



EIAR ADDENDUM APPENDIX 4-5A

**ADDENDUM CONSTRUCTION
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

EIAR Addendum Appendix 4-5a – Addendum Construction Environmental Management Plan

Laurclavagh Renewable
Energy Development, Co.
Galway





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Prepared By: **MKO
Tuam Road
Galway
Ireland
H91 VW84**



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1. INTRODUCTION

As stated in Section 1.1 of the EIAR Addendum Report “the Report”, this Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Addendum has been prepared in order to update the (Environmental Impact Assessment Report) EIAR and associated appendices, where appropriate, in order to allow An Comisiún Pleanála (Formerly An Bord Pleanála) (ACP) to complete a robust environmental impact assessment of the Proposed Project in response to the ACP Further Information (FI) Request.

This CEMP Addendum details any additional key planning and environmental considerations that must be adhered to and delivered during site construction and operation.

This CEMP Addendum should be read in conjunction with Appendix 4-5 of the EIAR, and as an Appendix to the (Response to Further Information) RFI Document.

As stated in Section 1 of the CEMP, as submitted, this is a working document and will be develop further prior to and during the construction phase of the Proposed Project. Should the Proposed Project secure planning permission, the CEMP will be updated, in line with this CEMP Addendum and all conditions and obligations which apply to any grant of permission.

1.1 Scope of the Construction and Environmental Management Plan

This report is presented as a guidance document for the construction of the proposed Laurclavagh Renewable Energy Development which will comprise of 8 no. wind turbines and associated infrastructure, in the townland of Laurclavagh and adjacent townlands, near Tuam, and a 110kV on-site substation and associated works, including underground 110kV cabling to connect to the national grid at Cloon 110kV substation, in the townland of Cloonascragh, Co. Galway.

This Section of the CEMP Addendum should be read in conjunction with the information previously detailed in the corresponding Section of the CEMP.

2. SITE AND PROPOSED PROJECT DETAILS

2.3 Construction Methodology Overview

2.3.2 Overview of Proposed Construction Methodology

2.3.2.4 Site Drainage System

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

This Section of the CEMP Addendum should be read in conjunction with the information previously detailed in the corresponding Section of the CEMP.

2.3.2.15 Decommissioning

As stated in Section 4.10 of Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Project of the EIAR, as noted in the Scottish Natural Heritage report (SNH) *Research and Guidance on Restoration and Decommissioning of Onshore Wind Farms* (SNH, 2013) reinstatement proposals for a wind farm are made approximately 30 years in advance, so within the lifespan of the Proposed Project, technological advances and preferred approaches to reinstatement are likely to change. According to the SNH guidance, it is therefore:

“best practice not to limit options too far in advance of actual decommissioning but to maintain informed flexibility until close to the end-of-life of the wind farm”.

Appendix 4-7: Decommissioning Plan of the EIAR details the environmental management framework to be adhered to during the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Project. As noted in the Decommissioning Plan, this Decommissioning Plan will be reviewed and updated prior to commencement of decommissioning works to take account of the relevant conditions of the planning permission and current health and safety standards at the time of decommissioning. The final Decommissioning Plan will be agreed in writing with the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the decommissioning phase.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

3.2 Protecting Water Quality

3.2.2 Site Drainage Principles

The site drainage features have been outlined in Chapter 4, Section 4.5 of the EIAR and in Section 4.5 of the EIAR Addendum Report, in addition to the drainage design and management for the Proposed Project

This Section of the CEMP Addendum should be read in conjunction with the information previously detailed in the corresponding Section of the CEMP.

3.2.3 Site Drainage Design and Management

3.2.3.2 Construction Phase Drainage

The proposed site drainage features for this site are outlined in Section 4.5 of the EIAR and Section 4.5 of the EIAR Addendum Report.

This Section of the CEMP Addendum should be read in conjunction with the information previously detailed in the corresponding Section of the CEMP.

