEDY <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Good afternoon Aoife,

In addition to our colleagues in the Airspace and U-Space Division, the Aerodromes Division of the IAA would like to add the following.

Firstly, as per the consultations in 2020 and 2022 in relation to the proposed Wind Farm and EIAR scoping exercise for Derryadd in Lanesborough, Co. Longford, the Aerodromes Division has no particular requirements for integration into the EIAR Scoping exercise.

If a formal planning application is progressed, it is likely that the following general observations would be proffered by the Authority during the planning process:

In the event of planning consent being granted, the applicant should be conditioned to contact the Irish Aviation Authority to:

- (1) agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the wind farm development,*
- (2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and blade tip height elevations at each wind turbine location and*
- (3) notify the Authority of intention to commence crane operations with at least 30 days prior notification of their erection.*

The information then provided by our colleagues in AUSD as outlined below would also then apply in the event of planning consent.

Best Regards,

Christophe

Christophe O'Brien
Aerodromes Inspe

Ian Heanue

From: Imagine Tech Support <support@imagine.ie>
Sent: Monday 21 October 2024 11:04
To: Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Re-issue of Scoping Report - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Dear customer,

Thank you for your recent query. This email is to confirm that your query has been received and logged with our technical support team.

Your query is important to us and a member of our technical support team will contact you and deal with this issue promptly.

To aid us in the resolution of your query please ensure that any future correspondence includes your billing account number or telephone number.

We are committed to providing a prompt and efficient customer support service and we will make every effort to resolve your queries as quickly as possible.

Our support Knowledge Base is jam packed full of useful and time saving answers and information you can check it out [here](#)

Kind regards,
Customer Care
1800 938 100

Ian Heanue

To: IWT Info; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: IWT Info <info@iwt.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 15 October 2024 09:23
To: Aoife Flanagan <Aoife.Flanagan@tobin.ie>
Subject: Re: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Dear Aoife,

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

Kind regards,

Ian Heanue

From: info <info@irelandwestairport.com>
Sent: Monday 14 October 2024 14:45
To: Aoife Flanagan
Subject: Automatic reply: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Thank you for contacting Ireland West Airport Knock. For specific queries please contact the relevant department using the contact details below

- For Marketing queries please contact marketing@irelandwestairport.com
- For queries relating to Ryanair please refer to <https://scanner.topsec.com/?d=4369&r=auto&u=www.ryanair.com&t=2159f79738f3654317ec26b08c8b8995135ad9a9> or alternatively contact +353 (0) 94 9368100 and dial 3 for Ryanair.
- For queries relating to Aer Lingus please refer to <https://scanner.topsec.com/?d=4369&r=auto&u=www.aerlingus.com&t=ea8c7a864690c768caabb898907e37d5d84564e5> or alternatively contact +353 (0) 9468100 and dial 0 for operator
- For queries relating to booking PRM assistance please contact your airline directly for all other queries regarding PRM assistance please contact +353 (0) 94 9368100 and dial 0 for operator
- For queries relating to our retail shops please contact shopwest@irelandwestairport.com
- For queries relating to our restaurants please contact commercial@irelandwestairport.com
- For queries relating to car parking please contact parking@irelandwestairport.com
- For queries relating to security please contact marketing@irelandwestairport.com
- For employment and HR queries please contact hr@irelandwestairport.com
- For all other general queries please contact +353 (0) 94 9368100 and dial 0 for operator

Kind regards,
Ireland West Airport Knock

Ian Heanue

From: Paul Hennessy <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday 22 October 2024 12:28
To: Aoife Flanagan
Cc: Cathal MacCriostail
Subject: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm, Co. Longford

Importance: High

Follow Up Flag: Follow up

Flag Status: Flagged

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Hi Aoife ,

Thank you for your correspondence in respect of the proposed Derryadd Windfarm.

In terms of Shannon Airport's safeguarding concerns this development would be well outside the limit (15km) for possible effect/interferences on the aerodromes Obstacle Limitational Surfaces (OLS). There are other potential concerns for our aviation partners Air Nav Ireland who are responsible for the assessment of possible interference with regards to Radar/NAVAIDS and also, Instrument Flight Procedures (IFP's). I have forwarded your e-mail for their attention and you may expect to receive some feedback from them in terms of this development proposal.

