

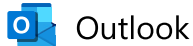
Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project



Environmental Impact Assessment Report Volume III Appendix 1.3 – Scoping Consultation Response September 2025

This page is left intentionally blank

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025



TII Ref: TII24-128860 - EIAR - Ballyfeeny Wind Energy Project Co. Roscommon

From INFO <Information@tii.ie>

Date Thu 3 Oct 2024 12:22 PM

To James Massey <james.massey@rec.ie>

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

Dear Mr. Massey,

Thank you for your correspondence of 25 September 2024 regarding the above. Transport Infrastructure Ireland's (TII's) position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

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

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

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

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

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

- Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to the locations of existing and future national road schemes in the area (e.g. N5 Ballaghderreen to Scramogue).
- TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development, including the potential haul route.
- The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads.
- The developer should have regard to any EIAR/EIS and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should, in particular, have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works).
- The EIAR should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road

Schemes (National Road Authority (NRA), 2014).

- The EIAR should consider the 'European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations, 2018, (S.I. no. 549 of 2018)', and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see 'Good Practice Guidance for the Treatment of Noise during the Planning of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2014)').
- It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site, with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads.

In relation to national roads, TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of TII's TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA.

Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed, as TII will not be responsible for such costs.

- The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network.
- TII recommends that the applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal 'weight' loads are a feature of the development, e.g., turbine or substation components, separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route. All national road structures on the haul route through all the relevant County Council administrative areas should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal 'weight' load proposed. Any requirements for 'Exceptional Abnormal Loads' should also be addressed in accordance with TII Publications.

In addition, the haul route should be assessed to confirm capacity to accommodate abnormal 'length' loads and any temporary works required are identified.

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

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

Where temporary works within any MMaRC Boundary are required to facilitate the transport of turbine components to site, the applicant/developer shall contact thirdpartyworks@tii.ie in advance, as a works specific Deed of Indemnity will be needed by TII before the works can take place.

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

Any Road Safety Audit requirements should be addressed.

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

It is noted that grid connection routing is not identified in the EIAR Scoping Report but appears subject to further liaison with stakeholders. Where grid connection proposals impact the existing national road network, please note, in accordance with the National Planning Framework National Strategic Outcome No. 2 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility', there is a requirement to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the network. This requirement is further reflected in the NDP, the National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.

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

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

Section 12.4.1.1 'Accelerate Renewable Electricity Generation' of the Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) outlines the objective of reaching 80% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2030 through a range of measures, including:

"All relevant public bodies will carry out their functions in a manner which supports the achievement of the renewable electricity targets, including, but not limited to, the use of road and rail infrastructure to provide a route for grid infrastructure where this is the optimal solution". (Climate Action Plan 2024, p.163)

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

Having regard to the foregoing, in TII's opinion, the grid connection routing, where it is proposed to utilise the road network, must demonstrate that the route proposed represents the 'optimal solution'. In addition, there is a finite road space available to accommodate all utilities in the road network and TII recommends that a co-ordinated approach to grid connection routing in this area is achieved to avoid risk to the effective delivery of renewable energy projects in the area.

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

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

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

I hope that this information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Suzanne Cahill
Regulatory & Administration Executive

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

From: James Massey <james.massey@rec.ie>

Sent: Wednesday 25 September 2024 09:27

To: TII AIE [REDACTED]; TII FOI [REDACTED] Landuse Planning [REDACTED]

Subject: Ballyfeeny Wind Energy Project

Some people who received this message don't often get email from [REDACTED] [Learn why this is important](#)

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

Rowan Engineering Consultants Ltd on behalf of Ballyfeeny Green Energy Limited (the Developer) are preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) in support of a planning application for the proposed construction and operation of a wind farm at Ballyfeeny, County Roscommon.

We are writing to provide you with details of the proposed project and to request any information your agency or organisation may have that would assist us in the environmental impact assessment of the proposed project.

Please find attached an Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report for your review and consultation. If you can offer any information or wish to comment on the proposals, we would be grateful for your reply by close on **Monday 14th October 2024**.

Should you wish to make a comment on the scoping, we ask that you contact us within this period.

If you do not have any comments to make or do not hold any information relevant to the proposed project, we would be grateful if you would please indicate same in reply to this email.

Responses to the consultation can be sent by email or by post to contact details below by the 7th October.

We thank you in advance for any response and should you have any queries or clarifications, please don't hesitate to contact us for more information.

Please note – our previous attempt to contact you was returned undelivered. Would appreciate if you could provide confirmation of receipt

Best Regards,

ballyfeeny.energy@rec.ie

Dr James Massey
Senior Environment Consultant
Rowan Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Head Office: Unit 14, Scurlockstown Business Park, Trim, Co. Meath, C15 H008.

Regional Office: 18, OranTown Centre, Station Road, Oranmore, Galway H91 APK0

(Please send all correspondence to Trim office)

Tel: [REDACTED]

Email: James.Massey@rec.ie

Web: www.rec.ie

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

DISCLAIMER: This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the intended recipient. If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute, copy or alter this email. Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of the author and might not represent those of Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited. Warning: Although Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited has taken reasonable precautions to ensure no viruses are present in this email, the Company cannot accept responsibility for any loss or damage arising from the use of this email or attachments. You are requested to carry out your own virus check before opening any attachment. The author and Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited accept no liability for any loss or damage which may be caused by software viruses. Unintended recipients are requested to contact the sender immediately and to delete this email.

DISCLAIMER: This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the intended recipient. If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute, copy or alter this email. Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of the author and might not represent those of Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited. Warning: Although Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited has taken reasonable precautions to ensure no viruses are present in this email, the Company cannot accept responsibility for any loss or damage arising from the use of this email or attachments. You are requested to carry out your own virus check before opening any attachment. The author and Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited accept no liability for any loss or damage which may be caused by software viruses. Unintended recipients are requested to contact the sender immediately and to delete this email.

In accordance with TII's Right to Disconnect policy, if you are receiving this email outside of normal working hours, I do not expect a response or action outside of your own working hours unless it is clearly noted as requiring urgent attention.

