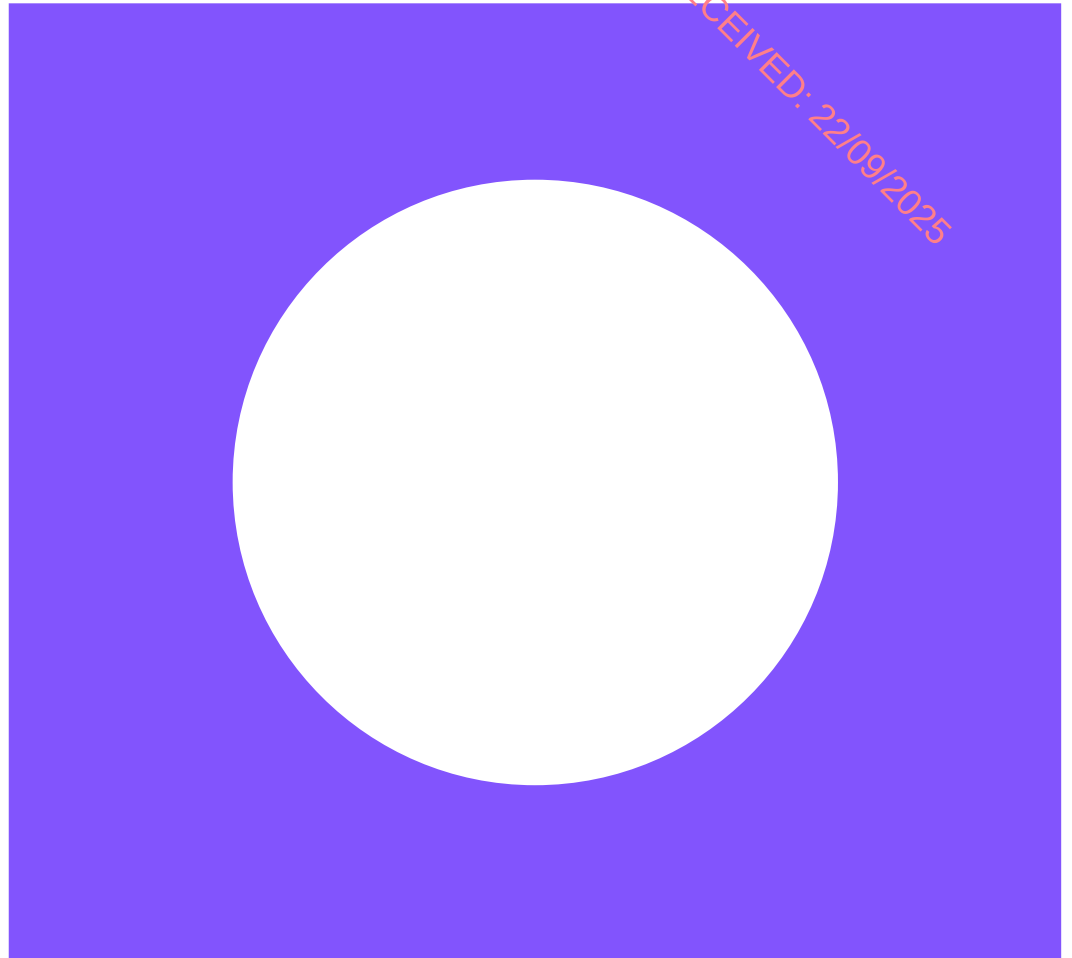


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Shelburne Energy Farm Environmental Impact Assessment

Volume 3 - Appendices

Septemebr 2025

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Appendix 1.1 – EIAR Team Credentials

Appendix 1.1 - EIAR Team Credentials

Chapter	Lead Author	Qualifications	Background
Population and Human Health	Tracy Johnston	MSc Economics (Development Economics) MA (Hons) Economics and International Relations,	Tracy is a Principal Social Outcomes Consultant and certified Prince2 Practitioner. An experienced social practitioner with over eight years' experience undertaking a variety of social and economic development analyses across a range of sectors including land and property, transport, infrastructure, energy and health. Key areas of expertise include Community impact and community benefit realisation, Social and equality impact assessment, socially inclusive infrastructure, Socio-economic impact assessment along with Community consultation and stakeholder engagement.
Biodiversity	Roger Macnaughton	MSc Environmental Sciences BSc Zoology and Ecology	Roger is a qualified and experienced environmental consultant specialising in ecology. He has over 19 years' professional experience in the environmental consultancy sector and an additional seven years of primarily research-based experience in freshwater and marine ecology. He specialises in the delivery of Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) for a broad range of projects potentially affecting; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecology. His project related experience to date includes two 400kV overhead lines, five 110kV overhead lines, overhead line up-rates, electricity substations, underground power cables, 35 terrestrial wind farms, two marine wind farms and five solar farms.
Land, Soils and Hydrogeology	Julie Southall	BEng (Hons) Environmental Engineering MSc Land Reclamation and Restoration CWEM CEng	Julie has over eighteen years' experience in contaminated land and geotechnical engineering projects. Project experience includes preliminary risk assessments, geotechnical and environmental site investigations, generic quantitative risk assessment, detailed human health risk assessments, remediation strategies, inputs to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and planning applications, contaminated land emergency response and due diligence.
	Andrew May	BSc (Hons) Agriculture MSc Soils and Environmental Pollution	Soil scientist with over 30 years' experience in soil surveying, Agricultural land classification (ALC), soil management, soil protection measures within the forestry industry, precision farming technologies, agricultural consultancy, soil compaction studies and research projects. Five years' experience teaching agriculture, horticulture, and soil science at further

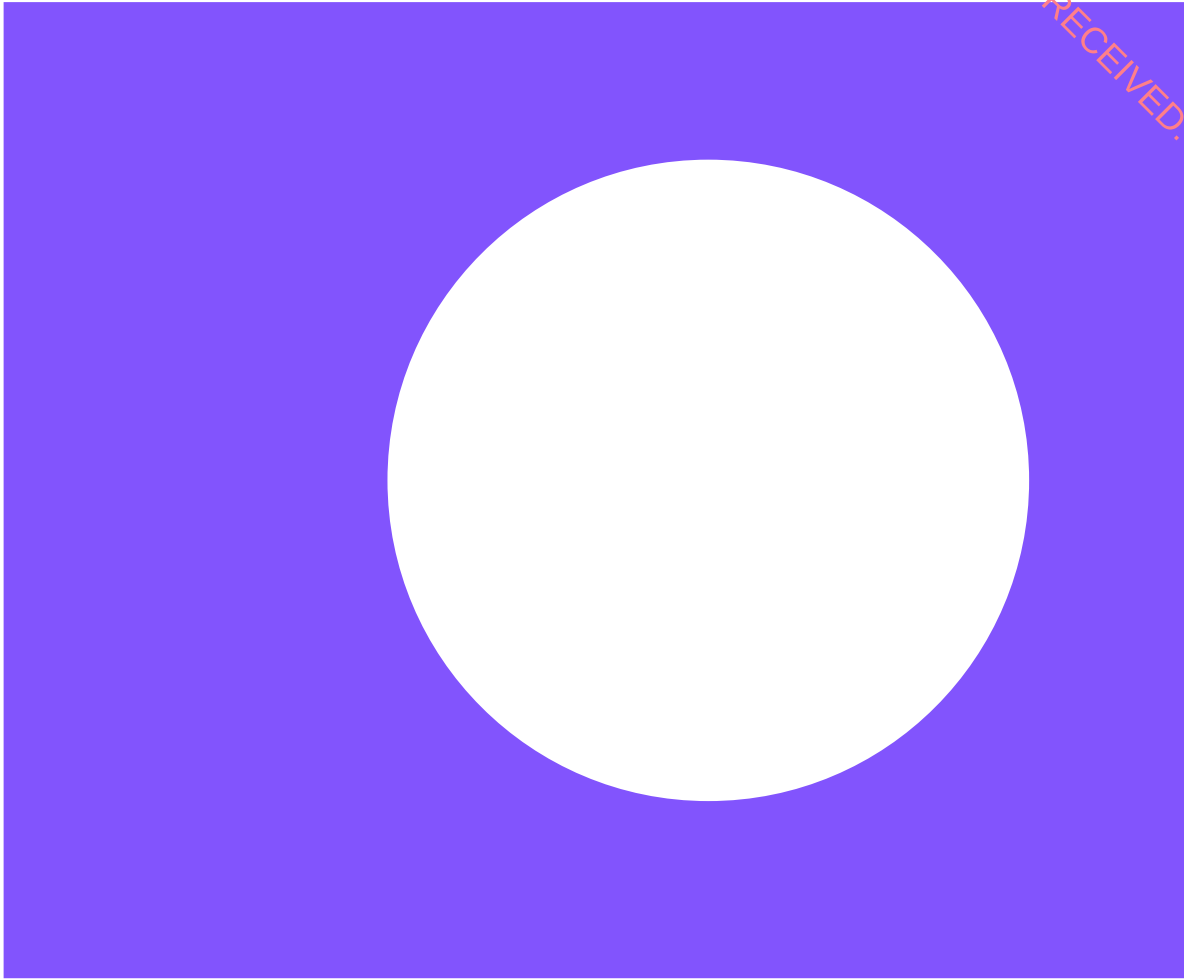
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Chapter	Lead Author	Qualifications	Background
		DET Education and Teaching M.I. Soil Sci.	and higher education level. Also experienced in environmental impact assessments (EIA) and agricultural impact assessments (AIA).
Surface water resources & Flooding	Caroline Lew	MSc Master of Environmental Geochemistry BSc (Hons) Chemistry & Geology	Caroline has over 16 years' experience carrying out environmental assessments. Caroline manages statutory approval processes for large scale infrastructure developments in Ireland through consenting processes including EIA scoping and EIA screening, environmental constraints and route/site options analysis, EIARs and Planning and Environmental Considerations Reports (PECR). Caroline has experience in the environmental assessment and consenting of power generation and transmission projects having been involved in the successfully delivery of a number of power generation projects.
	Laurence Cload	Chartered Engineer MEng Civil and Structural Engineering	Chartered Civil Engineer experienced in the managing and engineering coastal and river structures throughout the UK and overseas. Experienced in a wide variety of modelling packages, including TUFLOW, ISIS, Flood Modeller, HECRAS, MIKE11, MIKE21 and SWAN software, working in and managing multi-disciplined teams as a hydraulic advisor and leading teams in the delivery of flood alleviation schemes. Worked closely with both private and public sector clients from small projects to those with a multi-million pound value. Responsible for the supervision of construction works and has a strong background in Visual Basic programming which is used in all aspects of work.
Air	James Brookes	MSc Air Pollution Management and Control BSc (Hons) Environmental Science	James is an MSc qualified environmental scientist with 13 years of consultancy experience. As Mott MacDonald's air quality team lead he oversees air quality assessments across the whole group. Has been the technical lead for many air quality assessments and has experience of working in a range of sectors including power, petrochemicals, transportation and buildings. Oversees Environmental Permit applications and leads on the environment aspects of due diligence and Lenders' Technical Advisor work. Has managed a variety of projects from small-scale mixed-use developments in the UK to large international environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA's) to a range of international standards such as the Equator Principles and the IFC Performance Standards. Has

Chapter	Lead Author	Qualifications	Background
Noise & Vibration	Andrew Monk-Steel	Chartered Engineer, 2009 BEng (Hons) Mechanical Engineering (Design) MSC Automotive Dynamics, Noise and Vibration Member of Institute of Acoustics	recently been an Expert Witness for a transport project in Ireland on behalf of Iarnród Éireann and a UK Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project on behalf of Anglian Water. Andrew is a Chartered Acoustic Engineer with 24 years' experience in multidisciplinary acoustics, noise and vibration consultancy specialising in measurement, prediction and assessment environmental noise and vibration. Technical team lead for the acoustic aspects of national and international projects in the power & energy, transportation, utilities and built environment sectors.
The Landscape	Richard Barker (Macroworks)	Irish Landscape Institute Professional Practice Qualification – 2005 MLA – Lincoln University – 2003 PG Diploma Forestry – Canterbury University - 1996 BA Environmental Science – Massey University – 1995	Richard manages the LVIA department in Macro Works undertaking assessment work on a broad spectrum of projects from wind and solar energy. to roads and large scale industrial and infrastructural development. Richard has personally completed the landscape and visual assessment of over 90 wind farms 80 solar farms and numerous other commercial and infrastructural projects including more than a dozen SID projects. Consequently, he has considerable oral hearing training and expert witness experience.
Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage	Donal Murphy (Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit)	B.A.(Hons), M.A Archaeology Member of Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	Donald is the founder and Managing Director of ACSU and has over 30 years of experience as an archaeological consultant. Donald has extensive experience in the area of planning, development and archaeological mitigation. He has provided expert witness testimony at Oral Hearings and in the Courts and advised and acted on behalf of PPP consortia, State Agencies, Local Authorities and private developers. In addition to expertise in archaeological assessment and excavation, he is skilled in archaeological surveying and geophysics and has undertaken many magnetic gradiometry and topographic surveys. He has completed EIARs for a variety of projects across Ireland and has managed the archaeological work in advance of several large infrastructural schemes, such as the M3 and M4 Motorways.

Chapter	Lead Author	Qualifications	Background
Roads, Traffic and Transportation	John Dooley	IEng, MICE (Incorporated Engineer (1993)) Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (2001) BA in Management, CILM Diploma in Management	Project Principal and Chartered professional who leads the Mott MacDonald transport planning and traffic engineering business stream in Glasgow. He has extensive knowledge and experience of public transport, public realm, active travel (cycling and walking), bus priority, traffic and highway engineering schemes, leading and collaborating within multi-disciplinary teams, with 30 years + working within local government but predominantly the private sector. An expert in the field of road safety engineering and audit, with significant UK and overseas experience, due diligence, collision reduction engineering, auditing and lecturing.
Material Assets and Waste Management	Mohar Das	PhD Chemical Engineering MI Chemical Engineering Chartered Waste Manager (MCIWM)	Chartered Waste Manager and a Chartered Chemical Engineer with 14+ years of experience. Has over 7+ years of experience in working with Environmental Impact Assessment for materials and waste in a variety of projects in sectors including transport, buildings and reservoir developments within the UK, Ireland and internationally.
	Neil Thompson	MEng Mechanical Engineering with Renewable Energy Chartered Mechanical Engineer (IMEchE) Chartered Waste Manager (CIWM)	Chartered Waste Manager and Chartered Mechanical Engineer with fifteen years' experience focusing on project management and technical leadership for service delivery, operational excellence, and embedding sustainability within the waste management service sector. Experience in solid waste master plan development, infrastructure procurement, operationalisation, and multi-sectorial delivery in the UK, East Africa, and the Middle East. Gained via roles with local authorities, non-governmental organisations, waste contractors and consultancy.
Climate Carbon	Alex Greenwood	BSc Biological Sciences (Environmental Biology) MSc Environmental Management Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv) Full Member IEMA (now ISEP)	An MSc qualified Chartered Environmentalist specialising in carbon management and assessment. Alex has experience in carbon impacts assessment for multiple sectors, including energy and transport infrastructure. Experience in data management and assessment for a range of purposes including carbon footprinting, carbon management, environmental assessment, and resource efficiency. Provides both technical assessment and carbon reduction advice, working with clients and design teams to identify ways to reduce their environmental impacts. Experience in carbon management and resource efficiency workshop delivery.
Climate Resilience	Sophie Grant	BSc Geography MSc Environmental Protection and Management	A MSc qualified Senior Climate Resilience Consultant with over seven years' experience of working and leading on climate resilience for projects across various sectors, including major infrastructure projects. Sophie's experience includes leading on climate change risk and vulnerability

Chapter	Lead Author	Qualifications	Background
		Member of Institute of Environmental Sciences (IES)	assessments, using and interpreting climate data and the identification of resilience actions. Sophie has worked on developing adaptation plans for major infrastructure projects, particularly within the transport sector. Sophie also has experience of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) in the context of climate resilience.
Major Accidents and Disasters	Liam Burke	Chartered Engineer HDip Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (UCC, 2014)	Specialist experience in construction health and safety (Irish Regulations) including Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) and Construction Phase (PSCS) duties, as well as in-house Project Safety Advisor (PSA) duties. Supervision and construction monitoring for numerous project types, including local authority housing, siteworks, commercial, education and healthcare buildings.



Appendix 2.1 – Community Project Brochure

Shelburne Energy Farm Project

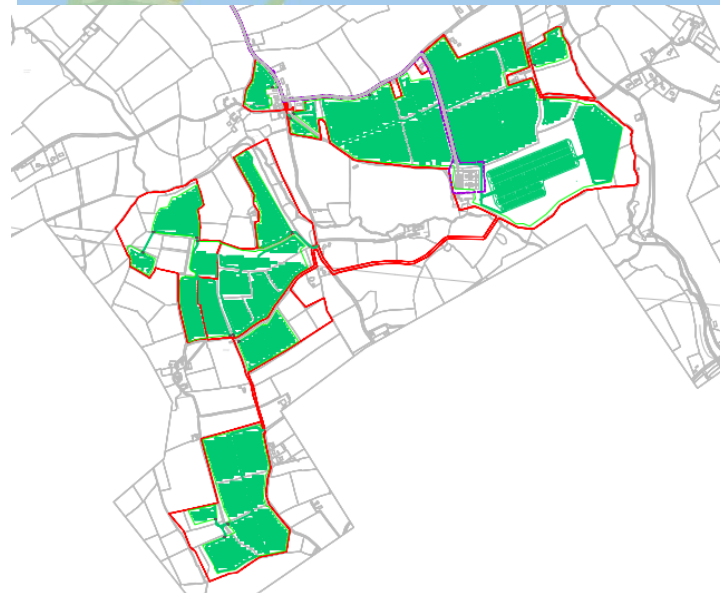
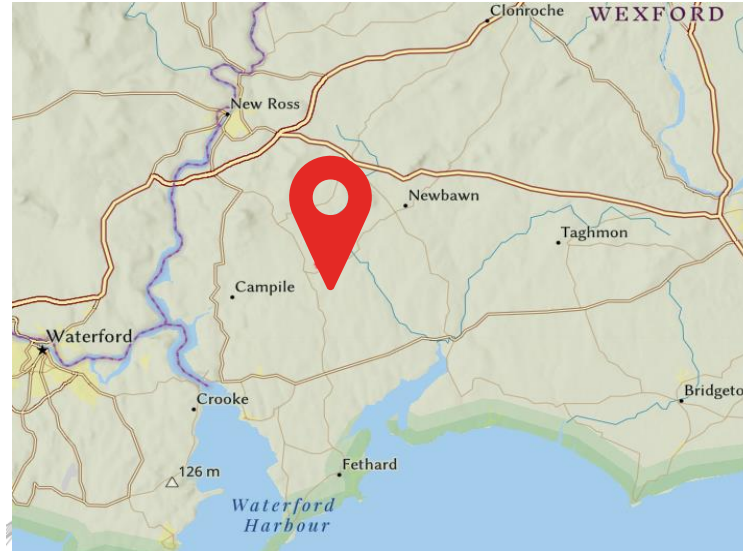
Project Overview

Gen7 Renewable Energy Limited are seeking to develop a solar photovoltaic (PV) farm and battery energy storage system (BESS) project to generate electricity which will be transferred to the national electricity grid. Any excess electricity generated will be stored within the BESS and released when demand dictates.

The project will be located in the townlands of Nash, Ballygarvan and Cloonagh, Gusserane, Co. Wexford. The project will cover an area of circa 119 hectares.

The project requires planning consent to permit its construction and operation. As part of the preparation of the planning application to Wexford County Council, Gen7 Renewable Energy wishes to provide the local community with information on the project and invites comment on the project.

Site Location



Who are We?

Gen7 Renewable Energy Limited is an Irish solar company developing a solar farm in the New Ross District in County Wexford.

As a company we bring together over one hundred years of expertise in engineering, finance, information technology, new business development and marketing with the core skills to successfully develop and operate the proposed solar and BESS project.

GEN7
renewables

Shelburne Energy Farm Project

Why is this project needed?

GEN7
renewables

Addressing climate change This project will help to contribute to the achievement of Ireland's legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 51% by 2030. The 2030 national target for solar energy generation under the Climate Action Plan is 8GW. This project will provide a contribution towards this prescribed target.

Increasing flexibility for the national grid In response to the climate crisis, Ireland's electricity grid must be decarbonised, these means increasing the deployment rates of renewable generated electricity onto the national grid. Consequently, increased solar energy generation is required, alongside increased energy storage capacity such as BESS, which will optimise benefits from renewable energy generation.

Providing supply to demand EirGrid have forecasted an increase in electricity demand in the coming years and as a result more diverse sources of electricity will be required, including solar and BESS, to generate and manage supply respectively, and ensure security of electricity supply is maintained on the national grid.

Location The southeast of Ireland has some of the greatest solar irradiance levels which are conducive to greater quantities of electricity being generated and exported to the national grid.

What is proposed?

Solar Farm

- Ground mounted solar array panels across an area measuring approximately 110 hectares
- Underground electrical cabling
- Internal access tracks
- Associated electrical equipment (invertor units, transformers)
- Site drainage
- Ancillary works including boundary fencing, landscaping and CCTV system

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

BESS are devices that enable energy from renewables, like solar, to be stored and then released back to the national electricity grid when required. The BESS site will be co-located within the extent of the solar farm on an 8 hectare site.

- 509no. containerised BESS units on concrete raised bases (delivered in two phases)
- 59no. power conditioning units (delivered in two phases)
- Ancillary works including earthworks to level ground across the site, site drainage, security palisade fencing, lighting, acoustic barrier, and internal circulation roads

Typical solar farm



PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

The project is intended to be operational in 2028

The project will remain operational for 40 years



Typical Battery storage units

Shelburne Energy Farm Project

Next Steps - Planning Application

Planning consent is required, and preparation of the planning application has commenced. It is anticipated this will be lodged with Wexford County Council in August 2025. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and a Natura Impact Statement will be prepared to accompany the planning application.

The EIA Report will examine and assess the potential for environmental impacts which may result from the project, the following environmental criteria will be assessed:

- Biodiversity
- Air Quality
- Climate
- Noise & vibration
- Land, soils & hydrogeology
- Cultural Heritage

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- Surface water & flooding
- Material assets & waste management
- Landscape

The Natura Impact Statement (Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment) will assess the impact of the project on designated sites for birds and habitats i.e. Special Protection Areas and Special Conservation Areas.

Consent for the project can only be given after determining that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site(s) concerned in view of the conservation objectives of that site.

Project specific mitigation measures, which are based upon tried and tested approaches to avoid or reduce potential impacts, will be detailed within the Natura Impact Statement to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to any European site.

Grid Connection

A substation will also be required to provide a connection from the solar farm/BESS project to the national grid and facilitate the export of electricity, when required. This proposed substation will be co-located within an area of the solar farm/BESS site. A connection from the substation to the existing electricity transmission network will be required, this will take the form of an underground cable connection which will then connect to an existing overhead transmission line.

Planning consent will be required for the substation and underground cable, which must be lodged with An Bord Pleanála.

A planning application for the substation is anticipated to be submitted to An Bord Pleanála before the end of 2025.

Frequently Asked Questions

Query submissions

How can I submit my queries on this project?

To gain an understanding of the proposed development and meet members of the Design Team, Gen 7 wish to invite local residents to attend an information session for the proposed project prior to lodging the planning application.

We will be setting up in-person meetings which will be undertaken between 17th – 26th July 2025, and a meeting request can be sent to info@gen7.ie to schedule a suitable time.

The planning application process will allow the public to make submissions/observations on the project directly to Wexford County Council.

Construction Phase

What will the main impacts be?

The environmental impacts of the project are currently being considered as part of the preparation of the planning application. Extensive surveying has been undertaken to inform the assessments.

General construction noise and activity will be expected, although this will be mitigated insofar as possible through best practice management techniques. Local residents will be notified if any out of hours activity is expected.

How long will construction take?

It is expected that construction will take approximately 24 months. Construction will be broken into a number of phases including ground preparation, panel and inverter installation, and battery storage development this will be followed by testing and commissioning.

Operational Phase

How much noise will be generated?

Solar panels do not generate any noise. The associated inverter units will emit low noise levels, while the BESS units have the potential to result in changes to ambient noise levels. The impacts of noise to resident dwellings has been carefully considered within the development of the design, as such, the BESS units have been located at the greatest possible distance from surrounding residential properties.

If there a risk of fire?

Solar and BESS technology present a low risk of fire, and due to the wider application of such technology the risks are readily identified and therefore mitigation can be incorporated into the design from an early stage. Fire safety has been a key design parameter for this project, as such fire suppression equipment / ventilation systems / fire separations (delete as appropriate) have been provided.

Will there be a glare from the panels?

Whilst glint and glare assessments are being prepared as part of the planning application, due to the nature of solar panels, and the distance from the National Primary Roads, glint and glare is unlikely to be an issue. The design has been optimised in consultation with glint and glare experts to minimise such effects on dwellings.

How long will this project be in-situ?

The solar farm is seeking consent for an operational lifespan of 40 years. After this, the solar farm will be decommissioned, and the land will be fully reinstated for agricultural use. Alternatively, if the solar farm was to be retained, a new planning application would be required at the end of its operational lifespan. As the BESS is intrinsically linked to the solar farm, it too would be retained in tandem.

Will the site be secured?

Yes, the site will be secured with 2.6m high fencing around the perimeter to prevent unauthorised access. CCTV will be in operation however it will be faced internally across the solar farm/BESS and will avoid capturing any residential dwellings.

What about visual impacts?

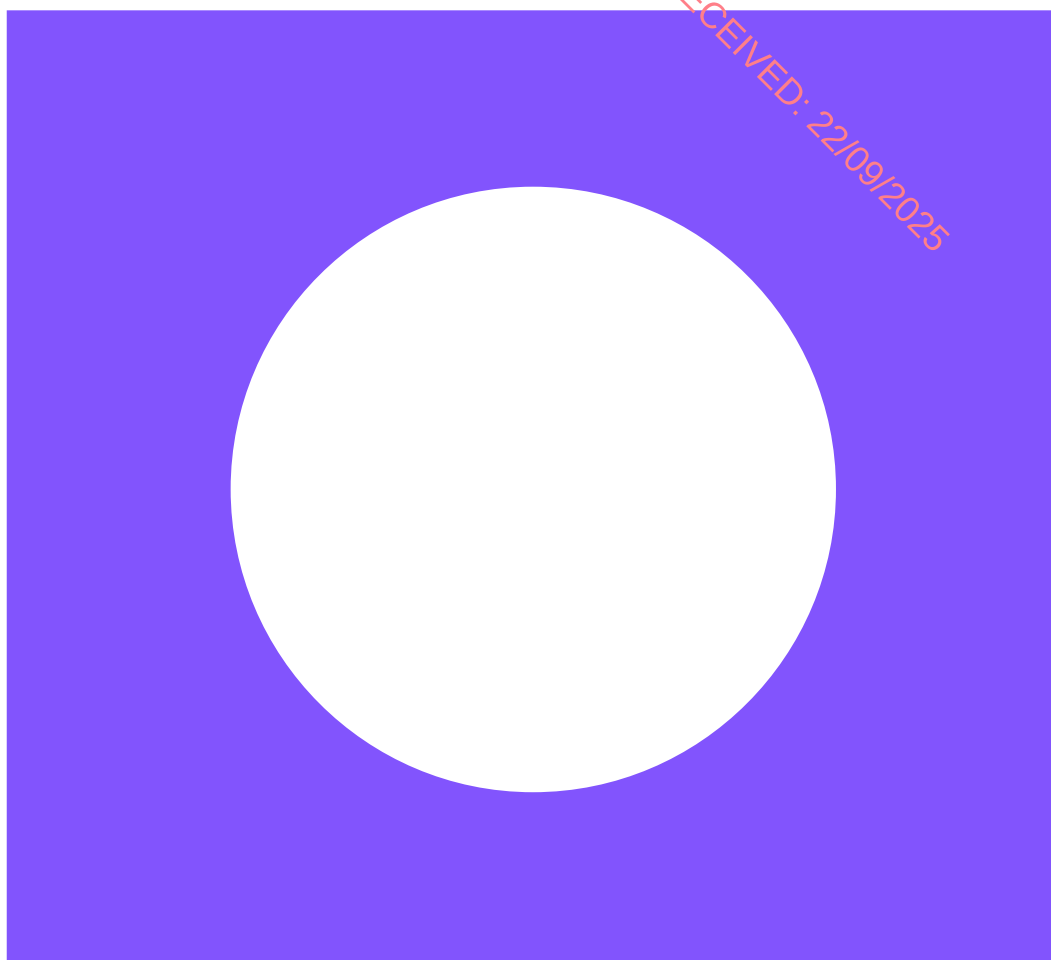
Due to site topography, the solar farm/BESS will be generally screened from view. The extensive perimeter hedgerow will be retained and bolstered at site specific locations where necessary. Photomontages will be provided with the planning application to provide a clear indication of the visual impacts in the immediate locality and along the surrounding local road network.

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Appendix 5.1 – Construction Environmental Management Plan



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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Environmental Management Plan

September 2025

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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Environmental Management Plan

September 2025

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Issue and Revision Record

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Document reference: 229101268 | PL1

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Proposed Development

Gen7 intend to apply for planning permission to construct a solar farm, battery energy storage system (BESS), which together are referred to as 'Shelburne Energy Farm'. Gen7 will also seek planning permission for a 220kV substation and associated cable connection which will connect Shelburne Energy Farm to the national grid.

The Proposed Project comprises a photovoltaic (PV) solar energy farm which is split into three distinct solar array areas - A, B and C, a co-located Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), collectively referred to as Shelburne Energy Farm, and together occupying a total area of approximately 121.5 hectares. A grid connection is required to connect Shelburne Energy Farm to the national electricity grid, with a co-located 220kV substation compound within the energy farm, measuring approximately 0.72 hectares, with an associated underground cable connection which will connect to an existing overhead transmission circuit.

The Proposed Project is located in the townlands of Nash, Ballygarvan and Cloonagh, Gusserane, County Wexford. The local area in which the Proposed Project will be situated is characterised as predominantly rural agricultural lands with low density residential properties occurring throughout the locality.

1.2 Purpose of this CEMP

The purpose of this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is to document and describe the main activities that will be undertaken to facilitate the proposed development and to provide a framework of environmental protection measures that will be implemented prior to commencement of, and throughout the duration of, the proposed works. The CEMP will be a key contract document, which will ensure that all mitigation measures, which are considered necessary to protect the environment are implemented.

This CEMP will remain a 'live' document which will be implemented at a minimum. It will be reviewed and updated as necessary in consultation and agreement with the Local Authorities to ensure that the measures implemented are effective. The revised document will be then submitted to the Employer. The appointed Contractor will develop a detailed CEMP within the parameters assessed in the application particulars, taking into account any conditions of the statutory approval (which, it is anticipated, will include a requirement for agreement of the content of the CEMP with the Wexford County Council).

The primary objective of the CEMP is to safeguard the environment, site personnel and nearby sensitive receptors from site activities which may cause harm or nuisance. As such, the CEMP sets out a project framework to ensure key control measures presented within the technical assessments, submitted as part of the planning application, are translated into measurable actions and are appropriately implemented prior to and during construction works. As part of this framework, transparent and effective monitoring of the receiving environment during construction will be used to inform and manage ongoing activities on site and to demonstrate effectiveness of the measures outlined therein.

A contractual obligation will be included within the tendering processes and implemented on appointment of the Contractor to ensure that the proposed works are developed in compliance with the requirements of the CEMP, Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), Natura Impact Statement (NIS) and relevant planning conditions which will take precedence over this current version of the CEMP in the event of conflicting information.

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1.3 Structure of this CEMP

The structure of this CEMP is set out below.

- Chapter 1 describes the purpose of this CEMP.
- Chapter 2 describes the proposed construction activities.
- Chapter 3 describes the roles and responsibilities of the construction phase team.
- Chapter 4 describes the environmental management procedures that will be implemented.
- Chapter 5 includes an Emergency Incident Response Plan.
- Chapter 6 describes the training and auditing protocols that will be implemented.
- Chapter 7 describes the communications and procedure for complaints.

Appendix A of this CEMP includes construction phase Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP), and Appendix B includes a Construction Traffic Management Plan (TMP). The RWMP and TMP will remain 'live' documents which will be implemented at a minimum. These documents will be reviewed and updated as necessary in consultation and agreement with the local authorities to ensure that the measures implemented are effective.

