

18.

SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION & MONITORING PROPOSALS

All mitigation and monitoring measures relating to the pre-commencement, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development are set out in the relevant chapters of this EIAR.

All mitigation which will be implemented during the various phases of the Proposed Development are presented in Table 18-1 below. The mitigation measures have been grouped together according to their EIAR Chapter and Proposed Development phase and are presented under the following headings:

- > Pre-Commencement Phase
- > Construction Phase
- > Operational Phase
- > Decommissioning Phase

The mitigation proposals in the below format provides an easy to audit list that can be reviewed and reported on during each phase of the Proposed Development. The proposal for site inspections and environmental audits are set out in the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which is included as Appendix 4-3 of this EIAR. The tabular format in which the below information is presented, can be further expanded upon during each Proposed Development phase to provide a reporting template for site compliance audits.

All monitoring measures which will be implemented during the pre-commencement, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development are outlined in Table 18-2. All monitoring measures were set out in the relevant chapters of this EIAR. The monitoring proposals are presented in terms of the monitoring requirement, frequency of monitoring and the mechanism for reporting results where applicable. By presenting the monitoring proposals in the below format, it is intended to provide a monitoring schedule that can be reviewed and tracked during all phases of the Proposed Development to ensure all the required monitoring is completed as required.

It is intended that the CEMP will be updated where required prior to the commencement of construction to include all mitigation and monitoring measures, planning conditions and or alterations to the EIAR and application documents should they emerge during the course of the planning process and would be submitted to the Planning Authority for written approval prior to the commencement of development.



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EIAR Mitigation Measures

Table 18.1 Schedule of Mitigation

Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
EIAR Chapter 4 – Description of the Proposed Development					
Pre-Construction Phase					
MM1	Environmental Management	EIAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All proposed activities on the Site will be provided for in a CEMP. A CEMP has been prepared for the Proposed Development and is included in Appendix 4-3 of this EIAR. ➤ The CEMP sets out the key environmental considerations to be considered by the contractor during construction of the Proposed Development. The CEMP includes details of drainage, spoil management and waste management, and details the mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented in order to comply with the environmental commitments outlined in the EIAR. The contractor will be contractually obliged to comply with all such measures. In the event planning permission is granted for the Proposed Development, the CEMP will be updated prior to the commencement of the development, to address the requirements of any relevant planning conditions, including any additional mitigation measures which are conditioned and will be submitted to the Planning Authority for approval. 		
MM2	Environmental Management	Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Project Developer will be required to engage a qualified Environmental Engineer, Environmental Scientist, or equivalent, with experience in wind farm construction to fulfil the role of Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) to oversee the construction works and audit the implementation of the CEMP. The ECoW will report to the Project Developer and Project Contractor but will liaise closely with the Construction Manager in relation to the Project Contractor's day-to-day implementation of the CEMP onsite. ➤ The Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be nominated by the Project Developer to oversee the Project Contractor's effective implementation of the Proposed 		

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			<p>Developments environmental requirements and obligations, as captured in the CEMP. The ECoW will be responsible for monitoring the works of the Project Contractor from an environmental perspective on behalf of the Project Developer. For the sake of expediency, the ECoW will report their ongoing audit findings, monitoring results and site observations to both the Project Developer and the Proposed Contractor, having been nominated by the developer to fulfil the role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The level, detail and frequency of reporting expected from the ECoW for the Construction Manager, Developer's Project Manager, and any Authorities or other Agencies, will be agreed by all parties prior to commencement of construction, and may be further adjusted as required during the course of the Proposed Development. 		
MM3	Concrete Deliveries	EIAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The arrangements for concrete deliveries to the Site will be discussed with suppliers before work starts, agreeing routes, prohibiting on-site washout of trucks and discussing emergency procedures. > Only ready-mixed concrete will be used during the construction phase, with all concrete being delivered from local batching plants in concrete delivery trucks. > Before leaving the site, washing of the delivery truck will be minimised and restricted to designated wash out areas. Wash out will be restricted to the concrete lorry's chute only. 		
MM4	Site Drainage Plan	EIAR Chapter 4, 9 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Project Hydrologist will complete a detailed drainage design and maintenance plan before construction commences and will attend the Site to set out and assist with micro-siting of proposed drainage controls as outlined in Section 4.6 of the EIAR. > Prior to any works commencing on the upgrade of existing roads, the requirement for additional roadside drainage will be considered by the Project Hydrologist in line with the proposals outlined in Section 3 of the CEMP. <p>The key principles of drainage design that will be implemented and adhered to as part of the Proposed Development are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Keep clean water clean by intercepting it where possible, upgradient of works areas, and divert it around the works areas for discharge/recharge to ground. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collect potentially silt-laden runoff from works areas via downgradient collector drains and manage via series of avoidance, source, in-line treatment and discharge to ground via infiltration drains and infiltration areas. ➤ There is no direct hydraulic connectivity from proposed construction areas to natural watercourses or drains connecting to downstream watercourses. ➤ Maintain the existing hydrology/hydrogeology of the Site. ➤ Re-routing existing local drainage pathways as required. ➤ Daily inspection and recording of surface water management system by on-site Environmental Clerk of Works and immediate remedial measures to be carried out as required and works temporarily ceased if a retained stormwater/sediment load is identified to have the potential to migrate from the Site. 		
MM5	Preparative Site Drainage Management	Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drains will be excavated, and silting ponds constructed to eliminate any suspended solids within surface water running off the Site. ➤ An adequate quantity of straw bales, clean stone, terram, stakes, etc. will be kept on site at all times to implement the detailed drainage design measures as necessary. The detailed drainage measures will be installed prior to, or at the same time as the works they are intended to drain. 		
MM6	Drainage Inspection	Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prior to commencement of works in sub-catchments across the Site, main drainage inspections will be completed to ensure ditches are free from debris and blockages that may impede drainage. It is proposed to complete these inspections on a catchment-by-catchment basis as the construction works develop across the Site, as works in all areas will not commence simultaneously. 		
MM7	Drainage Maintenance	Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An inspection and maintenance plan for the on-site drainage system will be prepared in advance of commencement of any works. Daily visual inspections of drains and outfalls will also be performed during the construction period to ensure suspended solids are not entering streams and rivers on site, to identify any obstructions to channels and to allow appropriate maintenance of the drainage regime. Should the suspended solids levels measured during construction be higher than the existing levels, the source will be identified, and additional mitigation measures implemented. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any excess build-up of silt levels at dams, the settlement pond, or any other drainage features that may decrease the effectiveness of the drainage feature, will be removed. 		
MM8	Earthworks	Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage and associated pollution control measures will be implemented onsite before the main construction works commence. Where possible drainage controls will be installed during seasonally dry ground conditions. This will reduce the possibility of impact on surface waters by suspended sediment released during construction and entrained in surface run-off. 		
MM9	Felling	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3 Appendix 4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the commencement of any felling works, an experienced and competent ECoW shall be appointed to oversee the keyhole and extraction works. Prior to the commencement of works, review and agreement of the positioning by the Operator of the required Aquatic Buffer Zones (ABZs), silt traps, silt fencing, water crossings and on-site storage facilities for fuel, oil and chemicals will be carried out by the ECoW. Before the commencement of felling all operators will be fully briefed on the harvest plan including potential hazards and environmental sensitivities and corresponding protective measures on site. Advance notice and safety signage will be erected prior to harvesting, and harvest boundaries will be clearly marked before operations begin. 		
MM10	Felling Drainage Management	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the commencement of tree felling for subsequent road construction the following key temporary drainage measures will be installed. All existing dry forestry drains that intercept the proposed works area will be temporarily blocked down-gradient of the works using forestry check dams/silt traps. Clean water diversion drains will be installed upgradient of the works areas. Check dams/silt fence arrangements (silt traps) will be placed in all existing forestry drains that have surface water flows and also along existing forestry roadside drains. A double silt fence perimeter will be placed down-slope of works areas that are located inside the watercourse 50m buffer zone. 		
MM11	Felling License	EIAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling will be carried out under the terms of a licence application to the Forest Service, as per the Forest Service's policy on granting felling licenses for wind farm developments. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Forest Service's policy on granting felling licenses for wind farm developments requires that a copy of the planning permission for the Proposed Development be submitted with the felling licence application; therefore, the felling licence cannot be applied for until such time as planning permission is obtained for the Proposed Development. 		
MM12	Traffic Management	EIAR Chapter 4, 15 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A detailed Traffic Management Plan (TMP), incorporating all the mitigation measures set out within the CEMP along with Chapter 15 of the EIAR, will be finalised and detailed provisions in respect of traffic management agreed with the roads authority and An Garda Síochána prior to construction works commencing on Site. 		
MM13	Spoil Management	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > An interceptor drain will be installed upslope of the identified spoil management areas to divert any surface water away from these areas where necessary. > Silt fences and double silt-fences will be emplaced down-gradient of spoil management areas and will remain in place throughout the entire construction phase, or until reseeded has been established to a sufficient level. > All the recommendations/best practice guidelines for the placement of spoil in identified spoil management areas and alongside access roads will be confirmed by the Geotechnical Engineer prior to construction. 		
MM14	Borrow Pit	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The area to be used for the borrow pit will be marked out at the corners using ranging rods or timber posts. Drainage runs, and associated settlement ponds will be installed around in accordance with the Project Hydrologist's design. 		
MM15	Waste Management	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Prior to the commencement of the development, a Construction Waste Manager will be appointed by the Contractor. The Construction Waste Manager will be in charge of the implementation of the objectives of the Waste Management Plan (WMP), ensuring that all hired waste contractors have the necessary authorisations and that the waste management 		

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			hierarchy is adhered to. The person nominated must have sufficient authority so that they can ensure everyone working on the development adheres to the management plan.		
Construction Phase					
MM16	Refuelling	EIAR Chapter 4, 8, 9 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Road-going vehicles will be refuelled off-site wherever possible. > On-site refuelling of machinery will be carried out at designated refuelling areas at various locations throughout the Site. > Heavy plant and machinery will be refuelled on-site by a fuel truck that will come to the Site as required on a scheduled and organised basis. > Other refuelling will be carried out using mobile double skinned fuel bowser. The fuel bowser will be parked on a level area on-site when not in use. All refuelling will be carried out outside designated watercourse buffer zones. > Only designated trained and competent operatives will be authorised to refuel plant on-site. > Mobile measures such as drip trays and fuel absorbent mats will used during refuelling operations as required. <p>The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid release of hydrocarbons at the Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All plant and machinery will be equipped with fuel absorbent material and pads to deal with any accidental spillage. > Fuels volumes stored on-site should be minimised. > Any diesel or fuel oils stored at the temporary construction compound will be bunded. The bund capacity will be sufficient to contain 110% of the storage tank's maximum capacity. > All hazardous wastes will be stored in bunded containers/areas before being collected by an authorised waste contractor and brought to an EPA licensed waste facility. > An emergency plan for the construction phase to deal with accidental spillages will be developed (refer to Section 6 of the CEMP). Spill kits will be available to deal with and accidental spillage in and outside the refuelling area. > A programme for the regular inspection of plant and equipment for leaks and fitness for purpose will be developed at the outset of the construction phase. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All refuelling will be carried out outside of the designated watercourse buffer zones. > Taps, nozzles or valves associated with refuelling equipment will be fitted with a lock system. > All waste tar material arising from works on hard top roads will be removed off-site and taken to licenced waste facility. 		
MM17	Concrete Based Products Deliveries and Management	<p>ELAR Chapter 4, 9</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > No batching of wet-concrete products will occur on the Site. > Ready-mixed supply of wet concrete products and where possible, emplacement of pre-cast elements, will take place. > Where possible pre-cast elements for culverts and concrete works will be used. > Where concrete is delivered to the Site, only the chute will need to be cleaned, using the smallest volume of water practicable. No discharge of cement contaminated waters to the construction phase drainage system or directly to any artificial drain or watercourse will be allowed. Chute cleaning water is to be isolated in temporary lined wash-out pits located near proposed site compounds. These temporary lined wash-out pits will be removed from the site at the end of the construction phase; > The small volume of water that will be generated from washing of the concrete lorry's chute will be directed into temporary lined impermeable containment areas, or a Siltbuster-type concrete wash unit or equivalent. > The residual liquids and solids will be removed off-site by an appropriately authorised waste collector for disposal at an authorised waste facility. 		
MM18	Concrete Pouring	<p>ELAR Chapter 4, 9</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p> <p>Appendix 4-4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Using weather forecasting to assist in planning large concrete pours and avoiding large pours where prolonged periods of heavy rain is forecast. > Restricting concrete pumps and machine buckets from slewing over watercourses (including drains and ditches) while placing concrete. > Ensuring that excavations are sufficiently dewatered before concreting begins and that dewatering continues while concrete sets. > Ensuring that covers are available, and used, when necessary, for freshly placed concrete to avoid the surface washing away in heavy rain. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The small volume of water that will be generated from washing of the concrete lorry's chute will be directed into a temporary lined impermeable containment area, or a Silbuster-type concrete wash unit or equivalent. ➤ Concrete pours will be managed and supervised to ensure there will be no leakage/ seepage/ discharge of concrete or concrete water during the construction phase. ➤ Concrete wash water, and waste concrete will be managed appropriately on site at a lined concrete wash out pit. 		
MM19	Road Cleanliness	<p>EIAR Chapter 4</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Proposed Development access roads will be well finished with compacted hardcore, and so the public road-going vehicles will not be travelling over soft or muddy ground where they might pick up mud or dirt. ➤ A road sweeper will be available if any section of the public roads requires cleaning due to construction traffic associated with the Proposed Development. ➤ When necessary, sections of the haul route will be swept using a truck mounted vacuum sweeper. 		
MM20	Wastewater Management	<p>EIAR Chapter 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The construction compound will consist of a bunded refuelling and containment area for the storage of lubricants, oils and site generators etc, and full retention oil interceptor, waste storage area, temporary site offices, staff facilities and car-parking areas for staff and visitors. Temporary port-a-loo toilets and toilets located within a staff portacabin will be used during the construction phase. Wastewater from staff toilets will be directed to a sealed storage tank, with all wastewaters being tankered off site by permitted waste collector to wastewater treatment plants. There will also be a water supply on site for hygiene purposes, by way of a temporary storage tank. 		
MM21	Drainage Swales	<p>EIAR Chapter 4</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drainage swales will be installed downgradient of any works areas to collect surface flow runoff where it might have come into contact with exposed surfaces and picked up silt and sediment. Swales will intercept the potentially silt-laden water from the excavations and construction areas of the Site and prevent it reaching natural watercourses. ➤ Drainage swales will be installed in advance of any main construction works commencing. The material excavated to make the swale will be compacted on the downslope edge of the drain to form a diversion dike. 		

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MM22	Interceptor Drains	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Interceptor drains will be installed up-gradient of all proposed infrastructure to collect clean surface runoff, in order to minimise the amount of runoff reaching areas where suspended sediment could become entrained. It will then be directed to areas where it can be re-distributed over the ground by means of a level spreader. ➤ The interceptor drains will be installed in advance of any main construction works commencing. 		
MM23	Check Dams	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The velocity of flow in the interceptor drains and drainage swales, particularly on sloped sections of the channel, will be controlled by check dams, which will be installed at regular intervals along the drains to ensure flow in the swale is non-erosive. 		
MM24	Level Spreaders	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A level spreader will be constructed at the end of each interceptor drain to convert concentrated flows in the drain into diffuse sheet flow on areas of vegetated ground. The levels spreaders will be located downgradient of any proposed works areas in locations where they are not likely to contribute further to water ingress to construction areas of the Site. 		
MM25	Piped Slope Drains	EIAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Piped slope drains will be used to convey surface runoff from diversion drains safely down slopes to flat areas without causing erosion. Once the runoff reaches the flat areas it will be reconverted to diffuse sheet flow. Level spreaders will only be established on slopes of less than 6% in grade. Piped slope drains will be used to transfer water away from areas where slopes are too steep to use level spreaders. 		
MM26	Vegetation Filters	EIAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vegetation filters are the existing vegetated areas of land that will be used to accept surface water runoff from upgradient areas. The selection of suitable areas to use as vegetation filters will be determined by the size of the contributing catchment, slope and ground conditions. 		

