



APPENDIX 4-3
CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

REF. No. _____ REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

15 SEP 2025



Planning and
Environmental
Consultants

Construction and Environmental Management Plan

Curraglass Wind Farm, Co.
Cork

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

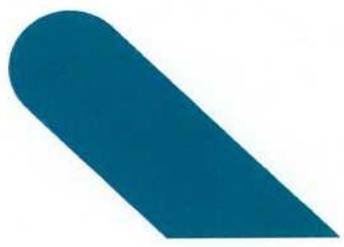
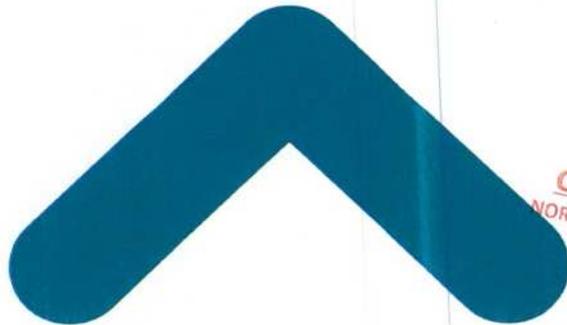




Table of Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 | Scope of the Construction and Environmental Management Plan | 2 |
| 1.2 | Targets and Objectives | 2 |
| 2. | SITE AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT DETAILS | 4 |
| 2.1 | Site Location | 4 |
| 2.2 | Description of the Proposed Development | 4 |
| 2.3 | Construction Methodologies Overview | 5 |
| 2.3.1 | Introduction | 5 |
| 2.3.2 | Overview of Proposed Construction Methodology | 5 |
| 2.3.3 | Proposed Development | 6 |
| 2.3.3.1 | Site Drainage System | 6 |
| 2.3.3.2 | Site Entrance Management | 6 |
| 2.3.3.3 | Access Roads | 6 |
| 2.3.3.4 | Underground Electrical (20/33kV) and Communication Cabling | 9 |
| 2.3.3.5 | Watercourse/ Culvert Crossings | 10 |
| 2.3.3.6 | Borrow Pit | 11 |
| 2.3.3.7 | Peat and Spoil Management Areas | 12 |
| 2.3.3.8 | Temporary Construction Compounds | 13 |
| 2.3.3.9 | Tree Felling and Replanting | 13 |
| 2.3.3.10 | Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Measures | 15 |
| 2.3.3.11 | Meteorological Mast Foundation | 16 |
| 2.3.3.12 | Hard Standing Areas | 17 |
| 2.3.3.13 | Turbine Foundations | 17 |
| 2.3.3.14 | Continued use of the Existing Onsite 38kV Substation | 18 |
| 3. | ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | 20 |
| 3.1 | Introduction | 20 |
| 3.2 | Protecting Water Quality | 20 |
| 3.2.1 | Good Environmental Management During Construction | 20 |
| 3.2.2 | Site Drainage Principles | 20 |
| 3.2.3 | Legislation and Best Practice Guidance | 21 |
| 3.2.4 | Site Drainage Design and Management | 21 |
| 3.2.4.1 | Pre-Construction Drainage | 22 |
| 3.2.4.2 | Construction Phase Drainage | 22 |
| 3.2.4.3 | Operational Phase Drainage | 24 |
| 3.2.4.4 | Preparative Site Drainage Management | 25 |
| 3.2.4.5 | Pre-emptive Site Drainage Management | 25 |
| 3.2.4.6 | Reactive Site Drainage Management | 25 |
| 3.2.4.7 | Cable Trench Drainage | 25 |
| 3.2.4.8 | Rainfall Forecasting and Monitoring | 26 |
| 3.2.5 | Refuelling, Fuel and Hazardous Materials Storage | 26 |
| 3.2.6 | Cement Based Products Control Measures | 27 |
| 3.2.7 | Tree Felling Drainage Measures | 27 |
| 3.3 | Archaeological Management | 30 |
| 3.4 | Traffic Management | 31 |
| 3.4.1 | Turbine and Materials Transport Route | 31 |
| 3.4.2 | Construction Materials Transport Route | 31 |
| 3.4.3 | Turbine Component Transport Route | 31 |
| 3.4.4 | Traffic Mitigation Measures During the Construction Stage | 31 |
| 3.5 | Dust Control | 32 |
| 3.6 | Noise Control | 33 |
| 3.7 | Invasive Species Management | 35 |
| 3.7.1 | Site Management | 35 |
| 3.7.2 | Establish Good Site Hygiene | 35 |
| 3.8 | Waste Management | 36 |
| 3.8.1 | Legislation | 36 |

REG. No. 20
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
0-8 NOV 2025

REG. No. 24
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

| | | |
|---------|---|------------|
| 3.8.2 | Waste Management Hierarchy..... | 36 |
| 3.8.3 | Construction Phase Waste Management..... | 37 |
| 3.8.3.1 | Description of the Works..... | 37 |
| 3.8.3.2 | Waste Arising and Proposals for Minimisation, Reuse and Recycling of Construction Waste | 38 |
| 3.8.3.3 | Waste Arising from Construction Activities..... | 38 |
| 3.8.3.4 | Waste Arising from Decommissioning | 38 |
| 3.8.3.5 | Reuse..... | 39 |
| 3.8.3.6 | Recycling | 39 |
| 3.8.3.7 | Implementation..... | 39 |
| 3.8.3.8 | Waste Management Plan Conclusion | 40 |
| 4. | ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION..... | 41 |
| 4.1 | Roles and Responsibilities..... | 41 |
| 4.1.1 | Construction Manager | 42 |
| 4.1.2 | Site Environmental Clerk of Works | 42 |
| 4.1.3 | Project Ecologist/Ornithologist..... | 43 |
| 4.1.4 | Project Hydrologist..... | 43 |
| 4.1.5 | Project Archaeologist..... | 44 |
| 4.1.6 | Project Geotechnical Engineer/Civil Engineer | 44 |
| 4.2 | Water Quality and Monitoring..... | 44 |
| 4.2.1 | Pre-Construction Baseline Monitoring..... | 44 |
| 4.2.2 | Construction Phase Monitoring | 45 |
| 4.2.2.1 | Daily Visual Inspections..... | 45 |
| 4.2.2.2 | Continuous Turbidity Monitoring..... | 45 |
| 4.2.2.3 | Laboratory Analysis..... | 46 |
| 4.2.2.4 | Field Monitoring | 46 |
| 4.2.2.5 | Monitoring Parameters | 46 |
| 4.2.3 | Construction Phase Drainage Inspections & Maintenance..... | 46 |
| 4.2.4 | Surface Water Monitoring Reporting..... | 47 |
| 4.3 | Environmental Awareness and Training..... | 47 |
| 4.3.1 | Environmental Induction..... | 47 |
| 4.3.2 | Toolbox Talks..... | 47 |
| 5. | HEALTH AND SAFETY | 49 |
| 6. | EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN..... | 51 |
| 6.1 | Overview | 51 |
| 6.1.1 | Roles and Responsibilities..... | 51 |
| 6.1.2 | Hazard Identification | 52 |
| 6.1.3 | Site Evacuation/Fire Drill..... | 53 |
| 6.1.4 | Spill Control Measures | 53 |
| 6.2 | Contacting the Emergency Services | 54 |
| 6.2.1 | Emergency Communications Procedure | 54 |
| 6.3 | Contact Details..... | 55 |
| 6.4 | Procedure for Personnel Tracking..... | 55 |
| 6.5 | Induction Checklist | 56 |
| 7. | MITIGATION PROPOSALS | 57 |
| 8. | MONITORING PROPOSALS | 135 |
| 9. | PROGRAMME OF WORKS..... | 148 |
| 9.1 | Construction Schedule..... | 148 |
| 10. | COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW | 149 |
| 10.1 | Site Inspections and Environmental Audits | 149 |
| 10.2 | Auditing..... | 149 |
| 10.3 | Environmental Compliance | 149 |
| 10.4 | Corrective Action Procedure | 150 |
| 10.5 | Construction Phase Review..... | 150 |

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

1.

INTRODUCTION

This Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed by MKO on behalf of Wingleaf Ltd. who intend to apply to Cork County Council for planning permission to construct a 3 no. turbine wind farm and associated infrastructure at the Site of the original 10-turbine wind farm located in the townlands of Curraglass, Cappaboy Beg, Derreendonee, and Inchi More, in Co. Cork.

As detailed in Section 1.1.1 in Chapter 1 (Introduction), for the purposes of this EIAR, the various project components are described and assessed using the following references: 'Proposed Development', 'proposed turbines', the 'Site', the '2020 Application' and the 'Kealkill Wind Farm'. Please see Section 1.1.1 of this EIAR for further details. A detailed description of the Proposed Development is provided in Chapter 4 (Description of the Proposed Development) of this EIAR.

The CEMP has been prepared in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) and the Natura Impact Statement ('NIS') which will accompany the planning application for the Proposed Development to be submitted to the competent authority. Should the Proposed Development secure planning permission, the CEMP will be updated, in line with all conditions and obligations which apply to any grant of permission. The CEMP should be read in conjunction with the EIAR, NIS and planning drawings. The CEMP will also require updating by the selected contractor in order to identify, assess and satisfy the contract performance criteria as set out by the various stakeholders. The CEMP due to its structure and nature will also require constant updating and revision throughout the construction period as set out below. Therefore, this is a working document and will be developed further prior to and during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Triggers for amendments to the CEMP will include:

- Response to any specific requirements arising from conditions attached to a grant of planning permission.
- When there is a perceived need to improve performance in an area of environmental impact;
- As a result of changes in environmental legislation applicable and relevant to the Proposed Development;
- Where the outcomes from auditing establish a need for change;
- Where Work Method Statements identify changes to a construction methodology to address high environmental risk; and
- As a result of an incident or complaint occurring that necessitates an amendment.

This CEMP identifies the key planning and environmental considerations that must be adhered to and delivered during site construction and operation. The Contractor, as appointed by the Project Developer, will be required to implement all of the requirements set out in this CEMP. The CEMP may be updated and revised throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development, but all future iterations must meet or exceed the standards and requirements set out in this document and the Project Developer must be satisfied that all requirements set out in this document can and will be implemented in full by the appointed contractor.

The CEMP to be prepared by the appointed contractor will be a single, amalgamated document that can be used during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, as a single consolidated point of reference relating to all construction, environmental and drainage requirements for the Planning Authority, developer and contractors alike. The CEMP may evolve over further iterations as the construction works progress, but at all times must meet or exceed the standards and requirements set out in this document. It will be the contractor's current version of the CEMP, which at any point in time, will guide the construction activities on site and the implementation of which will be audited by an Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW).

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

1
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

1.1

Scope of the Construction and Environmental Management Plan

This CEMP is presented as a guidance document for the construction of the Proposed Curraglass Wind Farm which will comprise 3 no. wind turbines, and associated infrastructure in the townland of Curraglass, Cappaboy Beg, Derreendonee, and Inchimore, in Co. Cork, and all associated works.

Section 1.1.1 of Chapter 1 (Introduction) of this EIAR provides a definition of the various project references used throughout the document. The 'Proposed Development' encompasses the entirety of the project and has been assessed within this EIAR. The Proposed Development is located within the EIAR Site Boundary or the 'Site' which measures approximately 270 hectares (ha). The Proposed Development layout is illustrated on Figure 4-1. A detailed description of the Proposed Development is provided in Chapter 4 of the EIAR.

The CEMP is divided into ten sections, as outlined below.

Section 1 provides a brief introduction as to the scope of the report.

Section 2 outlines the Site and Proposed Development details, detailing the targets and objectives of this plan along with providing an overview of construction methodologies that will be adopted throughout the Proposed Development.

Section 3 sets out details of the environmental controls to be implemented on site. Site drainage principles, traffic management, dust control, invasive species management and a waste management plan are also included in this section.

Section 4 sets out a fully detailed implementation plan for the environmental management of the Proposed Development outlining the roles and responsibilities of the project team.

Section 5 outlines the general Health and Safety measures that will be implemented on site during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Section 6 outlines the Emergency Response Procedure to be adopted in the event of an emergency in terms of site health and safety and environmental protection.

Section 7 consists of a summary table of all mitigation proposals to be adhered to during the Proposed Development, categorised into three separate headings, 1) pre-commencement measures; 2) construction-phase measures and 3) operational-phase measures.

Section 8 consists of a summary table of all monitoring requirements and proposals to be adhered to during the Proposed Development, categorised into three separate headings, 1) pre-commencement measures; 2) construction-phase measures and 3) operational-phase measures.

Section 9 sets out a programme for the timing of the works.

Section 10 outlines the proposals for reviewing compliance with the provisions of this report.

1.2

Targets and Objectives

The following key targets and objectives will inform the final detailed design should the Proposed Development secure planning permission and proceed to the construction phase. This includes consideration of the buildability of the designs that emerge:

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



- > Ensure construction works and activities are completed in accordance with mitigation and best practice approach presented in the EIAR, NIS and associated planning documentation;
- > Ensure construction works and activities have minimal impact/disturbance to local landowners and the local community;
- > Ensure construction works and activities have minimal impact on the natural environment;
- > Adopt a sustainable approach to construction and, ensure sustainable sources for materials supply where possible; and,
- > Provide adequate environmental training and awareness for all project personnel.

The key site objectives are as follows:

- > Using recycled materials if possible, e.g. excavated stone and overburden;
- > Ensure sustainable sources for materials supply where possible;
- > Avoidance of any pollution incident or near miss as a result of working around or close to existing watercourses and having emergency measures in place;
- > Avoidance of vandalism;
- > Keeping all watercourses free from obstruction and debris;
- > Correct implementation of the sustainable drainage system (SuDS) drainage design principles;
- > Keep impact of construction to a minimum on the local environment, watercourses, and wildlife;
- > Correct fuel storage and refuelling procedures to be followed;
- > Good waste management and house-keeping to be implemented;
- > Air and noise pollution prevention to be implemented;
- > Monitoring of the works and any adverse effects that it may have on the environment. Construction Methods and designs will be altered where it is found there is an adverse effect on the environment;
- > Comply with all relevant water quality legislation listed throughout this document; and,
- > Ensure a properly designed, constructed and maintained drainage system appropriate to the requirements of the site is kept in place at all times.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

2. SITE AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT DETAILS

2.1 Site Location

The Site is located approximately 6.8km northeast of Kealkill and 3.8km southwest of the village of Ballingeary. The Site is accessed by an existing Coillte site entrance, via forestry roads to the northeast that adjoins the R548 Regional Road. Current land use within the Site comprises of commercial forestry, agricultural land and unutilised existing wind farm infrastructure. In addition to forestry and wind energy, other land-uses in the surrounding area include agriculture, and residential/commercial activities.

A full and detailed description of the Proposed Development for the purposes of the planning application and the additional elements that form part of the overall project, assessed in the EIAR, is contained in Chapter 4 (Description of the Proposed Development) of the EIAR. The townlands in which the Proposed Development is located are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Townlands within which the Proposed Development is located.

| Proposed Development | Townlands within the EIAR Site Boundary |
|----------------------|---|
| | Derrendonee, Curraglass, Cappaboy Beg and Inchi More. |

*Townland located within EIAR boundary.

2.2 Description of the Proposed Development

This section of the CEMP describes the Proposed Development and all its component parts. The planning application for the Proposed Development will be made to Cork County Council, and the development description which appears in the public notices as follows:

The development will consist of the provision of the following:

1. 3 no. wind turbines with an overall turbine tip height of 156.5 metres; a rotor blade diameter of 133 metres; and hub height of 90 metres, and associated foundations, hard-standing and assembly areas;
2. Continued use of the existing onsite 38kV substation and associated 38kV underground cabling (built under Cork County Council Ref. No. 00/6590 / An Coimisiún Pleanála Ref. No. 04.127297);
3. A meteorological mast with a height of 30 metres above ground and associated foundation and hard-standing area;
4. All associated underground electrical and communications cabling connecting the wind turbines and meteorological mast to the existing onsite 38kV substation;
5. A temporary construction compound (including 2 no. site offices and staff facilities (with a combined floor area of 60 sq.m));
6. A borrow pit;
7. Peat and spoil management;
8. Upgrade of existing site tracks/roads and provision of new site access roads, junctions and hardstand areas;
9. Temporary improvements and modifications to the existing site access junction off the R584 to facilitate delivery of turbine components.

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

10. Upgrade of an existing access track off the R584, including temporary improvements and modifications to facilitate a turbine component turning area;
11. Tree Felling and Vegetation Removal;
12. Biodiversity Enhancement measures (Kerry Slug habitat enhancement, peatland habitat enhancement, and riparian planting of native broadleaf trees);
13. Site Drainage;
14. Operational stage site signage; and
15. All associated site development works, ancillary works and apparatus

This application seeks a ten-year planning permission and a 35-year operational life from the date of commissioning of the entire wind farm.

The Proposed Development makes use of the existing road network. It is proposed to upgrade approximately 2.6km of existing on-site roads and tracks.

As part of the Proposed Development, tree felling will be required within and around the development footprint. Approximately 8.8hectares of conifer will be felled for all its associated infrastructure, and to ensure appropriate setbacks for bat foraging. Please see Appendix 6-1 Bat report for details. In addition to the commercial forestry felling, segments of hedgerows will require removal to facilitate the delivery of turbine components to the Site. Please see Chapter 6 (Biodiversity) for details. Biodiversity enhancement measures are proposed as part of the Proposed Development, these include Kerry Slug habitat enhancement and peatland habitat enhancement, and the riparian planting of native broadleaf trees.

Figure 4-1 includes the layout of the Proposed Development infrastructure alone, the subject of this planning application. Detailed site layout drawings of the Proposed Development are included in Appendix 4-1 to the EIAR.

2.3 Construction Methodologies Overview

2.3.1 Introduction

An experienced main contractor will be appointed for the civil works for the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The appointed contractor for the works will be required to comply with this CEMP and any revisions made to this document in the preparation of method statements for the various elements of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. An overview of the proposed Construction Methodologies is provided below.

2.3.2 Overview of Proposed Construction Methodology

The EIAR includes construction methodologies for various elements of work to be undertaken as part of the Proposed Development. These construction methodologies are reproduced in the following sub-sections but will be superseded by an appointed contractor's construction method statements, which will form part of the CEMP. The contractor's construction method statements will be prepared to take account of the detailed engineering, geotechnical and detailed drainage design which will be prepared prior to commencement of construction and all requirements of this CEMP.

- > Site Drainage System;
- > Site Entrance Management;
- > Access Roads (New and Upgrade to existing tracks);
- > Proposed Development Underground Electrical (33kV) and Communication Cabling;
- > Watercourse/Culvert Crossings;
- > Borrow Pit;

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
MARTIN HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
MARTIN HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- > Peat and Spoil Management Areas;
- > Temporary Construction Compound;
- > Tree Felling and Replanting;
- > Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Measures
- > Meteorological Mast Foundations;
- > Turbine Hardstanding Areas;
- > Turbine Foundations

2.3.3 Proposed Development

2.3.3.1 Site Drainage System

The early establishment of the drainage system will manage the risk of impacts on watercourses on and adjacent to the Site during construction. In addition, construction operations will adopt best working practices, and the development of the Site will be phased accordingly.

