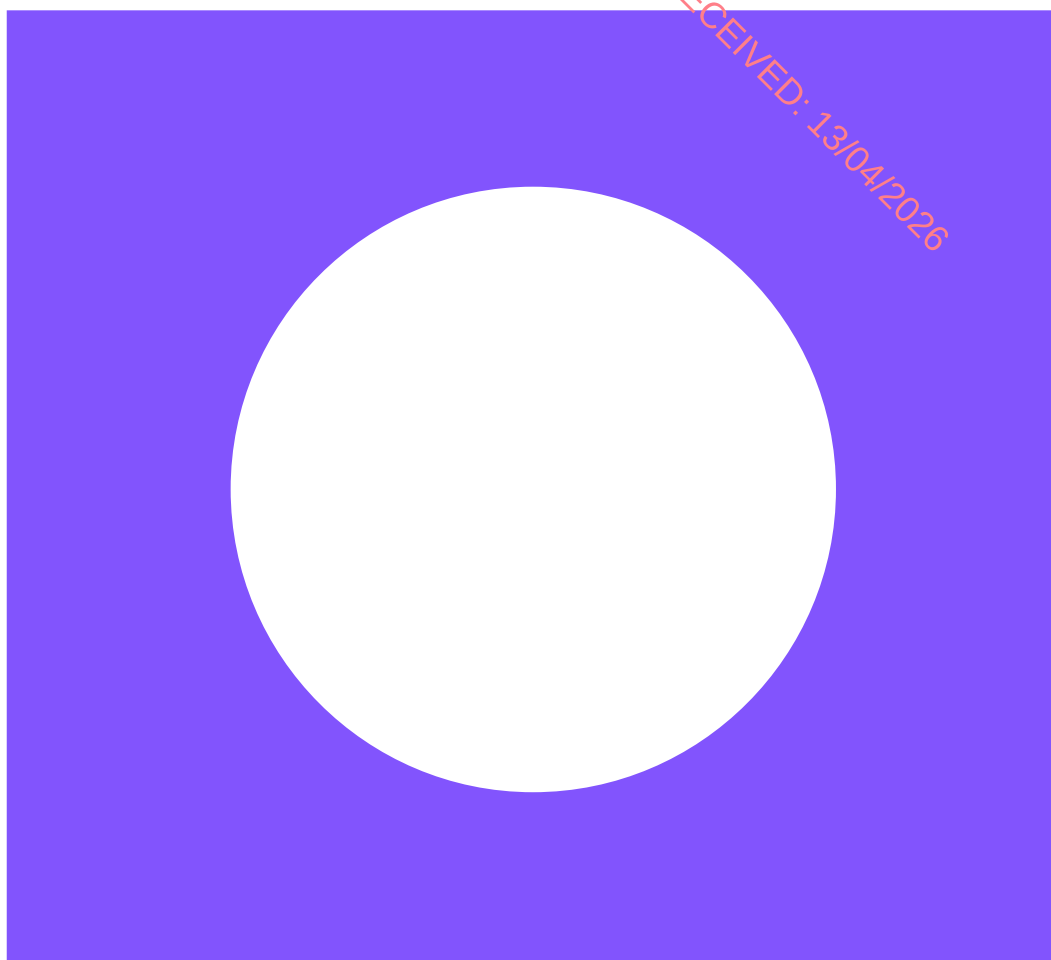




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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Environmental Management Plan

April 2026

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Shelburne Energy Farm

Construction Environmental Management Plan

April 2026

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Contents

RECEIVED: 13/04/2026

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Overview of the Proposed Development	1
1.2	Purpose of this CEMP	1
1.3	Structure of this CEMP	2
2	The Proposed Development	3
2.1	Characterisation of the Site and Surrounding Areas	3
2.2	Construction Phase Activities	4
2.2.1	Solar Farm	4
2.2.2	Battery Energy Storage System	8
2.2.3	Substation Compound	12
2.2.4	220kV Cable Connection	14
2.2.5	Construction Schedule and Timing of Works	20
2.2.6	Construction Personnel	21
2.2.7	Working Hours	21
2.2.8	Construction Access	21
2.2.9	Construction Traffic	21
2.2.10	Temporary Construction Compounds / Laydown Areas	22
2.2.11	Resources and Waste Management Plan	22
2.2.12	Traffic Management Plan	23
2.2.13	Sediment, Erosion and Pollution Control Plan	23
2.2.14	Water Quality Management Plan	23
3	Roles and Responsibilities	24
3.1	Introduction	24
3.2	The Client / Employer	24
3.3	Contractor	24
3.4	Project Supervisor for the Design Phase	25
3.5	Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage	25
3.6	Construction Director	25
3.7	Construction Manager	25
3.8	Environmental Manager	26
3.9	Ecological Clerks of Works	26
3.10	Environmental Clerk of Works	27
3.11	Resource Manager	27
4	Environmental Management Procedures	28
4.1	Introduction	28
4.2	General Site Rules	28

