

Cork County Council

Ann Kilmartin

From: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com> on behalf of Sean Molloy
Sent: Tuesday, January 26, 2021 12:15 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6225 GWF & 6226 IWF - Pre-Planning Mtg. with Cork County Council - Scoping Opinion
Attachments: Scoping Report Inchamore wind farm.docx; scoping report for gortyrhilly wind farm.docx; PPW 6225 Gortyrhilly WF & PPW 6226 Inchamore WF EO Advices FV.docx

From: Thomas Watt <Thomas.Watt@CorkCoCo.ie>
Sent: Friday 22 January 2021 16:57
To: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>
Cc: Greg Simpson <Greg.Simpson@CorkCoCo.ie>; Carol Stack <Carol.Stack@CorkCoCo.ie>
Subject: RE: 6225 GWF & 6226 IWF - Pre-Planning Mtg. with Cork County Council - Ecology Scoping Documents

Hi Sean

Some comments following our MSteam meeting from last Thursday, (14th). This is not exclusive list and further comments are attached, prepared by Carol Stack and initial comments of our heritage team (ecology) prior to the meeting.

I'd like to reiterate that we would be happy to meet again prior to your submission to ABP to facilitate application.

- I refer you to CDP objective HE 2- 3 Biodiversity outside protected areas and the Heritage Chapter as a whole
- Would be useful to add rationale for view point locations, some new viewing points from the new N22 would be of value
- Would be worthwhile making contact with Area Engineers listed by Greg and our archaeologist Mary Sleeman and Conservation Officer, Mona Hallinan for built heritage issues arising
- Site adjoins Kerry Co Co area identified as not be appropriate for wind farms. An exploration of how this proposal relates to this area, being so close to Co boundary. – its visual impact or potential ecological impact to National Park. Can you differentiate between the two, can you mitigate the qualifying interests which underly the KCC policy?
- Identify Met Mast and clarify height
- Ecology unit has identified some turbines they have concerns with. See attached comments.
- Determine grid connection and include same in application for turbines would be advisable
- Submit rationale for separate application processes (SID / PP), grid connection being one aspect of that judgement
- Clarify the duration of construction
- Welcome your stated approach of avoidance of bog.
- Welcome distances achieved from residential units, in line with draft national guidelines

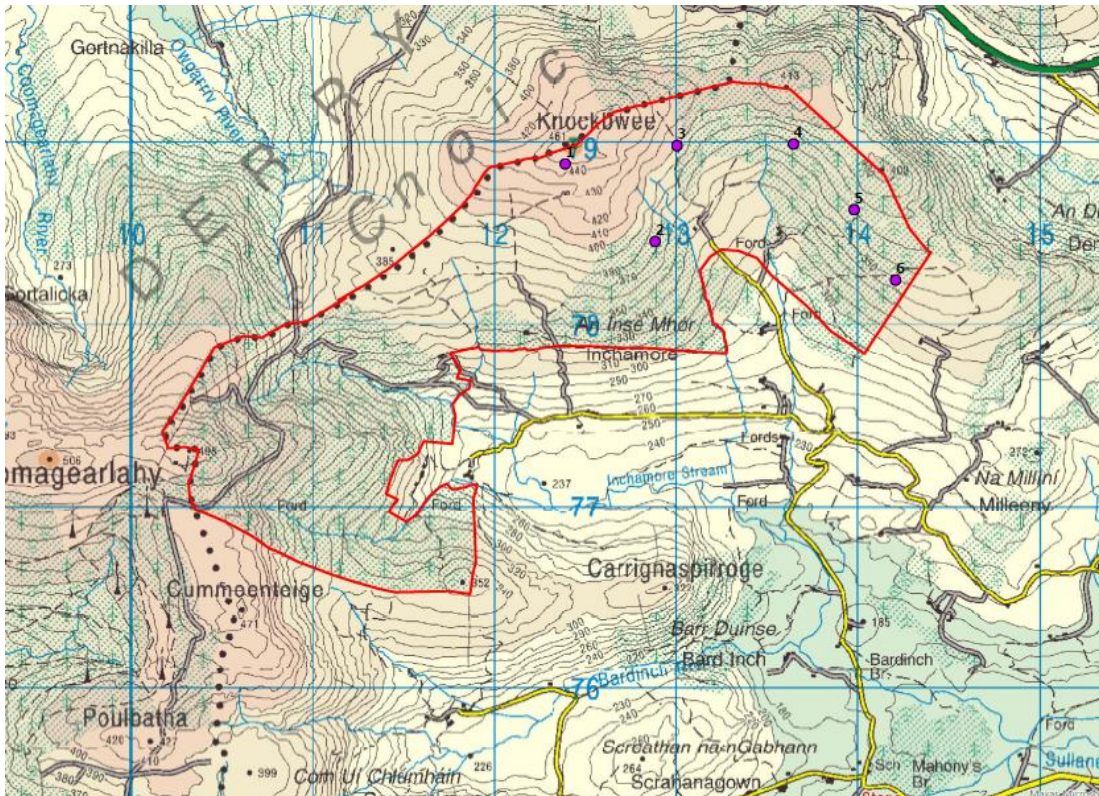
Regards

Tom



www.corkcoco.ie

Scoping opinion on proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea.



A request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea Co. Cork was received on 13/11/20.

The purpose of the request is so that key environmental issues/concerns can be identified early and the development can be designed to avoid or minimise any potentially significant environmental effects, and that any remaining likely significant effects can be assessed appropriately

The Proposed Development

The Developer intends to apply to Cork County Council for planning permission for the construction of approximately 6 no. wind turbines each typically of 4.5 – 6 megawatts (MW) with a combined output of circa 30MW located approximately 6km to the west of the village of Ballyvourney in the Múscraí Gaeltacht, Co. Cork. The proposals will also include planning permission for the construction of an underground grid connection to Ballyvouskill 220kV substation, Co. Cork, located approximately 12.5km to the north east of the Development.