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MM27	Settlement Ponds	EIAR Chapter 4, 9. Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stilling ponds will be used to attenuate runoff from works areas of the Site during the construction phase and will remain in place to handle runoff from roads and hardstanding areas of the Proposed Development during the operational phase. The purpose of the stilling ponds is to intercept runoff potentially laden with sediment and to reduce the amount of sediment leaving the disturbed area by reducing runoff velocity. Reducing runoff velocity will allow larger particles to settle out in the stilling ponds, before the runoff water is redistributed as diffuse sheet flow in filter strips downgradient of any works areas. 		
MM28	Dewatering Silt Bag	EIAR Chapter 4, 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dewatering silt bags allow the flow of water through them while trapping any silt or sediment suspended in the water. The silt bags provide a passive non-mechanical method of removing any remaining silt contained in the potentially silt-laden water collected from works areas within the Site. ➤ Dewatering silt bags are an additional drainage measure that can be used downgradient of the stilling ponds at the end of the drainage swale channels and will be located, wherever it is deemed appropriate, throughout the Site. The water will flow, via a pipe, from the stilling ponds into the silt bag. The silt bag will allow the water to flow through the geotextile fabric and will trap any of the finer silt and sediment remaining in the water after it has gone through the previous drainage measures. The dewatering silt bags will ensure that there will be no loss of silt into the stream. 		
MM29	Siltbuster	EIAR Chapter 4, 9 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Siltbusters or similar equivalent pieces of equipment will be available to filter any water pumped out of excavation areas if necessary, prior to its discharge to stilling ponds or swales. Siltbusters are mobile silt traps that can remove fine particles from water using a proven technology and hydraulic design in a rugged unit. They are specifically designed for use on construction sites. ➤ The unit stills the incoming water/solids mix and routes it upwards between a set of inclined plates for separation. Fine particles settle onto the plates and slide down to the base for collection, whilst treated water flows to an outlet weir after passing below a scum board to retain any floating material. The inclined plates dramatically increase the effective settling area of the unit giving it a very small footprint onsite and making it highly mobile. ➤ They will be used as final line of defence if needed. 		

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MM30	Culvert Upgrades	EIAR Chapter 4, 9. Appendix 4-3	<p>There are 2 no. existing stream crossings along existing roads that are proposed for upgrade. The upgrade works will be limited to extending the existing culvert. There are also 5 no. existing watercourse crossings along forestry roads that will be used by the Proposed Development but will not require upgrading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In relation to the proposed culvert upgrades, the culverts will be suitably sized for the expected peak flows in the relevant drain. ➤ The watercourse crossings will be constructed to the specifications of the OPW bridge design guidelines 'Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts - A Guide to Applying for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945', and in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland. ➤ Culverts will be installed with a minimum internal gradient of 1% (1 in 100). Smaller culverts will have a smooth internal surface. Larger culverts may have corrugated surfaces which will trap silt and contribute to the stream ecosystem. Depending on the management of water on the downstream side of the culvert, large stones may be used to interrupt the flow of water. This will help dissipate its energy and help prevent problems of erosion. Smaller water crossings will simply consist of an appropriately sized pipe buried in the sub-base of the road at the necessary invert level to ensure ponding or pooling does not occur above or below the culvert and water can continue to flow as necessary. 		
MM31	Silt Fences	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3 Appendix 4-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Silt fences will be installed as an additional water protection measure around existing watercourses in certain locations, particularly where works are proposed within the 50m buffer zone of a stream, which is inevitable where existing roads in proximity to watercourses are to be upgraded as part of the Proposed Development. These areas include around existing culverts, around the headwaters of watercourses, and the proposed locations are indicated on the drainage design drawings included in Appendix 4-4. ➤ Silt fences will be installed as single, double or a series of triple silt fences, depending on the space available and the anticipated sediment loading. The silt fence designs follow the technical guidance document 'Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects' published by Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA, No. C648, 1996). Up to three silt fences may be deployed in series. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All silt fencing will be formed using Terrastop Premium or equivalent silt fence product. > Silt fences will be inspected regularly to ensure water is continuing to flow through the fabric, and the fence is not coming under strain from water backing up behind it. 		
MM32	Sedimats	<p>EIAR Chapter 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Sediment entrapment mats, consisting of coir or jute matting, will be placed at the outlet of the silt bag to provide further treatment of the water outfall from the silt bag. Sedimats will be secured to the ground surface using stakes/pegs. The sedimat will extend to the full width of the outfall to ensure all water passes through this additional treatment measure. 		
MM33	Oil Interceptor	<p>EIAR Chapter 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > An oil interceptor is a trap used to filter out oils or other hydrocarbons from surface water runoff. A suitably sized oil interceptor will be installed wherever it is intended to store hydrocarbons and oils (i.e., construction compounds and substation compound) or where it is proposed to park vehicles during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development (i.e., construction compounds). 		
MM34	Turbine/Met Mast Foundation Excavations	<p>EIAR Chapter 4</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p> <p>Appendix 4-4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The extent of the excavation will be marked out and will include an allowance for trimming the sides of the excavation to provide a safe working area and slope batter. > Where practical, the soil will be stripped over the area of the excavation and stored locally for reuse, the subsoil will be excavated and stored to one side for reuse during the landscaping around the finished turbine. > No material will be removed from site with excavated spoil being transported and stored in the identified spoil management areas within the Site. > All groundwater and surface water arising from turbine base excavation will be pumped to the dirty water system prior to discharge from the works area. > Soil excavation shall be observed by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with a scheme of archaeological monitoring to identify any significant remains as they come to light. > The foundations excavation will be raised to formation level by compacted layers of well graded granular material will be spread and compacted to provide a hard area for the turbine/met mast foundation. > Where (temporary) deep excavations are proposed, cut-off drains will be used to reduce the amount of surface water entering the excavation. This will be the case around turbine base excavations. 		

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<p>MM35</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p>	<p>Spoil Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025</p>	<p>EIAR Chapter 4</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excavated peat and spoil will be placed/spread across the existing hardstand areas at 3 no. locations. These locations are shown in Drawing P24-264-0600-0005, with a detail shown on drawing P24-264-0600-0010. ➤ The peat and spoil placed within the areas shown on Drawing P24-264-0600-0005 will be restricted to a maximum height of 1.0m for peat, and 1.5m for spoil. Any weak/liquified peat (if any is encountered) will be placed within the proposed borrow pit and not stored within these areas. ➤ The surface of the placed peat and spoil will be shaped to allow efficient run-off of surface water. Shaping of the surface of the peat and spoil will be carried out as placement of peat within the designated peat and spoil management areas progresses. This will reduce the likelihood of debris run-off and reduce the risk of instability of the placed peat. ➤ Finished/shaped side slopes in the placed peat will be not greater than 1 (v): 4 (h), and no greater than 1 (v):2 (h) in the placed spoil. This slope inclination will be reviewed during construction, as appropriate. ➤ The acrotelm will be placed on the finished surface with the vegetation part of the sod facing the right way up to encourage growth of plants and vegetation at the surface of the placed peat and spoil within the designated peat and spoil management areas. ➤ Supervision by the Project Geotechnical Engineer will be undertaken during the works. ➤ An interceptor drain will be installed upslope of the designated peat and spoil management areas to divert any surface water away from these areas. This will help ensure stability of the placed peat/spoil and reduce the likelihood of debris run-off. ➤ All the above-mentioned general guidelines and requirements will be undertaken by the Contractor during construction. 		
<p>MM36</p>	<p>Borrow Pit</p>	<p>EIAR Chapter 4,12</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<p>The borrow pit will be excavated and backfilled as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The area to be used for the borrow pit will be marked out at the corners using ranging rods or timber posts. Drainage runs, and associated settlement ponds will be installed in accordance with the Project Hydrologist's design; ➤ The initial borrow pit excavation will involve removal of soil to the top of bedrock. These materials will be stored temporarily in selected spoil management areas, see Figure 4-10 of the EIAR for details; 		



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ All drainage measures prescribed in the detailed drainage design for the Proposed Development will be implemented around the works area;➤ The bedrock material will be extracted by breaking and blasting from the borrow pit and stockpiled or used as required;➤ The use of material won from the borrow pit will be sequential with new road construction or turbine foundation formations;➤ Temporary stockpiling of aggregates will be required to accommodate the cut and fill operations within the borrow pit, and the progression of access roads and turbine excavations;➤ As the borrow pit excavation progress and due to the local topography and confirmed competent bedrock along with the prevailing hydrogeology of the Site, the potential for groundwater level drawdown impacts is considered negligible.;➤ When extraction ceases within the borrow pit, the borrow pit will be backfilled with excavated spoil and its associated drainage measures will be removed; and,➤ The extraction area of the borrow pit will have to be permanently secured and a stock-proof fence will be erected around the borrow pit to prevent access to these areas as well as the installation of appropriate health and safety signage. <p>Two extraction methods have been assessed for breaking out the useful rock, rock breaking and blasting. As the predicted construction noise levels for both breaking and blasting are well within the construction noise criterion outlined in Table 12-14 of Chapter 12, no specific mitigation measures are required. However, should blasting be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The blast engineer will arrange for the necessary quantity of explosive to be brought to site to undertake a single blast. The management of explosives on-site and the actual blasting operation will be agreed in advance with and supervised by An Gardaí Síochána. The blast engineer sets the explosives in place in the boreholes, sets the charges, and fires the blast.➤ Restriction of hours within which blasting can be conducted (e.g. 09:00 – 18:00hrs).➤ Notification to nearby residents before blasting starts (e.g. 24-hour written notification).➤ The firing of blasts at similar times to reduce the 'startle' effect.➤ On-going circulars informing people of the progress of the works.➤ The implementation of an on-site documented complaints procedure.		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The use of independent monitoring by external bodies for verification of results. ➤ Trial blasts in less sensitive areas to assist in blast designs and identify potential zones of influence. 		
MM37	Temporary Construction Compound	ELAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wastewater will not be treated on site. Wastewater from staff toilets will be directed to a sealed storage tank, with all wastewaters being tankered off site by permitted waste collector to wastewater treatment plants. ➤ The compound platform will be marked out using ranging rods or wooden posts and the soil and overburden stripped and temporarily stockpiled for later use in landscaping. Any excess material will be sent to one of the designated peat and spoil management areas. ➤ The compound will be fenced and secured with locked gates if necessary. 		
Operational Phase					
MM38	Wastewater Management	ELAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The proposed wastewater storage tank will be fitted with an automated alarm system that will provide sufficient notice that the tank requires emptying. ➤ The wastewater storage tank alarm will be part of a continuous stream of data from the Proposed Development turbines, wind measurement devices and electricity substation that will be monitored remotely 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. Only waste collectors holding valid waste collection permits under the Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations, 2007(as amended), will be employed to transport wastewater away from the substation underground storage tank. 		
Decommissioning Phase					
MM39	Decommissioning	ELAR Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prior to the end of the operational period the Decommissioning Plan (Appendix 4-6 of the EIAR) will be updated in line with decommissioning methodologies that may exist at the time and will agree with the competent authority at that time. 		
MM40	Decommissioning	ELAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upon decommissioning of the Proposed Development, the wind turbines and met mast will be disassembled in reverse order to how they were erected. All above ground turbine and mast components would be separated and removed off-site for recycling. Turbine and 		

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			<p>most foundations would remain underground and would be covered with earth and allowed to revegetate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > As per the original grant of permission, the existing onsite 38kV substation will need to be decommissioned. The decommissioning of the electrical control building will involve the stripping-out and removal of steel, conductors, switches and other materials and equipment. These materials will then be reconditioned and reused or recycled > The underground electrical cabling connecting the turbines and met mast to the existing onsite 38kV substation will be removed from the cable ducts. The cabling will be pulled from the cable ducts using a mechanical winch which will extract the cable and re-roll it on to a cable drum. This will be undertaken at the original cable jointing pits which will be excavated using a mechanical excavator and will be fully re-instated once the cables are removed. The cable ducting will be left in-situ as it is considered the most environmentally prudent option, avoiding unnecessary excavation and soil disturbance. The cable materials will be transferred to a suitable recycling or recovery facility. 		
MM41	Refuelling	EIAR Chapter 4, 8, 9 Appendix 4-6	<p>The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid release of hydrocarbons at the Proposed Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Wherever possible, vehicles will be refuelled off-site, particularly for regular road-going vehicles. > On-site refuelling of machinery will be carried out at designated refuelling areas at various locations throughout the Site. > Heavy plant and machinery will be refuelled on-site by a fuel truck that will come to the Site as required on a scheduled and organised basis. > Other refuelling will be carried out using mobile double skinned fuel bowser. The fuel bowser will be parked on a level area on-site when not in use. All refuelling will be carried out outside designated watercourse buffer zones. > Only designated trained and competent operatives will be authorised to refuel plant on-site. > Mobile measures such as drip trays and fuel absorbent mats will used during refuelling operations as required. > All plant and machinery will be equipped with fuel absorbent material and pads to deal with any event of accidental spillage 		

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EIAR Chapter 5: Population and Human Health					
Pre-construction Phase					
MM42	Human Health	EIAR Chapter 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prior to commencement of any works, the occupants of dwellings in the vicinity of the proposed works will be contacted and the scheduling of works will be made known. Local access to properties will also be maintained throughout any construction works and local residents will be supplied with the number of the works supervisor in order to ensure that disruption will be kept to a minimum. 		
Construction Phase					
MM43	Residential Amenity	EIAR Chapter 5, 10, 12, 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is the potential for impacts on residential amenity during the construction phase of the Proposed Development due to air, traffic, noise and vibration emissions due to the presence of additional traffic and plant machinery. All mitigation is outlined in the corresponding chapters: Chapter 10. Air Quality, Chapter 12 Noise and Vibration, and Chapter 15 Material Assets will be implemented in order to reduce insofar as possible, impacts on residential amenity at properties located in the vicinity of Proposed Development construction works. 		
MM44	Human Health	EIAR Chapter 5 Appendix 4-3	<p>The Proposed development will be constructed in accordance with all relevant Health and Safety Legislation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (No. 10 of 2005); ➤ Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 36 of 2016); ➤ S.I. No. 528/2021 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 and ➤ Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Work at Height) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 318 of 2006). <p>The following mitigation measures are detailed below:</p>		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">> A Health and Safety Plan covering all aspects of the construction process will address the Health and Safety requirements in detail. This will be prepared on a preliminary basis at the procurement stage and developed further at construction stage.> All hazards will be identified, and risks assessed. Where elimination of the risk is not feasible, appropriate mitigation and/or control measures will be established. The contractor will be obliged under the construction contract and current health and safety legislation to adequately provide for all hazards and risks associated with the construction phase of the project. Safepass registration cards are required for all construction, delivery and security staff. Construction operatives will hold a valid Construction Skills Certificate Scheme card where required. The developer is required to ensure a competent contractor is appointed to carry out the construction works. The contractor will be responsible for the implementation of procedures outlined in the Safety and Health Plan. Public safety will be addressed by restricting Site access during construction. Fencing will be erected in areas of the Site where uncontrolled access is not permitted.> Goal posts will be established, where necessary, under overhead electricity lines for the entirety of the construction phase of the Proposed development.> The suitability of machinery and equipment for use near power lines will be risk assessed.> All staff will be trained on operating voltages of overhead electricity lines running the Site. All staff will be trained to be aware of the risks associated with overhead lines. All contractors that may visit the Sites are made aware of the location of lines before they come on to Site.> Barriers will run parallel to the overhead line at a minimum horizontal distance of 6 metres on plan from the nearest overhead line conductor wire.> When activities must be carried out beneath overhead lines, e.g., component delivery, a Site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken prior to any works. The risk assessment must take into account the maximum potential height that can be reached by the plant or equipment that will be used prior to any works. Overhead line proximity detection equipment will be fitted to machinery when such works are required.	
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK </p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT </p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Information on safe clearances will be provided to all staff and visitors. > Signage indicating locations and health and safety measures regarding overhead lines will be erected in canteens and on Site. > All staff will be made aware of and adhere to the Health & Safety Authority's 'Guidelines on the Procurement, Design and Management Requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) Regulations 2021'. This will encompass the use of all necessary Personal Protective Equipment and adherence to the Site Health and Safety Plan. <p>The scale and scope of the project necessitates that a Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) and Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) are required to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Health & Safety Authority's 'Guidelines on the Procurement, Design and Management Requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013'. The PSDP appointed for the construction stage shall be required to perform his/her duties as prescribed in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations. These duties include (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Identify hazards arising from the design or from the technical, organisational, planning or time related aspects of the project; > Where possible, eliminate the hazards or reduce the risks; > Communicate necessary control measures, design assumptions or remaining risks to the PSCS so they can be dealt with in the Safety and Health Plan; > Ensure that the work of designers is coordinated to ensure safety; > Organise co-operation between designers; > Prepare a written Safety and Health Plan; > Prepare a safety file for the completed structure and give it to the client; and > Notify the Authority and the client of non-compliance with any written directions issued. <p>The PSCS appointed for the construction stage shall be required to perform his/her duties as prescribed in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations. These duties include (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Development of the Safety and Health Plan for the construction stage, with updating where required as work progresses; 		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Compile and develop safety file information. > Reporting of accidents / incidents; > Weekly Site meeting with PSCS; > Coordinate arrangements for checking the implementation of safe working procedures. > Ensure that the following are being carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Induction of all Site staff including any new staff enlisted for the project from time to time; o Toolbox talks as necessary; o Maintenance of a file which lists personnel on Site, their name, nationality, current Safe Pass number, current Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) card (where relevant) and induction date; o Report on Site activities to include but not limited to information on accidents and incidents, disciplinary action taken and PPE compliance; o Monitor the compliance of contractors and others and take corrective action where necessary; and o Notify the Authority and the client of non-compliance with any written directions issued. 		
MM45	Air Quality: Dust Emissions	EIAR Chapter 5, 10 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Sporadic wetting of loose stone surface will be carried out during the construction phase to minimise movement of dust particles to the air. In periods of extended dry weather, dust suppression may be necessary along haul roads to ensure dust does not cause a nuisance. Water bowser movements will be carefully monitored to avoid, insofar as reasonably possible, increased runoff. > All plant and materials vehicles shall be stored in dedicated areas within the Site. > Areas of excavation will be kept to a minimum, and stockpiling will be minimised by coordinating excavation, spreading and compaction. > Turbines and construction traffic will be transported to the Site on specified haul routes only. > The agreed haul route road adjacent to the Site will be regularly inspected for cleanliness and cleaned as necessary. 		