De réir pholasaí BIÉ An Ceart gan a bheith Ceangailte, má tá an ríomhphost seo á fháil agat lasmuigh de na gnáthuaireanta oibre, nílim ag súil le freagra ná le gníomh uait lasmuigh de do ghnáthuaireanta oibre féin mura bhfuil sé ráite go soiléir go bhfuil gá gníomhú go práinneach.

TII processes personal data provided to it in accordance with its Data Protection Notice available at

<https://www.tii.ie/about/about-tii/Data-Protection/>

Próiseálann BIÉ sonraí pearsanta a sholáthraítear dó i gcomhréir lena Fhógra ar Chosaint Sonraí atá ar fáil ag

<https://www.tii.ie/about/about-tii/Data-Protection/?set-lang=ga>

TII E-mail system: This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. If you have received this email in error then please notify postmaster@tii.ie and delete the original including attachments.

Córas r-phoist BIE: Tá an ríomhphost seo agus aon chomhaid a tharchuirtear leis faoi rún agus beartaithe lena n-úsáid ag an duine aonair nó ag an eintiteas a bhfuil siad dírithe chuige/chuici amháin. Más rud é go bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí bhotún, cuir sin in iúil do postmaster@tii.ie, le do thoil, agus scríos an ríomhphost bunaidh agus aon cheangaltáin.

In accordance with TII's Right to Disconnect policy, if you are receiving this email outside of normal working hours, I do not expect a response or action outside of your own working hours unless it is clearly noted as requiring urgent attention.

De réir pholasáí BIÉ An Ceart gan a bheith Ceangailte, má tá an ríomhphost seo á fháil agat lasmuigh de na gnáthuaireanta oibre, nílim ag súil le freagra ná le gníomh uait lasmuigh de do ghnáthuaireanta oibre féin mura bhfuil sé ráite go soiléir go bhfuil gá gníomhú go práinneach.

TII processes personal data provided to it in accordance with its Data Protection Notice available at <https://www.tii.ie/about/about-tii/Data-Protection/>

Próiseálann BIÉ sonraí pearsanta a sholáthraítear dó i gcomhréir lena Fhógra ar Chosaint Sonraí atá ar fáil ag <https://www.tii.ie/about/about-tii/Data-Protection/?set-lang=ga>

TII E-mail system: This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. If you have received this email in error then please notify postmaster@tii.ie and delete the original including attachments.

Córas r-phoist BIE: Tá an ríomhphost seo agus aon chomhaid a tharchuirtear leis faoi rún agus beartaithe lena n-úsáid ag an duine aonair nó ag an eintiteas a bhfuil siad dírithe chuige/chuici amháin. Más rud é go bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí bhotún, cuir sin in iúil do postmaster@tii.ie, le do thoil, agus scríos an ríomhphost bunaidh agus aon cheangaltáin.



RECEIVED: 15/10/2025

Dr James Massey
Rowan Engineering Consultants
Scurlockstown Business Park
Trim
Co Meath, C15 H008

16 October 2024

Re: Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project
Your Ref: n/a
Our Ref: 24/331

Dear James,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and interpretation and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our [website](#) for data availability.

With reference to your letter received on the 18 September 2024, concerning the proposed Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project, we recommend using our various data sets when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes for developments, plans and policies. For more detailed information on how to access this data please access 'Data and Maps' [Data & Maps \(gsi.ie\)](#) on our 'Geoscience for planning' webpage. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly (please refer to each individual dataset's metadata for correct attribution).

For specific data available for Environmental Assessment and Planning topics please follow this link [\[Data by Environmental Assessment and Planning Topic \(gsi.ie\)\]](#), where you will find our data arranged by environmental assessment topic as illustrated below:

Land and soils <i>Soil</i> - Subsoils (Quaternary Geology) - Tellus Geochemistry - Geotechnical <i>Geology</i> - Bedrock - Geophysics - Bedrock & Quaternary 3D	Water <i>Groundwater</i> - Aquifers GW vulnerability, GWPSs (GWPPs) <i>Surface water</i> - Tellus Geochemistry <i>Estuarine & marine waters</i> - Marine and coastal <i>Flooding</i> - GWClimate - Karst	Climate Change <i>Carbon accounting / Carbon balance</i> - Geothermal - Carbon capture and storage <i>Climate change trends</i> - National coastal change assessment
Cultural Heritage <i>Archaeology</i> - Cherish <i>Underwater Archaeology</i> - Shipwrecks	Material Assets <i>Built Services</i> - Natural resources (Minerals & Aggregates) - Active quarries	The Landscape <i>Landscape Appearance & Character</i> - Physiographic units <i>Historical landscapes</i> - Historic mines
Other Relevant Data		
<i>Natural (Geo) hazards</i> - Landslide Susceptibility Mapping - Groundwater flooding - Coastal vulnerability - Subsidence - Radon	<i>Natural heritage</i> - Geoheritage (County Geological Sites) - Dimension Stone/Stone Built Ireland	



RECEIVED: 10/09/2025

Other Comments

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Clare Glanville
Senior Geologist
Geoheritage and Planning Programme
Geological Survey Ireland

Trish Smullen
Geologist
Geoheritage and Planning Programme
Geological Survey Ireland

The publicly available data referenced/presented here, should in no way be construed as Geological Survey Ireland support for or objection to the proposed development or plan. The data are made freely available to all and can be used as independent scientific data in assessments, plans or policies. It should be noted that in many cases these data are a baseline or starting point for further site specific assessments.



Ballyfeeney Green Energy Project and Windfarm

From Defence Property Management Planning <[REDACTED]>
Date Wed 16 Oct 2024 1:33 PM
To ballyfeeny.energy <ballyfeeny.energy@rec.ie>
Cc Ruth Fleming Dunne (Defence) <[REDACTED]>; Paul Farrell (Defence) <[REDACTED]>; Philomena Evans (Defence) <[REDACTED]>

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

📎 1 attachment (48 KB)

20240917_Cover letter re Scoping Report-Ballyfeeny.pdf;

Without Prejudice

Dear Dr. Massey,

I refer to your attached letter, dated 17th September 2024, in relation to the Ballyfeeney Green Energy Project and the proposed windfarm development located Ballyfeeny, Co. Roscommon.

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

As a matter of practice, the Department of Defence does not provide observations or advice in the scoping process, except where the relevant parties have been directed by a planning authority to seek the Department's views.