The EIAR (and appended drawings) includes a drainage design required for the purposes of assessing the potential effects of the Proposed Development. The drainage design will be developed further with a level of construction detail necessary to implement the measures on-site. The detailed (construction phase) drainage design will form part of the updated Main Contractor's CEMP and the effective implementation of the detailed drainage design will be audited by the ECoW. Surface water management and drainage design principles are outlined in Section 3.2 below and Section 4.6 of the EIAR.

2.3.3.2 Site Entrance Management

Main Construction and Operational Site Entrance

The Site will be accessed via the existing Coillte site entrance on the R584 Regional Road. This entrance will be used as the main entrance for construction traffic throughout the construction phase. Appropriate sightlines will be established at the proposed Site entrance for the safe egress of traffic during the construction phase. On completion of the construction phase, this Site entrance will be gated for security and will be used as an operational Site entrance.

2.3.3.3 Access Roads

To facilitate travel within the Site and to connect the various project components together, existing on-site tracks will need to be upgraded, and new sections of roads on-site will need to be constructed. The Site makes use of the existing track network insofar as possible. It is proposed to use 4km of existing site roads in which approximately 2.6km of existing road will require upgrade. It is also proposed to construct approximately 1.5km of new internal access roads. The proposed access roads will be constructed using the methodology summarised below:

Upgrade of Existing Site Access Road

It is proposed to utilise the existing road network at the site as much as possible (Approximately 4km will be used). Sections of these roads will require upgrading which will comprise widening on competent stratum. Cross section details of Existing Road for Upgrade is shown in Figure 4-6 of the EIAR.

The general construction methodology for upgrading of existing roads or tracks is summarised below.

1. Access road construction will be to the line and level requirements as per design/planning conditions.

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

2. For upgrading of all existing access roads (Type A – Drawing P24-263-0600-0006) the following will apply:
3. Excavation of the access road will take place to a competent stratum beneath the peat, removing all peat and soft clay and backfilled with suitable granular fill.
4. Benching of the excavation will be required between the existing section of access road and the widened section of access road where the depth of excavation exceeds 500mm.
5. For a founded access road, the surface of the existing access road will be overlaid with up to 250mm of selected granular fill.
6. Access roads will be finished with a layer of capping across the full width of the road.
7. A layer of geogrid/geotextile may be required at the surface of the existing access road where the existing tracks shows signs of rutting, etc.
8. For excavations in peat, side slopes will be not greater than 1 (v): 3 (h). This slope inclination will be reviewed during construction, as appropriate. Where areas of weaker peat are encountered then slacker slopes will be required to ensure stability.

Upgrade to Existing Floating Road

The Section of floating road to be upgraded is shown in Figure 4-7 above. The general construction methodology for upgrading of existing sections of floating road, as presented in FTC's *Peat & Spoil Management Plan* in Appendix 4-2 of this EIAR, is summarised below in section 4.8.1.2.3;

1. For upgrading of existing access tracks constructed using a floated construction technique (Type B – Drawing P24-263-0600-0007) the following will apply:
2. Prior to commencing floating road construction movement monitoring posts will be installed in areas where the peat depth is greater than 2m.
3. Construction of road will be in accordance with appropriate design from the designer.
4. The surface of the existing access track should be graded/tidied up prior to the placement any geogrid/geotextile, where necessary (to prevent damaging the geogrid/geotextile).
5. Where granular fill has been used in the existing access track make-up, a layer of geogrid should be placed on top of the existing access track, extending to the full width of the proposed road.
6. The geogrid may be overlaid with up to 1000mm of selected granular fill on the widened sections of the access road.
7. Additional geogrid and granular fill may be required in certain sections of the works, such as where excessive rutting is noted in the existing track (to be confirmed by the designer).
8. Stone delivered to the floating road construction will be end-tipped onto the constructed floating road. Direct tipping of stone onto the peat will not be carried out.
9. To avoid excessive impact loading on the peat due to concentrated end-tipping all stone delivered to the floating road will be tipped over at least a 10m length of constructed floating road.
10. Following the detailed design of the floated access roads it may be deemed necessary to include pressure berms either side of the access road in some of the deeper peat areas. The inclusion of a 2 to 5m wide pressure berm (typically 0.5m in height) either side of the access road will reduce the likelihood of potential bearing failures beneath the access road.
11. Following end-tipping a suitable bulldozer will be employed to spread and place the tipped stone over the base geogrid along the line of the road.
12. At transitions between existing floating and existing excavated roads a length of about 10m shall have all peat excavated and replaced with suitable fill, with the geogrid extended into this fill. The surface of this fill shall be graded to accommodate wind turbine construction and delivery traffic.
13. The finished road width will have a minimum running width of 5m.

REC. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REC. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

14. On side long sloping ground any road widening works required will be done on the upslope side of the existing access road.
15. A final surface layer shall be placed over the existing access track, as per design requirements, to provide a road profile and graded to accommodate wind turbine construction and delivery traffic.
16. The construction of access roads in areas of deep peat (greater than 2m) will be inspected on a routine basis (by the Site Manager/Ecological Clerk of Works/Project Geotechnical Engineer) during the works, particularly before/following trafficking by heavy vehicular loads.

Construction of New Site Access Roads

The construction methodology for the proposed new access roads and turbine hardstands is outlined as follows:

1. Prior to commencing the construction of the excavated roads, movements posts will be installed in areas where the peat depth is greater than 2.0m and in areas identified within the peat stability risk assessment (see Geotechnical & Peat Stability Assessment, FT, 2025) as requiring monitoring.
2. Interceptor drains will be installed upslope of the access road alignment to divert any surface water away from the construction area.
3. Excavation of roads will be to the line and level given in the design requirements. Excavation will take place to a competent stratum beneath the peat.
4. Road construction will be carried out in sections of approximately 10m lengths i.e. no more than 20m of access road will be excavated without replacement with stone fill. This length will be reduced to 5m in areas identified within the peat stability risk assessments.
5. Excavation of materials with respect to control of peat stability:
6. Acrotelm (to about 0.3 to 0.4m of peat) will be required for landscaping and will be stripped and temporarily stockpiled for re-use as required. Acrotelm stripping will be undertaken prior to main excavations.
7. Where possible, the acrotelm will be placed with the vegetation part of the sod facing the right way up to encourage growth of plants and vegetation.
8. All catotelm peat (peat below about 0.3 to 0.4m depth) will be transported immediately on excavation to the designated placement areas or the borrow pit.
9. Once excavated, non-catotelm peat will be temporarily stored in localised areas adjacent to excavations for roads and hardstands before being placed into the permanent peat storage area within the borrow pit, at designated peat and spoil management areas or reused for landscaping purposes. All designated peat and spoil management areas will be inspected by the Project Geotechnical Engineer before material is stored in the area. No material is to be sidecast or stored on the in-situ peat on the downslope side of the access roads.
10. Excavation side slopes in peat will be not greater than 1 (v): 3 (h). This slope inclination will be reviewed during construction, as appropriate. Should areas of weaker peat be encountered then slacker slopes will be required. Battering of the side slopes of the excavations will be carried out as the excavation progresses.
11. End-tipping of stone onto the road during the construction/upgrading of the access road will be carefully monitored to ensure that excessive impact loading, which may adversely affect the adjacent peat, is limited.
12. The excavated access road will be constructed with a minimum of 750mm of selected granular fill. Granular fill to be placed and compacted in layers in accordance with the TII Specification for Road Works.
13. Access roads will be finished with a layer of capping across the full width of the road.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

14. A layer of geogrid/geotextile may be required at the surface of the competent stratum, where this stratum is cohesive in nature.
15. Where slopes of greater than 5 degrees are encountered along with relatively deep peat (i.e. greater than 1.5m) and where it is proposed to construct the access road perpendicular to the slope contours it is best practice to start construction at the bottom of the slope and work towards the top, where possible. This method avoids any unnecessary loading to the adjacent peat and greatly reduces any risk of peat instability.
16. Where the above is not possible, a specific Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) from the contractor will be produced, detailing how the downslope works will be undertaken, including that all plant would operate from the already constructed section of track, with no loading of the peat on the downslope slope and limiting the length of ground to be stripped/excavated at any one time. Movement monitoring posts (as described in the Peat & Spoil Management Plan, Appendix 4-2) will also be installed downslope of the works area to allow for ongoing monitoring during the construction works.
17. A final surface layer will be placed over the excavated road and graded to accommodate wind turbine construction and delivery traffic.

2.3.3.4 **Underground Electrical (20/33kV) and Communication Cabling**

Each turbine will be connected to the existing on-site 38kV substation via underground 20 or 33 kV (kilovolt) electricity cabling. Fibre-optic cables will also connect each wind turbine and the meteorological (met) mast to the existing onsite 38kV substation. The electricity and fibre-optic cabling connecting to the existing onsite 38kV substation compound will be run in cable ducts approximately 1.2 metres beneath ground level, along the sides of roadways and/or under the roadways. The route of the cable ducts will follow the access track to each turbine location and are illustrated on the Site layout drawings included as Appendix 4-1, the exact number and configuration of cable ducting may vary within the cabling trench. Figure 4-13 of the EIAR shows two variations of a standard cable trench, one for off-road trenches and one for on-road trenches. The cabling may be placed on either side of the roads, on both sides of the road and/or within the road. The exact configuration of the underground cabling will be set by the requirements of the electrical designers at detailed design stage. Any existing services will be avoided.

Clay plugs (water flow barrier) will be installed at regular intervals of no greater than 50 metres along the length of the trenches where required to prevent the trenches becoming conduits for runoff water. Backfill material will be compacted in layers with approved engineer's specified material, which may be imported onto the Site should sufficient volumes of suitable material not be encountered during the excavation phase of the proposed infrastructure.

Where any underground services are encountered along the internal wind farm IPP cabling route, they will be traversed using the methods outlined in Section 4.8.1.6.1 of the EIAR.

Where feasible, new cabling routes will be aligned to avoid direct conflict with the existing underground services, thereby minimising the need for removal or disturbance. Prior to commencement of trenching works, any underground services encountered along the cable routes will be surveyed for cable level and the new ducting will pass over the service, provided that adequate cover is available. A minimum clearance of 300 mm will be required between the bottom of the ducts and the service in question. If a horizontal clearance cannot be achieved, the ducting will pass under the service and again 300 mm clearance between the top of the communications duct and bottom of the service will be achieved. In deeper excavations an additional layer of marker tape will be installed between the communications duct and top-level yellow marker tape.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
9
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



Plate 2-1 Typical Cable Trench View

2.3.3.5 Watercourse/ Culvert Crossings

The majority of the southern portion of the Site drains to the Owenbeg River (including the majority of the Proposed Development infrastructure) via the Lackavane River which flows along the western boundary of the Site.

Several headwater streams rise along the western facing slopes of the Site and these streams flow south westerly towards the Lackavane River. These streams intercept some of the existing forestry roads and Proposed Development access roads as described below.

Several headwater streams of the Owvane River flow off the steep rocky eastern facing slopes of the Site. There is no Proposed Development infrastructure in the south-eastern section of the Site. A similar hydrology exists on the northern section of the Site, where several small headwater streams of the River Lee emerge.

There are 2 no. existing stream crossings along existing roads that are proposed for upgrade. There are also 5 no. existing watercourse crossings along forestry roads that will be used by the Proposed Development but will not require upgrading.

Culvert Crossing

All proposed culvert upgrades crossings required for the Proposed Development will be suitably sized for the expected peak flows in the relevant drain.

Some culverts may be installed to manage drainage waters from works areas of the Proposed Development, particularly where the waters have to be taken from one side of an existing roadway to

REG. No. _____ REG. No. _____
 (WEST) DEPT PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

the other for discharge. The size of culverts will be influenced by the depth of the track or road sub-base. In all cases, culverts will be oversized to allow mammals to pass through the culvert. Culverts will be constructed as per the methodology detailed in Section 4.8.1.4 of the EIAR. All culverts will be inspected regularly to ensure they are not blocked by debris, vegetation or any other material that may impede conveyance. Please see Figure 4-9 for the location of these crossings and Figure 4-25 of the EIAR for design details.

2.3.3.6 Borrow Pit

It is estimated that approx. 37,180m³ of stone material will be required to construct the Proposed Development. It is intended to obtain the majority of materials for the construction of the Proposed Development from the proposed onsite borrow pit (engineer's specified material may be imported onto the Site should sufficient volumes of suitable material not be encountered during the excavation phase of the proposed infrastructure. These volumes will be sourced from local licenced quarries). Please see Figure 4-10 of the EIAR for details of the proposed borrow pit. The proposed onsite borrow pit is located approximately 281m north of T1 and measures approximately 5184 m² with an estimated rock volume of is 30,000m³. The figures presented are the anticipated maximum volumes; however, the actual volumes to be removed from the borrow pit will be confirmed at the time of construction and following detailed pre-construction site investigation works.

The borrow pit will be excavated and backfilled as follows:

1. *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;*
2. *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;*
3. *All drainage measures prescribed in the detailed drainage design for the Proposed Development will be implemented around the works area;*
4. *The bedrock material will be extracted by breaking and blasting from the borrow pit and stockpiled or used as required;*
5. *The use of material won from the borrow pit will be sequential with new road construction or turbine foundation formations;*
6. *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;*
7. *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.;*
8. *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,*
9. *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.*

Two extraction methods have been assessed for breaking out the useful rock below: rock breaking and blasting.

2.3.3.6.1 Rock Breaking

Weathered or brittle rock can be extracted by means of a hydraulic excavator and a ripper attachment. This is a common extraction methodology where fragmented rock is encountered as it can be carefully excavated in layers. In areas where stronger rock is encountered and cannot be removed by means of excavating, then a rock breaking methodology may be used. Rock breaking equipment comprises a

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

large hydraulic 360-degree excavator with a rock breaker attachment. Given the power required to break out tight and compact stone at depth, the machines are generally large and in the 40-60 tonne size range. Even where rock might appear weathered or brittle at the surface, the extent of weathering can quickly diminish with depth resulting in strong rock requiring significant force to extract it at depths of only a few metres.

A large rock breaking excavator progressively breaks out the solid rock from the ground in the borrow pit area. A smaller rock breaker, in the 30-40 tonne size range, then breaks the rocks down to a size that can then be fed into a crusher.

The extracted, broken rock is loaded into a mobile crusher using a wheeled loading shovel and crushed down to the necessary size of graded stone required for the on-site civil works. The same wheeled loader takes the stone from the crusher conveyor stockpile and stockpiles it elsewhere within the borrow pit, away from the immediate area of the crusher, until it is required elsewhere within the Site.

2.3.3.6.2 Rock Blasting

Where blasting is used as an extraction method, a mobile drilling rig is used to drill vertical boreholes into the area of rock that is to be blasted. A drilling rig will drill the necessary number of boreholes required for a single blast in approximately 3 to 4 days. The locations, depth and number of boreholes are determined by the blast engineer. This is a specialist role fulfilled by the blasting contractor.

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 Sióchána. The blast engineer sets the explosives in place in the boreholes, sets the charges, and fires the blast.

A properly designed blast should generate rock of a size that can be loaded directly into a mobile crusher, using the same wheeled loader outlined above. The same method is used for processing the rock generated from a blast, as would be used to process rock generated by rock breaking. Generally, the drilling rig will recommence drilling blast holes for the next blast as soon as one blast is finished. The potential impacts and control measures associated with noise and vibration from this extraction method are assessed in Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration. Any blasting will be carried out in accordance with the *Guidance on the Safe Use of Explosives in Quarries* (Safety and Health Commission for the Mining and Other Extractive Industries, 2002)¹ and the British Standard BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 *Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Noise*².

2.3.3.7 Peat and Spoil Management Areas

The following recommendations and best practice guidelines for the placement of spoil in identified peat and spoil management areas and in linear berms will be adhered to during the construction of the Proposed Development:

- 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

¹https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Publications_and_Forms/Publications/Mines_and_Quarries/Guidance%20on%20the%20Safe%20Use%20of%20Explosives%20in%20Quarries.pdf

²<https://www.thenbs.com/PublicationIndex/documents/details?Pub=BSI&DocID=305965>

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

- 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.

All the above-mentioned general guidelines and requirements will be confirmed by the Geotechnical Engineer prior to construction.

2.3.3.8 Temporary Construction Compounds

The proposed temporary construction compound will be located in the northwest of the Site. The compound will be constructed as follows:

- The area to be used as the compound will be marked out at the corners using ranging rods or timber posts. Drainage runs and associated settlement ponds will be installed around the perimeter;
- 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.
- A layer of geo-grid will be installed where deemed necessary by the designer and compacted layers of well graded granular material will be spread and lightly compacted to provide a hard area for Site offices and storage containers;
- Areas within the compound will be constructed as site roads and used as vehicle hardstanding's during deliveries and for parking;
- A bunded containment area will be provided within the compound for the storage of lubricants, oils and site generators etc;
- A waste storage area will be provided within the compound;
- The compound will be fenced and secured with locked gates if necessary; and,
- Upon completion of the construction phase of the Proposed Development, the temporary construction compounds will be decommissioned and allowed to vegetate naturally.

2.3.3.9 Tree Felling and Replanting

Tree felling will be required as part of the Proposed Development.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

Approximately 8.8 hectares of conifer plantation forestry will be felled to accommodate the proposed turbines and its associated infrastructure. Figure 4-15 of Chapter 4 (Description of the Proposed Development) shows the extent of the commercial forestry to be permanently felled as part of the Proposed Development.

The forestry felling activities required as part of the Proposed Development will be the subject of a Limited Felling Licence (LFL) application to the Forest Service in accordance with the Forestry Act 2014 and the Forestry Regulations 2017 (SI 191/2017) and as per the Forest Service’s policy on granting felling licenses for wind farm developments. The policy 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.

2.3.3.9.1 Forestry Replanting

In line with the Forest Service’s published policy on granting felling licences for wind farm developments, areas cleared of forestry for access roads, and any other wind farm-related uses will have to be replaced by replanting at an alternative site or sites. The Forest Service policy requires replacement or replanting on a hectare for hectare basis for the felling carried out as part of the Proposed Development.

The identified 8.8 hectares of conifer plantation that will be permanently felled for the Proposed Development will be replaced or replanted on a hectare for hectare basis as a condition of any felling licence that will be issued in respect of the Proposed Development felling. Replanting is a requirement of the Forestry Act and is primarily a matter for the statutory licensing processes that are under the control of the Forest service. Felling carried out for the purposes of Biodiversity Enhancement Measures may be eligible for a re-planting derogation, subject to Forest service approval, and if granted would reduce the overall re-planting obligation outlined in this assessment. The replacement of the felled forestry on the Proposed Development may occur on any lands outside of the catchment of the Proposed Development, within the State benefitting from Forest Service Technical Approval³ for afforestation, should the application receive planning consent. Under the Forestry Regulations 2017, all applications for licences for afforestation require the prior written approval (technical approval) of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Before the Minister can grant approval, he/she must first determine if the project is likely to have significant effects on the environment (for EIA purposes) and assess if the development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (for Appropriate Assessment purposes).

The Applicant commits to replanting the 8.8 hectares of conifer forestry, outside the hydrological catchments within which the Site is located. On this basis, it is reasonable to conclude that there will be no cumulative effects associated with the replanting of 8.8 hectares of forestry. Therefore, the forestry replanting is not considered further in the impact assessment chapters of this EIAR. In addition, the Applicant commits to not commencing the Proposed Development until both a felling and afforestation licence(s) is in place and, therefore, this ensures the afforested lands are identified, assessed and licenced appropriately by the relevant consenting authority.