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<p>MM46</p>	<p>Air Quality: Exhaust Emissions</p>	<p>ELAR Chapter 5, 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proposed Development construction staff will be trained how to inspect and maintain construction vehicles and plant to ensure good operational order while onsite, thereby minimising any emissions that arise. The Site Supervisor/Construction Manager produce and follow a site inspection and machinery checklist which will be followed and updated if/when required. ➤ All plant and materials vehicles shall be stored in dedicated areas (onsite). Machinery will be switched off when not in use. ➤ Turbines and construction materials will be transported to the site on specified routes only, unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Authority. Please see Chapter 15 Material Assets for details. ➤ All plant and materials vehicles shall be stored in dedicated areas (onsite). ➤ Areas of excavation will be kept to a minimum, and stockpiling will be minimised by coordinating excavation, spreading and compaction. ➤ The expected waste volumes generated onsite are unlikely to be large enough to warrant source segregation at the Site. Therefore, all wastes streams generated onsite will be deposited into a single waste skip which will be covered. This waste material will be 		

			<p>transferred to a licensed /permitted Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by a fully licensed waste contractor where the waste will be sorted into individual waste streams for recycling, recovery or disposal. The MRF facility will be local to the Site to reduce the emissions associated with vehicle movements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aggregate materials for the construction of the Proposed Development infrastructure will be predominantly sourced onsite. ➤ A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be in place throughout the construction phase (see Appendix 4-3). 		
MM47	Water Quality	EIAR Chapter 5, 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A bespoke drainage design which includes but is not limited to interceptor drains, check dams, swales and ponds will be implemented on the Site. ➤ Chapter 9 of the EIAR details all best practice and mitigation measures to minimise the potential for entrainment of suspended sediment or potential hydrocarbon leak. 		
MM48	Noise and Vibration	Chapter 5, 12	<p>To ameliorate any potential noise impacts that may present during the construction phase, a schedule of noise control measures has been formulated in accordance with best practice guidance outline in Section 12.6.1 of Chapter 12 Noise & Vibration.</p> <p>The following list of measures will be considered, where necessary, to ensure compliance with the relevant construction noise criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limiting the hours during which site activities likely to create high levels of noise or vibration are permitted; ➤ Establishing channels of communication between the contractor/developer, Local Authority and residents; ➤ Monitoring typical levels of noise and vibration during critical periods and at sensitive locations; ➤ Selection of plant with low inherent potential for generation of noise and/ or vibration where practical; ➤ Placing of noise generating / vibratory plant as far away from sensitive properties as practical within the site constraints, and; ➤ The hours of construction activity will be limited to avoid unsociable hours where possible. Construction operations shall generally be restricted to between 7:00hrs and 		

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			19:00hrs Monday to Saturday. However, to ensure that optimal use is made of good weather periods or at critical periods within the programme (i.e. concrete pours, turbine component deliveries) it could occasionally be necessary to work out of these hours.		
MM49	Traffic and Transport	EIAR Chapter 5, 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A Traffic Management Plan has also been developed in order to minimise any potential effect on the local population during the construction phase of the Proposed Development due to traffic. The plan will be developed and implemented to ensure any effect is short term in duration and slight in significance during the construction of the Proposed Development. > Prior to commencement of any works, the occupants of dwellings in the vicinity of the proposed works will be contacted and the scheduling of works will be made known. Local access to properties will also be maintained throughout any construction works and local residents will be supplied with the number of the works supervisor in order to ensure that disruption will be kept to a minimum. 		
Operational Phase					
MM50	Property Values	EIAR Chapter 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > There are no turbines proposed within 626m (4 x tip height) of any sensitive receptors. > The Proposed Development has been designed in accordance with the parameters set out in the Guidelines (DoEHLG, 2006) and with cognisance of the draft Guidelines (DoHPLG, 2019), adhering to the required setback distances from sensitive receptors set out in those documents. > All mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 12 (Noise), shadow flicker (Section 5.9 of Chapter 5 of this EIAR) and visual (Chapter 14) in this EIAR will be implemented in order to reduce insofar as possible, impacts on residential amenity at properties located within the in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. 		
MM51	Human Health	EIAR Chapter 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Access to the turbines is through a door at the base of the structure, which will be locked at all times outside maintenance visits. The doors will only be unlocked as required for entry by authorised personnel and will be locked again following their exit. > Staff associated with the project will conduct frequent visits, which will include inspections to establish whether any signs have been defaced, removed, faded, or are becoming hidden by vegetation or foliage, with prompt action taken as necessary. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Signs will also be erected at suitable locations across the Site as required for the ease and safety of operation of the wind farm. These signs include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Buried cable route markers at 50m (maximum) intervals and change of cable route direction;○ Directions to relevant turbines at junctions;○ “No access to Unauthorised Personnel” at appropriate locations;○ Speed limits signs at Site entrance and junctions;○ “Warning these Premises are alarmed” at appropriate locations;○ “Danger HV” at appropriate locations;○ “Warning – Keep clear of structures during electrical storms, high winds or ice conditions” at Site entrance;○ “No unauthorised vehicles beyond this point” at specific Site entrances; and○ Other operational signage required as per Site-specific hazards.> The existing onsite 38kV substation, will be locked and fenced off from public access. The substation will be operational remotely and manually 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Supervisory operational and monitoring activities will be carried out remotely using a SCADA system, with the aid of computers connected via a telephone modem link.> Periodic service and maintenance work which include some vehicle movement.> For operational and inspection purposes, substation access is required.> Servicing of the substation equipment will be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications, which would be expected to entail the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Six-month service – three-week visit○ Annual service – six-week visit○ Weekly and daily visits as required.> An operational phase Health and Safety Plan will be developed to fully address identified Health and Safety issues associated with the operation of the Site. Access for emergency services will be available at all times.		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The components of a wind turbine are designed to last up to 30-35 years and are equipped with a number of safety devices to ensure safe operation during their lifetime. During the operation of the wind farm regular maintenance of the turbines will be carried out by the turbine manufacturer or appointed service company. A project or task specific Health and Safety Plan will be developed for these works in accordance with the Site's health and safety requirements. 		
MM52	Water Quality	EIAR Chapter 5, 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 9 Hydrology and Hydrogeology will ensure all surface water runoff from upgraded roads and new road surfaces (including hardstand and turbine base areas) will be captured and treated prior to discharge/release. Please see Chapter 9 for details. ➤ Settlement ponds, checks dams and buffered outfalls will prevent roads acting as preferential flowpaths by providing attenuation and water quality treatment. 		
MM53	Shadow Flicker	EIAR Chapter 5	<p>No daily or annual Shadow Flicker exceedances are predicted at the identified 8 no. sensitive receptors. It is noted that the Proposed Development can be brought in line with the requirements of the Draft Guidelines (DoHPLG,2019), should they be adopted while this application is in the planning system, through the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined below. A site visit will be undertaken firstly to determine the presence of existing screening and window orientation at each potentially affected property. This will determine if the receptor has an actual line of sight to any turbine and actual potential for Shadow Flicker to occur. Once this exercise is completed at the potentially affected property, the following measures will be employed.</p> <p>Screening Measures</p> <p>In the event of an occurrence of Shadow Flicker exceeding guideline threshold values of 30 minutes per day at residential receptor locations, mitigation options will be discussed with the affected homeowner, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Installation of appropriate window blinds in the affected rooms of the residence; ➤ Planting of screening vegetation; 		

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			<p>➤ Other site-specific measures which might be agreeable to the affected party and may lead to the desired mitigation.</p> <p>If agreement can be reached with the homeowner, then it would be arranged for the required mitigation to be implemented in cooperation with the affected party as soon as practically possible and for the full costs to be borne by the wind farm operator.</p> <p>Wind Turbine Control Measures</p> <p>If it is not possible to mitigate any identified Shadow Flicker limit exceedance locally using the measures detailed above, wind turbine control measures will be implemented.</p> <p>Wind turbines can be fitted with Shadow Flicker control units to allow the turbines to be controlled to prevent the occurrence of shadow flicker at properties surrounding the wind farm. The Shadow Flicker control units will be added to any required turbines.</p> <p>A Shadow Flicker control unit allows a wind turbine to be programmed and controlled using the wind farm's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to change a particular turbine's operating mode during certain conditions or times, or even turn the turbine off if necessary.</p>		
Decommissioning Phase					
MM54	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 5	<p>The wind turbines proposed as part of the Proposed Development are expected to have a lifespan of approximately 30 years. Following the end of their useful life, the wind turbines may be replaced with a new set of turbines, subject to planning permission being obtained, or the Proposed Development may be decommissioned fully.</p> <p>The works required during the decommissioning phase are described in Section 4.10 in Chapter 4 (Description of the Proposed Development). Any effect and consequential effect that occurs during the decommissioning phase will be similar to that which occurs during the construction phase, however to a lesser extent, and the mitigation measures outlined above will</p>		

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			be implemented during the decommissioning phase also. A Decommissioning Plan (DP) has been prepared as part of this EIAR and is included as Appendix 4-6.		
EIAR Chapter 6 Biodiversity					
Pre-construction					
MM55	Invasive Species Management	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 4-3 Appendix 6-3	A baseline invasive species survey was carried out at the Site to identify the presence and location of any invasive species (listed under the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011) by a suitably qualified ecologist. As outlined in Chapter 6 of the EIAR, Third Schedule Invasive Alien Species <i>Rhododendron (Rhododendron ponticum)</i> was recorded at two close locations in the northern section of the Site and another minor infestation as the Site entrance. The infestation has overlap with the design of the project. Additionally, several stands of Japanese knotweed were recorded along the proposed turbine delivery route.		
MM56	Habitats	EIAR Chapter 6	<p>Mixed Broad-leaved Woodland (WD1) and Oak-Birch-Holly Woodland (WN1)</p> <p>While no significant impacts are anticipated, given that there will be works in close proximity to these woodland habitats, the following mitigation will be applied on a precautionary basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Prior to construction, woodlands adjoining the footprint of the Proposed Development, as per Figure 6-4 of the EIAR, will be clearly fenced off using heras fencing under the supervision of a qualified ecologist. There will be no access beyond this fencing by any construction staff or machinery. All machinery will work from the existing access road corridor. 		
MM57	Kerry Slug	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 6-6	<p>Disturbance/Mortality</p> <p>In order to prevent direct mortality of Kerry Slug during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, localised translocation of individual Kerry Slugs will be undertaken to remove individuals from the working areas. In order to undertake this work, a Kerry slug derogation licence (KSDL) has been sought from the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).</p>		

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			<p>In support of the KSDL application, a Kerry Slug Derogation Licence Report (KSDLR) was submitted to the NPWS and is included in Appendix 6-6. The derogation licence (DER-KERRY SLUG-2025-06) was issued on the 29/10/2025 and is included as Appendix 6-7. The KSDLR report has put forward proposed methodologies for the above translocation measures, to prevent significant impacts on Kerry Slug, as a result of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. These measures are summarised below.</p> <p><u>Translocation Methodology (Pre-Construction)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Search, trapping, and translocation will only occur during suitable weather conditions (wet/humid weather). ➤ Translocate to suitable habitat within 50m of the construction area (or to suitable habitat within a number of monitoring plots: 20x20). ➤ Prior to the commencement of construction, the location of the Proposed Development footprint will be surveyed by a suitably qualified professional, under a survey license from NPWS. The results of this survey will be submitted to the NPWS for comment and approval and the survey will identify areas where further surveys or the removal of slugs may be required. ➤ It is likely that some removal and translocation of slugs will be required. The areas where this will be required will be informed by the initial surveys to be undertaken. The methods by which this will be undertaken will be submitted to the NPWS for approval. Any translocation works will be carried out by suitably qualified professionals under this licence. The removal will be undertaken before the commencement of construction activity. ➤ Slugs will be translocated to suitable areas of similar habitat within the Site, such as forestry, wet heath, scrub, or woodland. These sites will be approved by the NPWS as part of their approval process for the translocation methodology. ➤ Slugs collected from forestry will be re-located to a forested habitat and slugs collected from grassland will be relocated to grassland etc. 		
MM58	Bats	EIAR Chapter 6	<p>Although no evidence of tree roosts were identified during surveys, given the proximity to Carriganass Castle and as bats are a mobile species, on a precautionary basis a pre-construction inspection of the trees proposed for trimming along the TDR will be undertaken prior to works to reassess their baseline condition and to ensure no potential roosting features have developed</p>		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Additionally, a pre-construction survey will be conducted on the existing onsite 38kV substation in advance of the short-term road works associated with connecting the cable network to the substation to ensure no roosting bats are present during the works. 		
Construction Phase					
MM59	Groundwater, Surface Watercourses and Sensitive Aquatic Faunal Species	EIAR Chapter 6, 9 Appendix 4-3	<p>Detailed mitigation measures in relation to the protection of surface and ground water during construction are provided in Section 9.4.2 of Chapter 9 (Hydrology and Hydrogeology). In summary the key mitigation measure during the construction phase is the avoidance of sensitive hydrological features, by application of suitable buffer zones. A self-imposed buffer zone of 50m has been put in place for on-site streams and rivers. Manmade forestry drains at the Site are not considered a hydrological constraint and therefore no buffering of forestry drains has been undertaken. All of the key infrastructure areas are located significantly away from the delineated 50m watercourse buffer zones with the exception of the upgrades to existing site access tracks. Detailed control measures in relation to the protection of surface and ground waters during construction are detailed in Section 9.5.2. of Chapter 9 (Hydrology and Hydrogeology). In addition, the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that is provided as Appendix 4-3 of the EIAR, provides the details of exactly how the measures will be implemented during construction.</p>		
MM60	Kerry Slug	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 6-5	<p><u>Measures during Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The extent of the development footprint will be clearly marked to prevent any encroachment on Kerry Slug habitat located outside the works area. ➤ Should Kerry Slugs be found in the works area during the construction phase the Site ECoW will notify the project ecologist and they will be relocated by a licenced and suitably qualified individual to a suitable habitat outside the works area to avoid direct mortality. ➤ Turves and boulders/exposed rock will be stored adjacent to the infrastructure footprint where practicable before reinstatement to maintain suitable habitat for the species in the vicinity of the works during construction. <p><u>Habitat management and enhancement</u></p>		

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<p>MM61</p>	<p>Bats</p>	<p>EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 6-5 Appendix 6-1</p>	<p>Although the Proposed Development will not cause loss or damage to commuting or foraging habitats, on a precautionary basis, biodiversity enhancement measures are proposed in the form of riparian woodland planting. To create a permanent corridor from the Site to the wider environment, it is proposed to plant approx. 350m of riparian woodland either side of a section of the Lackavane river in the southwestern corner of the Site. This will amount to approx. 0.7 ha in area, with a total of approx. 700m of linear habitat. This area has been selected as, once established, it will create a permanent commuting corridor for bats from the Site to lands to the west and south. Full details on this enhancement are provided in the BMEP in Appendix 6-5.</p>		



			<p><u>Noise Restriction</u> During the construction phase, plant machinery will be turned off when not in use and all plant and equipment for use will comply with the Construction Plant and Equipment Permissible Noise Levels Regulations (S.I. No. 632 of 2001).</p> <p><u>Lighting Restriction</u> Exterior lighting, during construction and post construction, shall be designed to minimize light spillage, thus reducing the effect on areas outside the Proposed Development, and consequently on bats i.e. Lighting will be directed away from mature trees/treelines around the periphery of the Site to minimize disturbance to bats. Directional accessories can be used to direct light away from these features, e.g. through the use of light shields (Stone, 2013). The luminaries will be of the type that prevent upward spillage of light and minimize horizontal spillage away from the intended lands.</p> <p>The proposed lighting around the Site shall be designed in accordance with the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 08/18 Bats and artificial lighting in the UK.</p> <p>In addition, the Applicant commits to the use of lights during construction (such that they are necessary) in line with the following guidance that is provided in the Dark Sky Ireland Lighting Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Every light needs to be justifiable, > Limit the use of light to when it is needed, > Direct the light to where it is needed, > Reduce the light intensity to the minimum needed, > Use light spectra adapted to the environment, > When using white light, use sources with a “warm” colour temperature (less than 3000K). 		
MM62	Habitats	EIAR Chapter 6	<p>Degraded Wet Heath (HH3)</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been deliberately designed to avoid loss of peatland habitat within the Site. Turbine locations have been restricted, for the most part, to existing areas of</p>		