Having consulted with the Military authorities, the Department of Defence wishes to make the following observations:

- The Minister for Defence is responsible for the regulation of military aviation, whereas the Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) is responsible for the safety regulation of civil aviation including aerodromes. The IAA does not have remit for military aviation or installations. Safeguarding of military flight operations and installations is intended to protect both current and future aircraft operations and also to take account of the security requirements associated with some of those operations.
- All turbines should be illuminated by Type C, Medium intensity, Fixed Red obstacle lighting with a minimum output of 2,000 candela to be visible in all directions of azimuth and to be operational H24/7 days a week.
- Obstacle lighting should be incandescent or, if LED or other types are used, of a type visible to Night Vision equipment. Obstacle lighting used must emit light at the near Infra-Red (IR) range of the electromagnetic spectrum, specifically at or near 850 nanometres (nm) of wavelength. Light intensity to be of similar value to that emitted in the visible spectrum of light
- Any Irish Air Corps (IAC) requirements for are separate to Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) requirements.

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

We would appreciate if you could keep us informed on any progress relating to this proposed development, in particular if this development was to progress to the pre-planning stage.

Please contact me if you have any queries in this regard.

Best regards

Don

Don Watchorn

Property Management Branch

An Roinn Cosanta

Department of Defence

Bóthar an Stáisiúin, An Droichead Nua, Contae Chill Dara, W12 AD93.

Station Road, Newbridge, Co.Kildare, W12 AD93.



Fógra faoi Rúndacht: Tá an ríomhphost seo agus aon iatán a ghabhann leis rúnda. Is leis an duine / nó daoine sin amháin a bhfuil siad seolta chucu a bhaineann siad agus ní ceart iad a léamh ná a scaoileadh chuig aon tríú páirtí gan cead roimh ré ón Roinn Cosanta.

Notice re Confidentiality: This e-mail and any attachment transmitted with it are confidential. They are intended solely for the use of the intended recipient and should not be read or released to any third party without the prior consent of the Department of Defence.



RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

Your Ref: **Ballyfeeney Green Energy Project**

Our Ref: **G Pre00298/2024**

(Please quote in all related correspondence)

24 October 2024

Dr James Massey
Senior Environmental Consultant
Forensic and Environmental Engineering
Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited
Unit 14
Scurlockstown Business Park
Trim
Co Meath
C15 h008

Via email: Ballyfeeney.energy@rec.ie cc: james.massey@rec.ie

Re: Preplanning consultation regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) in support of a planning application for the proposed construction and operation of a wind farm at Ballyfeeney, County Roscommon

A Chara

I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above.

Outlined below are archaeological observations/recommendations of the Department.

The Department acknowledges receipt of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) Scoping Report submitted by Ballyfeeney Green Energy Limited and dated September 2024. It is noted that there are no recorded monuments in proximity to the proposed development. The proposed development of a wind farm will involve subsurface groundworks at the proposed turbine locations and at the associated infrastructural site works. These subsurface works may impact negatively on previously unrecorded archaeological heritage.

Therefore, due to the scale of the proposed development - and in line with national policy – see Section 3.6.2 of the “Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage” (Government of Ireland 1999) - it is the Department’s recommendation that an Archaeological Impact Assessment, as described below, be requested as Further Information.

Archaeological Requirements

The Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) shall be carried out as follows:



RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

1. The applicant is required to retain/engage the services of a suitably qualified Archaeologist to carry out an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) which shall include a comprehensive programme of Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Test Excavation to respond to a request for Further Information. No sub-surface work shall be undertaken in the absence of the archaeologist without his/her express consent.
2. The AIA shall incorporate the findings of a Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Report to be submitted and to include the historical and archaeological background of the site, appropriate documentary sources and all cartographic sources and aerial photographs for the area.
3. The Archaeological Geophysical Survey and Test Excavation must be carried out under consent/licence from the National Monuments Service and in accordance with an approved method statement; note a period of 3-4 weeks should be allowed to facilitate processing and approval of the licence application and method statement.
4. The Archaeological Geophysical Survey shall incorporate all available lands to which this planning application applies.
5. Test trenches shall be excavated at locations chosen by the Archaeologist, having consulted the site drawings (including any Proposed Site Compound and Welfare Area, Access/Egress route, etc.) and the results of the geophysical survey/s. Excavation is to take place to the uppermost archaeological horizons only, where they survive. Where archaeological material is shown to be present, the Archaeologist shall suspend works in the area of archaeological interest pending further advice from the Planning Authority, in consultation with the Department. Please note that all features/archaeological surfaces within the test trenches are to be hand-cleaned and clearly visible for photographic purposes.
6. Having completed the work, the Archaeologist shall submit a written report to the Department and to the Planning Authority describing the findings of the AIA, including the results of the geophysical survey and test excavations. The report shall comment on the degree to which the extent, location and levels of all proposed installations, service trenches and other sub-surface works required for the development will affect the archaeological remains. This should be illustrated with appropriate plans, sections, etc.
7. Where archaeological material is shown to be present, further mitigation measures will be required; these may include refusal, redesign to allow for preservation *in situ*, (e.g. works exclusion zones/buffer areas), excavation and/or monitoring as deemed appropriate. The Department will advise the Planning Authority with regard to these matters. No decision should be made on this application until the Department and



RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

the Planning Authority have had the opportunity to fully evaluate the findings of the AIA.

8. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be updated to incorporate any significant findings that emerge from the AIA process including, but not limited to, the location of any archaeological or cultural heritage constraints relevant to the proposed development. The CEMP shall clearly describe all identified likely archaeological impacts, both direct and indirect, and all mitigation measures to be employed to protect the archaeological or cultural heritage environment during all phases of site preparation, construction activity and decommissioning works.

Reason:

To ensure the continued preservation (either *in situ* or by record) of places, caves, sites, features or other objects of archaeological interest.