RECEIVED: 13/04/2026

4.3	Monitoring and Inspections	29
4.3.1	Monitoring	29
4.3.2	Inspection	29
4.4	Construction Environmental Management	29
5	Emergency Response Plan	66
5.1	Introduction	66
5.2	Key Requirements	66
5.3	Emergency Incidents	66
5.4	Emergency Incident Response Plan	67
5.4.1	Plan Objectives	68
5.4.2	Implementation of the Plan	68
5.4.3	Spill Contingency Management Plan	68
5.4.4	Extreme Weather Events	69
5.5	Emergency Contact List	69
6	Training and Auditing	70
6.1	Environmental Induction and Awareness	70
6.2	CEMP Reviews and Auditing	70
7	Communications and Complaints	71
7.1	Communications and Engagement	71
7.2	Environmental Complaints	71
8	Appendices	72
A.	Construction Phase Resource and Waste Management Plan	73
B.	Construction Traffic Management Plan	74
C.	Sediment, Erosion and Pollution Control Plan	75
D.	Water Quality Management Plan	76

Tables

Table 2.1: Project Construction Schedule	20
Table 2.2: Construction Timeline	21
Table 3.1: Roles and Contact Details Template	24
Table 4.1: Mitigation and Monitoring Measures as detailed in the EIAR	30
Table 4.2: Mitigation and Monitoring Measures as detailed in the NIS	59

Table 5.1: Emergency Services and Authorities Contact Details

69

Figures

Figure 2.1: Location of Proposed Project	4
Figure 2.2: Standard Trefoil Arrangement Cross Section	15
Figure 2.3: Indicative Joint Bay	17
Figure 2.4: Pre-cast Joint Bay prior to Cable Installation	18
Figure 2.5: Typical Set-Up of HV Cable Pulling Procedure	18
Figure 2.6: Line Cable Interface Mast (LCIM)	19
Figure 5.1: Incident Response Procedure	67

RECEIVED: 13/04/2026

RECEIVED: 13/04/2026

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.

Appendix C presents a Sediment, Erosion and Pollution Control Plan, and Appendix D a Water Quality Management Plan.