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2 The Proposed Development

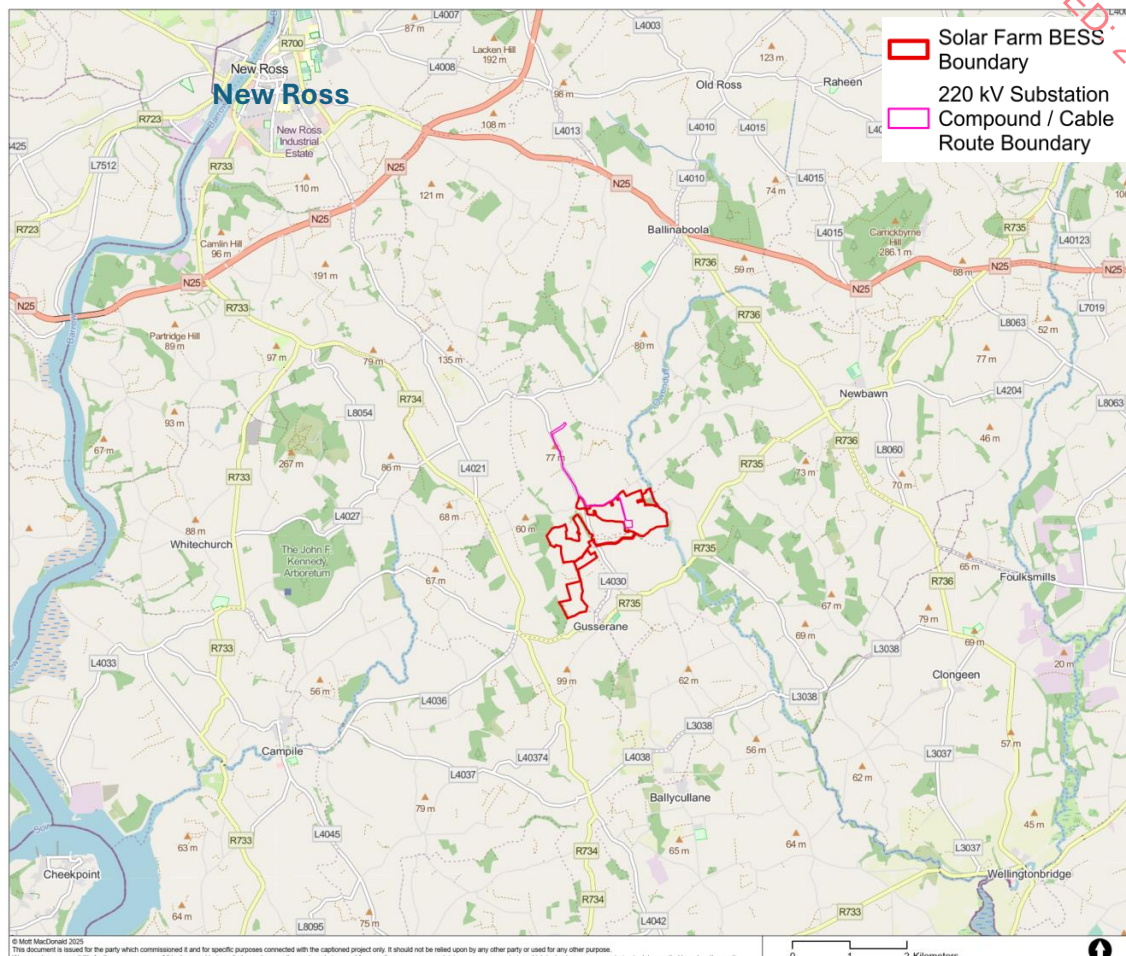
2.1 Characterisation of the Site and Surrounding Areas

The Proposed Project is located in the townlands of Ballygarvan, Cloonagh and Nash, Gusserane, County Wexford, as illustrated in Figure 2.1. The local area in which the Proposed Project will be situated is characterised as predominantly rural agricultural lands with low density residential properties occurring throughout the locality.

The closest settlements include the town of New Ross located approximately 6.5km northwest, and the villages of Ballynaboola approximately 4.5km to the north, Newbawn 3.4km to the northeast and Ballycullane 3.5km to the south.

The Proposed Project is predominantly within agricultural lands with field boundaries delineated by mature hedgerows, with some limited areas of semi-natural woodland in the east of the project site. The solar energy farm is divided into three distinct array areas, occurring on either side of the local public road - L4030, while the L40232 bounds solar array Area A to the north. The Owenduff River (EPA code: 13O01) bounds areas of the Project site to the east of solar array Area A, while the Tellarought river (EPA code: 13T14) is crossed by the inter-array cables connecting solar array Area B and C to solar array Area A and onwards to the proposed 220kV substation.

Figure 2.1: Location of Proposed Project



Source: Mott MacDonald Ireland Limited

2.2 Construction Phase Activities

2.2.1 Solar Farm

2.2.1.1 Site Preparation

Vegetation removal will be required, and any removal of hedgerow, trees or scrub will take place outside of the bird nesting season (01 March - 31 August). There is no requirement for site levelling to be undertaken for the proposed solar farm with the exception of minor re-structuring to provide a flat platform for the containerised transformer systems.

Biodiversity enhancement planting will be undertaken as per the landscape plan provided as planning drawing 25WX01-DR-0120.

2.2.1.2 Solar PV Civil Works

Access Tracks

The construction methodology will include the following materials and steps:

- Topsoil stripping along the route of the proposed track, with the excavated soil stored on-site for later reinstatement or landscaping.
- Installation of a permeable geotextile membrane (e.g., Terram 1000 or equivalent) to allow water infiltration while preventing the upward migration of fines from the subgrade.
- In areas with weaker subsoil, a soil-reinforcing geogrid (e.g., Tensar TX160 or similar) or high-strength geotextile will be installed to enhance load-bearing capacity and reduce the required thickness of aggregate layers.
- Placement of a minimum 200 mm thick Clause 804 sub-base (a well-graded granular material composed of crushed rock, gravel, or recycled concrete), compacted in layers to provide structural support and durability.
- Application of a surface layer of crushed stone (typically 6F2 or similar), compacted in layers to form a durable, low-dust running surface suitable for regular vehicle use.
- The access tracks are designed to be semi-permeable and semi-permanent, supporting sustainable drainage and minimising surface runoff. Surface water drainage will be installed alongside the tracks to manage surface water and prevent erosion. Tracks are typically aligned along field boundaries or existing farm routes to minimise land take and ecological disturbance.

To further reduce environmental impact:

- Access to the majority of most solar panels will not require access tracks and will use tractors or 4 wheel drive vehicles as the vast majority of the site is well drained with low risk of soil rutting etc.
- Tracks are allowed to grass over post-construction to blend with the surrounding landscape and reduce visual impact.
- No concrete is used in the track construction unless required for specific load-bearing areas such as crane pads or substation access points.
- Construction is staged to minimise soil disturbance and protect biodiversity, particularly during sensitive ecological periods.

At the end of the solar farm's operational life, the access tracks will be decommissioned, with all materials removed and the land restored to its original agricultural condition, including the reinstatement of topsoil and reseeded where appropriate.

Drainage Pipework

The construction methodology will include the following materials and steps:

- Ensure safe excavation practices, including shoring or benching as required. Where dewatering is required, water will be treated and appropriately attenuated, before being discharged to vegetation or surface water drainage feature
- Conduct geotechnical surveys to assess soil type, soil permeability, bearing capacity, groundwater levels and contamination risk through site investigation.
- Surface water carrier pipes. Excavate pipe trenches to the specified depth, ensuring a minimum cover. Ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope. Fill the trench with bedding material below, around and above the pipe. Pipes shall be laid at specified design grade using approved methods. Ensure proper joint assembly. Backfill trenches in layers using suitable materials.
- Install inspection chambers at appropriate intervals for maintenance access. Regular inspection and maintenance are essential to prevent clogging and ensure long-term performance.
- Assess ground conditions to determine the feasibility of implementing an infiltration system

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French drains and filter drains

- Excavate the trenches to the specified depth, ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope.
- Use a geotextile membrane to separate the trench from surrounding soil and prevent migration of fines. For non-infiltrating designs, use an impermeable liner to contain flow and direct it to downstream SuDS components.
- Install a perforated carrier pipe at the base of the filter drain trench.
- Backfill the trench/ French drain with clean, angular stone (Clause 505 Type B coarse and light weight aggregate to Table 5/5 MCDRW Series 500). Fill to within 150 mm of the surface.
- Top with crushed stone or gravel to match levels of adjacent surfacing.

Soakaway

- Excavate to the required dimensions based on design calculations. Provide a level bedding layer of compacted granular material.
- Wrap the stone fill in a geotextile membrane to prevent soil ingress while allowing water to pass through.
- Fill the soakaway pit with clean, angular stone (Clause 505 Type B) to the specified depth. Ensure uniform distribution and compaction of the stone to prevent settlement.
- Connect the inlet pipe to the soakaway, ensuring it discharges above the stone layer.
- Install a perforated vertical observation tube for monitoring water levels.
- Maintain a minimum cover depth for the soakaways. Backfill the top layer with permeable material or topsoil, depending on surface finish requirements.

Restore the surface above the soakaway.

- Headwall and dispersion outlet installation. Evaluate existing waterbody/ditch location, direction of flow and soil conditions in advance of works. Use shoring or trench boxes if required to prevent collapse and protect the ditch. Ensure the base is level and compacted to prevent settlement. Place a layer of compacted granular material or lean concrete to form a stable base. Install any required anti-scour measures to protect the ditch banks. Position the headwall to required depth and dimensions, ensuring a level base and to provide alignment with the existing ditch to guide interrupted water flow. Backfill around the headwall with suitable material, compacted in layers. Restore the ditch profile and surrounding area.
- It is required that all grassed areas will be reinstated by either seeding or by replacing with grass turves.

To further reduce environmental impact:

- Weather conditions are to be considered when planning construction activities to minimise risk of run off from site.
- The contractor will carry out visual examinations of local watercourses during the construction phase. In the unlikely event of water quality concerns, the Environmental Manager will be consulted.
- Materials storage and storage tanks etc, shall not be located near any surface water features and will be located beyond the 50m exclusion zone.
- Appropriate containment facilities will be provided to ensure that any spills from vehicles are contained and removed off site. Use spill kits and follow pollution prevention protocols.
- Welfare facilities will be provided within the designated construction compound for duration of works. All generated effluent will be contained in a sealed holding tank, which will be emptied and disposed of off-site by a licenced contractor. Water will be supplied to the site via tanker as required. No impacts on existing site conditions are anticipated.

- Temporary works will be designed to avoid increasing flood risk from overland flow by limiting excavation lengths and providing suitable drainage provision.
- Silt control measures, including silt traps and fences, will be implemented to prevent construction site-generated sediment from entering surface drainage and nearby waterbodies.

Solar panel installation

- The metal support structure which the PV panels will be bear the PV panels will be secured in-situ with piles will be driven into the ground and no additional foundation will be required. However, this aspect should be confirmed once the geotechnical studies are completed, and the structure is selected.
- The installation of the piles is carried out using specialised machinery that will drive them into the ground. The length of embedding (depth into the ground) may vary depending on the ground characteristics.
- PV modules are often attached to mounting rails using module clamps or directly bolted. The mounting rails provide a stable base, while the clamps or the bolts secure the modules in place.
- String inverters can be mounted on piles driven into the ground or integrated into the PV panel support structures. For this project, it is proposed that they be located along the roads.

LV/MV cabling

Civil works for trenching within the solar plant will be required to accommodate all necessary cabling and ducting between the string inverters, transformer containers, and associated electrical infrastructure.

- Trenches will typically range in depth and width according to cable specification and installation standards, and will be excavated to ensure sufficient separation between circuits as required by design codes and cable section calculations.
- All trenches will be lined with sand bedding, with marker tape installed above the cables prior to backfilling.
- Backfilling materials will be free of rocks, roots, vegetation or any element that could damage the cables or create cavities after compaction or during project lifetime.
- The alignment of the trenches will be coordinated with the overall site layout to minimise crossings and maintain clear access routes for installation and operational activities.
- Upon completion of cable installation, trenches will be reinstated to match the finished surface levels.

38kV poleset

- Transport 2 no. wooden poles, crossarm, insulators, and fittings to the area immediately adjacent to the intended location. The wooden poles are between 16m - 23m in length and weigh ca. 2.0 - 2.5 tonnes.
- Excavate for each pole using a tracked excavator. The topsoil layer will be excavated first and placed at a location adjacent to the construction area. The soil below will be stockpiled separately.
- Line up the 2 no. poles with the excavated holes. Attach the new crossarm to 1 no. pole. The machine operator will then drive forward pushing each pole up until the pole is in an almost vertical position. The pole will be supported at all times while the excavation is backfilled to a minimum depth by using a smaller tracked excavator.
- Insert each new wooden pole in the ground at a depth of 2.3m bgl.

- After erection of the poleset, excavate a further 0.8m bgl in between the poles. This is a small linear excavation necessary to install wooden sleepers. These sleepers add additional stability to the new poleset and are attached to the poleset using a U-bolt.
- Attach the crossarm to the second pole.
- Backfill the soil arising (spoil) with the turf layer placed on top.

Transformer centres

The modular containerised transformer centres will be placed on suitably bunded concrete plinths. Soil will be excavated and stored on-site for later reinstatement or landscaping, following which, the bund will be poured.

2.2.2 Battery Energy Storage System

2.2.2.1 BESS Civil Works

The BESS site will be required to be levelled. The existing site slopes southwards from a high level of +43.4 OD to a low point of +34.7m OD to the south East of the site. It is proposed that the development site is set at a gradual slope of 1:150 from +39.495m OD to +36.800m OD. The proposed site will follow the natural slope southwards to facilitate the drainage design intent to follow the natural drainage south-westwards. A cut & fill analysis estimates a cut quantity of 23,541.32m³ (accounting for a bulk factor of 1.15) and a fill quantity of 17805.874 m³. As much of the cut quantity as practicable will be used for fill, with the balance to be retained on site. The need for a level platform for the BESS is the trigger for the need for an EIAR in conjunction with the levelling required for the substation.

A minimum 300mm concrete platform will be constructed under each of the BESS and PCS containers, and this will support the BESS containers and equipment. An access track is proposed to the east and west of the BESS compound to access track which will have a tarmac finish, while the areas between containers will be hardstanding concrete.

An absorptive acoustic barrier will be installed at the BESS location to reduce noise impacts to local receptors. The barrier will be formed by a set of 4m wide panels each with its own foundation and support designed for the appropriate design loads. Foundation construction will commence after the completion of BESS site clearance and grading. The foundation installation will involve excavation, form work, steel reinforcement, and concrete placement. Foundations will be designed in accordance with the appropriate design loads and specifications. After curing of the concrete, Steel columns will be fixed to the anchor bolts via baseplates, spaced at 4100 mm centres. The steelwork erection will follow a sequence agreed with the contractor to ensure temporary stability of all members during installation. All baseplates will be grouted using a high-strength, non-shrink grout to ensure proper load transfer and long-term durability. Temporary bracing or propping may be used during this phase to maintain alignment and safety.

Once the steel frame is securely in place, acoustic panels will be fixed to the structure using specified fasteners. Care will be taken to ensure accurate alignment and effective sealing to meet acoustic performance requirements. Upon completion of panel installation, a thorough inspection of all components will be conducted to verify compliance with design specifications and quality standards.

Civil works for trenching within the BESS compound will be required to accommodate all necessary cabling and ducting between the DC containers, PCSs, and associated electrical infrastructure. Trenches will typically range in depth and width according to cable specification and installation standards, and will be excavated to ensure sufficient separation between circuits as required by design codes and cable section calculations. All trenches will be lined with sand bedding, with marker tape installed above the cables prior to backfilling. Backfilling materials will be free of rocks, roots, vegetation or any element that could damage the cables or create

cavities after compaction or during project lifetime. The alignment of the trenches will be coordinated with the overall site layout to minimise crossings and maintain clear access routes for installation and operational activities. Upon completion of cable installation, trenches will be reinstated to match the finished surface levels.

The BESS units will be delivered to site, pre-integrated with internal components such as battery racks, HVAC systems, fire suppression, and Battery Management Systems (BMS). Using cranes or other lifting equipment, the BESS units are carefully placed onto their designated foundations and anchored securely. Mechanical connections, such as HVAC ducting and fire system interfaces, is also done afterwards.

2.2.2.2 Drainage

The construction methodology will include the following materials and steps:

Drainage pipework

- Ensure safe excavation practices, including shoring or benching as required. Where dewatering is required, water will be treated and appropriately attenuated, before being discharged to vegetation or surface water drainage feature
- Conduct geotechnical surveys to assess soil type, soil permeability, bearing capacity, groundwater levels and contamination risk through site investigation.
- Surface water carrier pipes. Excavate pipe trenches to the specified depth, ensuring a minimum cover. Ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope. Fill the trench with bedding material below, around and above the pipe. Pipes shall be laid at specified design grade using approved methods. Ensure proper joint assembly. Backfill trenches in layers using suitable materials.
- Install inspection chambers at appropriate intervals for maintenance access. Regular inspection and maintenance is essential to prevent clogging and ensure long-term performance.
- Assess ground conditions to determine the feasibility of implementing an infiltration system
- French drains and filter drains. Excavate the trenches to the specified depth, ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope. Use a geotextile membrane to separate the trench from surrounding soil and prevent migration of fines. For non-infiltrating designs, use an impermeable liner to contain flow and direct it to downstream SuDS components. Install a perforated carrier pipe at the base of the filter drain trench. Backfill the trench/ French drain with clean, angular stone (Clause 505 Type B coarse and light weight aggregate to Table 5/5 MCDRW Series 500). Fill to within 150 mm of the surface. Top with crushed stone or gravel to match levels of adjacent surfacing.

Soakaway

- Excavate to the required dimensions based on design calculations.
- Provide a level bedding layer of compacted granular material.
- Wrap the stone fill in a geotextile membrane to prevent soil ingress while allowing water to pass through.
- Fill the soakaway pit with clean, angular stone (Clause 505 Type B) to the specified depth.
- Ensure uniform distribution and compaction of the stone to prevent settlement. Connect the inlet pipe to the soakaway, ensuring it discharges above the stone layer.
- Install a perforated vertical observation tube for monitoring water levels. Maintain a minimum cover depth for the soakaways.
- Backfill the top layer with permeable material or topsoil, depending on surface finish requirements.
- Restore the surface above the soakaway.

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Attenuation basin

- Clear vegetation, debris, and obstructions from the site. Set out pond boundaries and access routes in accordance with approved drawings.
- Excavate to the required depth and shape. Dewater the excavation if groundwater is encountered.
- Grade and compact the base to design levels. Use a geotextile permeable membrane to separate the base from surrounding soil and prevent migration of fines.
- Construct headwall inlet and outlet structures and forebay berm to manage flows.
- Install flow control chamber at the outlet to regulate discharge rates.
- Fit overflow to manage exceedance flows safely.
- Plant native vegetation to enhance biodiversity and aid water quality.
- Install fencing and access paths if required.
- Inspect inlet/outlet structures and liner integrity. Confirm pond capacity and flow control performance.

Headwall installation

- Evaluate existing waterbody/ditch location and direction of flow, soil conditions, and environmental constraints in advance of works.
- Use shoring or trench boxes if required to prevent collapse and protect the ditch. Ensure the base is level and compacted to prevent settlement.
- Place a layer of compacted granular material or lean concrete to form a stable base. Install any required anti-scour measures to protect the ditch banks.
- Position the headwall to required depth and dimensions, ensuring a level base and to provide alignment with the existing ditch to guide interrupted water flow.
- Backfill around the headwall with suitable material, compacted in layers.
- Restore the ditch profile and surrounding area.
- Access ground conditions to determine measures for the underground structures including oil / fuel interceptor, fire water storage tank, foul water holding tank to withstand earth pressure, hydrostatic pressure, and uplift forces.

Underground structures including oil / fuel interceptor, fire water storage tank, foul water holding tank

- Excavate to the required depth, allowing for base slab thickness and working space. Ensure safe excavation practices, including shoring or benching as required. Dewater the excavation if groundwater is present. Install anti-floatation measures in high groundwater areas. Install formwork and reinforcement of the underground tank as per structural design. Install inlet/outlet pipework, access covers, and ventilation systems. Fit internal components such as baffles or pump chambers if specified. Perform water tightness testing to confirm integrity. Inspect structural elements, pipe connections, and access fittings. Backfill around the tank with suitable material in compacted layers. Restore surface finishes and ensure proper drainage away from the tank.

Firefighting water supply tanks

- Conduct a site survey to confirm location, access, and ground stability. Clear vegetation and debris, and level the area.
- Construct a reinforced concrete or compacted gravel base, ensuring it is level and sized to support the tank footprint.
- Install foundation, anchor bolts or base plates as per tank design. Assemble the tank according to manufacturer specifications. Install inlet, outlet, overflow, and drain connections as per design.

- Fit access ladders, inspection hatches and safety railings if required.
- Conduct hydrostatic testing to confirm structural integrity.
- Inspect all fittings and connections for proper function.

Water supply system

- Conduct hydrogeological surveys to support selection of appropriate bored well location. The well to be installed with third party contractor. Use submersible or jet pumps to be installed depending on the well depth and yield. Conduct test pumping to evaluate performance.

Watermain pipe

- Excavate pipe trenches to the specified depth, ensuring a minimum cover. Ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope.
- Fill the trench with bedding material below, around and above the pipe. Pipes shall be laid at specified design grade using approved methods.
- Ensure proper joint assembly. Install thrust blocks or mechanical joint restraints at bends, joints and valves. Install service connections, scour and air release valves as per design.
- Backfill trenches in layers using suitable materials.

Pump house

- Excavate for foundations, sump pits, and pipelines as per design drawings.
- Construct the foundation using reinforced concrete, ensuring proper waterproofing. Build the superstructure with associated utilities.
- Install pumps, base frames, and connect raising mains and discharge pipelines as per design specifications.
- Complete electrical works including control panels, cable laying, earthing, and safety systems.
- Conduct thorough testing and commissioning of mechanical and electrical systems.

To further reduce environmental impact:

- Weather conditions are to be considered when planning construction activities to minimise risk of run off from site.
- The contractor will carry out visual examinations of local watercourses during the construction phase. In the unlikely event of water quality concerns, the Environmental Manager will be consulted.
- Materials storage and storage tanks etc, shall not be located near any surface water features and will be located beyond the 50m exclusion zone.
- Appropriate containment facilities will be provided to ensure that any spills from vehicles are contained and removed off site. Use spill kits and follow pollution prevention protocols.
- Concrete or concrete contaminated water run-off will not be allowed to enter any watercourses, drainage channels and other surface water features.
- Welfare facilities will be provided within the designated construction compound for duration of works. All generated effluent will be contained in a sealed holding tank, which will be emptied and disposed of off-site by a licenced contractor. Water will be supplied to the site via tanker as required. No impacts on existing site conditions are anticipated.
- Temporary works will be designed to avoid increasing flood risk from overland flow by limiting excavation lengths and providing suitable drainage provision.
- Silt control measures, including silt traps and fences, will be implemented to prevent construction site-generated sediment from entering surface drainage and nearby waterbodies.

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2.2.2.3 BESS electrical works

Following the placement of the BESS units on their foundations, electrical installation begins. Internally, battery strings are connected and routed to the PCS, which converts DC power from the batteries to AC for grid export. AC cabling is then installed to connect PCS units to medium-voltage transformers and onward to the MV switchgears in the substation throughout the MV circuits. Control and communication cabling is laid to integrate the BMS, PCS, and SCADA systems. Auxiliary systems such as lighting, security, and emergency shutdown circuits are wired and tested. All electrical works are carried out in accordance with local electrical codes and standards.

2.2.2.4 BESS Commissioning

Prior to shipment and installation, Factory Acceptance Tests (FAT) are conducted at manufacturer's facility, verifying that the system meets all technical specifications, safety standards, and performance requirements outlined during the design phase. FAT typically includes visual inspections, functional tests of components like battery modules, power conversion systems (PCS), and battery management systems (BMS), as well as validation of thermal management and fire safety systems. Once equipment is fully installed on site the commissioning phase begins with pre-functional checks, including visual inspections, insulation resistance testing, and validation of protection settings. Once systems are energized, functional testing is conducted on the BMS, PCS, HVAC, fire suppression, and SCADA interfaces. Site Acceptance Tests (SAT) include verifying system performance under various operating conditions such as charge/discharge cycles, grid response tests (e.g., frequency regulation, reactive power support), and fault simulations. Communication protocols are tested to ensure reliable data exchange between site equipment and remote monitoring centres. Final SAT documentation is compiled, including test reports, calibration certificates, and compliance records. Upon successful completion, the system is handed over to operations.

2.2.3 Substation Compound

General construction phase activities associated with the substation are set out below.

2.2.3.1 Civil works

- Demarcation of construction works areas, clearance, and site levelling to prepare the works area. As the substation is to be located on an area set aside within the Shelburne Energy Farm project area, the site levelling works will be completed as part of the site groundworks.
- Topsoil will be stripped using excavators. The topsoil will be stockpiled within the demarcated boundary. The grounds will be built up to a finished ground level of 37.3 to 39.4 metres above ordnance datum.
- Stone for compound surfacing will be graded into place using excavator.

The main civil works for constructing the new GIS building will include:

- Foundations works
- Structural steelwork erection
- Cladding and building finishing works
- Permanent water supply and drainage works
- Miscellaneous civil works: paving, landscaping, permanent fencing and completion of works.

2.2.3.2 Foundation Works

Foundation construction will commence after the completion of Shelburne Energy Farm site clearance and grading. The foundation installation will involve excavation, form work, steel

reinforcement, and concrete placement. Foundations will be designed in accordance with the appropriate and relevant EirGrid Technical Specifications. Excavated material will either be reused on-site or disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable requirements under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended and associated regulations.

When the foundations have been set, the copper earth mat will be installed into the soil in and around the foundation and will cover the entire substation compound. The earth mat installation and permitted operating limits will be designed in accordance with the appropriate and relevant EirGrid Technical Specifications.

2.2.3.3 Structural Steelwork Erection

Following the installation of the foundation and earth mat, construction activities will shift to the erection of structural steelwork. The GIS Building will be a steel portal two storey building over partial basement constructed in accordance with EirGrid technical specification. The ground floor level will include service rooms, loading bay, generator room, relay room, battery room and access to the cable basement area. The first-floor area of the building will be constructed to accommodate the 220kV switchgear assembly and a storeroom.

2.2.3.4 Cladding and Building Finishing Works

Cladding and building finishing works and the installation of building services, e.g. drainage, internal circulation road, will be undertaken once the structural frame and steel support structures are completed.

A fire detection and alarm system will be specified during the detail design of the substation in compliance with EirGrid requirements. A Fire Safety certificate application to Wexford County Council will be made in advance of construction in accordance with the standard approach for the construction of substations.

2.2.3.5 Miscellaneous Civil Works: Permanent Fencing and Completion of Works

Fencing around the entire substation compound, except for the site entrances, will comprise a 2.6m high palisade security fencing. The installation of this fencing will comprise root mounted posts (posts driven into ground). There will be negligible ground borne vibration due to relatively small diameter of these posts. This would negate the requirement for pad footings below each post.

Electrical Installation of GIS plant will be delivered to the substation compound and unloaded within the GIS building loading bay. The gantry crane located within the hoisting area will lift the GIS plant to the first storey of the building and position it appropriately within the GIS Equipment Room. The plant will then be bolted together in place. Following the installation of plant within the GIS building, wiring and cabling of GIS plant and associated protection and control cabinets will be undertaken to the specifications and standards set out by the manufacturer.

2.2.3.6 Drainage

The construction methodology will include the following materials and steps:

- Ensure safe excavation practices, including shoring or benching as required. Where dewatering is required, water will be treated and appropriately attenuated, before being discharged to vegetation or surface water drainage feature
- Conduct geotechnical surveys to assess soil type, soil permeability, bearing capacity, groundwater levels and contamination risk through site investigation.
- Surface water carrier pipes. Excavate pipe trenches to the specified depth, ensuring a minimum cover. Ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope. Fill the trench

with bedding material below, around and above the pipe. Pipes shall be laid at specified design grade using approved methods. Ensure proper joint assembly. Backfill trenches in layers using suitable materials.

- Install inspection chambers at appropriate intervals for maintenance access. Regular inspection and maintenance is essential to prevent clogging and ensure long-term performance.
- Access ground conditions to determine the feasibility of implementing an infiltration system
- French drains. Excavate the trenches to the specified depth, ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope. Use a geotextile membrane to separate the trench from surrounding soil and prevent migration of fines. For non-infiltrating designs, use an impermeable liner to contain flow and direct it to downstream SuDS components. Install a perforated carrier pipe at the base of the filter drain trench. Backfill the trench/ French drain with clean, angular stone (Clause 505 Type B coarse and light weight aggregate to Table 5/5 MCDRW Series 500). Fill to within 150 mm of the surface. Top with crushed stone or gravel to match levels of adjacent surfacing.
- Access ground conditions to determine measures for the underground structures including oil / fuel interceptor, foul water holding tank to withstand earth pressure, hydrostatic pressure, and uplift forces. Excavate to the required depth, allowing for base slab thickness and working space. Ensure safe excavation practices, including shoring or benching as required. Dewater the excavation if groundwater is present. Install anti-floatation measures in high groundwater areas. Install formwork and reinforcement of the underground tank as per structural design. Install inlet/outlet pipework, access covers, and ventilation systems. Fit internal components such as baffles or pump chambers if specified. Perform water tightness testing to confirm integrity. Inspect structural elements, pipe connections, and access fittings. Backfill around the tank with suitable material in compacted layers. Restore surface finishes and ensure proper drainage away from the tank.
- Watermain pipe. Excavate pipe trenches to the specified depth, ensuring a minimum cover. Ensure trench base is flat and follows the designed slope. Fill the trench with bedding material below, around and above the pipe. Pipes shall be laid at specified design grade using approved methods. Ensure proper joint assembly. Install thrust blocks or mechanical joint restraints at bends, joints and valves. Install service connections, scour and air release valves as per design. Backfill trenches in layers using suitable materials.

To further reduce environmental impact:

- Weather conditions are to be considered when planning construction activities to minimise risk of run off from site.
- Appropriate containment facilities will be provided to ensure that any spills from vehicles are contained and removed off site. Use spill kits and follow pollution prevention protocols.
- Concrete or concrete contaminated water run-off will not be allowed to enter any watercourses, drainage channels and other surface water features.
- Welfare facilities will be provided within the designated construction compound for duration of works. All generated effluent will be contained in a sealed holding tank, which will be emptied and disposed of off-site by a licenced contractor. Water will be supplied to the site via tanker as required. No impacts on existing site conditions are anticipated.

2.2.4 220kV Cable Connection

This section describes the proposed construction phase activities associated with the installation of the two proposed underground cables.

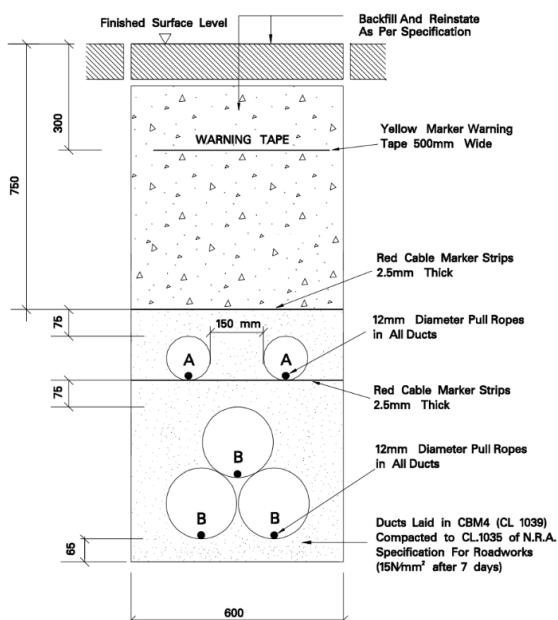
Subject to any grant of planning approval of the Grid Connection by An Coimisiún Pleanála there will be a process of pre-construction detailed design and micro-siting of the grid

infrastructure. This will occur within the parameters and assessments of the approved development; any micro-siting which extends outside such parameters, for example outside the red line application area, will be subject to post-consent modification in accordance with the provisions of statutory legislation, as required. Throughout the design and assessment process, all reasonable and practically achievable measures have been taken to minimise and avoid impacts.

2.2.4.1 Trenching and Ducting

The standard trench dimensions for a single 220kV cable circuit in trefoil formation installed within an existing road is a width of 0.6m and a minimum depth of 1.45m. These cable trenches are to be installed on sections of the L40232 and L4030 on both sides of the road. Refer to Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: Standard Trefoil Arrangement Cross Section



Source: EirGrid PE424-D7001-019-001-000

The standard trench dimensions for a single 220kV cable circuit in trefoil formation installed on agricultural land is a width of 0.7m and a minimum depth of 1.75m, as per EirGrid technical requirement drawings (not publicly available XDC-CBL-STND-F-016). These cable trenches are to be installed on the final section between the L4030 and the LCIM's.

Following excavation of the trench and bedding material, Cement Bound Granular Material (CBGM) will be laid, the ducts put in place, protection strips laid on top and the trench will be backfilled.

The duct installation will progress sequentially starting at one joint bay and moving towards the next joint bay along the route. The construction area will move in tandem with the progress of the duct installation, with only the relevant portion of the section cordoned off while under construction.

If there are excavations required where there are existing utilities, hand digging and the use of smaller excavators may also be required.

For cross-country sections, a temporary working strip of approximately 37m in width is proposed. The working strip is required for the following reasons:

- To facilitate the storage of topsoil which must be removed from:
 - The footprint of the temporary construction access track (typically up to 5m in width).
 - The footprint of the cable trench.
 - A buffer strip between the temporary access track and the trench (for safety).
 - Subsoil storage area.
 - Materials storage areas.
- To facilitate the laying of the temporary construction access track alongside the cable trench to allow for the movement of construction equipment and materials along the section of the route on the farmland.
- To facilitate the excavation of the cable trench and the installation of the cable ducting.
- To facilitate the storage of distinct layers of subsoils excavated from the cable trench in segregated piles for later reinstatement to the original soil profile.