The above observations/recommendations are based on the papers submitted to this Department on a pre-planning basis and are made without prejudice to any observations that the Minister may make in the context of any consultation arising on foot of any development application referred to the Minister, by the planning authority, in his role as statutory consultee under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

You are requested to send any further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at manager.dau@npws.gov.ie, or to the following address:

The Manager
Development Applications Unit (DAU)
Government Offices
Newtown Road
Wexford
Y35 AP90

Is mise, le meas

Sinéad O' Brien
Development Applications Unit
Administration



Outlook

RE: RE Comment on Scoping Report / Ballyfeeny Green Energy, Co. Roscommon

From Planning [REDACTED]
Date Tue 19 Nov 2024 3:47 PM
To Jessica Boyd <jessica.boyd@rec.ie>
Cc Planning <[REDACTED]@iaa.ie>

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

Dear Jessica,

Thank you for your email and forwarding the EAIR Scoping Report for the proposed Ballyfeeny Wind Farm, to be located in Co Roscommon.

For future reference, please forward any planning related queries to planning@iaa.ie

Based on the information provided at this stage, the Authority has no specific requirements for incorporation into the EIAR Scoping Report.

Should a formal planning application be submitted, the Irish Aviation Authority will likely offer the following general observations:

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

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

Kind regards,

Dave

From: Jessica Boyd <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday 19 November 2024 13:35
To: IAA INFORMATION <[REDACTED]@iaa.ie>; [REDACTED]@airnav.ie
Cc: James Massey <[REDACTED]>; Tom Rowan <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE Comment on Scoping Report / Ballyfeeny Green Energy, Co. Roscommon

*** This message originated from outside the Irish Aviation Authority. Please treat hyperlinks, attachments and instructions in this email with caution. ***

To Whom It Concerns,

Rowan Engineering Consultants Ltd., on behalf of Ballyfeeny Green Energy Limited (the Developer) are preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) in support of a planning application for the proposed construction and operation of a wind farm at Ballyfeeny, County Roscommon.

We have contacted you via post to provide details of the proposed project (as per the attached Scoping report attached) & to request any information that IAA may have that would assist us in the environmental impact assessment of the proposed project.

Should you wish to make a comment on the scoping, I would ask that you revert ASAP, as the response period for Scoping has now ceased.

If you do not have any comments to provide or do not hold any information relevant to the proposed project, I would also be grateful if you would please specify same in reply to this email.

Best Regards,

ballyfeeny.energy@rec.ie

Kind Regards,

Jessica Boyd

Environmental Consultant

Rowan Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Head Office: Unit 14, Scurlockstown Business Park, Trim, Co. Meath, Ireland

**Regional Office: Office 18, Oran Town Centre, Station Road, Oranmore, Co Galway, H91 APK0.
(Please send all correspondence to Trim office)**

Tel: [REDACTED]

Mob: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Website: www.rec.ie

DISCLAIMER: This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the intended recipient. If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute, copy or alter this email. Any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of the author and might not represent those of Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited. Warning: Although Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited has taken reasonable precautions to ensure no viruses are present in this email, the Company cannot accept responsibility for any loss or damage arising from the use of this email or attachments. You are requested to carry out your own virus check before opening any attachment. The author and Rowan Engineering Consultants Limited accept no liability for any loss or damage which may be caused by software viruses. Unintended recipients are requested to contact the sender immediately and to delete this email.

=====

===== PLEASE consider the environment; PRINT ONLY when necessary! DISCLAIMER: This message contains information that is confidential, may be privileged and is the property of The Irish Aviation Authority (IAA). If you are not the intended recipient, you may not use this email or the information it contains. If you are not the intended recipient please notify the sender immediately and delete all copies of this message. Thank you. This email message has been swept for the presence of computer viruses. Internet Emails are not necessarily secure. The IAA accepts no responsibility for malicious content such as viruses or for changes made to this message after it was sent.

Registered Office: The Times

Building, 11-12 D'Olier Street, Dublin 2. D02 T449 Registered Number: 211082 Place of Registration:
Ireland A limited liability company

=====

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025



**Fáilte
Ireland**

**Turasóireacht Náisiúnta
An tÚdara Eorbartha**
National Tourism
Development Authority

RECEIVED
13/09/2025

EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



July 2023

An tÚdarás Náisiúnta Forbartha Turasóireachta
Áras Fáilte, 88–95 Sráid Amiens
Baile Átha Cliath 1
D01 WR86
Éire

National Tourism Development Authority
Áras Fáilte, 88 - 95 Amiens Street
Dublin 1
D01 WR86
Ireland

Phone 1 [REDACTED]
or +353 [REDACTED]
Email 1 [REDACTED]
www.failteireland.ie

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Background to this Document.....	1
3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance	2
4. Assessing Tourism	5
5. Guiding Principles of EIAR	6
6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications	6
7. EIAR Requirements.....	6
Population and Human Health	8
Biodiversity	8
Land, Soils and Geology	9
Water	9
Air Quality and Climate	9
Noise and Vibration.....	9
Material Assets; Traffic and Transport.....	9
Cultural Heritage	10
Archaeology	10
Material Assets; Waste Management.....	10
Material Assets	10
Landscape	10
8. Sources of information on Tourism	12
Information available online.....	12