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2 The Proposed Development

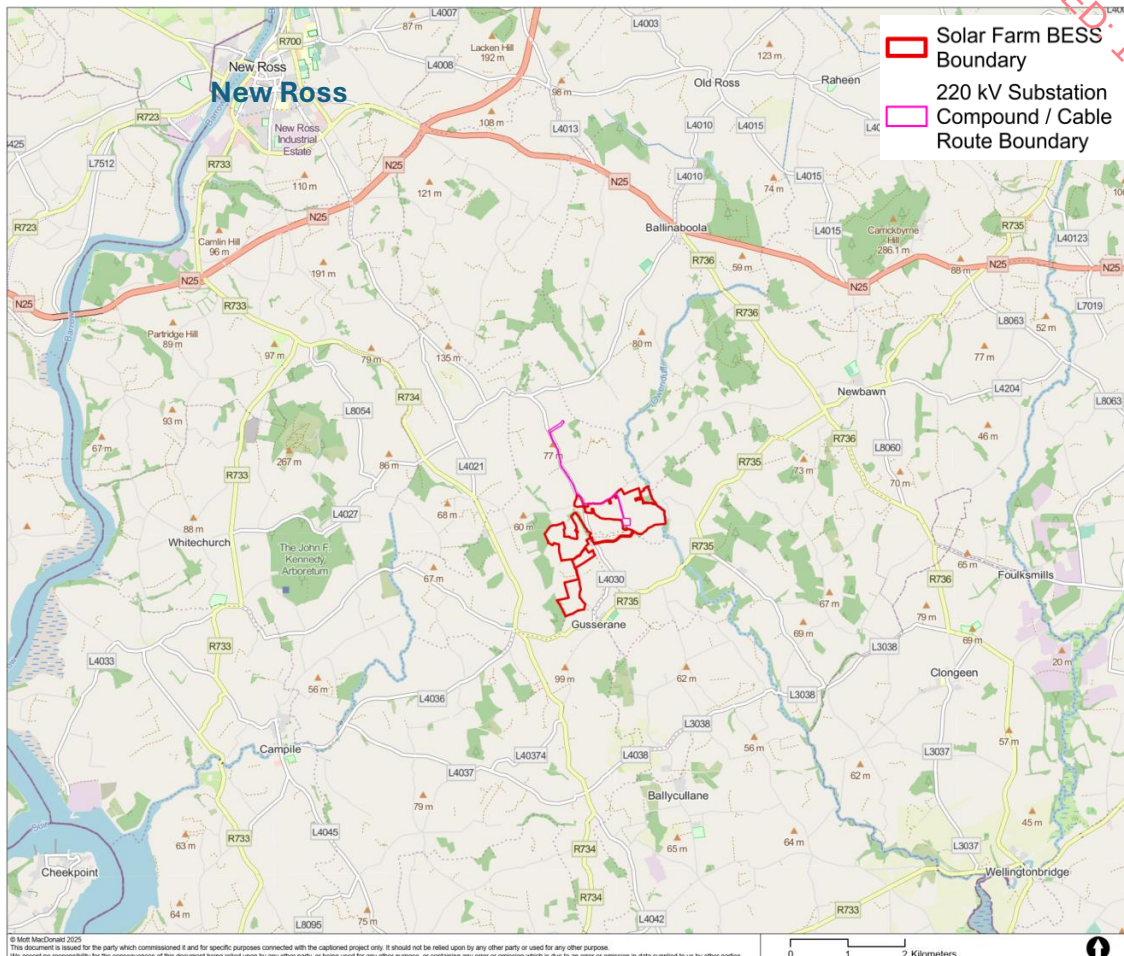
2.1 Characterisation of the Site and Surrounding Areas

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 most of the solar panels will not require access tracks and will use tractors or 4-wheel drive vehicles as much 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 in line with the Decommissioning and Land Restoration Plan, contained in Appendix 3.1, Volume 3 of this EIA. All materials will be 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 southeast 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 an asphalt 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 are 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.

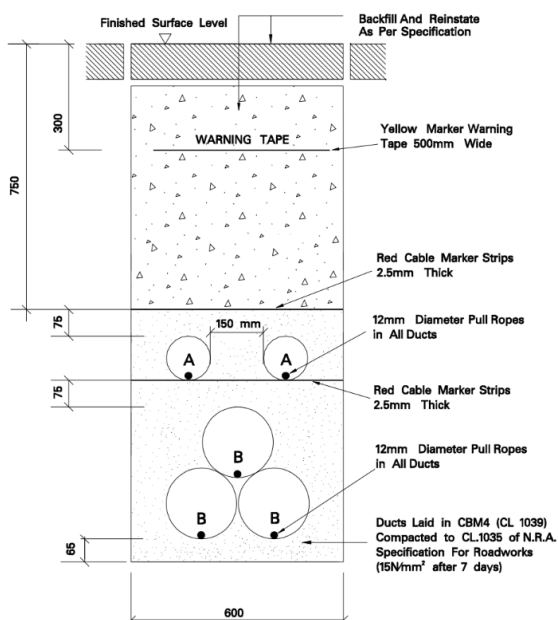
Subject to any grant of planning approval of the Grid Connection by An Coimisiún Pleanála there will be a process of pre-construction detailed design and micro-siting of the grid

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 to control pulling tensions.