Approximately 30-50 m of trenching and ducting is completed in a day, dependent on conditions and location. Figure 5.6 (of the EIAR Chapter 5) illustrates a trench within agricultural lands.

2.2.4.2 Cable Installation and Jointing

The cables will be brought to site on cable drums which will then be placed into position. Once the drum is set up, a winch system at the remote joint bay location(s), including pulling cable, will be attached to the nose of the cable and rollers will be used to guide the cable end towards the duct. The cables will then be pulled into the duct with lubrication being applied to the cable and duct throughout the process in order to control pulling tensions.

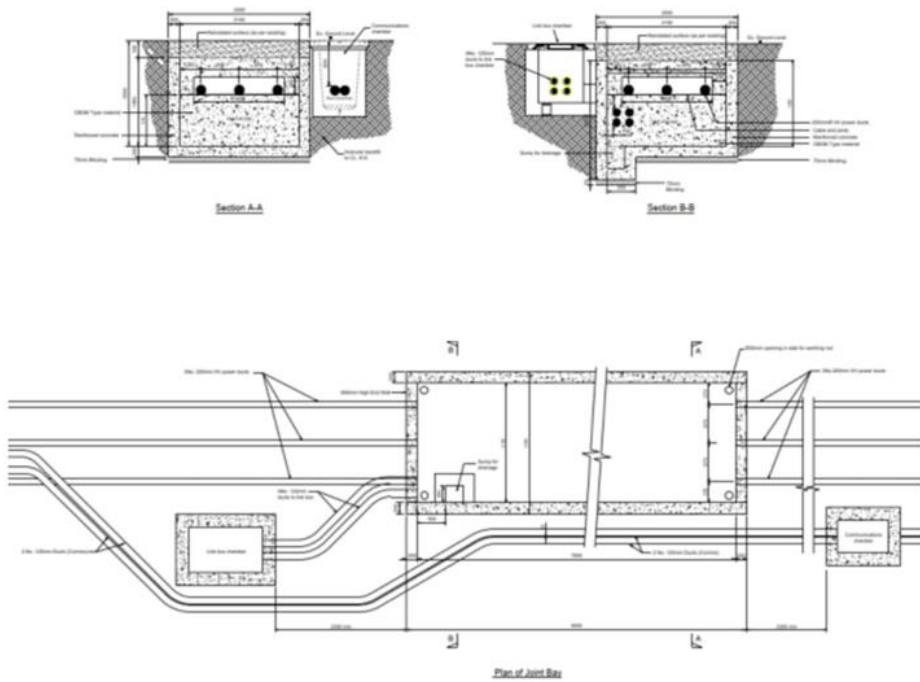
A bend radius of typically 20m or greater is used to navigate changes in direction for the cable route. The bend radius can be reduced to 6m to navigate very tight corners however as this introduces increased pulling tensions when installing the cable, it is used sparingly and only where required.

As detailed previously, joint bays will be required to be installed along the cable route to join consecutive lengths of cable and to facilitate cable pulling.

The width of the joint bays and the nature of the road network in the area means that partial road closures and diversions may be required in some areas along the route during cable installation. However, all reasonable and practically achievable measures, such as moving of equipment and placing temporary covers over the joint bays to allow essential access for vehicles, will be implemented to facilitate local access requirements for emergency services, residential and commercial purposes. Chapter 14 Roads and Traffic details proposed traffic management measures. Specific traffic management requirements and localised arrangements will be developed by the appointed contractor(s) and will be agreed in advance of implementation with the appropriate local authority.

Joint bays generally consist of precast concrete walls and base located below ground with typical approximate dimensions of 8m length x 2.5m width x 2.3m depth for 220kV joint bays. The length of the joint bays may be longer subject to the requirements of the cable manufacturer. Sand or lean mix concrete will be used as required as a blinding layer to the underside of the chamber. The ducts will be installed to each end of the chamber, then proven, cleaned and sealed. Figure 2.3 illustrates an indicative joint bay; Figure 2.4 illustrates a pre-cast joint bay and Figure 2.5 illustrates the cable pulling set up.

Figure 2.3: Indicative Joint Bay



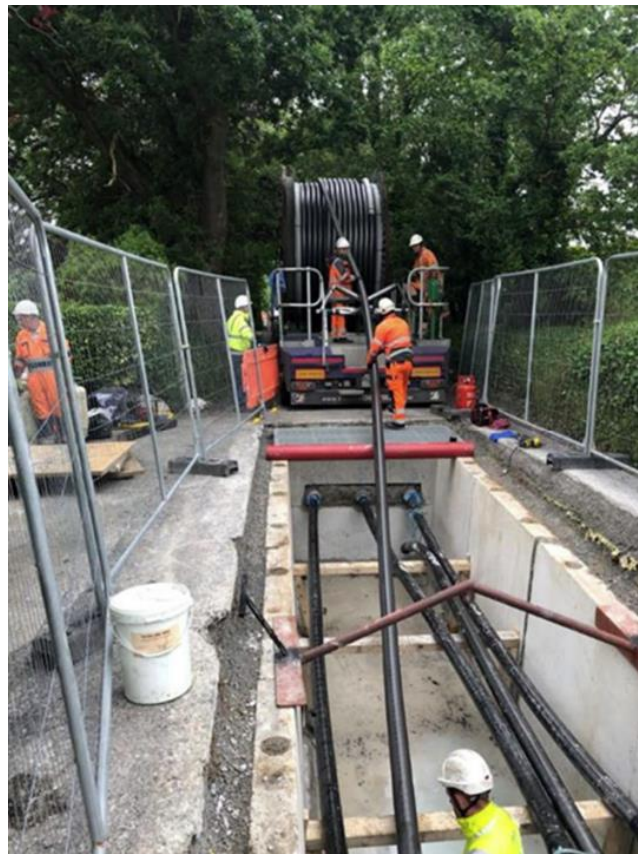
Source: Mott MacDonald

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Figure 2.4: Pre-cast Joint Bay prior to Cable Installation



Figure 2.5: Typical Set-Up of HV Cable Pulling Procedure



2.2.4.3 High Voltage transmission crossings

Crossing underneath overhead power lines will require mitigation during the construction phase ensuring that a suitable distance from the cabling is maintained by construction equipment and staff, and staff welfare and safety is maintained.

2.2.4.4 Connection to Great Island - Lodgewood 220kV circuit

The two underground cables will connect to the national transmission network via two separate LCIM connections. An example of an LCIM is shown in Figure 2.6.

Figure 2.6: Line Cable Interface Mast (LCIM)



Both underground cables will be jointed to a conductor on a newly constructed LCIM from which they will connect to the Great Island and Lodgewood substations via an existing overhead line.

From the Great Island and Lodgewood substations there will be connection to the wider existing grid network.

The installation of the underground cable is expected to take approximately 14-16 months.

2.2.4.5 Dismantling of existing 220kV tower

A single existing 220kV steel tower carrying the conductor for the Great Island – Lodgewood transmission circuit in the townland of Nash, will be required to be dismantled as part of the Proposed Project. The following details the construction methodology for its removal.

- Set up of temporary working area with fencing installed around the tower location.
- Removal of overhead line conductors – This involves releasing the line tension and winching of conductors onto drums.
- Removal of hardware and insulators – Using Mobile Elevating Work Platforms the fittings and hardware such as spacers, dampers and insulators will be removed from the towers.
- The towers will be dismantled and lowered in sections using a suitably sized crane and removed from site to an approved recycling facility.

- Using an excavator and a rock breaker if required, the tower will be dismantled to shear block level, the concrete base will be left in-situ.
- Material from the dismantled overhead line infrastructure will be removed from the site for recycling to a licensed recycling facility.

2.2.5 Construction Schedule and Timing of Works

Construction of the Proposed Project is expected to take ca. 21-23 months, and is anticipated to commence in 2027, subject to grant of planning permission. An indicative schedule for each element is set out in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Project Construction Schedule

Construction Activity	Approximate Duration (weeks or months as appropriate)
GIS Substation Compound	
Site Preparation	3 -4 months
Civil Works	5 months
Electrical works	4 – 5 months
Energisation	2 months
Total	14 - 16 months
220kV Cable Connection	
Pre-construction	2 months
Civil Works	5 - 6 months
Electrical works	5 - 6 months
Commissioning	1 month
Joint Bay re-instatement	1 month
Total	14 - 16 months
Solar PV farm	
Civil works	6 months
Mechanical works	6 months
Electrical works	6 months
Commissioning	3 months
Total	12 - 18 months
BESS	
Site Clearance and enabling works	2 - 3 months
Civil works	3 - 4 months
Electrical Installation	3 months
BESS container installation	2 months
Commissioning and testing	2 months
Total	12 -14 months
Overall Construction Phase Timeframe	21 – 23 months

Table 2.2: Construction Timeline

Construction Programme	Year 1				Year 2			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Substation compound								
220kV Cable connection								
Solar farm								
BESS								

2.2.1 Construction Personnel

The total number of construction staff on-site will vary during the construction phase of the works but are expected to reach a peak of 213 persons. It has been assumed that construction personnel will travel to site using private passenger vehicles (in some cases accommodating more than one occupant).

2.2.2 Working Hours

Construction activities will be undertaken during 07:00 – 19:00 Monday to Friday and 08:00 – 14:00 Saturday, subject to agreement with Wexford County Council and An Coimisiún Pleanála respectively.

No construction works will take place outside these hours, unless such work:

- Is required under exceptional circumstances; or
- Is carried out with the prior written approval of Wexford County Council.

2.2.3 Construction Access

All construction traffic will arrive via the regional roads R735 and R754 and the local tertiary roads to the north (L4030 and L40232), east, (L4030) and south (L-8141-1 and L-8141-2).

The main construction access for the Proposed Project to the main temporary construction compound is via site access number 3 providing access to Array Area A via the L40232. Construction site access will not be undertaken to the east of site access no.3 to ensure that construction traffic does not utilise the L-80591-1. In order to access field 9 located in the north eastern corner of the Project site a temporary construction access will be provided in parcel 8 to provide direct access to site.

The local tertiary road network will then be used to access Array Area B and C.

2.2.4 Construction Traffic

It is conservatively assumed that the average vehicle occupancy for construction personnel travelling to/from the study area (i.e. to/from a home location) will be 1.25 persons. A vehicle occupancy rate of 1.25 is assumed and in the robust-case scenario this would equate to a peak daily number of 171 vehicles (342 two-way movements per day) for the construction phase.

It is anticipated that the peak daily number of HGVs required to facilitate construction activity will be 76 (two-way movements, as a worst-case scenario).

It is understood that there will be a requirement for the movement of abnormal loads (for the proposed GIS/AIS substation equipment) during the construction phase of proposed development works. The assessment of abnormal loads is presented in Chapter 14 Roads, Traffic and Transportation.

2.2.5 Temporary Construction Compounds / Laydown Areas

A temporary construction compound is proposed in each Array Area – A, B and C. The main temporary construction compound and laydown area will be located in Array Area A, and will include the construction staff parking area. This temporary construction compound will be utilised during all stages of the construction programme for the Proposed Project.

The temporary construction compounds in Area B and C are limited in their spatial extent, measuring 2700sqm (30m by 90m).

The location of the temporary compound/laydown areas is indicated on the site layout drawings contained in Appendix 5.1, Volume 3 of this EIAR.

The appointed contractor(s) will be responsible for organising site compounds in consultation with the Environmental Manager or ECoW.

In areas where the potential temporary construction compounds are not currently hardstanding, the ground will be stripped and levelled and replaced with hardstanding. The ground will be reinstated to its original condition following the proposed works.

The Contractor's Environmental Manager will be responsible for the management of the site compounds in accordance with the CEMP. The contractor's compounds will be used for storage of construction materials, as well as construction equipment and machinery.

The contractor will ensure that the proposed compound is secured, either with existing hedgerows/treelines, or new palisade fencing.

Re-fuelling of plant and machinery will take place within the compounds in areas no less than 50m from any watercourses or abstraction wells including public water supplies. Temporary welfare facilities will be provided.

2.2.6 Resources and Waste Management Plan

Prior to commencement of the development, the appointed Contractor will implement the construction phase Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) (included as Appendix A to the CEMP) which will ensure that optimum levels of waste prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery are achieved throughout the duration of the proposed development. The RWMP will remain a 'live' document and will be reviewed regularly and revised as necessary in consultation and agreement with the local authority to ensure that the measures implemented are effective.

The plan has been prepared in accordance with waste management guidance and principles as outlined in *Best practice guidelines for the preparation of resource & waste management plans for construction & demolition projects* (EPA, 2021) and *Design Out Waste: A design team guide to waste reduction in construction and demolition projects* (EPA, 2015). All operations at the site will be managed and programmed in such a manner as to prevent/minimise waste production and maximise upper tier waste management (i.e. reuse, recycle, and recovery) in line with the Waste Hierarchy where technically and economically feasible.

The requirement to develop, maintain and operate the construction phase RWMP will form part of the contract documents for the proposed development and will be updated by the appointed Contractor in advance of the commencement of construction activities on site. Waste sent off site for recovery or disposal will only be conveyed by an authorised waste contractor and transported from the proposed development site to an authorised site of recovery/disposal in a manner which will not adversely affect the environment. All employees will be required to comply with the obligations under this RWMP.

2.2.7 Traffic Management Plan

The appointed Contractor will implement and develop the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) included as an Appendix B to this CEMP in ongoing consultation with Wexford County Council. The TMP will remain a 'live' document and will be reviewed regularly and revised as necessary in consultation and agreement with the local authorities to ensure that the measures implemented are effective.

The implementation of the TMP will mitigate potential construction traffic impacts on the public road network. All construction activities, including construction traffic, will be managed through the CEMP.

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3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Introduction

This CEMP identifies the key roles and responsibilities for personnel employed during the construction works. The Contractor will update the CEMP and will set out detailed roles and responsibilities (including named individuals) and an organogram of the team structure.

The roles and responsibilities of the project team for the proposed development will be determined at the very outset of the construction phase of the project. The key roles are listed below, and specific details will be determined in the Detailed Design and Contract Stage.

Table 3.1: Roles and Contact Details Template

Role	Contact Details
Employer	
The Client:	Gen7 Renewable Energy Ltd
Telephone:	TBC
Contact Person:	TBC
Employer's Representative	
The Engineer:	To be confirmed
Telephone:	To be confirmed
Contact Person:	To be confirmed
Contractor	
The Contractor:	To be confirmed
Telephone:	To be confirmed
Contact Person:	To be confirmed
Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSDP)	
The Engineer	To be confirmed
Telephone:	To be confirmed
Contact Person:	To be confirmed
Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)	
The Contractor:	To be confirmed
Telephone:	To be confirmed
Contact Person:	To be confirmed

3.2 The Client / Employer

Gen7 Energy Renewables Limited are an Irish independent renewable energy developer. Gen7 Energy Renewables Limited brings together over one hundred years of expertise in engineering, finance, information technology, new business development and marketing with the core skills to successfully develop and operate what will be one of the largest solar farms in Ireland.

3.3 Contractor

A Contractor will be appointed following a tendering process and will be responsible for the Health and Safety of site workers, for the implementation of all mitigation as set out in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 of this CEMP, and the completion of the works to the satisfaction of the Employer.

The Contractor will be required to submit a report to the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative for review and approval. The frequency of this report will be agreed with the Contractor and Employer and/or the Employer's Representative. The report will address the following as minimum:

- Summary of compliance with the CEMP including identification of any non-conformances.
- Interpretation of the result of ongoing monitoring.
- Detailed description of any issues and/or non-conformances identified during inspections and/or audits.
- Record of incidents and corrective actions (including corrective actions reports as appropriate).
- Synopsis of environmental complaints received/queries raised by stakeholders.
- Records of environmental training undertaken (as appropriate).

The Contractor will maintain records of all environmental documentation including monitoring, test results, method statements and plans. All records will be kept up-to-date and be made available for audits, inspections and periodical reporting to the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative and the relevant authorities if required.

3.4 Project Supervisor for the Design Phase

A Project Supervisor for the Design Phase (PSDP) will be appointed. The PSDP ensures co-ordination of the work of designers throughout the proposed development. This is to ensure effectiveness in addressing and co-ordinating safety and health matters from the very early stages of the proposed development.

3.5 Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage

A Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS) will be appointed. The PSCS will be responsible for developing the construction stage Safety and Health Plan, co-ordinating the work of Contractors and providing PSDP with information required in the Safety File.

3.6 Construction Director

The Construction Director will be responsible for the overall execution and organisation of all environmental related activities, as appropriate. Some responsibilities of the Construction Director will comprise the following:

- Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CEMP.
- Allocating the correct resources in order to ensure the successful implementation of the CEMP.
- Assisting in the management review of the CEMP for suitability and effectiveness.

3.7 Construction Manager

The Construction Manager is responsible for assisting the Construction Director with the successful execution of the proposed development. The responsibilities of the Construction Manager in respect of the CEMP comprise the following:

- To report to the Construction Director on the ongoing performance and development of the CEMP.
- To discharge his/her responsibilities as per the CEMP.

- To support and augment the Construction Management Team through the provision of adequate resources and facilities for the duration of the implementation of the CEMP.

3.8 Environmental Manager

An Environmental Manager will be appointed who will be a suitably qualified, competent and experienced professional to perform the necessary tasks, review environmental procedures and consult with the members of the construction team and stakeholders as required. The Environmental Manager will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that the CEMP and all relevant documents such as environmental control plans are developed, implemented and maintained on site.
- Update the CEMP to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the proposed development.
- Maintaining a commitment register to ensure compliance with the mitigation and monitoring measures listed in Section 4.4, the conditions of the planning permission and any other relevant permits / consents required.
- Ensuring that construction occurs in accordance with the relevant environmental requirements and that such compliance is adequately recorded and documented.
- Conducting regular environmental inspections and compiling an environmental compliance report on a monthly basis.
- Attending site and stakeholder meetings as required.
- Keeping up to date with relevant environmental best practice and legislative changes.
- Ensuring all staff have undertaken adequate environmental inductions, awareness briefings and training.
- Dealing with environmental complaints.
- Managing and responding to environmental incidents and ensuring that all incidents are recorded and reported in an appropriate manner.

The Environmental Manager will be responsible for arranging and holding monthly meetings with the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative. The Environmental Manager will develop and distribute minutes on monthly meetings accordingly.

3.9 Ecological Clerks of Works

An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be employed by the Contractor to oversee implementation of mitigation measures. This will include monitoring and auditing the works and contractor programmes and works method statements, to ensure mitigation is correctly implemented.

The ECoW will be suitably experienced and will have experience of identifying species rich wet grasslands and marsh habitats to be avoided or works areas minimised if no alternative access available noting habitat will be retained and expected to recover post construction.

The Contractor's ECoW will have stop works authority, in agreement with the Independent ECoW within the Employer's Representative Team.

The ECoW will be a full member of a relevant environmental institute, such as the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), and have demonstrable experience in ecological supervision, water quality protection during construction and habitat restoration works.

The Contractor will provide all necessary method statements to the Contractor's ECoW to demonstrate how mitigation measures will be implemented. Such method statements will

include the installation and removal of silt control measures (silt fence, silt traps) and ground protection (i.e. bog mats).

An independent ECoW will be employed on behalf of the Employer's Representative team, who will review and comment on the pre-construction survey reports, mitigation proposals, monitoring and compliance reports generated by the Contractor's ECoW.

3.10 Environmental Clerk of Works

An Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) will be employed by the Contractor to oversee implementation of mitigation. This will include monitoring and auditing the works and contractor programmes and works method statements, to ensure mitigation is correctly implemented.

The Contractor's Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) will have suitable environmental qualifications and the necessary experience and knowledge appropriate to the role. The EnCoW will be delegated sufficient powers under the construction contract so that she / he will be permitted to instruct the Contractor to stop works and apply emergency response mitigation should an environmental incident occur.

The EnCoW will also manage consultation with environmental bodies including the NPWS and IFI. The EnCoW will be responsible for carrying out regular monitoring of the Contractors CEMP and will report monitoring findings in writing to ESB on a regular basis (at least weekly, but immediately in the case of incidents or accidents).

An independent EnCoW will be retained on behalf of the Employers Representative team, who will review and comment on the pre-construction survey reports, mitigation proposals, monitoring and compliance reports generated by the Contractor's EnCoW. The independent EnCoW will have the necessary experience and knowledge appropriate to the role and will be a member of a relevant professional body, such as the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) (formerly known as IEMA).

3.11 Resource Manager

A Resource Manager will be appointed by the Contractor and will be responsible for all aspects of waste management at the different stages of the proposed development, and overall implementation of the construction phase Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) and associated procedures. A construction phase Resource and Waste Management Plan has been prepared, included in Appendix A of this CEMP, which will remain a 'live' document and will be implemented at a minimum. It will be reviewed and revised as necessary in consultation and agreement with the local authorities to ensure that the measures implemented are effective.

4 Environmental Management Procedures

4.1 Introduction

The Contractor will have a recognised environmental management system such as ISO 14001:2015 or be able to demonstrate that they are actively working towards implementing such a system.

The Contractor will undertake construction works in accordance with the provisions of the CEMP. The CEMP will be updated by the Contractor to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the proposed development and will be reviewed by the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative. The Contractor will review and update the CEMP as appropriate and will issue an updated CEMP.

The following sections detail the minimum control (mitigation) measures that will be implemented prior to commencement and throughout the duration of the proposed works.

4.2 General Site Rules

- The proposed works area will be demarcated and pollution prevention measures will be implemented prior to commencement of construction works.
- All pollution control measures will be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with CIRIA guidance for '*Environmental Good Practice on Site*' (C741) and '*Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical guidance*' (C648) and under the supervision of an ECoW.
- All mitigation will be implemented under the supervision of the ECoW.
- The ECoW will carry out daily inspection of works areas for evidence of pollution, and areas where corrective action is required.
- Report any signs of pollution or environmental damage to the Environmental Manager/ECoW no matter how small.
- Report any spills, incidents or near misses that occur on site immediately to the Environmental Manager/ECoW.
- Refuel only in designated areas with spill kits available.
- Do not dispose of anything into waterbodies or onto land. All waste must be sent to the designated site waste management areas.
- Do not throw litter, all waste must be sent to site waste management contractor.
- Do not divert plant or machinery outside the authorised working boundaries of the site.
- The Contractor will develop Environmental Procedures to control the potential impacts from the construction phase of the development. These procedures will be made available in the main site office and at the main Environmental, Health and Safety information points on site.
- An emergency contact list will be prepared and made available to all construction staff employed. The contact list will be displayed prominently on site as well as at suitable locations where construction activity is being carried out around working areas. The contact list will include key environmental representatives that may need to be contacted in the event of an incident. A 24-hour emergency phone number will be maintained for the duration of the construction works.
- Emergency access routes will be maintained throughout construction and identify site access points for each working area. These will be developed in partnership with the emergency services and documented as part of the CEMP and Emergency Incident Response Plan.

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4.3 Monitoring and Inspections

For the duration of the contract, the environmental performance of the Contractor will be monitored through site inspections and audits. The programme for monitoring, inspections and audits will be specified in the contract.

Record of all inspections carried out will be maintained and all actions will be closed out in a reasonable time. If additional monitoring and inspections are required due to any subsequent planning conditions, these will be added to the CEMP.

4.3.1 Monitoring

Monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with measures listed in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2.

4.3.2 Inspection

Inspections of construction activities will be carried out by the ECoW on a daily basis to ensure all necessary environmental measures relevant to the construction activities are being effectively implanted by construction staff, ensuring legal and contractual conformity.

4.3.2.1 Daily Inspections

The daily inspections will include, but not be limited to, checking that:

- The site boundary is marked out and respected.
- All waste is appropriately stored and segregated.
- Waste skips are covered to prevent wind-blown litter.
- Drip trays are in place for all stored equipment and plant.
- All chemicals/fuels are stored with appropriate containment/bunds/cover.
- Construction noise is within permitted limits and does not create a nuisance.
- Dust does not create a nuisance.
- Fencing/hoarding is secure.

4.3.2.2 Weekly Inspections

The inspections will include, but not be limited to confirming that:

- Daily checklists have been completed.
- Waste storage areas have been checked and there is no build-up of waste materials.
- Spill kits have been checked and contain all relevant materials.
- The performance of all pollution control equipment has been checked and the equipment is working effectively.
- Noise reduction/monitoring equipment has been checked and is operating effectively.
- Septic tanks are not overfull/discharging.
- Special control measures identified in Permit/Planning Conditions and CEMP are adhered to.

4.4 Construction Environmental Management

The mitigation and monitoring measures detailed in the EIAR and NIS are listed in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 respectively.

Table 4.1: Mitigation and Monitoring Measures as detailed in the EIAR

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
Chapter 6 Population and Human Health		
6.1	Construction Phase	To manage changes in access in the construction phase, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed to communicate planned activities and minimise disruption to stakeholders that may be affected by construction activities. This is included in the application documentation.
6.2		A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been developed as part of the CEMP, to optimise the efficiency and safety of all traffic activities generated by the Proposed Project.
6.3		Construction phase works will take place between the hours of 07:00-19:00 Monday to Friday and 08:00-14:00 Saturday, subject to agreement with Wexford County Council and An Coimisiún Pleanála respectively.
6.4		To address risks of exposure to radon, workplace radon tests will be carried out in areas Water quality testing will be undertaken pre-construction, during construction and post-construction for any identified drinking water abstraction sources which may be impacted by construction activities.
6.5		The CEMP includes best practice mitigation to minimise air quality and noise impacts associated with construction vehicles and the construction and operation of the Proposed Project.
6.6		Vegetation removal required as part of site preparation, and any removal of hedgerow, trees or scrub will take place outside of the bird nesting season so as to minimise disruption to local biodiversity, and ensuing effects on population and human health.
6.7		Land clearance works will take place on a phased basis and with consideration of seasonal restrictions e.g. lambing season, harvest seasons, etc., if applicable.
6.8		Where land is used temporarily, it will be reinstated to its previous state after construction.
Chapter 7 Biodiversity		
7.1	Construction Phase	An ECoW will be employed by the Contractor to oversee implementation of mitigation. This will include monitoring and auditing the works and contractor programmes and works method statements, to ensure mitigation is correctly implemented. The ECoW will be suitably experienced and will have experience of identifying species rich wet grasslands and marsh habitats to be avoided. The Contractor's ECoW will have stop works authority, in agreement with the Independent ECoW within the Employer's Representative Team. The ECoW will be a full member of a relevant environmental institute, such as the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), and have demonstrable experience in ecological supervision, water quality protection during construction and habitat restoration works. The Contractor's ECoW will also ensure any disturbance licenses are arranged based on relevant details outlined in this EIAR and any significant findings of confirmatory pre-construction surveys outlined above. The Contractor's ECoW will advise on mitigation measures implementation including the scheduling of works and will be included in regular liaison meetings between project teams to ensure that plans are co-ordinated, and effects are minimised. The ECoW will have stop/ start work authority in particular in relation to water pollution protection measures.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		The Contractor will provide all necessary method statements to the Contractor's ECoW to demonstrate how mitigation measures will be implemented. Such method statements will include the installation and removal of silt control measures (silt fence, silt traps) and ground protection (i.e. bog mats).
7.2		An independent Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be employed on behalf of the Employer's Representative team, who will review and comment on the pre-construction survey reports, mitigation proposals, monitoring and compliance reports generated by the Contractor's ECoW.
7.3		Terrestrial Habitats Semi natural wet grassland and marsh habitat identified in Appendix ++ Habitat Map will be avoided. No machinery will cross these areas, and they will not be used as laydown or storage areas. The site Ecow will mark these areas and/ or outline them to Contractors to ensure they are not impacted.
7.4		Badgers Where applicable following the preconstruction survey. heavy machinery will not be permitted within 30 m of an active badger sett, although lighter machinery may be used within 20 m and light work such as vegetation clearance can generally be undertaken within 10 m of setts (NRA, Guidelines for the Treatment of Badgers prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes, 2005). Where avoidance measures and exclusion zones cannot be used, consultation with NPWS will be necessary to permit disturbance (noting that the NPWS does not presently issue derogation licences for badger sett disturbance or destruction but can give authorisation and should be consulted). This assessment assumes that if authorisation is granted then appropriate mitigation and compensation will be provided. During the breeding season (December to June inclusive), none of the above works shall be permitted within 50 m of any active setts.
7.5		Otters In advance of construction works, the Contractor will commission pre-construction confirmatory surveys of IEFs outlined in the EIAR. These surveys will update the findings of the surveys completed to date. Surveys will specifically confirm updated distribution of, and inform any revisions to proposed mitigation for: • Otter breeding/resting sites within the ZoI of the Proposed Project (150 m for breeding sites, where access allows at river crossings); • The Contractor's ECoW will conduct confirmatory otter surveys in advance of the commencement of any works within 150m of the works areas (where access is available from affected landowners) as per Guidelines for the Treatment of Otters Prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes. This will allow for the identification of any holts have been established prior to commencement of works. The confirmatory otter survey will be conducted no more than 10-12 months prior to construction commencing.
7.6		Bats No features likely to support bat roosts requiring removal were identified within potential works areas. Temporary lighting may be required during the construction phase of the works. Any temporary lighting associated with the construction works will be placed strategically by the Contractor following consultation with the ECoW, such that illumination beyond

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		the works area is controlled and kept to a minimum. Lighting will be cowed and directional, to reduce significant light splay. Lighting will be directed away from potential roosts and foraging habitats.
7.7		Breeding Birds Pre-construction nest check surveys will be carried out for breeding birds within hedgerow prior to removal and within farmland prior to construction of access tracks, earthworks, construction of BESS units and substation construction. If nesting activity is observed, then the programme of works will be modified to avoid significant disturbance risk e.g. vehicular movements, exclusion zones and personnel present. The nest area will be monitored until fledging occurs or the nest site becomes inactive after which works can commence. The removal of vegetation which may be used as nesting sites by breeding birds, will be cleared where possible outside of the birds nesting season (1st March to 31st August inclusive). Where vegetation clearance is proposed within the nesting season, a suitably qualified ECoW will conduct pre-construction surveys to assess risk of disturbance to nesting birds to inform vegetation clearance activity. In the event where pre-construction surveys confirm or presume nesting birds are present, an exclusion zone will be established around the nesting bird (to include the risk of abandonment due to indirect disturbance), and no vegetation clearance may proceed until young have fledged, or nesting has failed. Pre-construction confirmatory surveys will be undertaken no more than 72 hours before clearance, after which repeat surveys will be required if vegetation has not been cleared. The loss of hedgerow will be compensated for by the planting of an equivalent area of hedgerow along the periphery of the Proposed Project site, as outlined in the restoration plan.
7.8		Wintering Birds No specific mitigation is required for wintering birds during the construction phase
7.9		Marsh Fritillary Potential habitat for Marsh Fritillary occurs at the northwest of the site near Fields 15 and 17, Refer to Figure 7.1 (of the EIAR Chapter 7 Biodiversity). These areas include semi natural wet grassland and marsh habitat identified in Appendix ++ Habitat Map. These areas will not be used as laydown or storage areas. The site ECoW will mark out these areas and/ or outline them to Contractors to ensure they are not impacted by machinery.
7.10		Herpetofauna Should works progress within habitat identified as suitable for amphibians during the breeding season (March and April) a pre-construction confirmatory survey for frogs will be undertaken. The Contractor will commission pre-construction confirmatory surveys of amphibians within pond habitat and drainage ditches throughout the site. These surveys will update the findings of the surveys completed to date. Surveys will specifically confirm updated distribution of, and inform any revisions to proposed mitigation for:

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		Where common frog is recorded within the footprint of the works, any spawn or adult frogs recorded will be captured and removed from affected habitat by hand net and translocated to the nearest area of available suitable habitat. This will be carried out under license from the NPWS. Should hedgerow removal occur during the hibernation period (October to March), impacts to torpid reptiles must be mitigation. Hedgerow removal should occur by cutting down and raking off the vegetation to allow for the displacement of common lizards.
7.11		Invasive species No schedule 3 listed species were recorded. However, they could establish before construction phase. Prior to works commencing a full confirmatory invasive species survey will be carried out by the contractor's ECoW in accordance with Guidance of Transport Infrastructure Ireland¹. All other surveys will be carried out having regard to guidance of NRA (2009). The pre-construction invasive species surveys will be carried out within the works areas, including compound locations and laydown areas, and along proposed access tracks to identify the presence of all invasive species within and adjacent to works areas. Any additional findings of this invasive species survey will be incorporated into the final CEMP for the works. The measures relating to the Invasive Species will be identified prior to any works commencing. These measures will be regularly reviewed and updated throughout the works to include for any additional invasive species encountered. The Invasive Species Management Plan will set out site-specific and species-specific measures to manage invasive species. It will incorporate the following measures as a minimum: • All machinery will be steam-cleaned prior to entering site • Any stands of invasive species that are recorded within the site will be clearly marked out as restricted areas. This exclusion zone will incorporate a buffer such that below ground growth is accounted for, noting the reduced extents for Japanese knotweed based on recent research (Fennell et al., 2018). No works will be carried out within the exclusion zones unless fully supervised by the Contractor's ECoW. • The Contractor's ECoW. will carry out a toolbox talk for all construction personnel which will provide information on how to identify and manage invasive species. • A Check, Clean, Dry protocol will be undertaken with all equipment, machinery and vehicles entering and leaving the application site boundary. • Any fill that is required will be from a licensed facility identified by the contractor.
7.12		Mitigation Against Water Quality Impacts to Surface Water All pollution control measures will be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with CIRIA guidance for 'Environmental Good Practice on Site' (C741) and 'Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical guidance' (C648).