1. Introduction

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

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

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

2. Background to this Document

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance

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

Legislation

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

Statutory Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

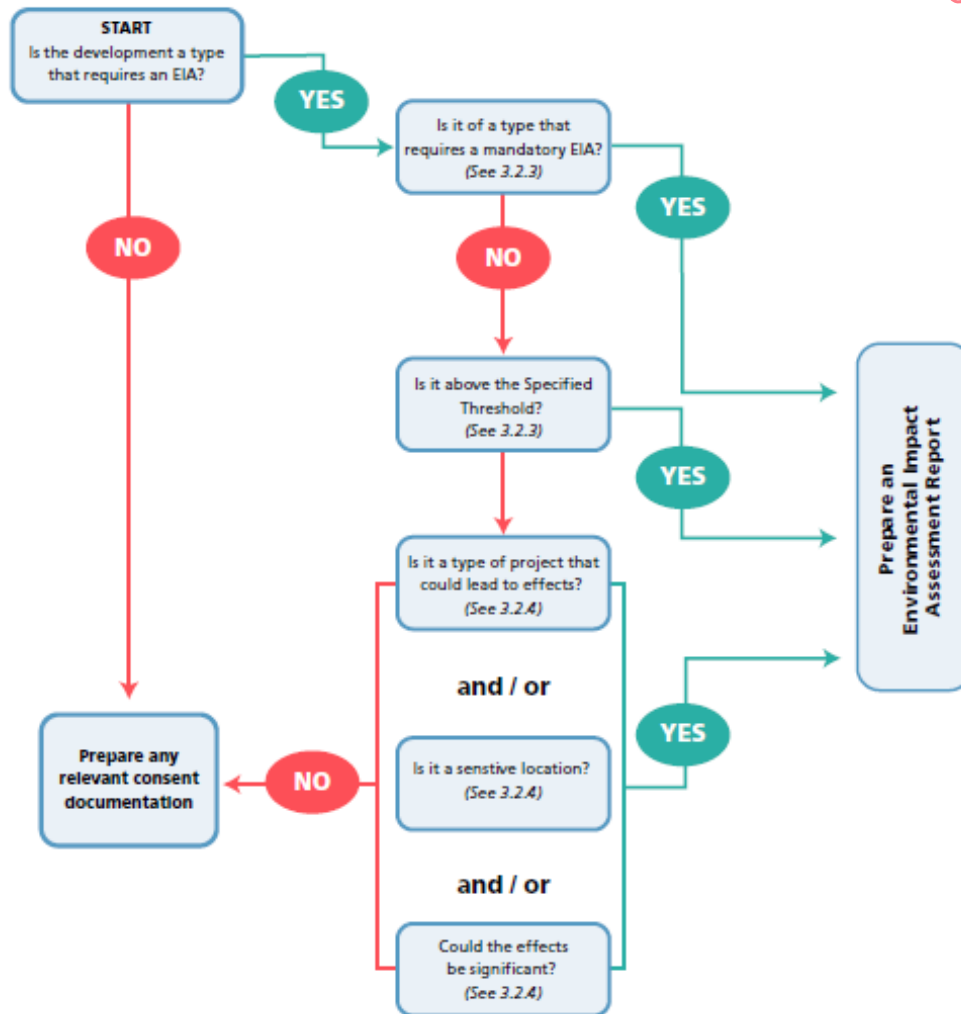
The process of EIA is set out in the EPA EIAR Guidelines, this document should be read in conjunction with and used as supplementary guidance to the EPA EIAR Guidelines. The process for ascertaining whether an EIAR is required is known as 'screening' and the process to determine the breadth and scope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

Screening

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

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

Figure 1: EIAR Screening Process



RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

(Taken from Fig 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines)

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

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

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

EIAR Scoping

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

4. Assessing Tourism

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

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

Projects which involve a tourism element

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

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

Projects which may have an impact upon tourism

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

According to the Fáilte Ireland Tourism Facts 2019 Report, the most important factors in determining the attractiveness of tourism destinations for visitors to Ireland are;

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

- Pace of Life

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

5. Guiding Principles of EIAR

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

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

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

6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

7. EIAR Requirements

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

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

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

Project Description

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

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

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

Assessment of Alternatives

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

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

Baseline Assessment

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

For example, in a tourism context;

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

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

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

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Population and Human Health

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

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

Biodiversity

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

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

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

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

Land, Soils and Geology

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

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

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

Water

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

Air Quality and Climate

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

Noise and Vibration

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

Material Assets; Traffic and Transport

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

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

Cultural Heritage

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

Archaeology

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

Material Assets; Waste Management

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

Material Assets

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

Landscape

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

Major Accident and Natural Disaster

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

Interaction of Impacts

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

Cumulative Impact

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

Transboundary Impact

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

Mitigation & Monitoring

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

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

Reduce the exposure of sensitive resources to excessive environmental impact.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residual Impacts

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

8. Sources of information on Tourism

Information available online

Fáilte Ireland

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

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

Discover Ireland:

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

Tourism Ireland

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

Local Authorities

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

Regional Assemblies

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

Central Statistics Office

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



Iascaigh Iníre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

Drumsna
Carrick on Shannon
Co. Leitrim

RECEIVED 15/09/2025

21st October 2024

Re. EIAR Scoping for Proposed Ballyfeeny Windfarm, Co, Roscommon

Dear Sir/Madam,

In response to your letter seeking Inland Fisheries Ireland's (IFI) views on the information to be contained within the Environmental Impact Assessment in respect of the above proposed development IFI has the following points to make:

It should be noted that only a pin was provided showing one point as the site location, the site boundaries or extent were not provided, in this regard comments cannot be exhaustive or fully site specific. In order for IFI to make more specific comments a site location boundary with a site layout plan should be provided. The location of road network and type of road construction will be important as will the turbine layout. IFI would encourage you to carry out further consultation once any detail of plans this development becomes available.

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is a statutory agency with responsibility under the provisions of the Fisheries Acts for the protection, management and conservation of Ireland's inland fisheries resource. The fisheries resource is also protected under national and EU legislation.

This response relates to the EIAR scoping request and full comment on this proposal cannot be made until such time as a detailed design drawings and proposals are available for the proposed development. Specific and direct consultations should continue with IFI as this proposed project develops and at detailed design stage in advance of the planning process commencing. IFI guidelines as referenced in this submission should be referenced in the EIAR.

In relation to the content of the EIAR, characteristics of the aquatic environment and baseline data should be presented for the River Scramogue, its tributaries, the Culliagh Stream (Feorish (Termonbarry 020) and the Feorish River 010 (Termonbary) which are all in close proximity to this site and all watercourses crossed by the development and any other watercourses which may potentially be affected by the development. These should be described in terms of fisheries habitat, water quality, fish and invertebrate species present and relative abundances, and aquatic plants.

The Scramogue River, Culliagh Stream and Feorish River are all salmonid watercourses with good stocks of wild brown trout, they also support coarse fish species.

Data in relation to all fish and aquatic species present within the watercourses should be compiled. The presence of salmonid species, crayfish and lamprey species will be of particular concern. Coarse fish species will also be important given the spawning locations of these species. In undertaking the electrofishing survey only experienced personnel should be employed. A Section 14 permit for electrofishing must be obtained from



Iascaigh Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources. Authorised personnel must ensure that they comply with all the conditions contained in the permit.