- 480hectares of land involved -
- 6 turbines (4.5 – 6 MW)
- Tip height – 185m
- Rotor diameter of 155m and hub height in region of 110m.
- Route options that will connect the Development to the national grid are being explored

Planning Dept. Feedback

The following should be noted:

- Site is within an area;
 - where open farms are open to consideration
 - within landscape character type 15b - 15b - Ridged and Peaked Upland
 - within transitional rural area
 - where site boundary runs along the Kerry border

- Information to be contained in EIAR – report submitted for scoping covers the various EIAR requirements already – follow all relevant guidelines including EIA guidelines, relevant Wind Energy Guidelines, EPA advice notes and relevant legislation.
- The EIAR and construction practice and methodology should take into account ground conditions onsite and best practise. Disposal or elimination of waste/surplus material from construction/site clearance, particularly significant for peatland sites should be taken into account.
- Reasonable alternatives to be considered (as per scoping doc) and must also indicate the main reasons for the option chosen taking into account the effects of the project on the environment
- Grid connection needs to be finalised - Should the grid connection not form part of the planning application, the EIAR should indicate the most likely corridor of the grid connection, its width and route and the likely nature of the connection in terms of line voltage, whether it will be underground (preferred) or over ground (including details of pole type) and any ancillary equipment (e.g. substations).
- Cumulative impacts to be considered (as per scoping doc) - include an assessment of all the existing or approved wind farm developments in the area. In addition the EIAR should also take into account any existing or approved large scale developments in the area.
- Consider transboundary effects given proximity to Kerry Border.
- Might be worthwhile including some vantage points from new Macroom bypass route in terms of potential visual impacts.

C.Stack,

Exec. Planner.

11/1/21

Ecology Office Advices - Pre-Planning / General Scoping

PPW: 6225 Gortyrhilly Wind Farm, Co. Cork and PPW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

These comments are made without prejudice and are based on a review of General Scoping Documents received in respect of the above mentioned windfarm sites and are also based on publicly available information. I do not have access to any site specific ecological data in relation to these sites.

At the outset, given the proximity of the two windfarm sites to one another (c.3km) and given their location within the same general area and catchment and probable use of the same grid connection infrastructure and access, the question of project splitting will need to be addressed at the outset to determine whether the two projects should be considered as a single project.

In any event both projects will need to be assessed as part of the cumulative impacts assessment together. Any cumulative impacts assessment should also consider solar projects within the area having particular regard to cumulative impacts on protected species, habitats of high natural value including peatland habitats, other upland habitats and on freshwater habitats.

Having regard to the site context, the assessment of peat stability will be an important element of these applications. Key concerns from an ecological perspective are:

- Potential for impact on sites designated or proposed to be designated for protection of biodiversity;
- Potential for impact on habitats of high natural value; and
- Potential for impact on protected species.

Aerial imagery indicates that the proposed developments comprises of areas intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value. This is a concern from an ecological perspective as it is generally recommended to **avoid intact upland habitats**, in particular peatland habitats when identifying appropriate sites for development of wind farms. For this reason, I would refer you to policy HE 2-3 of the CDP and to reconsider the positioning of some of the works (see detailed comments below in respect of sites).

Based on the mapping presented, it appears that neither of the sites overlap with the boundaries of any site which is designated or proposed to be designated for nature conservation. However, screening for Appropriate Assessment will be required to identify whether there are any potential pathways for impact linking these sites to any such site, looking in particular at potential hydrological linkages to any such site. To that end it should be noted that the site is located within the Lee - Sullane River catchment.

Without direct knowledge of the site, issues we will be likely to be looking closely at are:

- Assessment of impact on upland habitats including intact peatlands. Per above, it is recommended that development **on intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value is avoided.**
- Potential for the project to give rise to negative effects on freshwater habitats and having particular regard to potential impacts on Fresh water pearl Mussel and Salmon. To this end, there should be a focus at design stage on providing for an appropriately designed surface

water management system which minimises risk of release of contaminants to surface waters and ensures that there is no increase in surface water run-off from the site. Avoidance of disturbance of peat based habitats will greatly assist with this.

- Any species specific surveys which are deemed to be required including bird surveys must be completed by qualified and experienced practitioners following recognised best practise methods. It should be noted that up to two years' full season surveys are required for certain bird species should a potential impact on any such species be identified as a possible risk having regard to reference.
- Decommissioning and reinstatement should be considered in detail and shall include opportunities for biodiversity enhancement where possible.

The Biodiversity chapter of the EIAR should be prepared to accord with CIEEM Guidelines should be prepared taking account of National and EU Guidelines as well as recent case law.

No details of grid connection options were incorporated into the pre-planning enquiry. As per the AP's comments full details of options shall be detailed and assessed as part of the applications.

Specific Comments in relation to Inchamore Windfarm

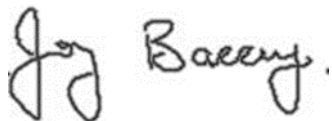
Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'largely intact upland blanket bog' and 'cutaway blanket bog with intact areas' located in proximity to turbine 3 and associated developable areas within the vicinity of these habitats; and
- areas comprising of a 'Mosaic of Upland Blanket Bog and Wet Heath' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 1.

Specific Comments in relation to Gortyrhilly Windfarm

Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'blanket bog' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 8.



Joy Barry
Ecology Office Planner
13/01/2020

Ecology Office Advices - Pre-Planning / General Scoping

PPW: 6225 Gortyrhilly Wind Farm, Co. Cork and PPW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

These comments are made without prejudice and are based on a review of General Scoping Documents and Ecology Scoping documents received in respect of the above mentioned windfarm sites and are also based on publicly available information. I do not have access to any site specific ecological data in relation to these sites.

Please note that this document was updated following receipt of Ecological Scoping Reports – text included in purple to reflect same.

At the outset, given the proximity of the two windfarm sites to one another (c.3km) and given their location within the same general area and catchment and probable use of the same grid connection infrastructure and access, the question of project splitting will need to be addressed at the outset to determine whether the two projects should be considered as a single project.

In any event both projects will need to be assessed as part of the cumulative impacts assessment together. Any cumulative impacts assessment should also consider solar projects within the area having particular regard to cumulative impacts on protected species, habitats of high natural value including peatland habitats, other upland habitats and on freshwater habitats.

Having regard to the site context, the assessment of peat stability will be an important element of these applications. Key concerns from an ecological perspective are:

- Potential for impact on sites designated or proposed to be designated for protection of biodiversity;
- Potential for impact on habitats of high natural value; and
- Potential for impact on protected species.

Aerial imagery indicates that the proposed developments comprises of areas intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value. This is a concern from an ecological perspective as it is generally recommended to **avoid intact upland habitats**, in particular peatland habitats when identifying appropriate sites for development of wind farms. For this reason, I would refer you to policy HE 2-3 of the CDP and to reconsider the positioning of some of the works (see detailed comments below in respect of sites).

Based on the mapping presented, it appears that neither of the sites overlap with the boundaries of any site which is designated or proposed to be designated for nature conservation. However, screening for Appropriate Assessment will be required to identify whether there are any potential pathways for impact linking these sites to any such site, looking in particular at potential hydrological linkages to any such site. To that end it should be noted that the site is located within the Lee - Sullane River catchment.