¹ TII (2020) The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Technical Guidance. Available online: <https://cdn.tii.ie/publications/GE-ENV-01105-01.pdf> [Accessed 11 September 2025]

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		The following shall apply with regard to contractor responsibility: • A waste management plan to ensure that waste generated during the project will be managed in a way that ensures the relevant provisions of the Waste Management Act 1996 and associated amendments and regulations are met, particularly with regard to the use of appropriately permitted Waste Contractors and destinations for waste materials. • A Sediment Erosion and Pollution Control Plan will be implemented for all construction works. This includes measures to manage soil and silt-laden water on site, accidental leaks/spills to ground and water quality monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified in the relevant legislation. The plan for erosion and sediment control will also specifically deal with the potential impacts of material deposition areas during the construction phase of the project; • All construction staff will be properly trained to respond to accidental discharge or leaks and appropriate spill management kits will be in place to allow rapid response on site. An Incident Response Plan will be in place detailing the procedures to be undertaken in the event of spillage of chemical, fuel or other hazardous substances or wastes, logging of non-compliance incidents and any such risks that could lead to a pollution incident at any point over the proposed working areas. • Prior to commencement of construction, the contractor will prepare method statements for discharge of construction water discharges. Further discussions will take place with the relevant authority to determine the required permit licence agreements to permit the discharge of water during the construction phase to either sewer or to ground. • Under no circumstances will treated water be discharged to a water course without the respective water quality meeting the statutory limits as set under the relevant EU environmental objectives for surface water. • A groundwater monitoring plan will be in place, to provide early warnings and prevent possible impacts on groundwater resource during constructions works and to monitor post construction conditions; • Some of the standard mitigation measures proposed to minimise effects of impacts involved with the proposed construction activities comprise of: • The provision of boundary treatments such as silt fencing and berms will be installed prior to the commencement of any construction works in order to enhance the protection of surrounding environment during the full construction phase. • Refuelling of construction vehicles and the addition of hydraulic oils or lubricants to vehicles, will take place in a designated and controlled area. Furthermore, temporary stockpiles of excavated material will be managed on a site-per-site basis and designated areas will be suitably sized and isolated from open excavations or sensitive receptors. • Where possible excavated material will be reused within the project for the construction of embankments, in backfill, for bunding and landscaping requirements. • If any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will need to be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous using an approved classification method. • Excavated contaminated soils will be segregated and stored in an area where there is no possibility of runoff generation or infiltration to ground or surface water drainage. Care will be taken to ensure no cross-contamination with clean soils elsewhere throughout the site. • If the water table is encountered during excavation works, groundwater management measures (sheet piles installation, dewatering, etc..) will be implemented to provide a dry working environment. Silt fencing will be installed around the works to prevent silt / suspended solid run off.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		• If a daily abstraction volume higher than 25 m3 is required for dewatering activities, a dewatering / discharge permit should be obtained (with specific mitigation measures specified in the permit). If possible, any abstracted water, if of suitable quality, should be discharged back into the same waterbody. There will be regular checks on the treatment system as well as continuous monitoring equipment to measure, but not limited to, pH, temperature, conductivity, Total Suspended Solids and Totals Dissolved Solids. • A programme of water quality monitoring (groundwater and surface water) will be implemented by the Contractor. The CEMP contains a water quality management plan which will be further developed by the Contractor, prior to any construction on site. In the event that parameters are breached during the construction period, additional mitigation will be implemented to ensure that water quality is not adversely affected by the works. • Potential impacts resulting from the proposed development are reduced due to the programme of works being carried out within the dry season. During the dry season, in the majority of locations, groundwater will not be encountered. However, if groundwater will be encountered, which is likely during maximum recorded groundwater level conditions, the appropriate mitigation measures will be carried out as described above. • A full-time on-site Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) will be appointed prior to commencement of works. • No instream works are proposed. Any works in the vicinity of drains (no fisheries importance) or watercourses will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by IFI in 'Guidelines on Protecting Fisheries During Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters' (IFI, 2016). • The IFI Biosecurity Protocol for Field Survey Works² will be complied with. The applicant should provide a detailed biosecurity plan to prevent the spread of invasive species, including a protocol disinfect plant, equipment and PPE and the facilities in place to allow for same in particular machinery from other sites will be cleaned and disinfected before they commence work on the site. • In the case of a warning of a flood event, plant and materials vulnerable to flooding in 'at risk' construction compounds will be relocated to parts of the compound that are considered to be not at risk of flooding. The following mitigation measures will be implemented prior to commencement and throughout the duration of the construction works: • Activities will be planned in advance and machinery will be managed to ensure that the number of trips is limited to the minimum required at each location i.e. the more times a piece of ground is tracked, the more likely it is that vegetative cover will be removed and ruts will be created that will act as miniature rivers where dirty water will flow. • Tracking beside streams will be avoided to avoid damage to the bankside. • Geotextile or timber matting will be used on soft ground, and in all protected areas • A buffer zone of 10m will be maintained between storage and working areas and watercourses, taking account of the minimum working area required to facilitate the works. • The time period over which areas of clearance are left open will be reduced insofar as is reasonably practicable. • Re-instatement method statements will be subject to approval by the EnCoW. • Concrete will be brought to site by covered truck. Wet concrete operations adjacent to watercourses will be avoided.

² [research biosecurity biosecurity for fieldsurveys 2010.pdf](#)

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- The Contractor will ensure that all concrete truck wash watering / cleaning is undertaken offsite where possible and remote from watercourses. - In order to reduce the risk of contamination arising as a result of spills or leakages, measures including, but not limited to, the following will be employed. - All collected waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996, and associated Regulations; - Fuels, chemicals, liquid and solid waste will be stored on impermeable surfaces; - Refuelling of plant, equipment and vehicles will be carried out on impermeable surfaces; - All tanks and drums will be bunded in accordance with established best practice guidelines; and - Spill kits will be provided at all compound locations and carried by all crews during underground cable installation works. - Works will not be carried out during extreme rainfall or high flow events. An early flood warning system will be set up to allow the removal of plant and material from construction areas located in Flood Zones A and B in the event of a flood warning. The duration of works within Flood Zone A and B will be minimised to reduce the potential of impact. - Temporary works will be designed so as not to increase flood risk elsewhere from overland flow, by limiting excavated lengths and providing suitable drainage provision. - Silt fences (to Hy-Tex Premium specification or similar) and silt traps will be installed prior to commencement of works and will be inspected daily to inform adaptive management as required. The locations of same will be determined by the EnCoW. - Any instream works will be conducted during the period July – September to avoid effects on fisheries or otherwise agreed with IFI.
7.13		Silt Control Measures - Silt control measures will be used to control silt generated from activities on site and prevent it gaining access to surface drainage which could convey silt to larger streams and watercourses. - Silt control measures include silt traps which can be located in small drains where flow is small and silt fences where runoff from large areas needs to be controlled. - Silt fences must be installed in the working areas and not at the watercourse. - Access routes will be delineated such that an appropriate set back distance from watercourses is maintained. Where works are to be undertaken adjacent to watercourses the setback distance will be delineated by the EnCoW on site. - Where distances between the works and watercourse allow, a minimum setback distance of 30m from the watercourse will be maintained. - Where the site is constrained, the best available set back distance will be employed taking account of the minimum working area required to facilitate the works.
7.14		Silt Fences - Silt fences will be installed downslope of the area where silt is being generated on disturbed ground. - To be effective the silt curtain must contain the area where silt is generated and must terminate on high ground (i.e. an elevated area not in the watercourse).

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- Silt fences will be constructed using a permeable filter fabric (e.g. Hy Tex Terrastop Premium silt fence or similar) and not a mesh. - The base of the silt fence will be bedded at least 15-30 cm into the ground at 2 metre intervals. - Once installed the silt fence will be inspected by the Environmental Clerk of Works regularly, daily during the proposed works, weekly on completion of the works for at least one month, but particularly after heavy rains. - The integrity of the silt fencing will be checked daily by the EnCoW and after poor weather conditions (rain or wind) and any failures rectified immediately. - Two lines of silt curtain / fence will be installed, where considered necessary, by the EnCoW. - Any build-up of sediment along the fence boundary will be removed daily. - Silt fences will be maintained until vegetation on the disturbed ground has re-established. Re-instatement method statements will be subject to approval by the EnCoW. - The silt fencing must be left in place until the works are completed (which includes removal of any temporary ground treatment). - Silt fences will not be removed during heavy rainfall. - The silt fence will not be pulled from the ground but cutaway at ground level and posts removed. - A record of when it was installed, inspected and removed will be maintained by the EnCoW.
7.15		Silt Traps The purpose of the trap is to reduce the level of solids in the slowly flowing water. The silt trap works by allowing a build-up of water behind it slowing flow and allowing solids to settle out. The following requirements will apply: - Silt traps will only be placed in drains downstream of working areas where the volume of water flow is expected to be low. - Silt traps will be made of terram or similar material, not mesh. - The trap will be staked into the banks of the drain / watercourse such that no water can flow around the sides. - The material will be bedded into the drain bed/watercourse to prevent water flowing beneath it. - The height of the trap will be lower than the bank heights. The upper edge will be fixed to a timber cross piece. This will allow water to overtop the silt trap and not burst through or around it. - Inspections will be carried out daily; during the proposed works, weekly on completion of the works for at least one month, and after heavy rains, and monthly thereafter until bare areas have developed new growth. - Any build-up of solids will be carefully removed without removing any vegetation growing on the bottom. - In sensitive areas a series of silt traps will be placed in the drain. - The silt trap will not be pulled from the ground but cutaway at ground level and posts removed. - A record of when it was installed, inspected and removed will be maintained by the EnCoW.
7.16		Stockpiling Material All excavated material will be stored a minimum of 50m from rivers and any drainage ditches hydrologically connected to the watercourse.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- Silt fences or gravel drains will be positioned around the stockpiles to prevent surface water run-off. The silt fences and gravel drains will be regularly inspected and maintained. - Stockpiled material, comprising soil, earth, stone etc. will be covered in order to prevent surface water run-off.
7.17		Concrete - The pouring of concrete will be required for foundation works. No pouring of concrete will be undertaken at the stormwater outfall location. - No on-site batching will be permitted at the proposed works areas. Concrete will instead be transported to the site within a concrete truck. - Quick setting concrete mixes will be used to reduce the risk of contaminated runoff to the nearby watercourses. - Where concrete pours are to take place instream, they will only take place within an isolated, dry, works area. - Where the isolated working area requires constant pumping to maintain a dry works area, pumps shall be turned off during the pour, and remain off until concrete has hardened negating a runoff risk; and such that the discharge will not result in a change in pH of +/-0.5 units. - The Contractor's EnCoW will ensure that covers are available for freshly poured concrete to avoid wash off in the event of rain. - Waste concrete slurry will be allowed to dry and taken to a licensed waste depot for disposal. - The Contractor will schedule concrete works during relatively dry weather conditions (i.e. when there are no active Met Eireann yellow, orange or red warnings) to reduce the elevated risk of runoff. - Concrete trucks will be washed down within a designated wash down area within the construction compound only and will be washed into appropriately sized containers which shall be inspected for defects in advance. Where the container is defective it shall not be used. Concrete trucks will be washed down in a sealed mortar bin/skip which has been examined in advance for any defects. This requirement will be communicated to each concrete truck driver prior to entering into the works area. - The Contractor will ensure that all concrete truck wash watering / cleaning is undertaken offsite where possible and remote from waterbodies. - Wet concrete operations adjacent to waterbodies will be avoided where possible.
7.18		Hydrocarbons - A spill response plan should be in place and all employees and site staff made aware of it to mitigate impacts of any potential spills or leaks. - Where mobile equipment is required, e.g. generators, these will be housed in a suitably sized bund/plant nappy such that any leaks/spills are intercepted. All mobile equipment used at the proposed discharge outfall will be stored within a plant nappy. - All chemicals and hydrocarbons (oils, fuels and lubricants etc) should be stored in containers of up to 110% capacity to ensure there is a reduced risk of overflow spill and should be stored an absolute minimum of 10m from any watercourses and/or drains. If more than 200 litres of any oil type are to be stored on site, this must be stored in oil storage containers including drums and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs). All chemicals and hydrocarbons are to be stored within a bunded area, within the construction compound. All hand-held equipment and generators will be stored on site in appropriately sized bunds when not in use.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- Fuelling and lubrication of plant and equipment will be restricted to the construction compound site only. No refuelling will be permitted to occur within 10m of watercourses, waterbodies or drainage ditches. - All waste fuels, oils, and other hazardous wastes will be disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management Acts 1996, as amended. - Spill-kits and hydrocarbon absorbent packs will be stored in the cabin of each vehicle and operators will be fully trained in the use of this equipment. - Welfare/hygiene facilities will be located within temporary construction compounds a minimum of 50m from any watercourse/drainage ditch. - All water from wheel washes will be removed from site and disposed of in line with Waste Legislation. No water will be discharged into any watercourses or drainage ditches.
7.19		Silt Fences - Silt fences will be installed throughout the scheme, around stockpiles of material and around the designated vegetated areas where groundwater will be discharged. - Silt fences will be installed in advance of any ground disturbance. - The silt fences must be positioned to allow an appropriate working area within the site. Where possible the silt fences will be positioned above areas prone to flood. - The silt fences will have the following design features: - the geotextile fabric will be entrenched at least 100mm into the ground with the ends upturned inward towards the works; - the fence posts will have a maximum spacing of 2m to prevent sag on the fence; and - the geotextile fabric will be anchored to the fence posts as opposed to wrapped. - Daily inspection of silt fences will be carried out by the Contractor to assess the effectiveness of the measures, to carry out maintenance, and to determine if there has been any damage/breach to the control measures. The silt fences will also be inspected immediately following heavy rainfall or strong winds (equating to a yellow weather warning). Where repair is necessary, this will be carried out immediately and may require replacement of any damaged/degraded material. - Accumulated silt will be removed regularly from the base of silt fences and will be removed offsite. Silt will not be permitted to build up such that it reaches half the height of the fence or exceeds 15cm in height (whichever is the lesser value). Note commercially available fences will show a maximum height which should not be exceeded. - Silt fences will remain in place until the disturbed areas within the sites have been reinstated and revegetated. - Silt fences will only be removed during dry weather.
7.20		Dewatering Any water ingress associated with the compound excavation will be removed to facilitate suitable working conditions. The water will be over pumped and treated via a filter bag before being discharged within a vegetated area located north of the construction

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		compound. Silt fences will be installed around the vegetated area to ensure there is no runoff of sediment laden surface water. Any contaminated water unsuitable to be discharged to ground will be removed and disposed of offsite.
7.21		Mitigation of Dust Effects Dust emissions during the construction phase of the Proposed Development is unavoidable throughout the scheme as a degree of dust will be generated from ground works. As such this is an unavoidable impact which is expected to occur but should impose minimal risk of impacts with suitable mitigation: • Development and implementation of a Dust Management Plan (DMP) for the site prior to commencement of works, this plan is to be agreed upon and all site staff aware of it's measures and adhere to them. • Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results and update of log. • Ensure suitable dust suppression is carried out at times when certain construction activities which may increase dust generation is being carried out as well as during days where dust generation may be increase i.e. hot dry days. • Revegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. • Communication and Site Management – Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site. – Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager / engineer or the site manager. – Display the head or regional office contact information. – Develop and implement a dust management plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. – Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify causes and take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner and record the measures taken. – Make a complaint log available to the planning authority, when requested. – Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and or air emissions, either on or off site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the logbook. • Monitoring – Carry out regular site inspections, record inspection results and make an inspection log available to the planning authority, when requested. – Increase frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions. – Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM10 continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Where possible commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if it a large site, before work on a phase commences. Further guidance is provided by IAQM on monitoring during demolition, earthworks and construction.

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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		• Preparing and maintaining the site – Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as possible. – Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site. – Avoid site runoff of water or mud. – Keep site fencing and barriers clean using wet methods. – Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. – Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping. • Operations vehicles / machinery and sustainable travel – Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary – no idling vehicles. – Avoid the use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment, where practicable – Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. • Operations – Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction. – Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/ particulate matter suppression/ mitigation using non-potable water, where possible and appropriate.
7.22		The Site Manager will oversee implementation of mitigation and deliver toolbox talks and preconstruction confirmatory ecology surveys, as appropriate. This will include monitoring and auditing the works and contractor programmes and works method statements, to ensure mitigation is correctly implemented and impacts to IEFs are minimised and avoided where practical. The Site Manager will also ensure any disturbance licenses are arranged if any significant findings are determined from confirmatory pre-construction surveys outlined above. The Site Manager will seek advice on mitigation measures and oversee implementation including the scheduling of works and will be included in regular liaison meetings between project teams to ensure that plans are co-ordinated and effects are minimised. The Developer's Environmental Manager will ensure measures are appropriate. An ECoW will be employed by the Contractor to oversee implementation of mitigation. This will include monitoring and auditing the works and contractor programmes and works method statements, to ensure mitigation is correctly implemented. The ECoW will be a full member of a relevant environmental institute, such as the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and have demonstrable experience in ecological supervision. The Contractor's ECoW will also ensure any disturbance licenses are arranged based on relevant details outlined in this EIAr and any significant findings of confirmatory pre-construction surveys outlined above. The Contractor's ECoW will advise on mitigation measures

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		implementation including the scheduling of works and will be included in regular liaison meetings between project teams to ensure that plans are co-ordinated, and effects are minimised. All monitoring reports will be provided to the Employer's Representative team and to the local authority or other parties where required by condition. An independent Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) will be employed on behalf of the Employers Representative team, who will review and comment on the pre-construction survey reports, mitigation proposals, monitoring and compliance reports generated by the Contractor's ECoW.
Chapter 8 Land, Soils and Hydrogeology		
8.1	Construction Phase	Design and embedded mitigation measures are specified in Table 8.11 (of EIAR Chapter 8 Land, Soils and Hydrogeology). A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared, included within the planning application, and implemented during the construction phase in consultation with the Planning Authority. This will specify the range of measures to avoid and minimise impacts that may occur in construction. This requires the appointed contractor to have in place appropriate consents for works that could affect groundwater and to implement specific measures to protect nearby receptors. Key CEMP measures of relevance to soils geology and hydrogeology will include; • Fuel storage - bunded tanks to prevent spillages and designated fuelling areas with spillage control; • Chemical storage - all potentially polluting chemicals will be stored in secure weatherproof enclosures with spill kits; • Concrete to be brought to site by covered truck, with wet concrete operations adjacent to watercourses avoided; • Concrete truck wash watering/cleaning will be undertaken off-site if possible; • Failing concrete washout being carried out offsite a concrete washout management plan will be developed prior to construction by the appointed contractor; • All concrete wash water generated on site will be collected; • The site will be kept secure to prevent vandalism which can lead to pollution from stored liquids escaping and entering drains; • Any spillages will be cleared immediately by excavating and disposing of affected soils in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996, and associated regulations; • Silt control measures will be used to control run-off generated from activities on site and prevent it from entering nearby waterbodies; and, • A dewatering management plan will be developed by the contractor before construction work commences. All construction activities, including construction traffic, will be managed through the site Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which will set out key mitigation measures for, and monitoring of, potential impacts from traffic. • Should dewatering be required any discharges will be treated to remove contaminants and silt and disposed of in accordance with EPA requirements. • Bentonite Breakout procedure will be developed.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- An appropriately qualified person will be present on-site during construction to identify visual and olfactory evidence of contamination during excavation. - Any contaminated ground will be characterised according to generic screening criteria and dealt with via a bespoke remediation strategy or a materials management plan. - Any waste arising will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended) and associated Regulations. - In addition to the above, a pre-construction confirmatory survey of wells and groundwater abstractions will be undertaken. - Should dewatering be required, water level monitoring will be undertaken pre-construction, during construction and post-construction for groundwater abstractions which may be impacted by dewatering. A dewatering license will also be obtained for any dewatering operations over 25m3/d, in line with EPA regulations and EU law (Environmental Protection Agency, 2024). - Water quality testing will also be undertaken pre-construction, during construction and postconstruction for any identified drinking water abstraction sources which may be impacted by construction activities. - To address risks of exposure to radon, workplace radon tests will be carried out in areas of high risk, as required by S.I. Regulation 66 of S.I. No. 30 of 2019 (Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment, 2019). Radon barriers are also to be installed in areas where a high radon risk have been identified. The following mitigation measures will be implemented to address residual risk to soils, landslide risk and risk of contaminant migration (as summarised in Section 8.8 of the EIAR): - Soil Management Plan - based on recognised best management practices to minimise the loss of soil quality during handling. This will include a suitable soil survey within the area of permanent land take to inform on the soils sensitivity to handling and its potential for reuse on or off site; - Where groundwater seepage poses a risk to excavation stability, additional measures (such as dewatering) will be used to mitigate these risks. - A suitably designed drainage system will be installed to divert water away from the landslide risk zones. A phase of ground investigation prior to construction will include an assessment of shallow groundwater quality within the superficial deposits (if present) and shallow bedrock. This will identify existing contamination and inform any requirement of remediation (as outlined in the CEMP detailed above).
Chapter 9 Surface Water Surfaces and Flooding		
9.1	Construction Phase	The following mitigation measures will be implemented prior to commencement and throughout the duration of the proposed works. These measures will also be incorporated into the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which the Contractor will develop based on the CEMP which accompanies this application. A full-time on-site Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) will be appointed by the Contractor prior to commencement of works.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- Confirmatory pre-construction surveys will be carried out and seasonal constraints will be confirmed in agreement with IFI and National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and Wexford County Council, as appropriate. - Works will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by IFI in 'Guidelines on Protecting Fisheries During Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters' (IFI, 2016) including the programming of instream works within the period July to September. - The IFI Biosecurity Protocol for Field Survey Works³ will be complied with. - In the case of a warning of a flood event, plant and materials vulnerable to flooding in 'at risk' construction compounds will be relocated to parts of the compound that are considered to be not at risk of flooding.
9.2		The following mitigation measures will be implemented prior to commencement and throughout the duration of the works: - Activities will be planned in advance and machinery will be managed to ensure that the number of trips is limited to the minimum required at each location i.e. the more times a piece of ground is tracked, the more likely it is that vegetative cover will be removed, and ruts will be created that will act as miniature rivers where dirty water will flow. - Tracking beside streams will be avoided to avoid damage to the bankside. - Geotextile or timber matting will be used on soft ground, and in all protected areas - A buffer zone of 15m will be maintained between storage and working areas and watercourses, taking account of the minimum working area required to facilitate the works. - The time period over which areas of clearance are left open will be reduced insofar as is reasonably practicable. - Re-instatement method statements will be subject to approval by the EnCoW. - Concrete will be brought to site by covered truck. Wet concrete operations adjacent to watercourses will be avoided. - The Contractor will ensure that all concrete truck wash watering / cleaning is undertaken offsite where possible and remote from watercourses. - In order to reduce the risk of contamination arising as a result of spills or leakages, measures including, but not limited to, the following will be employed. - All collected waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996, and associated Regulations: - Fuels, chemicals, liquid and solid waste will be stored on impermeable surfaces; - Refuelling of plant, equipment and vehicles will be carried out on impermeable surfaces; - All tanks and drums will be bunded in accordance with established best practice guidelines; and - Spill kits will be provided at all compound locations and carried by all crews during underground cable installation works. - Works will not be carried out during extreme rainfall or high flow events as determined by the EnCoW. An early flood warning system will be set up by the appointed Contractor to allow the removal of plant and material from construction areas located in Flood Zones A and B in the event of a flood warning. The duration of works within Flood Zone A and B will be minimised to reduce the potential of impact.

³ [file.html \(fisheriesireland.ie\)](http://file.html(fisheriesireland.ie))

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- Temporary works will be designed so as not to increase flood risk elsewhere from overland flow, by limiting excavated lengths and providing suitable drainage provision. - Silt fences (to Hy-Tex Premium specification or similar) and silt traps will be installed prior to commencement of works and will be inspected daily to inform adaptive management as required. The locations of same will be determined by the EnCoW. - Any instream works will be conducted during the period July – September to avoid effects on fisheries or otherwise agreed with IFI.
9.3		Silt Control Measures - Silt control measures will be used to control silt generated from activities on site and prevent it gaining access to surface drainage which could convey silt to larger streams and watercourses. - Silt control measures include silt traps which can be located in small drains where flow is small and silt fences where runoff from large areas needs to be controlled. - Silt fences will be installed in the working areas and not at the watercourse. - Access routes will be delineated such that an appropriate set back distance from watercourses is maintained. Where works are to be undertaken adjacent to watercourses the setback distance will be delineated by the EnCoW on site. - Where distances between the works and watercourse allow, a minimum setback distance of 30m from the watercourse will be maintained. - Where the site is constrained, the best available set back distance will be employed taking account of the minimum working area required to facilitate the works.
9.4		Silt Fences - Silt fences will be installed downslope of the area where silt is being generated on disturbed ground. - To be effective the silt curtain will contain the area where silt is generated and will terminate on high ground (i.e. an elevated area not in the watercourse). - Silt fences will be constructed using a permeable filter fabric (e.g. Hy Tex Terrastop Premium silt fence or similar) and not a mesh. - The base of the silt fence will be bedded at least 15-30 cm into the ground at 2 metre intervals. - Once installed the silt fence will be inspected by the Environmental Clerk of Works regularly, daily during the proposed works, weekly on completion of the works for at least one month, but particularly after heavy rains. - The integrity of the silt fencing will be checked daily by the EnCoW and after poor weather conditions (rain or wind) and any failures rectified immediately. - Two lines of silt curtain / fence will be installed, where considered necessary by the EnCoW. - Any build-up of sediment along the fence boundary will be removed daily. - Silt fences will be maintained until vegetation on the disturbed ground has re-established. Re-instatement method statements will be subject to approval by the EnCoW. - The silt fencing will be left in place until the works are completed (which includes removal of any temporary ground treatment). - Silt fences will not be removed during heavy rainfall.

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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- The silt fence will not be pulled from the ground but cutaway at ground level and posts removed. - A record of when silt fences were installed, inspected and removed will be maintained by the EnCoW.
9.5		Silt Traps The purpose of the trap is to reduce the level of solids in the slowly flowing water. The silt trap works by allowing a build-up of water behind it slowing flow and allowing solids to settle out. The following requirements will apply: - Silt traps will only be placed in drains downstream of working areas where the volume of water flow is expected to be low. - Silt traps will be made of terram or similar material, not mesh. - The trap will be staked into the banks of the drain / watercourse such that no water can flow around the sides. - The material will be bedded into the drain bed/watercourse to prevent water flowing beneath it. - The height of the trap will be lower than the bank heights. The upper edge will be fixed to a timber cross piece. This will allow water to overtop the silt trap and not burst through or around it. - Inspections will be carried out daily; during the proposed works, weekly on completion of the works for at least one month, and after heavy rains, and monthly thereafter until bare areas have developed new growth. - Any build-up of solids will be carefully removed without removing any vegetation growing on the bottom. - In sensitive areas a series of silt traps will be placed in the drain. - The silt trap will not be pulled from the ground but cutaway at ground level and posts removed. - A record of when it was installed, inspected and removed will be maintained by the EnCoW.
Chapter 10 Air Quality		
10.1	Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction activities associated with the Proposed Project are predicted have at worst, a 'medium' to 'high' risk for dust soiling effects and 'low' risk for human health impacts from construction activities with no mitigation in place. It is anticipated that dust and particulate matter emissions produced during construction activities and emissions from site plant would be controlled through the implementation of good practice measures which will be documented in a CEMP, which is a live document that will be regularly reviewed.
10.2		- Communication and Site Management - The appointed Contractor will develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site. - Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This will be the environment manager / engineer or the site manager. - Display the head or regional office contact information.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		– The Contractor will develop and implement a dust management plan (DMP) as part of the updated CEMP, which will include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. – Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify causes and take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner and record the measures taken. – Make a complaint log available to the planning authority, when requested. – Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and or air emissions, either on or off site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book. • Monitoring – Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary. – Carry out regular site inspections, record inspection results and make an inspection log available to the planning authority, when requested. – Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions. • Preparing and maintaining the site – Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site. – Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period. – Avoid site runoff of water or mud. – Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods. – Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as stated below. – Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping. • Operations vehicles / machinery and sustainable travel: – Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary – no idling vehicles. – Avoid the use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment, where practicable. – Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate). – Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. • Operations

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		– Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction. – Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/ particulate matter suppression/ mitigation using non-potable water, where possible and appropriate. • Waste management – Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials. • Mitigation specific to earthworks – Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. – Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. – Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once. • Mitigation specific to construction: – Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place. • Mitigation specific to track out: – Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. – Avoid dry sweeping of large areas. – Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. – Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable. – Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book. – Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned. – Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible.
10.3		Monitoring Measures At all times, these mitigation measures will be strictly monitored and assessed by the Site Manager. Site inspections will be carried out and an inspection log will be made available to the local authority when requested.
Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration		
11.1	Construction Phase	No specific noise mitigation measures are proposed for the construction phase. However, in accordance with best practice, noise emissions should be minimised at source to minimise the exposure site personnel to noise from construction. The site will be required

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		to operate in line with noise conditions stated in the applicable IE licence, which will include measures to limit, manage and monitor noise emissions in line with Best Available Techniques if appropriate. The CEMP will be implemented during the construction phase to minimise any construction noise and vibration impacts and in consultation with local councils. The Contractor is obliged to comply with Local Authority controls on noise and vibration during construction. This will include (but is not limited to): • setting limits for the control of noise and vibration from construction activities • the provision of mitigation measures required whilst adopting best practicable means • noise or vibration monitoring where disturbance is reported as required. A comprehensive noise and vibration monitoring protocol will also be implemented. As part of the CEMP, the Contractor will also develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan which will facilitate community engagement prior to the commencement of construction. To control vibration from the use of compactors, it is recommended that the equipment is selected such that the vibration levels are as low as possible, with lower amplitude of drum vibration magnitude and maximising the vibrating roller drum width. Before the works with potential vibration impacts commence, the residents should be given prior notification. Monitoring Measures No specific monitoring measures are proposed for the construction phase.
Chapter 12 Landscape		
12.1	Construction Phase	The main mitigation by avoidance measure employed in this instance is the siting of the Proposed Project in a sparsely populated lowland plateau landscape relatively free of vantage points from which the proposals could be viewed. The location is also within the Development Plan "Areas of Consideration". In addition to mitigation by avoidance measures, retention of existing hedgerow boundaries within and around the site aids visual screening, and maintains the existing field pattern. In this respect, the proposed solar farm is not perceived to impose itself on the existing landscape pattern. In addition to retaining the existing hedgerows within around the site, it is also proposed to bolster existing perimeter and internal hedgerows with under-planting and inter-planting of whip transplants in order to ensure dense and consistent screening of the site in perpetuity. This will be undertaken where required to thicken and fill gaps in the existing hedgerow network prior to the construction phase, thus allowing for any growth in the period between a grant of planning permission and construction of the development. Where not already exceeded by existing vegetation, it is intended to manage hedgerows up to 3-4m in height. This height will be achieved by a combination of allowing lower sections of existing hedgerows to mature, filling obvious gaps with advanced nursery stock and