Waterbodies must be assessed in terms of aquatic biodiversity with particular emphasis on fish, the food of fish, spawning grounds and fish habitat in general. The aquatic habitat and physical nature of any watercourse affected by the development must be fully described in detail. This includes areas of open water, pool riffle glide sequences, density and types of aquatic vegetation, description of riparian zones to depth on either bank of the River/watercourse. The extent of the surveys should be sufficiently long enough to be representative of the habitat contained in each section. There should be a particular focus on sections upstream and downstream of any point where an impact on the watercourse is likely to arise, this would include the presence of migratory species and proposals to ensure their migrations are not disturbed or impacted upon. The spawning of coarse fish in weeded margins will also be important to note. It may be appropriate to survey a tributary stream and the larger more important streams it joins, and assess the effect any unfavourable discharge might further have on biodiversity and fisheries in the larger streams. Surveys of un-impacted (control) streams should also be included in the Environmental Impact Assessment.

In regard to invasive species, an invasive species survey should be commissioned. A biosecurity plan should be produced for the scheme construction. The importance of the water and riparian zone should also be considered in biodiversity terms, with reference to the aquatic habitat the impact over a distance downstream must also be kept in mind.

The likely impacts (and degree of impact) of the development on these waterbodies should be described in detail and relevant mitigation measures should be proposed in all relation to all potential impacts. Consideration should be given to temporary and enabling works in the EIAR as these can have significant impact if they are not managed well. In this regard changes to river morphology should not occur, whether intended or unintended.

We are concerned about soils, their structure and types around all the turbines, associated access roads and site development. In particular we have concerns about the stability of the soils and the impact that works on both the turbines and access roads will have either directly or by vibration on the stability of the soils. The IFI will be very concerned where it is proposed to construct wind turbines on peat soils especially if these peat soils are located on upland areas. Extra caution will be required to prevent deleterious discharges to waters.

IFI strongly recommends that specialist personnel are employed to assess soil strength and suitability of the ground at each site and along any proposed access road. This is particularly important in relation to peat soils. The potential for soil movement and landslides should be assessed fully within the EIS

IFI recommend that due consideration be given to the type of material used for roadway construction bearing in mind the pressures that will arise during the construction phase and the necessity to avoid pollution due to fines from clause 804 washing out into the roadside drainage. Also to stockpiling of materials, stripping of topsoil and the proposed construction methodology.

The use of sedimentary rocks, such as shale, in road construction should be avoided. This type of material has poor tensile strength and is liable to be crushed by heavy vehicles thereby releasing fine sediment materials into the drainage system which are difficult to precipitate and may give rise to water pollution.



Iascaigh Iníre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

Any proposals regarding the use of borrow pits will need to be thoroughly assessed in terms of dewatering and drainage during construction and post construction to prevent any risk of pollution.

Site drainage and settlement measures during both construction (with particular attention to the road construction stage) and operation will need to be considered and details provided at the planning stage.

Furthermore drainage from disturbed and stockpiled soils will have to be considered in advance. It may be essential to carry out soil stockpiling operations in confined areas only and to ensure vegetation of the soils with suitable plants which will promote stability. Consideration must be given to leachate from any stockpiles.

Any stripping of topsoil should be minimised to the works footprint, retaining riparian zones where present. Where construction of the project will run over numerous seasons, phased topsoil stripping should take place prior to works in each area, this will maintain the integrity of the buffer zone during construction. Buffer zones should be re-established as soon as practicable after construction in each particular area.

Particular attention should be paid to the hydrology of any site where excavations including excavations for roads or infrastructure are being undertaken. It is important that natural flow paths are not interrupted or diverted in such a manner as to give rise to erosion or instability of soils caused by an alteration in water movement either above or below ground. In relation to any proposed temporary access roads for construction or permanent roads, these will tend to provide preferential flow paths for surface waters. Considerable attention to detail must be provided in relation to the interception of surface water flows. Our concerns in relation to deleterious matter have been referred to above, but we also have concerns in relation to the flow patterns and to ensuring that normal flows are maintained both during and after construction. Situations can arise where water transportation is significantly increased in certain locations thereby. This should be avoided.

Attention should be paid to drainage during both the construction phase and the operational phase. In the construction stage this includes waters being pumped excavations or dewatering of any area prior to works. We strongly recommend that settlement measures are introduced to ensure adequate settlement of suspended solids and sediments and attenuation to ensure discharges at greenfield rates and that no deleterious matter is discharged to any waters. Calculations should be used to demonstrate that measures such as settlement ponds will be effective and are adequately sized to allow settlement for appropriate discharge water quality.

In constructing and designing silt traps particular attention should be paid to rainfall levels and intensity. Any silt traps should be designed to minimise the movement of silt especially during intense precipitation events where the trap may be hydraulically overloaded. It is essential that they are located with good access to facilitate monitoring sampling and maintenance.

Serious consideration must be given to the disposal of all waste materials such that they will not give rise to any risk. In terms of risk, the placing of soils on adjacent ground should not be permitted unless all the area has been the subject of an in-depth risk assessment.



Iascaigh Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

If applicable, details in relation to site offices and the services necessary for the site offices should form part of the EIAR. In addition details relating to operations during the construction phase to contain pollutants should also be considered. It should be noted that hydrocarbon oils and other deleterious matter or potential pollutants will require full containment and should not be permitted to discharge to any waters. Please note that physical pollution of watercourses in terms of placing of unsuitable material or other construction debris in or stockpiling such materials near watercourses is not acceptable as this will interfere with the aquatic habitat.

In order to prevent water pollution and to prevent disruption to spawning in the area, all method statements and timings of all instream construction works and those in close proximity to a watercourse should be agreed with IFI prior to any commencement of works. In relation to watercourse crossings please be advised that this IFI will require to be consulted well in advance in relation to all crossings of any watercourse or the use of any temporary diversions. We strongly recommend that these crossings should be kept to a minimum. We will also require that any instream structures or bridge and pipe crossings are approved by IFI. In particular in designing crossings the length, slope and width of any instream structure will be important. Early consultation should take place in this regard in advance of any planning applications.

Consideration should be given to land conditions during construction and the potential damage in accessing soft lands in the winter and potential for run off and sedimentation or damage to river banks with a view to mitigating and reducing impacts.

Instream works in the River Scramoge, R Feorish, Cullaigh Stream or other salmonid streams should not take place between October and 30th April in order to protect spawning and juvenile trout. Construction and associated works with a high risk of suspended solids pollution should not be carried out between the 1st October and 30th April in order to protect spawning and juvenile trout. (Note this season may be extended in the future subject to new legislation coming into force)

In general access for anglers and IFI personnel should not be impinged upon by this development.