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. Please see Chapter 6 (Biodiversity) and Appendix 6-5 Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan for details.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

³ All proposed forestry developments where the area involved is greater than 0.1 hectare must receive the prior written approval of the Forest Service. The application for approval is known as Pre-Planting Approval – Form 1.

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

2.3.3.10 Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Measures

Kerry Slug Habitat Enhancement

A derogation licence application has been requested from the Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage for the disturbance of Kerry slug, which are known to occur within the Site. In support of this application, a derogation licence report was prepared, which provides methodologies for translocation of specimens from the working area into adjacent suitable habitats. This report also puts forward habitat enhancement and monitoring measures for this species, which will be implemented as part of the Proposed Development. This report is included as **Appendix 6-6** of the EIAR.

The proposed Kerry slug enhancement measures, as indicated in Figure 2-1, are detailed in the accompanying derogation licence application report in **Appendix 6-6**. The measures include the following:

- Tree stumps resulting from the felling of forestry will be left in situ to decay to provide suitable habitat for Kerry slug.
- Rock outcrops, boulders and stonewalls will be retained where possible or, if removal can't be avoided, they will be replaced to enhance the value of the habitat surrounding the windfarm infrastructure.
- Monitoring programme

These measures are proposed within the bat felling buffers around the proposed turbines. Within these buffers, a total of 5.75 ha of conifer plantation will be felled and managed as per above. In addition, the proposed peatland enhancement areas, as discussed in Section 2.3 and indicated in Figure 1 of the BMEP, will further result in higher quality habitat for Kerry slug, amounting to approx. 2 ha. Note, whilst there is overlap between these enhancement areas, the areas provided above have considered this and are double counted.

Considering both the felling of forestry for bat buffers and the establishment of heathland, a total of 5.75 ha of the site will be enhanced for Kerry slug.

Please note: the above is subject to change and/or amendment, as per any conditions set out in the pending Kerry slug derogation licence.

Peatland Habitat Enhancement

As part of this BMEP, it is proposed to establish 2ha of peat habitat to ensure that the development results in a net gain of peat habitat. The location of the proposed heathland enhancement area is shown in Figure 1 of the BMEP. The selected area for enhancement does not have significant slope and has been confirmed as a viable area for such enhancement. A cross section of Peatland enhancement is shown in Figure 2 of the BMEP.

To facilitate the Proposed Development, there will be a requirement to remove approx. 0.9ha of wet heath habitat. This habitat is highly degraded due to existing drainage and grazing pressures within the site. The measures below, while providing a net gain of heath habitat within the Site, will also offset the above loss associated with the Proposed Development.

The following steps will be undertaken, under the supervision of an ecological clerk of works, to establish this habitat:

- **Step 1.** Conifer trees within the area proposed for peatland enhancement, as per Figure 2-1, will be felled, cutting the stumps as low as possible. Any existing forestry drains within this area will be blocked using excavated peat sods and/or the felled trees.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

- **Step 2.** Where excavations are required outside of existing heath habitat, the top 50 cm of peat will be used to cover the stumps within the enhancement area. This will ensure a seed bank of local provenance will be used in the enhancement area. Peat probes of the enhancement area have confirmed sufficient peat depth for heath habitats to establish.
- **Step 3.** Where existing heath habitat is proposed to be lost within the site, the vegetation layer along with the top c.50 cm of peat will be removed and kept intact. This will then be placed vegetation layer up, where possible, within the peat enhancement area, covering the tree stumps. Translocation to the enhancement areas will be done so as soon as is feasible, to ensure the turves do not dry out.
- **Step 4.** This area will then be fenced off to reduce grazing pressure from deer which are known to be present in the area.

In addition to the above, this area will be managed for invasives species, particularly Rhododendron and self-seeding conifer trees, for the operational life of the Proposed Development. There will also be some level of grazing management required, to ensure *Juncus* species and purple moor grass do not become dominant. Grazing should be low intensity and undertaken once a year in summer using light stock such as sheep to prevent peat erosion. As sheep will graze early purple moor grass growth only, and not the more mature tussocks, grazing should be undertaken in early summer to manage the growth of this species within the target area.

Note: There is overlap between proposed Kerry slug enhancement and Peatland restoration areas. As heathland will also provide enhanced supporting habitat for Kerry slug, Peatland enhancement will take precedence of the measures detailed in Section 2.2 of the BMEP.

Riparian Planting and Linear Connectivity

The Site is dominated by conifer forestry, which in due course, will be felled for lumber. Forestry edges currently provide linear foraging and commuting corridors for protected species such as bats. Whilst areas of this forestry are delineated by a narrow treeline of alder, once the forestry is felled (outside of this planning application), there will be a significant reduction in foraging/commuting corridors.

In an effort 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, as shown in Figure 1. 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 corridor for protected fauna from the Site to lands to the west and south. It will also connect into the existing semi-mature alder treelines, currently delineating existing forestry within the Site. A cross section of Riparian planting is shown in Figure 3 of the BMEP.

The existing habitats along this section of the watercourse are *Juncus* dominated wet grasslands, dense bracken and gorse scrub.

Tree Planting

Given the upland and exposed nature of the Site, it is important to select the correct trees for this enhancement measure. Native trees to the Irish upland landscape and typical of riparian woodland will be used to create this riparian woodland.

2.3.3.11 Meteorological Mast Foundation

One meteorological (met) mast is proposed as part of the Proposed Development. The met mast will be equipped with wind monitoring equipment at various heights. The proposed met mast will be located at E509109, N562918 (ITM) as shown on the site layout drawing in Figure 4-1 of the EIAR and the detailed site layout drawings included as Appendix 4-1. The met mast will be a free-standing slender lattice structure 30m in height. It will be constructed on a hard-standing area sufficiently large to

06 NOV 2025

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

accommodate the equipment that will be used to erect the mast. A standard detail of a meteorological mast is shown in Figure 4-12.

The met mast foundation will be formed at a suitable level directed by the Geotechnical Engineer/Designer. The foundation area will be prepared as follows:

- 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 met mast;
- No material will be removed from site with excavated spoil being transported and stored in the identified peat and spoil management areas within the Site.
- All groundwater and surface water arising from met mast 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 met mast foundation.

The met mast foundation will then be installed using the standard excavated reinforced concrete bases methodology as detailed below in Section 2.3.3.13.

2.3.3.12 Hard Standing Areas

Hard standing areas consisting of levelled and compacted hardcore are required around each turbine base to facilitate access, turbine assembly and turbine erection. The hard-standing areas are used to accommodate cranes used in the assembly and erection of the turbine, offloading and storage of turbine components, and provide a safe, level working area around each turbine position. The hard-standing areas are extended to cover the turbine foundations once the turbine foundation is in place. All crane hardstand areas will be designed taking account of the loadings provided by the turbine manufacturer and will consist of a compacted stone structure. The crane hardstands will be constructed in a similar manner to the excavated site roads and will measure approximately 35m x 50m. The precise sizes, arrangement and positioning of hard standing areas are informed by the turbine manufacturers. The proposed hard standing areas are illustrated in the detailed drawings included in Appendix 4-1 of this EIAR. The extent of the required areas at each turbine location may be optimised on-site depending on topography, position of the Proposed Development access road, the Proposed Turbine position and the turbine supplier's exact requirements. A detailed drawing of the hardstanding area has been included as Figure 4-3 of Chapter 4 (Description of the Proposed Development).

2.3.3.13 Turbine Foundations

Each wind turbine is secured to a reinforced concrete foundation that is installed below the finished ground level. The size of the foundation will be dictated by the turbine manufacturer, and the final turbine selection will be the subject of a competitive tender process. Different turbine manufacturers use different shaped turbine foundations, ranging from circular to hexagonal and square, depending on the requirements of the final turbine supplier. The turbine foundation transmits any load on the wind turbine into the ground. The proposed horizontal and vertical extent of the turbine foundation will be 25m and 3.5m to 4.5m respectively, which has been assessed in the EIAR.

After the foundation level of each turbine has been formed on competent strata (i.e. bedrock or subsoil of sufficient load bearing capacity), the "Anchor Cage" is levelled, and reinforcing steel is then built up around and through the anchor cage. The outside of the foundation is shuttered with demountable

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

formwork to allow the pouring of concrete and is backfilled accordingly with appropriate granular fill to finished surface level (shown in Plate 4-2 and Plate 4-3 of the ELAR).

It is anticipated that the formation level of the turbine foundations will be on the lower mineral subsoil or bedrock. They will be formed at a suitable level directed by the Geotechnical Engineer/Designer. The foundations will be constructed as follows:

- 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 to the identified peat and 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; and
- 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 foundation.

Standard excavated reinforced concrete bases will be completed as follows:

- A layer of lean-mix blinding will be laid approximately 100mm thick directly on top of the newly exposed formation, tamped and finished with a screed board to leave a flat level surface. The concrete should be protected from rainfall during curing and all surface water runoff from the curing concrete should be prevented from entering surface water drainage directly;
- High tensile steel reinforcement will be fixed around the anchor cage in accordance with the designer's drawings & schedules. The foundation anchorage system will be installed, levelled and secured to the blinding using steel box section stools;
- Ductwork will be installed as required, and formwork erected around the steel cage and propped from the backside as required;
- The foundation anchorage system will be checked both for level and line prior to the concrete being installed in the base. These checks will be passed to turbine manufacturer for their approval;
- Concrete will be placed using a concrete pump and compacted when in the forms using vibrating pokers to the levels and profile indicated on the drawings. Upon completion of the concreting works the foundation base will be covered and allowed to cure;
- Steel shutters will be used to pour the circular chimney section;
- Earth wires will be placed around the base;
- The foundation will be backfilled with a cohesive material, where possible using the material arising during the excavation or imported material and landscaped using the soil set aside during the excavation; and.
- Any excess overburden excavated during construction shall be managed in line with the recommendations/ best practice guidelines.

2.3.3.14 Continued use of the Existing Onsite 38kV Substation

It is proposed to continue the use of the existing onsite 38kV substation within the Proposed Development, as shown in Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2. The operation of the existing onsite 38kV substation is proposed to be continued up to the decommissioning of the proposed turbines. The

06 NOV 2025

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



existing onsite 38kV substation is located just west of T3 and will be accessed via the existing access road.

It includes all the existing onsite 38kV substation components necessary to consolidate the electrical energy generated by each wind turbine, and export that electricity from the existing onsite 38kV substation to the national grid. This includes the short section of underground 38kV cabling that connects the existing onsite 38kV substation to the existing 38kV overhead line. New underground electrical 33/20kV and communication cables will be routed into the existing onsite 38kV substation. These works are essential to facilitate the integration of new wind farm infrastructure. The underground electrical 20/33kV and internal communications cabling will be constructed to allow connection into the existing onsite 38kV substation in the same extent outlined in Sectioned 2.3.3.4 above. The laid underground cabling will be drawn into the existing onsite 38kV substation by entry works into the substation building, including core drilling of opening of access point required. Internal cables will be pulled and terminated within the existing onsite 38kV substation in accordance with the relevant electrical ESNB standards.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 Introduction

This CEMP includes all best practice measures required to construct the Proposed Development. The drainage proposals will be developed further prior to the commencement of construction however, any such improvements will be in line with the principles set out here and will also be in full compliance with the planning consent and mitigation measures as presented in the EIAR, Natura Impact Statement (NIS) and all other relevant planning documents. The following sections give an overview of the drainage design principles, dust and noise control measures and a waste management plan for the Site.

3.2 Protecting Water Quality

3.2.1 Good Environmental Management During Construction

Timing of works can strongly influence the potential for damaging the freshwater environment. Operations during wetter periods of the year pose a significantly greater risk of causing erosion and siltation, which can be particularly severe following major rainfall or snowmelt events. Traditionally, wind farm construction undertaken during the drier summer months would result in significantly less erosion and siltation. Construction activities in the hydrological buffer zones shall be avoided during or after prolonged rainfall or an intense rainfall event and work will cease entirely near watercourses when it is evident that water quality is being impacted.

3.2.2 Site Drainage Principles

The Site drainage features have been outlined in Section 4.6 of the EIAR for the Proposed Development in addition to the drainage design and management for the Proposed Development. The protection of the watercourses within and surrounding the Site, and downstream catchments that they feed is of utmost importance in considering the most appropriate drainage proposals for the Site. No routes of any natural drainage features will be altered as part of the Proposed Development. Turbine locations and proposed new roadways were originally selected to avoid natural watercourses, and existing roads are to be used wherever possible. The Proposed Development has where possible, been kept a minimum of 50 metres from natural watercourses. There will be no direct discharges to natural watercourses. All discharges from the proposed works areas or from interceptor drains will be made over vegetated ground at an appropriate distance from natural watercourse and lakes. Buffer zones around the existing natural drainage features have informed the layout of the Proposed Development and are indicated on the drainage design drawings.

A detailed drainage design for the Proposed Development will be prepared prior to the commencement of construction to by the Project Hydrologist to incorporate these site drainage principles and carry forward into the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Existing artificial drains in the vicinity of existing site roads will be maintained in their present location where possible. If it is expected that these artificial drains will receive drainage water from works areas, check dams will be added (as specified below) to control flows and sediment loads in these existing artificial drains. If road widening or improvement works are necessary along the existing roads, where possible, the works will take place on the opposite side of the road to the drain.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

3.2.3

Legislation and Best Practice Guidance

The drainage design presented in the EIAR and planning application documents has been prepared based on experience of the project team of other renewable energy sites in similar environments, and the number of best practice guidance documents.

There is no one guidance document that deals with drainage management and water quality controls for wind farm and other renewable energy developments. However, a selection of good practice approaches have been adopted in preparation of this CEMP, and these are taken from the various best practice guidance documents listed below. These relate to infrastructure and operational works on sites, road design, water quality controls for linear projects, road drainage and management of geotechnical risks. To achieve best practice in terms of water protection through construction management, the detailed drainage design and all drainage management proposals shall be prepared in accordance with guidance contained in the following:

- Institute of Geologists Ireland (2013): Guidelines for Preparation of Soils, Geology & Hydrogeology Chapters in Environmental Impact Statements;
- National Roads Authority (2008): Guidelines on Procedures for Assessment and Treatment of Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology for National Road Schemes;
- Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2006): Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities;
- Forestry Commission (2023): Forests and Water UK Forestry Standard Guidelines, Fifth Edition. Publ. Forestry Commission, Edinburgh;
- Coillte (2009): Forest Operations & Water Protection Guidelines;
- Forest Service (Draft): Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Requirements – Site Assessment and Mitigation Measure. DAFs;
- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (2018) Forests and Water, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (2024), Forestry Standards Manual, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford
- COFORD (2004): Forest Road Manual – Guidelines for the design, construction and management of forest roads;
- MacCulloch (2006): Guidelines for risk management of peat slips on the construction of low volume low cost roads over peat (Frank MacCulloch Forestry Civil Engineering Forestry Commission, Scotland);
- National Roads Authority (2005): Guidelines on Procedures for Assessment and Treatment of Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology for National Road Schemes;
- Eastern Regional Fisheries Board: Requirements for the Protection of Fisheries Habitat during Construction and Development Works at River Sites;
- Inland Fisheries Ireland (2016): Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries During Construction Works Adjacent to Waters;
- Scottish Natural Heritage, 2024 Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction;
- PPG1 - General Guide to Prevention of Pollution (UK Guidance Note);
- PPG5 – Works or Maintenance in or Near Water Courses (UK Guidance Note);
- CIRIA Report No. C648 (2006): CIRIA (Construction Industry Research and Information Association) guidance on ‘Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects’; and
- CIRIA Report Number C532 (2001): Control of water pollution from construction sites - Guidance for consultants and contractors.

3.2.4

Site Drainage Design and Management

The proposed site drainage features for this Site are outlined in Section 4.6 of the EIAR. As this CEMP is a working document and is presented as an Appendix to the EIAR, the drainage measures are not included in this document. When the final CEMP report is prepared, and presented as a standalone document, all drainage measures will be included in that document. These drainage proposals will be

developed further prior to the commencement of construction as part of the detailed drainage design. The following sections give an outline of drainage management arrangements in terms of pre-construction, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

3.2.4.1 Pre-Construction Drainage

Prior to commencement of works in sub-catchments across the Site, main drain inspections will be completed to ensure ditches and streams 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.

Drainage and associated pollution control measures will be implemented on-site 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.

The routes of any natural drainage features will not be altered as part of the Proposed Development. Turbine locations have been selected to avoid natural watercourses. no. new natural watercourse crossing are proposed, however there are 2 no. existing stream crossings along existing roads that are proposed for upgrade. There are also 5 no. existing watercourse crossings along forestry roads that will be used by the Proposed Development but will not require upgrading.

There will be no direct discharges to natural watercourses. All discharges from the proposed works areas or from interceptor drains will be made over vegetated ground at an appropriate distance from natural watercourses. Buffer zones around the existing natural drainage features have informed the layout of the Proposed Development and are indicated on the drainage design drawings. Existing artificial drains in the vicinity of existing Site roads will be maintained in their present location where possible. If it is expected that these artificial drains will receive drainage water from works areas, check dams will be added (as specified below) to control flows and sediment loads in these existing artificial drains. If road widening or improvement works are necessary along the existing roads, where possible, the works will take place on the opposite side of the road to the drain.

3.2.4.2 Construction Phase Drainage

The key principles of drainage design that will be implemented and adhered to as part of the Proposed Development are as follows:

- 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.
- 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.

Runoff control and drainage management are key elements in terms of mitigation against effects on surface water bodies. Two distinct methods will be employed to manage drainage water within the Site.

The first method involves 'keeping clean water clean' by avoiding disturbance to natural drainage features, minimising any works in or around artificial drainage features, and diverting clean surface water flow around excavations, construction areas and temporary storage areas. The second method involves collecting any drainage waters from works areas within the Site that might carry silt or sediment, and nutrients, to route them towards settlement ponds (or stilling ponds) prior to controlled diffuse release over vegetated surfaces. There will be no direct discharges to surface waters. During the construction phase all runoff from works areas (i.e. dirty water) will be attenuated and treated to a high quality prior to being released. The Proposed Drainage Design is included as Appendix 4-4 of the EIAR.

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. The drainage system will be excavated and constructed in conjunction with the road and hard standing construction. Drains will be excavated, and settlement ponds constructed to eliminate any suspended solids within surface water running off the Site.

Drainage infrastructure within the Site will include:

- > Source controls:
 - Interceptor drains, vee-drains, diversion drains, flume pipes, erosion and velocity control measures such as use of sand bags, oyster bags filled with gravel, filter fabrics, and other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems.
 - Small working areas, covering or sealing stockpiles, weathering off stockpiles, cessation of works in certain areas.
- > In-Line controls:
 - Interceptor drains, vee-drains, oversized swales, erosion and velocity control measures such as check dams, sand bags, oyster bags, flow limiters, weirs, baffles, silt 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.
- > Treatment systems:
 - 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.

It should be noted that for the Site, an extensive network of forestry drains already exist, which will be integrated and enhanced as required and used within the Proposed Development drainage system. The integration of the existing forestry drainage network and the Proposed Development network is relatively simple. The key elements being the upgrading and improvements to existing water treatment elements, such as in line controls and treatment systems, including silt traps, settlement ponds and buffered outfalls.

The main elements of interaction with existing drains will be as follows:

- > 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. 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;

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025
23

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- 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, sand bags, oyster bags, 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.