Without direct knowledge of the site, issues we will be likely to be looking closely at are:

- Assessment of impact on upland habitats including intact peatlands. Per above, it is recommended that development **on intact peatland habitats and upland habitats of high natural value is avoided**.

- Potential for the project to give rise to negative effects on freshwater habitats and having particular regard to potential impacts on Fresh water pearl Mussel and Salmon. To this end, there should be a focus at design stage on providing for an appropriately designed surface water management system which minimises risk of release of contaminants to surface waters and ensures that there is no increase in surface water run-off from the site. Avoidance of disturbance of peat based habitats will greatly assist with this.
- Any species specific surveys which are deemed to be required including bird surveys must be completed by qualified and experienced practitioners following recognised best practise methods. It should be noted that up to two years' full season surveys are required for certain bird species should a potential impact on any such species be identified as a possible risk having regard to reference. [Ornithological summary results presented in scoping documentation dates from 2017 to 2019 and given the time lapse, supplementary surveys for the intervening period will be required. Please present mapping of any habitat loss respective to foraging and breeding sites as part of assessment.](#)
- [With regard to bat activity, if commuting and foraging routes of bats relative to proposals could be presented and if these routes could also be presented respective of habitats on site including any habitat loss associated with the development.](#)
- Decommissioning and reinstatement should be considered in detail and shall include opportunities for biodiversity enhancement where possible.

The Biodiversity chapter of the EIAR should be prepared to accord with CIEEM Guidelines should be prepared taking account of National and EU Guidelines as well as recent case law.

No details of grid connection options were incorporated into the pre-planning enquiry. As per the AP's comments full details of options shall be detailed and assessed as part of the applications.

Specific Comments in relation to Inchamore Windfarm

Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'largely intact upland blanket bog' and 'cutaway blanket bog with intact areas' located in proximity to turbine 3 and associated developable areas within the vicinity of these habitats; and
- areas comprising of a 'Mosaic of Upland Blanket Bog and Wet Heath' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 1.
- Ecological Scoping document acceptable in principle

Specific Comments in relation to Gortyrhilly Windfarm

Per above comments and based on constraints mapping, it is recommended that development is avoided within areas identified as:

- 'blanket bog' in proximity to the developable area associated with turbine 8.

Joy Barry.

Joy Barry
Ecology Office Planner
03/02/2020

Development Applications Unit
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media



**An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,
Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán**
Department of Tourism, Culture,
Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

Your Ref: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork
Our Ref: G Pre00233/2020
(Please quote in all related correspondence)

19 April 2021

Sarah Moore
For: Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo
F91 RHH9

Via email: smoore@jodireland.com

Re: Request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, County Cork

A chara

I refer to correspondence dated 12th November 2020 received in connection with the above. Outlined below are Nature Conservation observations/recommendations coordinated by the Development Applications Unit.

Nature Conservation

Thank you for your consultation letter of 12th November 2020 regarding the proposed Inchamore wind-farm as detailed in the attached Scoping Document of November 2020, and subsequent e-mail of 30th March 2021.

The following scoping is not comprehensive, and is without prejudice to any recommendations that the Department may make to a planning authority concerning a planning application on foot of information collected or collated as part of the EIA process. A number of guidance documents for professional consultants have been published on the quality of ecological data in EIA¹, and there are numerous contemporary Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIARs) available for wind-farm proposals in upland areas, many parts of which show good practice.

The proposed development is not within, adjacent to, or significantly upstream of a designated or proposed European site (Special Conservation Area (SAC), Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), proposed Special Protection

¹ E.g. the CIEEM guidance referred to in the Scoping Report.

Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt

Development Applications Unit

Oifigi an Rialtais

Government Offices

Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90

Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90



Area (pSPA), Natural Heritage Area (NHA) or proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA). However, there are a number of protected species occurring in the area potentially impacted by the wind farm that the EIAR should fully assess:

1. There have been a number of fatalities of white-tailed sea eagles, caused by collisions with turbine blades, in wind farms to the south of the proposed developments. An understanding of current and predicted future use by white-tailed eagles of the development site would be expected of the EIAR. In particular, the EIAR should assess the locations of turbines with respect to valley and slope topography which increase the risk of collision with eagles gaining height on updrafts, based especially on published Norwegian data. Also, a programme for livestock carcass monitoring and management needs to be put in place, to avoid attracting eagles into the rotor-swept area of turbines.
2. The proposed wind farm is within the catchment of the River Sullane, which, in addition to fish species of conservation importance (please consult Inland Fisheries Ireland for scoping), contains a population of the freshwater pearl mussel. The (high) water quality requirements of this species should be taken into account in designing siltation control measures. The combination of clean water diversion, lined multicelled stone-constructed sediment ponds which can be cleaned by suction rather than excavated out, an environmental management plan, alarmed autosamplers, and previous best-practice upland construction experience indicates that a sediment control system could control sediment release such that it will not have an adverse effect on freshwater life downstream.
3. In connection with the above also, a thorough geotechnical stability risk and hydrogeological assessment needs to be carried out of areas of relatively deep peat soil, not just for turbine foundations, but also for access roads, borrow pits, drains, etc. There are a number of cases of peat slides during upland wind farm construction, and the scientific investigations of the causes of these should be taken into account in the EIAR.
4. Other protected species that require species-appropriate survey methods following published best practice are (a) red grouse, (b) merlin, (c) hen harrier, (d) golden plover, (e) curlew (f) Leisler's bat, (g) Kerry slug and (h) marsh fritillary. For red grouse, the long-term effect of increased human access (on foot, motorbike or ORV) via roadways (and potentially fox access), as well as increased perches and food for hooded crows, needs to be considered in terms of the likelihood of increased predation on this species. Note that both merlin and roosting hen harrier are often difficult to detect, and have been underestimated previously in some EIARs, so experienced observers are recommended. Golden plover must be taken into account in cumulative assessment with other wind farms in the Cork/Kerry Mountains. Leisler's bat may be more susceptible to collision or baro-trauma, so turbine locations which overlap with feeding features need to be taken into account. A licence application for addressing any direct impacts on Kerry slug habitat may be necessary.



Marsh fritillary may not be present in suitable habitat every year due to their metapopulation dynamics, so suitable habitat should also be recorded (as mentioned on page 6 of the Scoping Report).