A number of general guidance points to note in respect of the regulators perspective on wind farm developments in the vicinity of Shannon Airport which would include the following:

- If the turbines are within 45km of Shannon Airport's Aerodrome Reference Point (ARP) and are greater than 100m in height they would be required to be included in the IAA Electronic Air Navigation Obstacle Dataset.
- Also, standard: *Chapter Q (Visual Aids for Denoting Obstacles)* of the Certification Specifications for Aerodrome Design – Issue 6 contained in the EASA aerodrome rules must be applied to the 22 turbines as they would be regarded as an extensive object.
- During the construction phase of any development, any crane activity on the site must be pre-approved by the completion of the Shannon Airport Crane Operations application form (at least 30 days in advance) of any crane erection taking place in order for assessments to be carried out by the Airport, IAA and Air Nav Ireland against possible interferences by cranes against communication, navigation and surveillance systems.

Happy to take any questions you may have. I can be contacted on the numbers listed below.

Brgds,

Paul

Ian Heanue

To: Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Derryadd Windfarm development

From: David Montgomery <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday 22 October 2024 13:51
To: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Derryadd Windfarm development

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Hi Ian,

I've been sent on the attached plans for a new Windfarm development to analyse.
Would you have the coordinate of each new Turbine in Irish Grid format please to help?

Regards,

Dave



David Montgomery
Transmission Engineer

Mobile: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]



Three Ireland
28/29 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland.

www.three.ie 

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Ian Heanue

To: INFO; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: TII24-129108 - EIAR Scoping for proposed Derryadd Wind Farm in Co. Longford.

From: INFO <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday 11 November 2024 08:33
To: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>
Subject: TII24-129108 - EIAR Scoping for proposed Derryadd Wind Farm in Co. Longford.

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Dear Ms. Flanagan,

Thank you for your correspondence of 14 October 2024 in relation to the above. The position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) wishes to advise you that it is not in a position to engage directly with planning applicants regarding proposed developments. TII will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the planning acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official national road and light rail policy and guidelines including Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoECLG, 2012) and TII Publications.

Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance available at www.TII.ie.

The issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice guidance only and does not prejudice TII's statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals following the examination of any valid planning application referred.

TII notes that the current project site indicated includes part of the N63 and crossing of that national secondary road which is part of the national road network at a location where the 100km/h speed limit applies. In October 2024, TII issued a rEIAR scoping response for this project site and historic peat extraction under TII24-128879. That rEIAR scoping response noted an earlier TII EIAR scoping response regarding the wind farm development project issued in September 2022 under TII ref. TII22-119905. TII notes that the current EIAR scoping document circulated also for a windfarm proposal, does not refer to the earlier TII EIAR scoping response (TII ref. TII22-119905) for a similar proposal, nor does it appear to record the existence of the N63 as part of the national road network subject to official national roads policy and standards that development proposals must have regard.

Concerning EIAR scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR, which may affect the national roads and/or light rail networks. The project promoter should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

Having regard to the EPA guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, 2022 it is recommended as appropriate that the national road and light rail networks be recognised as strategic transport assets under "material assets". EIAR assessment and mitigation should have regard to the following:

- **National Roads:** Official policy for development at or near national roads is set out in the DoECLG Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012) available at <https://www.gov.ie/en/collection/85b83-planning-guidelines-standards/>,
- **TII Publications:** In addition, as part of TII's responsibilities for managing and improving the country's national road and light rail networks, TII sets development guidance and standards for traffic and road assessments and construction that may be necessary by reason of proposed development location, scale, or typology to be prepared to accompany applications for developments or works. Technical guidance and standards are contained in TII Publications, available at <https://www.tiipublications.ie/>.

In addition, the EIAR should have regard to, inter alia, the following:

National Road Network:

- TII would be specifically concerned with the potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development,
- TII notes that the subject site adjoins the N63, national secondary road. Therefore, there are official policy and road safety considerations that would need to be resolved in relation to access to national roads as outlined above,
- Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office (RDO) with regard to locations of existing and future national road schemes,
- The EIAR should have regard to any prior Environmental Impact Statement or Assessment Report and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should in particular have regard for any potential cumulative impacts,
- The EIAR should have regard to the provisions of Chapter 3 of the DoECLG Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines in the assessment.