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			<p>pressure this high impact invasive species will have on woodland within and adjacent to the Site.</p> <p>In addition to the above, given that there will be works in close proximity to these woodland habitats, the following mitigation will be applied on a precautionary basis:</p> <p>Prior to construction, woodlands adjoining the footprint of the Proposed Development, as per Figure 6-4 of the EIAR, will be clearly fenced off using heras fencing under the supervision of a qualified ecologist. There will be no access beyond this fencing by any construction staff or machinery. All machinery will work from the existing access road corridor.</p> <p>TDR Habitats</p> <p>To mitigate the losses of the above habitats to facilitate the proposed TDR, the following will be implanted during vegetation removal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An ecological clerk of works (EcOW) will be appointed and will supervise all vegetation removal. ➤ All vegetation removal will be undertaken in line with the Wildlife Act (1979). ➤ Entire trees will only be removed where absolutely necessary, with pruning to be considered first. ➤ In the event where trees or shrubs are removed, they will be replanted using native species once construction works have been complete. <p>In addition, the BMEP provided in Appendix 6-5 provides for the additional planting of native riparian woodland either side a mapped watercourse within the Site. Total additional planting will amount to 0.7 ha, with the extent and location ensuring that new permanent, native commuting and foraging corridors will be established. This additional replanting will result in an overall net gain in linear habitat, as a result of the Proposed Development.</p>		
MM63	Invasive Species	EIAR Chapter 6	The following site hygiene and biosecurity measures will be adhered to for the management of invasive species within the Site and along the proposed turbine delivery route:		

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<p>Operational Phase</p>					



MM64	Habitats	EIAR Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The operation of the Proposed Development will not result in any additional loss of habitats considered as KERs and as such, there is no potential for any significant effects in this regard. These habitats are not considered to be a KER in the context of the operation of the Proposed Development. 		
MM65	Surface Watercourses	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The operational phase drainage system of the Proposed Development will be installed and constructed in conjunction with the road and hardstanding construction work as shown on the Drainage drawings submitted with this planning application. These drainage measures are fully discussed in Section 3.3.4 of the Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) included in Appendix 4-7. ➤ Once the proposed site drainage has been constructed, the Project Hydrologist will inspect and review the drainage system and provide guidance on the requirements of an operational phase drainage system. The drainage system will be monitored in the operational phase until such a time that all areas that have been reinstated become re-vegetated and the natural drainage regime has been restored. 		
MM66	Fauna	EIAR Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The operation of the Proposed Development will not result in any additional habitat loss or deterioration. There is no potential for significant negative effects on terrestrial faunal KERs, such as Kerry Slug and otter, during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. ➤ The development footprint maximises the existing infrastructure within the Site. Any maintenance works associated with the operation of the Proposed Development will be confined to the Proposed Development footprint. 		
MM67	Bats	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 6-1	<p>In accordance with NatureScot and NIEA Guidance, a minimum 50m buffer to all habitat features used by bats (e.g., hedgerows, tree lines etc.)</p> <p>Blade Feathering</p>		

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On a precautionary basis, and in addition to buffers applied to habitat features, it is proposed that all wind turbines are subject to ‘feathering’ of turbine blades when wind speeds are below the cut-in speed of the proposed turbine. This means that the turbine blades are pitched at 90 degrees or parallel to the wind to reduce their rotation speed to below two revolutions per minute while idling. This measure has been shown to significantly reduce bat fatalities (by up to 50%) in some studies (NIEA, 2021).

Bat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

- The post-construction surveys will be carried out as per the pre-construction survey effort. Post-construction monitoring will include static detector surveys, walked survey transects and corpse searching to record any bat fatalities resulting from collision.
- Static monitoring shall take place at each turbine during the bat activity season (between April and October) (NatureScot, 2021, NIEA, 2021).
- Carcass searches, to monitor and record bat fatalities, shall be conducted at each turbine in accordance with NIEA Guidance. This shall include searcher efficiency trials and an assessment of scavenger removal rates to determine the appropriate correction factor to be applied in relation to determining an accurate estimate of collision mortality. Surveys should cover all activity seasons and the use of a trained dog detection team will be carried out to ensure maximum efficiency.
- Monitoring surveys shall continue in Year 2 and 3, and where a curtailment requirement has been identified, the success of the curtailment strategy shall be assessed in line with the baseline data collected in the preceding year(s).

Lighting:

With regard to the potential for lighting to increase collision risk, it is noted that there will be limited illumination of the turbines in the form of aviation lighting. Post construction monitoring will be carried out (as outlined below) to assess any potential changes in bat activity patterns and collision risk. Significant effects as a result of lighting are not anticipated; however, if in the course of this monitoring, any potential for significant effects on bats is identified, the site-



			specific mitigation measures will be reviewed and any changes necessary will be implemented to avoid any such impacts.		
Decommissioning Phase					
MM68	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The same mitigation to prevent significant impacts on water quality and associated aquatic fauna and other terrestrial fauna during construction will be applicable to the decommissioning phase. It can be concluded that following the implementation of preventative mitigation, there is no potential for the decommissioning of the Proposed Development to result in significant effects on biodiversity. 		
EIAR Chapter 7 Birds					
Pre-Construction Phase					
MM69	Birds (Pre-Construction Surveys)	EIAR Chapter 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Pre-commencement confirmatory surveys will be undertaken within one month prior to the initiation of works at the Proposed Development to identify sensitive sites (e.g. roosts). Any requirement for construction works to run into the subsequent breeding and winter seasons following commencement will be subject to a repeat of the pre-commencement bird surveys to confirm the absence of breeding birds of conservation concern once per month during the breeding season (April to July) and once during the winter season (October). The survey will aim to identify sensitive sites e.g., nests or roosts depending on the season in question. > The surveys will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ornithologist. The surveys will comprise a thorough walkover survey of the development footprint and/or all works areas to a 500m radius, where access allows. If winter roosts or nests of birds of high conservation concern are identified, the roost/nest will be earmarked for continued monitoring during works. If the roost/nest is found to be active during works, works will cease within a species-specific buffer of its location in line with best practice guidance (e.g. Forestry Commission Scotland, 2006; Goodship and Furness 2022; Ruddock and Whitfield, 2007) to avoid disturbance. No works shall be permitted within the buffer until it can be demonstrated that the roost/nest is no longer occupied. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All site staff and subcontractors will be made aware of any restrictions to be imposed by means of a toolbox talk and a map of the 'no-work zone' will be made available to all construction staff. The restricted area will also be marked to alert all personnel on site to the suspension of works within that area. 		
MM70	Design of the Proposed Development	EIAR Chapter 7	<p>The project design has followed the basic principles outlined below to avoid the potential for significant effects on avian receptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Proposed Development avoids wildlife refuge sites (e.g., waterbodies) ➤ Hard standing areas have been designed to the minimum size necessary to accommodate the turbine model that is selected. ➤ The turbine delivery route has been selected to utilise built infrastructure i.e., public roads. ➤ The Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan has been designed to not have a negative effect on avian receptors. 		
Construction Phase					
MM71	Birds (Construction Phase)	EIAR Chapter 7 Appendix 4-3	<p>A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared and will be in place prior to the start of the construction phase. Full details of the CEMP are available in Appendix 4-3 of this EIAR, while details pertinent to birds are summarised below. Note that these measures are proposed as industry best practice rather than to mitigate any identified significant effect and will be updated as required to address any conditions of a grant of permission or findings of any pre-construction survey results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Works will commence outside the bird nesting season (1st of March to 31st of August inclusive). Any requirement for construction works to run into the subsequent breeding season following commencement will be informed by pre-construction bird surveys. ➤ During the construction phase, noise limits, noise control measures, hours of operation (i.e. dusk and dawn is high faunal activity time) and selection of plant items will be considered in relation to disturbance of birds. All plant and equipment for use will 		

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			<p>comply with the European Communities (Noise Emission By Equipment For Use Outdoors) Regulations, 2001, as amended (SI 632/2001). Plant machinery will also be turned off when not in use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water protection measures will be implemented around existing watercourses as outlined in Chapter 9 of this ELAR, to protect the use of watercourses by birds. ➤ If winter roosting or breeding activity of birds of high conservation concern is identified, the roost or nest site will be located and no works shall be undertaken within a species-specific disturbance buffer in line with industry best practice (e.g. Goodship and Furness, 2022). No works shall be permitted within the buffer until it can be demonstrated that the roost/nest is no longer occupied. ➤ An Environmental Clerk of Works and Project Ecologist will be appointed. Duties will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organise the undertaking of a pre-construction and construction phase walkover bird survey to ensure that significant effects on birds will be avoided. ○ Inform and educate on-site personnel of the ornithological and ecological sensitivities within the Proposed Development. ○ Oversee management of ornithological issues during the construction period and advise on ornithological issues as they arise. ○ Provide guidance to contractors to ensure legal compliance with respect to protected species onsite. ○ Liaise with officers of consenting authorities and other relevant bodies with regular updates in relation to construction progress as necessary. 		
Operational Phase					
MM72	Birds (Operational Phase Surveys)	EIAR Chapter 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No significant operational phase impacts requiring mitigation were identified. However, monitoring in line with best practice is proposed. ➤ A detailed operational Bird Monitoring Programme has been prepared for the operational phase of the Proposed Development (refer to Appendix 7-7 for further details). The 		

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		Appendix 7-7	<p>programme of works will monitor parameters associated with collision, displacement/barrier effects and habituation during the lifetime of the project. Surveys will be scheduled to coincide with Years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 of the lifetime of the wind farm. Monitoring measures are broadly based on guidelines issued by SNH (2009). The following individual components are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monthly flight activity surveys: vantage point surveys. ○ Targeted bird collision surveys (corpse searches) will be undertaken with trained dogs. The surveys will include detection and scavenger trials, to correct for these two biases and ensure the resulting data is robust. <p>➤ The proposed programme of monitoring was not proposed in response to any identified significant effect but rather as a best practice measure (SNH, 2009). The monitoring is comprehensive and considered entirely adequate in this regard. The results of this monitoring will be reported to the Planning Authority following each monitoring year and will include recommendations that may inform additional mitigation or adaptation if required.</p>		
Decommissioning Phase					
MM73	Decommissioning	EIAR Chapter 7	<p>➤ Decommissioning surveys will be undertaken within one month prior to the initiation of works at the Proposed Development to identify sensitive sites (e.g. roosts). Any requirement for decommissioning works to run into the subsequent breeding and winter seasons following commencement will be subject to a repeat of the pre-commencement bird surveys to confirm the absence of breeding birds of conservation concern once per month during the breeding season (April to July) and once during the winter season (October). The survey will aim to identify sensitive sites e.g., nests or roosts depending on the season in question.</p> <p>➤ The surveys will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ornithologist. The surveys will comprise a thorough walkover survey of the development footprint and/or all works areas to a 500m radius, where access allows. If winter roosts or nests of birds of high conservation concern are identified, the roost/nest will be earmarked for continued monitoring during works. If the roost/nest is found to be active during works, works will cease within a species-specific buffer of its location in line with best practice guidance (e.g.</p>		

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			<p>Forestry Commission Scotland, 2006; Goodship and Furness 2022; Ruddock and Whitfield, 2007) to avoid disturbance. No works shall be permitted within the buffer until it can be demonstrated that the roost/nest is no longer occupied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All site staff and subcontractors will be made aware of any restrictions to be imposed by means of a toolbox talk and a map of the 'no-work zone' will be made available to all construction staff. The restricted area will also be marked to alert all personnel on site to the suspension of works within that area. 		
EIAR Chapter 8 Land, Soils & Geology					
Construction Phase					
MM74	Peat, Subsoil and Bedrock Excavation	EIAR Chapter 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Placement of the proposed turbines and associated infrastructure in areas with shallower peat; > The peat, subsoil and bedrock which will be removed during the construction phase will be localised to the wind farm infrastructure turbine location, and temporary compounds, access roads and borrow pit; > The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid sensitive habitats within the application area; > A minimal volume of peat, subsoil and bedrock will be removed to allow for infrastructural work to take place in comparison to the total volume present on the site due to optimisation of the layout by mitigation by design; > Excavated peat will only be moved short distances from the point of excavation and will be used locally for landscaping; and, > Construction of settlement ponds will be volume neutral, and all excess material will be used locally to form pond bunds and surrounding landscaping; > Peat and Spoil Management Plan; and, > Peat Enhancement Plan. 		
MM75	Erosion of Exposed Soils/Subsoils During	Chapter 8 Appendix 4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Peat removed from turbine locations and access roads will be used for landscaping close to the extraction area; 		

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	Construction of Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Where possible, the upper vegetative layer (where still present) will be stored with the vegetation part of the sod facing the right way up to encourage growth of plants and vegetation at the surface of the stored peat within the peat storage areas; ➤ Re-seeding and spreading/planting will also be carried out in these areas; and, ➤ A full Peat and Spoil Management Plan for the development is shown as Appendix 4-2. 		
MM76	Contamination of Soil by Leakages and Spillages and Alteration of Peat/Soil Geochemistry	EIAR Chapter 8 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minimal refuelling or maintenance of construction vehicles or plant will take place on site. Where possible, off-site refuelling will occur at a controlled fuelling station; ➤ On-site re-fuelling will be undertaken using a double skinned bowser with spill kits kept on site for accidental leakages or spillages; ➤ Only designated trained operatives will be authorised to refuel plant on-site; ➤ Taps, nozzles or valves associated with refuelling equipment will be fitted with a lock system; ➤ Fuels stored on-site will be minimised. All storage areas will be bunded appropriately for the duration of the construction phase. All bunded areas will be fitted with a storm drainage system and an appropriate oil interceptor. Ancillary equipment such as hoses, pipes will be contained within the bunded area; ➤ Fuel and oil stores including tanks and drums will be regularly inspected for leaks and signs of damage; ➤ The electrical control building (at the existing onsite 38kV substation) will be bunded appropriately to the volume of oils likely to be stored and to prevent leakage of any associated chemicals to groundwater or surface water. The bunded area will be fitted with a storm drainage system and an appropriate oil interceptor; ➤ The plant used during construction will be regularly inspected for leaks and fitness for purpose; and, ➤ An emergency response plan for the construction phase to deal with accidental spillages will be contained within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (which is contained in Appendix 4-3). 		
MM77	Peat Instability and Failure	EIAR Chapter 8	The following general control measures incorporated into the construction phase of the project will assist in the management of the risks for this site:		

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		Appendix 8-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appointment of experienced and competent contractors; ➤ The site should be supervised by experienced and qualified personnel; ➤ Allocate sufficient time for the project (be aware that decreasing the construction time has the potential to increase the risk of initiating a localised peat movement); ➤ Prevent undercutting of slopes and unsupported excavations; ➤ Maintain a managed robust drainage system; ➤ Prevent placement of loads/overburden on marginal ground; ➤ Set up, maintain and report findings from monitoring systems (as outlined in the Geotechnical and Peat Stability Assessment); ➤ Ensure construction method statements are developed and agreed before commencement of construction and are followed by the contractor; and, ➤ Revise and amend the Construction Risk Register as construction progresses to ensure that risks are managed and controlled for the duration of construction. <p>Please refer to Appendix 8-1 for proposed turbine specific and road section design proposals.</p>		
MM78	Proposed Turbine Delivery Route Works	EIAR Chapter 8	<p>Mitigation measures in respect of peat and subsoil excavation are outlined in MM74.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to prevent soil / subsoil contamination (leaks / spills) are dealt with in MM76 above and measures dealing with soil erosion are dealt with in MM75.</p>		
MM79	BMEP	EIAR Chapter 8 Appendix 6-5	<p>A site-specific monitoring and evaluation programme will be implemented to ensure that the success of the proposed measures remains long-term. It will also assist in situations where the habitat establishment may not have been successful by providing evidence of shortcomings, allowing a revised management plan to be formulated. Monitoring results will be reported by the Project Ecologist within an Annual Environmental Report. Reports detailing the monitoring works carried out, the results obtained and a review of their success, along with any suggestions for amendments to the plan will be prepared. The enhancement plan will be updated and amended where required to improve the efficacy of the enhancement work.</p>		
Operational Phase					

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MM80	Contamination of Soils by Leakages and Spillages	EIAR Chapter 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mitigation measures for land, soils and geology during the operational phase include the use of aggregate from authorised quarries for use in road and hardstand maintenance. ➤ Oil used in transformers (at the existing onsite 38kV substation and within each turbine) and storage of oils at the existing onsite 38kV substation could leak during the operational phase and impact on ground/peat and subsoils and groundwater or surface water quality. ➤ All transformers will be bunded with capacity capable of holding 110% of the stored oil volume. 		
Decommissioning Phase					
MM81	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 8	<p>The potential impacts associated with decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be similar to those associated with construction but of reduced magnitude (i.e., soil/subsoil/bedrock excavation; Contamination by Leakage/Spillages).</p> <p>Mitigation measures applied during decommissioning activities will be similar to those applied during construction where relevant. Some of the impacts will be avoided by leaving elements of the Proposed Development in place where appropriate. Mitigation measures to avoid contamination by accidental fuel leakage and compaction of soil by on-site plant will be implemented as per the construction phase mitigation measures.</p>		
EIAR Chapter 9 Hydrology and Hydrogeology					
Pre-Construction Phase					
MM82	Tree Felling Drainage	EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-3	<p>Prior to the commencement of tree felling or subsequent road construction the following key temporary drainage measures will be installed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All existing dry land drains that intercept the proposed works area will be temporarily blocked down-gradient of the works using check dams/silt traps; ➤ Clean water interceptor drains will be installed upgradient of the works areas; ➤ Check dams/silt fence arrangements (silt traps) will be placed in all land drains that have surface water flows and also along existing farm track roadside drains; and, 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A double silt fence perimeter will be placed down-slope of works areas that are located inside the watercourse 50m buffer zone. 		
Construction Phase					
MM83	Surface Water Quality	EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Baseline water quality field testing and laboratory analysis will be undertaken where required prior to commencement of felling and construction at the Site. > Analysis will be for a range of parameters with relevant regulatory limits along with Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs) and sampling will be undertaken at designated locations as outlined in as outlined in Section 9.3.7 of the EIAR. <p>Baseline sampling will be completed on at least two occasions, and these should coincide with low flow and high flow stream conditions. The high flow sampling event will be undertaken after a period of sustained rainfall, and the low flow event will be undertaken after a dry spell.</p>		
MM84	Watercourse Buffers	EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-3 Appendix 4-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > There will be no direct discharges to any natural watercourses or land drains, with all drainage waters being dispersed as overland flows. All discharges from the proposed works areas will be made over vegetation filters at an appropriate distance from natural watercourses and drains. Buffer zones of 50m around the existing natural drainage features have been used to inform the layout of the Proposed Development. > Buffered outfalls, which will be numerous over the Site, will promote percolation of drainage waters across vegetation and close to the point at which the additional runoff is generated, rather than direct discharge to the existing drains of the Site. 		
MM85	Water Discharge	EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-3 Appendix 4-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Apart from interceptor drains, which will convey clean runoff water to the downstream drainage system there will be no direct discharge (without treatment for sediment reduction, and attenuation for flow management) of runoff from the Site drainage into the existing site drainage network where possible. This will reduce the potential for any increased risk of downstream flooding or sediment transport/erosion. > Silt traps will be placed in the existing drains upgradient of where construction works / tree felling is taking place, and these will be diverted into proposed interceptor drains, or culverted under/across the works area. 		