The EIAR should indicate proposals to monitor the impact on all watercourses within the site. In the event that environmental damage to the aquatic habitat and associated riparian zone is caused, the EIAR should indicate the steps that may be taken to rectify any damage to the aquatic habitat including liaison with the appropriate authorities. It is important that a sufficient bank side riparian zone is maintained to absorb and attenuate overland flows. In deciding the extent of this riparian zone the following factors would be important.

1. Type of soil and its depth and strength especially if the development is on an upland peat bog area.
2. Stock piling or spreading of spoil on unstable soils especially if the soil is peat with a depth greater than 1meter thick. (Geotechnical survey and assessment is essential)
3. Degree or extent of the slope.
4. Variations in the topography that will give rise to point flows (keep flow as diffuse as possible).
5. Extent and nature of catchment above the area of operation. In particular meticulous care should be paid to avoid interfering with the catchment and altering the direction of flow, perhaps to another catchment.
6. The importance of the water in fisheries and Biodiversity terms. With reference to the aquatic habitat the impact over a distance downstream must also be kept in mind.
7. Any other factors that will cause a deleterious effect to the watercourse.

8. The extent and proven efficacy of water treatment in relation to the structure.

With the above in mind for small streams a distance of at least 15 meters should be considered as a bare minimum for a riparian zone. This should be more if the factors above are involved and will require ground truthing and site specific surveys. In relation to turbine construction this should not be permitted within 50 metres of a watercourse.

We suggest that this type of development will comprise works at a number of locations but the entire development should be considered as a single building site. We strongly recommend that discussions should take place with the Environmental Section of the relevant County Council with a view to obtaining a licence to discharge trade effluent from the "building site" to waters. In this regard we consider that drainage waters particularly during the construction phase should be regarded as trade effluent. All effluent should comply with appropriate quality standards.

The discharge of polluting or deleterious matter to any watercourse except under and in accordance with a licence may be an offense under the Fisheries Acts and/or under the Water Pollution Acts. It should be noted that even if an effluent does generally comply with the quality standards contained in a licence it may still cause pollution if the receiving water cannot provide sufficient assimilative capacity. With this in mind the environment impact assessment should also focus on the physical characteristics of the receiving watercourses and their ability to assimilate any pollutants discharged from the site including the discharge of water from any foundation works or drainage.

At all times the precautionary principle should be applied throughout for the entire development. Particular attention should be paid to the various environmental directives including the Water Framework Directive. The Inland Fisheries Acts, 1959-2010 (as amended) in particular and the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts, 1977-1990 (as amended) and all other environmental legislation should be considered as appropriate. As indicated in some of the points above site management and environmental plans will be important issues especially during the construction phase and we recommend that these issues should also receive consideration when preparing an EIA.

All works should adhere to IFI's Guideline documents on road construction (attached) and Guidelines on protection of fisheries during construction work in and adjacent to waters
<http://www.fisheriesireland.ie/fisheries-and-construction-works>.

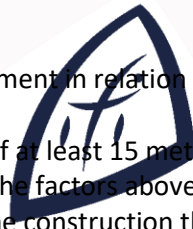
In relation to any water quality monitoring / fish habitat surveys, can I please refer you to our Open Data Portal: <https://opendata-ifigeo.hub.arcgis.com/>.

We recommend that the above issues should be amongst the issues addressed in a comprehensive manner in the EIA. This concludes our observations at this time.

Yours sincerely,

Catherine E Kerins

Catherine E Kerins
Senior Fisheries Environment Officer



Íascaí Iníre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

RECEIVED 15/09/2025

RECEIVED: 15/09/2023

Uisce Éireann
Bosca OP 6000
Baile Átha Cliath 1
D01 WA07
Ireland

Uisce Éireann
PO Box 6000
Dublin 1
D01 WA07
Ireland

T: [REDACTED]
F: [REDACTED]
www.water.ie

For the attention of Jessica Boyd
Rowan Engineering Consultants Ltd
Unit 14,
Scurlockstown Business Park,
Trim,
County Meath

17 December 2024

By Email: ballyfeeny.energy@rec.ie

Re: EIA Scoping Request –Ballyfeeny Green Energy, Co. Roscommon

Dear Jessica Boyd

Uisce Éireann has received notification of your Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping request relating to Ballyfeeny Green Energy Ltd.'s forthcoming application to construct and operate a windfarm at Ballyfeeny, Co. Roscommon.

Please see attached, Uisce Éireann's scoping opinion in relation to your proposals and Uisce Éireann's public infrastructure & assets.

Uisce Éireann's Response to EIAR Scoping Request

The scoping document identifies two nearby watercourses, the river Ballymartin 20m west of the proposed site and Culliagh stream, located 120m to the east of the site. It is not apparent that these watercourses would have an impact on nearby abstraction points at Grange Lough and Lough Forbes, however as the proposed development is within their catchment area, care must be taken to ensure that there will be no negative effect upon Uisce Éireann's Drinking Water Source(s) during the construction and operational phases of the development. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified and assessed as part of the report.

The scoping document proposes two possible strategies for connection the grid. The first route runs parallel to the R371, which it crosses to connect to the Slieve bawn 110 kv substation. Uisce Éireann also operates underground infrastructure along this motorway and as such a diversion of Public Infrastructure may be required subject to layout proposal of the development and separation distances, with the applicant being required to submit a Diversions Enquiry to diversions@water.ie.

The second potential route as outlined in figure 2-1 of the scoping document, aims to connect to the Lanesborough 110kv Substation. This station is located at the far side of the Lanesborough, across the Lanesborough bridge. Several pieces of Uisce Éireann infrastructure, including wastewater treatment plants, pumping stations and attendant pipe networks are located within the town itself, with which this route may interact. Particular attention should also be paid to the Lanesboro ESB site water treatment plant, located next to the substation, on the Longford side of the river Shannon. 250mm HDPE piping which serves this plant runs immediately between the substation and the banks of the Shannon. If any diversion of public infrastructure is expected as a result of following this route, the applicant is again required to submit a Diversions Enquiry to diversions@water.ie.