Setbacks from sensitive hydrological features means that adequate room is maintained for the proposed drainage mitigation measures to be properly installed and operate effectively. The proposed buffer zone will:

- 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;

All of the Proposed Development works will be supervised by the Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) supported by the Project Hydrologist.

Best practice and practical experience on other similar projects suggest that in addition to the drainage plans that are included in the EIAR, there are additional site-based decisions and plans that can only be made in the field through interaction between the Site Construction Manager, the Project Hydrologist and the Project Geotechnical Engineers. Further details on Roles and Responsibilities are outlined within Section 4.1 of this CEMP.

In relation to decisions that are made on-site it is important to stress that these will be implemented in line with the associated drainage controls and mitigation measures outlined in Section 7 of this CEMP, and to ensure protection of all watercourses.

The Project Hydrologist/Design Engineer will complete a site drainage 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 Chapter 4, Section 4.6 of the EIAR. The drainage system will be excavated and constructed in conjunction with the road and hard standing construction. Drains will be excavated, and stilling ponds constructed to eliminate any suspended solids within surface water running off the Site.

3.2.4.3 Operational Phase Drainage

The Project Hydrologist will inspect and review the drainage system after construction has been completed to provide guidance on the requirements of an operational phase drainage system. This operational phase drainage system will have been installed during the construction phase in conjunction with the road and hardstanding construction work as described above and in Section 4.6 of the EIAR.

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.

The drainage system will not be altered upon decommissioning. Measures which will be implemented to ensure no impacts upon the drainage system during decommissioning will be outlined within the

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

Decommissioning Plan (Appendix 4-6) and fully agreed with the local authority prior to any decommissioning works.

3.2.4.4 Preparative Site Drainage Management

The detailed drainage design will specify all materials and equipment necessary to implement the drainage measures effectively, which will be brought on site in advance of any works commencing.

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.

3.2.4.5 Pre-emptive Site Drainage Management

The works programme for the groundworks part of the construction phase of the Proposed Development will also take account of weather forecasts and predicted rainfall in particular. The Site Construction Manager is responsible for making the decision to postpone or abandon works. Large excavations and movements of overburden or large-scale overburden or soil stripping will be suspended or scaled back if heavy rain is forecast. The extent to which works will be scaled back or suspended will relate directly to the amount of rainfall forecast.

3.2.4.6 Reactive Site Drainage Management

In line with the requirements of the EIAR, the final drainage design prepared for the Proposed Development prior to commencement of construction will provide for reactive management of drainage measures. 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 contractor is solely responsible for the implementation of the detailed drainage design on site. The ECoW is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the drainage design as it is implemented on-site. The ECoW or supervising hydrologist will respond to changing weather, ground or drainage conditions on the ground as the Proposed Development 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 whatever combinations are deemed to be most appropriate to situation on the ground as a particular time.

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.

3.2.4.7 Cable Trench Drainage

Cable trenches are typically constructed in short, controlled sections, thereby minimising the amount of ground disturbed at any one time and minimising the potential for drainage runoff to pick up silt or suspended solids. Each short section of trench is excavated, ducting installed and bedded, and backfilled with the appropriate materials, before work on the next section commences.

To efficiently control drainage runoff from cable trench works areas, excavated material is stored on the up-gradient side of the trench. Should any rainfall cause runoff from the excavated material, the material is therefore collected and contained in the downgradient cable trench. Excess subsoil is removed from the cable trench works area immediately upon excavation, and in the case of the Proposed Development, would be transported to one of the on-site designated spoil management areas or used for landscaping and reinstatement of other areas elsewhere on-site.

REC No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REC No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

On steeper slopes, silt fences, as detailed in Section 4.6.3.12 of the EIAR will be installed temporarily downgradient of the cable trench works area, or on the downhill slope below where excavated material is being temporarily stored to control run-off.

3.2.4.8 Rainfall Forecasting and Monitoring

Accurate forecasting and monitoring of rainfall is critical to the successful pre-emptive and reactive site drainage management as outlined in the subsections above.

Rainfall forecasts will be obtained for the nearest forecast reference point available via the www.yr.no weather forecasting website. The reference location will be that of Cappaboy Beg, Co. Cork.

<https://www.yr.no/nb/v/%C3%A6rvarel/daglig-tabell/2-3297306/Irland/Munster/Cork/Cappaboy%20Beg>

Construction personnel will be required to check the forecasted rainfall for the days ahead and plan for or suspend planned works accordingly. The forecasted rainfall should be recorded for reference and comparison with the rainfall levels to be recorded on-site.

Actual rainfall will be monitored on site, ideally via an automated rain gauge with regular recording intervals recommended by the Project Hydrologist and a means of alerting the construction personnel of rainfall trigger levels. Any recorded rainfall data should be available on site at all times for review by the ECoW, Project Hydrologist or any regulatory authorities. The appointed contractor will be required to outline their proposed means of recording rainfall on site to the satisfaction of the ECoW and the Project Hydrologist prior to commencement of works.

3.2.5 Refuelling, Fuel and Hazardous Materials Storage

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. 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 be used during refuelling operations as required.

The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid release of hydrocarbons at the Site:

- All plant will be inspected and certified to ensure that they are leak free and in good working order prior to use at the Site;
- Fuels stored on site will be minimised;
- On-site refuelling will be carried out by trained personnel only;
- All refuelling will be carried out outside of the designated hydrological buffer zones;
- Mobile measures such as dip trays and fuel absorbent mats will be used during refuelling operations as required;
- All plant and machinery will be equipped with fuel absorbent material and pads to deal with any accidental spillage;
- Spill kits will be available to deal with any accidental spillage in and outside the refuelling area;
- An emergency plan for the construction phase to deal with accidental spillages will be developed (refer to Section 6 of this CEMP);
- All hazardous wastes will be stored in banded containers/areas before being collected by an authorised waste contractor and brought to an EPA licensed waste facility; and
- Hazardous wastes will be kept separate from non-hazardous wastes so that contamination does not occur.

3.2.6

Cement Based Products Control Measures

Concrete and other cement-based products are highly alkaline and corrosive and can have significant negative impacts on water quality. They generate very fine, highly alkaline silt (pH 11.5) that can physically damage fish by burning their skin and blocking their gills.

The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid release of cement leachate from the site:

- 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 on-site, only the chute will 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 will be undertaken at lined concrete washout ponds;
- Weather forecasting will be used to plan dry days for pouring concrete;
- The pour site will be kept free of standing water and plastic covers will be ready in case of sudden rainfall event; and
- At turbine foundations, lean-mix blinding is used to vertically contain the concrete. While the concrete is contained laterally by temporary/permanent shuttering.

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 Siltbuster-type concrete wash unit or equivalent. This type of Siltbuster unit catches the solid concrete and filters and holds wash liquid for pH adjustment and further solids separation. The residual liquids and solids will be removed off-site by an appropriately authorised waste collector for disposal at an authorised waste facility. Where temporary lined impermeable containment areas are used, such containment areas are typically built using straw bales and lined with an impermeable membrane. Two examples are shown below.



Plate 3-1 Typical concrete wash out areas

3.2.7

Tree Felling Drainage Measures

As discussed in Section 2.3.3.9 above, tree felling will be required within the Site to allow for the construction of the turbine bases, access roads, underground cabling, and the other ancillary infrastructure. The commercial forestry felling activities required as part of the Proposed Development will be the subject of a Limited Felling Licence (LFL) application to the Forest Service, in accordance with the Forestry Act 2014 and the Forestry Regulations 2017 (SI 191/2017) and as per the Forest Service's policy on granting felling licenses for wind farm developments.

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

Mitigation measures will reduce the risk of entrainment of suspended solids and nutrient release in surface watercourses. These measures are derived from best practice guidance documents as outlined below and in Chapter 9 (Hydrology and Hydrogeology) of the EIAR.

Tree felling to facilitate the Proposed Development will not be undertaken simultaneously with construction groundworks. Keyhole felling to facilitate construction works will take place prior to groundworks commencing. Please see Appendix 4-5 Harvest Management Plan for details. During tree felling there is a potential to generate silts and sediments in surface water runoff due to tracking of machinery and disturbance of the ground surface etc, however mitigation is provided in Chapter 9 (Hydrology and Hydrogeology) with regard surface water quality protection for this activity which is summarised below. Also, prior to the commencement of tree felling or 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; and
- A double silt fence perimeter will be placed down-slope of works areas that are located inside the watercourse 50m buffer zone.

Before the commencement of any felling works, an Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) shall be appointed to oversee the keyhole and extraction works. The ECoW shall be experienced and competent, and shall have the following functions as proposed in the planning application:

- Attend the Site for the setup period when drainage protection works are being installed and be present on Site during the remainder of the forestry keyhole felling works;
- Prior to the commencement of works, review and agree the positioning by the Operator of the required Aquatic Buffer Zones (ABZs), silt traps, silt fencing (see below), water crossings and on-site storage facilities for fuel, oil and chemicals (see further below);
- Be responsible for preparing and delivering the Environmental Tool Box Talk (TBT) to all relevant parties involved in Site operations, prior to the commencement of the works;
- Conduct daily and weekly inspections of all water protection measures and visually assess their integrity and effectiveness in accordance with the proposals outlined in Section 4.2 of this CEMP;
- Take representative photographs showing the progress of operation on-site, and the integrity and effectiveness of the water protection measures;
- Collect water samples for analysis by a 3rd party accredited laboratory, adhering to the following requirements;
- Surface water samples shall be collected upstream and downstream of the keyhole felling site at suitable sampling locations;
- Sampling shall be taken from the stream/river bank, with no in-stream access permitted;
- The analytical suite further detailed below in section 4.2.2.4 shall be used
- Review of operator's records for plant inspections, evidence of contamination and leaks, and drainage checks made after extreme weather conditions;
- Prepare and maintain a contingency plan; and
- Suspend work where potential risk to water from siltation and pollution is identified, or where operational methods and mitigation measures are not specified or agreed.

To protect watercourses, the following measures will be adhered to during all keyhole/tree felling activities:

REG. No. _____ DEPT. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT.

15 SEP 2025 06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- > 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 silt fencing;
- > 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;
- > Brush mats will be used to support vehicles on soft ground, reducing peat and mineral soils erosion and avoiding the formation of rutted areas, in which surface water ponding can occur. Brush mat renewal will take place when they become heavily used and worn. Provision will be made for brush mats along all off-road routes, to protect the soil from compaction and rutting. Where there is risk of severe erosion occurring, extraction will be suspended during periods of high rainfall;
- > Timber will be stacked in dry areas, and outside a local 50 metre watercourse buffer. Straw bales and check dams to be emplaced on the down gradient side of timber storage/processing sites;
- > Works will be carried out during periods of no, or low rainfall, in order to minimise entrainment of exposed sediment in surface water run-off;
- > No crossing of streams by machinery will be permitted and only travel perpendicular to and away from stream will be allowed;
- > Checking and maintenance of roads and culverts will be on-going through the felling operation;
- > Refuelling or maintenance of machinery will not occur within 100m of a watercourse. Mobile bowser, drip kits, qualified personnel will be used where refuelling is required;
- > A permit to refuel system will be adopted at the Site; and,
- > Branches, logs or debris will not be allowed to build up in aquatic zones. All such material will be removed when harvesting operations have been completed, but care will be taken to avoid removing natural debris deflectors.

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

Table 3-1 Minimum Buffer Zone Widths (Forest Service, 2000)

| Average slope leading to the aquatic zone | | Buffer zone width on either side of the aquatic zone | Buffer zone width for highly erodible soils |
|---|------------|--|---|
| Moderate | (0 – 15%) | 10 m | 15 m |
| Steep | (15 – 30%) | 15 m | 20 m |
| Very steep | (>30%) | 20 m | 25 m |

3.3

Archaeological Management

This section of the CEMP provides an outline of the Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage mitigation measures for the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

There are no UNESCO World Heritage Sites or National Monuments located within or along the proposed footprint of the Proposed Development.

- There are no Recorded Monuments within the footprint of the Proposed Development. Mitigation measures will be implemented during construction works, however, in order to avoid any negative effects arising to recorded and/or unrecorded sub-surface archaeology during construction, as follows:
- Pre-development archaeological testing of the proposed infrastructure in previously undisturbed greenfield areas of the Site will be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service. This is to identify any archaeological features at the earliest stage possible in the project to allow time to deal with any requirements such as preservation in situ (redesign / avoidance) or preservation by record (archaeological excavation).
- A report on the testing will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the National Monuments Service (NMS) and the Planning Authority.
- Further mitigation such as preservation in-situ (avoidance), preservation by record (excavation) or buffer zones may be required depending on the results of the testing.
- Should archaeological remains be uncovered during the testing consultation with the NMS will be required regarding the best course of action and further mitigation.
- Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks, within the Site, during the construction stage of the Proposed Development by a licensed archaeologist.
- Further mitigation such as preservation in-situ (avoidance), preservation by record (excavation), buffer zones may be required depending on the results of the monitoring.
- Archaeological monitoring will be carried out under licence from the NMS subject to the approval of a methodology for same.
- Further mitigation such as preservation in-situ (avoidance) or preservation by record (excavation) may be required depending on the results of the monitoring.
- Should human remains be uncovered during the works, all works shall cease, and the NMS will be informed of the findings immediately. The services of an osteoarchaeologist will also be required. A decision on how best to proceed will be made in consultation with the NMS.
- A report on the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Planning Authority.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

3.4 Traffic Management

This section of the CEMP provides an outline of the traffic management proposals for the construction phase of the Proposed Development. In the event planning permission is granted the final Traffic Management Plan will address the requirements of any relevant planning conditions, including any additional mitigation measures which are conditioned.

3.4.1 Turbine and Materials Transport Route

3.4.2 Construction Materials Transport Route

Construction materials will be delivered to the Site via selected haul routes that will be determined based on the source of the construction material. In order to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development, all hardcore materials, steel, and ready-mix concrete that will be required during the construction phase will be sourced from local, appropriately authorised concrete quarrying plants. For the purposes of assessment within the EIAR, quarries within a 20km range of the Site that could potentially provide concrete have been assessed. Traffic movements generated by the Proposed Development are discussed in Section 15.1.4 of Chapter 15 (Material Assets). All construction vehicles entering the Site will enter from the East, via the existing site entrance as indicated on Figure 4-1 of the EIAR.

It is also envisaged that general construction traffic (including materials and staff) will travel to the Site via the public road network to the proposed site entrance. The construction traffic that will be generated during the construction phase of the Proposed Development is outlined as part of the traffic and transport assessment in Chapter 15 (Material Assets) of this EIAR.

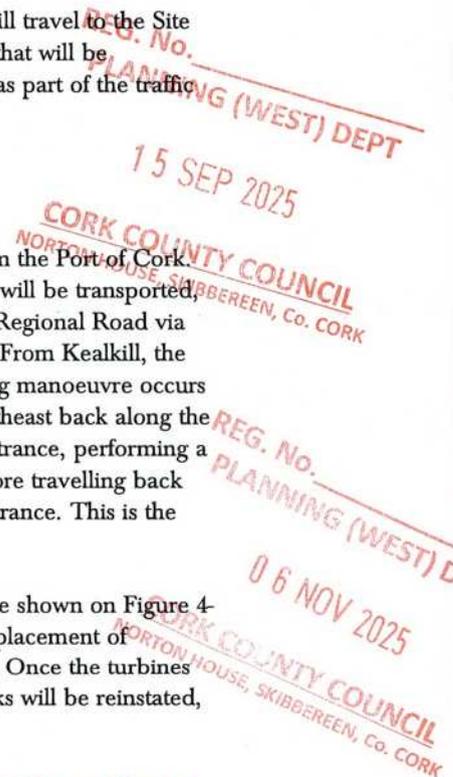
3.4.3 Turbine Component Transport Route

It is proposed that large wind turbine components will be delivered to the Site, from the Port of Cork. For the purposes of assessment, the turbine components and other abnormal loads will be transported, from Ringaskiddy Port, west on the N22, before turning southwest along the R585 Regional Road via Crookstown to the junction with the R584 Regional Road at the village of Kealkill. From Kealkill, the turbine delivery route will continue along the R584 to Ballylickey, where a reversing manoeuvre occurs at Ballylickey bridge. Once the manoeuvre is complete, the turbines will travel northeast back along the R584, through Kealkill towards Ballingeary. The turbines will travel past the site entrance, performing a reversing manoeuvre at an existing private access road further along the R584, before travelling back south along the same road and accessing the site from the north via the existing entrance. This is the preferred route for turbine delivery.

The turbine component turning area along the R584, with the reversing manoeuvre shown on Figure 4-20 of the EIAR, will require removal of fencing and vegetation and the temporary placement of hardcore, so the area can be used during the delivery of large turbine components. Once the turbines have been delivered, the roadside boundary removed for the accommodation works will be reinstated, and the upgraded private access track will remain in place.

3.4.4 Traffic Mitigation Measures During the Construction Stage

The successful completion of the Proposed Development will require significant coordination and planning, and a comprehensive set of mitigation measures will be put in place before and during the construction stage of the Proposed Development in order to minimise the effects of the additional traffic generated by the Proposed Development. The range of measures will include the following which are also set out in Chapter 15 (Material Assets) of the EIAR.



A detailed Traffic Management Plan (TMP), incorporating all the mitigation measures set out within this CEMP along with Chapter 15 (Material Assets) 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. The detailed TMP will include the following:

Traffic Management Coordinator – a competent Traffic Management Co-ordinator will be appointed for the duration of the construction of the Proposed 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 Cork County Council and other relevant authorities in advance of deliveries of turbine components to the Site.

Information to locals – Locals in the area will be informed of any upcoming traffic related matters e.g. delivery of turbine components at night, via letter drops and posters in public places. Information will include the contact details of the Contract 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 – A pre-condition survey of roads associated with the Proposed Development will be carried out prior to construction commencement to record the condition of the road. A post construction survey will be carried out after works are completed. Where required the timing of these surveys will be agreed with the local authority.

Liaison with the relevant local authorities – Liaison with the relevant local authorities including the roads sections of local authorities that the delivery routes traverse, and An Garda Síochána, during the delivery phase of the large turbine vehicles, when an escort for all convoys will be required.

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.

3.5

Dust Control

Construction dust can be generated from many on-site activities such as excavation and backfilling. The extent of dust generation will depend on the type of activity undertaken, the location, the nature of the dust, i.e., soil, sand, peat, etc. and the weather. In addition, dust dispersion is influenced by external factors such as wind speed and direction and/or, periods of dry weather. Construction traffic movements also have the potential to generate dust as they travel along the haul route.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

In periods of extended dry weather, dust suppression may be necessary along haul roads to ensure dust does not cause a nuisance. If necessary, water will be taken from stilling/settlement ponds in the Site's drainage system and will be pumped into a bowser or water spreader to dampen down haul roads and temporary construction compounds to prevent the generation of dust. Silty or oily water will not be used for dust suppression, because this would transfer the pollutants to the haul roads and generate polluted runoff or more dust. Water bowser movements will be carefully monitored, as the application of too much water may lead to increased runoff.

- 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 vehicles will be transported to the site on specified haul routes only.
- Construction materials for the Proposed Development will be sourced locally from licenced quarries.
- 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.
- The transport of construction materials around the Site from the nearby quarry facilities will be covered by tarpaulin where necessary.
- 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 amount of emissions associated with vehicle movements.

When necessary, sections of the haul route will be swept using a truck mounted vacuum sweeper. It is not anticipated that vehicle or wheel washing facilities will be required as part of the construction phase of the Proposed Development because site roads will be formed before road-going trucks begin to make regular or frequent deliveries to the site (e.g. with steel or concrete). The Site 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.