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<p>MM86</p>	<p>Earthworks Resulting in Suspended Solids Entrainment in Surface Waters</p>	<p>EIAR Chapter 9</p>	<p>Proposed Mitigation by Avoidance:</p> <p>The key mitigation measure during the construction phase is the avoidance of sensitive aquatic areas where possible, by application of suitable buffer zones (i.e. 50m to main watercourses). The majority of the key Proposed Development areas are located away from the delineated 50m watercourse buffer zones with the exception of the upgrading of the existing access roads. Additional control measures will be undertaken at these locations. The large setback distance from sensitive hydrological features means that adequate room is maintained for the proposed drainage mitigation measures (discussed below) to be properly installed and operate effectively. The proposed buffer zone will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Avoid physical damage to watercourses, and associated release of sediment; > Avoid excavations within close proximity to surface watercourses; > Avoid the entry of suspended sediment from earthworks into watercourses; and, > Avoid the entry of suspended sediment from the construction phase drainage system into watercourses, achieved in part by ending drain discharge outside the buffer zone and allowing percolation across the vegetation of the buffer zone; <p>Mitigation by Design:</p> <p>Source controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Interceptor drains, vee-drains, diversion drains, flume pipes, erosion and velocity control measures such as use of sandbags, oyster bags filled with gravel, filter fabrics, and other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. > Small working areas, covering stockpiles, weathering off stockpiles, cessation of works in certain areas. <p>In-Line controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Interceptor drains, vee-drains, oversized swales, erosion and velocity control measures such as check dams, sandbags, oyster bags, straw bales, flow limiters, weirs, baffles, silt 		
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			<p>bags, silt fences, sedimats, filter fabrics, and collection sumps, temporary sumps, sediment traps, pumping systems, settlement ponds, temporary pumping chambers, or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems.</p> <p>Treatment systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary sumps and ponds, temporary storage lagoons, sediment traps, and settlement ponds, and proprietary settlement systems such as Silbuster, and/or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. <p>The main elements of interaction with existing drains will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Apart from interceptor drains, which will convey clean runoff water to the downstream drainage system, there will be no direct discharge (without treatment for sediment reduction, and attenuation for flow management) of runoff from the Proposed Development drainage into the existing site drainage network. This will reduce the potential for any increased risk of downstream flooding or sediment transport/erosion;Silt traps will be placed in the existing drains upstream of any streams where construction works / tree felling is taking place, and these will be diverted into proposed interceptor drains, or culverted under/across the works area;Runoff from individual turbine hardstanding areas will be not discharged into the existing drain network but discharged locally at each turbine location through settlement ponds and buffered outfalls onto vegetated surfaces;Buffered outfalls which will be numerous over the Site will promote percolation of drainage waters across vegetation and close to the point at which the additional runoff is generated, rather than direct discharge to the existing drains of the Site; and,Drains running parallel to the existing roads requiring widening will be upgraded, widening will be targeted to the opposite side of the road. Velocity and silt control measures such as check dams, sandbags, oyster bags, straw bales, flow limiters, weirs, baffles, silt fences will be used during the upgrade construction works. Regular buffered outfalls will also be added to these drains to protect downstream surface waters. <p>Water Treatment Train:</p>		
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK </p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025 </p>		<p>If the discharge water from construction areas fails to be of a high quality during the daily inspections, a filtration treatment system (such as a 'siltbuster' or similar equivalent treatment train (sequence of water treatment processes)) will be used to filter and treat all surface discharge water collected in the dirty water drainage system. This will apply for all of the construction phase.</p> <p>Silt Fences:</p> <p>Silt fences will be emplaced within drains down-gradient of all construction areas. Silt fences are effective at removing heavy settleable solids such as those present in the subsoils/sandstone tills that overlie the Site. This will act to prevent entry to water courses of sand and gravel sized sediment, released from excavation of mineral sub-soils of glacial and glacio-fluvial origin, and entrained in surface water runoff. Inspection and maintenance of these of these structures during construction phase is critical to their functioning to stated purpose. They will remain in place throughout the entire construction phase. Double silt fences will be placed within drains down-gradient of all construction areas inside the 50m buffer zone such as along the access roads.</p> <p>Silt Bags:</p> <p>Silt bags will be used where small to medium volumes of water need to be pumped from excavations. As water is pumped through the bag, the majority of the sediment is retained by the geotextile fabric allowing filtered water to pass through.</p>		
<p>MM87</p>	<p>Tree Felling</p>	<p> EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-3 Appendix 4-5 </p>	<p>Mitigation by Avoidance:</p> <p>There is a requirement in the Forest Service Code of Practice and in the FSC Certification Standard for the installation of buffer zones adjacent to aquatic zones. Minimum buffer zone widths recommended in the Forest Service (2000) guidance document "Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines" can be found in Section 9.4.2 of Chapter 9 of this EIAR.</p> <p>Mitigation by Design:</p> <p>Mitigation measures which will reduce the risk of entrainment of suspended solids and nutrient release in surface watercourses comprise best practice methods which are set out as follows:</p>		



			<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Machine combinations (i.e. hand held or mechanical) will be chosen which are most suitable for ground conditions at the time of felling, and which will minimise soils disturbance;> Trees will be cut manually inside the 50m buffer and using machinery to extract whole trees only;> Checking and maintenance of roads and culverts will be on-going through any felling operation. No tracking of vehicle through watercourses will occur, as vehicles will use road infrastructure and existing watercourse crossing points. Where possible, existing drains will not be disturbed during felling works;> Ditches which drain from the proposed felling area towards existing surface watercourses will be blocked, and temporary silt traps will be constructed. No direct discharge of such ditches to watercourses will occur. Drains and sediment traps will be installed during ground preparation. Collector drains will be excavated at an acute angle to the contour (~0.3%-3% gradient), to minimise flow velocities. Main drains to take the discharge from collector drains will include water drops and rock armour, as required, where there are steep gradients, and should avoid being placed at right angles to the contour;> Sediment traps will be sited in drains downstream of felling areas. Machine access will be maintained to enable the accumulated sediment to be excavated. Sediment will be carefully disposed of in the peat disposal areas. Where possible, all new silt traps will be constructed on even ground and not on sloping ground;> In areas particularly sensitive to erosion or where felling inside the 50 metre buffer is required, it will be necessary to install double or triple sediment traps;> Double silt fencing will also be put down slope of felling areas which are located inside the 50 metre buffer zone;> All drainage channels will taper out before entering the aquatic buffer zone. This ensures that discharged water gently fans out over the buffer zone before entering the aquatic zone, with sediment filtered out from the flow by ground vegetation within the zone. On erodible soils, silt traps will be installed at the end of the drainage channels, to the outside of the buffer zone;> Drains and silt traps will be maintained throughout all felling works, ensuring that they are clear of sediment build-up and are not severely eroded. Correct drain alignment, spacing and depth will ensure that erosion and sediment build-up are minimized and controlled;		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Inspection of main drainage ditches and outfalls. During pre-felling inspection, the main drainage ditches shall be identified. Ideally the pre-felling inspection shall be carried out during rainfall;> Following tree felling all main drains shall be inspected to ensure that they are functioning;> Extraction tracks near drains need to be broken up and diversion channels created to ensure that water in the tracks spreads out over the adjoining ground;> Culverts on drains exiting the Site will be unblocked; and,> All accumulated silt will be removed from drains and culverts, and silt traps, and this removed material will be deposited away from watercourses to ensure that it will not be carried back into the trap or stream during subsequent rainfall. <p>Surface Water Quality Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Sampling will be completed before, during (if the operation is conducted over a protracted time) and after the felling activity. <p>Harvesting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Brush mats will be used along all extraction routes, with corduroy rafts deployed to reinforce short sections of soft ground subject to high traffic usage.> The extraction directions are marked with red arrows on the Harvest Plan Map.> Particular attention will be paid to minimizing disturbance to ground surfaces, drains /streams, and biodiversity features.> Brush, logs or debris will not be allowed to enter the aquatic zones and relevant watercourses.> Felled trees will be stacked in a responsible manner at suitable locations to prevent contamination of watercourses with organic rich leachate exuding from cuttings.> A 20 m buffer around aquatic zones (10 m either side) will be maintained, and a 10 m buffer around relevant watercourses (5 m either side) will also be applied. The location of relevant watercourses will be verified on the ground prior to operations.> The existing network of forestry drains will be integrated into the proposed drainage system for the wind farm where required. Sediment traps will be installed prior to harvesting at strategic locations identified on the ground. These traps will be monitored		
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			<p>and maintained (i.e., cleaned out and/or added to, as appropriate) throughout felling, extraction, and periodically thereafter, until the site stabilises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Onsite supervision will be present during operations to ensure that felling and extraction are carried out appropriately and that water protection measures are adequate and remain effective throughout, and to trigger contingency measures, if necessary (e.g., to cease operations if rainfall creates a risk of sediment mobilisation and runoff). ➤ All staff must always wear high visibility jacket and hard hat. All personnel on site must have appropriate Health and Safety training. All felling/harvesting operations will comply with the <i>Forest Harvesting and the Environment Guidelines</i> and <i>Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines</i>. 		
MM88	<p>Impacts on Groundwater Levels during Excavation Works</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-weight: bold;">MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-weight: bold;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-weight: bold;">06 NOV 2025</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-weight: bold;">REG. No. _____</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-weight: bold;">PLANNING (WEST) DEPT.</p>	EIAR Chapter 9	<p>Mitigation by Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dewatering of the borrow pit and other deep excavations (i.e. turbine bases) have the potential to impact on local groundwater levels. However, temporary reductions in groundwater levels by temporary dewatering will be very localised and of small magnitude due to the nature and permeability of the local peat and subsoil geology, which comprises moderate to low permeability substrate. ➤ The proposed borrow pit is located in siltstone bedrock which is generally unproductive in terms of groundwater flow. The proposed turbine bases are also located in the same bedrock geology. The topographical and hydrogeological setting of the proposed borrow pit and turbine locations means no significant groundwater dewatering is anticipated to be required during the operation of the borrow pit or turbine base construction. <p>Moreover, direct rainfall and surface water runoff will be the main inflows that will require water volume and water quality management. For the avoidance of doubt, we would generally define dewatering as a requirement to permanently drawdown the local groundwater table by means of over pumping, e.g. as would be required for the operation of a bedrock quarry in a valley floor. We consider that this example is very different in scale and operation from the proposed operation of a temporary shallow borrow pit on the side of a hill. In order to explain this thoroughly we will outline our reasoning in a series of bullet points as follows:</p>		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Firstly, the borrow pit area is located on the top of rocky local hills where the ground elevation is approximately 315m OD and therefore are rock outcrops; ➤ These elevations are above the elevations of the local valleys and streams; ➤ The proposed borrow pit will be between approximately 8 – 10m below ground level which is notable. However, in the context of the topographical/elevated setting of the borrow pit, this depth range is relatively shallow; ➤ The local bedrock comprises SILTSTONE and is known to be generally unproductive. This means that groundwater flows will be relatively minor; ➤ The flow paths (i.e. the distance from the point of recharge to the point of discharge) in this type of geology is short, localised, and will also be relatively shallow; ➤ No regional groundwater flow regime, i.e. large volumes of groundwater flow, will be encountered at these elevations; ➤ Therefore, shallow groundwater inflows will largely be fed by recent rainfall, and possibly by limited groundwater seepage form localised shallow bedrock; ➤ The sloping nature of the ground on the hills where the borrow pit is proposed along with the coverage of soil means groundwater recharge is going to be very low; ➤ As such the shallow groundwater flow system will be small in comparison to the expected surface water flows from the bog surface; ➤ This means that there will be a preference for high surface water runoff as opposed to groundwater recharge and flow; and, ➤ Hence, we consider that the management of surface water will form the largest proportion of water to be managed and treated. <p>Similarly, no significant groundwater dewatering is anticipated to be required during the construction of the turbine bases.</p>		
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<p>MM89</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-weight: bold;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK</p>	<p>Excavation Dewatering and Potential Impacts on Surface Water Quality</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-weight: bold;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025</p>	<p>EIAR Chapter 9</p>	<p>Management of groundwater seepages and subsequent treatment prior to discharge into the drainage network will be undertaken as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appropriate interceptor drainage, to prevent upslope surface runoff from entering excavations will be put in place; ➤ If required, pumping of excavation inflows will prevent build up of water in the excavation; ➤ The interceptor drainage will be discharged to the site constructed drainage system or onto natural vegetated surfaces and not directly to surface waters; ➤ The pumped water volumes will be discharged via volume and sediment attenuation ponds adjacent to excavation areas, or via specialist treatment systems such as a Siltbuster unit; ➤ There will be no direct discharge to surface watercourses, and therefore no risk of hydraulic loading or contamination will occur; ➤ Daily monitoring of excavations by a suitably qualified person will occur during the construction phase. If high levels of seepage inflow occur, excavation work will immediately be stopped and a geotechnical assessment undertaken; and, ➤ A mobile 'Siltbuster' or similar equivalent specialist treatment system will be available on-site for emergencies in order to treat sediment polluted waters from settlement ponds or excavations should they occur. Siltbusters are mobile silt traps that can remove fine particles from water using a proven technology and hydraulic design in a rugged unit. The mobile units are specifically designed for use on construction-sites. They will be used as final line of defence if needed. 		
<p>MM90</p>	<p>Potential Release of Hydrocarbons</p>	<p>EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All plant will be inspected and certified to ensure they are leak free and in good working order prior to use on site; ➤ On-site re-fuelling of machinery will be carried out using a mobile double skinned fuel bowser. The fuel bowser, a double-axel custom-built refuelling trailer or truck will be re-filled off site and will be towed/driven around the site to where machinery are located. The 4x4 jeep/fuel truck will also carry fuel absorbent material and pads in the event of any accidental spillages. The fuel bowser will be parked on a level area in the construction compound when not in use and only designated trained and competent operatives will be 		