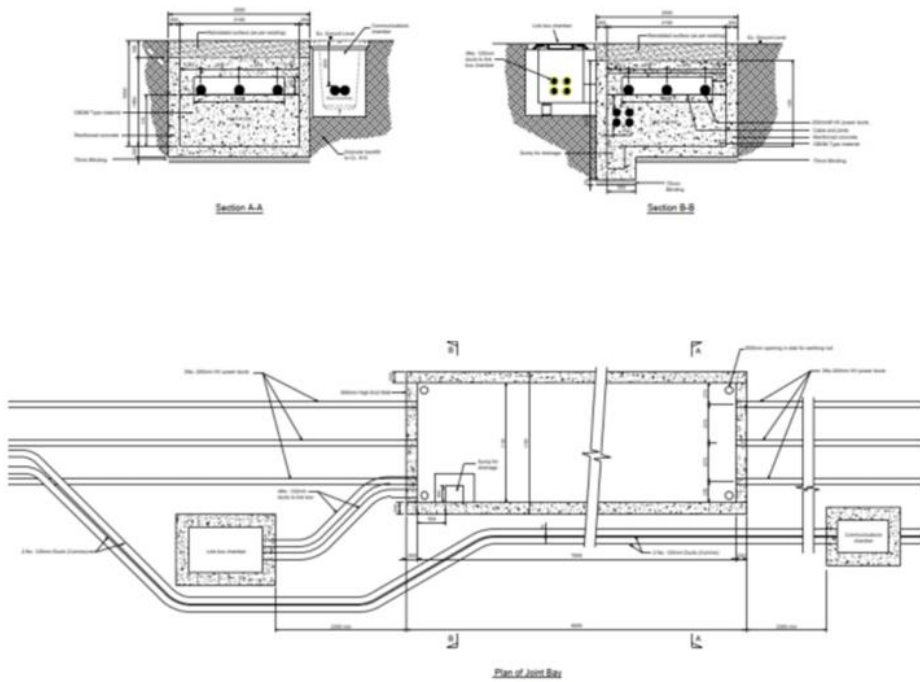
A bend radius of typically 20m or greater is used to navigate changes in direction for the cable route. The bend radius can be reduced to 6m to navigate very tight corners however as this introduces increased pulling tensions when installing the cable, it is used sparingly and only where required.

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 joined 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								

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2.2.6 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 150 persons. It has been assumed that construction personnel will travel to site using private passenger vehicles (in some cases accommodating more than one occupant).

2.2.7 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.

2.2.8 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 haulage route for equipment delivery is anticipated to be the L4030.

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. To access field 9 located in the northeastern 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.

2.2.9 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 120 vehicles (240 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 26 HGVs (52 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.

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2.2.10 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 5.2, 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.

2.2.11 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.

2.2.12 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.

2.2.13 Sediment, Erosion and Pollution Control Plan

A Sediment, Erosion and Pollution Control Plan (SEPCP) has been authored and is to be read in conjunction with this document; the SEPCP has been appended to the CEMP, see Appendix C, Volume 3 of this EIAR. The SEPCP is a 'live' document which compliments the CEMP and is to be reviewed regularly, as necessary, ensuring that implemented measures are performing effectively.

The SEPCP includes measures to manage soil and silt-laden water on site, accidental leaks/spills to ground to ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified in the relevant legislation. It also specifically deals with the potential impacts of material deposition areas during the construction phase of the project. The measures will be implemented by the contractor at the relevant stages of the proposed works.

2.2.14 Water Quality Management Plan

A Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) document has been prepared separately and should be read in conjunction with the CEMP and SEPCP, the WQMP has been appended to the CEMP as Appendix D, Volume 3 of this EIAR.

The WQMP includes measures to manage and monitor water quality at the site, specifically relating to groundwater and surface water sources, to ensure compliance with environmental quality standards specified in the relevant legislation, during the duration of the proposed works.

RECEIVED: 13/04/2026

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 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.

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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 daily 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 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 7.1 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 7.1 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 , see Appendices C and D within CEMP, Volume 3 of this EIAR. • 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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		• 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 CEMP contains a water quality management plan which will be further developed by the Contractor, prior to any construction on site, see Appendix D, Volume 3 of this EIAR. 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.

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

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		• 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.
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

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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- 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.
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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
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. - 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 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

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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. • 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

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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.
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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		– 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. • 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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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 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.

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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		- 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. - 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. - 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. 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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		• A full-time on-site Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) will be appointed by the Contractor prior to commencement of works. • 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 banded 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

³ <file.html> (fisheriesireland.ie)

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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.
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.