5. There are a few upland protected plant species (including mosses and liverworts – see Statutory Instrument. No. 356 of 2015, Flora Protection Order) which need to be surveyed for if or where suitable habitat exists in the development footprint. The discovery of the small cudweed (*Filago minima*) is mentioned in the Scoping Report, and it needs to be established if this can be avoided by the development.
6. It is now well established that climate change is likely to have a considerable impact on biodiversity and wildlife, due to droughts, floods, sea level rise, changes in seasonal weather, etc. The impact of CO₂ emissions from extensive peat excavation, if this is to be carried out, needs to be fully accounted.
7. Impacts from associated works: (a) The likelihood of increases in nutrient loading of the River Sullane from forestry felling should also be assessed²; (b) The effect of haul road widening and bridge upgrade works on protected species (e.g. otter, Kerry slug, Daubenton's and other bat species) should also be assessed; (c) if underground cables are to transport electricity, then river/stream crossings need to be examined, especially if in designated rivers; (d) effects of any fencing, lattice anemometer towers, etc., on red grouse collisions should be assessed.
8. The focus on habitats of conservation importance which are not protected, in the Scoping Report (page 6), is welcome. It should be kept in mind that some external funding agencies at European or global level are now expecting no net loss of biodiversity as part of their funding requirements.
9. The visibility of the turbines from Killarney National Park, although not an ecological issue, needs to be assessed elsewhere in the EIAR.
10. Section 3.6 refers to assessment of ornithological impacts during construction and operation. Assessment of decommissioning, because of its often similar disturbance effects to construction, should also be assessed.
11. Finally, reliance on post-planning approval of detailed works (e.g. river crossings), and monitoring design, by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) of the Department, should be avoided as (a) it may indicate inadequacies of assessment by the EIAR, and (b) staff may not be available to support this in the time frame of an active construction project.

² See, for instance, Heal, K., *et al.* (2020) Wind farm development on peatlands increases fluvial macronutrient loading. *Ambio* **49**: 442-459.



A regional officer of the NPWS Ecological Assessment Unit is available for an on-line meeting (Starleaf, Teams, preferable) to clarify any of the above, as requested. However, the detail of the scope and methodology of the EIAR surveys are a matter for the expert consultants advising the developer, who should be aware of up-to-date best-practice guidance in their respective fields.

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/ies, in their role as statutory consultee under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

You are requested to send further communications to the Development Applications Unit (DAU) at manager.dau@housing.gov.ie, or to the following address:

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

Is mise, le meas

Development Applications Unit

Kerry County Council



Kerry County Council,
County Buildings, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Tel: (066) 7183582 Fax: (066) 7120328
E-mail: plan@kerrycoco.ie

Comhairle Chontae Chiarraí,
Aras an Chontae, Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí.
Gutháin: (066) 7183582 Faics: (066) 7120328
Web: <http://www.kerrycoco.ie>

Re: Pre-Planning Consultation

24th August 2021

Sean Molloy
Jennings O Donovan & Partners Ltd
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you in relation to your recent Pre-Planning Application.

Details as follows

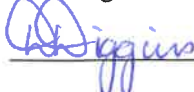
Reference Number: PP 21/362
Applicant Name: Coillte CGA
Applicant Address: Coillte Regional Office, Hartnetts Cross, Macroom, Co Cork,
Site Location: Derryreag, Cummeenavrick, Glashacormick, Clydaghroe,
Cummeennabuddoge, Townlands

Please be advised of the following observations/comments by the area planner in relation to your proposed development:

- Proposed grid connection and haul route the proposed Inchamore wind farm in Cork.
- EIA. AA. Archaeology.
- TII/N22 implications. Area is zoned Secondary Special Amenity in the County Development Plan.
- It should be noted that the site is outside of the area zoned as "open to consideration" in the Renewable Energy Strategy.

Please quote reference number and include copy of this report if a planning application is to be submitted in relation to this site.

Kind Regards



ASO Planning

JENNINGS O'DONOVAN
& PARTNERS LIMITED
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo.

26 AUG 2021

Sean Molloy, Bneara,

RECEIVED

AK

Please note: The carrying out of consultations shall not prejudice the performance by a planning authority of any other of its functions under the Planning and Development Act 2001 - 2020, or any regulations made under said act and cannot be relied upon in the formal planning process or in legal proceeding.

Ann Kilmartin

From: INFO <Information@tii.ie>
Sent: Monday, December 7, 2020 12:05 PM
To: 'smoore@jodireland.com'
Subject: EIAR Scoping - Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork. TII Ref: TII20-111743.

Dear Ms. Moore,

Thank you for your correspondence of 16 November 2020 regarding as EIAR Scoping request for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork. The position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) wishes to advise that it is not in a position to engage directly with planning applicants with respect to proposed developments. 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 '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.

TII notes that the limited consultation email and map supplied identify a site for the turbines only , to be located off a local road that connects with the N22 national primary road.

With respect to EIAR Scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of EIAR, which may affect the National Roads Network. The developer should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

1. As set down in the 'Spatial Planning and National Roads' Guidelines, it is in the public interest, in so far as is reasonably practicable, that the national road network continues to serve its intended strategic purpose. The EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network, in order to demonstrate that the development can proceed complementary to safeguarding the capacity, safety and operational efficiency of that network.
2. Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to locations of existing and future national road schemes.
3. In relation to cabling and potential connection routing, the scheme promoter should note locations of existing and future national road schemes and develop proposals to safeguard proposed road schemes. As outlined above, consult with the Local Authority/National Roads Design Office in relation to any schemes in planning in the area, especially on the N22.

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.

In the context of existing national roads, alternatives to the provision of cabling along the national road network, such as alternative routing or the laying of cabling in private lands adjoining the national road, should be considered in the interests of safeguarding the investment in and the potential for future upgrade works to the national road network. The 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.

4. Clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route and all structures on the haul route should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal load proposed.
5. 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. 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 the TII TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA.
6. TII Standards should be consulted to determine the requirement for Road Safety Audit and Road Safety Impact Assessment.
7. Assessments and design and construction and maintenance standards and guidance are available at TII Publications, which replaced the National Road Authority (NRA) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges and the NRA Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works.
8. The developer, in conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, should have regard to TII Environment Guidelines that deal with assessment and mitigation measures for varied environmental factors and occurrences. In particular:
 - a. TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the 'Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes' (NRA, 2006).
 - b. The EIAR should consider the 'Environmental Noise Regulations 2006' (SI 140 of 2006) 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 'Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes' (1st Rev., NRA, 2004)).

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,

Alban Mills

Senior Regulatory and Administration Executive



Transport Infrastructure Ireland

Parkgate Business Centre

Parkgate Street

Dublin D08 DK10

Irish Water

Jennings O'Donovan & Partners,
Finisklin Business Park,
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T: +353 01 89 25001
www.water.ie

2nd December 2020

Re: EIAR Scoping Request – Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork.

Dear Mrs. Kilmartin,

Irish Water (IW) acknowledges receipt of your request in respect of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) scoping for the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm in Coolea, Co. Cork.