TII Publications:

- It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the applicable thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads. TII's Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines (TII Publication No. PE-PDV-02045) should be referred to in relation to the proposed development with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of the Guidelines which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA,
- The designers and assessors are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.

TII environmental assessment guidance:

- The EIAR should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes (March 2014),
- The EIAR should consider the European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 549 of 2018)) and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes (March 2014)).

Haul routes utilising the national road network:

- Elements of the national road network are operated and managed by a combination of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) concessions, Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contractors (MMaRC) and local road authorities in association with TII. In relation to haul route identification, the applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed to ascertain any operational requirements, including delivery timetabling, etc. to ensure that the strategic function of the national road network is safeguarded,
- Separate structure approvals/permits and other licences and works-specific deeds of indemnity may be required in connection with the proposed haul route, including where temporary modification to the road network may be required. Consultation with relevant local authorities, PPP and MMaRC may also be required,
- All structures on the haul route should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal load proposed, including abnormal weight load. Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road arising from any temporary works due to the turning movement of abnormal loads (e.g. tearing of the surface course, etc.) shall be rectified in accordance with TII Pavement Standards and details in this regard shall be agreed with the Road Authority prior to the commencement of any development on site.

National Road Crossings:

- 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,
- The preferred method of necessary national road network crossings is horizontal directional drilling (HDD). It is appropriate for the designers to contact thirdpartyworks@tii.ie in order to coordinate and process approvals for this type of crossing that may include requirements for Section 53 consent and specific indemnities for the works.

Potential cable routing

- Any grid connection and cable routing proposals should be developed to safeguard existing national roads and/or proposed road schemes as TII will not be responsible for costs associated with future relocation of cable routing where proposals are catered for in an area of a proposed national road scheme. In that regard, consideration should be given to routing options, use of existing crossings, depth of cable laying, etc.

In the context of the existing national roads network, in accordance with the National Planning Framework National Strategic Outcome no. 2 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility', there is a requirement to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the network. This requirement is further reflected in the National Development Plan, the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

There are around 99,000km of roads in Ireland, the national road network which caters for strategic inter-urban travel consists of only approximately 5.4% of this. There is a critical requirement to ensure the strategic capacity and safety of this national road network is maintained and significant Government investment already made in the national road network is safeguarded.

The provision of cabling along the national road network represents a number of significant implications for TII and road authorities in the management and maintenance of the strategic national road network and TII is of the opinion that grid connection cable routing should reflect the foregoing provisions of official policy.

TII has identified a number of significant implications for TII and road authorities in the management and maintenance of the strategic national road network resulting from the laying of high voltage electricity cabling in the national road reservation, including:

- Impacts on embankments, bridges, drainage, and road furniture infrastructure leading to future maintenance liabilities,
- Impediments to future maintenance and operations activities, such as safety barrier repair and French drain renewal,
- Impediments to future routine network improvements such as pavement overlay and strengthening, installation of new verge-side signs and other road furniture,
- Impacts on network traffic flows during installation,
- Impediment to future online upgrades of national roads because of the implications to road authority/TII in having to incur the additional costs of moving underground cables to accommodate the road improvements.

Proposals to lay cable in the national road reservation, including the construction of associated joint bays, have the potential to impact road authorities and TII in undertaking future maintenance and improvement requirements. There may also be additional cost implications to national road improvements and maintenance resulting from the presence of high-voltage cabling within the national road reservation.

Section 12.4.1.1 'Accelerate Renewable Electricity Generation' of the Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) outlines the objective of reaching 80% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2030 through a range of measures, including: "All relevant public bodies will carry out their functions in a manner which supports the achievement of the renewable electricity targets, including, but not limited to, the use of road and rail infrastructure to provide a route for grid infrastructure where this is the optimal solution".

Consistent with CAP24, for all renewable energy developments requiring grid connection to the national grid, TII recommends that a full assessment of all route alternatives for grid connection takes place, including alternatives to public roads, where appropriate to demonstrate clearly that the 'optimal solution' in accordance with CAP 24 requirements is proposed in the subject application. In TII's experience, grid connection accommodated on national roads has the potential, inter alia, to result in technical road safety issues such as differential settlement due to backfilling trenches and can impact on ability and cost of general maintenance, upgrades and safety works to existing national roads.