3.6

Noise Control

The operation of plant and machinery, including construction vehicles, is a source of potential impact that will require mitigation at all locations within the Site. However, the assessment of potential impacts presented in Section 12.5.2 of Chapter 12 (Noise & Vibration) has demonstrated that the Proposed Development is expected to comply with the criteria during the construction phase and therefore no specific mitigation measures are required.

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.

The following list of measures will be considered, where necessary, to ensure compliance with the relevant construction noise criteria:

- 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.

Where rock breaking is employed in relation to the Proposed Development, the following are examples of measures that will be employed, where necessary, to mitigate noise emissions from these activities:

- 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.

If blasting is undertaken as part of the Proposed Development, a detailed assessment will be undertaken by a specialist blast design engineer to determine the blast design parameters; all mitigation measures specified by the blast design engineer to keep vibration values within the criteria in Section 12.6.1 of the EIAR will be implemented.

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. Should complaints arise, they are likely to be received from an area downwind of the blast site, and therefore, blasting will be postponed during unfavourable weather conditions. Furthermore, 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.

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.

The methods used to minimise complaints could consist of some or all of the following:

- 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.
- 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.

3.7

Invasive Species Management

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 Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) was recorded at two close locations in the northern section of the Site and another minor infestation at 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.

An Invasive Species Management Plan (Appendix 6-3) has been prepared for the Proposed Development and sets out best practice control methods as summarised in the following sections. The Invasive Species Management Plan (Appendix 6-3) would be updated during construction.

3.7.1

Site Management

Careful preparation of the Site and planning of the works is crucial to successful treatment of invasive species. The following list of guidelines, which is not exhaustive, shall be followed by all on-site personnel. Only those who have been inducted into biosecurity measures on-site may enter the contaminated zones within the works areas. Should any risk of contaminated material escaping be observed by the site supervisor, the management plan for the site must be amended by an appropriately qualified person to mitigate against the risk.

3.7.2

Establish Good Site Hygiene

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:

- All works in relation to the invasive species will be supervised by an ECoW.
- All staff will be given a Toolbox Talk, by a suitably qualified person or ecologist, on invasive species removal in relation to Japanese Knotweed and Rhododendron and their management on site.
- The contractor will assign a member of their team as Environmental Officer to ensure the management plan is adhered to throughout the proposed works.
- A designated bio-secure area/exclusion zone will be set up at recorded invasive species locations to prevent disturbance in these areas. Invasive species will be marked with hazard tape in order to identify the species prior to vegetation clearance works and to keep it separate from other brush material.
- All machinery should be thoroughly cleaned down prior to arriving on the site to avoid the potential spread of invasive species from elsewhere.
- Machinery that is used for excavation and onsite removal of invasive material will not be used for any other works until they are fully cleaned down and then visually inspected by a specialist to ensure no fragments of invasive plant material are present.
- Prior to leaving the invasive species exclusion zones, all boots and clothing will be thoroughly brushed down to remove any contaminated material prior to leaving the area.
- As a precautionary measure, machinery will be thoroughly cleaned down before exiting the site to prevent potential spread of invasive species elsewhere.
- Clean down will be carried out using brushes and shovels and power washing will be avoided insofar as possible. This is to prevent potentially contaminated run-off spreading outside the Site.
- Material used for tracking machinery out of the contaminated areas on site e.g. plywood will be thoroughly cleaned down under supervision of the ECoW prior to removal off site.
- Any soil and topsoil required on the Site will be sourced from a stock that has been screened for the presence of any invasive species and where it is confirmed that none are present.

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

35
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- Any material imported to the site should be screened for invasive species by a suitably qualified ecologist before transportation to the Site.

3.8 Waste Management

This section of the CEMP provides a Waste Management Plan (WMP) which outlines the best practice procedures during the excavation and construction phases of the project. The WMP will outline 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.

3.8.1 Legislation

The Waste Management Act 1996 and its subsequent amendments provide for measures to improve performance in relation to waste management, recycling and recovery. The Act also provides a regulatory framework for meeting higher environmental standards set out by other national and EU legislation.

The Act requires that any waste related activity has to have all necessary licenses and authorisations. It will be the duty of the Waste Manager on the site of the development to ensure that all contractors hired to remove waste from the site have valid Waste Collection Permits. It will then be necessary to ensure that the waste is delivered to a licensed or permitted waste facility. The hired waste contractors and subsequent receiving facilities must adhere to the conditions set out in their respective permits and authorisations.

The Department of the Environment provides a document entitled, *'Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects'* (2006). It is important to emphasise that no demolition will take place at this site, however, this document was referred to throughout the process of completing this WMP.

3.8.2 Waste Management Hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy sets out the most efficient way of managing in the following order:

Prevention and Minimisation:

The primary aim of the WMP will be to prevent and thereby reduce the amount of waste generated at each stage of the project.

Reuse of Waste:

Reusing as much of the waste generated on site as possible will reduce the quantities of waste that will have to be transported off site to recovery facilities or landfill.

Recycling of Waste:

There are a number of established markets available for the beneficial use of Construction waste such as using waste concrete as fill for new roads.

At all times during the implementation of the WMP, disposal of waste to landfill will be considered only as a last resort.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

3.8.3 Construction Phase Waste Management

3.8.3.1 Description of the Works

The construction of the Proposed Development will involve the construction of:

- Turbines and associated foundations and hard-standing areas, meteorological mast, upgrade of existing access roads and construction of new access roads, turbine component turning area, temporary construction compound, underground cabling, borrow pit, spoil management, site drainage and all ancillary works and apparatus. The Proposed Development is described in detail in Chapter 4 (Description of the Proposed Development) of the EIAR.

The turbines and meteorological mast will be manufactured off-site and delivered to the Site where on site erection will occur.

The turbine and meteorological mast foundations will consist of stone from the on-site borrow pit and a concrete base which will contain reinforcing steel. These concrete foundations will be shuttered with steel formwork specifically designed for the works and re-usable off site on similar projects.

The new site roads and existing roads for upgrade will be constructed with rock sourced predominantly from the on-site borrow pit, with some material sourced from local quarries.

The construction of the underground electrical cabling will consist of excavating sections of a trench, laying the ducting and cabling and backfilling.

The waste types arising from the construction phase of the Proposed Development are outlined in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2 Expected waste types arising during the Construction Phase

| Material Type | Example | EWG Code |
|-----------------------|--|----------|
| Cables | Electrical wiring | 17 04 11 |
| Cardboard | Boxes, cartons | 15 01 01 |
| Composite packaging | Containers | 15 01 05 |
| Metals | Copper, aluminium, lead, iron and steel | 17 04 07 |
| Inert materials | Sand, stones, plaster, rock, blocks | 17 01 07 |
| Mixed municipal waste | Daily canteen waste from construction workers, miscellaneous | 20 03 01 |
| Plastic | PVC frames, electrical fittings | 17 02 03 |
| Plastic packaging | Packaging with new materials | 15 01 02 |
| Wooden packaging | Boxes, pallets | 15 01 03 |

Hazardous wastes that may occur on site during the construction phase of the development may include oil, diesel fuel, chemicals, paints, preservatives etc. All hazardous wastes will be stored in banded containers/areas before being collected by an authorised waste contractor and brought to an

PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. NO.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

37

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

EPA licensed waste facility. As mentioned above, hazardous wastes will be kept separate from non-hazardous wastes so that contamination does not occur.

3.8.3.2 Waste Arising and Proposals for Minimisation, Reuse and Recycling of Construction Waste

Construction waste will arise on the project mainly from excavation and unavoidable construction waste including material surpluses and damaged materials and packaging waste.

Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure excess waste is not generated during construction, including:

- Ordering of materials will be on an 'as needed' basis to prevent over supply to site. Co-ordination is required with suppliers enabling them to take/buy back surplus stock;
- Purchase of materials pre-cut to length to avoid excess scrap waste generated on site;
- Request that suppliers use least amount of packaging possible on materials delivered to the site;
- Ensuring correct storage and handling of goods to avoid unnecessary damage that would result in their disposal;
- Ensuring correct sequencing of operations; and
- Use reclaimed materials in the construction works.

Hazardous waste will be kept separate from all other construction waste to prevent contamination and removed appropriately.

3.8.3.3 Waste Arising from Construction Activities

All waste generated on Site will be contained in waste skips at a waste storage area onsite. This waste storage area will be kept tidy with skips 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 wind farm site. Therefore, all wastes streams generated on site will be deposited into a single waste skip. This waste material will be transferred to a 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 waste generated from the turbine erection will be limited to the associated protective covers which are generally reusable. Considering the specialist nature of this packaging material the majority will be taken back by suppliers for their own reuse. Any other packaging waste generated from the turbine supply will be deposited into the on-site skips and subsequently transferred to the MRF.

It is not envisaged that there will be any waste material arising from the materials used to construct the site roads as only the quantity of stone necessary will be sourced from the on-site borrow on an 'as needed' basis.

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.

3.8.3.4 Waste Arising from Decommissioning

The design life of the proposed renewable energy development is 35 years after which time a decision will be made to determine whether or not the turbines will be replaced by new turbines or if

REC. No. 15 SEP 2025
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

decommissioning will occur. The lengthy time frame between the completion of the construction phase and decommissioning will result in only infrastructural material such as the turbine foundations, turbines and the granular material used to construct roads remaining on site at that time. When the site is decommissioned, cranes will disassemble each turbine tower and all equipment. The associated components will be removed from site for re-use, recycling or waste disposal. Any structural elements that are not suitable for recycling will be disposed of in an appropriate manner. All lubrication fluids will be drained down and put aside for appropriate collection, storage, transport and disposal. Any materials which cannot be re-used or recycled will be disposed of by an appropriately licenced contractor.

The waste types arising from the decommissioning of the development are outlined in Table 3-3 below.
Table 3-3 Expected Waste types arising during the Decommissioning Phase

| Material Type | Example | EWG Code |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| Cables | Electrical wiring | 17 04 11 |
| Metals | Copper, aluminium, lead, steel and iron | 17 04 07 |
| Fibreglass | Turbine blade component | 10 11 03 |
| Hydrocarbons | Oils and lubricants drained from the turbines | 13 01 01,13 02 04 |
| Plastic | PVC frames, electrical fittings | 17 02 03 |
| Concrete | Substation building | 17 01 01 |
| Bricks | Substation building | 17 01 02 |

3.8.3.5 Reuse

Many construction materials can be reused a number of times before they have to be disposed of:

- > Concrete can be reused as aggregate for roads or cable trench backfilling material.
- > Plastic packaging etc. can be used to cover materials on site or reused for the delivery of other materials.
- > Excavated peat and spoil can be reused for reinstatement of the areas around turbine foundations and adjacent to site roads.

3.8.3.6 Recycling

If a certain type of construction material cannot be reused on-site, then recycling is the most suitable option. The opportunity for recycling on-site will be restricted to the associated packaging from the wind turbines.

All waste that is produced during the construction phase including dry recyclables will be deposited in the on-site skip initially and sent for subsequent segregation at a remote facility. The anticipated volume of all waste material to be generated at the development is low which provides the justification for adopting this method of waste management.

3.8.3.7 Implementation

3.8.3.7.1 Roles and Responsibilities for Waste Management

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

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 plan, ensuring that all hired waste contractors have the necessary authorisations and that the waste management 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.

3.8.3.7.2 **Training**

It is important for the Construction Waste Manager to communicate effectively with colleagues in relation to the aims and objectives of the waste management plan. All employees working on-site during the construction phase of the project will be trained in materials management and thereby, should be able to:

- › Distinguish reusable materials from those suitable for recycling;
- › Ensure maximum segregation at source;
- › Co-operate with site manager on the best locations for stockpiling reusable materials;
- › Separate materials for recovery; and
- › Identify and liaise with waste contractors and waste facility operators.

3.8.3.7.3 **Record Keeping**

The WMP will provide systems that will enable all arisings, movements and treatments of construction waste to be recorded. This system will enable the contractor to measure and record the quantity of waste being generated. It will highlight the areas from which most waste occurs and allows the measurement of arisings against performance targets. The WMP can then be adapted with changes that are seen through record keeping.

The fully licensed waste contractor employed to remove waste from the site will be required to provide documented records for all waste dispatches leaving the site. Each record will contain the following:

- › Consignment Reference Number Material Type(s) and EWC Code(s)
- › Company Name and Address of Site of Origin
- › Trade Name and Collection Permit Ref. of Waste Carrier
- › Trade Name and Licence Ref. of Destination Facility
- › Date and Time of Waste Dispatch
- › Registration no. of Waste Carrier vehicle
- › Weight of Material
- › Signature of Confirmation of Dispatch detail
- › Date and Time of Waste Arrival at Destination
- › Site Address of Destination Facility

3.8.3.8 **Waste Management Plan Conclusion**

The WMP will be properly adhered to by all staff involved in the Proposed Development which will be outlined within the induction process for all site personnel. The waste hierarchy will always be employed when designing the plan to ensure that the least possible amount of waste is produced during the construction phase. Reuse of certain types of construction wastes will cut down on the cost and requirement of raw materials therefore further minimising waste levels.

This preliminary WMP has been prepared to outline the main objectives that are to be adhered to for the preparation of a more detailed WMP to be completed after the planning phase of the Proposed Development.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The Project Developer will appoint a design team to prepare the detailed design for the Proposed Development prior to the commencement of construction and ensure all planning and environmental obligations are met. The developer will appoint a Project Contractor who will be responsible for the construction of the Proposed Development in accordance with this CEMP which will be updated by the contractor as required during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Any updated CEMP must meet or exceed the standards and requirements set out in this document.

The Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be nominated by the Project Developer to oversee the Project Contractor's effective implementation of the Proposed Development's 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 Project Contractor, having been nominated by the developer to fulfil the role.

The ECoW will have the power to halt the works, should the need arise and will be supported by the developer to ensure the contractor adheres to such an instruction.

The ECoW will also have to call upon the Project Ecologist, Project Hydrologist, or other members of the Project Developer's design team, as required, to oversee the contractor's works on-site.

An organogram structure for the construction stage roles is as outlined below.

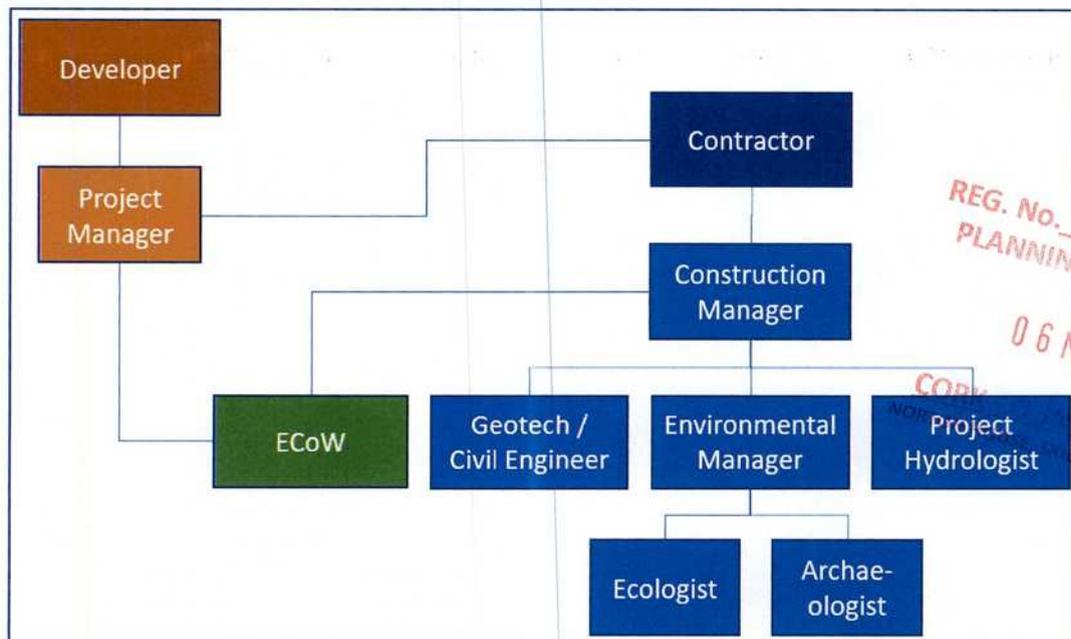


Figure 4-1 Proposed Development Organogram

Any requirement of the granted permission, for the works to be supervised by an engineer with professional indemnity insurance, who upon completion of the works, shall certify the said works, will

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
41
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

be adhered to. Such an engineer will be appointed to oversee and supervise the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

4.1.1 Construction Manager

The Project Contractor will be required to nominate a Construction Manager who will have responsibility for the organisation and execution of environmental requirements outlined in this CEMP or any further versions thereof. The Construction Manager will have an assigned deputy who will fulfil the role of Environmental Manager. To implement the CEMP, the Construction Manager with the assistance of the Environmental Manager will be required to:

- Implement all Proposed Development design requirements to minimise environmental risk;
- Implement all CEMP requirements and measures to minimise environmental risk;
- Ensure any site personnel responsible for directing works on site are familiar with all requirements of the CEMP;
- Propose revisions to the Proposed Development's CEMP for approval of the Project Developer, project design team and ECoW, only where any such revisions meet or exceed the standards and requirements set out in this document;
- Ensure that all environmental standards are achieved during the construction phase of the Proposed Development;
- Promptly implement any remedial action required to rectify and close-out any non-compliant items identified by the ECoW;
- Ensure immediate notification of environmental incidents are issued to the ECoW, the Project Developer and the relevant authorities, initially by phone and as soon as is practicable by e-mail;
- Identify environmental training requirements and arrange relevant training for all levels of site-based staff/workers; and
- Ensure that all construction activities are planned and performed such that minimal risk to the environment is introduced.

4.1.2 Site Environmental Clerk of Works

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 on site. The responsibilities and duties of the ECoW will include the following:

- Review/approval of the CEMP and supporting environmental documentation and review/approval of contractor method statements;
- Undertake environmental monitoring, inspections and reviews to ensure the works are carried out in compliance with the CEMP by the Project Contractor;
- Manage the water quality monitoring programme and turbidity monitors;
- Maintain a live Actions List and accompanying map outlining any corrective actions across the site requiring attention or action by the contractor;
- Confirm for the Project Contractor that pre-commencement requirements have been met to allow construction activities to commence;
- Highlight for the contractor, any abandonment triggers that are occurring and inform the contractor that works are to cease;
- Generate environmental reports as required to show environmental data trends and ensure environmental records are maintained throughout the construction period;
- Advise site management/contractor/sub-contractors on:

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- Prevention of environmental pollution and improvement to existing working methods;
- Changes in legislation and legal requirements affecting the environment;
- Suitability and use of plant, equipment and materials to prevent pollution;
- Environmentally sound methods of working and systems to identify environmental hazards;
- Assist the contractor in coordinating the required inputs and site visits from the Project Ecologist or Project Hydrologist to support the ECoW role;
- Ensure immediate notification of any environmental incidents are issued to the Construction Manager and Project Developer;
- Support the investigation of incidents of significant, potential or actual environmental damage and ensure corrective actions are carried out, recommend means to prevent recurrence and communicate incident findings to relevant parties;
- Liaise with the Project Design Team and attend meetings to report on audit findings
- Support the contractor who will be responsible for providing toolbox talks and site induction content to ensure the requirements of the CEMP are delivered on-site; and
- The geotechnical design requirements of the Proposed Development are not within the remit of the ECoW.