Please see attached our suggested scope in relation to Water Services. On receipt of the planning referral, Irish Water will review the EIAR as part of the planning process.

Queries relating to the terms and observations above should be directed to planning@water.ie

Yours sincerely,

Signed on behalf of Irish Water:

PP: Ali Robinson

Yvonne Harris
Connections and Development Services

Response to EIAR Scoping Report Requests

IW currently does not have the capacity to advise on scoping of individual projects. However, in general we would like the following aspects of Water Services to be considered in the scope of an EIAR where relevant;

- a) Impacts of the development on the capacity of water services (do existing water services have the capacity to cater for the new development if required). This is confirmed by IW in the form of a Confirmation of Feasibility (COF). If a development will require 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 IW to determine the feasibility of connection to the Irish Water network. All pre-connection enquiry forms are available from <https://www.water.ie/connections/get-connected/>
- b) Any up-grading of water services infrastructure that would be required to accommodate the development.
- c) In relation to a development that would discharge trade effluent – any upstream treatment or attenuation of discharges required prior to discharging to an IW collection network
- d) In relation to the management of surface water; the potential impact of surface water discharges to combined sewer networks & potential measures to minimise/stop surface waters from combined sewers
- e) Any physical impact on IW assets – reservoir, drinking water source, treatment works, pipes, pumping stations, discharges outfalls etc. including any relocation of assets
- f) If you are considering a development proposal, it is best practice to contact us in advance of designing your proposal to determine the location of public water services assets. Details, where known, can be obtained by emailing an Ordinance Survey map identifying the proposed location of your intended development to datarequests@water.ie. Other indicators or methodologies for identifying infrastructure located within your lands are the presence of registered wayleave agreements, visible manholes, vent stacks, valve chambers, marker posts etc. within the proposed site.
- g) Any potential impacts on the assimilative capacity of receiving waters in relation to IW discharge outfalls including changes in dispersion /circulation characterises
- h) 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 IW for public supply.
- i) Where a development proposes to connect to an IW network and that network either abstracts water from or discharges waste water to a “protected”/sensitive area, consideration as to whether the integrity of the site/conservation objectives of the site would be compromised.

j) Mitigation measures in relation to any of the above

This is not an exhaustive list.

Please note

- The Confirmation of Feasibility from IW, to the applicant, should be issued prior to applying for planning permission.
- Irish Water will not accept new surface water discharges to combined sewer networks

Health Service Executive



North Lee Environmental Health Service,
Floor 2, Block 1 St Finbarr's Hospital,
Douglas Road,
Cork,

Phone: 021 4921801
E-Mail: ehonl@hse.ie

Date: 10th December 2020

Name: Ms Sarah Moore, Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited, Finisklin
Business Park, Sligo

Consultant's reference: 6226/503/SL/001/SM

Re: EIA Scoping Report

Proposed development: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork

Applicant: Coillte Cuideachta Ghníomhaíochta Ainmnithe (Coillte CGA) and
SSE Renewables Ltd

EHIS Reference: 1450

Dear Ms Moore

Please find enclosed the HSE Consultation Report in relation to the above proposal.

The following HSE departments were made aware of the consultation request for the proposed development on 16 November 2020

- Emergency Planning – David O'Sullivan
- Estates – Helen Maher
- Assistant National Director for Health Protection – Kevin Kelleher/ Laura Murphy
- CHO – Michael Fitzgerald

If you have any queries regarding this report the initial point of contact is Ms Catherine McCarthy, Principal Environmental Health Officer who will refer your query to the appropriate person.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Catherine McCarthy".

Catherine McCarthy
Principal Environmental Health Officer.



HSE South Emergency Management Consultation Report			
Report to	Catherine McCarthy, PEHO, Cork	Date	17th Nov., 2020
Type of consultation: EIS <input type="checkbox"/> Scoping X Screening <input type="checkbox"/> EIAR <input type="checkbox"/> EPA <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please specify):			
Authority	Health Service Executive		
Authority Reference Number	EHIS 1450		
EM Reference Number	EMENV 065		
Applicant	Jennings O'Donovan & Partners, Cons. Eng., Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, on behalf of Coillte CGA and SSE Renewables Ltd.		
Proposal	The Construction of 6 No. wind turbines and associated site works at Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork.		

HSE South Emergency Management Observations:

Please be advised that the HSE South Emergency Management function does not have any specific observations to make with respect to this application. However, please note the following recommendations within the context of site operations:

1. Should an incident occur at the site and the site operator requires the assistance of the emergency services, the incident information should be provided in the `ETHANE` format (please see attached).
2. Emergency Services access to the site should be clearly identified. This should be undertaken via appropriate high visibility signage, i.e.; a green sign with a yellow border and white lettering citing the abbreviation RVP
3. The site should have a mechanism in place to account for personnel during an evacuation in order to provide the responding emergency services with an estimate of the number of people accounted and unaccounted for.
4. The site should identify any critical / vulnerable facilities within the geographical catchment area, such as hospitals, schools, nursing homes, etc, that could be directly or indirectly affected by an incident at the site.
5. Where the `off-site` impacts of an incident at the site affects a vulnerable cohort / population such as children within crèches, schools; patients / clients / residents within nursing homes, etc; the emergency services will require assistance from the site operator in determining the impact on the local community.
6. The site operator is encouraged to develop a business continuity plan that includes a plan for severe weather. For more advice on this, please see the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, *Business Continuity Planning in Severe Weather*.
<https://dbei.gov.ie/en/Publications/Publication-files/Business-Continuity-Planning-in-Severe-Weather-Check-List-for-Businesses.pdf>

All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report should be forwarded to Ms. Maryanne Horgan, Emergency Management Office, HSE South, Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Western Road, Cork, T12 WP62 or maryanne.horgan@hse.ie

HSE EIA Scoping

Environmental Health Service Submission Report

Date: 10.12.20

Our reference: EHIS 1450

Report to: Ms Sarah Moore, Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited, Finisklin Business Park, Sligo

Type of Consultation: EIA Scoping

Proposed development: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork

Applicant: Coillte Cuideachta Ghníomhaíochta Ainmnithe (Coillte CGA) and SSE Renewables Ltd

Proposed Development: Coillte CGA and SSE Renewables Ltd. intends to apply to Cork County Council for permission for the construction of approximately 6 No. wind turbines each typically 4.5-6 megawatts (MW) with a combined output of approximately 30MW located approximately 6km west of the village of Ballyvourney in the Múscraí Gaeltacht, Co. Cork. The proposal will also include planning permission for the construction of an underground grid connection to Ballyvouskill 220Kv substation, Co. Cork, located approximately 12.5km to the north east of the development.