3.2.5 Hedgerow and Treeline Removal and Replanting

Native woodland planting is categorised as treeline line planting in the BMEP (as submitted). The BMEP sets out the replanting of 3600m of linear vegetation within the Site in order to increase hedgerow and treeline habitat and offset the loss of 1.8km of hedgerow and treeline habitat associated with the Proposed Project as shown in Figure 3.1 of the BMEP. This replanting area is outlined on Figure 3-1 of the submitted of EIAR Appendix 6-4 (BMEP). Appendix 6-6 and 6-7 of the EIAR Addendum Report provides this figure at a scale of between 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 which show the habitat loss (hedgerow and treeline) and replanting proposed associated with the Proposed Project.

3.6 Noise Control

Blasting was assessed in the Noise chapter on a precautionary basis, however based on the assessments and the site investigations carried out to date, it is not envisaged that rock blasting will be required at the site, and so was not considered further in the EIAR.

This Section of the CEMP Addendum should be read in conjunction with the information previously detailed in the corresponding Section of the CEMP.

3.8 Waste Management

Section 3.8 of the CEMP details the waste management plan (WMP) which outlines the best practice procedures for the minor volumes of waste which may be produced during the excavation and construction phase of the Proposed Project. The WMP outlines the types of waste arising from the construction phase of the Proposed Project and the waste prevention methods of waste prevention and minimisation by recycling, recovery, and reuse at each stage of construction of the Proposed Project. Disposal of waste will be seen as a last resort.

As stated in Section 4.9.1 of Chapter 4 of the EIAR, during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Project, minor volumes of waste will be produced, such as during maintenance visits (lubricating and cooling oils, packaging from spare parts or equipment, unused paint etc.) This will be recorded and removed from the Site and reused, recycled or disposed of in accordance with the relevant legislation in an authorised facility.

This Section of the CEMP Addendum should be read in conjunction with the information previously detailed in the corresponding Section of the CEMP.

3.8.3 Construction Phase Waste Management

3.8.3.4 Waste Arising from Decommissioning

The treatment and recycling of blades will be in accordance with best practice at the time of decommissioning. Turbines onsite will be removed from site in accordance with Developer policy, whereby all elements of the turbines will be recycled and reused, and no components will be sent to landfill. Current methodology for the decommissioning of the turbine blades is set out below:

- Blades will be segmented into approximately 9 pieces using an excavator mounted shear;
- Technicians will remove root rings and any other associated metal for recycling;
- The construction crew will ensure that there are no contaminants present (e.g. oils, brake dust, grease rubber hoses);
- Blade segments will then be lifted via telehandler to a suitable container for transport (e.g. 40 cubic yard RORO skips and/or trailer mounted articulated bulk carriers);
- Segments will then be transported to suitable licenced processing facilities, such as Barna Recycling Transfer Station (W0106), The City Bin Co. Recycling Centre (W0148) or Galway Metal Company Ltd. (P1006) to be shredded;
- The shredded output will be used in a suitable licenced cement co-processing or a waste-to-energy facility.

Figure 2-3 below illustrates the turbine removal process. The methodology for the removal of turbines from the site is detailed in below. The turbines will be disassembled with a similar model of crane that was used for their erection i.e. blades will be removed from the nacelle, the nacelle will then be removed from the top of the tower, and the tower sections will then be removed. A crane will be used to remove the blades from the hub. The blades will then be decommissioned following the

methodology set out in Section 4.3.1.1 The turbine components will be separated and removed offsite. The turbine materials will be transferred to a suitable recycling or recovery facility.

Enabling Works:

- The temporary construction compounds will be established;
- Vegetation and scrub clearance along with some levelling works will be carried out at the turbine hardstand areas and access roads as necessary;
- Improvements to existing roads

Removal of the Turbines:

- Appropriate running surface for cranes will be constructed;
- Dismantle turbines as per the methodology outlined above;

As is in line with Developer company policy, none of the turbine components will be sent to landfill after being removed from site. As outlined in above, all turbine components will be broken down before their removal from site and will be reused in varying capacities.