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.

4.1.3

Project Ecologist/Ornithologist

The Project Ecologist will be available to support the ECoW on matters relating to the protection of sensitive habitats and species encountered prior to or during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The Project Ecologist will not be full time on site but will undertake pre-commencement surveys and visit the site as required. The responsibilities and duties of the Project Ecologist/Ornithologist will include the following:

- 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 Site.
- 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.

4.1.4

Project Hydrologist

The Project Hydrologist is part of the design team that will prepare the detailed drainage design for the construction phase of the Proposed Development, but will also support the ECoW in monitoring, overseeing and auditing the effective implementation of the detailed drainage design by the Project Contractor. The Project Hydrologist will not be full time on site but will be required to visit as necessary to oversee the implementation of their drainage design.

The responsibilities and duties of the Project Hydrologist will include the following:

- Preparation of detailed drainage design before construction commences;
- Input to the CEMP in respect of drainage design and water quality management;

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

43
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- Attend site to support ECoW and oversee and audit the effective implementation of the detailed drainage design; and
- Complete ongoing inspection and monitoring of the development, particularly in areas of drainage control in support of the ECoW in monitoring the effectiveness of the drainage design as it is implemented on-site.

4.1.5 **Project Archaeologist**

The Project Archaeologist will report to the Environmental Manager/ECoW and is responsible for archaeological monitoring of the site during the construction phase. This will include monitoring of site investigations and excavation works as well as the monitoring and metal detection of spoil during construction.

If new archaeological material is detected during the pre-construction re-inspection, testing or monitoring, the project archaeologist will be responsible for ensuring they are preserved by record (archaeologically excavated) and therefore permanently removed with a full record made.

4.1.6 **Project Geotechnical Engineer/Civil Engineer**

The Geotechnical Engineer will report to the Construction Manager and is responsible for inspection and review of geotechnical aspects associated with construction of the Proposed Development. The Geotechnical Engineer will not be full time on site but will visit site at least once a month during the construction phase civil works and on a weekly basis during site preparation/groundworks.

The responsibilities and duties of the Geotechnical Engineer will include the following:

- Visit site regularly, or at least once a month during the construction phase, to complete geotechnical audits and reviews and report any issues to the Construction Manager;
- Ensuring that identified hazards are listed in the Geotechnical Risk Register and that these are subject to ongoing monitoring; and
- Ongoing inspection and monitoring of the Proposed Development, particularly in temporary stockpile areas, through all phases of construction (including pre-, during and post construction) and ensure construction is carried out as specified in the EIAR, NIS and in relevant planning conditions.

4.2 **Water Quality and Monitoring**

4.2.1 **Pre-Construction Baseline Monitoring**

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 Section 9.3.7 of the EIAR.

Baseline sampling will be completed on at least two occasions, and these should ideally 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.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

4.2.2 Construction Phase Monitoring

4.2.2.1 Daily Visual Inspections

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. 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.

Inspection sheets and photographic records will be kept on-site. Inspection points will include the in-situ field monitoring point locations and the laboratory analysis sampling points. Inspection points will depend on works being completed within the catchment upstream of the identified monitoring locations. Visual inspections will also be completed after major rainfall events, i.e. after events of >25mm rainfall in any 24-hour period and data including photographs will be collected by visual inspections and independently assessed by the Project Hydrologist who will monitor and advise on the records being received.

The following periodic inspection regime will be implemented:

- 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 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;
- Event based inspections by the ECoW as follows:
 - >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.

4.2.2.2 Continuous Turbidity Monitoring

Turbidity monitors or sondes can be installed where required at locations surrounding the Site. The sondes will provide continuous readings for turbidity levels in the watercourse. This equipment will be supplemented by daily visual monitoring at their locations as outlined in the sections below.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

4.2.2.3 Laboratory Analysis

Baseline laboratory analysis of a range of parameters with relevant regulatory limits and EQSs will be undertaken as per water monitoring programme for the Proposed Development. This will not be restricted to just these locations around the proposed renewable energy development site with further sampling points added as deemed necessary by the ECoW in consultation with the Project Hydrologist and Site Manager.

4.2.2.4 Field Monitoring

Field chemistry measurements of unstable parameters, (pH, conductivity, temperature) will be taken at the surface water monitoring locations, as per water monitoring programme for the Proposed Development. These analyses will be carried out by either the ECoW or the Project Hydrologist. In-situ field monitoring will also be completed after major rainfall events, i.e. after events of >25mm rainfall in any 24-hour period. The Project Hydrologist will monitor and advise on the readings collected by in-situ field monitoring.

4.2.2.5 Monitoring Parameters

The analytical determinants of the monitoring programme (including limits of detection and frequency of analysis) will be as per S.I. No. 272 of 2009 European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations and European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009. The likely suite of determinants will include:

- > pH (field measured)
- > Electrical Conductivity (field measured)
- > Temperature (field measured)
- > Dissolved Oxygen (field measured)
- > Alkalinity (pH measured)
- > Total Phosphorus
- > Chloride
- > Nitrate
- > Nitrite
- > Total Nitrogen
- > Ortho-Phosphate
- > Total Ammonia N
- > Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- > Total Suspended Solids
- > True Colour
- > Dissolved organic carbon

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

4.2.3 Construction Phase Drainage Inspections & Maintenance

Drainage performance will form part of the civil works contract requirements. 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.

Regular inspections of all existing and installed drainage measures should be undertaken by the Project Contractor, especially after heavy rainfall, to check for blockages, and ensure there is no build-up of

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

standing water within the system. The contractor will devise a system of recording the findings of these inspections. Any excess build-up of silt levels at check dams, the settlement ponds, or any other drainage features that may decrease the effectiveness of the drainage feature, will be removed. For this reason, 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.

The ECoW will monitor the effectiveness of the on-site drainage during changing weather, ground or drainage conditions encountered on site, through their regular visual inspections of on-site watercourses and water monitoring programme. Where it appears that additional drainage measures will be required to ensure the drainage system remains effective, the ECoW will notify the contractor, the developer and project design team including the Project Hydrologist. The ECoW's role in this regard does not replace the need for the weekly (at least) inspections of the drainage system's measures by the Project Contractor.

4.2.4 **Surface Water Monitoring Reporting**

Visual inspection and laboratory analysis results of water quality monitoring shall assist in determining requirements for any necessary improvements in drainage controls and pollution prevention measures implemented on site.

It will be the responsibility of the ECoW to present the ongoing results of water quality and weather monitoring at or in advance of regular site meetings.

Reports on water quality will consider all field monitoring and visual inspections, and results of laboratory analysis completed for that period. Reports will describe how the results compare with baseline data as well as previous reports on water quality. The reports will also describe whether any deterioration or improvement in water quality has been observed whether any effects are attributable to construction activities and what remedial measures, or corrective actions have been implemented. Any proposed alteration to sampling frequency will be agreed with the Planning Authority in advance.

4.3 **Environmental Awareness and Training**

4.3.1 **Environmental Induction**

The Environmental Induction will be integrated into the general site induction on a case-by-case basis for each member of staff employed on-site depending on their assigned roles and responsibilities on site.

Where necessary, the Environmental Induction will as a minimum include:

- > A copy of the Environmental Management Site Plans and discussion of the key environmental risks and constraints;
- > An outline of the CEMP structure;
- > A discussion of the applicable Works Method Statement;
- > The roles and responsibilities of staff, including contractors, in relation to environmental management; and
- > An outline of the environmental Incident Management Procedure.

4.3.2 **Toolbox Talks**

Toolbox talks would be held by the ECoW or Construction Manager at the commencement of each day, or at the commencement of new activities. The aims of the toolbox talks are to identify the specific work activities that are scheduled for that day or phase of work. In addition, the necessary work method

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

statements and sub plans would be identified and discussed prior to the commencement of the day's activities. The toolbox talks will include training and awareness on topics including:

- > On-site Ecological Sensitivities;
- > Buffers to be upheld – watercourses, archaeology, ecology;
- > Sediment and Erosion Control;
- > Good site practice;
- > On-site Traffic Routes and Rules;
- > Keeping to tracks – vehicle rules;
- > Strictly adhering to the development footprint;
- > Fuel Storage; and
- > Materials and waste procedures.

Site meetings would be held on a regular basis involving all site personnel. The objectives of site meetings are to discuss the coming weeks activities and identify the relevant work method statements and sub plans that will be relevant to that week's activities. Additionally, any non-compliance identified during the previous week would also be discussed with the aim to reduce the potential of the same noncompliance reoccurring.

During construction of the Proposed Development, 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) Regulations 2013*'. This will encompass the use of all necessary Personal Protective Equipment and adherence to the site Health and Safety Plan.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

5.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Construction of the Proposed Development will necessitate the presence of a construction site and travel on the local public road network to and from the Site. Construction sites and the machinery used on them pose a potential health and safety hazard to construction workers if site rules are not properly implemented. The Proposed Development will be constructed in accordance with all relevant Health and Safety Legislation, including:

- 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).

The following measures below are also detailed in Chapter 18 (Schedule of Monitoring) and Mitigation Measures.

- 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 or substation construction, 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.
- 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.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- 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.

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):

- 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.

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):

- 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:
 - 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, current Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) card (where relevant) and induction date;
 - 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.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

6.1 Overview

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is presented in this section of the CEMP. It provides details of procedures to be adopted in the event of an emergency. The site ERP includes details on the response required and the responsibilities of all personnel in the event of an emergency. The ERP will require updating and submissions from the contractor/PSCS and suppliers as the project progresses. Where sub-contractors that are contracted on site are governed by their own emergency response procedure a bridging arrangement will be adopted to allow for inclusion of the sub-contractor's ERP within this within this document.

This is a working document that requires updating throughout the various stages of the project.

6.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The chain of command during an emergency response sets out who is responsible for coordinating the response. The Site Supervisor/Construction Manager will lead the emergency response which makes him responsible for activating and coordinating the emergency response procedure. The other site personnel who can be identified at this time who will be delegated responsibilities during the emergency response are presented in Figure 6-1. In a situation where the Site Supervisor/ Construction Manager is unavailable or incapable of coordinating the emergency response, the responsibility will be transferred to the next person in the chain of command outlined in Figure 6-1. This will be updated throughout the various stages of the Proposed Development.

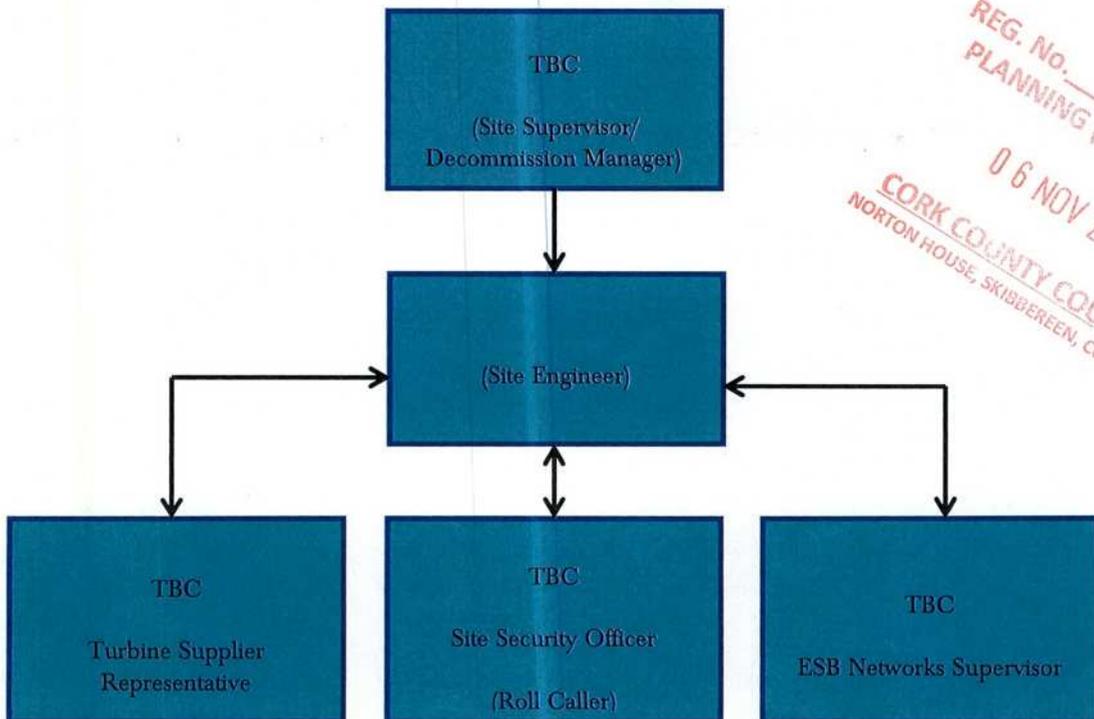


Figure 6-1 Emergency Response Procedure Chain of Command

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
51
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

6.1.2 Hazard Identification

In order to establish the type and scale of potential emergencies that may occur, the following hazards have been identified as being potential situations that may require an emergency response in the event of an occurrence.

Table 6-1 Hazards associated with potential emergency situations

| Hazard | Emergency Situation |
|--|--|
| Construction Vehicles: Dump trucks, tractors, excavators, cranes etc. | Collision or overturn which has resulted in operator or third-party injury. |
| Abrasive wheels/Portable Tools | Entanglement, amputation or electrical shock associated with portable tools. |
| Contact with services | Electrical shock or gas leak associated with an accidental breach of underground services. |
| Fire | Injury to operative through exposure to fire. |
| Falls from heights including falls from scaffold towers, scissor lifts, ladders, roofs and turbines. | Injury to operative after a fall from a height. |
| Sickness | Illness unrelated to site activities of an operative e.g., heart attack, loss of consciousness, seizure. |
| Turbine Specific Incident | This will be included when the upon agreement and section of the final turbine type. |
| Siltation of watercourses, Fuel Management and Spill Control | Run-off to watercourses causing pollution. |

In the event of an emergency situation associated with, but not restricted to, the hazards outlined in Table 6-1 the Site Supervisor/Construction Manager will carry out the following:

- Establish the scale of the emergency situation and identify the number of personnel, if any, have been injured or are at risk of injury.
- Where necessary, sound the emergency siren/foghorn that activates an emergency evacuation on the site. The Site Supervisor/Construction Manager must proceed to the assembly point if the emergency poses any significant threat to their welfare and if there are no injured personnel at the scene that require assistance. The Site Supervisor/Construction Manager will be required to use their own discretion at that point. In the case of fire, the emergency evacuation of the site should proceed, without exception. The site evacuation procedure is outlined in Section 6.1.3.
- Make safe the area if possible and ensure that there is no identifiable risk exists with regard to dealing with the situation e.g., if a machine has turned over, ensure that it is in a safe position so as not to endanger others before assisting the injured.
- Contact the required emergency services or delegate the task to someone. If delegating the task, ensure that the procedures for contacting the emergency services as set out in Section 6.3 is followed.
- Take any further steps that are deemed necessary to make safe or contain the emergency incident e.g., cordon off an area where an incident associated with electrical issues has occurred.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025 REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

- Contact any regulatory body or service provider as required e.g., ESB Networks the numbers for which as provided in Section 6.3.
- Contact the next of kin of any injured personnel where appropriate.

6.1.3 Site Evacuation/Fire Drill

A site evacuation/fire drill procedure will provide basis for carrying out the immediate evacuation of all site personnel in the event of an emergency. The following steps will be taken:

- Notification of the emergency situation. Provision of a siren or foghorn to notify all personnel of an emergency situation.
- An assembly point will be designated in the construction compound area and will be marked with a sign. All site personnel will assemble at this point.
- A roll call will be carried out by the Site Security Officer to account for all personnel on site.
- The Site Security Officer will inform the Site Supervisor/Construction Manager when all personnel have been accounted for. The Site Supervisor/Construction Manager will decide the next course of action, which be determined by the situation that exists at that time and will advise all personnel accordingly.

All personnel will be made aware of the evacuation procedure during site induction. The Fire Services Acts of 1981 and 2003 require the holding of fire safety evacuation drills at specified intervals and the keeping of records of such drills.

6.1.4 Spill Control Measures

Every effort will be made to prevent an environmental incident during the construction and operational phase of the Proposed Development. Oil/fuel spillages are one of the main environmental risks that will exist on the site which will require an emergency response procedure. The importance of a swift and effective response in the event of such an incident occurring cannot be over emphasised. The following steps provide the procedure to be followed in the event of such an incident:

- Stop the source of the spill and raise the alarm to alert people working in the vicinity of any potential dangers.
- If applicable, eliminate any sources of ignition in the immediate vicinity of the incident.
- Contain the spill using the spill control materials, track mats or other material as required. Do not spread or flush away the spill.
- If possible, cover or bund off any vulnerable areas where appropriate such as drains, watercourses or sensitive habitats.
- If possible, clean up as much as possible using the spill control materials.
- Contain any used spill control material and dispose of used materials appropriately using a fully licensed waste contractor with the appropriate permits so that further contamination is limited.
- Notify the ECoW immediately giving information on the location, type and extent of the spill so that they can take appropriate action.
- The ECoW will inspect the site and will assist by providing any advice possible to ensure the necessary measures are in place to contain and clean up the spill and prevent further spillage from occurring.
- The Construction Manager will notify the appropriate regulatory body such as Cork County Council, Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI), National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), etc. if deemed necessary.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

The importance of a swift and effective response in the event of such an incident occurring cannot be over emphasised. Environmental incidents are not limited to just fuel spillages. Therefore, any environmental incident must be investigated in accordance with the following steps.

- The ECoW must be immediately notified.
- If necessary, the Construction Manager will inform the appropriate regulatory authority. The appropriate regulatory authority will depend on the nature of the incident.
- The details of the incident will be recorded on an Environmental Incident Form which will provide information such as the cause, extent, actions and remedial measures used following the incident. The form will also include any recommendations made to avoid reoccurrence of the incident.
- If the incident has impacted on an ecologically sensitive receptor, such as a sensitive habitat, protected species or designated conservation site (pSPA or cSAC), the ECoW will liaise with the Project Ecologist.
- If the incident has impacted on a sensitive receptor such as an archaeological feature the ECoW will liaise with the Project Archaeologist.

A record of all environmental incidents will be kept on file by the ECoW and the Project Contractor. These records will be made available to the relevant authorities such as Cork County Council, IFI, NPWS, etc. if required. The ECoW will be responsible for any corrective actions required as a result of the incident e.g. an investigative report, formulation of alternative construction methods or environmental sampling, and will advise the Main Contractor as appropriate.

6.2 Contacting the Emergency Services

6.2.1 Emergency Communications Procedure

In the event of requiring the assistance of the emergency services the following steps will be taken:

Stay calm. It is important to take a deep breath and not get excited. Any situation that requires 999/112 is, by definition, an emergency. The dispatcher or call-taker knows that and will try to move things along quickly, but under control.

Know the location of the emergency and the number you are calling from. This may be asked and answered a couple of times but do not get frustrated. Even though many emergency call centres have enhanced capabilities meaning they are able to see your location on the computer screen they are still required to confirm the information. If for some reason you are disconnected, at least emergency crews will know where to go and how to call you back.

Wait for the call-taker to ask questions, then answer clearly and calmly. If you are in danger of assault, the dispatcher or call-taker will still need you to answer quietly, mostly "yes" and "no" questions.