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		providing an additional line of whip planting to selected hedgerows that require densification. Refer to the Landscape Mitigation Plan drawings in Appendix 12.2. It is also proposed to plant new sections of hedgerows in some localised parts of the site, whilst additional screen planting measures area also proposed in the surroundings of some of the nearest local residential receptors. Indeed, once fully established, these new and bolstered areas of native planting will further screen and soften the development from surrounding local receptors, whilst also reinforcing the existing ecological corridors within the site and surrounding landscape. As can be seen by the mitigation-based ZTV in Figure 12.8 (of EIAR Chapter 12 Landscape), the combination of consolidated and proposed 3-4m high hedgerows and localised areas of screen planting will further reduce the potential for visual impacts within the surrounding area. Whilst the DSM visibility mapping highlights the potential for residual visibility, this will often be in the form of brief views of less than 20% of the proposed panel area. The installation method for these types of solar panels and mounting frames is undertaken using local piling to reduce the impact deriving from construction to facilitate the long-term use of the field as farmland. Panels are constructed using small-scale machinery causing very limited effect to the existing grass surface. This process is akin to timber post fence construction, whereby the post is driven a short length into the ground. This ensures that the fields' general green characteristics can be retained or quickly redressed following construction. All new cabling within the site will be buried underground. The proposed perimeter 3m stock proof fence will be set to the inside of the site boundaries. This will be maintained throughout the operational phase of the development to ensure access is prevented for both stray farm animals and human trespass. However, a small gap at the base of the fence will allow wild fauna to continue passage throughout the site. An un-grazed margin between deer fencing and the solar panels will be left for biodiversity enhancement measures. When feasible, ancillary structures such as inverters, transformer cabins and other plant will be coloured in green or muted shades to help blend them in with the surrounding countryside. Low intensity sheep grazing is anticipated to be the main land use under and beside the proposed panels, to ensure that the areas of shorter swards and scrub will be managed. The proposed layout allows sufficient width between module rows for pastureland to be productive. Upon completion of construction, the area temporarily affected by the construction process, which includes one construction compound areas will be re-seeded with agricultural grassland species. Wherever possible, the on-site access roads utilise the existing farm tracks and follow existing topography in order to minimise ground disturbance, alteration of physical landscape character and visual intrusion. Reinstatement of temporary construction areas, construction compounds and cable trenches to the preconstruction conditions will be carried out at the end of the construction phase. Restoration of any areas disturbed during the construction process will be undertaken on construction completion by appropriate grass seeding to return a green characteristic. The decommissioning of the site will involve the removal of all solar panels and associated fencing, storage and operation facilities. The site will be fully restored to agricultural use through reseeded of appropriate grass species to reflect the grass sward mix in the immediate vicinity. Any site access tracks not required for on-going agricultural purposes will be excavated and top-soiled in order to reinstate them to productive agricultural use. The site will be fully restored to agricultural use in accordance with a detailed restoration plan.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		Existing hedgerow field boundaries, which will have been maintained and reinforced with additional planting during the construction phases, will remain intact following the restoration phase. Indeed, due to the supplementary planting proposed as part of the landscape mitigation the field boundaries are likely to be more consistent and consolidated than they are at present.
Chapter 13 Archaeology, Architecture and Cultural Heritage		
13.1	Construction Phase	Archaeological Heritage A potential direct effect on previously unknown archaeological heritage lies in the uncovering of sub-surface remains. Accordingly, the following mitigation measures will be carried out subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), and further mitigation may be sought by the NMS: - Archaeological test trenching will be carried out of all undisturbed areas of the site prior to any groundworks commencing and will be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH. The trenches will be positioned to target anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (in particular Anomalies M1–M6) and the locations of the relevant CHR sites with no surface expression present that are to be impacted by the proposed works. This test trenching will also include more general testing within the footprint of the proposed development (substation, roads, cables, temporary construction compounds, etc.), with additional test trenches excavated within areas that were not subject to geophysical survey. If archaeological features or deposits are exposed, these shall be sufficiently sectioned in order to assess their extent, nature and significance. Once test trenching is complete, further mitigation may include preservation in situ (avoidance), excavation (preservation by record) and/or monitoring of topsoil stripping by a suitably qualified archaeologist. - Should any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts be identified during the construction phase of the development, works in that area should be halted and the appropriate authorities informed. The archaeological remains will be preserved <i>in situ</i> or by record (excavation) following consultation with the National Monuments Service. Adequate time and resources will be provided by the developer for the resolution of any archaeology identified within the development site that will be directly impacted by groundworks. Time and resources will also be allowed for any post-excavation work and specialist analysis necessary following any archaeological excavation that takes place. - A report is required to be compiled on completion of any archaeological excavation and will be submitted to the relevant authorities.
13.2		Architectural and Cultural Heritage The predicted effects on the known architectural heritage are regarded as being none; no effects on Protected Structures (RPS) or sites in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) were identified, and no indirect or visual effects on the nearest such site outside the proposed development site boundary were noted. However, the presence of possible vernacular structures with associated wells, lime kilns, Neighbourly Bridge, and townland boundaries depicted since the 1839 OS map, was noted within the site.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		Potential direct effects on previously unknown architectural/cultural heritage were therefore identified, and the following mitigation measures will be carried out: - Should any upstanding remains of the possible vernacular buildings, currently obscured by the overgrowth, be identified, as well as lime kilns and wells across the site, they should be visually assessed and photographed by an archaeologist with built-heritage experience prior to removal. If no above ground remains survive, archaeological test trenching should target this area to identify if there are any sub-surface remains of the site/CHR. This should be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH. - Should the townland boundaries be impacted, a written and photographic record of the sections to be removed shall be carried out with waded or dive surveys (whichever is applicable) of any crossings of the watercourses proposed. The sub-surface remains of features associated with the possible vernacular buildings, such as wells or plot boundaries, may also be present across the site. Accordingly, the archaeological test trenching shall also target such features.
Chapter 14 Roads, Traffic and Transportation		
14.1	Construction Phase	The temporary effects of construction, regardless of the assessed level of significance, will be mitigated through adoption of a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). The general purpose of a CTMP is optimise the efficiency and safety of all traffic activities generated by the Proposed Project and thus maintain suitable amenity and safety for local communities and other roads users. A summary of key CTMP mitigation elements follows and the CTMP is provided in full form in the CEMP which is included in the application documentation: - The appointed contractor will agree temporary traffic management measures then adopt and monitor an appropriate way of working in consultation with Wexford County Council, the appointed contractor, TII and/or their Agents and An Garda Síochána as appropriate. - The CTMP has been developed for the purposes of this assessment and will be further developed as necessary in consultation with Wexford County Council and the Gardai prior to construction commencing. The CTMP will document measures to promote the efficient transportation of components and materials to site, whilst reducing congestion and disruption which might impact negatively on local communities or general traffic and in particular the emergency services. The CTMP is a 'live' document and will be developed accordingly, within the parameters assessed in this EIAR. - During the construction phase, signage will be installed to warn road and recreational route users to the presence of the works access and the associated likely presence of large or slow-moving construction traffic. - Car sharing will be promoted to construction personnel by the contractor during the induction process. - To reduce the potential for debris being deposited onto the local road network in the construction site accesses and road sections of cable construction, the appointed contractor will ensure that public roads and footways are cleaned and swept during and after the works. This cleansing regime (to be agreed) will minimise the amount of deleterious material deposited on the road surface and

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		the appointed contractor will ensure that the nearest public road will be kept clear of debris by monitoring and then utilising a road sweeper where necessary. • The appointed contractor could employ a number of sub-contractors, and all will fall under the umbrella of the CTMP and will have an obligation to adhere to the Plan; this obligation will form part of the procurement process and will be written into any contract of employment. • Compliance will be monitored by the Project Manager, on behalf of the appointed contractor, via spot checks to ensure that vehicles follow the measures set out in the CTMP and recording of any complaints. The appointed contractor will be required to stipulate that all contractors disseminate these rules to their sub-contractors. • In liaison with ESNB, the appointed contractors will maintain close liaison with local community representatives, landowners and statutory consultees throughout the construction period. This will include circulation of information about ongoing activities; particularly those that could potentially cause disturbance, including due to traffic. • The appointed contractor will nominate a person to be responsible for the co-ordination of all elements of roads, traffic and transportation during the construction process (Liaison Officer). This person will liaise with the local community so that the community has a direct point of contact within the developer organisation who they could contact for information purposes or to discuss matters pertaining to traffic management or site operation. • If the construction phase of any notably sized development(s) appears likely to overlap with the Proposed Project, the appointed contractor will seek to liaise with the appropriate developer organisation regarding the scheduling of deliveries to identify potential means of reducing the effects of combined construction. • Prior to commencement of construction, and during the construction phase, engagement with the proponents of other developments will continue and where there is potential for works to be carried out in parallel, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented including the scheduling of works and regular liaison meetings between project teams to ensure that plans are co-ordinated and impacts on traffic are minimised. The specific detail will be developed by the appointed contractor within the parameters assessed in this EIAR.

Chapter 15 Material Assets and Waste Management

15.1	Construction Phase	Material Assets Mitigation measures during the construction phase that promote an efficient use of material assets include the following (but are not limited to): • It is recommended that all suitable excavated materials are reused in the construction of the Proposed Project and in landscaping features, wherever feasible. This aims to reduce the requirement to import materials for construction and to reduce the need to remove surplus materials from site. • Where site-won material is not available or suitable for reuse, secondary or recycled materials would be procured, where available and feasible. • Where feasible, materials would be delivered on a just-in-time basis to avoid damage or contamination that would lead to waste generation.
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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- Temporary stockpiling of fill materials prior to incorporation in the Proposed Project would be avoided where possible, to ensure double handling and damage is minimised and therefore avoidance of waste. However, where required, materials would be stockpiled in accordance with best practice and managed appropriate to limit the likelihood of damage or contamination. - Pre-cast solar panels and structures will be used, where technically feasible, to ensure efficient use of materials and avoid the generation of waste arisings from off-cuts.
15.2		Waste arisings The Proposed project is expected to retain a significant proportion of the waste arising from soil excavation onsite for possible future use. It is recommended that surplus excavation material, if it cannot be used on the Proposed Project or neighbouring schemes is sent to a soil recovery facility for treatment and diverted from landfill. In addition to this, waste hierarchy and circular economy principles would be implemented throughout the construction phase to minimise disposal and maximise reuse and recycling of waste arisings. Mitigation measures for reuse and recycling of waste include (but are not limited to): - Recycling of inert materials by crushing, blending and subsequent reuse, as an aggregate. - Providing onsite facilities to separate out waste to enable the recovery of material through recycling. - Where waste must be taken to a recycling or disposal site, the contractor would ensure that the site has the appropriate permits. In addition, the suitable facility would be located as close to the works as possible to minimise the impacts of transportation, in particular the release of carbon emissions. The contractor would identify the closest and relevant treatment and disposal sites. - Waste arisings sent off site for recovery or disposal will only be conveyed by an authorised waste contractor and transported from the Proposed Project site to an authorised site of recovery/disposal in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996 and associated amendments and regulations and in a manner which will not adversely affect the environment. - All contaminated/hazardous waste (including soil) would be identified for proper management and transferred/disposed of to an adequate waste management facility. These materials will be stored separately to any non-hazardous material to avoid cross-contamination. A non-exhaustive list of waste management facilities is provided in Table 15.10 (of EIAR Chapter 15 Material Assets and Waste Management). The ability for waste arisings to be deposited at these sites is dependent on the conditions imposed on the sites by the relevant licence or permit. There may be other facilities in the vicinity of the Proposed Project that may be used. Best practice would be to minimise the generation of waste as much as possible in accordance with the waste hierarchy principles and to incorporate circular economy principles, wherever it is technically appropriate and economically feasible. The use of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and RWMP will assist in implementing these waste hierarchy and circular economy principles. Therefore, wherever technically appropriate and economically feasible, adequate mitigation measures will be applied to the Proposed Project and potential environmental effects minimised.
15.3		Monitoring Measures During the construction phase, materials and waste arisings will be monitored as outlined in the RWMP. Undertaking monitoring audits on a regular basis will give an indication of where continual improvements to waste management and minimisation can be made

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		throughout the construction phase. The RWMP will be used to measure and monitor the types and quantities of waste taken off site, to ensure that the waste hierarchy is being implemented, where practicable. Environmental management and compliance will also be monitored through the CEMP.
Chapter 16 Climate		
GHG emissions		
16.1	Construction Phase	Mitigation Measures The Climate Action Plan 2025 states updated carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings, as well as the roadmap to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2050. The Proposed Project contributes to providing renewable energy supply and security of energy supply, which also reduces GHG emissions through moving away from coal and peat-fired power generation towards renewable sources. It is recommended that emissions reduction measures are put in place as part of the Proposed Project throughout the design stage and onwards, leveraging the ability to effect change to achieve GHG emissions reduction over time. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) included in Appendix 5.1 includes the following measures: • Vehicles with low exhaust emissions to be used and serviced regularly; • Implementing regular maintenance of construction equipment to ensure it is running efficiently; • Avoiding engines running unnecessarily; • Monitoring of vehicles entering the site for noticeable exhaust emissions ; • Assessing and minimising transport emissions from equipment and materials (i.e. choosing local suppliers or more sustainable transport options). • Engaging the supply chain to reduce the number of vehicle movements relating to site material. • Incorporating energy efficiency into the operation of the Proposed Project (e.g. using motion-activated low-energy lighting, building management systems where appropriate). • Using low-carbon concretes and steel with high recycled content where structurally appropriate, as well as materials with longer durability or reduced maintenance requirements. • Minimising transport and travel demand during construction by having a travel management plan for site personnel to encourage car-sharing, active travel, use of buses, and prioritise electric vehicles. • Minimising waste generation and implement circular economy processes including for complex assets such as solar PV panels, avoiding landfilling and waste incineration.
16.2		Monitoring Measures

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		To monitor the impact of the Proposed Project it is recommended that the emissions be quantified through a carbon assessment using data such as bills of materials and vehicle fuel usage, and emission factors from industry recognised emission factor databases. This is subject to the availability of data from the Proposed Project.
Climate Resilience		
16.3		Mitigation Measures Climate resilience during the construction phase of the Proposed Project has been scoped out of the assessment. Any risks arising due to extreme weather events during construction shall be addressed by appropriate measures in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). These may include: • Procedures and precautions will be implemented for areas that may experience flooding, including use of temporary flood defence barriers and preparation of temporary demobilisation plans. These procedures will consider prolonged and intense rainfall events that may lead to staff safety risks or pollution risks where construction materials (e.g. dust, contaminants, metals, or oils) have potential to runoff into watercourses. This will consider likely surface water runoff routes and plans for the protection of plant such as fuel storage and materials stockpiles, and the demobilisation of vehicles and items of mobile plant; • Workforce health and safety plans and welfare management systems will be put in place by the contractor, including details to be outlined within works plans and task briefs as appropriate. This will consider periods of high temperatures that may lead to risks of heatstroke for construction staff and severe precipitation events that may lead to slips and falls; • Contingency plans will be in place for situations where flooding leads to restricted site access or key staff being unable to get to work, leading to construction delays; • Contingency plans will be in place for situations where storms, high winds or flooding lead to loss of mains power supply or communications, and the identification of safety critical risks and construction programme consequences; and • Include regular monitoring of flood alerts and weather warnings from Met Éireann.
16.4		Monitoring Measures Regular monitoring of the performance and safety of the Proposed Project will allow the ongoing effectiveness of embedded mitigation measures to be assessed, with suitable maintenance to upgrade the measures so that they can adapt to the changing conditions.

Table 4.2: Mitigation and Monitoring Measures as detailed in the NIS

Reference	Mitigation and Monitoring
Construction Phase	The following mitigation measures will be implemented prior to commencement and throughout the duration of the proposed works for protection of water courses with fishery value on the site. These measures will also be incorporated into the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which the Contractor will develop based on the CEMP which accompanies this application. Mitigation measures will ensure all impacts associated with construction are controlled and managed. The measures prescribed are best practice measures and are proven technologies/methods. Mitigation and monitoring will be legally binding and outlined as a requirement in contracts. Pollution prevention measures will be in place before the construction works commence and maintained throughout the construction and post construction including landscaping stages. Daily monitoring of all pollution control measures will be required to be carried out and recorded by the Contractor. As outlined monitoring and maintenance of effective pollution prevention measures based on standard best practise outlined herein will be legally binding and detailed in contracts in advance of project authorisation. All pollution control measures will be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with CIRIA guidance for '<i>Environmental Good Practice on Site</i>' (C741) and '<i>Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical guidance</i>' (C648). The following shall apply with regard to contractor responsibility: • A waste management plan to ensure that waste generated during the project will be managed in a way that ensures the relevant provisions of the Waste Management Act 1996 and associated amendments and regulations are met, particularly with regard to the use of appropriately permitted Waste Contractors and destinations for waste materials. • A Sediment Erosion and Pollution Control Plan will be implemented for all construction works. This includes measures to manage soil and silt-laden water on site, accidental leaks/spills to ground and water quality monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified in the relevant legislation. The plan for erosion and sediment control will also specifically deal with the potential impacts of material deposition areas during the construction phase of the project; • All construction staff will be properly trained to respond to accidental discharge or leaks and appropriate spill management kits will be in place to allow rapid response on site. An Incident Response Plan will be in place detailing the procedures to be undertaken in the event of spillage of chemical, fuel or other hazardous substances or wastes, logging of non-compliance incidents and any such risks that could lead to a pollution incident at any point over the proposed working areas. • Prior to commencement of construction, the contractor will prepare method statements for discharge of construction water discharges. Further discussions will take place with the relevant authority to determine the required permit/licence agreements to permit the discharge of water during the construction phase to either sewer or to ground. • Under no circumstances will treated water be discharged to a water course without the respective water quality meeting the statutory limits as set under the relevant EU environmental objectives for surface water.

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Reference	Mitigation and Monitoring
	• A groundwater monitoring plan will be in place, to provide early warnings and prevent possible impacts on groundwater resource during construction works and to monitor post construction conditions; • Some of the standard mitigation measures proposed to minimise effects of impacts involved with the proposed construction activities comprise of: • The provision of boundary treatments such as silt fencing and berms will be installed prior to the commencement of any construction works in order to enhance the protection of surrounding environment during the full construction phase. • Refuelling of construction vehicles and the addition of hydraulic oils or lubricants to vehicles, will take place in a designated and controlled area. Furthermore, temporary stockpiles of excavated material will be managed on a site-per-site basis and designated areas will be suitably sized and isolated from open excavations or sensitive receptors. • Where possible excavated material will be reused within the project for the construction of embankments, in backfill, for bunding and landscaping requirements. • If any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will need to be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous using an approved classification method. • Excavated contaminated soils will be segregated and stored in an area where there is no possibility of runoff generation or infiltration to ground or surface water drainage. Care will be taken to ensure no cross-contamination with clean soils elsewhere throughout the site. • If the water table is encountered during excavation works, groundwater management measures (sheet piles installation, dewatering, etc..) will be implemented to provide a dry working environment. Silt fencing will be installed around the works to prevent silt / suspended solid run off. • If a daily abstraction volume higher than 25 m³ is required for dewatering activities, a dewatering / discharge permit should be obtained (with specific mitigation measures specified in the permit). If possible, any abstracted water, if of suitable quality, should be discharged back into the same waterbody. There will be regular checks on the treatment system as well as continuous monitoring equipment to measure, but not limited to, pH, temperature, conductivity, Total Suspended Solids and Totals Dissolved Solids. • A programme of water quality monitoring (groundwater and surface water) will be implemented by the Contractor. The accompanying CEMP contains a water quality management plan which will be further developed by the Contractor, prior to any construction on site. In the event that parameters are breached during the construction period, additional mitigation will be implemented to ensure that water quality is not adversely affected by the works. • Potential impacts resulting from the proposed development are reduced due to the programme of works being carried out within the dry season. During the dry season, in the majority of locations, groundwater will not be encountered. However, if groundwater will be encountered, which is likely during maximum recorded groundwater level conditions, the appropriate mitigation measures will be carried out as described above. • A full-time on-site Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) will be appointed prior to commencement of works. • No instream works are proposed. Any works in the vicinity of drains (no fisheries importance) or watercourses will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by IFI in 'Guidelines on Protecting Fisheries During Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters' (IFI, 2016). • The IFI Biosecurity Protocol for Field Survey Works⁴ will be complied . The applicant should provide a detailed biosecurity plan to prevent the spread of invasive species, including a protocol disinfect plant, equipment and PPE and the facilities in place to allow for same in particular machinery from other sites will be cleaned and disinfected before they commence work on the site.

⁴ [research biosecurity biosecurity for fieldsurveys 2010.pdf](#)

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Reference	Mitigation and Monitoring
	- In the case of a warning of a flood event, plant and materials vulnerable to flooding in 'at risk' construction compounds will be relocated to parts of the compound that are considered to be not at risk of flooding. The following mitigation measures will be implemented prior to commencement and throughout the duration of the construction works: - Activities will be planned in advance and machinery will be managed to ensure that the number of trips is limited to the minimum required at each location i.e. the more times a piece of ground is tracked, the more likely it is that vegetative cover will be removed and ruts will be created that will act as miniature rivers where dirty water will flow. - Tracking beside streams will be avoided to avoid damage to the bankside. - Geotextile or timber matting will be used on soft ground, and in all protected areas - A buffer zone of 10m will be maintained between storage and working areas and watercourses, taking account of the minimum working area required to facilitate the works. - The time period over which areas of clearance are left open will be reduced insofar as is reasonably practicable. - Re-instatement method statements will be subject to approval by the EnCoW. - Concrete will be brought to site by covered truck. Wet concrete operations adjacent to watercourses will be avoided. - The Contractor will ensure that all concrete truck wash watering / cleaning is undertaken offsite where possible and remote from watercourses. - In order to reduce the risk of contamination arising as a result of spills or leakages, measures including, but not limited to, the following will be employed. - All collected waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996, and associated Regulations: - Fuels, chemicals, liquid and solid waste will be stored on impermeable surfaces; - Refuelling of plant, equipment and vehicles will be carried out on impermeable surfaces; - All tanks and drums will be bunded in accordance with established best practice guidelines; and - Spill kits will be provided at all compound locations and carried by all crews during underground cable installation works. - Works will not be carried out during extreme rainfall or high flow events. An early flood warning system will be set up to allow the removal of plant and material from construction areas located in Flood Zones A and B in the event of a flood warning. The duration of works within Flood Zone A and B will be minimised to reduce the potential of impact. - Temporary works will be designed so as not to increase flood risk elsewhere from overland flow, by limiting excavated lengths and providing suitable drainage provision. - Silt fences (to Hy-Tex Premium specification or similar) and silt traps will be installed prior to commencement of works and will be inspected daily to inform adaptive management as required. The locations of same will be determined by the EnCoW. - Any instream works will be conducted during the period July – September to avoid effects on fisheries, or otherwise agreed with IFI. Silt Control Measures - Silt control measures will be used to control silt generated from activities on site and prevent it gaining access to surface drainage which could convey silt to larger streams and watercourses.

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Reference	Mitigation and Monitoring
	- Silt control measures include silt traps which can be located in small drains where flow is small and silt fences where runoff from large areas needs to be controlled. - Silt fences must be installed in the working areas and not at the watercourse. - Access routes will be delineated such that an appropriate set back distance from watercourses is maintained. Where works are to be undertaken adjacent to watercourses the setback distance will be delineated by the EnCoW on site. - Where distances between the works and watercourse allow, a minimum setback distance of 30m from the watercourse will be maintained. - Where the site is constrained, the best available set back distance will be employed taking account of the minimum working area required to facilitate the works. Silt Fences - Silt fences will be installed downslope of the area where silt is being generated on disturbed ground. - To be effective the silt curtain must contain the area where silt is generated and must terminate on high ground (i.e. an elevated area not in the watercourse). - Silt fences will be constructed using a permeable filter fabric (e.g. Hy Tex Terrastop Premium silt fence or similar) and not a mesh. - The base of the silt fence will be bedded at least 15-30 cm into the ground at 2 metre intervals. - Once installed the silt fence will be inspected by the Environmental Clerk of Works regularly, daily during the proposed works, weekly on completion of the works for at least one month, but particularly after heavy rains. - The integrity of the silt fencing will be checked daily by the EnCoW and after poor weather conditions (rain or wind) and any failures rectified immediately. - Two lines of silt curtain / fence will be installed, where considered necessary, by the EnCoW. - Any build-up of sediment along the fence boundary will be removed daily. - Silt fences will be maintained until vegetation on the disturbed ground has re-established. Re-instatement method statements will be subject to approval by the EnCoW. - The silt fencing must be left in place until the works are completed (which includes removal of any temporary ground treatment). - Silt fences will not be removed during heavy rainfall. - The silt fence will not be pulled from the ground but cutaway at ground level and posts removed. - A record of when it was installed, inspected and removed will be maintained by the EnCoW. Silt Traps The purpose of the trap is to reduce the level of solids in the slowly flowing water. The silt trap works by allowing a build-up of water behind it slowing flow and allowing solids to settle out. The following requirements will apply: - Silt traps will only be placed in drains downstream of working areas where the volume of water flow is expected to be low. - Silt traps will be made of terram or similar material, not mesh. - The trap will be staked into the banks of the drain / watercourse such that no water can flow around the sides. - The material will be bedded into the drain bed/watercourse to prevent water flowing beneath it.

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Reference	Mitigation and Monitoring
	- The height of the trap will be lower than the bank heights. The upper edge will be fixed to a timber cross piece. This will allow water to overtop the silt trap and not burst through or around it. - Inspections will be carried out daily; during the proposed works, weekly on completion of the works for at least one month, and after heavy rains, and monthly thereafter until bare areas have developed new growth. - Any build-up of solids will be carefully removed without removing any vegetation growing on the bottom. - In sensitive areas a series of silt traps will be placed in the drain. - The silt trap will not be pulled from the ground but cutaway at ground level and posts removed. - A record of when it was installed, inspected and removed will be maintained by the EnCoW. Stockpiling Material - All excavated material will be stored a minimum of 50m from rivers and any drainage ditches hydrologically connected to the watercourse. - Silt fences or gravel drains will be positioned around the stockpiles to prevent surface water run-off. The silt fences and gravel drains will be regularly inspected and maintained. - Stockpiled material, comprising soil, earth, stone etc. will be covered in order to prevent surface water run-off. Concrete The pouring of concrete will be required for foundation works. No pouring of concrete will be undertaken at the stormwater outfall location. - No on-site batching will be permitted at the proposed works areas. Concrete will instead be transported to the site within a concrete truck. - Quick setting concrete mixes will be used to reduce the risk of contaminated runoff to the nearby watercourses. - Where concrete pours are to take place instream, they will only take place within an isolated, dry, works area. - Where the isolated working area requires constant pumping to maintain a dry works area, pumps shall be turned off during the pour, and remain off until concrete has hardened negating a runoff risk; and such that the discharge will not result in a change in pH of +/-0.5 units. - The Contractor's EnCoW will ensure that covers are available for freshly poured concrete to avoid wash off in the event of rain. - Waste concrete slurry will be allowed to dry and taken to a licensed waste depot for disposal. - The Contractor will schedule concrete works during relatively dry weather conditions (i.e. when there are no active Met Eireann yellow, orange or red warnings) to reduce the elevated risk of runoff. - Concrete trucks will be washed down within a designated wash down area within the construction compound only and will be washed into appropriately sized containers which shall be inspected for defects in advance. Where the container is defective it shall not be used. Concrete trucks will be washed down in a sealed mortar bin/skip which has been examined in advance for any defects. This requirement will be communicated to each concrete truck driver prior to entering into the works area. - The Contractor will ensure that all concrete truck wash watering / cleaning is undertaken offsite where possible and remote from waterbodies. - Wet concrete operations adjacent to waterbodies will be avoided where possible. Hydrocarbons - Where mobile equipment is required e.g. generators, these will be housed in a suitably sized bund / plant nappy such that any leaks / spills are intercepted. All mobile equipment used at the proposed stormwater outfall will be stored within a plant nappy.

Reference	Mitigation and Monitoring
	- Fuelling and lubrication of plant and equipment will be restricted to the construction compound site only. No refuelling will be permitted to occur within 50m of the River Gully or drainage ditches. - All waste fuels, oils, and other hazardous wastes will be disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management Acts 1996, as amended. - Spill kits will be provided at the construction compound/laydown areas, within designated areas for refuelling and waste storage and in the cabin of each vehicle and operators will be fully trained during induction to site by the Contractor's EnCoW in the use of this equipment. - Welfare / hygiene facilities will be located within the construction compound a minimum of 50m from any watercourse / drainage ditch. - All water from wheel washes will be removed from site and disposed of in line with Waste Legislation. No water will be discharged into any watercourses or drainage ditches. Dewatering - Any water ingress associated with the compound excavation will be removed to facilitate suitable working conditions. The water will be over pumped and treated via a filter bag before being discharged within a vegetated area located north of the construction compound. Silt fences will be installed around the vegetated area to ensure there is no runoff of sediment laden surface water. Any contaminated water unsuitable to be discharged to ground will be removed and disposed of offsite. Construction Lighting - All temporary lighting associated with the construction works will be placed strategically by the Contractor's ECoW such that illumination beyond the works area is controlled. Particular attention will be paid to minimise disturbance of bats utilising hedgerows and woodland on site by keeping lighting in these areas to a minimum. - Lighting will be cowed and directional to reduce significant light splay. Column height if lights will be carefully considered to minimise light spill. Invasive Species No schedule 3 listed species were recorded. However, they could establish before construction phase. Prior to works commencing a full confirmatory invasive species survey will be carried out by the contractor's ECoW in accordance with Guidance of Transport Infrastructure Ireland⁵. All other surveys will be carried out having regard to guidance of NRA (2009). The pre-construction invasive species surveys will be carried out within the works areas, including compound locations and laydown areas, and along proposed access tracks to identify the presence of all invasive species within and adjacent to works areas. Any additional findings of this invasive species survey will be incorporated into the final CEMP for the works. The measures relating to the Invasive Species will be identified prior to any works commencing. These measures will be regularly reviewed and updated throughout the works to include for any additional invasive species encountered. The Invasive Species Management Plan will set out site-specific and species-specific measures to manage invasive species. It will incorporate the following measures as a minimum: - All machinery will be steam-cleaned prior to entering site

⁵ TII (2020) The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Technical Guidance. Available online: <https://cdn.tii.ie/publications/GE-ENV-01105-01.pdf> [Accessed 11 September 2025]

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Reference	Mitigation and Monitoring
	- Any stands of invasive species that are recorded within the site will be clearly marked out as restricted areas. This exclusion zone will incorporate a buffer such that below ground growth is accounted for, noting the reduced extents for Japanese knotweed based on recent research (Fennell et al., 2018). No works will be carried out within the exclusion zones unless fully supervised by the Contractor's ECoW. - The Contractor's ECoW. will carry out a toolbox talk for all construction personnel which will provide information on how to identify and manage invasive species. - A Check, Clean, Dry protocol will be undertaken with all equipment, machinery and vehicles entering and leaving the application site boundary. - Any fill that is required will be from a licensed facility identified by the contractor.

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5 Emergency Response Plan

5.1 Introduction

In the unlikely event of an incident, the Environmental Incident Response Plan will ensure that any incident is dealt with effectively, and that the response is timely and appropriate. This plan will be further developed by the appointed Contractor, in line with the mitigation measures detailed in this CEMP, to describe the procedures, lines of authority and processes that will be followed to ensure that all incident response efforts are prompt, efficient and appropriate to the particular incident.

5.2 Key Requirements

During construction, accidents, incidents and emergencies that have an environmental impact may occur. In the event of an emergency, the first response is to locate the source which is giving rise to the environmental impact, where appropriate, and stop continuation of the situation, followed by the containment, control and mitigation of the situation.

For the construction site, the Emergency Response Procedure will be displayed within the site office(s) / construction compound(s).

A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets for all the chemicals used on the project site will also be kept at the site office.

The main objectives of the Emergency Response Plan are to:

- Ensure that all means are available to contain the consequences of an accidental spill, fire or release of oil/fuel.
- Ensure that employees are suitably trained to respond to fire and spill.
- Ensure that proper reporting takes place.
- Ensure that proper investigation is undertaken.

All contractor personnel and sub-contractors will be instructed and rehearsed, as appropriate, in the requirements of the emergency response procedure. Following control of an incident or emergency, an investigation will be conducted, and corrective actions will be identified and addressed. The Contractor's Environmental Manager will verify the close out of environmental related actions and notify the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative of any emergency.

5.3 Emergency Incidents

Emergency incidents are those occurring that give rise to significant negative environmental effects including but not limited to the following.

- Any malfunction of any mitigation measure and/or environmental protection system.
- Any emission that does not comply with requirements of the contract and relevant licenses/permits.
- Any circumstance with potential environmental pollution.
- Any emergency that may give rise to environmental effects (e.g. significant spillages or fire outbreak).

5.4 Emergency Incident Response Plan

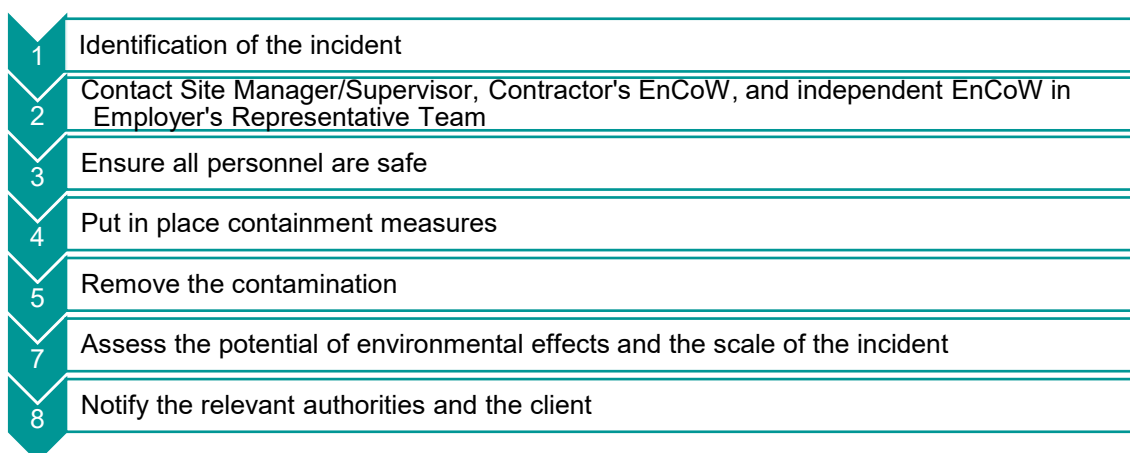
The Contractor is required to detail emergency incident procedures in the CEMP and develop this Emergency Incident Response Plan prior to the construction phase. The Plan will contain emergency phone numbers and method of notifying local authorities, statutory authorities and stakeholder. The Plan will include contact numbers for key personnel. The Contractor will ensure that all staff and personnel on site are familiar with the emergency requirements.