Other consents or licences may be required from the road authority for any trenching or cabling proposals crossing the national road. TII requests referral of all proposals agreed and licensed between the road authority and the applicant which affect the national road network.

Cable routing should avoid all impacts to existing TII infrastructure such as traffic counters, weather stations, etc. and works required to such infrastructure shall only be undertaken in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII, any costs attributable shall be borne by the applicant/developer. The developer should also be aware that separate approvals may be required for works traversing the national road network.

Notwithstanding, any of the above, the developer should be aware that this list is non-exhaustive, thus site and development-specific issues should be addressed in accordance with best practice.

I trust that the above comments are of use in your EIAR preparation.

Yours sincerely,

Rachel Begley
Regulatory & Administration Executive
Transport Infrastructure Ireland



From: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday 14 October 2024 14:21
To: Landuse Planning <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

Ian Heanue

To: Raymond Ryan; Aoife Flanagan
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

From: Raymond Ryan <[redacted]@towercom.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 15 October 2024 09:59
To: Aoife Flanagan <[redacted]@tobin.ie>
Cc: Ian Heanue <[redacted]@tobin.ie>
Subject: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Dear Ms Flanagan,

Thank you for the Cover Letter and associated EIAR Scoping Document for the proposed Derryadd Wind Farm in Co. Longford.

I can confirm that Towercom do not have any links that will be affected by the proposed development.

Kind Regards,

Ray

Ray Ryan
Property Manager

m: [redacted]
[Website](#) | [LinkedIn](#)



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Ian Heanue

From: Viatel Customer Care <care@viatel.com>
Sent: Tuesday 15 October 2024 07:50
To: Aoife Flanagan
Subject: Ticket #4735285 - Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm - Ticket Resolved

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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--REPLY above this line to respond--

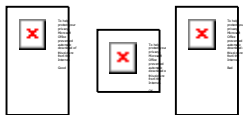


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As a valued client your feedback is important to us. Please let us know how we did!

How did we do on this request?



[Good](#) [OK](#) [Bad](#)

Kind Regards,

Viatel Customer Care Team

Ian Heanue

From: Ian Heanue
Sent: Tuesday 19 November 2024 12:30
To: Aoife Flanagan; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Michael,

Thank you for your below query. The Royal Canal, located to the east of the proposed development is not hydrologically linked to the proposed development. There are no proposed discharges to the canal. Discharge rates will be designed based on a runoff rate of 1.7 l/s/Ha, which is in line with current runoff rates. Runoff rates for the peatlands are greater than 5 l/s/HA therefore surface water accumulates/ponds on site during the winter, providing additional flood storage on site and reducing the potential for flooding off site.

If you have any additional queries please let us know.

Kind regards
Ian Heanue
Project Manager

TOBIN
Galway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick | Sligo
Telephone: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]
Website: <http://www.tobin.ie>

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2024 Engineering Excellence Awards Winner: Environmental Engineering Project of the Year
2022 Engineers Ireland Awards Winner: CPD Employer of the Year
2022 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Innovation
2020 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Project Management
2019 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Design Excellence (Structures)

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From: Aoife Flanagan <[redacted]>
Sent: Monday 14 October 2024 16:01
To: Ian Heanue [redacted]
Subject: FW: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

FYI

From: Michael McKiernan <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday 14 October 2024 15:10
To: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Subject: FW: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

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Aoife,

I notice the map runs close to the River Shannon and Lough Ree. The extra loading of the wind farm structures will expel more water from the surrounding bogs. Can you show on a Map the discharge drains that feed into Lough Ree and the River Shannon?

Regards,

Michael Mc Kiernan
Waterways Ireland,
The Docks Athlone
[REDACTED]

From: Aoife Flanagan <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 14 October 2024 14:47
To: Corporate <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Ian Heanue <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Scoping Report Issue - Derryadd Wind Farm

Hi,

Please find attached Cover Letter and associated EIAR Scoping Document for the proposed Derryadd Wind Farm in Co. Longford.

Please review and comment if appropriate.

Kind Regards,
Aoife

Aoife Flanagan
Project Manager

TOBIN
Galway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick | Sligo
Tel: +[REDACTED] Direct/Mobile: +[REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]
Website: <http://www.tobin.ie>

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2020 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Project Management
2019 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Design Excellence (Structures)
2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Engineering Project of the Year

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