If you reach a recording, listen to what it says. If the recording says your call cannot be completed, hang up and try again. If the recording says all call takers are busy, WAIT. When the next call-taker or dispatcher is available to take the call, it will transfer you.

Let the call-taker guide the conversation. He or she is typing the information into a computer and may seem to be taking forever. There is a good chance, however, that emergency services are already being sent while you are still on the line.

Follow all directions. In some cases, the call-taker will give you directions. Listen carefully, follow each step exactly, and ask for clarification if you do not understand.

Keep your eyes open. You may be asked to describe victims, suspects, vehicles, or other parts of the scene.

Do not hang up the call until directed to do so by the call taker.

Due to the remoteness of the Site it may be necessary to liaise with the emergency services on the ground in terms of locating the site. This may involve providing an escort from a designated meeting point that may be located more easily by the emergency services. This should form part of the site induction to make new personnel and sub-contractors aware of any such arrangement or requirement if applicable.

6.3

Contact Details

A list of emergency contacts is presented in Table 6-2. A copy of these contacts will be included in the Site Safety Manual and in the site offices and the various site welfare facilities.

Table 6-2 Emergency Contacts

| Contact | Telephone no. |
|---|---------------|
| Emergency Services – Ambulance, Fire, Gardai | 999/112 |
| Doctor – Bantry Bay Medical Centre, the Quays, Bantry, Co. Cork | 027 20022 |
| Hospital – Bantry General Hospital – Bantry, Co. Cork | 027 50133 |
| ESB Emergency Services | 1850 372 999 |
| Gardai – Kealkill Garda Station, Carriganass, Co. Cork | 027 66002 |
| Health and Safety Co-ordinator - Health & Safety Services | TBC |
| Health and Safety Authority | 1890 289 389 |
| Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) | 1890 347 424 |
| Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS): TBC | TBC |
| Project Supervisor Design Stage (PSDS): TBC | TBC |
| Client: Wingleaf Ltd. | 021 7336034 |

6.4

Procedure for Personnel Tracking

All operatives on-site without any exception will have to undergo a site induction where they will be required to provide personal contact details which will include contact information for the next of kin.

In the event of a site operative becoming in an emergency situation where serious injury has occurred and hospitalisation has taken place, it will be the responsibility of the Site Manager or next in command if unavailable to contact the next of kin to inform them of the situation that exists.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
55
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

6.5 Induction Checklist

Table 6-3 provides a list of items highlighted in this ERP which must be included or obtained during the mandatory site induction of all personnel that will work on the site. This will be updated throughout the various stages of the Proposed Development.

Table 6-3 Emergency Response Plan Items Applicable to the Site Induction Process

| ERP Items to be included in Site Induction | Status |
|---|--------|
| All personnel will be made aware of the evacuation procedure during site induction | |
| It may be necessary to liaise with and assist the emergency services on the ground in terms of locating the site. This may involve providing an escort from a designated meeting point that may be located more easily by the emergency services. This should form part of the site induction to make new personnel and sub-contractors aware of any such arrangement or requirement if applicable. | |
| All operatives on site without any exception will have undergone a site induction where they will be required to provide personal contact details which will include contact information for the next of kin. | |

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

7.

MITIGATION PROPOSALS

All mitigation measures relating to the pre-commencement, construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development are set out in the various sections of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), NIS prepared as part of the planning application to Cork County Council.

This section of the CEMP groups together all of the mitigation measures presented in the above documents. The Mitigation Measures are presented in the following pages and are also outlined within Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures. Decommissioning Phase mitigation measures are not included in the table below, however, can be viewed in Appendix 4-6 (Decommissioning Plan) of this EIAR.

By presenting the mitigation proposals in the below format, it is intended to provide an easy to audit list that can be reviewed and reported on during the future phases of the Proposed Development. The tabular format in which the below information is presented, can be further expanded upon during the course of future project phases to provide a reporting template for site compliance audits.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



Table 6-4 Proposed Mitigation Measures

| Ref. MM no. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Mitigation Measure | Audit Result | Action Required |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|
| EIAR Chapter 4 – Description of the Proposed Development | | | | | |
| Pre-Commencement 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 | CEMP Section 4 | <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 on-site. The ECoW will be nominated by the Project Developer to oversee the Project Contractor's effective implementation of the Proposed Development's environmental requirements and obligations, as captured in the CEMP. The ECoW will be responsible for monitoring | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. 06 NOV 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 REG. No. 15 SEP 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>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 Project 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 | ELAR 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 | <p>ELAR Chapter 4, 9</p> <p>CEMP Section 2</p> <p>CEMP Section 3</p> | <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 ELAR. ➤ 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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <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. <p>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.</p> | | |
| MM5 | Preparative Site Drainage Management | CEMP Section 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 | CEMP Section 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prior to commencement of works in sub-catchments across the Site, main drain inspections will be completed to ensure ditches and streams 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 | CEMP Section 4 | <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. | | |

REG. No. 06 NOV 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK

REG. No. 15 SEP 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <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 | CEMP Section 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage and associated pollution control measures will be implemented on-site 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 CEMP Section 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 CEMP Section 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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <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. | | |
| MM11 | Felling Licence | ELAR 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. > 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 | ELAR Chapter 4, 15 CEMP Section 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 | ELAR Chapter 4 CEMP Section 2 | <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 reseeding 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 | ELAR Chapter 4 CEMP Section 2 | <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. | | |

REG. No. 06 NOV 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. No. 15 SEP 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|
| MM15 | Waste Management | ELAR Chapter 4 CEMP Section 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 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 | ELAR Chapter 4, 8, 9 CEMP Section 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 be 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 banded. The bund capacity will be sufficient to contain 110% of the storage tank's maximum capacity. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

| | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. ➤ 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 | <p>Cement Based Products Deliveries and Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | <p>ELAR Chapter 4, 9</p> <p>CEMP Section 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>EIAR Chapter 4, 9</p> <p>CEMP Section 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. ➤ 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 Siltbuster-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. | | |
| MM21 | Road Cleanliness | <p>EIAR Chapter 4</p> <p>CEMP Section 4</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 | EIAR Chapter 4 CEMP Section 3 | <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. | | |
| MM22 | Interceptor Drains | EIAR Chapter 4 CEMP Section 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 CEMP Section 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 CEMP Section 4 | <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 | | |

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, KIBBERREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, KIBBERREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | 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. | | |
| MM27 | Settlement Ponds | EIAR Chapter 4, 9 CEMP Section 4 | <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 run-off 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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>MM29</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL</p> | <p>Siltbuster</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">06 NOV 2025</p> | <p>EIAR Chapter 4,9.</p> <p>CEMP Section 3</p> | <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. | | |
| <p>MM30</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL</p> | <p>Culvert Upgrades</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">15 SEP 2025</p> | <p>EIAR Chapter 4, 9.</p> <p>CEMP Section 2,3.</p> | <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 | <p>EIAR Chapter 4</p> <p>CEMP Section 3</p> <p>Appendix 4-4</p> | <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. ➤ 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 | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
11 HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
11 HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | 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>ELAR Chapter 4</p> <p>CEMP Section 2</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. | | |
| MM35 | Spoil Management | <p>ELAR Chapter 4</p> <p>CEMP Section 2</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 | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

05 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>and spoil management areas progresses. This will reduce the likelihood of debris run-off and reduce the risk of instability of the placed peat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. | | |
| MM36 | Borrow Pit | <p>EIAR Chapter 4, 12.</p> <p>CEMP Section 2</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; ➤ 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; | | |

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK
 06 NOV 2025
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| <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 style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025 </p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK </p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. ➤ 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 | EIAR 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 | EIAR 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. | | |
| 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 | | | | | |

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| MM43 | Residential Amenity | EIAR Chapter 5, 11, 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 11 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 (Health and Safety) | EIAR Chapter 5 CEMP Section 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Proposed Development will be constructed, operated and decommissioned in accordance with all relevant Health and Safety Legislation, including: <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). ➤ 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 | | |

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The PSDP and 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. | | |
| MM45 | Air Quality: Dust Emissions | EIAR Chapter 5, 10 CEMP Section 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. > 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 CEMP will be in place throughout the construction phase. The CEMP includes dust suppression measures. | | |

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|
| MM46 | Air Quality: Exhaust Emissions | EIAR Chapter 5, 10 | <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. | | |
| MM47 | Water Quality | 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. | | |

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

| | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| <p>MM48</p> | <p>Noise and Vibration</p> | <p>Chapter 5, 12</p> | <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 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>MM49</p> | <p>Traffic and Transport</p> | <p>EIAR Chapter 5, 15</p> | <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 | | |

REG. No. _____ REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) PLANNING (WEST) DEPT.
 06 NOV 2025 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | 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 (Health and Safety) | 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. ➤ 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; | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. 15
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. 15
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | <p style="text-align: center;"> REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK </p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > “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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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"> o Six-month service – three-week visit o Annual service – six-week visit o 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. > 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.</p> <p>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; and ➤ Other site-specific measures which might be agreeable to the affected party and may lead to the desired mitigation. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK</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> | | |
| Chapter 6: Biodiversity | | | | | |
| Pre-Construction Phase | | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK</p> | <p>MM55 Invasive Species Management</p> | <p>EIAR Chapter 6 CEMP Section 3 Appendix 6-3</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |



| | | | | | |
|------|------------|----------------|---|--|--|
| 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> <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> | | |
| MM57 | Kerry Slug | EIAR Chapter 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) and was currently pending at the time of lodgement of this application.</p> <p>In support of the above KSDL, a Kerry Slug Derogation Licence Report (KSDLR) was submitted to the NPWS and is included in Appendix 6-6. This 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). | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| | <p>REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. | | |
| <p>MM58</p> | <p>Bats</p> <p>REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> | <p>ELAR Chapter 6</p> | <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 over time. This measure is in line with best practice guidance to assess any changes in baseline given the likely lapse in time from when the surveys were undertaken and when the construction phase will take place.</p> <p>Should Potential Roosting Features (i.e. PRFs) be identified during the pre-construction surveys, the following procedures are proposed prior to removal/trimming of trees with PRFs:</p> | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2008

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2015

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">> A pre-commencement survey will be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist on trees with PRFs proposed for removal to determine whether roosting potential exists.> If a bat roost is identified within any of the trees to be removed/pruned, a bat derogation licence will be obtained from the NPWS, prior to removal and the removal activity will be supervised by a qualified ecologist.> On a precautionary basis, works will be undertaken at an appropriate time of year, as determined by a suitably qualified ecologist, to avoid disrupting sensitive life cycle periods for bats. Tree-removal of mature deciduous trees will be carried out according to the following standard mitigating procedures:> Trees with suitable potential roost features proposed for removal will be checked for bats by a suitably qualified arborist/ecologist at the time of removal.<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Trees will be nudged two or three times prior to limb removal, with a pause of 30 seconds in between, to allow bats to wake and move.o Ripped tree removal shall be used to lower the limbs and trunk carefully to ground level and cavities searched by a qualified ecologist.o Trees will be left in-situ for a minimum of 24 hours prior to sawing or mulching, to allow any bats present to escape (National Roads Authority, 2006).> To ensure continued availability of potential roost features, an appropriate number of bat boxes of varying styles/models will be installed to replace any identified PRFs. Details regarding the installation, maintenance and monitoring of bat boxes will be agreed by a licenced Ecologist and incorporated into the monitoring plan.> Additionally, a pre-construction survey will be conducted on the existing 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. | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
16 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, STIBBEREEN
CO. CORK

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
16 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, STIBBEREEN
CO. CORK



| Construction Phase | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| MM59 | Groundwater, Surface Watercourses and Sensitive Aquatic Faunal Species | ELAR Chapter 6, 9. | 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) provides the details of exactly how the measures will be implemented during construction. | | |
| MM60 | Kerry Slug | ELAR 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 SiteECoW 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> <p>The following enhancements for Kerry Slug specifically will be undertaken:</p> | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tree stumps resulting from the felling of forestry will be left in situ to decay to provide suitable habitat for Kerry Slug. ➤ Rock outcrops, boulders and stone walls will be retained where possible or, if removal can't be avoided, they will be replaced to enhance the value of the habitat surrounding the windfarm infrastructure. ➤ Monitoring programme <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. <p>The BMEP in Appendix 6-5 provides details on the locations for Kerry Slug habitat enhancement, which are within the felling buffers of the proposed turbines.</p> | | |
| MM61 | Bats | EIAR Chapter 6 Appendix 6-5 Appendix 6-1 | <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</p> | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ <u>PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</u></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 style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ <u>PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 SEP 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK</p> | | <p>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 | <p>ELAR Chapter 6</p> <p>Appendix 6-5</p> | <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 hardstanding associated with previous turbine locations within the Site and/or to locations within conifer forestry. Road infrastructure as well as the borrow pit and temporary construction compound have all been designed so as not to impact on good quality peatland habitat within the Site.</p> <p>Furthermore, a Biodiversity Management Enhancement Plan (BMEP) has been included as part of this application (Appendix 6-5). The BMEP provides for the establishment of 2 ha of heath habitat, to ensure that the development results in a net gain of heath habitat.</p> <p>With the application of this BMEP, the loss of approximately 1 ha of degraded wet heath habitat will be offset, and a net gain of 1 ha will be established within the Site.</p> | | |
| | | | <p>Additionally, an Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) has been prepared to manage the minor infestation of rhododendron with the Site. This will further reduce the competitive pressure this high impact invasive species will have on all habitats within and adjacent to the Site.</p> <p>Mixed Broad-leaved Woodland (WD1) and Oak-Birch-Holly Woodland (WN1)</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been deliberately designed to avoid loss of woodland habitat within the Site. The existing access road has been incorporated into the design as much as possible, with limited necessity for upgrades or new roads.</p> <p>Furthermore, a Biodiversity Mangement and Enhancement Plan (BMEP) has been included as part of this application (Appendix 6-5). The BMEP provides</p> | | |

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK 06 NOV 2025 REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT </p> | <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK 15 SEP 2025 REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT </p> | | <p>for the establishment of 0.7 ha of native riparian habitat, to ensure that the development results in a net gain of woodland habitat.</p> <p>With the application of this BMEP, the loss of approximately 0.15 ha of beech dominated woodland and small sections of native woodland will be offset, and a net gain of 0.55 ha will be established within the Site.</p> <p>Additionally, an Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP) has been prepared to manage the minor infestation of rhododendron with the Site. This will further reduce the competitive 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. | |
|--|--|--|---|--|



| | | | | | |
|------|------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | 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. | | |
| MM63 | Invasive Species | <p>EIAR Chapter 6</p> <p>CEMP Section 3</p> <p>Appendix 6-3</p> | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All works in relation to the invasive species will be supervised by an ECoW. ➤ All staff will be given a Toolbox Talk, by a suitably qualified person or ecologist, on invasive species removal in relation to Japanese Knotweed and Rhododendron and their management on site. ➤ The contractor will assign a member of their team as Environmental Officer to ensure the management plan is adhered to throughout the proposed works. ➤ A designated bio-secure area/exclusion zone will be set up at recorded invasive species locations to prevent disturbance in these areas. Invasive species will be marked with hazard tape in order to identify the species prior to vegetation clearance works and to keep it separate from other brash material. ➤ All machinery should be thoroughly cleaned down prior to arriving on the Site to avoid the potential spread of invasive species from elsewhere. ➤ Machinery that is used for excavation and onsite removal of invasive material will not be used for any other works until they are fully cleaned down and then visually inspected by a specialist to ensure no fragments of invasive plant material are present. ➤ Prior to leaving the invasive species exclusion zones, all boots and clothing will be thoroughly brushed down to remove any contaminated material prior to leaving the area. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As a precautionary measure, machinery will be thoroughly cleaned down before exiting the site to prevent potential spread of invasive species elsewhere. ➤ Clean down will be carried out using brushes and shovels and power washing will be avoided insofar as possible. This is to prevent potentially contaminated run-off spreading outside the Site. ➤ Material used for tracking machinery out of the contaminated areas on site e.g. plywood will be thoroughly cleaned down under supervision of the ECoW prior to removal off site. ➤ Any soil and topsoil required on the Site will be sourced from a stock that has been screened for the presence of any invasive species and where it is confirmed that none are present. ➤ Any material imported to the site should be screened for invasive species by a suitably qualified ecologist before transportation to the Site. | | |
| Operational Phase | | | | | |
| MM64 | Habitats | EIAR Chapter 6 | 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> | | |

REG. No.
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 REG. No.
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|-------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | that all areas that have been reinstated become re-vegetated and the natural drainage regime has been restored. | | |
| MM66 | Fauna | EIAR Chapter 6 | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | | |
| MM67 | Bats | <p>EIAR Chapter 6</p> <p>Appendix 6-2</p> | <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> <p>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).</p> <p>Bat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The post-construction surveys will be carried out as per the pre-construction survey effort. Post-construction monitoring will include | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No.
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK
 06 NOV 2025

REG. No.
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK 06 NOV 2025 </p> | <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK 15 SEP 2025 </p> | | <p>static detector surveys, walked survey transects and 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. 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). <p>Lighting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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. | | |
| <p>Chapter 7 Birds</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Pre- Construction Phase</p> | | | | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| 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. ➤ 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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
TOWN HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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 | <p>A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared and will be in place prior to the start of the construction phase. 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 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. > Water protection measures will be implemented around existing watercourses as outlined in Chapter 9 of this EIAR, 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: | | |

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <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 Appendix 7-7 | <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 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: <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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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. | | |
| 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 Construction of Infrastructure | 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; | | |

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 DEPT. OF PLANNING
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK
 06 NOV 2025



| | | | | | |
|------|--|----------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <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 | <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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| MM77 | Peat Instability and Failure REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK | ELAR Chapter 8 Appendix 8-1 | The following general control measures incorporated into the construction phase of the project will assist in the management of the risks for this Site: <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. Please refer to Appendix 8-1 for proposed turbine specific and road section design proposals. | | |
| MM78 | Proposed Turbine Delivery Route Works | ELAR Chapter 8 | Mitigation measures in respect of peat and subsoil excavation are outlined in MM74. 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. | | |
| MM79 | BMEP | ELAR Chapter 8 Appendix 6-5 | 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 | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | 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. | | |
| Operational Phase | | | | | |
| MM80 | Contamination of Soils by Leakages and Spillages | ELIAR 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 banded with capacity capable of holding 110% of the stored oil volume. | | |
| ELIAR Chapter 9 Hydrology and Hydrogeology | | | | | |
| Pre- Construction Phase | | | | | |
| MM82 | Tree Felling Drainage | ELIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 2 | <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, > A double silt fence perimeter will be placed down-slope of works areas that are located inside the watercourse 50m buffer zone. | | |
| Construction Phase | | | | | |

REG. No. 06 NOV 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTH HOUSE, SIBBERDEN, CO. CORK
 REG. No. 15 SEP 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTH HOUSE, SIBBERDEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| MM83 | Surface Water Quality | EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 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. | | |
| MM84 | Watercourse Buffers | EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 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 CEMP Section 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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>MM86</p> | <p>Earthworks Resulting in Suspended Solids Entrainment in Surface Waters</p> | <p>ELAR 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> | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p>06 NOV 2025</p> <p>REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p>15 SEP 2025</p> <p>CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK</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 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>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 Siltbuster, 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. | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>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> <p>Water Treatment Train:</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> | | |
| MM87 | Tree Felling | <p>REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK</p> | <p>EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 3</p> <p>Mitigation by Avoidance: 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</p> | | |