General Introduction

The following documents should be taken into consideration when preparing the Environmental Impact Assessment Report:

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in EIS (2002), 187kb
- Advice Notes on Current Practice in the preparation of EIS (2003), 435kb
- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment

https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/guidelines_for_planning_authoriti es_and_an_bord_pleanála_on_carrying_out_eia_-_august_2018.pdf

EU publication: Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, EU, 2017

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_EIA_report_final.pdf

Adoption of the Directive (2014/52/EU) in April 2014 initiated a review of the above guidelines. The draft new guidelines can be seen at:

<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/consultation/reviewofdraftteisguidelinesadvicenotes>

Generally the Environmental Impact Assessment should examine all likely significant impacts and provide the following information for each:

- a) Description of the receiving environment;
- b) The nature and scale of the impact;
- c) An assessment of the significance of the impact;
- d) Proposed mitigation measures;
- e) Residual impacts.

Directive 2014/52/EU has an enhanced requirement to assess likely significant impacts on Population and Human Health. It is the experience of the Environmental Health Service (EHS) that impacts on human health are often inadequately assessed in EIAs in Ireland. It is recommended that the wider determinants of health and wellbeing are considered in a proportionate manner when considering the EIA. Guidance on wider determinants of health can be found at www.publichealth.ie

In addition to any likely significant negative impacts from the proposed development, any positive likely significant impacts should also be assessed.

The HSE will consider the final EIAR accompanying the planning application and will make comments to Cork County Council on the methodology used for assessing the likely significant impacts and the evaluation criteria used in assessing the significance of the impact.

This report only comments on Environmental Health Impacts of the proposed development. It is based on details contained in correspondence submitted to this office dated 12 November 2020.

The Environmental Health Service (EHS) recommends that the following matters are included and assessed in the EIAR

- Public Consultation
- Decommissioning phase
- Siting, location and details of turbines
- Opportunity for Health Gain
- Noise & Vibration
- Shadow Flicker
- Air Quality
- Surface and Groundwater Quality

- Geological Impacts
- Ancillary facilities
- Cumulative impacts

Public Consultation

It is strongly recommended that early and meaningful public consultation with the local community should be carried out to ensure all potentially significant impacts have been adequately addressed.

All parties affected by the proposed development, including those who may benefit financially from the project, must be fully informed of what the proposal entails, especially with regard to potential impacts on surrounding areas.

Sensitive receptors and other stakeholders should be identified to ensure all necessary and appropriate mitigation measures are put in place to avoid any complaints about the proposed wind farm development in the future.

It is acknowledged that current restrictions around public gatherings as a result of Covid 19 prevention measures will impact on opportunities for public consultation events. However it is expected that meaningful public consultation, where the local community is fully informed of the proposed development, will be undertaken.

Members of the public should be given sufficient opportunities to express their views on the proposal wind farm extension.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) should clearly demonstrate the link between public consultations and how those consultations have influenced the decision-making process in the EIA.

To assist with the consultation and planning process it is recommended that the applicant develops a dedicated website for the proposed wind energy project. All correspondence, maps, project updates and documentation including the EIAR should be uploaded to this site.

Decommissioning Phase

The EIAR should detail what the eventual fate of the turbines and associated material will be, i.e. will the material be recycled or how will it be disposed of.

Information should also be provided regarding the proposed methodology to be used for the disposal of the materials forming the foundations of the wind turbines.

The EIAR should indicate the proposed future use of the wind farm site at the end of the planning permission period.

Siting, Location and details of Turbines

The EIAR should include a map and a description of the proposed location of each of the wind turbines.

The Environmental Health Service expects that details (height and model) of the turbines to be installed will be available at the time planning permission is sought and will be included in the EIAR.

Details of turbine foundation structures, including depth, quantity, material to be used and method of construction should be included in the EIAR. Mitigation measures to address potential impacts of the foundations on water quality and peat stability should also be described.

Details should be provided of any proposed rock breaking or rock blasting proposed for the development of the on-site burrow pit.

Opportunity for Health Gain

The EPA has issued guidance with regard to meeting the requirements of Directive 2014/52/EU which assesses the impact of certain public and private projects on the environment. The proposed development should be assessed with a view to the potential to include opportunities for health gain within the site of the proposed wind farm by including greenways, cycle-paths or walking trails within the development site.

It is noted that 'recreational community and biodiversity improvements associated with the development' are cited in the Scoping Letter. Details of proposals for this aspect of the development should be included in the EIAR.

Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives

The EIAR should consider an assessment of alternatives. The EHS recommends that alternative renewable energy options to on-shore wind farms should be assessed as part of the EIAR.

Noise & Vibration

The potential impacts for noise and vibration during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development on all noise sensitive locations must be clearly identified in the EIAR. The EIAR must also consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures to minimise noise and vibration.

A baseline noise monitoring survey should be undertaken to establish the existing background noise levels. Noise from any existing turbines in the area should not be included as part of the background levels.

In addition, an assessment of the predicted noise impacts during the construction phase and the operational phase of the proposed wind farm development must be undertaken which details the change in the noise environment resulting from the proposed wind farm development.

The Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines were published in December 2019. Whilst these have yet to be adopted, any proposed wind farm development should have consideration of the draft Guidelines.

https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/public-consultation/files/draft_revised_wind_energy_development_guidelines_december_2019.pdf

Shadow Flicker

It is recommended that a shadow flicker assessment is undertaken to identify any dwellings and sensitive receptors which may be impacted by shadow flicker. The assessment must include all proposed mitigation measures. Dwellings should include all occupied properties and any existing or proposed properties for which planning consent has been granted for construction or refurbishment.

It is recommended that turbine selection will be based on the most advanced available technology that permits shut down during times when residents are exposed to shadow flicker. As a result no dwelling should be exposed to shadow flicker.

Air Quality

Due to the nature of the proposed construction works generation of airborne dust has the potential to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be included in the EIAR which details dust control and mitigation measures. Measures should include:

- Sweeping of hard road surfaces
- Provision of a water bowser on site, regular spraying of haul roads
- Wheel washing facilities at site exit
- Restrict speed on site
- Provide covers to all delivery trucks to minimise dust generation
- Inspect and clean public roads in the vicinity if necessary
- Material stockpiling provided with adequate protection from the wind
- Dust monitoring at the site boundary
- Truck inspection and maintenance plan
- Details of a road maintenance agreement between the wind farm operator and the Local Roads Authority to clarify responsibility for the upkeep and repair of access roads during the construction phase of the project.