			<p>authorised to refuel plant on site. Mobile measures such as drip trays and fuel absorbent mats will be used during all refuelling operations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Fuels stored on site will be minimised. Any storage areas will be bunded appropriately for the fuel storage volume for the time period of the construction; > Oil in the turbine transformers will be fully bunded within the enclosed turbine and as such, there is no potential pathway to the water environment i.e. the pathway has been blocked; > The plant used will be regularly inspected for leaks and fitness for purpose; > A permit to refuel system will be employed; > An emergency plan for the construction phase to deal with accidental spillages will be contained within the Construction Environmental Management Plan. Spill kits will be available to deal with accidental spillages. 		
MM91	Groundwater and Surface Water Contamination from Wastewater Disposal	EIAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > During the construction phase, a self-contained port-a-loo with an integrated waste holding tank will be used at each of the site compounds, maintained by the providing contractor, and removed from site on completion of the construction works; > Water supply for the site office and other sanitation will be brought to site and removed after use from the site to be discharged at a suitable off-site treatment location; and, > No water or wastewater will be sourced on the Site, nor discharged to the Site. 		
MM92	Release of Cement Based Products	EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > No batching of wet-cement products will occur on site. Ready-mixed supply of wet concrete products and where possible, emplacement of pre-cast elements, will take place; > Where possible pre-cast elements for culverts and concrete works will be used; > No washing out of any plant used in concrete transport or concreting operations will be allowed on-site; > Where concrete is delivered on site, only the chute will be cleaned, using the smallest volume of water possible. No discharge of cement contaminated waters to the construction phase drainage system or directly to any artificial drain or watercourse will be allowed. Chute cleaning water is to be isolated in temporary lined wash-out pits located near proposed site compounds. These temporary lined wash-out pits will be removed from the site at the end of the construction phase; > Will use weather forecasting to plan dry days for pouring concrete; and, 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will ensure pour site is free of standing water and plastic covers will be ready in case of sudden rainfall event. 		
MM93	Potential Impacts on Hydrologically Connected Designated Sites	EIAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed mitigation measures which will include buffer zones and drainage control measures (i.e. interceptor drains, swales, stilling ponds) will ensure that the quality of runoff from Proposed Development areas will be very high. 		
MM94	Surface Water Quality Impacts on Lough Allua Water Supply Abstraction	EIAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive surface water management plan (Appendix 4-7) and drainage plan (Appendix 4-1) has been prepared for the Proposed Development and this will ensure that surface water runoff from the developed areas of the site will be of a high quality and will therefore not impact on the quality of downstream rivers and lakes. During the layout optimisation process, all surface waters at the site were classified as very sensitive. Very sensitive surface waters are receptors of high environmental importance such as designated sites (i.e. NHA or SAC), or public drinking water supplies. The surface waters at the Proposed Development were applied the highest possible sensitivity rating and appropriate mitigation measures which include avoidance and best practice engineering design measures are proposed to avoid significant impacts. In addition, large lakes by their nature are natural sinks for suspended sediments that are transported in by rivers and streams. The retention time of water in lakes the size of Lough Allua (area of approximately 1.3km²) would be significant and this would ensure that the majority of suspended sediments would settle out prior to the water leaving the lake (it should be noted that the Lough Allua abstraction is at the outfall end of the lake and therefore water which enters via streams must pass through the entire length of the lake before it is abstracted and therefore attenuation is maximised). 		
MM95	Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (BMEP) and Potential Hydrological/Water Quality Effects	EIAR Chapter 9	<p>The proposed peat enhancement area is located outside of the 50m watercourse buffer zones, however the entirety of the proposed riparian woodland is within the buffer (due to the nature of the proposal) as well as one of the 3 no. of the Kerry Slug habitat enhancement at proposed turbine T3.</p> <p>The ground works associated with Kerry Slug habitat enhancement and riparian woodland will be minimal and there will be no significant potential to generate poor quality runoff.</p>		

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			<p>Mitigation measures for the tree felling element of the proposed enhancement works are detailed above.</p> <p>Temporary Drainage Works for Peat Enhancement</p> <p>The following key temporary drainage measures will be installed during the peat enhancement works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All existing dry drains that intercept the proposed works area will be temporarily blocked down-gradient of the works using temporary check dams/silt traps; > Check dams/silt fence arrangements (silt traps) will be placed in all existing drains that have surface water flows and also along existing roadside drains; and, > A line of silt fencing will be placed where the proposed enhanced area slopes towards a drain. 		
MM96	Morphological and Hydrological Effects due to Watercourse Crossing Works	ELAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All guidance / mitigation measures required by the OPW and/or the Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is incorporated into the design of the proposed crossing upgrades; > All drainage measures will be installed in advance of the works; > Plant and equipment will not be permitted to track across the watercourse; > As a further precaution, near stream construction work, will only be carried out during the period permitted by IFI for in-stream works according to the IFI (2016) guidance document "Guidelines on protection of fisheries during construction works in and adjacent to waters", i.e., July to September inclusive. This time period coincides with the period of lowest expected rainfall, and therefore minimum runoff rates. This will minimise the risk of entrainment of suspended sediment in surface water runoff, and transport via this pathway to surface watercourses (any deviation from this will be done in discussion with the IFI); > A double row silt fences will be emplaced immediately down-gradient of the construction area for the duration of the construction phase; > At the proposed culvert upgrade locations temporary damming and over pumping will be undertaken to manage flows in the watercourse if required; and, > All new river/stream crossings will be designed in accordance with OPW guidelines/requirements on applying for a Section 50 consent. 		

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MM97	WFD Status	EIAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Proposed Development does not involve any alteration of drainage patterns, therefore, the quantitative status of the receiving surface and groundwaters will remain unaltered; > There will be no direct discharge from the Site to receiving waters; and, > Mitigation measures for the protection of surface and groundwater water quality will be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ensure that there is no deterioration in local or downstream water quality. These mitigation measures will ensure the qualitative status the receiving waterbodies remains unaltered by the Proposed Development. 		
MM98	Discharges	Appendix 4-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Water containing silt will not be discharged or pumped directly to any natural watercourse. All discharges will be made over open ground or into existing field drain with silt trap at a minimum of 20m from the nearest watercourse unless otherwise stated. > No excavated material will be stored within any surface water buffer zone. > Pumped water will be directed into track side ditches and treated in settlement ponds and vegetation swales prior to overland discharge. > Pumping of clean water from excavations/ or over-pumping in drains/ ditches/ steams will be completed in a manner that will not cause scour or erosion at point of release/ discharge. This will be done by reducing the flow velocities or by use of suitable splash plates, and/or other similar discharge controls. > Vegetation will not be stripped from existing drains/ ditches unless absolutely necessary. 		
Operational Phase					
MM99	Progressive Replacement of Natural Surface with Lower Permeability Surfaces	EIAR Chapter 9	<p>Mitigation by Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Interceptor drains will be installed up-gradient of all proposed infrastructure to collect clean surface runoff, in order to minimise the amount of runoff reaching areas where suspended sediment could become entrained. It will then be directed to areas where it can be re-distributed into downstream field drains; 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collectors drains will be used to gather runoff from access roads and turbine hardstanding areas of the site, likely to have entrained suspended sediment, and channel it to new local settlement ponds for sediment settling; ➤ On sections of access road transverse drains ('grips') will be constructed in the surface layer of the road to divert any runoff off the road into swales/roadside drains; ➤ Check dams will be used along sections of access road drains to intercept silts at source. Check dams will be constructed from a 4/40mm non-friable crushed rock; ➤ Settlement ponds, emplaced downstream of access road sections and at turbine locations, will buffer volumes of runoff discharging from the drainage system during periods of high rainfall, by retaining water until the storm hydrograph has receded, thus reducing the hydraulic loading to existing drains; ➤ Settlement ponds will be designed in consideration of the greenfield runoff rate; and ➤ Finally, all surface water runoff from the development will have to pass through the settlement ponds at the existing forestry outfall locations. 		
MM100	Runoff Resulting in Entrained Sediment	EIAR Chapter 9	➤ Mitigation measures for sediment control are the same as those outlined above for the construction phase.		
Decommissioning Phase					
MM101	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 9	The potential impacts associated with decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be similar to those associated with construction but of a reduced magnitude, due to the reduced scale of the proposed decommissioning works in comparison to construction phase works. During decommissioning, it may be possible to reverse or at least reduce some of the potential impacts caused during construction by rehabilitating construction areas such as turbine bases, hard standing areas. Some of the impacts will be avoided by leaving elements of the Proposed Development in place where appropriate. Mitigation measures to avoid contamination by accidental fuel leakage and compaction of soil by on-site plant will be implemented as per the construction phase mitigation measures.		
EIAR Chapter 10 Air Quality					

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Construction Phase					
MM102	Exhaust Emissions	EIAR Chapter 10 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proposed Development construction staff will be trained how to inspect and maintain construction vehicles and plant to ensure good operational order while onsite, thereby minimising any emissions that arise. The Site Supervisor/Construction Manager produce and follow a site inspection and machinery checklist which will be followed and updated if/when required. ➤ All plant and materials vehicles shall be stored in dedicated areas (onsite). Machinery will be switched off when not in use. ➤ Turbines and construction materials will be transported to the Site on specified routes only, unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Authority. Please see Chapter 15 (Material Assets) for details. ➤ All plant and materials vehicles shall be stored in dedicated areas (onsite). ➤ Areas of excavation will be kept to a minimum, and stockpiling will be minimised by coordinating excavation, spreading and compaction. ➤ The expected waste volumes generated onsite are unlikely to be large enough to warrant source segregation at the Site. Therefore, all wastes streams generated onsite will be deposited into a single waste skip which will be covered. This waste material will be transferred to a licensed /permitted Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by a fully licensed waste contractor where the waste will be sorted into individual waste streams for recycling, recovery or disposal. The MRF facility will be local to the Site to reduce the emissions associated with vehicle movements. ➤ Aggregate materials for the construction of the Proposed Development infrastructure will be predominantly sourced onsite. ➤ A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be in place throughout the construction phase (see Appendix 4-3). 		
MM103	Dust Emissions	EIAR Chapter 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sporadic wetting of loose stone surface will be carried out during the construction phase to minimise movement of dust particles to the air. In periods of extended dry weather, dust suppression may be necessary along haul roads to ensure dust does not cause a nuisance. Water bowser movements will be carefully monitored to avoid, insofar as reasonably possible, increased runoff. 		

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		Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > All plant and materials vehicles shall be stored in dedicated areas within the Site. > Areas of excavation will be kept to a minimum, and stockpiling will be minimised by coordinating excavation, spreading and compaction. > Turbines and construction traffic will be transported to the Site on specified haul routes only. > The agreed haul route road adjacent to the Site will be regularly inspected for cleanliness and cleaned as necessary. > The roads adjacent to the Site entrances will be checked weekly for damage/potholes and repaired as necessary. > The transportation of materials from the borrow pit around the Site will be covered by tarpaulin or similar covered vehicles where necessary. > The transportation of construction materials from locally sourced quarries for the Proposed Development to the Site will be covered by tarpaulin where necessary. > If necessary, excavated material will be dampened prior to transport to the peat and spoil management areas. > Waste material will be transferred to a licensed/permitted Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by a fully licensed waste contractor where the waste will be sorted into individual waste streams for recycling, recovery or disposal. The MRF facility will be local to the Proposed Development to reduce the amount of emissions associated with vehicle movement. > A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be in place throughout the construction phase (see Appendix 4-3). The CEMP includes dust suppression measures. 		
Operational Phase					
MM104	Exhaust and Dust Emissions	ELAR Chapter 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Any vehicles or plant brought onsite during the operational phase will be maintained in good operational order that comply with the Road Traffic Acts 1961 as amended, thereby minimising any emissions that arise. > When stationary, delivery and on-site vehicles will be required to turn off engines. 		
Decommissioning Phase					

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MM105	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 10	Any impact and consequential effect that occurs during the decommissioning phase are similar to that which occur during the construction phase, be it of less effect. The mitigation measures prescribed for the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be implemented during the decommissioning phase thereby minimising any potential effects.		
EIAR Chapter 11 Climate					
Construction Phase					
MM106	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	EIAR Chapter 11 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All construction vehicles and plant will be maintained in good operational order while onsite, thereby minimising any emissions that arise. ➤ When stationary, delivery and on-site vehicles will be required to turn off engines. ➤ Turbines and construction materials will be transported to the site on specified routes only unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Authority. Please see Chapter 15 (Material Assets) for details. ➤ It is intended to obtain the majority of materials for the construction of the Proposed Development from the proposed onsite borrow pit (with some material being imported from local licenced quarries as needed). This will significantly reduce the number of delivery vehicles accessing the site, thereby reducing the amount of emissions associated with vehicle movements. ➤ Areas of excavation will be kept to a minimum, and stockpiling will be minimised by coordinating excavation, spreading and compaction. ➤ A CEMP will be in place throughout the construction phase. ➤ The CEMP (includes a Waste Management Plant (WMP) which outlines the best practice procedures that will occur during the construction phase relating to waste material. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The WMP outlines the methods of waste prevention and minimisation by recycling, recovery and reuse at each stage of construction of the Proposed Development. Disposal of waste will be seen as a last resort. ➤ Waste material will be transferred to a licensed /permitted Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by a fully licensed waste contractor, 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The MRF facility will be local to the Proposed Development to reduce the amount of emissions associated with vehicle movements. ➤ Where applicable, low carbon intensive construction materials will be sourced and utilised onsite. 		
Operational Phase					
MM107	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	EIAR Chapter 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that all maintenance and monitoring vehicles will be maintained in good operational order while onsite, and, when stationary, be required to turn off engines thereby minimising any emissions that arise. 		
Decommissioning Phase					
MM108	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 11	Any impact and consequential effect that occurs during the decommissioning phase are similar to that which occur during the construction phase, be it of less impact. The mitigation measures prescribed for the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be implemented during the decommissioning phase thereby minimising any potential impacts.		
EIAR Chapter 12 Noise					
Construction Phase					
MM109	Construction Phase (Noise)	EIAR Chapter 12 Appendix 4-3	The contract documents will specify that the Contractor undertaking the works will be obliged to take specific noise abatement measures and comply with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Noise. To ameliorate any potential noise impacts that may present during the construction phase, a schedule of noise control measures has been formulated in accordance with best practice guidance. These are outlined in the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that has been prepared for the Proposed Development.		

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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> CORK COUNTY COUNCIL MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK </p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025 </p>	<p>The following list of measures will be considered, where necessary, to ensure compliance with the relevant construction noise criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limiting the hours during which site activities likely to create high levels of noise or vibration are permitted; ➤ Establishing channels of communication between the contractor/developer, Local Authority and residents; ➤ Monitoring typical levels of noise and vibration during critical periods and at sensitive locations; ➤ Selection of plant with low inherent potential for generation of noise and/ or vibration where practical; ➤ Placing of noise generating / vibratory plant as far away from sensitive properties as practical within the site constraints, and; ➤ The hours of construction activity will be limited to avoid unsociable hours where possible. Construction operations shall generally be restricted to between 7:00hrs and 19:00hrs Monday to Saturday. However, to ensure that optimal use is made of good weather periods or at critical periods within the programme (i.e. concrete pours, turbine component deliveries) it could occasionally be necessary to work out of these hours. <p>Where rock breaking is employed in relation to the proposed borrow pit location or other locations across the Site, the following are examples of measures that will be employed, where necessary, to mitigate noise emissions from these activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fit suitably designed muffler or sound reduction equipment to the rock breaking tool to reduce noise without impairing machine efficiency. ➤ Ensure all leaks in air lines are sealed. ➤ Use a dampened bit to eliminate ringing. <p>Air overpressure from a blast is difficult to control, however, because of its variability much can be done to reduce the effect. A reduction in the amount of primer cord used, together with the adequate burial of any that is above the ground, can give dramatic reduction to air overpressure intensities especially in the audible frequency range. Most complaints are likely to be received from an area downwind of the blast site, and therefore, if air blast complaints are a</p>		
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			<p>continual problem, it would be advisable to postpone blasting during unfavourable weather conditions if possible. As air blast intensity is a function of total charge weight, then a reduction in the total amount of explosives used can also reduce the air overpressure value.</p> <p>Further guidance will be obtained from the recommendations contained within BS 5228: Part 1 and the European Communities (Construction Plant and Equipment) (Permissible Noise Levels) Regulations 1988 in relation to blasting operations.</p> <p>The methods used to minimise impacts will consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Restriction of hours within which blasting can be conducted (e.g. 09:00 – 18:00hrs). > The firing of blasts at similar times to reduce the ‘startle’ effect. > On-going circulars informing people of the progress of the works. > The implementation of an onsite documented complaints procedure. > The use of independent monitoring for verification of results. > Trial blasts in less sensitive areas to assist in blast designs and identify potential zones of influence. 		
Operational Phase					
MM110	Operational Phase (Noise)	EIAR Chapter 12	<p>Turbine Curtailment</p> <p>Modern wind turbines can be programmed to run in reduced modes of operation (or low noise modes) to achieve the attenuation required in the specific wind conditions (i.e. wind speed and direction). If the Proposed Development is granted planning permission, once constructed, a compliance noise survey will be carried out to quantify the wind turbine noise levels due to the Proposed Development and assess their compliance with noise criteria.</p> <p>Should predicted exceedances be confirmed at the commissioning stage of the Proposed Development, it is proposed to mitigate for this through curtailment of turbine(s) in the relevant wind speed and directions. The curtailment strategy will be developed for the specific relevant turbine installed on the Site and the associated noise emissions at the various operational wind</p>		

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<p style="text-align: center;">REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">06 NOV 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK</p>		<p>speeds. If necessary, a detailed curtailment strategy matrix will be developed at the detailed design stage in order to achieve the relevant noise criteria at all NSLs.</p> <p>Amplitude modulation</p> <p>In the event that a complaint which indicates potential Amplitude Modulation (AM) associated with turbine operation, the operator will employ a qualified acoustic consultant to assess the level of AM in accordance with the methods outlined in the Institute of Acoustics IOA Noise Working Group (Wind Turbine Noise) Amplitude Modulation Working Group Final Report: A Method for Rating Amplitude Modulation in Wind Turbine Noise (9 August 2016) or subsequent revisions.</p> <p>The measurement method outlined in the IOA AMWG document, known as the 'Reference Method', will provide a robust and reliable indicator of AM and yield important information on the frequency and duration of occurrence, which can be used to evaluate different operational conditions including mitigation.</p> <p>These mitigation measures, if required, will consist of the implementation of operational controls for the relevant turbine type, which may include turbine curtailment and/or stopping turbines under specific operational conditions.</p> <p>Noise Monitoring</p> <p>An operational noise survey will be undertaken to ensure compliance with any noise conditions applied to the development. It is common practice to commence surveys within six months of the Proposed Development being fully commissioned. If an exceedance of the noise criteria is identified as part of the assessment, the guidance outlined in the IOA GPG, specifically Supplementary Guidance Note 5: Post Completion Measurements (July 2014) will be followed, and relevant corrective actions taken.</p>		
Decommissioning Phase				