The mitigation measures specified in the EIAR and NIS will minimise/avoid environmental pollution. However, procedures must be in place in the unlikely event of an incident. The following are required to ensure that the project/site/activity risks are known to all personnel on site:

- Identify all activities related to the project which have the potential to cause an incident.
- Conduct a risk assessment for each activity.
- Ensure effective planning of the works and the required equipment to deliver EIAR and NIS mitigation requirements.
- Contact details for those contacts detailed in Section 5.5 to be distributed to personnel and displayed on site.
- Training of staff/personnel in relation to response procedures, including drills.

In the unlikely event of an incident, the response will follow the following steps:

Figure 5.1: Incident Response Procedure



In the case of work required in an emergency, which if not completed would be harmful or unsafe to workers, the public and the local environment, Wexford County Council will be informed as soon as reasonably practicable of the reasons and likely duration. Examples may include where the ground needs stabilising if unexpected ground conditions are encountered or equipment failure.

All works in the vicinity of the incident will cease until such a time as the Environmental Manager notifies personnel that it is safe to proceed with the works. The Contractor's ECoW will be responsible for formulating any corrective actions that are required (e.g. repairs silt fencing in the event of damage from extreme weather) in consultation with the Contractor and relevant stakeholders. Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be notified of any incidents or accidents.

In the event of an emergency incident occurring, the Contractor will be required to investigate and provide a report to include the following, as a minimum.

- A description of the incident, including location, time and date, scale of the incident, nature of the incident and source-pathway and receptor.
- Contributory causes.
- Negative effects.
- Remediation measures implemented to mitigate adverse effects.
- Name of the personnel who reported the incident.
- Any other relevant details.
- Any recommendations to reduce the risk of similar incidents occurring.

The Environmental Manager will keep a log of all environmental incidents on file and these will be made available to the Local Authority, the independent ECoW within the Employer's Representative Team and other agencies, as required, such as the IFI or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Further, if any sensitive receptor is impacted, the appropriate environmental specialists will be informed and consulted with accordingly. Any response measures will be incorporated into the updated Emergency Incident Response Plan.

5.4.1 Plan Objectives

The objectives of the plan are:

- To ensure the health and safety of all workers on site.
- To minimise environmental effects.
- To devise response procedures.
- To establish procedures for an effective response to the incident which minimises effects on the environment and the health and wellbeing of personnel.

5.4.2 Implementation of the Plan

Risks and appropriate responses for incidents will be reviewed and updated to ensure that all risks and response mechanisms are included within the plan. It will identify the risks associated with health and safety and the environment and will evolve throughout the project lifecycle, with inputs from the Contractor/PSCS and Sub-contractors.

5.4.3 Spill Contingency Management Plan

Spillage can be the main cause of contamination through:

- Spillage of hazardous material including fuel oils, waste materials or chemicals.
- Spillage of wastewater sewage and other liquid effluents.
- Spillage of contaminated wash down water with oils, chemicals etc from vehicles, equipment and machinery.

Prior to commencing activities on site, Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Spill Contingency Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below. The following emergency response actions are proposed, in the event of a spillage:

1. If safe, stop the source of the spill and raise the alarm to alert people working in the vicinity of any potential dangers.
2. Notify the Environmental Manager immediately giving information on the location, type and extent of the spill so that they can take appropriate action.
3. If applicable, eliminate any sources of ignition in the immediate vicinity of the incident .

4. If safe, contain the spill using the spill control materials, track mats, absorbent spills material or other materials provided. Do not spread or flush away the spill.
5. Cover or bund off any vulnerable areas, such as drains, watercourses and/or sensitive habitats, where appropriate.
6. Clean up as much as possible using the absorbent spills materials.
7. Do not hose the spillage down or use any detergents.
8. Contain any used absorbent material in weather tight containers bins/bags so that further contamination is limited.
9. Notify the Environmental Manager so that used absorbent material can be disposed of using a licensed Waste Contractor.
10. The Environmental Manager shall inspect the site as soon as practicable and ensure the necessary measures are in place to prevent further spillage from occurring.
11. An accident investigation should be performed in accordance with procedures and the report sent to the Environmental Manager. The Environmental Manager will notify the appropriate stakeholders such as Wexford County Council, An Coimisiún Pleanála, National Parks and Wildlife Service and/or the EPA.

5.4.4 Extreme Weather Events

The Contractor will consider the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. The mitigation and monitoring measures listed in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 will be implemented. The CEMP will be updated to consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage extreme weather events and will specifically cover training of personnel and prevention and monitoring arrangements for staff. As appropriate, method statements will also consider extreme weather events where risks have been identified.

5.5 Emergency Contact List

An emergency contact list will be displayed at prominent and suitable locations at construction sites during the proposed works. An example is provided in Table 5.1, and this will be further developed to include contact details for key personnel with environmental responsibilities, as detailed in Chapter 3 of this CEMP.

Table 5.1: Emergency Services and Authorities Contact Details

Emergency Services	Contact Telephone Number
Ambulance	999 or 112
New Ross Fire Services	051421777
Wexford County Council Environment Department	0539196000
National Parks and Wildlife Services	1890 383 000/(01) 888 3200
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	1890 335 599/053 916 0600
Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emission Licence Notifications)	01 268 0100
ESB Emergency	1850 372 999
Bord Gáis Emergency	1850 205 050
Irish Water Emergency	1850 278 278
Health and Safety Authority	1890 289 389

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6 Training and Auditing

6.1 Environmental Induction and Awareness

All site personnel will receive environmental induction and awareness training in conjunction with site safety training. The environmental training and awareness training will ensure that staff are familiar with the principles of the CEMP, the environmental aspects and potential impacts associated with their activities, the controls in place to mitigate said impacts. Prior to working in areas of particular sensitivity, the Contractor's ECoW will give a toolbox talk to site personnel. All site personnel will be trained in relation to incident response procedures and drills will be undertaken to ensure timely and effective responses to incidences.

All signed training records will be held on site for future inspection.

6.2 CEMP Reviews and Auditing

Internal and external auditing will facilitate the assessment of the effectiveness of the CEMP and compliance against regulatory and legislative requirements. Audit reports will be produced identifying examples of good practice, opportunities for improvement, non-conformances, and corrective actions taken, as appropriate. Recommendations for follow-up audits will also be provided. The findings of the audits will be reported to the Environmental Manager, the Contractor and the ECoW.

The ECoW will bring any changes required to the CEMP to the attention of the Contractor. A report on each change to the CEMP will be appended to the CEMP. The ECoW will monitor and track any changes in environmental legislation and any changes required will be brought to the attention of the Environmental Manager and Contractor. Changes to the CEMP may also arise due to changes in activities and measures contained in the CEMP may need to be updated / altered to take account of this.

The ECoW will carry out regular reviews of the CEMP to ensure that the Contractor is conducting the works in compliance with the EIAR, NIS and any conditions arising.

The CEMP, environmental inspection reports and audit records will be maintained for inspection.

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7 Communications and Complaints

7.1 Communications and Engagement

Communication with the public and other stakeholders will be a two-way mechanism, to ensure awareness of the project and to share information. The Contractor will share important information with the public and other stakeholders.

The communication strategy will include:

- List of stakeholders: the Contractor will provide stakeholders with advance notice of works as appropriate.
- Details of key contacts: Employer, Environmental Manager, ECoW.
- Road users: the Contractor will ensure that traffic disruption is minimised during construction.
- Method and frequency of communication: this can include personal contact, letter drops, emails, telephone, meetings.
- Details of the consultation register: a record will be maintained of all third-party communication and consultation.

The appointed Contractor will nominate a person to be responsible for the co-ordination of all elements of traffic and transport, a nominated Liaison Officer.

7.2 Environmental Complaints

A formal complaints procedure will be developed and implemented by the Contractor. Signage will be provided at site entrances or on perimeter hoarding locations showing details of whom to contact in the event of a complaint.

The Contractor will:

- Assess what corrective and preventive action is required.
- Carry out further investigation if necessary.
- Provide a response within a reasonable timescale.
- Notify the relevant stakeholder of the proposed corrective and preventive actions to be adopted.
- On completion of the corrective action and following agreement that the complaint has been adequately addressed; the Environmental Manager will close the case and record the date of closure. The complaints register will include details of the preventative measures undertaken to avoid a reoccurrence and will be agreed with the ECoW.

The Contractor will additionally communicate the specifics of any environmental complaint to the Employer's Representative

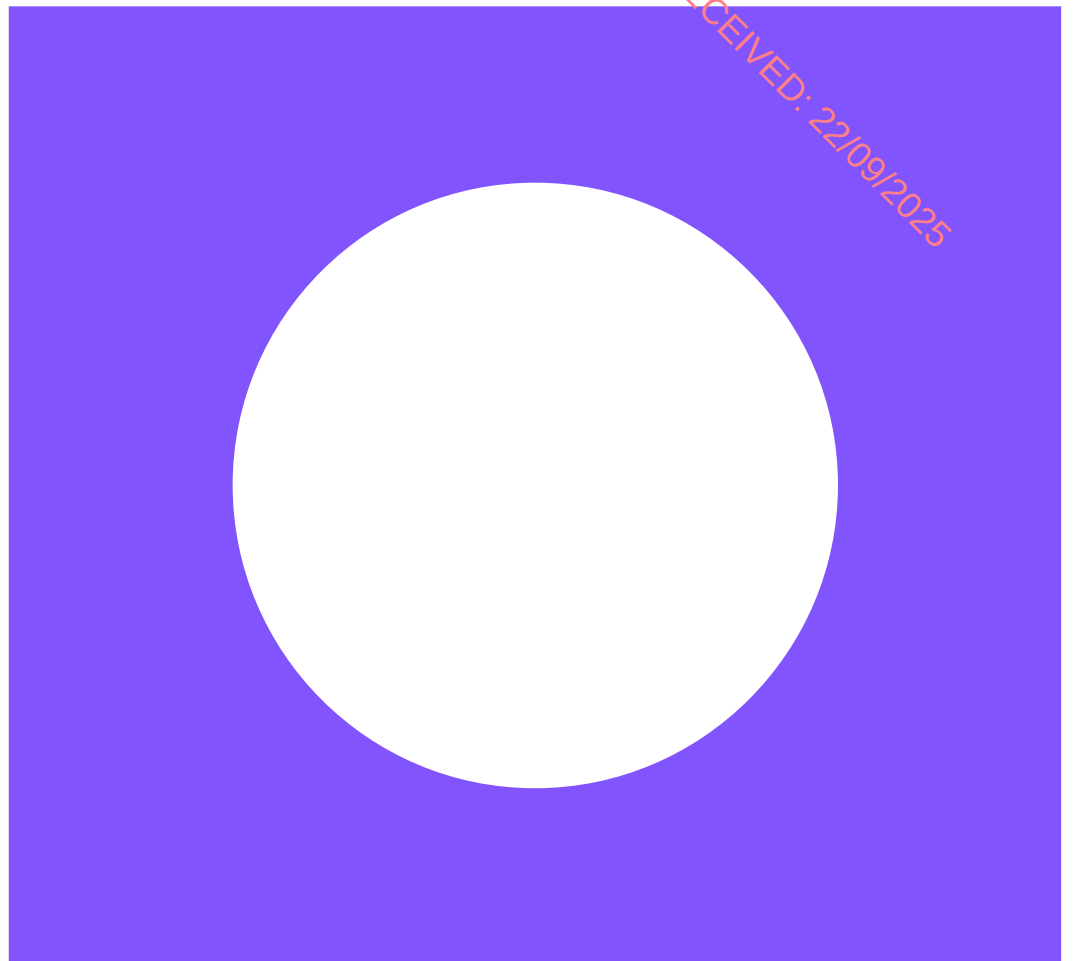
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8 Appendices

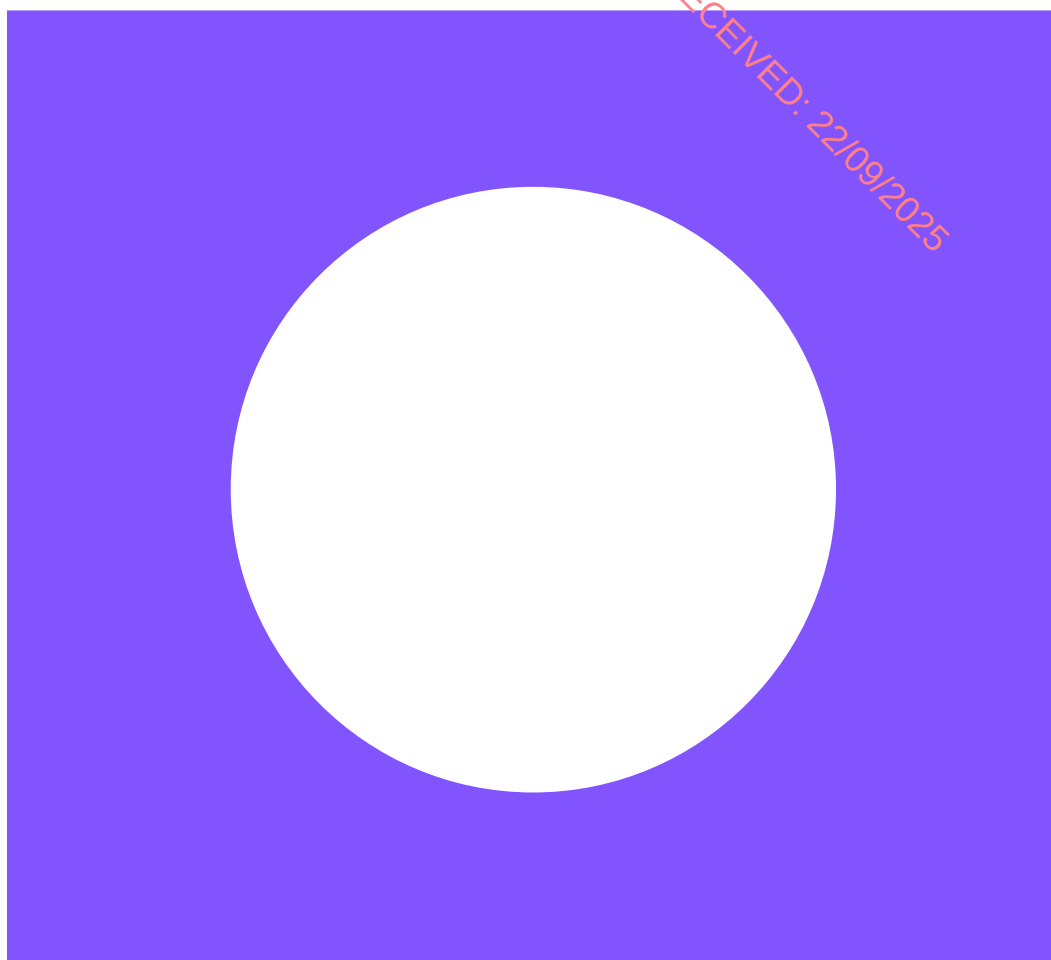
A. Construction Phase Resource and Waste Management Plan

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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Phase Resource Waste Management Plan

September 2025

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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Phase Resource Waste Management Plan

September 2025

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Proposed Development

Mott MacDonald Ireland Limited have been appointed by Gen7 Renewable Energy Limited (Gen7) to prepare and lodge planning applications to the relevant planning authorities for a renewable energy development.

Gen7 intend to apply for planning permission to construct a solar farm, battery energy storage system (BESS), which together are referred to as 'Shelburne Energy Farm'. Gen7 will also seek planning permission for a 220kV substation and associated cable connection which will connect Shelburne Energy Farm to the national grid.

This Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) has been prepared on behalf of the Gen7 Renewable Energy Limited (Gen7) by Mott MacDonald in support of the planning application for or a solar farm, a battery energy storage system, and the associated 220kV substation and grid connection (hereafter "The Proposed Project").

The RWMP has been prepared in accordance with waste management guidance and principles, as outlined in Best practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects (EPA, 2021).

Shelburne Energy Farm is a solar photovoltaic farm with an accompanying and co-located battery energy storage system. The solar farm will generate up to 92.68 MWp (peak [alternating current] generation under optimal conditions) of electricity while the battery energy storage system will provide 54.8MWac of electricity storage for a two-hour duration. The battery system will store the electricity generated by the solar farm.

Shelburne Energy Farm is located within a circa 121.5 hectare site in the townlands of Ballygarvan, Cloonagh and Nash, Gusserane, County Wexford. The largest solar array area - Area A, measures 65.1 hectares and contains the largest solar array and also the co-located battery energy storage system. The solar farm then extends to a further two parcels of land (Area B – ca. 39.2 hectares and Area C – ca.17.2 hectares).

All utility scale energy generation projects require a connection to the national electricity grid. For Shelburne Energy Farm this will comprise a 220kV substation and an associated 220kV 2.9km cable connection to an existing transmission overhead line (Great Island - Lodgewood 220kV circuit) in the vicinity north of Shelburne Energy Farm.

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Solar Farm BESS
Boundary

20 kV Substation
Compound / Cable
Route Boundary



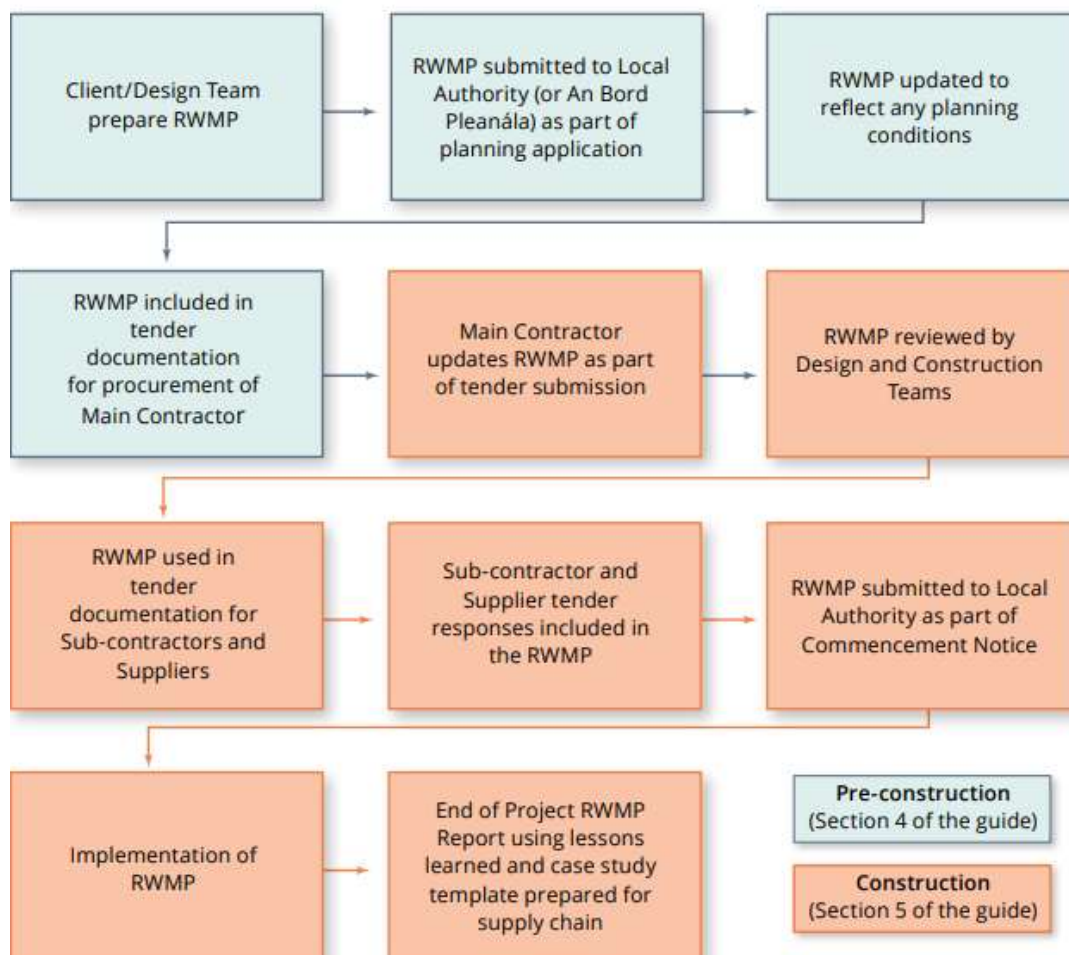
This RWMP will remain a 'live' document which will be reviewed regularly and revised as necessary and appropriate. Where the proposed development design scope is subject to change, the RWMP will be updated to reflect any changes, as necessary. The RWMP will be developed in agreement with the local planning authorities, in the context of finalising detailed design of the proposed development, to ensure that optimum levels of waste prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery are achieved throughout the duration of the proposed development. Litter management will also be included.

The requirement to develop, maintain and operate a detailed RWMP will form part of the contract documents for proposed construction works for the project.

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to ensure regulatory compliance, including the provision of data to local authority to enable fulfilment of reporting obligations. The RWMP will be developed and agreed in line with the process presented in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2: Process lifecycle of Construction Resource and Waste Management Plan



Source: Figure 3-1; Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects (EPA, 2021)

The Contractor will be required to regularly revisit the RWMP throughout the lifecycle of the project so that opportunities to maximise waste reduction / efficiencies are exploited throughout, and to ensure that data is collected on an ongoing basis so that it is as accurate as possible.

The Contractor will be required to:

- Reduce the use of virgin resources;
- Keep materials in use at the highest possible value at all times and for as long as possible in the economy;
- Reduce the amount of waste generated where it cannot be eliminated completely; and
- Reuse and then recycle as much as possible, once it is not possible to reduce the waste any further.

This RWMP has been prepared for the proposed development is classified as a Tier 2 project having regard to the Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects (EPA, 2021).

This RWMP has been prepared with reference to, and taking account of, the following legislation, plans and waste management guidance documents:

- The Waste Management Act 1996 as amended and associated Regulations;
- The Litter Pollution Act 1997;
- SP133 Waste Minimisation in Construction (CIRIA, 1997);
- Design Out Waste: A Design Team Guide to Waste Reduction in Construction and Demolition Projects (EPA, 2015);
- Wexford Development Plan 2023-2029 (CDP) (Wexford County Council, 2023)
- Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects (EPA, 2021); and
- Employer's Minimum Environmental Requirements for Construction and Demolition Projects and Related Works and Activities (ESB, 2023).

1.3 Structure of this RWMP

Design Out Waste (EPA, 2015) notes that the preparation of a Waste Management Plan within the early design and feasibility phases provides a framework to carry out design reviews, and should be used as an implementation, benchmarking, monitoring and reporting tool throughout the overall construction process.

This RWMP has been prepared in line with the recommendations of the Best Practice Guidelines (EPA, 2021) for Tier 2 projects and consequently addresses the following:

- Introduction
- Project description (as per the Construction Environmental Management Plan)
- Roles and Responsibilities (as per the Construction Environmental Management Plan)
- Design Approach
- Key Materials, Quantities and Costs
 - Waste forecasting: Analysis of the waste arising / materials surpluses.
 - Specific waste management objectives for the project.
 - Proposed strategies and associated costs: Methods proposed for prevention, reuse and recycling of wastes.
 - Materials logistics.
- Site Management
 - Monitoring procedures: Auditing and record keeping; and
 - Proposals for education of workforce and plan dissemination programme.
- Site Infrastructure

1.4 Irish Waste Management Targets

The EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling and recovery. It also includes definitions for when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (end-of-waste criteria) and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive was transposed into Irish law by the Waste Directive Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011).

The EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) required Member States to take the necessary measures to achieve the minimum recycling/recovery target of 70% by weight for

non-hazardous C&D waste by 2020, excluding naturally occurring materials. The Directive specified that such a target should be achieved by preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other material. The EPA determined that Ireland achieved 85% material recovery of such waste in 2021 surpassing the 70% target¹.

The Contractor will be obliged to aim for an overall recycling rate of 70% of C&D material, in accordance with EU targets under Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) as well as regional waste management targets.

1.5 Waste Management Regulatory and Policy Requirements

The revised legislative framework on waste (Directive (EU) 2018/851) entered into force in July 2018 and sets clear targets for reduction of waste and establishes long-term path for waste prevention and waste treatment. The Directive has been transposed into Irish law through the European Union (Waste Directive) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 323 of 2020).

In Ireland, the primary waste legislation is the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, and Section 32 of the Act places a general obligation on the holder of waste to comply with legislation and ensure all wastes are managed within the requirements of the Act.

The Waste Framework Directive defines waste as “*any substance or object that the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard*”.

The foundation of EU waste management is the five-step “waste hierarchy”, established in the Waste Framework Directive. It establishes an order of preference for managing and disposing of waste. The Waste Hierarchy described in the framework prioritises prevention over reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal. The approach has been adopted in the EPA 2021 guidelines, as illustrated in Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3: Waste Hierarchy



Source: EPA, 2021

¹ Construction & Demolition Waste Statistics for Ireland (Environmental Protection Agency, 2023) (accessed August 2024).

The primary legislative instruments that govern waste management in Ireland relevant to the proposed development are as follows:

- Waste Management Act 1996 (S.I. No. 10 of 1996), as amended. Sub-ordinate legislation to this Act includes:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (SI 126 of 2011) as amended 2011 (S.I. No. 323 of 2011)
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations S.I No. 820 of 2007 as amended 2008 (S.I No 87 of 2008)
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations, S.I No. 821 of 2007 as amended 2008 (S.I No. 86 of 2008)
 - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I No. 185 of 2000) as amended 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004), 2010 and (S.I. No. 350 of 2010)
 - Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 61 of 2003) as amended 2004 (S.I. No. 871 of 2004), 2006 (S.I. No. 308 of 2006) and 2007 (S.I. No. 798 of 2007)
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (S.I. No. 221 of 2012), as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
 - European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2011
 - Waste Management (Registration of Brokers and Dealers) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 113 of 2008)
 - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009), as amended 2015 (S.I. 190 of 2015);
- Protection of the Environment Act 2003 (S.I. No. 413 of 2003);
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (S.I. No. 12 of 1997); and
- Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 (S.I. No. 26 of 2022).

The proposed development will also comply with the Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 and the core principles of circular economy as below²:

- Designing out of waste and negative externalities - Finding suitable measures to firstly avoid generating waste (prevention and minimisation), before focusing on recovering. The choice and planned use of products are considered with their end of life in mind.
- Keeping products and materials in use at the highest possible value at all times - Ensure products and materials can be kept in circulation within the economy without becoming waste. Strategies include renting rather than buying, repairing, remanufacturing, keeping products in use for longer by reusing, sharing, reselling, and ultimately recycling as a last alternative.
- Regenerating the natural ecosystem - Regenerate the natural ecosystems by returning valuable nutrients to the biosphere (soils, waters and atmosphere). Biological (or organic) materials such as wood, food and water, can be incorporated into the ecosystem and re-generated through biological processes.

² Ellen MacArthur Foundation (n.d.) Circular economy introduction [online] Available at: <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/topics/circular-economy-introduction/overview> Accessed December 2023

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2 Design Approach

2.1 Proposals for Managing Waste Arisings

Waste arisings will be managed in accordance with the principles outlined in the Waste Hierarchy as illustrated in Figure 1.3.

In order of priority, the Waste Hierarchy sets out the most desirable approaches to waste management in the following order:

1. Prevention
2. Reduction / Minimisation
3. Reuse
4. Recycle
5. Other Recovery (including energy recovery)
6. Disposal

Only authorised Waste Contractors with appropriate waste collection permits issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office will be authorised to collect waste streams from the proposed development. Waste will only be transferred to facilities authorised to treat or dispose of the material in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended) and associated Regulations.

Copies of all permits and licences will be retained with other waste-related documentation. Comprehensive waste descriptions will be provided on all documentation.

2.1.1 Opportunity for Prevention and Reduction

Opportunities for the prevention of waste will be considered throughout all stages of the project. The appointed Contractor will plan the construction process to eliminate / reduce waste; specifically, careful planning will minimise the volume arising on site, facilitate the use of reclaimed materials in the works and influence wastage caused by poor materials handling.

Design Out Waste (EPA, 2015) notes that 33% of all onsite waste is due to a failure to implement waste reduction measures during the design stages. Materials logistics, specifically the avoidance of overstocking of materials, is a critical factor for material optimisation in preventing wasted material. A review assessment of this plan and detailed design plans will inform the appropriate quantities of materials required for the project thereby minimising, and potentially preventing, the generation of certain waste streams. In accordance with Best Practice Guidelines (EPA, 2021) and Design Out Waste (EPA, 2015), the following measures will be implemented at a minimum.

- Materials will be ordered on an 'as needed' basis to prevent over-supply to site.
- Materials required will be purchased in shape, dimensions, and form that minimise the creation of excessive scrap waste on site.
- Storage and handling procedures and systems will be introduced to minimise generation of damaged materials / waste e.g. deliveries will remain unpacked until ready for use and sufficient space will be made available for manoeuvring of machinery.
- The correct sequence of operations will be determined and implemented to prevent using more materials than estimated due to damage or incorrect operation, as well as to enhance the reuse of materials onsite.

- Agreements will be made with suppliers, where possible, to ensure take back / buy back of surplus and sub-standard / rejected materials.
- The Contractor will assign individual responsibility (through appropriate contractual arrangements) to sub-contractors, where applicable, for the purchase of raw materials and for the management of wastes arising from their activities.

Alongside the above measures, Table 2.1 identifies additional measures that will be considered to be implemented, where appropriate, to ensure that the proposed development utilises resources efficiently and to minimise waste generated on site.

Table 2.1: Potential additional measures for waste prevention and reduction

Planning waste minimisation during construction	Waste prevention and reduction measures	Responsibility ³	Date action commenced
Design	Ensure design considerations take into account the five principles for Resource Efficient design and circular economy: • Design for Reuse and Recovery • Design for offsite Construction • Design for Materials Optimisation • Design for Resource Efficient Procurement • Design for Deconstruction and Flexibility (for the future) • Design for Longevity • Consider standardisation and/or modulation. • Identify potential industrial symbiosis opportunities⁴	Designer/project manager	From the design outset
Construction methods	Sequencing the works such that reuse of materials can be undertaken. Use of prefabricated or pre-cast elements which reduce on site waste through off cuts and storage damage Minimise the depth of excavation and reuse any excavated material on site or on local developments	Project manager /principal contractor	During design and planning stages and implemented during the construction.
Materials	Assess the quantities of materials required on site. Procure from suppliers with reduced and recyclable packaging Provide secure storage to minimise the generation of damaged materials/theft.	Project manager /principal contractor	During construction planning and throughout the project construction. During design and throughout the procurement/ construction stages of the project.

³ It is the responsibility of Gen7 Renewable Energy Ltd to appoint a principal contractor for the purposes of the RWMP if one or more contractors are working on this project.

⁴ Providing waste or by-product from construction to another business that can utilise the material.

Planning waste minimisation during construction	Waste prevention and reduction measures	Responsibility ³	Date action commenced
	Keep deliveries packaged until they are ready to be used.		
	Inspect deliveries on arrival.		
	Increase the use of recycled content; this could include traditional use of recovered material such as crushed concrete waste and by procuring mainstream manufactured products with higher recycled content than their peers.		

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It is expected that any waste generated will be recycled off site in accordance with the CEMP, RWMP and regulatory requirements, where feasible. Waste will only be sent for recovery or disposal if no other reasonable economically or technically feasible alternative can be found.

2.1.2 Opportunity for Reuse/ Recycling

Material that is generated will be reused on site or salvaged for subsequent reuse to the greatest extent possible or recycled. Disposal will only be considered as a last resort. Initiatives will be put in place to maximise the efficient use/reuse of materials.

Appropriate and adequate waste segregation areas will be provided at secure locations on site. The number and size of containers and the number of uplifts required will be determined at a later stage in the project. The Contractor will ensure that containers are not filled beyond the maximum loading capacity of the collection vehicle. Effective inspection, containment and control measures will be implemented to ensure that no litter escapes from the construction site. Litter pickers will be employed within the construction site as required.

2.1.2.1 Concrete

The Contractor will be encouraged to process demolished concrete to be reused as general fill.

2.1.2.2 Soils

All soil material will be tested following a waste sampling strategy. In an event that contaminated soil material is encountered and subsequently classified as hazardous, this material will be stored separately to any non-hazardous material and disposed of appropriately. The Contractor will have regard to the information collected including conceptual site modes, risk assessment and identified reuse and remediation strategies.

Soil will be reused where possible. All soil extracted (whether contaminated or not) will be stockpiled and stored appropriately at the proposed development.

2.1.2.3 Hazardous Waste

Waste fuel and oil and nominally empty containers will be appropriately contained and stored in designated areas on drip trays to prevent loss through drips and spills. Paints will be stored in appropriate containers in designated areas on drip trays. Where practicable, non-hazardous paints will be used.

Hazardous wastes will be collected by appropriately authorised Waste Contractors for recovery or disposal as appropriate. Nominally empty containers will not be sent for disposal unless a determination can be made that the residual content does not include hazardous waste.