Surface and Ground Water Quality

The proposed development has the potential to have a significant impact on the quality of both surface and ground water. All drinking water sources, both surface and ground water, must be identified. Public and Group Water Scheme sources and supplies should be identified. Measures to ensure that all sources and supplies are protected should be described.

The Environmental Health Service recommends that a walk over survey of the site is undertaken in addition to a desktop analysis of Geological Survey of Ireland data in order to identify the location of private wells used for drinking water purposes.

Any potential significant impacts to drinking water sources should be assessed. Details of bedrock, overburden, vulnerability, groundwater flows, aquifers and catchment areas should be considered when assessing potential impacts and any proposed mitigation measures.

Geological impacts

A detailed assessment of the current ground stability of the site for the proposed wind farm extension and all proposed mitigation measures should be detailed in the EIAR. The assessment should include the impact construction work may have on the future stability of ground conditions, taking into consideration extreme weather events, site drainage and the potential for soil erosion.

Reference is made to a peat slide which occurred near Ballybofey in Co. Donegal on November 13th 2020 which may have been linked to construction activity at Meenbog Wind Farm. Potential impacts on water supply associated with contamination following a peat slide include sedimentation and alteration of pH levels.

The Environmental Health Service recommends that a detailed Peat Stability Assessment should be undertaken to assess the suitability of the soil for the proposed development. The EIAR should include provision for a peat stability monitoring programme to identify early signs of potential bog slides ('pre-failure indicators' see the Scottish Government's 'Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Developments 2017')
<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2017/04/peat-landslide-hazard-risk-assessments-best-practice-guide-proposed-electricity/documents/00517176-pdf/00517176-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00517176.pdf>

Ancillary Facilities

The EIAR should include details of the location of all site office, construction compound, fuel storage depot, sanitary accommodation and canteen, First Aid facilities, disposal of wastewater and the provision of a potable water supply to the site canteen.

Cumulative Impacts

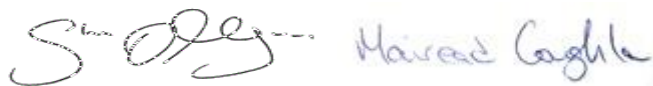
All existing or proposed wind farm developments in the vicinity should be clearly identified in the EIAR.

The Environmental Health Service notes a recent Scoping Consultation request for the proposed Gortyrhilly Wind Farm which appears to be within 10km of the proposed Inchamore Wind farm.

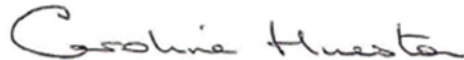
The impact on sensitive receptors of the proposed development combined with any other wind farm developments (existing and proposed) in the vicinity should be considered. This should include the proposed Gortyrähilly Wind Farm for which a Scoping Consultation request has recently been made.

The EIAR should include a detailed assessment of any likely significant cumulative impacts of the proposed renewable energy development.

The EIAR should state clearly if there is any future proposal to further extend the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm.

Handwritten signatures of Shane O'Flynn and Máiread Coughlan in blue ink.

Shane O'Flynn and Máiread Coughlan
Environmental Health Officers
HSE South
North Lee Environmental Health Service
Floor 2, Block 1,
St. Finbarr's Hospital,
Douglas Road,
Cork

Handwritten signature of Caroline Hueston in blue ink.

Caroline Hueston
Environmental Health Officer
Environment Operational Unit
HSE West
Ennistymon Health Centre
Ennistymon
Co. Clare



Dial 999 / 112 – Request the service you require: An Garda Síochána, Ambulance Service and / or Fire and Rescue Service

WHEN YOU ARE CONNECTED TO THE REQUISITE SERVICE(S)

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

This is: _____ Eircode _____
(Name, Telephone Number and Eircode Address of site)

An incident has occurred at this site - standby for ETHANE message

E	
	Exact location of the incident
T	
	Type of incident, e.g.; fire, explosion, gas leak, etc
H	
	Hazards – current and potential
A	
	Access and Egress – what is the safest approach route for responding emergency services and where is your emergency services meeting point (RVP)
N	
	Number of casualties and their condition – specify adult / children if known
E	
	The emergency services present and required

R.V.P.
No.1

N.B. If you require another emergency service stay on the line and repeat the steps again

Údarás na Gaeltachta

Ann Kilmartin

From: Údarás na Gaeltachta <eolas@udaras.ie> on behalf of Údarás na Gaeltachta
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 11:15 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin; Dnag Suiomh Idirlion
Cc: Sarah Moore
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Ann, a chara,

Go raibh maith agat as ucht do theachtaireacht. Thank you for your correspondence.

Your messages has been forwarded to our Corporate Services Section and appropriate members of staff for their attention .

Míle buíochas,
Dia leat,

Páid Ó Neachtain

Rannóg Cumarsáide
Údarás na Gaeltachta
Na Forbacha
Co. na Gaillimhe

Fón: 091 503100
Rphost: eolas@udaras.ie
www.udaras.ie
@UdarasnaG



From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:04
To: Dnag Suiomh Idirlion <DnagSuiomhIdirlion@udaras.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Scoping Letter in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin



Environmental Protection Agency

Ann Kilmartin

From: Wexford Receptionist <REC_WEX@epa.ie> on behalf of Wexford Receptionist
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:25 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

A Chara,

Your correspondence on November 16th has been forwarded for attention.

Kind regards,

Ruth O'Connor
Duty Receptionist/Programme Officer
Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 3000
Johnstown Castle Estate
Wexford
Y35 W821

Bosca Poist 3000, Eastát Chaisleán Bhaile Sheáin, Contae Loch Garman.

Tel: 00353 53 91 60600: Fax: 00353 53 91 60699: Email: info@epa.ie web: www.epa.ie
Lo Call: 1890 33 55 99

Environmental Protection Agency on Twitter:

<http://twitter.com/EPAIreland>.

EPA Climate Change on Twitter:

<http://twitter.com/EPAClimateNews>

EPA Research on Twitter:

<http://twitter.com/EPAResearchNews>

YouTube:

<http://www.youtube.com/user/epaireland>

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: 16 November 2020 10:05
To: Wexford Receptionist <REC_WEX@epa.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Scoping Letter in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Ann Kilmartin

From: Scully, Aaron <Aaron.Scully@agriculture.gov.ie> on behalf of Scully, Aaron
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 1:00 PM
To: 'akilmartin@jodireland.com'
Subject: Acknowledgment

16th November 2020

PLEASE QUOTE REF NUMBER ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE.
Our Ref: 2020/64489P /AS

Dear Ms. Kilmartin

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent correspondence addressed to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Charlie McConalogue, TD.