MM111	Decommissioning Phase (Noise)	Chapter 12 Appendix 4-3	No specific mitigation measures are required for decommissioning. To ameliorate any potential noise impacts that may present during the decommissioning phase, a schedule of noise control measures has been formulated in accordance with best practice guidance. These are outlined in the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that has been prepared for the Proposed Development.		
EIAR Chapter 13 Landscape & Visual					
Pre-Commencement, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning					
MM112	Landscape Effects	EIAR Chapter 13	<p>Mitigation by Design:</p> <p>Through the iterative project design process, informed by early-stage impact assessment work, landscape modelling, ZTV mapping, and photomontage visualisations, every effort has been made to bring forward the optimum design for the Proposed Development with respect to landscape and visual factors. The Proposed Development layout that is the subject of this LVIA incorporates the following landscape and visual design considerations for best practice wind farm design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The turbines are located within an area surrounded by ridges of high elevations which limits open views of the proposed turbines from large areas within the LVIA Study Area (see definition in Section 13.2.1 of the EIAR), particularly from potentially sensitive receptors such as settlements or cultural heritage/amenity areas. In particular, Gougane Barra, as well as the high value West Cork Peninsula, and other High Value Landscapes (HVL) of County Cork, have little to no theoretical visibility (Note the ZTV outputs in Figure 13-1 of the EIAR). ➤ The Proposed Development is sited in an area of West Cork which has areas of very high landscape value and sensitivity. The special landscape qualities contributing to this sensitivity are attributed to the dramatic coastal and mountainous landscape to the south-west of the Site around Bantry Bay, as well as the enclosed landscape of Gougane Barra to the north of the Site. As demonstrated by all of the photomontages, and as comprehensively discussed in Section 13.7 of the EIAR, the Proposed Development does 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ As demonstrated by all of the photomontages, when the proposed turbines are visible, they are seen in an upland plateau, relatively contained by distinctive landform features; The proposed turbines have been strategically sited along the infrastructure of the previously existing turbines, thereby limiting the need for extensive vegetation removal and minimising disturbance to the surrounding landscape, maintaining the overall integrity of the Site.➤ The turbine layout has been designed to create a coherent arrangement of turbines, contiguous and connected to each other visually and within consistent spacing in line with the guidance for design and siting of wind farms within a Transitional Marginal Landscape in the Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Heritage, and Local Government (DoEHLG), 2006, (hereafter referred to as the Guidelines (DoEHLG, 2006)), and regard to the Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (DoHPLG, 2019) (hereafter referred to as the Draft Guidelines (DoHPLG, 2019)).➤ Siting of the proposed turbines adheres to the minimum 500m set back distance in the current Guidelines (DoEHLG, 2006) and also the recommended 4 times tip height set back distance to third party properties, explicitly set out for residential visual amenity, prescribed by the Draft Guidelines (DoHPLG, 2019).➤ The proposed turbines are strategically positioned within an area classified as ‘Open to Consideration’ for wind energy infrastructure, according to the Wind Energy Strategy of County Cork.➤ The layout of the turbines has been carefully adjusted to avoid sky lining, where turbines would appear prominently on the horizon and could be seen from long distances. By positioning the turbines slightly below the ridge line and within natural undulations of the terrain, the visual impact from surrounding areas is minimised.➤ In the few locations where the proposed turbines are visible in combination with the coast or seascape setting of Bantry Bay (e.g. Photomontage Viewpoint 1 and Viewpoint 2), the turbines are set back distances >17km from these receptors and the coastline. In such instances, the turbines are visible as very small features comprising a small horizontal extent in the distant background of these views. In these instances (VP1 and VP2 views from the south west) the development as a whole is seen within a saddle of lower ground between two elevated peaks, achieving visual balance in the landscape. Considering the	
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			<p>distance and coherency of the layout of the wind farm, there is no significant impact on these receptors near the coast and Bantry Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The existing onsite 38kV substation is sited within surrounding coniferous forestry in the Site and will be entirely screened from view outside of the immediate proximity to the Site. ➤ The internal site road layout makes use of the existing tracks wherever possible (to be upgraded for construction and the delivery of wind turbine components), to minimise the requirement for new tracks within the Site. ➤ The turbines will not be visible from Gougane Barra itself, including its lakes and walking trails, which is a key sensitive location of concern to the local authority and surrounding community. ➤ Gougane Barra, as well as the high value West Cork Peninsula, and other High Value Landscapes (HVL) of County Cork have little to no theoretical visibility. 		
EIAR Chapter 14 Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage					
Construction Phase					
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">MM113</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Cultural Heritage Effects</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">EIAR Chapter 14</p>	<p><u>Newly Recorded site within the Proposed Development Boundary</u></p> <p>To protect the monument from accidental damage a 30m buffer zone will be established around the hut site prior to the commencement of construction works.</p> <p><u>Sub-surface Archaeological Potential</u></p> <p>Archaeological monitoring of ground works (including pre-commencement site investigation works) in areas of previously undisturbed ground. If archaeological finds, features or deposits are uncovered during archaeological monitoring, the developer will be prepared to provide resources for the resolution of such features whether by preservation by record (excavation) or preservation in situ (avoidance). The National Monuments Service will be informed of such findings to discuss how best to proceed. On completion of the work, a report on the results of the monitoring will be compiled and submitted to the NMS and the Local Authority.</p>		

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			Please note, there are no mitigation measures required for the pre-construction, operational and decommissioning phases.		
EIAR Chapter 15 Material Assets					
Material Assets - Traffic					
Pre-Construction, Construction and Operation					
MM114	Traffic	EIAR Chapter 15	Mitigation by Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Selection of the most appropriate delivery route to transport the wind turbine components, requiring the minimum remedial works to accommodate the vehicles as set out in Section 15.1.1. ➤ Construction of temporary improvements to the local highway network at locations identified in Section 15.1.8. ➤ Use of on-site borrow pits to produce materials to minimise deliveries to site during construction, ➤ Use of existing onsite 38kV substation and associated underground cable that connects to the existing 38kV overhead line to alleviate requirement for construction works along regional road. 		
MM115	Delivery of abnormal loads	Chapter 15	<p>The following are the main points to note for these deliveries which will take place after peak evening traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The delivery of turbine components is a specialist transport operation with the transportation of components carried out at night when traffic is at its lightest and the impact minimised. ➤ The deliveries will be made in consultation with the Local Authority and An Garda Síochána. ➤ It is estimated that 24 abnormal sized loads will be delivered to the Site, comprising 8 convoys of 3, undertaken over 8 separate nights. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ These nights will be spread out over an approximate period of 2 weeks and will be agreed in advance with the relevant authorities ➤ In order to manage each of the travelling convoys, for each convoy there will be two police escort vehicles that will stop traffic at the front and rear of the convoy of 3 vehicles. ➤ There will also be two escort vehicles provided by the haulage company for each convoy. 		
MM116	General Traffic Management	EIAR Chapter 15	<p>A detailed Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will be provided specifying details relating to traffic management and included in the CEMP prior to the commencement of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The TMP will be agreed with the local authority and An Garda Síochána prior to construction works commencing on Site. The detailed TMP will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traffic Management Coordinator – a competent Traffic Management Co-ordinator will be appointed for the duration of the development and this person will be the main point of contact for all matters relating to traffic management. ➤ Delivery Programme – a programme of deliveries will be submitted to the County Council in advance of deliveries of turbine components to site. Liaison with the relevant local authorities and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) will be carried out where required regarding requirements such as delivery timetabling. The programme will ensure that deliveries are scheduled in order to minimise the demand on the local network and minimise the pressure on the access to the Site. ➤ Information to locals – Locals in the area will be informed of any upcoming traffic related matters e.g. temporary lane/road closures (where required) or delivery of turbine components at night, via letter drops and posters in public places. Information will include the contact details of the Project Co-ordinator, who will be the main point of contact for all queries from the public or local authority during normal working hours. An "out of hours" emergency number will also be provided. ➤ A Pre and Post Construction Condition Survey – Where required by the local authority, a pre-condition survey of roads associated with the Proposed Development can be carried out immediately prior to construction commencement to record an accurate condition of the road at the time. A post construction survey will be carried out after works are completed to ensure that any remediation works are carried out to a satisfactory standard. Where required the timing of these surveys will be agreed with the local authority. All 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">> road surfaces and boundaries will be re-instated to pre-development condition, as agreed with the local authority engineers.> Liaison with the relevant local authority - Liaison with Cork County Council and An Garda Síochána, will be carried out during the delivery phase of the large turbine vehicles, when an escort for all convoys will be required. Once the surveys have been carried out and “prior to commencement” status of the relevant roads established, (in compliance with the provisions of the CEMP), the Roads section will be informed of the relevant names and contact numbers for the Project Developer/Contractor Site Manager as well as the Site Environmental Manager.> Implementation of temporary alterations to road network at critical junctions – at locations highlighted in section 15.1.8. In addition, in order to minimise the impact on the existing environment during turbine component deliveries the option of blade adaptor trailers will also be used where deemed practicable.> Identification of delivery routes – These routes will be agreed with the County Council and adhered to by all contractors.> Delivery times of large turbine components - The management plan will include the option to deliver the large wind turbine plant components at night in order to minimise disruption to general traffic during the construction stage.> Travel plan for construction workers – While the assessment above has assumed the worst case in that construction workers will drive to the Site, the construction company will be required to provide a travel plan for construction staff, which will include the identification of routes to / from the Site and identification of an area for parking.> Additional measures - Various additional measures will be put in place in order to minimise the effects of the development traffic on the surrounding road network including wheel washing facilities on site and sweeping / cleaning of local roads as required. These are set out in the CEMP which is contained in Appendix 4-3.> Re-instatement works - All road surfaces and boundaries will be re-instated to pre-development condition, as agreed with the local authority engineers.	
Decommissioning Phase			

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MM117	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 15	In the event that the Proposed Development is decommissioned after the 35 years of operation, a decommissioning plan, including material recycling / disposal and traffic management plan will be prepared for agreement with the local authority. This plan will contain similar mitigation measures to those implemented during the construction phase.		
Material Assets - Other					
Pre-Constructions Phase					
MM118	Existing Public Services	EIAR Chapter 15 Appendix 4-3	<p>The Proposed Development infrastructure has been designed to avoid existing underground electricity cables and other services and can be described as mitigation by design, therefore there is no potential to give rise to effects on electrical and other services.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, specific measures are incorporated into the CEMP, included as Appendix 4-3 of this EIAR, to ensure that the construction of the Proposed Development will not have effect on underground electrical cables and built services at the Site. The mitigation measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Any area where excavations are planned will be surveyed and all existing services will be identified prior to commencement of any works. > Liaison will be had with the relevant sections of the Local Authority including all the relevant area engineers to ensure all services are identified. > Excavation permits will be completed, and all plant operators and general operatives will be inducted and informed as to the location of any services. > The contractor must comply with and standard construction codes of practice in relation to working around electricity, gas, water, sewage and telecommunications networks. 		
Construction Phase					

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MM120	Waste Management	EIAR Chapter 15 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A WMP has been prepared and forms part of the CEMP in Appendix 4-3 of the EIAR ➤ Waste management will be carried out in accordance with Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Resource and WMPs for Construction & Demolition Projects (2021) produced by the EPA. The WMP outlines the methods of waste prevention and minimisation by recycling, recovery and reuse at each stage of construction of the Proposed Development. Disposal of waste will be seen as a last resort. ➤ All waste generated onsite during the construction phase will be contained in a waste skip at a waste storage area onsite. ➤ This waste storage area will be kept tidy with a skip clearly labelled to indicate the allowable material to be disposed of therein. ➤ The expected waste volumes generated onsite are unlikely to be large enough to warrant source segregation at the Proposed Development. Therefore, all waste streams generated onsite will be deposited into a single waste skip. The waste material will be transferred to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by a fully licenced waste contractor where the waste will be sorted into individual waste stream for recycling, recovery or disposal. ➤ Site personnel will be instructed at induction that under no circumstances can waste be brought to site for disposal in the on-site waste skip. It will also be made clear that the burning of waste material on-site is forbidden. 		
Operational Phase					
MM121	Telecommunications	EIAR Chapter 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the event of interference occurring to telecommunications, the Guidelines (DoEHLG, 2006) acknowledge that '<i>electromagnetic interference can be overcome</i>' by the use of divertor relay links out of line with a wind farm. ➤ A signed protocol agreement between 2m and the Applicant can be found in Appendix 15-3. The Protocol Document ensures that in the event of any interference occurring to television or radio reception due to operation of the Proposed Development, the required measures, as set out in the Protocol Document, will be carried out by the Applicant to rectify this. The Protocol Document ensures that the appropriate mitigation is carried out in the event of unanticipated broadcast interference arising to television or radio reception as a result of the Proposed Development. 		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following scoping with ESB, T3 was relocated 70m south as a means to resolving any impact the Proposed Development may have on the ESB links passing through the Site. The Proposed Development will have an imperceptible impact on telecommunications, which is not significant. 		
MM122	Aviation	EIAR Chapter 15	<p>As no impacts were identified by the IAA or DoD, no mitigation measures are required. However, the following IAA and DoD requests will be complied with should the Proposed Development be consented:</p> <p><u>Irish Aviation Authority</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree an aeronautical obstacle warning light scheme for the wind farm development Provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and blade tip height elevations at each wind turbine location and Notify the Authority of intention to commence crane operations with at least 30 days prior notification of their erection. <p><u>Department of Defence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All turbines should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week. Obstacle lighting should be incandescent or, if LED or other types are used, of a type visible to Night Vision equipment. Obstacle lighting used must emit light at the near InfraRed (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. 		
MM123	Waste Management Services	EIAR Chapter 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not anticipated that any significant volume of waste will be generated within the Site during the operational phase of the Proposed Development as only a small number of operational and maintenance personnel will be present within the Site at certain times. Any waste generated due to the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development will be disposed of in a covered skip. The waste material will be transferred to a MRF by a fully licenced waste contractor where the waste will be sorted into individual waste stream for recycling, recovery or disposal. 		

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Decommissioning Phase						
MM124	Decommissioning Phase	EIAR Chapter 15	Any impact and consequential effect that occurs during the decommissioning phase will be similar to that which occurs during the construction phase, however to a lesser extent.			

18.2 EIAR Monitoring Measures

Table 18-2 Schedule of Monitoring

Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Frequency	Reporting Period	Responsibility
Pre-Construction Phase						
MX1	Drainage Maintenance	EIAR Chapter 4 Appendix 4-3	> An inspection and maintenance plan for the drainage system on-site will be prepared in advance of commencement of any works on the Proposed Development. Regular inspections of all installed drainage features will be necessary, especially after heavy rainfall, to check for blockages, and ensure there is no build-up of standing water at parts of the systems where it is not intended. The inspection of the drainage system will be the responsibility of the ECoW or the Project Hydrologist. The drainage inspection and maintenance plan are included in the CEMP in Appendix 4-3 of this EIAR.	On going	Monthly	Project Hydrologist
MX2	Invasive Species	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 4-3	> A pre-commencement invasive species survey shall be completed for the Site.	Once	As required	Project Ecologist

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		Appendix 6-3				
MX3	Ornithology	EIAR Chapter 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Pre-commencement confirmatory surveys will be undertaken within one month prior to the initiation of works at the Proposed Development to identify sensitive sites (e.g. roosts). Any requirement for construction works to run into the subsequent breeding and winter seasons following commencement will be subject to a repeat of the pre-commencement bird surveys to confirm the absence of breeding birds of conservation concern once per month during the breeding season (April to July) and once during the winter season (October). The survey will aim to identify sensitive sites e.g., nests or roosts depending on the season in question. > The surveys will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ornithologist. The surveys will comprise a thorough walkover survey of the development footprint and/or all works areas to a 500m radius, where access allows. If winter roosts or nests of birds of high conservation concern are identified, the roost/nest will be earmarked for continued monitoring during works. If the roost/nest is found to be active during works, works will cease within a species-specific buffer of its location in line with best practice guidance (e.g. Forestry Commission Scotland, 2006; Goodship and Furness 2022; Ruddock and Whitfield, 2007) to avoid disturbance. No works shall be permitted within the buffer until it can be demonstrated that the roost/nest is no longer occupied. > All site staff and subcontractors will be made aware of any restrictions to be imposed by means of a toolbox talk and a map of the 'no-work zone' will be made available to all construction staff. The restricted area will also be marked to alert all personnel on site to the suspension of works within that area. 	Once	As required	Project Ornithologist