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2.1.2.4 Scrap Metal

Scrap metal will be sent to an appropriately authorised Waste Contractor for recycling.

2.1.2.5 Unacceptable Materials

Other unusable construction waste materials will be collected in receptacles with mixed construction waste materials, for subsequent separation and recycling at an offsite facility.

2.1.2.6 Miscellaneous Waste Arisings

Small volumes of a variety of waste streams will be generated including packaging waste and mixed municipal type waste. The generation of surplus waste streams will be minimised through careful planning; however, it will not be possible to eliminate all surplus waste arisings. Where waste is produced the following separation and storage methods will be used:

- Cardboard will be flattened, and paper and cardboard containers will be covered to prevent ingress of water;
- Plastic will be segregated at source and kept as clean as possible prior to placement in a covered container; and
- Paper, cardboard and plastics will be recycled whereas mixed municipal waste arising will be sent for disposal.

2.2 Offsite Construction

Use of offsite manufacturing has been shown to reduce residual wastes by up to 90% (volumetric building versus traditional). Where technically feasible and economically viable, offsite prefabricated elements (steel towers and wooden polesets) will be considered to minimise waste arisings and material assets use. Offsite prefabricated elements would allow for volumes of off-cuts and onsite breakages and the likelihood of over-ordering and wasting of materials to be reduced.

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3 Key Materials, Quantities and Cost

3.1 Analysis of Waste Arisings

The main waste stream arisings (including surplus materials) which are likely to be generated during the construction phase are presented in Table 3.1. The List of Waste (LoW) codes are identified using the EPA publication Waste Classification: List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-hazardous (2019).

According to the publication, waste can have one of the three entry types: Non-hazardous; Hazardous (marked with an asterisk); Mirror – either hazardous or non-hazardous.

Table 3.1: Waste types and associated LoW Codes

Waste Type	LoW Code ⁵	Description	Waste Classification
Concrete, bricks tiles and ceramics	17 01 01	Concrete	Non-hazardous
	17 01 02	Bricks	Non-hazardous
	17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	Non-hazardous
	17 01 06*	Mixtures of or separate fractions of concrete bricks tiles and ceramics containing hazardous substances	Hazardous
	17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	Non-hazardous
Wood, glass and plastic	17 02 01	Wood	Non-hazardous
	17 02 02	Glass	Non-hazardous
	17 02 03	Plastic	Non-hazardous
	17 02 04*	Glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances	Hazardous
Metals (including their alloys)	17 04 01	Copper, bronze brass	Non-hazardous
	17 04 02	Aluminium	Non-hazardous
	17 04 03	Lead	Non-hazardous
	17 04 04	Zinc	Non-hazardous
	17 04 05	Iron and steel	Non-hazardous
	17 04 06	Tin	Non-hazardous
	17 04 07	Mixed metals	Non-hazardous
	17 04 09*	Metal waste contaminated with hazardous substances	Hazardous

⁵ The selected List of Waste (LoW) codes provided are provisional only. In a number of instances more than one code may be considered appropriate. Care should be taken to ensure that the waste collectors permit includes all LoW codes specified in the appropriate documentation. In addition, there will be a requirement for a technically competent person to assess waste as it arises and to make a determination as to the classification of the material in accordance with the Hazardous Waste List.

Waste Type	LoW Code ⁵	Description	Waste Classification
	17 04 10*	Cables containing oil, coal, tar and other hazardous substances	Hazardous
	17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	Non-hazardous
Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	17 05 03*	Soil and stones containing hazardous substances	Hazardous
	17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	Non-hazardous
	17 05 05*	Dredging spoil containing hazardous substances	Hazardous
	17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	Non-hazardous
	17 05 07*	Track ballast containing hazardous substances	Hazardous
	17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	Non-hazardous
Gypsum based construction material	17 08 01	Gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with hazardous substances	Non-hazardous
	17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction material other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	Non-hazardous
Other construction and demolition wastes	17 09 01	Construction and demolition wastes containing mercury	Non-hazardous
	17 09 02*	Construction and demolition wastes containing PCBs	Hazardous
	17 09 03*	Other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing hazardous substances	Hazardous
	17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	Mirror non-hazardous

Note: The table may be subject to change in the construction phase content review.

3.2 Waste Management Targets

The Contractor will be obliged to aim for an overall recycling rate of at least 70% of C&D material (exact target to be confirmed), in accordance with EU targets under Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) as well as regional waste management targets. Waste management targets for anticipated waste arisings regarding reuse / recycling / recovery and disposal rates will be confirmed by the appointed Contractor.

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3.3 Waste Management Costs

3.3.1 Financial Cost Associated with Waste

The total cost of implementing the RWMP will have to consider costs such as, handling, storage, transportation, revenue from rebates and disposal costs.

3.3.2 Reuse / Recovery

Reusing of materials on site will reduce disposal costs. Inert soils, gravel and stones which cannot be reused on site may be classified as a by-product (under Article 27 of the 2011 Waste Directive Regulations). This material may be used as capping material subject to approvals by the EPA. This material is often taken free of charge for such purposes, or when used as capping in landfills will not attract the landfill tax levy, thereby reducing final waste disposal costs.

3.3.3 Recycling

All metals are recyclable and can earn a rebate which can offset collection and transportation costs. Clean, uncontaminated cardboard and certain hard plastics can be recycled. Waste Contractors will charge considerably less to take segregated wastes such as recyclable waste from a site than mixed waste. Timber can be recycled as chipboard.

If wastes are segregated, Waste Contractors typically charge considerably less as sorting and processing costs are reduced.

3.3.4 Disposal Charge

The total cost of waste management associated with the proposed development will be calculated in regard to the purchase costs of materials, handling costs, storage costs, transportation costs, revenue from sales, disposal costs etc. Costs will be recorded for the range of C&D materials and waste arising.

A template for the recording of costs is provided in Table 3.2. This record will be live and will be developed as the project progresses.

Table 3.2: Indicative costs breakdown for waste management template

Waste Type	Estimated Quantity (Tonnes)	Estimated Cost (€/tonnes)
Quantity of Material – Excavated		
Quantity of Material- Excluding Excavation		
Quantity of Material Reused		
Purchase Cost		
Materials Handling Costs		
Material Storage Costs		
Material Transportation Costs		
Material Treatment Costs		
Total Waste Management Cost		
Unit Waste Management Cost		

Note: The table is subject to change during the construction phase.

Waste sent off site for disposal will only be conveyed by an authorised Waste Contractor and transported from the proposed development to an authorised permitted site of recovery / disposal in a manner which will not adversely affect the environment. A letter of acceptance

disposal in a manner which will not adversely affect the environment. A letter of acceptance from a licensed facility will be required prior any waste being removed from the proposed development. All employees will be required to comply with the obligations under the RWMP

3.4 Waste Treatment and Disposal Options

The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy states that in 2021 there were total 474 soil recovery facilities in Ireland (16 licenced, 230 permitted, 228 registered). The total remaining available treatment capacity for soil waste from 2022 was calculated to be approximately 32.8Mt.⁶

There are three facilities in Ireland (excluding Tara Mines now closed) accepting inert waste, including one in County Dublin (W0129-03). There is only one landfill in Ireland that currently accepts non-hazardous soil and stone, Corranure Landfill (W0077-04), located in County Cavan.⁶

Information on the permitted capacity of waste management facilities has been used in the assessment, based on current publicly available information at the time of submission. However, it should be noted that the capacity information obtained from the EPA for the sites and regions identified does not necessarily mean that the capacity detailed would be available for use by the proposed development.

C&D waste is recovered at EPA licensed landfills and Local Authority permitted sites, and those relevant to the study area are listed in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 respectively.

Table 3.3: EPA Waste Management Licensed Facilities in County Wexford

Active Licence No.	Facility Type	Name of the Facility	County	Location
W0123-01	Composting/A naerobic Digestion	Custom Compost	Co. Wexford	Custom Compost, Ballyminaun Hill, Gorey, Co Wexford, Wexford.
W0016-02*	Landfill	Killurin Landfill Site	Co. Wexford	Newtown Lower, Killurin, Wexford
W0191-02*	Landfill	Holmestown Waste Management Facility	Co. Wexford	Barntown, Wexford, Wexford.
W0220-01*	Waste Transfer Station	Starrus Eco Holding Limited	Co. Wexford	Ramstown, Gorey, Wexford.
W0229-01	Waste Transfer Station	Bord Na Móna Recycling Limited	Co. Wexford	Ballygillane Big/Ballyknockan, St. Helens, Kilrane, Rosslare Harbour, Wexford.
W0258-01	Waste Transfer Station	Murray Waste Recycling Limited	Co. Wexford	Coolatore, Ferns, Wexford.
W0280-01	Soil Recovery Facility	Brownswood Inert Waste Recovery Facility	Co. Wexford	Brownswood, Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Wexford.
W0111-02	Waste Transfer Station	South East Recycling	Co. Wexford	South East Recycling Company Ltd, South East Recycling Centre, Carrigbawn, Pembrokestown, Wexford.

⁶ National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy - Volume I: Current Situation and Challenges (Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, 2024) (accessed August 2024)

Active Licence No.	Facility Type	Name of the Facility	County	Location
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		Company Limited		
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*Waste Licence now deemed Industrial Emissions Licence

Source: EPA Licence portal (2024)⁷

Table 3.4: Local Authority Authorised Waste Facilities within Wexford County Council Administrative Area

Authorisation No.	Name of Facility	Local Authority
COR-WX-15-0086-01	R & W Kelly Limited	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-14-0079-01	J. Ryan Haulage Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-15-0089-01	Sutton Plant Hire (Wexford) Limited	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0098-01	Sutton Plant Hire (Wexford) Limited	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0102-01	Molloy Metals Recycling Limited	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0104-01	Newtown Sand & Gravel Limited	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0105-01	James Tompkins (Garage) Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-16-0117-01	Biogrease Solutions Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0111-01	Malcolm Rothwell	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0116-01	Hudson Concrete Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0114-01	Wexford Car Dismantlers	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0121-01	Ire-Wel Pallets Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-17-0126-01	MSK Silversands Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-17-0127-01	Rothwell Contracting Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-16-0103-01	Anthony Byrne and Francis Byrne	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-17-0123-01	Sammon Contracting Ireland Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-17-0124-01	Sutton Plant Hire (Wexford) Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-17-0125-01	Sutton Plant Hire (Wexford) Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-17-0131-01	Hennessy Plant Hire	Wexford County Council
COR-SS-WX-16-0106-01	Enva Ireland limited	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-16-0118-03	Hennessey Plant Hire	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-17-0134-01	R & W Kelly Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-18-0135-01	Ardinagh Construction & Waste Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-18-0141-01	Shane Cadogan Plant & Civil Engineering	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-18-0137-01	BAM Civil Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-18-0143-01	Tamer Metal Recycling Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-18-0142-01	Michael Murphy	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-18-0140-01	Donohoe Motor Salvage Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-18-0139-01	Measure 2 Build Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-16-0115-04	Murphy Recycling & Aggregates Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-18-0144-01	Hennessy Plant Hire	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-18-0147-01	Environmental Compaction Systems (ECS) Limited	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-17-0129-02	M&T Plant Hire Limited	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0152-01	Kollect on Demand Ltd	Wexford County Council

⁷ EPA Licence Portal (Environmental Protection Agency, 2024) (accessed August 2024).

Authorisation No.	Name of Facility	Local Authority
WFP-WX-19-0151-01	Pure Oil Limited	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0153-01	Bizzy Binz Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0155-01	Sean Kinsella Site Developments Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0150-01	Kollect on Demand Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0149-01	Environmental Compaction Systems Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0157-01	Environmental Compaction Systems Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-19-0158-01	Ned Murphy Tractors Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-19-0160-01	WRM Investments Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-19-0159-01	WCDA Recycling 2000	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0162-01	Kollect On Demand Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0163-01	Environmental Compaction Systems Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0164-01	Environmental Compaction Systems Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0165-01	C&D Recycling Kavanagh Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0167-01	Kollect on Demand Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-19-0168-01	Andrew Byrne	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0173-01	Sean Kinsella Site Developments Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-20-0171-01	Doyle's Garage Courtown Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0172-01	Drumderry Aggregate Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0174-01	R&E Warren Quarry Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0176-01	Johnny Murphy	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0177-01	Patrick Skelton	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0017-03	Mulligan Dismantling & Salvage Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0012-03	Ardinagh Construction & Waste Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0076-02	Bernard Byrne Combines Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0007-03	Ferrycarrig Autobody Repairs Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-20-0184-01	Niall Barry & Co. Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-21-0181-01	Tamer Metal Recycling Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0178-01	Paul Lancaster Sales & Recovery Ltd	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0099-02	C&D Recycling Kavanagh Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-SS-WX-19-0169-01	Enva Organics Ltd	Wexford County Council
COR-WX-19-0169-01	Joan O'Sullivan	Wexford County Council
WFP-WX-20-0175-01a	Ballyshannon Recycling Ltd	Wexford County Council
		Wexford County Council

Source: National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy - Volume II: Supporting Documentation (Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, 2024)⁸

It is noted that any future changes to this permitted capacity are uncertain, as there is potential for change to permitted capacities, opening of additional waste management facilities and closure of existing facilities. However, it is not currently possible to predict the timeframes for when these waste management facilities will be available/unavailable and, therefore, how many of these sites would be available to accommodate waste arisings from the proposed development.

⁸ National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy - Volume II: Supporting Documentation (Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, 2024) (accessed August 2024)

Landfill is the disposal method considered the last resort for waste management. Currently there are three operational landfill sites in Ireland which accept C&D wastes, one of which is an EPA licensed landfill site currently operational in County Clare. They are listed in Table 3.5 below

Table 3.5: EPA Licensed Landfills

Active Licence No.	Facility Type	Name of the Facility	Location	Capacity of C&D waste for disposal/recovery (Maximum tonnes per annum)	Additional notes
W0146-01	Landfill	Knockharley Landfill Limited	Knockharley Landfill, Knockharley, Navan, (Includes Townlands of Tuiterrath & Flemingstown), Meath.	285,000 ⁹	Capacity for 25,000 tonnes per annum of C&D waste for recovery ¹⁰
W0165-02*	Landfill	Ballynagran Residual Landfill Co. Wicklow	Ballymurtagh Landfill Facility, Ballymurtagh, Ballygahan Upper, Ballygahan Lower, Tinnahinch, Wicklow.	112,500 ^{11**}	Capacity of 28,000 tonnes per annum of C&D waste for recovery ¹⁰
W0109-02*	Landfill	Drehid Waste Management Facility Co. Kildare	Inagh Landfill, Ballyduff Beg, Inagh, Clare.	2,000 ¹²	No C&D waste disposal and limited waste for the purpose of daily cover, site construction and landfill restoration ^{12 10}

Source: EPA 2023⁹, 2022¹⁰ and 2013^{11,12}

Note: *Waste Licence now deemed Industrial Emissions Licence

**Figure does not include household waste capacity

⁹ Industrial Emission Licence – Knockharley Landfill Limited (Environmental Protection Agency, 2023) (accessed August 2024)

¹⁰ Waste Infrastructure in Ireland (Environmental Protection Agency, 2022) (accessed August 2024)

¹¹ Environmental Protection Agency (2013) Industrial Emission Licence – Ballynagran Residual Landfill [online]. Available at: <https://epawebapp.epa.ie/terminalfour/ippc/ippc-view.jsp?regno=W0165-02>. Accessed January 2024.

¹² Environmental Protection Agency (2013) Industrial Emission Licence – Drehid Waste Management Facility [online]. Available at: <https://epawebapp.epa.ie/terminalfour/ippc/ippc-view.jsp?regno=W0109-02>. Accessed January 2024.

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4 Implementation of the RWMP

This section outlines the key practice of the implementation of RWMP including training delivered to site personnel, record keeping and communications, and waste auditing.

4.1 Site Personnel

All site personnel will be instructed about the objectives of the RWMP and informed of the responsibilities to effectively implement the plan. Where waste prevention, source segregation, material reuse techniques, and best practice guidelines apply, each member of staff will be given instructions on how to comply with the RWMP.

Roles and responsibilities of Resource Manager, Contractor and other key personnels have been detailed in the CEMP.

4.2 Training

Copies of the RWMP will be made available to all relevant personnel on site. The Resource Manager will arrange for all site personnel to receive training on the objectives of the plan and materials management. The topics to be covered will include:

- Project programme and requirements.
- Project commitments and targets.
- Health and safety requirements.
- Materials to be segregated.
- Segregation systems and protocol.
- Arrangements for the storage and handling of reusable materials and recyclables.
- Instruction on hazardous wastes and the dangers of each hazardous waste.
- Document control requirements.

Toolbox talks on resource management will be provided on a regular basis to ensure that site personnel are aware of the resource management practices associated with their work and the appropriate control measures that are required to carry out their work in compliance with this RWMP.

4.3 Record Keeping and Communications

A system will be developed to ensure that all details of generation, movement and treatment of C&D waste is recorded. Where practicable, a computerised monitoring tool will be employed to assist in facilitating waste reduction via benchmarking. As such, this system will enable the Contractor to measure and record the quantity of waste generated and identify wastage more readily as well as identify successes or failures as measured against performance targets. An indicative template is provided in Chapter 6 of this RWMP.

Verifiable and validated tracking and authorisation documentation will be maintained for all wastes destined for reuse, recovery, recycling, other recovery (including energy recovery) or disposal. Justification will also be provided where a disposal option has been employed.

In addition, a record will be kept of all materials as they arrive on site detailing the assignment of specific uses within the works. This will enable the monitoring of the quantity and type of waste produced at various stages throughout the project.

All waste material will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended) and associated Regulations e.g., all hauliers will hold waste licences and/or Certificates of Registration (COR) for the specified LoW codes and the appropriate local authority at the final destination. Waste will only be sent to facilities authorised to accept, treat and / or dispose of the material. Copies of all waste accreditations relevant to the waste treatment / collection will be retained with other waste records.

Additionally, waste records will be reported on annual basis to EPA as part of the Annual Environmental Report required for the IE Licence and reported for the purpose of the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (under the Pollutant Release and Transfer Regulation (EC) No 166/2006), where relevant.

4.4 Communications

The Resource Manager will be responsible for internal reporting of resource statistics to the Employer. This will include performance relative to agreed targets and objectives which will be included as an agenda item at site meetings.

The Resource Manager will engage with Wexford County Council and the EPA on any site inspection or enforcement audits undertaken at the site. All follow-up actions and corrective actions will be logged and reported to Wexford County Council.

The Resource Manager will engage with other stakeholders (the public, etc.) as appropriate in relation to the resource management on site.

Upon completion of construction, the Resource Manager will prepare a final report summarising the outcomes of resource management processes adopted, the total reuse and recovery figures and the final destinations of all resources taken off-site. This report will be issued to the Employer and Wexford County Council.

4.5 Waste Auditing

The effectiveness of this plan, and its implementation, will be subject to routine audits by the Resource Manager throughout the duration of the project. The purpose of the waste audit is to highlight the problems that waste can cause and the benefits of prevention and minimisation.

The audits will focus on material inputs to the project (assignment of materials to specific uses within the works) and the waste outputs for each operation, identifying additional opportunities for waste reduction, reuse and recycling. The audits will also investigate the operational factors and management policies that contribute to the generation of waste and identify appropriate corrective actions, where necessary.

The audit findings will reflect the success or failure of reaching performance targets and subsequent Action Plans will be developed to address any issues and highlight corrective actions that may be taken in relation to management policies or site practices in order to bring about further waste reductions. Inspections of the waste storage areas will be undertaken on a weekly basis, issues relating to housekeeping, inappropriate storage and / or segregation will be actioned at the earliest practicable opportunity.

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5 Site Infrastructure

Measures associated with onsite signage, separation, and storage for handling and managing of waste and resources that will be implemented are listed below.

- Prior to construction, the site layout will be reviewed by Gen7 Renewable Energy Ltd to ensure that the proposed Waste Storage Areas (WSAs) have adequate space for storage and handling.
- WSAs include stockpiles, skips or secure containers for hazardous materials. All WSAs will be assessed as fit for purpose and suitably contained, or banded as require.
- The WSA will be set out to reduce any potential impact on sensitive human or natural environments and a suitable buffer will be applied to mitigate any impact.
- Labelling and signage will be used onsite to inform personnel of key WSA requirements and restrictions, with clear signage provided on all WSAs.
- Signage will provide information to assist good resource practice across the site.

A. Construction Resource and Waste Inventory Template

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Table A.1: Construction Resource and Waste Inventory template

LoW Code	Description	Volume Generated (tonnes)	Prevention (tonnes) (non-waste)	Reused (tonnes) (non-waste)	Recycled (tonnes) (waste)	Recovered ¹³ (tonnes) (waste)	Disposed (tonnes) (waste)	Unit Cost Rate (€/tonne)	Total Cost (€)
17 01 Concrete, bricks tiles and ceramics	17 01 01 Concrete								
	17 01 02 Bricks								
	17 01 03 Tiles and Ceramics								
	17 01 06* Mixtures of or separate fractions of concrete bricks tiles and ceramics containing hazardous substances								
	17 01 07 Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06								
17 02 wood, glass and plastic	17 02 01 Wood								
	17 02 02 Glass								
	17 02 03 Plastic								
	17 02 04* Glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances								
17 04 metals (including	17 04 06 Tin								
	17 04 07 Mixed Metals								
	17 04 09* Metal waste contaminated with								

¹³ Recovery includes energy recovery, backfilling and other recovery.

LoW Code	Description	Volume Generated (tonnes)	Prevention (tonnes) (non-waste)	Reused (tonnes) (non-waste)	Recycled (tonnes) (waste)	Recovered ¹³ (tonnes) (waste)	Disposed (tonnes) (waste)	Unit Cost Rate (€/tonne)	Total Cost (€)
their alloys)	hazardous substances								
17 04 10*	Cables containing oil, coal, tar and other hazardous substances								
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10								
17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	Soil and stones containing hazardous substances								
17 05 03*									
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03								
17 05 05*	Dredging spoil containing hazardous substances								
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05								
17 05 07*	Track ballast containing hazardous substances								
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07								

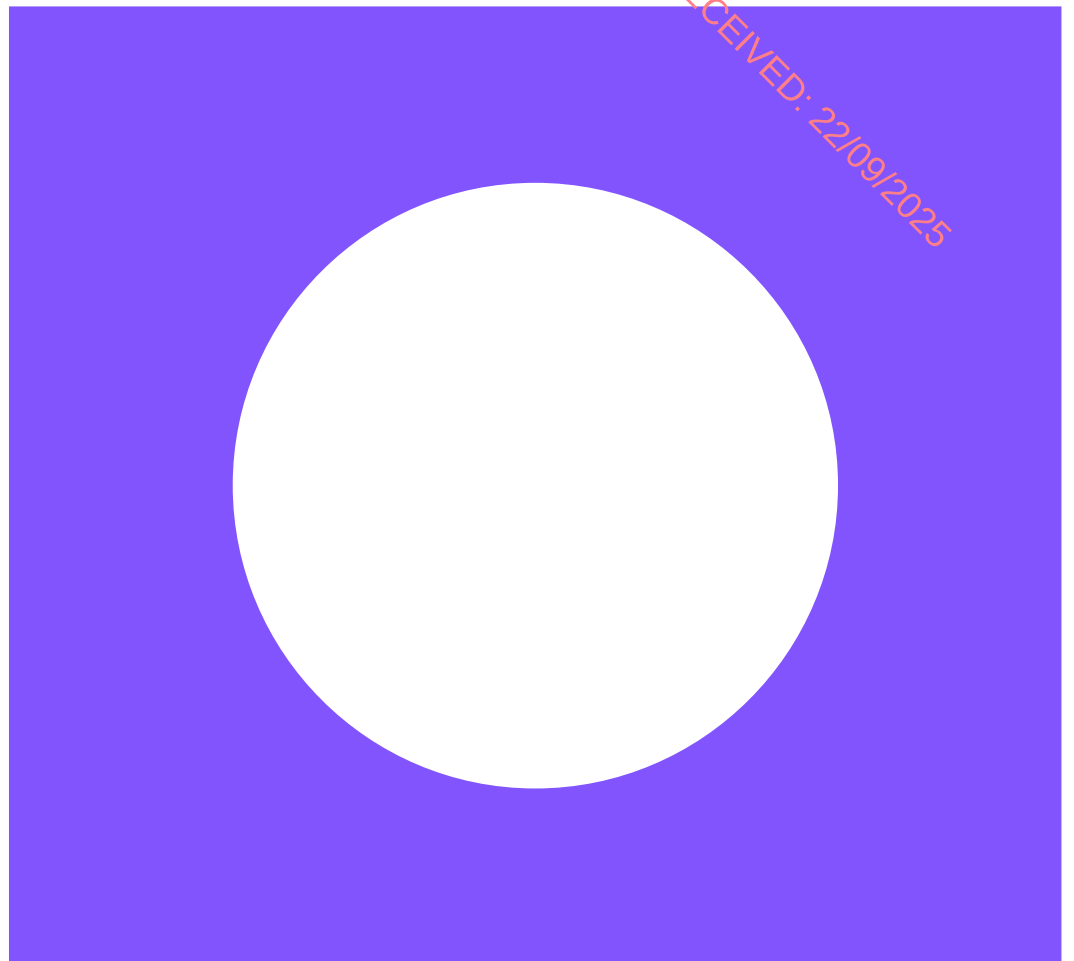
LoW Code	Description	Volume Generated (tonnes)	Prevention (tonnes) (non-waste)	Reused (tonnes) (non-waste)	Recycled (tonnes) (waste)	Recovered ¹³ (tonnes) (waste)	Disposed (tonnes) (waste)	Unit Cost Rate (€/tonne)	Total Cost (€)
17 08 gypsum based construction material	17 08 01 Gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with hazardous substances								
	17 08 02 Gypsum-based construction material other than those mentioned in 17 08 01								
17 09 other construction and demolition wastes	17 09 01 Construction and demolition wastes containing mercury								
	17 09 02* Construction and demolition wastes containing PCBs								
	17 09 03* Other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing hazardous substances								
	17 09 04 Mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03								
Other resources and wastes	Other resources (non-waste materials) (specify as needed)								

LoW Code	Description	Volume Generated (tonnes)	Prevention (tonnes) (non-waste)	Reused (tonnes) (non-waste)	Recycled (tonnes) (waste)	Recovered ¹³ (tonnes) (waste)	Disposed (tonnes) (waste)	Unit Cost Rate (€/tonne)	Total Cost (€)
	Other wastes (specify as needed)								

Note: The table is to be completed during the construction phase.

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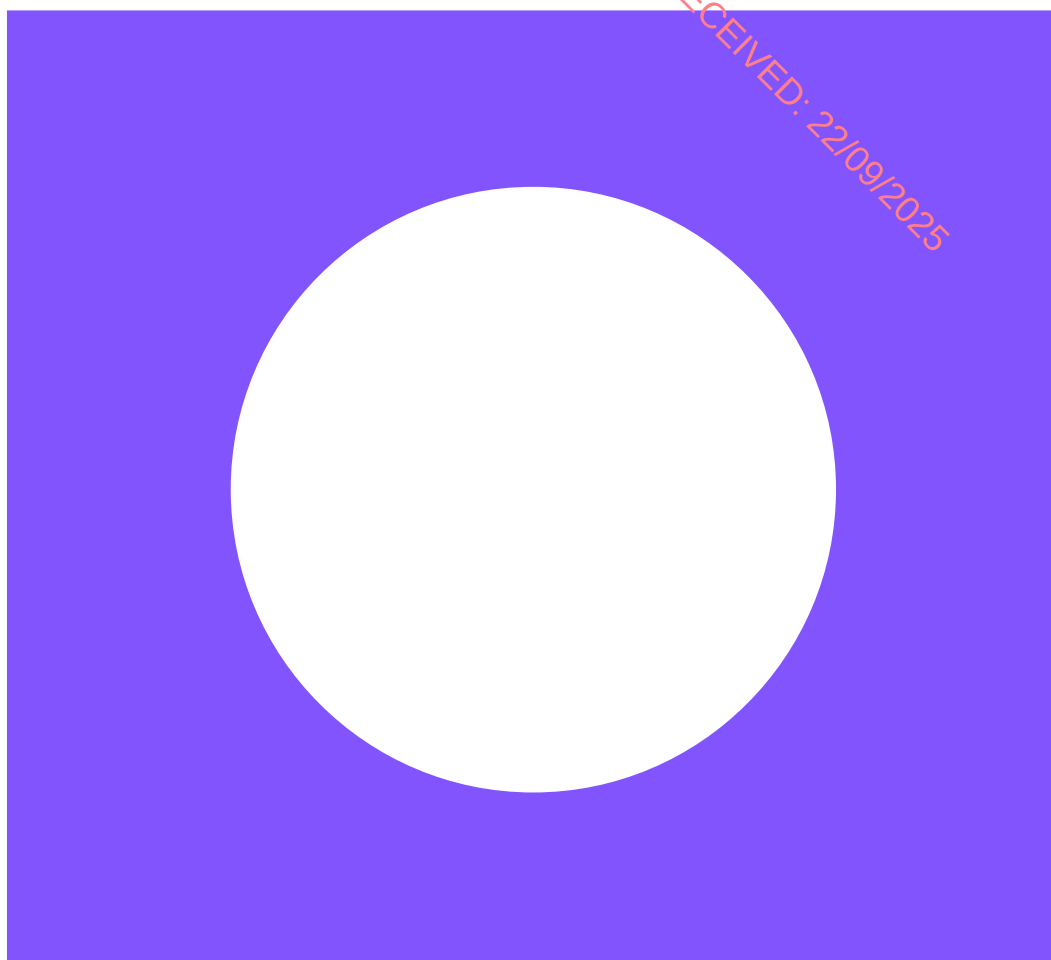
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B. Construction Traffic Management Plan

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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Traffic Management Plan

September 2025

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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Traffic Management Plan

September 2025

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1 Introduction

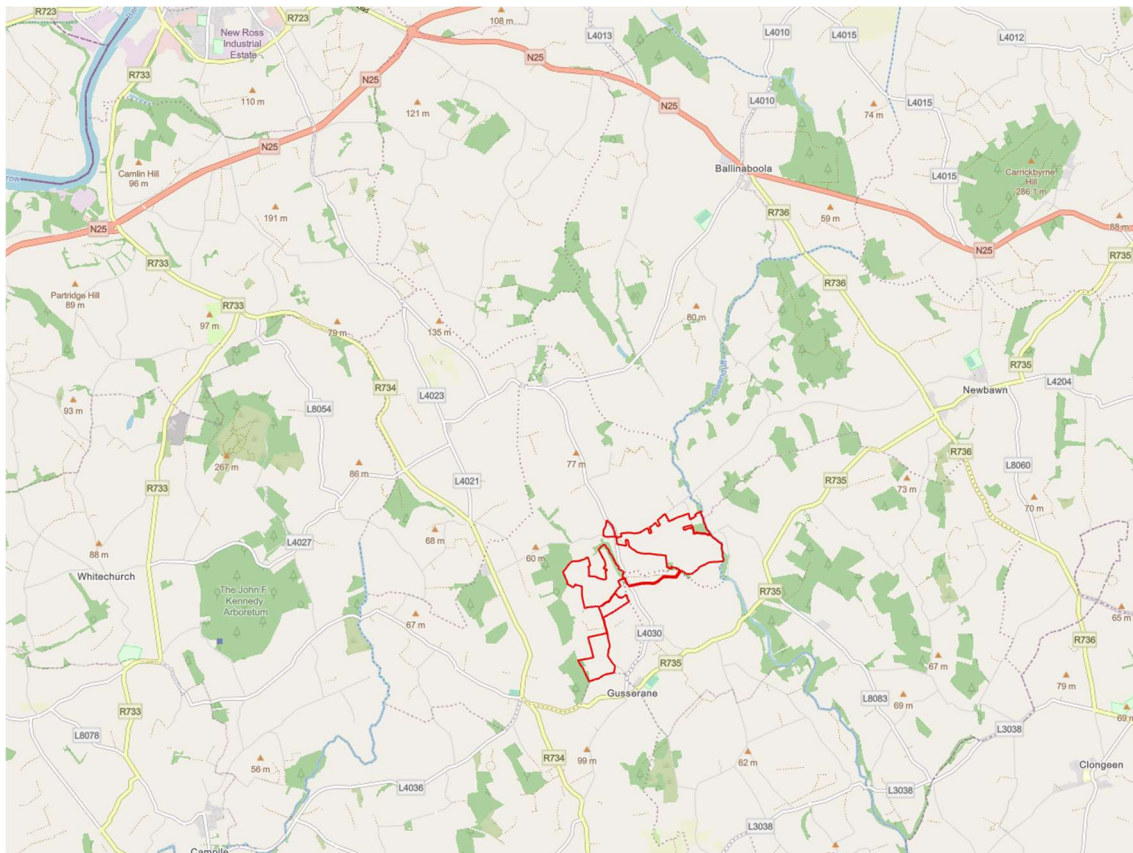
The Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) aims to minimise disruption and enhance safety in traffic operations during the construction phase of the Shelburne Solar & BESS Energy Farm Development (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Project'). The CTMP has been comprehensively developed in alignment with industry best practices and the requirements outlined in Chapter 14 – Roads and Traffic of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

1.1 General

This CTMP will remain a 'live' document, which will be updated in response to any relevant conditions of the Approval, and to reflect the detailed design of the approved development – in collaboration and agreement with the relevant Planning and Roads Authority, i.e., Wexford County Council (WCC). It will be reviewed and revised as necessary to ensure that the measures implemented are effective and remain within the parameters assessed in the EIAR submitted with the application for approval of the Proposed Project.