The turbine nacelle and tower sections are metallic and can therefore also be recycled. The tower will be broken out into its original tower sections and will be transported offsite to a suitable licenced or waste processing facility, such as those listed above.

7.

7. MITIGATION PROPOSALS

Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
Chapter 8: Land, Soils and geology					
Construction Phase					
MM140	Soils and Geology	EIAR Addendum Chapter 8	➤ No in-stream works are proposed, the drilling works will be done over a dry period, and if works occur outside the months of July to September (as required by IFI for in-stream works) the Applicant will be cognisant of the salmon spawning season, and will inform the IFI); ➤ The crossing works area will be clearly marked out with fencing or flagging tape to avoid unnecessary disturbance; ➤ There will be no storage of material / equipment or overnight parking of machinery inside the hydrological buffer zone; ➤ The area around the batching, pumping and recycling plant will be bunded using terram (as it will clog) and sandbags in order to contain any spillages; ➤ Drilling fluid returns will be contained within a sealed tank / sump to prevent migration from the works area; ➤ Spills of drilling fluid will be cleaned up immediately and contained in an adequately sized skip before been taken off-site; ➤ Daily monitoring of the compound works area, the water treatment and pumping system and the percolation area will be completed by a suitably qualified person during the construction phase. ➤ All necessary preventative measures will be implemented to ensure no entrained sediment, or deleterious matter is discharged to the watercourse, In the event that works are giving rise to sediment or deleterious matter discharging to watercourses, the ECoW or supervising hydrologist will stop all works. The source of the sediment, or deleterious matter will be identified and		

			additional drainage measures will be installed in advance of works recommencing		
Chapter 9: Water					
Construction Phase					
MM141	Water	EIAR Addendum Chapter 9	Additional HDD Mitigation Measures for HDD, along with those outlined in the EIAR are: ➤ No in-stream works are proposed, the drilling works will be done over a dry period, and if works occur outside the months of July to September (as required by IFI for in-stream works) the Applicant will be cognisant of the salmon spawning season, and will inform the IFI); ➤ The crossing works area will be clearly marked out with fencing or flagging tape to avoid unnecessary disturbance; ➤ There will be no storage of material / equipment or overnight parking of machinery inside the hydrological buffer zone; ➤ The area around the batching, pumping and recycling plant will be bunded using terram (as it will clog) and sandbags in order to contain any spillages; ➤ Drilling fluid returns will be contained within a sealed tank / sump to prevent migration from the works area; ➤ Spills of drilling fluid will be cleaned up immediately and contained in an adequately sized skip before been taken off-site; ➤ Daily monitoring of the compound works area, the water treatment and pumping system and the percolation area will be completed by a suitably qualified person during the construction phase. ➤ All necessary preventative measures will be implemented to ensure no entrained sediment, or deleterious matter is discharged to the watercourse, In the event that works are giving rise to sediment or deleterious matter discharging to watercourses, the ECoW or supervising hydrologist will stop all works. The source of the sediment, or deleterious matter will be identified and		

			additional drainage measures will be installed in advance of works recommencing		
MM141	Water	EIAR Addendum Chapter 9	Prior to the commencement of any works near the mapped gas pipelines, the following mitigation measures will be implemented: ➤ During the early stages of planning of the works contact will be made with Gas Networks Ireland Dial before you dig service and the relevant process followed as outlined in Gas Networks Ireland's "Code of Practice for working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network (AO/PR/127); ➤ A safe distance will be maintained between the electrical installation/infrastructure and the buried pipeline; ➤ If the safe distance cannot be met, works will only begin once a risk assessment of the works has been completed and presented to GNI, with a subsequent written approval from GNI to proceed; ➤ Where a cable is to cross over a gas pipeline as at E536244, N743608, the crossing methodology will be agreed with Gas Networks Ireland prior to the works; and, ➤ The electrical cabling will be installed 450mm below ground, while the gas transmission pipeline is installed at 1535mm below ground level.		