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MX4	Tree Felling	EIAR Chapter 9	<p>> Sampling will be completed before, during (if the operation is conducted over a protracted time) and after the felling activity. The 'before' sampling will be conducted within 4 weeks of the felling activity, preferably in medium to high water flow conditions. The "during" sampling will be undertaken once a week passes, or after rainfall events. The 'after' sampling will comprise as many samplings as necessary to demonstrate that water quality has returned to pre-activity status (i.e. where an impact has been shown).</p>	As Required	Monthly	ECoW
Construction Phase						
MX5	Health and Safety	EIAR Chapter 5, Appendix 4-3	<p>The PSCS appointed for the construction stage shall be required to perform his/her duties as prescribed in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations. These duties include (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Development of the Safety and Health Plan for the construction stage with updating where required as work progresses; > Compile and develop safety file information; > Reporting of accidents / incidents; > Weekly Site meeting with PSCS; > Coordinate arrangements for checking the implementation of safe working procedures. Ensure that the following are being carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Induction of all site staff including any new staff enlisted for the project from time to time; > Toolbox talks as necessary; > Maintenance of a file which lists personnel on Site, their name, nationality, current Safe Pass number, 	Daily	Daily	PSCS

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			<p>current Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) card (where relevant) and induction date;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Report on site activities to include but not limited to information on accidents and incidents, disciplinary action taken and PPE compliance; > Monitor the compliance of contractors and others and take corrective action where necessary; and > Notify the Authority and the client of non-compliance with any written directions issued. 			
MX6	Water Quality and Monitoring	<p>EIAR Chapter 9</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > During the construction phase, the Project Contractor will be responsible for the effectiveness of drainage measures. This responsibility extends to drainage maintenance, to ensure that the installed drainage measures continue to perform as intended by the detailed drainage design. Silt fences, check dams, level spreaders and other drainage measures likely to form part of the detailed drainage design, require regular maintenance to ensure they continue to function effectively, and the Project Contractor is entirely responsible for this maintenance. > The drainage measures installed on-site should be inspected at least weekly by the contractor and maintained as required during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ensure good performance. 	As required	As Necessary	ECoW
MX7	Water Quality and Monitoring	<p>EIAR Chapter 9</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Daily general visual inspections of site operations and inspections of all drainage infrastructure within the Site and in the surrounding area by the ECoW or a suitably qualified and competent person as delegated by the ECoW; > Inspections to include all elements of drainage infrastructure to ensure the system is operating correctly and to identify and maintenance that is required. Any changes, such as discolouration, odour, oily sheen or litter will be noted and corrective action will be implemented. High risk locations such 	Daily	As Necessary	ECoW

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			<p>as settlement ponds will be inspected daily. Daily inspections checks will be completed on plant and equipment, and whether materials such as straw bales or oil absorbent materials need replacement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Event based inspections by the ECoW as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > >10 mm/hr (i.e. high intensity localised rainfall event); > >25 mm in a 24-hour period (heavy frontal rainfall lasting most of the day); or, > Rainfall depth greater than monthly average in 7 days (prolonged heavy rainfall over a week). > Monthly site inspections by the Project Hydrologist/ ECoW during construction phase; > Quarterly site inspections by the Project Hydrologist/ ECoW after construction for a period of one year following the construction phase; and > A written record will be maintained or available on-site within this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which will be maintained on-site during the construction phase. 			
MX8	Reactive Site Drainage Management	<p>ELAR Chapter 9</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The effectiveness of drainage measures designed to minimise runoff entering works areas and capture and treat silt-laden water from the works areas, will be monitored continuously by the ECoW or supervising hydrologist on-site. The ECoW or supervising hydrologist will respond to changing weather, ground or drainage conditions on the ground as the project proceeds, to ensure the effectiveness of the drainage design is maintained in so far as is possible. This may require the installation of additional check dams; interceptor drains or swales as deemed necessary on-site. The drainage design may have to be modified on the ground as necessary, and the modifications will draw on the various features outlined above in 	As required	As Necessary	ECoW

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			<p>whatever combinations are deemed to be most appropriate to situation on the ground as a particular time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the event that works are giving rise to siltation of watercourses, the ECoW or supervising hydrologist will stop all works in the immediate area around where the siltation is evident. The source of the siltation will be identified and additional drainage measures such as those outlined above will be installed in advance of works recommencing. 			
MX9	Water Quality and Monitoring	EIAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Daily surface water monitoring forms will be utilised at every works site near watercourses. These will be taken on a regular basis and kept onsite for record and inspection. 	Daily	As Necessary	ECoW
MX10	Surface Water Quality	EIAR Chapter 9 Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baseline water quality field testing and laboratory analysis will be undertaken where required prior to commencement of felling and construction at the Site. ➤ Analysis will be for a range of parameters with relevant regulatory limits along with Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs) and sampling will be undertaken at designated locations as outlined in as outlined in Section 9.3.7 of the EIAR. ➤ Baseline sampling will be completed on at least two occasions, and these should coincide with low flow and high flow stream conditions. The high flow sampling event will be undertaken after a period of sustained rainfall, and the low flow event will be undertaken after a dry spell. ➤ Regular monitoring of excavations by a suitably qualified person will occur during the construction phase. If high levels of seepage inflow occur, excavation work should immediately be stopped, and a geotechnical assessment undertaken. 	As Required	Monthly	ECoW
MX11	Tree Felling	EIAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Checking and maintenance of roads and culverts will be on-going through any felling operation. No tracking of vehicle 	As Required	Monthly	ECoW

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			through watercourses will occur, as vehicles will use road infrastructure and existing watercourse crossing points. Where possible, existing drains will not be disturbed during felling works.			
MX12	Plant and Equipment Inspections	EIAR Chapter 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The plant used will be regularly inspected for leaks and fitness for purpose. 	As Required	Monthly	ECoW
MX13	Traffic and Transport	Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The agreed haul route roads adjacent to the site will be regularly inspected for cleanliness and cleaned as necessary. > The roads adjacent to the site entrances will be checked weekly or damage/potholes and repaired as necessary. 	As required	Monthly	ECoW
MX14	Biodiversity	Appendix 4-3	<p>A Project Ecologist/Ornithologist will be appointed. The responsibilities and duties of the Project Ecologist/Ornithologist will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Undertake a pre-construction transect/walkover bird survey to ensure that significant effects on breeding birds will be avoided. > Inform and educate on-site personnel of the ornithological and ecological sensitivities within the Proposed Development area. > Oversee management of ornithological and ecological issues during the construction period and advise on ornithological issues as they arise. > Provide guidance to contractors to ensure legal compliance with respect to protected species on-site. > Liaise with officers of consenting authorities and other relevant bodies with regular updates in relation to construction progress. 	As required	As required	Project Ecologist
MX15	Spoil Management	Appendix 4-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Inspections of the peat and spoil management areas will be made by a Geotechnical Engineer through regular monitoring of the works. The appointed contractor will review work practices 	As required	As required	Geotechnical Engineer

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		Appendix 4-3	at peat and spoil management areas when periods of heavy rainfall are expected so as to prevent excessive dirty water runoff from being generated.			
MX16	Archaeological Monitoring	EIAR Chapter 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Archaeological Monitoring of all groundworks during construction by a licensed archaeologist. ➤ A report on the monitoring should be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Local Authority. ➤ Further mitigation such as preservation in situ (avoidance), preservation by record (excavation) may be required depending on the results of the monitoring. 	As Required	As Required	Project Archaeologist
Operational Phase						
MX17	Drainage Inspections	Appendix 4-3	The drainage system will be monitored in the operational phase until such a time that all areas that have been reinstated become re-vegetated and the natural drainage regime has been restored.	Monthly	Monthly	ECoW
MX18	Bats	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 6-1	<p>To assess the effects of the Proposed Development on bat activity, at least 3 years of post-construction monitoring is proposed. Post-construction monitoring will include static detector surveys, walked survey transects and corpse searching to record any bat fatalities resulting from collision.</p> <p>At the end of each year, the efficacy of any mitigation/curtailment programme shall be reviewed, and any identified efficiencies incorporated into the programme.</p> <p>Bat Monitoring Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Post-construction surveys will be carried out as per the pre-construction survey effort. Post-construction monitoring will include static detector surveys, walked survey transects and 	Years 1, 2, 3	Annually	Project Ecologist

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			<p>corpse searching to record any bat fatalities resulting from collision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Static monitoring shall take place at each turbine during the bat activity season (between April and October) (NatureScot, 2021, NIEA, 2021). > Carcass searches, to monitor and record bat fatalities, shall be conducted at each turbine in accordance with NIEA Guidance. This shall include searcher efficiency trials and an assessment of scavenger removal rates to determine the appropriate correction factor to be applied in relation to determining an accurate estimate of collision mortality. > Monitoring surveys shall continue in Year 2 and 3, and where a curtailment requirement has been identified, the success of the curtailment strategy shall be assessed in line with the baseline data collected in the preceding year(s). 			
MX19	Kerry Slug	EIAR Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Kerry Slug population on the Site will be monitored to assess the success of the above enhancement measures and provide data on Kerry Slug in the area. This will involve conducting surveys on an annual basis for three years post construction, the results of which will be reported to NPWS. These surveys will be carried out during optimal weather conditions (mild, damp, overcast and not excessively windy) by suitably qualified professionals, under survey licence. They will follow Mc Donnell & Gormally (2011) and involve both hand searching and metric refuge trapping and will be carried out in the same locations and roughly around the same time every year to allow a comparison between years. If monitoring demonstrates that the enhancement measures are unsuccessful, the measures will be reviewed, and additional methods will be explored. 	Years 1, 2, 3	Annually	Project Ecologist

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MX20	Biodiversity	EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 6-5	<p>Monitoring results will be reported by the Project Ecologist within an Annual Environmental Report. Reports detailing the monitoring works carried out, the results obtained and a review of their success, along with any suggestions for amendments to the plan will be prepared. The BMEP will be updated and amended where required to improve the efficacy of the enhancement measures.</p> <p>Kerry Slug Habitat Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Surveys will be carried in the enhancement areas by suitably qualified professionals, under licence. They will follow Mc Donnell & Gormally (2011) and involve both hand searching and metric refuge trapping and will be carried out in the same locations and roughly around the same time every year to allow a comparison between years. If monitoring demonstrates that the enhancement measures are unsuccessful, the measures will be reviewed, and additional methods will be explored. <p>Peatland Enhancement and Riparian Planting and Linear Connectivity:</p> <p>To confirm that the proposed habitat creation and enhancement has been successful, these habitats will be monitored by a qualified ecologist at the following intervals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 6 Months, > 1 Year, > 2 Years. > 3 Years, > 4 Years, > 5 Years. 	<p>As required.</p> <p>Annually, 3 years post year 1 construction</p> <p>6 months, Year 1-5</p>	<p>As required.</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Project Ecologist</p> <p>Project Ecologist</p> <p>Project Ecologist</p>
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			<p>At the end of the 5-year monitoring plan as outlined above, the Project Ecologist will assess the need for and frequency of further monitoring of the woodland replanting area in agreement with the wind farm operator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Three 4x4m monitoring plots will be established within the enhancement target area post construction. Each year detailed botanical assessments (relevés) will be undertaken in these plots to assess the enhancement success. ➤ Recommendations for ongoing or remedial management required will be specified within the annual Environmental and Ecological Report. ➤ The entire enhancement area will be walked/surveyed to ensure all planted trees are healthy. Should dead/dying trees be identified, additional planting will be required to fill any gaps. 			
MX21	Ornithology	<p>EIAR Chapter 7</p> <p>Appendix 7-7</p>	<p>Survey methods employed for post-construction monitoring will be in line with guidelines issued by the NatureScot (NatureScot, 2009 and NatureScot, 2017). Post-construction monitoring will be undertaken in Years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 of the wind farm's lifetime.</p> <p>Post-construction monitoring will include vantage point surveys, bird distribution and abundance surveys and a programme of regular corpse searching for birds that may potentially collide with operating turbines during the operational phase of the wind farm project.</p> <p>Bird Monitoring Programme: Post-construction monitoring will include vantage point surveys, bird distribution and abundance surveys and a programme of regular corpse searching for birds that may potentially collide with operating turbines during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.</p>	Years 1-5, 10 and 15	Monthly	Project Ornithologist

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			<p>Bird monitoring will include the following survey methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Flight activity surveys: vantage point surveys; <p>Targeted bird collision surveys (corpse searches) will be undertaken by a trained dog and handler. The surveys will include detection and scavenger trials, to correct for these two biases and ensure the resulting data is robust.</p>			
MX22	Noise and Vibration	<p>EIAR Chapter 12</p> <p>Appendix 4-3</p>	<p>Commissioning noise surveys will be undertaken to ensure compliance with any noise conditions applied to the development. It is common practice to commence surveys within six months of a wind farm being commissioned.</p> <p>In the unlikely event that an exceedance of the noise criteria is identified as part of the commissioning assessment, the guidance outlined in the IOA GPG and Supplementary Guidance Note 5: Post Completion Measurements (July 2014) will be followed, and relevant corrective actions taken. For example, implementation of noise reduced operational modes resulting in curtailment of turbine operation can be implemented for specific turbines in specific wind conditions to ensure turbine noise levels are within the relevant noise criterion curves/planning conditions limits. Such curtailment can be applied using the wind farm SCADA system without undue effect on the wind turbine performance. Following implementation of these measures, noise surveys will be repeated to confirm compliance with the noise criteria. Once compliance is demonstrated through the methodology in SGN5, it is not normally necessary to repeat the noise compliance exercise over the life of the wind farm.</p> <p>The commissioning survey will include a review for the presence of audible tones associated with the operation of the wind turbine farm</p>	Once within six months	As Required	Noise Consultant

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			in accordance with Annex C of ISO 1996-2:2017 <i>Acoustics – Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise Part 2: Determination of sound pressure levels.</i>			
Decommissioning Phase						
MX23	Decommissioning	Appendix 4-6	<p>As noted in the Scottish Natural Heritage report (SNH) <i>Research and Guidance on Restoration and Decommissioning of Onshore Wind Farms</i> (SNH, 2013) reinstatement proposals for a wind farm are made approximately 30 years in advance, so within the lifespan of the wind farm, technological advances and preferred approaches to reinstatement are likely to change. According to the SNH guidance, it is therefore:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“best practice not to limit options too far in advance of actual decommissioning but to maintain informed flexibility until close to the end-of-life of the wind farm”.</i></p> <p>In this regard, the Decommissioning Plan (DP) will be reviewed and updated prior to commencement of decommissioning works to take account of the relevant conditions of the planning permission and current health and safety standards at the time of decommissioning. The DP will be agreed in writing with the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the decommissioning phase.</p>	End of Operational Life	As Required	Developer Appointed/ Contractor
MX24	Decommissioning	Appendix 4-6	<p>The ECoW will maintain responsibility for monitoring the decommissioning works and Contractors/Sub-contractors from an environmental perspective. The ECoW will act as the regulatory interface on environmental matters. The Site Manager will be responsible for reporting to and liaising with Cork County Council and other statutory bodies as required.</p>	End of Operational Life	As Required	Site Manager/ ECoW

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MX25	Decommissioning	Appendix 4-6	The Site Manager in consultation with the ECoW will be responsible for employing the services of a suitably qualified ecologist and any other suitably qualified professionals as required throughout the decommissioning works.	End of Operational Life	As Required	Site Manager/ ECoW
MX26	Decommissioning	Appendix 4-6	The Site Manager will take steps to ensure the sourcing of suitably clean soil material and verify the quality of the material by having it inspected prior to bringing it to site by a suitably qualified ecologist. Prior to decommissioning, a suitably qualified ecologist will complete an invasive species survey of the Site to identify invasive species where any minor excavation will be required. If present in these areas, the ecologist will propose suitable management measures.	End of Operational Life	As Required	Project Ecologist
MX27	Health and Safety	Appendix 4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Report on Site activities to include but not limited to information on accidents and incidents, disciplinary action taken and PPE compliance; ➤ Monitor the compliance of contractors and others and take corrective action where necessary; and ➤ Notify the Authority and the client of non-compliance with any written directions issued. 	End of Operational Life	As Required	PSCS
MX28	Birds	Appendix 7-7	Decommissioning surveys will be undertaken within one month prior to the initiation of works at the Proposed Development to identify sensitive sites (e.g. roosts). Any requirement for decommissioning works to run into the subsequent breeding and winter seasons following commencement will be subject to a repeat of the pre-commencement bird surveys to confirm the absence of breeding birds of conservation concern once per month during the breeding season (April to July) and once during the winter season (October). The survey will aim to identify sensitive sites e.g., nests or roosts depending on the season in question.	End of Operational Life	As Required	Project Ornithologist

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			<p>The surveys will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ornithologist. The surveys will comprise a thorough walkover survey of the development footprint and/or all works areas to a 500m radius, where access allows. If winter roosts or nests of birds of high conservation concern are identified, the roost/nest will be earmarked for continued monitoring during works. If the roost/nest is found to be active during works, works will cease within a species-specific buffer of its location in line with best practice guidance (e.g. Forestry Commission Scotland, 2006; Goodship and Furness 2022; Ruddock and Whitfield, 2007) to avoid disturbance. No works shall be permitted within the buffer until it can be demonstrated that the roost/nest is no longer occupied.</p> <p>All site staff and subcontractors will be made aware of any restrictions to be imposed by means of a toolbox talk and a map of the 'no-work zone' will be made available to all construction staff. The restricted area will also be marked to alert all personnel on site to the suspension of works within that area.</p>			
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