This CTMP considers anticipated development generated traffic movements on the proposed traffic routes likely to be used for construction access. Figure 1.1 depicts the Proposed Project site context.

Figure 1.1: Site Context



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1.1.1 Structure of this Report

The report is sub-divided into the following Sections:

- Section 2 outlines the background context attributed to the project.
- Section 3 lists the proposed traffic management mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Project.
- Section 4 presents the measures to monitor and implement the CTMP.
- Section 5 provides a summary statement for the CTMP
- Section 6 provide contingency arrangements.

1.1.2 Objectives and Strategies

The objectives and strategies of the CTMP are:

- To provide protection to site personnel and the general public from traffic hazards that may arise as a result of the construction activities including the offsite movements of construction vehicles.
- To manage potential adverse impacts on traffic flows.
- To minimise adverse impacts on users of the road and adjacent properties and facilities.
- To adhere to the related commitments described in the planning application.
- To enhance road safety and limit adverse effects of construction works and construction traffic on the existing road network and the communities it serves.
- In an effort to meet these objectives the CTMP will incorporate the following strategies:
- Ensuring that the provision will be made for site personnel to enter the work area in a safe manner in accordance with safety procedures.
- Ensuring that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent dirt, mud and other material being dropped or spread by traffic associated with the works and operation.

2 Construction Traffic

2.1 Construction Programme

The construction commencement date is subject to the approval of planning permission, pre-commencement obligations and progression of the design to construction stage. The key stages and activities within the construction programme and construction working hours are discussed hereafter.

This timeline may vary depending on the time of year, weather conditions and the availability of specialised equipment. If feasible, the Main Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor may seek to improve upon the programme duration.

The overall construction programme is expected to take between 21 and 23 months and is to commence in 2027. Indicative construction programmes for the Substations, Underground 220kV Cabling, Solar PV Farm and BESS are summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Indicative Construction Programme

Construction Activity	Approximate Duration
GIS Substation Compound	
Site Preparation	3-4 months
Civil Works	5 months
Electrical works	4-5 months
Energisation	2 months
Total	14-16 months
220kV Cable Connection	
Pre-construction	2 months
Civil Works	5-6 months
Electrical works	5-6 months
Commissioning	1 month
Joint Bay re-instatement	1 month
Total	14-16 months
Solar PV farm	
Civil works	6 months
Mechanical works	6 months
Electrical works	6 months
Commissioning	3 months
Total	12-18 months
BESS	
Site Clearance and enabling works	2-3 months
Civil works	3-4 months
Electrical Installation	3 months
BESS container installation	2 months
Commissioning and testing	2 months
Total	12-14 months
Overall Construction Phase Timeframe	21-23 months

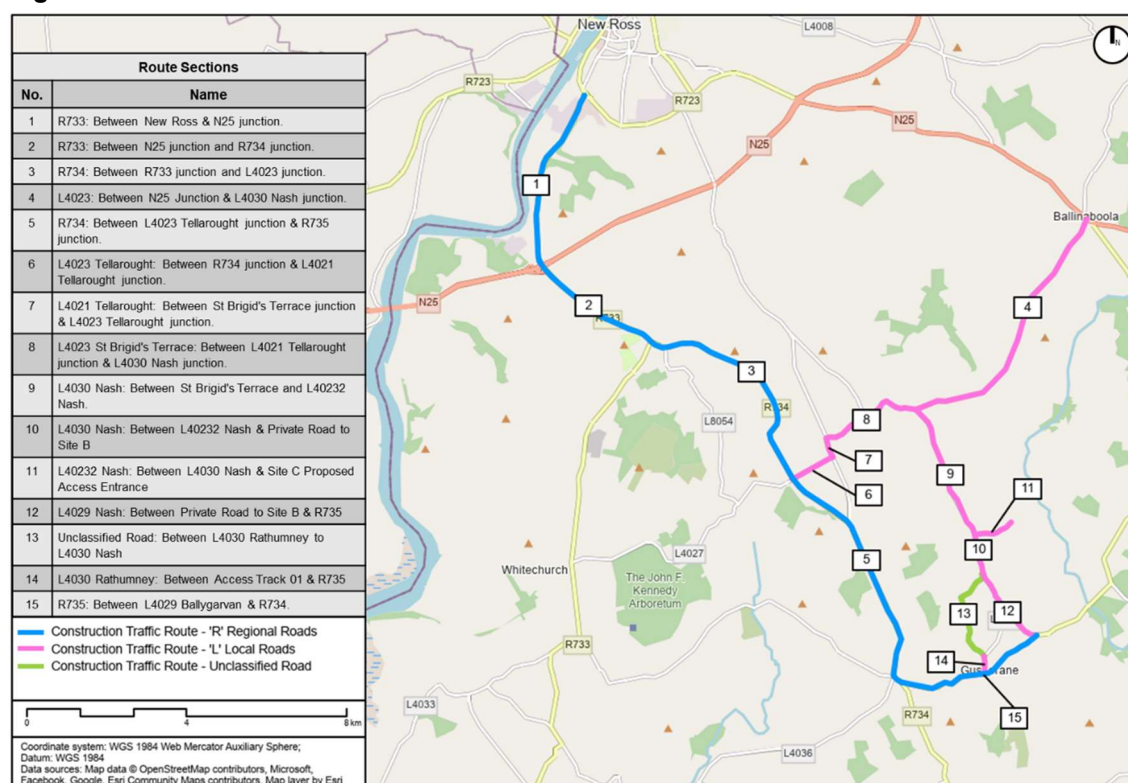
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2.2 Construction Traffic

The construction traffic movements will comprise those associated with the movement of construction personnel and Heavy Good Vehicles (HGVs) transporting construction materials, components or plant. The construction related traffic will utilise several public roads in the WCC local authority area. This includes the N25, N30, R735, R734, R733, L4021, L40232, L4029, L4023, L4021 and L4030.

The L4030 will serve as the primary haulage route for all construction traffic to and from the Proposed Project site.

Figure 2.1: Main Construction Routes



Source: Mott MacDonald, OpenStreetMap, ESRI

The construction phase will generate deliveries of construction materials such as ducting, cabling, and bulk material e.g. ready-mix concrete.

Excavated material (from any carriageway works), will either be reused on-site or disposed of offsite to suitably licenced waste facilities as necessary during the construction phase.

2.2.1 Construction Compounds

A temporary construction compound is proposed in each Array Area – A, B and C. The main temporary construction compound and laydown area will be located in Array Area A, and will include the construction staff parking area. This temporary construction compound will be utilised during all stages of the construction programme for the Proposed Project.

The temporary construction compounds in Area B and C are limited in their spatial extent, measuring 2700sqm (30m by 90m).

The location of the temporary compound/laydown areas is indicated on the planning drawings 229101268-MMD-00-XX-DR-E-0100 to 0103.

The appointed contractor(s) will be responsible for organising site compounds in consultation with the Environmental Manager or Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).

The contractor's compounds will be used for storage of construction materials, as well as construction equipment and machinery.

2.2.2 HGV Movements

It is estimated that the Proposed Project will require a total of 4,055 HGV deliveries during the construction phase, which equates to 8,110 two-way movements. Across the 16-month construction programme, it is estimated that there would be an average of 26 HGV two-way movements per day. Peak activity is expected to reach 76 two-way HGV movements per day, occurring on no more than eight days throughout the entire construction period.

2.2.3 Construction Worker Movements

The number of personnel required during the construction phase is expected to peak for the construction of the substation, underground cabling, solar farm and BESS are summarised in Table 2.2 below.

Car parking for contractors' vehicles will be provided within the temporary contractor's compound. Temporary signage will also be erected at the entrance to the site.

It has been assumed that construction personnel will travel to the Proposed Project site from the main car parking area in Array Area A using van/minibus.

Table 2.2: Peak Construction Worker Movements

Construction Phase	Vehicle Movements (2-way)		
	Cars/LGVs	HGVs	All Traffic
Civils Works – Access Roads	110	56	166
Civils Works – Drainage, cabling and foundations	110	76	186
Installation Works	342	28	370

Source: Mott MacDonald

3 Measures identified to Minimise Traffic Impacts

3.1 General

Road sections in the study area have been assessed with the primary objective of minimising potential disruption to local communities, and general traffic. A suite of traffic management measures has been proposed to minimise potentially disruptive impacts associated with construction works and construction traffic. These measures are hereafter described.

3.1.1 Time Control

The appointed contractor will plan and manage construction works activities to minimise potential disruption on the L-road and unclassified road sections to be utilised by Proposed Project construction traffic.

Construction working hours are expected to be conditionally defined. Normal working hours are expected to be Monday to Friday 07:00 to 19:00 and 08.00 to 14.00 on Saturday and no works will take place on Sundays or Bank Holidays. Construction will occur during normal construction working hours.

The appointed contractor will liaise with WCC upon finalisation of the construction programme to ensure (as far as is reasonably practicable) that no conflict with planned road works in the vicinity of any construction works occurs so as not to impact motorists further.

Accordingly, the appointed contractor will discuss with WCC and where feasible, construction vehicles' arrival and departure times will be managed in consideration of peak public movement periods, such as school start and finish times.

In instances where extended hours / days are required works will only be undertaken with prior agreement with the relevant statutory authority.

The appointed contractor will liaise with WCC regarding local events dates and seek to avoid traversing affected route sections at agreed times.

Where practically achievable, diversion routes will not apply outside of the compound's hours of operation.

3.1.2 Transportation Protocol

All Contractors will adhere to the agreed CTMP and any relevant conditions of approval imposed by WCC.

All construction vehicles associated with the Proposed Project will:

- display a unique identification number shown on a plate clearly visible.
- be securely sealed.
- record origin, destination, and route of the vehicle.
- display and ensure vehicle identifications including registration plates are clearly visible.

Drivers of all construction vehicles will:

- access their destination worksite via an approved route; this is to be determined by the approved Contractor in conjunction with the administering local authority.

- observe speed limits.
- drive in a safe and courteous manner with due care and consideration for other road users both vehicular and pedestrians.
- adhere to the hours of operation detailed by the TMP.
- not deliberately wait or stack on any public road.

The appointed Contractor will maintain a management system whereby the following records are retained and made available on request to WCC:

- the number of vehicles arriving and leaving their destination.
- all complaints received regarding transport and resultant action taken.
- all instances where a protocol has been breached and resultant action taken.

The Client will supply the following information to WCC, which will be treated in confidence:

- action to be taken when a protocol is breached; and
- a log of vehicle movements.

3.1.3 Vehicle Wheel Washing Facilities

To reduce the potential for debris being deposited onto the local road network, the appointed contractor will ensure that all vehicles leaving site be inspected prior to passing through the security barrier to ensure that they deemed suitable to access the public highway. Wheel cleaning facilities will be provided to ensure that the potential problem will be minimised.

3.1.4 Speed Restrictions

All construction workers, including contractor managed HGV drivers, will be briefed on the absolute requirement to adhere to posted speed limits on public roads through induction sessions and through regular briefings (toolbox talks). Other parties responsible for site deliveries will also be instructed per the requirement for compliance with posted speed limits on all roads.

Speed limits posted within compounds will be considered mandatory and, therefore will be complied with.

3.1.5 Temporary Signage

During the construction phase, signage will be installed to warn road users to the presence of the works access and the associated likely presence of large or slow-moving construction traffic.

General information signage will be installed to inform road users and local communities of the nature and location of the works, including contact details should they require additional information.

Examples of temporary (construction phase) traffic signage are shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Temporary Traffic Signage Examples



Source: Traffic Signs Manual Chapter 8

Temporary signage arrangements will be formally agreed with WCC prior to installation and commencement of construction. All signing will also be provided in accordance with the Traffic Signs Manual.

Prior to installation, all signs and devices will be checked to confirm that they are in good condition and meet the following requirements:

- Items that are bent, broken or have surface damage shall not be used.
- Items will be free from accumulated dirt, road grime or other contamination.
- Fluorescent signs which colour has faded to a point where they have lost their daylight impact will be replaced.
- All sign faces are to be of retro-reflective material and the retro-reflectivity, colours, chromaticity, and luminance factors will be as specified in the Specification TS4 or any further amendments or replacement.

All signs will be positioned and erected such that:

- They are properly displayed and securely mounted.
- They are within the driver's line of sight.
- They will not be obscured from view.
- They will not obscure other devices from the driver's line of sight.
- They will not become a possible hazard to workers or vehicles.
- They will not deflect traffic into an undesirable path.
- Signs and devices that are erected before they are required shall be covered by a suitable opaque material

3.1.6 Road closures

Road sections which are anticipated to require temporary closure due to construction works are described in this section. Similar mitigation would be adopted if any other road sections not described in this section, are identified following further assessment to require temporary road/lane closures.

It has been assumed that around 30-50m of cabling works on road would be completed in a day with an average of 40m per day and that civil works for installing a joint bay on a carriageway would be around eight days per carriageway.

Indicative diversion routes have been assessed assuming that HGVs could safely navigate the narrow local roads. The routes have used the widest road available.

Road closures will all be staffed and that all practical measures will be implemented to enable local access for emergency service vehicles.

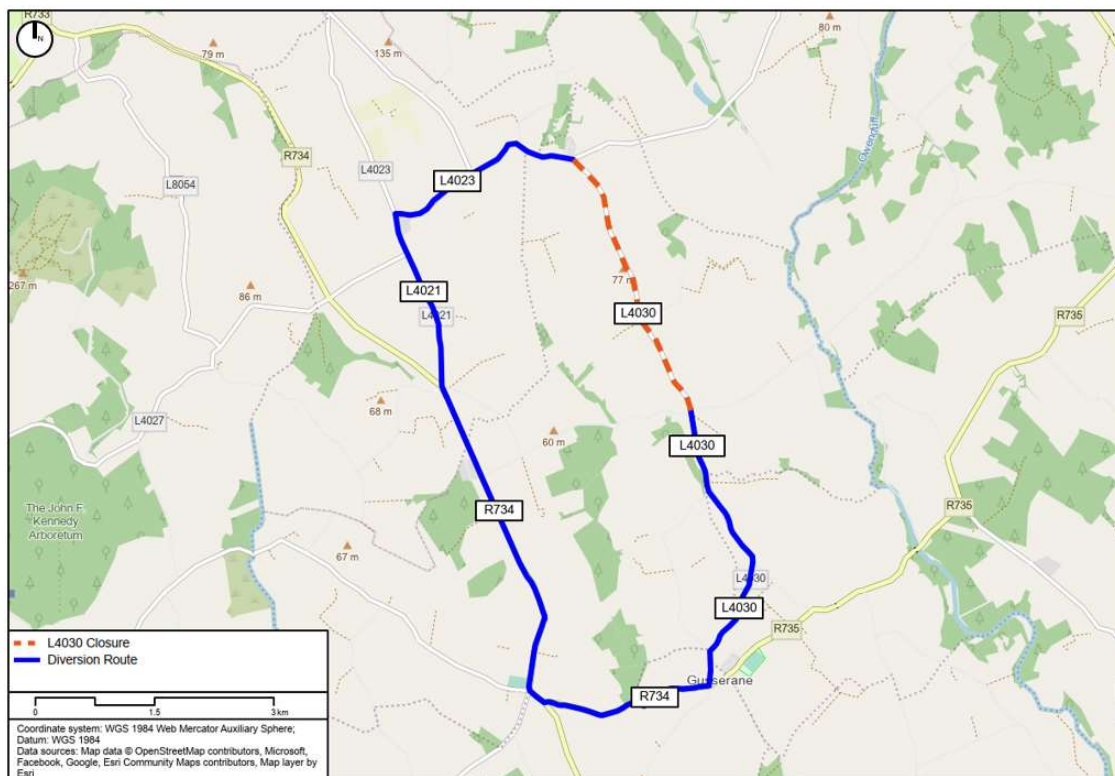
3.1.6.1 L4030 Road Closures

The L4030 between the L40232 and the L4023 will be locally closed (with a rolling road closure) to through traffic for a period unlikely to exceed seven weeks during the civil works (cabling works for the grid connection). It would remain open for local or emergency access. The L4030 may be subject to a shorter duration closure for array cabling works (less than one week) and for electrical works. Some level of driver delay and inconvenience will arise as a result of the road closure of the L4030.

Figure 3.1 shows planned diversion routes due to the temporary closure of the L4030. Whilst it is assumed some vehicles may use this diversion route it is likely that many drivers will utilise other routes.

The additional length of the diversion route would be up to 7.1km and would add approximately nine minutes travel time onto journeys previously utilising the temporarily closed section of the L4030.

Figure 3.1: L4030 Diversion Route (Both Directions)



Source: Mott MacDonald, ESRI (see figure for data sources)

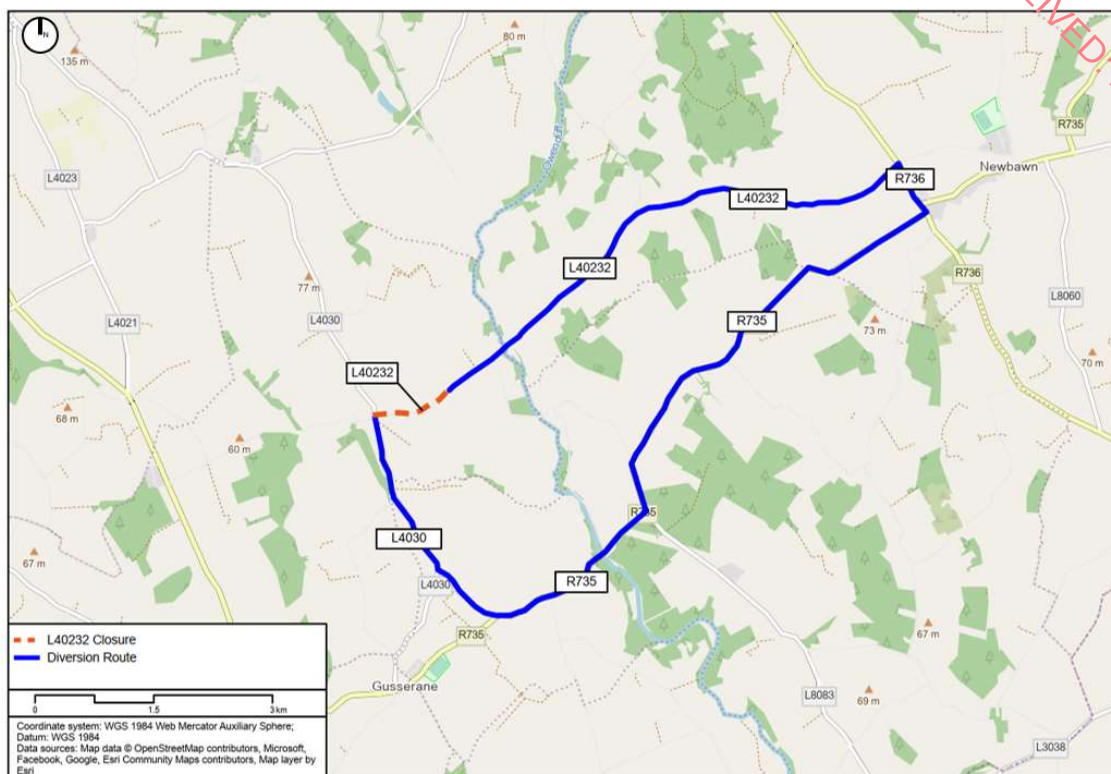
3.1.6.2 L40232 Road Closure

The L40232 between the L4030 and Array Area A access will be locally closed (with a rolling road closure) to through traffic for a period unlikely to exceed three weeks during the civil works (cabling works for the grid connection). It would remain open for local or emergency access. The L40232 (between the L4030 and Array Area A access) may be subject to a shorter duration closure during the electrical works. Some level of driver delay and inconvenience will arise as a result of the road closure of the L40232 (between the L4030 and Array Area A access).

Figure 3.2 shows planned diversion routes due to the temporary closure of the L40232 (between the L4030 and Array Area A access). Whilst it is assumed some vehicles may use this diversion route it is likely that many drivers will utilise other routes.

The additional length of the diversion route would be up to 11km and would add approximately thirteen minutes travel time onto journeys previously utilising the L40232 (between the L4030 and Array Area A access).

Figure 3.2: L40232 Diversion Route (Both Directions)



Source: Mott MacDonald, ESRI (see figure for data sources)

3.1.6.3 L80591 Road Closure

The L80591 is approximately 3m wide and experiences very low levels of traffic (likely to be fewer than 50 movements per day). This road will be subject to cabling works linking areas in Array Area A across the L80591 carriageway width. These works will likely be undertaken in less than one day.

In order that the L80591 can continue to accommodate local vehicular access, local traffic management arrangements will be implemented as necessary (e.g., temporary steel plates may be placed over open excavations).

3.1.6.4 Unclassified Road Closure

The Unclassified Road is approximately 3m wide and experiences very low levels of traffic (likely to be fewer than 20 movements per day). This road will be subject to cabling works linking Array Areas B and C. These works will likely be undertaken in less than five days.

In order that the Unclassified Road can continue to accommodate local vehicular access, local traffic management arrangements will be implemented as necessary (e.g. temporary steel plates may be placed over open excavations).

3.1.7 Public Transport

The appointed contractor will discuss with WCC and local bus operators regarding matters that could affect the flow of buses and will implement reasonable and practically achievable measures to mitigate any disruption to bus services and inconvenience to service users.

3.1.8 Pedestrian, Cyclist or Equestrian Routes

Appropriate signage advising of dates and hours of working will be installed on the pedestrian, cyclist, and recreational routes, among others, in advance of road crossing points to warn users of construction traffic.

The exact details and location of the signage will be agreed with WCC.

3.1.9 Parking for Vehicles of Construction Workers, Operatives and Visitors

To avoid detriment associated with obstructive parking, adequate car parking space for permanent construction workers, visitors and deliveries will be provided within the site compound. Car parking will not be permitted on any public road adjacent to the site to minimise the potential for obstruction and delay for other road users. The requirement for construction workers not to park their private vehicles on public roads will be a mandated and advised to all construction workers prior to commencement of works and reinforced via 'toolbox talks'.

Vehicle sharing will be promoted to construction workers by the contractor during the induction process.

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4 CTMP Implementation and Monitoring

4.1 General

The implementation and monitoring of the CTMP will be the responsibility of the appointed Contractor. Further evolution of this CTMP will be required during the detailed Proposed Project planning stages and potentially during the construction phase.

The appointed Contractor may employ several sub-contractors, and in such circumstances sub-contractors' traffic related activities will fall under the requirements of the CTMP and therefore sub-contractor personnel and sub-contractor managed construction vehicle drivers will have an obligation to adhere to the CTMP. This obligation will form part of the procurement process and will be written into any relevant employment or commissioning contract.

Compliance will be monitored by the Contractor's Project Manager, to ensure that vehicles follow the measures set out in the CTMP and to record any complaints arising.

Non-compliance with the CTMP will constitute a breach of contract, and action will be taken against the Contractor should repeated non-compliance continue. Details of the proposed monitoring and enforcement regime will be supplied to WCC upon request.

4.2 Transport Co-ordination

The appointed Contractor will be responsible for the co-ordination of all elements of HGV transport to and from the worksites. The appointed Contractor (or their appointed agents) will be responsible for co-ordination and liaison with sub-contractors, WCC, TII (Traffic Infrastructure Ireland) and emergency services.

The appointed Contractor will inform WCC (or agents thereof) of any important matters that could affect traffic movement by means of reports issued at regular intervals or by day-to-day reports of any substantial, essential changes to transport plans necessitated by circumstances.

4.3 Communication and Consultation

As set out in Section 5, the Client will nominate a Community Liaison Contact to act as a point of contact with the local community.

The appointed Contractor will utilise local media channels to circulate information regarding traffic management where necessary.

Signs will be erected on fences surrounding the construction compound to provide contact details of the appointed Contractor's Project Manager. These contact details will also be provided directly to the emergency services.

4.4 Liaison with Other Developers/Contractors

It is recognised that the construction phase, associated with the Proposed Project, could coincide with the construction of other proposed developments, whereby construction related traffic will utilise sections of the same public roads.

If the construction phase of any notably sized development(s) appears likely to overlap with the Proposed Project, the appointed Contractor will seek to liaise with the appropriate developer organisation regarding the scheduling of deliveries to identify potential means of reducing the effects of combined construction.

Prior to commencement of construction, and during the construction phase, engagement with the proponents of other developments will continue and where there is potential for works to be carried out in parallel, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented including the scheduling of works and regular liaison meetings between project teams to ensure that plans are co-ordinated and impacts on population and human health are minimised. The specific detail will be developed by the appointed contractor within the parameters assessed in the EIAR.

4.5 CTMP Review

The CTMP, as a 'live document', will be reviewed on a regular basis by the appointed Contractor prior to and during the construction phase of the Proposed Project and will be developed accordingly within the parameters assessed in the EIAR. The CTMP will be subject to change during the Proposed Project's evolution which will confirm the efficacy and implementation of all relevant mitigation measures and commitments identified in the application documentation, which in some cases changes may require approval by WCC.

5 Implementation Roles & Responsibilities

5.1 Contractors

The construction contractors will include the following:

- Civil, Structural and Architecture (CSA).
- Mechanical.
- Engineering and Installation (E&I).
- Heating, Ventilation and Sprinkler (HVAC).

5.2 Project Site Representatives

The main project and Site representatives during the construction stage will include the following:

- Construction Manager.
- Project Manager.
- Health and Safety Officer.
- Quality Manager.
- CSA Supervisors.
- Mechanical Supervisors.
- Engineering and Installation Supervisors.
- People-Plant Interface & Logistics Coordinator.
- Traffic Management Coordinator.
- Project Environmental Consultant (PEC).

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities

All site activities will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Safety Plan developed for the construction phase of the Proposed Project which will also list out all of the roles and responsibilities.

In addition to the Health and Safety Plan, roles and responsibilities for the relevant parties which are specific to construction traffic management are outlined below.

5.3.1 Construction Manager

The Construction Manager will be responsible for:

- Identifying and liaising with stakeholders including the Contractors with regards to the traffic management on and offsite.
- Review of Contractor Method Statements with regards to traffic management requirements, compliance and implementation of restrictions.
- Obtaining any necessary road traffic permissions & consents relating to specific construction activities.
- Preparing and submitting applications to WCC for an abnormal load permit should they be required.

- Ensuring that all their site personnel are aware of the traffic management risks, necessary controls / requirements and period restrictions, communicating any traffic management requirements to sub-contractors.
- Repair without unreasonable delay any dangerous construction vehicles / machinery; and
- Maintaining cleanliness of the public roads and pedestrian pathways affected by construction traffic.

5.3.2 Project Manager

The Contractor will be responsible for the overall management of construction traffic related to the Site during the construction of the Proposed Project.

The Project Manager is responsible for providing the necessary resources to fully implement any traffic management requirements including those requiring under planning conditions.

5.3.3 Traffic Management Coordinator

The Traffic Management (TM) Coordinator will be responsible for:

- Review of Contractor Method Statements with the Construction Manager to confirm that appropriate measures are being implemented with regards to traffic management requirements.
- Drafting / reviewing & revising traffic management plans as the construction progresses and submit same to WCC for review and approval.
- Daily overview of the traffic management practises and assists in the supervision and enforcement of relevant requirements.
- Weekly Construction Coordination meetings reviewing upcoming works that may have an impact/ change to the traffic management plan in place at the time.
- Periodic monitoring of traffic movements associated with the construction site and reporting on same back to the construction manager.
- Running an incentive scheme that will encourage contractors and staff to carpool.
- Planning site set-up for moving labour, plant, and materials around site efficiently (e.g. hoarding, gates, site accommodation, cranes, hoists, security, temporary services, material delivery and waste management strategy, catering).
- Planning internal and external logistics routes through the project phases focusing on separation of vehicles, machinery and people including lay down areas and offloading points. External logistics planned in conjunction with the traffic management coordinator.
- Managing all movements to and from site and keeping associated records.
- Providing logistics instruction to all project suppliers.
- Describing the characteristics of the site, including site access / egress, storage capacity and arrangement by programme, labour, hoists, cranes etc.
- Using the received notification of incoming transport to produce daily, weekly and long-term movement's plans.
- Controlling the materials in and out of site.
- Plan and integrate with key contractors to meet the needs of the planned programme and deconfliction of onsite space and time where appropriate.
- Assisting in the evaluation of potential logistic suppliers and appropriate delivery management booking systems.
- Be capable of managing sub-contractors to deliver their package of goods or services.
- Enforcing the full use of the organisation's delivery management system.

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5.3.4 Community Liaison Contact

The Community Liaison Contact will be the direct point of contact for the developer organisation with the local community. Accordingly, local residents and business holders can contact the Community Liaison Contact for general information purposes or to discuss specific matters pertaining to traffic management or site operation.

The Community Liaison Contact will regularly liaise with the nominated TM Coordinator. Contact details for the Community Liaison Contact will be made available to relevant parties and more generally to the local community prior to commencement of works on-site.

5.3.5 Contractors

All Contractors, and other site personnel, on the project will adhere to the following principal duties and responsibilities:

- To co-operate fully with the site management in adherence to the CTMP.
- To conduct all their activities in a manner consistent with regulatory and best environmental practice.
- Adhere fully to the requirements of the traffic movement restrictions.

5.3.6 Visitors

Visitors to the Site have a responsibility to adhere to all site safety procedure and adherence to the construction access routing and restrictions.

5.3.7 Authority Liaison and Approvals

A detailed CTMP will be produced as part of the contractual agreements for the construction of the Proposed Project. The CTMP will be agreed with WCC before implementation and take recognition of local requirements.

5.4 Legal Requirements

The CTMP and any subsequent revisions will follow the following legal requirements:

- Traffic Signs Manual, issued by the Department of Transport (November 2021), Chapter 8 – Temporary Traffic Measures and Signs for Roadworks (August 2019).
- Guidance for the Control and Management of Traffic at Road Works 2nd edition, issued by the Department of Transport (2019).
- Design and Site Management Requirements of the SHWW (Construction) Regulations 2013 issued by the Health and Safety Authority.
- Roads Act 2007.
- Road Traffic Act 1961 to 2014.
- Safety Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 (Chapter 1 of Part 7: Safety Sign at Places of Work) (amended 2010).
- Road Traffic (Construction, Equipment and Use of Vehicles) Regulations 2010.
- Specification TS4 – Guidelines, Certification Scheme, and Specification for the Construction of Traffic Signs, Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (2001).

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6 Contingency Arrangements

6.1 Emergency Contacts

In the event of any emergency, all communications shall be managed in accordance with the Emergency Response Plan for the Site.

In the event of an emergency during the proposed works and traffic management arrangements the Client shall immediately inform WCC.

Emergency contacts are detailed in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Emergency Contacts

Organisation	Contact name	Details
Emergency	Officer in charge	112 or 999
Wexford County Council Roads Travel & Parking	Roads & Traffic Department	+353 9196000
Local Garda Station - Gallycullane	Officer in charge	+353 51 562740

All incidents / accidents which occur will be reported in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Safety Plan produced for the construction phase of the Proposed Project.

6.2 Risk Control Mitigation Measures

To minimise the potential for any accidents / incidents resulting from construction traffic activities, the following measures will be implemented onsite:

- Logistics management will be put in place.
- Potential hazards associated with the interaction of road traffic and work site personnel have been eliminated by excluding such traffic from entering the work site.
- Traffic control will be in place for all vehicles entering and exiting the site.
- Parking will be allowed only in designated parking areas on site.
- Segregated pedestrian walkways will be introduced.
- Public pedestrian access will be restricted throughout the proposed works.
- Access to the site will be strictly controlled with all personnel being required to have a Safe Pass and to have undergone a specific Sisk Site Safety Induction before being allowed into the site.
- Traffic on the site will remain on hardcore areas wherever possible. Where this is unavoidable, traffic exiting the Site will go through a wheel wash.
- All plant and equipment will be fitted with flashing amber warning lamps and hazard lights and will be required to have reversing alarms for operations within the work site.
- The need for reversing vehicles, will be reduced by introduction of one-way system.
- Speed limit of 15km/h will be put in place on the construction site.
- Safe working procedures will be followed by plant and vehicles required to enter and leave the construction site into trafficked lanes.
- All workers will be required to wear high visibility reflective protective clothing.
- Site foreman and supervisors will be in two-way communication with each other and the traffic controllers for the duration of the work shift.

- The construction Health and Safety Plan will set out how health and safety is to be managed during the construction stage
- Site equipment within the work area that may have an impact on any emergency services requiring access to an incident will be cleared from the area as quickly as necessary.

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7 Summary Statement

7.1 Summary

The CTMP represents a commitment to satisfy reviewing authority requirements and sets out proposed traffic management and contingency planning measures to enhance road safety and limit adverse effects of construction works and construction traffic on the existing road network and the communities it serves.

It is anticipated that once the contractors are appointed, further useful information would become available, including a finalised construction programme. Such details would be submitted to WCC for information and/or agreement as appropriate.

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