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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		• 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. • 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.
9.6		Temporary surface water management arrangements • Temporary surface water management arrangements are required during the works. The following measures will be put in place to mitigate the impact: • Construction phase site drainage is designed to convey and attenuate pluvial surface waters through implementation of appropriately sized drainage systems including ditches, swales and settlement ponds. • All site access tracks will be maintained to prevent the pooling of water and have an adequate camber to allow drainage of surface waters to drainage ditches for conveyance. • Areas of exposed soils will be maintained to prevent the pooling of water and allow for a drainage system to allow pluvial surface water to drain to a swale or settlement pond. The EnCoW will monitor the effectiveness of drainage system and advise contractors on improvements, additions and maintenance.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
9.7		Dewatering Dewatering may be required for some excavation works. The following measures will be put in place to mitigate the impact: - Any water ingress associated with excavation works 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.
9.8		Stockpiling materials The stockpiling of materials will be required for some aspects of the works. The following measures will be put in place to mitigate the impact: - 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.
9.9		Prevention of leaks and spills In order to reduce the risk of contamination or pollution arising because of spills or leakages, measures including, but not limited to, the following will be employed. - Fuels, chemicals, liquid and solid waste will be stored on impermeable surfaces - Chemical storage – all potentially polluting chemicals will be stored in secure weatherproof enclosures with spill kits - Storage of fuel and refuelling will be undertaken within bunded hardstanding areas - 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. - Spill kits will be provided at all compound locations and carried by all crews during underground cable installation works. - The site will be kept secure to prevent vandalism which can lead to pollution from stored liquids escaping and entering drains - Bentonite Breakout procedure will be developed. - 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

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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. • 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. • 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.
9.10		Management of leaks and spills In the event of leaks or spills occurring, in order to manage and reduce contamination risk, measures including, but not limited to, the following will be employed. • 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.
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. – 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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		– 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 – Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction.

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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		– 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 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.

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Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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 providing an additional line of whip planting to selected hedgerows that require densification. Refer to the Landscape Mitigation Plan drawings in Appendix 5.3. 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

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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 2m 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 reseedling 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. 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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
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 monitoring of groundworks will be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH. Accordingly, no ground disturbance will take place in the absence of the Archaeologist without his/her express consent. Should any significant archaeological features be discovered, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the NMS. Adequate time and resources will be provided by the developer for the resolution of any archaeology identified within the development site during the construction phase and which 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 monitoring and/or 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. 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 in the areas where groundworks are required, archaeological monitoring will be carried out 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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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.
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 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.

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		• 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. • 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 arising from off-cuts.
15.2		Waste arisings

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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 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		

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
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) 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 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

Reference	Phase	Mitigation and Monitoring
		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, contained in Appendix C within the CEMP, Volume 3 of this EIAR. 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 (WQMP) which will be further developed by the Contractor, prior to any construction on site, the WQMP has been appended to the CEMP as Appendix D, Volume 3 of this EIAR. 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. 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 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 cowled 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

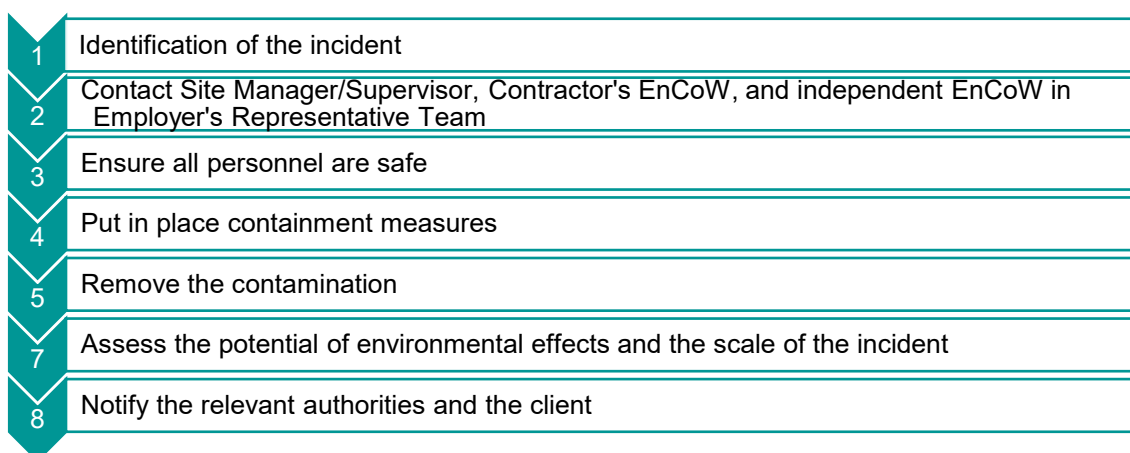
The Contractor is required to detail emergency incident procedures in the CEMP and develop this Emergency Incident Response Plan prior to the construction phase. The Plan will contain emergency phone numbers and method of notifying local authorities, statutory authorities and stakeholder. The Plan will 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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B. Construction Traffic Management Plan

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C. Sediment, Erosion and Pollution Control Plan

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D. Water Quality Management Plan

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