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---|--|--|
| <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, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 SEP 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | <p>Appendix 4-5</p> | <p>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: 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; | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---|--|--|



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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; > Brash mats will be used to support vehicles on soft ground, reducing peat and mineral soils erosion and avoiding the formation of rutted areas, in which surface water ponding can occur. Brash mat renewal will take place when they become heavily used and worn. Provision will be made for brash mats along all off-road routes, to protect the soil from compaction and rutting. Where there is risk of severe erosion occurring, extraction will be suspended during periods of high rainfall; | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Timber will be stacked in dry areas, and outside a local 50 metre watercourse buffer. Straw bales and check dams to be emplaced on the down gradient side of timber storage/processing sites; > Works will be carried out during periods of no, or low rainfall, in order to minimise entrainment of exposed sediment in surface water run-off; > No crossing of streams by machinery will be permitted and only travel perpendicular to and away from stream will be allowed; > Checking and maintenance of roads and culverts will be on-going through the felling operation; > Refuelling or maintenance of machinery will not occur within 100m of a watercourse. Mobile bowser, drip kits, qualified personnel will be used where refuelling is required; > A permit to refuel system will be adopted at the site; and, > Branches, logs or debris will not be allowed to build up in aquatic zones. All such material will be removed when harvesting operations have been completed, but care will be taken to avoid removing natural debris deflectors. | | |

NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------|
| | <p>Silt Traps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Silt traps will be strategically placed down-gradient within forestry drains near streams. <p>Drain Inspection and Maintenance:</p> <p>The following items shall be carried out during inspection pre-felling and after:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Communication with tree felling operatives in advance to determine whether any areas have been reported where there is unusual water logging or bogging of machines; > Inspection of all areas reported as having unusual ground conditions; > 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 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 mats deployed to reinforce short sections of soft ground subject to high traffic usage. | | <p>REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p>15 SEP 2025</p> <p>CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> <p>REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> | <p>06 NOV 2025</p> |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------|





| | | | | | |
|------|---|----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 and maintained (i.e., cleaned out and/or added to, as appropriate) throughout felling, extraction, and periodically thereafter, until the site stabilises. ➤ 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 | Impacts on Groundwater Levels during Excavation Works | ELAR 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 | | |

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p>06 NOV 2025</p> <p>CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | | <p>nature and permeability of the local peat and subsoil geology, which comprises moderate to low permeability substrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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; | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">> 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 from 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. | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Similarly, no significant groundwater dewatering is anticipated to be required during the construction of the turbine bases. | | |

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
08 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL (WEST) DEPT
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>MM89</p> | <p>Excavation Dewatering and Potential Impacts on Surface Water Quality</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 06 NOV 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK </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. | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|



| | | | | | |
|------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| MM90 | Potential Release of Hydrocarbons | ELAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 3 | <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 authorised to refuel plant on site. Mobile measures such as drip trays and fuel absorbent mats will be used during all refuelling operations; ➤ 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 | ELAR 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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
06 NOV 2025

REG. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| MM92 | Release of Cement Based Products | EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 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, ➤ 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 | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
1 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|------|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>practice engineering design measures are proposed to avoid significant impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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> <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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|---|--|--|
| <p>MM96</p> | <p>Morphological and Hydrological Effects due to Watercourse Crossing Works</p> | <p>EIAR Chapter 9</p> | <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. | | |
| <p>MM97</p> | <p>WFD Status</p> | <p>EAIAR Chapter 9</p> | <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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| MM98 | Discharges | Appendix 4-4 (Drainage Drawings) | <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/ streams 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; ➤ 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 | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. NO. _____
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

REG. No. _____
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>the storm hydrograph has receded, thus reducing the hydraulic loading to existing drains;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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 | ELAR Chapter 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Mitigation measures for sediment control are the same as those outlined above for the construction phase. | | |
| Chapter 10 Air Quality | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | | | | | |
| MM102 | Exhaust Emissions | ELAR Chapter 10 | <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 | | |

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>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. | | |
| MM103 | Dust Emissions | <p>ELAR Chapter 10</p> <p>CEMP Section 3</p> | <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. 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. | | |
| Operational Phase | | | | | |

NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

REG. NO.

NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| MM104 | Exhaust and Dust Emissions | EIAR Chapter 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any vehicles or plant brought on-site 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. | | |
| Chapter 11 Climate Construction Phase | | | | | |
| MM106 | Greenhouse Gas Emissions | EIAR Chapter 11 | <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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025



| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Waste material will be transferred to a licensed /permitted Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) by a fully licensed waste contractor, ➤ The MRF facility will be local to the Proposed Development to reduce the amount of emissions associated with vehicle movements. | | |
| 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 on-site, and, when stationary, be required to turn off engines thereby minimising any emissions that arise. | | |
| EIAR Chapter 12 Noise | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | | | | | |
| MM109 | Construction Phase (Noise) | EIAR Chapter 12 CEMP Section 3 | <p>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.</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; | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> | <p>REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT 15 SEP 2025</p> <p>CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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 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> | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025



| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <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</p> | | |

REG. No. 15 SEP 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. No. 06 NOV 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">1 5 SEP 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> | <p>associated noise emissions at the various operational wind 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 c 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> | | |
| <p>Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual Pre-Commencement, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning</p> | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 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 below), 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, the Proposed Development does not obstruct or intrude upon the key scenic or landscape sensitivities of the area - the dramatic seascape and mountains to the south-west or the enclosed hamlet of Gougane Barra. ➤ Many key settlements are situated within the lower-lying depressions of the landscape, benefiting from natural topographical screening that mitigates the visual exposure within the wider LVIA Study Area. ➤ Residential receptors in close proximity to the proposed turbines are predominantly located at lower elevations, often within valleys or enclosed topographical formations. These landscape characteristics provide a high degree of visual containment, further minimising the visual extent of the proposed turbines. | | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT. 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK
 REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT. 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK



| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>REG. No. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> | <p>REG. No. _____ 1 5 SEP 2025 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Chapter 6 of the Guidelines (DoEHLG, 2006) reports 'Aesthetic Considerations in Siting and Design' for Wind Energy Developments and includes the following text: <i>'It is preferable to avoid locating turbines where they can be seen one behind another, when viewed from highly sensitive key view points (for example, viewing points along walking or scenic routes, or from designated views or prospects), as this results in visual stacking and, thus, confusion.'</i> Compared to the previously permitted and operated 10 turbine development as well as the proposed 7 turbine application, the Proposed Development involves a reduction of the number of visible turbines from 10 (originally permitted and operated) to 3. This reduction in turbine numbers results in decreased visual stacking, reduced visual clutter, and an overall clearer, more cohesive composition within the landscape. Overall, the 3 turbines are well-integrated into the upland landscape, with surrounding topographical features minimising visibility across the LVIA Study Area (see Section 13.2.1 below for definition) and ensuring they appear appropriately scaled within their setting. > Turbines previously operated at the Site and wind farm supporting infrastructure is still present at the Site. Thus, the Site is characterised as a heavily modified human landscape with limited aesthetic qualities within the Site itself. Therefore, the Site is deemed capable of effectively absorbing the Proposed Development. > The proposed turbines have been strategically sited to ensure they are visually balanced within the landscape when they are visible, as demonstrated by the photomontages produced in Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. As can be seen by the photomontages, the proposed turbines are most often arranged neatly in a linear array. > 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 | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

0 6 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

1 5 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>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)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 distance and coherency of the layout of the wind farm, there is no significant impact on these receptors near the coast and Bantry Bay. ➤ 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 | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>turbine components), to minimise the requirement for new tracks within the Site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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. | | |
| Chapter 14 Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage | | | | | |
| Construction Phase | | | | | |
| MM113 | Cultural Heritage Effects | <p>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> <p>Please note, there are no mitigation measures required for the pre-construction, operational and decommissioning phases.</p> | | |
| Chapter 15 Material Assets - Traffic | | | | | |
| Pre-Construction, Construction and Operation | | | | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025



| | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| MM114 | Traffic | Chapter 15 | <p>Mitigation by Design</p> <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 if 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. ➤ 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 | ELAR 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</p> | | |

NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025

NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, CO. CORK
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">REG. NO. _____ PLANNING (WEST) DEPT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 SEP 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORK COUNTY COUNCIL REG. NO. _____ NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK</p> | <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 REG. NO. _____ NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK</p> | | <p>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 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 | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|



| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. | | |
| Chapter 15 Other Material Assets | | | | | |
| Pre-Construction | | | | | |
| MM118 | Existing Public Services | EIAR Chapter 15 | The Proposed Development infrastructure has been designed to avoid existing underground electricity cables and other services and can be described as | | |

REG. No. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NOTION HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
 1 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NOTION HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>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 | | | | | |
| MM120 | Waste Management | <p>EIAR Chapter 15</p> <p>CEMP Section 3</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A WMP has been prepared and forms part of the CEMP in this 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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025



| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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 2rn 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. > 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> | | |

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <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. | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025

8.

MONITORING PROPOSALS

All monitoring proposals relating to the pre-commencement, construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development are set out in various sections of the EIAR, NIS and Biodiversity Enhancement Plan prepared as part of the planning application to Cork County Council.

This section of the Construction and Environment Management Plan groups together all of the monitoring proposals presented in the EIAR. The monitoring proposals are presented in the following pages. The monitoring proposals are also outlined within Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures. Decommissioning Phase monitoring measures are not included in the table below, however, can be viewed in Appendix 4-6 (Decommissioning Plan) of this EIAR.

By presenting the monitoring proposals in the below format, it is intended to provide an easy to audit list that can be reviewed and reported on during the future phases of the Proposed Development. The tabular format in which the below information is presented, can be further expanded upon during the course of future project phases to provide a reporting template for site compliance audits.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



Table 8-1 Proposed Monitoring Measures

| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Pre-Construction Phase | | | | | | |
| MX1 | Drainage Maintenance | EIAR Chapter 4 CEMP Section 4 | > 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 CEMP Section 3 Appendix 6-3 | > A pre-commencement invasive species survey shall be completed for the Site. | Once | As required | Project Ecologist |
| MX3 | Ornithology | EIAR Chapter 7 | > 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. | Once | As required | Project Ornithologist |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. | | | |
| MX4 | Tree Felling | EIAR Chapter 9 | <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. 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). | As Required | Monthly | ECoW |
| Construction Phase | | | | | | |
| MX5 | Health and Safety | EIAR Chapter 5 | The PSCS appointed for the construction stage shall be required to perform his/her duties as prescribed in the Safety, Health and | Daily | Daily | PSCS |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO.
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 06 NOV 2025
 REG. NO.
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | CEMP 5 | <p>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 > 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, current Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) card (where relevant) and induction date; > 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 | EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 4 | <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 | As required | As Necessary | ECoW |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT.

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 MORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT.



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <p>ensure they continue to function effectively, and the Project Contractor is entirely responsible for this maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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. | | | |
| MX7 | Water Quality and Monitoring | EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 4 | <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 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; > 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. | Daily | As Necessary | ECoW |

REG. NO. 15 SEP 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 REG. NO. 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK
 REG. NO. 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREN, Co. CORK



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| MX8 | Reactive Site Drainage Management | EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 4 | <p>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 whatever combinations are deemed to be most appropriate to situation on the ground as a particular time.</p> <p>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.</p> | As required | As Necessary | ECoW |
| 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 CEMP Section 4 | <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. | As Required | Monthly | ECoW |

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 06 NOV 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 15 SEP 2025
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. | | | |
| 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 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. | As Required | Monthly | ECoW |
| MX12 | Plant and Equipment Inspections | EIAR Chapter 9 CEMP Section 4 | <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 | CEMP Section 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 | CEMP Section 4 | A Project Ecologist/Ornithologist will be appointed. The responsibilities and duties of the Project Ecologist/Ornithologist will include the following: | As required | As required | Project Ecologist |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SIBBERREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SIBBERREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SIBBERREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | <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. | | | |
| MX15 | Spoil Management | EIAR Chapter 4 CEMP Section 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Inspections of the spoil management areas will be made by a Geotechnical Engineer through regular monitoring of the works. The appointed contractor will review work practices at spoil management areas when periods of heavy rainfall are expected so as to prevent excessive dirty water runoff from being generated. | As required | As required | Geotechnical Engineer |
| 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 | CEMP Section 4 | 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 |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

REG. NO. _____
15 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 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 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. ➤ 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). | Years 1, 2, 3 | Annually | Project Ecologist |
| 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 | Years 1, 2, 3 | Annually | Project Ecologist |

REG. NO. 06 NOV 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT.
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTH HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 15 SEP 2025



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | | 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. | | | |
| 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. > Monitoring Frequency is subject to conditions of the pending Kerry slug derogation licence. | <p>As required.</p> <p>Annually, 3 years post year 1 construction</p> | <p>As required.</p> <p>Annually</p> | <p>Project Ecologist</p> <p>Project Ecologist</p> |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. NO. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | <p>Peatland Enhancement and Riparian Planting and Linear Connectivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 6 Months, > 1 Year, > 2 Years. > 3 Years, > 4 Years, > 5 Years. <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. | 6 months, Year 1-5 | Annually | Project Ecologist |
| MX27 | Ornithology | EIAR Chapter 7 | Survey methods employed for post-construction monitoring will be in line with guidelines issued by the NatureScot (NatureScot, 2009 and | Years 1-5, 10 and 15 | Monthly | Project Ornithologist |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 06 NOV 2025
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 06 NOV 2025
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK
 15 SEP 2025
 REG. No. _____
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Appendix 7-7 | <p>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> <p>Bird monitoring will include the following survey methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Flight activity surveys: vantage point surveys; > 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. | | | |
| MX22 | Noise and Vibration | EIAR Chapter 12 | <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</p> | Once within six months | As required | Noise Consultant |

REG. NO. 06 NOV 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 REG. NO. 15 SEP 2025
 PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
 CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
 NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK



| Ref. No. | Reference Heading | Reference Location | Monitoring Measure | Frequency | Reporting Period | Responsibility |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------|---|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | <p>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 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></p> | | | |

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK

06 NOV 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

9. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

9.1 Construction Schedule

The construction phase will take approximately 9-12 months to complete from commencement of civil works to the full commissioning of the wind turbines.

The EIAR stipulates that in the interest of breeding birds, construction will not commence during the breeding bird season, which runs from 1st March to 31st August. The EIAR stipulates that construction may commence between September and the end of March, so that construction activities are ongoing by the time the next breeding bird season comes around and can continue throughout the next breeding season.

Works during the construction phase of the development, including delivery of construction materials will generally take place between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. daily Monday to Saturday with large concrete pours requiring an earlier start when deemed necessary. Delivery of abnormal loads such as turbine tower sections and blades will take place at night outside of peak traffic hours.

The phasing and scheduling main construction task items are outlined in Figure 9-1 below.

| ID | Task Name | Task Description | Year 1 | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|--------|----|----|----|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1 | Site Health and Safety | | | | | |
| 2 | Site Compounds | Site Compounds, site access, fencing, gates | | | | |
| 3 | Site Roads | Construction/upgrade of roads, construct underpasses install drainage measures, install water protection measures | | | | |
| 4 | Electrical Works | Underground cabling between turbines | | | | |
| 5 | Turbine Hardstands | Excavate/pile for turbine bases where required | | | | |
| 6 | Turbine Foundations | Fix reinforcing steel and anchorage system, erect shuttering, concrete pour | | | | |
| | Backfilling and Landscaping | | | | | |
| 7 | Turbine Delivery and Erection | | | | | |
| 8 | Substation Commissioning | | | | | |
| 9 | Turbine Commissioning | | | | | |

Figure 9-1 Indicative Construction Schedule

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

10. COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW

10.1 Site Inspections and Environmental Audits

Routine inspections of construction activities will be carried out on a daily and weekly basis by the ECoW and the Site Supervisor/Construction Manager to ensure all controls to prevent environmental impact, relevant to the construction activities taking place at the time, are in place.

Environmental inspections will ensure that the works are undertaken in compliance with this CEMP and all other planning application documents. Only suitably trained staff will undertake environmental site inspections.

10.2 Auditing

An Environmental audit will first be carried out prior to the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ensure the implementation of pre-construction mitigation measures, completion of baseline studies and implementation of pre-construction felling mitigation measures. Further environmental audits will be carried on a monthly basis during the construction phase of the Proposed Development and again after the commissioning of the wind turbines and substation.

In contrast to monitoring and inspection activities, audits are designed to shed light on the underlying causes of non-compliance, not merely detect the non-compliance itself. In addition, audits are the main means by which system and performance improvement opportunities may be identified. Environmental audits will be carried out by the ECoW on behalf of the Project Developer, in an and objective manner. Environmental audits will be conducted at planned intervals to determine whether the CEMP is being properly implemented and maintained. The results of environmental audits will be provided to the Project Developer and Project Contractor.

An audit of compliance with the pre-commencement mitigation measures will be completed by the ECoW prior to the commencement of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. An audit of compliance with the construction phase mitigation measures will be completed monthly during the construction phase. The findings of each audit will be documented by the ECoW within the CEMP for the site. The findings of each audit will be made available to Cork County Council on request.

Once the Proposed Development is operational and turbines have been commissioned, a report of compliance with operational phase mitigation measures will be prepared.

10.3 Environmental Compliance

The following definitions shall apply in relation to the classification of Environmental Occurrences during construction of the wind farm:

Environmental Near Miss: An occurrence which if not controlled or due to its nature could lead to an Environmental Incident.

Environmental Incident: Any occurrence which has potential, due to its scale and nature, to migrate from source and have an environmental impact beyond the site boundary.

Environmental Exceedance Event: An environmental exceedance event occurs when monitoring results indicate that limits for a particular environmental parameter (as indicated in the Environmental Monitoring Programme) has been exceeded.

REG. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
06 NOV 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

REG. No.
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT
15 SEP 2025
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

An exceedance will immediately trigger an investigation into the reason for the exceedance occurring and the application of suitable mitigation where necessary.

Exceedance events can be closed out on achieving a monitoring result below the assigned limit for a particular environmental parameter.

Environmental Non-Compliance: Non-fulfilment of a requirement and includes any deviations from established procedures, programs and other arrangements related to the EMP.

10.4 Corrective Action Procedure

A corrective action is implemented to rectify an environmental problem on-site. Corrective actions will be implemented by the Site Supervisor/Construction Manager, as advised by the Site Environmental Clerk of Works. Corrective actions may be required as a result of the following:

- > Environmental Audits;
- > Environmental Inspections and Reviews;
- > Environmental Monitoring;
- > Environmental Incidents; and
- > Environmental Complaints.

A Corrective Action Notice will be used to communicate the details of the action required to the main contractor. A Corrective Action Notice is a form that describes the cause and effect of an environmental problem on site and the recommended corrective action that is required. The Corrective Action Notice, when completed, will include details of close out and follow up actions.

If an environmental problem occurs on site that requires immediate attention, direct communications between the Site Supervisor/Construction Manager and the Site Environmental Clerk of Works will be conducted. This in turn will be passed down to the site staff involved. A Corrective Action Notice will be completed at a later date.

10.5 Construction Phase Review

The Project Contractor's CEMP will be the subject of review by the ECoW on behalf of the Project Developer whenever a revised version of the CEMP is presented for approval.

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

15 SEP 2025

REG. No. _____
PLANNING (WEST) DEPT

06 NOV 2025

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTON HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, Co. CORK