On receipt of the planning referral, Uisce Éireann will review the finalised Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) as part of our planning assessment. Uisce Éireann's will then issue a statutory response to the Planning Authority in line with our obligations as a statutory consultee.

Further to this, prior to any planning application submission, the applicant is required to submit a diversion enquiry to Uisce Éireann and receive a Confirmation of Feasibility (COF) letter from Diversions Dept, that will form part of the formal planning application lodgement documentation.

In addition to the specific items outlined above please note the following aspects of Water Services which should be considered in the scope of your EIAR;

- RECEIVED: 23/09/2025
- a) Where the development proposal has the potential to impact an Uisce Éireann Drinking Water Source(s), the applicant shall provide details of measures to be taken to ensure that there will be no negative impact to Uisce Éireann's Drinking Water Source(s) during the construction and operational phases of the development. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified as part of the report.
 - b) Where the development proposes the backfilling of materials, the applicant is required to include a waste sampling strategy to ensure the material is inert.
 - c) Mitigations should be proposed for any potential negative impacts on any water source(s) which may be in proximity and included in the environmental management plan and incident response.
 - d) Any and all potential impacts on the nearby reservoir as public water supply water source(s) are assessed, including any impact on hydrogeology and any groundwater/ surface water interactions.
 - e) Impacts of the development on the capacity of water services (*i.e. do existing water services have the capacity to cater for the new development*). This is confirmed by Uisce Éireann in the form of a Confirmation of Feasibility (COF). If a development requires a connection to either a public water supply or sewage collection system, the developer is advised to submit a Pre-Connection Enquiry (PCE) enquiry to Uisce Éireann to determine the feasibility of connection to the Uisce Éireann network.
 - f) The applicant shall identify any upgrading of water services infrastructure that would be required to accommodate the proposed development.
 - g) In relation to a development that would discharge trade effluent – any upstream treatment or attenuation of discharges required prior to discharging to an Uisce Éireann collection network.
 - h) In relation to the management of surface water; the potential impact of surface water discharges to combined sewer networks and potential measures to minimise and or / stop surface waters from combined sewers.
 - i) Any physical impact on Uisce Éireann assets – reservoir, drinking water source, treatment works, pipes, pumping stations, discharges outfalls etc. including any relocation of assets.

- j) When considering a development proposal, the applicant is advised to determine the location of public water services assets, possible connection points from the applicant's site / lands to the public network and any drinking water abstraction catchments to ensure these are included and fully assessed in any pre-planning proposals. Details, where known, can be obtained by emailing an Ordnance Survey map identifying the proposed location of the applicant's intended development to datarequests@water.ie
- k) Other indicators or methodologies for identifying infrastructure located within the applicant's lands are the presence of registered wayleave agreements, visible manholes, vent stacks, valve chambers, marker posts etc. within the proposed site.
- l) Any potential impacts on the assimilative capacity of receiving waters in relation to Uisce Éireann discharge outfalls including changes in dispersion / circulation characterises. Hydrological / hydrogeological pathways between the applicant's site and receiving waters should be identified within the report.
- m) Any potential impact on the contributing catchment of water sources either in terms of water abstraction for the development (*and resultant potential impact on the capacity of the source*) or the potential of the development to influence / present a risk to the quality of the water abstracted by Uisce Éireann for public supply should be identified within the report.
- n) Where a development proposes to connect to an Uisce Éireann network and that network either abstracts water from or discharges wastewater to a "protected"/ sensitive area, consideration as to whether the integrity of the site / conservation objectives of the site would be compromised should be identified within the report.
- o) Uisce Éireann does not permit building over of its assets. As an applicant you are required to;
- survey the site to determine the exact location of the assets. Any trial investigations should be carried out with the agreement and in the presence of Uisce Éireann.
 - Provide evidence of separation distances between the existing Uisce Éireann assets and proposed structures, other services, trees, etc. have to be in accordance with the Irish Water Codes of Practice and Standard Details.

- p) Where a diversion of Public Infrastructure may be required subject to layout proposal of the development and separation distances, the applicant is required to submit a Diversions Enquiry to diversions@water.ie
- q) Mitigation measures in relation to any of the above ensuring a zero risk to any Uisce Éireann drinking water sources (Surface and Ground water).

This is not an exhaustive list.

Please note;

- Where connection(s) to the public network is required as part of the development proposal, applicants are advised to complete the Pre-Connection Enquiry process and have received a Confirmation of Feasibility letter from Uisce Éireann ahead of any planning application.
- Uisce Éireann will not accept new surface water discharges to combined sewer networks.
- Where a new connection(s) is sought, the applicant or developer shall enter into water and/or wastewater connection agreement(s) with Uisce Éireann prior to the commencement of this development.
- Where an existing connection is on place, the applicant or developer may be required to enter into a new or revised water and/or wastewater connection agreement(s) with Uisce Éireann prior to the commencement of this development.

Queries relating to this EIAR scoping request should be directed to planning@water.ie

PP. Ali Robinson

Signed on behalf of Dermot Phelan

Connections Delivery Manager

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025



Consultation - Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project

RECEIVED: 15/09/2025

From Radar [REDACTED]@met.ie>

Date Tue 22 Oct 2024 6:36 PM

To ballyfeeny.energy <ballyfeeny.energy@rec.ie>

Cc Radar [REDACTED] Tony O'Leary [REDACTED]

Dear Dr. Massey,

We received the EIA Scoping Report for the BallyFeeny Green Energy Project and have reviewed it.

We note the location at E598813 N782007 ITN (lat, lon: 53.787629, -8.018013) near Ballyfeeny, Co. Roscommon.

This location is 7.2km from our surface weather station at Mt. Dillon, Co. Roscommon. It is also 25km from a site we are currently proposing for a new weather radar to improve spatial coverage of rainfall detection in the West/Midlands of Ireland.

If the Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project goes beyond the scoping phase, can you provide the exact location, height and so on of the proposed wind turbines so that we can assess for any potential impact to both the surface weather station and a new weather radar at those distances.

Kind regards,
Sinéad Duffy

Sinéad Duffy

Radar Meteorologist, Observations Division

Met Éireann, Glasnevin Hill, Dublin 9, D09 Y921, Ireland

tel [REDACTED] mob [REDACTED]