I will bring your correspondence to the Minister's attention as soon as possible. In the interim I have forwarded your correspondence for the attention of relevant Department officials.

Yours sincerely,

Aaron Scully

Aaron Scully
Minister's Office
Oifig an Aire

An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

An Teach Talmhaíochta, Sráid Chill Dara, Baile Átha Cliath 2, D02 WK12
Agriculture House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, D02 WK12

www.agriculture.gov.ie

Disclaimer:

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

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Fáilte Ireland

Ann Kilmartin

From: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie> on behalf of planning applications
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 12:48 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork
Attachments: Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines.pdf

Hello Ann,

Thank you for sending Fáilte Ireland the Scoping Letter/information regarding the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co Cork.

Please see attached a copy of Fáilte Ireland's Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an EIA, which you may find informative in your site investigations for Offshore Wind proposed for east, south and west of Ireland. 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.

Regards,

Yvonne

Yvonne Jackson

Product Development-Environment & Planning Support | Fáilte Ireland
Áras Fáilte, 88/95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1. D01WR86
T +353 (0)1 884 7224 | M +353 (0) 860357590 | www.failteireland.ie



Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:07
To: Reception <ReceptionAmiensStreet@failteireland.ie>; planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

[ATTENTION] This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Scoping Letter in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,



Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



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 1890 525 525
or +353 1 884 7700
Email info@failteireland.ie
www.failteireland.ie

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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 Cunnane Stratton Reynolds on behalf of Fáilte Ireland to update their EIA guidelines in line with changes in legislative 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 **€8.4 billion**, and exchequer revenue of **€1.78 billion** in 2018, which helps fund other key public services.

In 2018 Ireland welcomed **10.6 million overseas visitors**.

Fáilte Ireland is the National Tourism Development Authority. 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 Draft guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports in August 2017. At the time of this document the guidelines have not been adopted from draft.

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, which this document should be read in conjunction with and used as supplementary guidance to. 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.

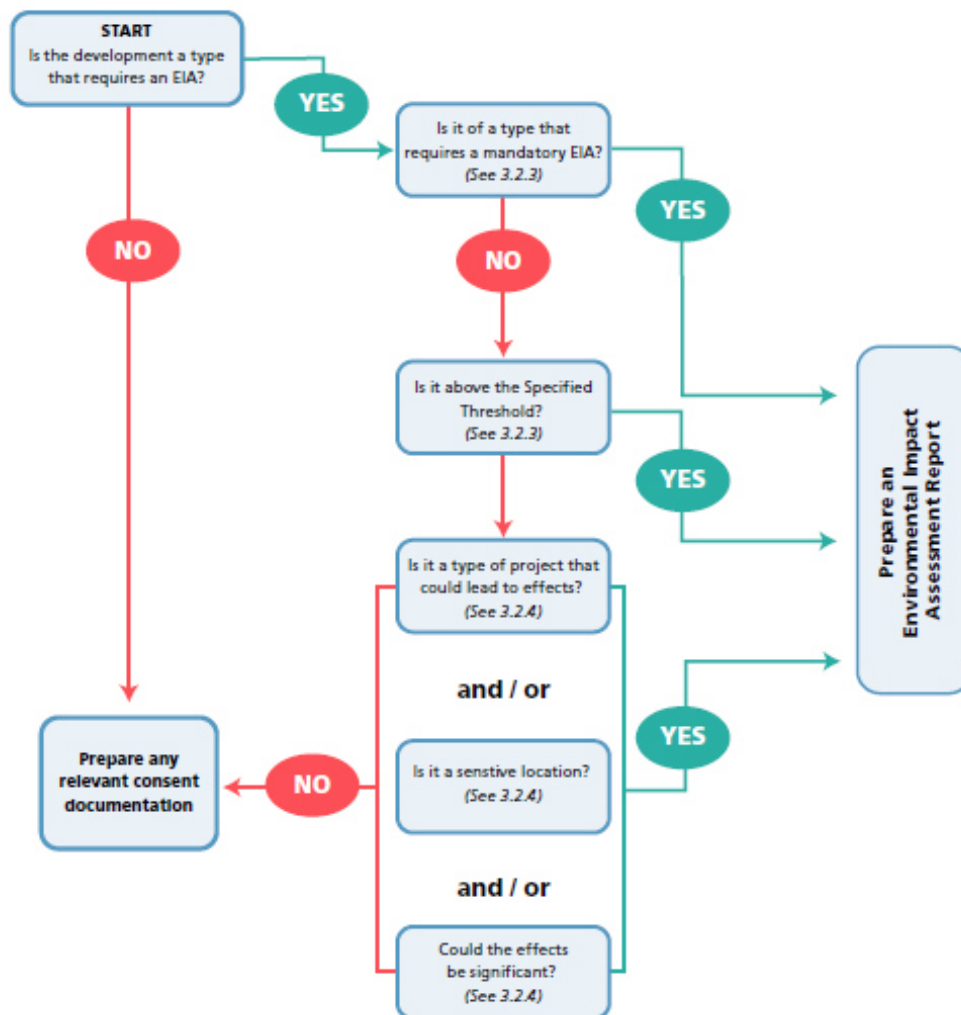
Screening

Through EIAR 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 do 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



(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 below 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 will still be a requirement for an EIAR for that development.

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 - forest trails, 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 have potential 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 2018 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 Draft 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 (eg. 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;
- impact assessment;
- cumulative impact
- interaction of impacts
- mitigation.

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 alternatives is a requirement of EIAR

Where tourism projects are location dependent the assessment of alternatives should consider alternative methods and technologies, detail the key considerations culminating in the selection of the 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 developer is expected to consider reasonable alternatives. What is considered reasonable may vary from case to case.

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 dependant on its **Context, Character, Significance, and Sensitivity**, as outlined in the Draft 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. Where possible the value of the contribution of such tourism assets and activities to the local economy should 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 Draft 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 assets under the 'material assets' topic 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.

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

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. 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 activity proposed and sensitivity of the location.

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 but is generally not kept in situ except in key cases which could also be considered under cultural heritage.

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 are utilities and infrastructure. Tourism itself could be considered a material asset as its impact upon the economy and the infrastructure in place to support it is a material consideration in assessing economic impact.

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 Effects

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 EIAR Screening Report.

Mitigation

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.

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.

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, briefing papers and reports and visitor feedback. The Fáilte Ireland website has a dedicated research library which 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 Authorities

Regional Authorities 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.

Broadcasting Authority of Ireland

Ann Kilmartin

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie> on behalf of Roger Woods
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:31 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann

The BAI does not perform an in-depth analysis of the effect of wind turbines on FM networks. However, we are not aware of any issues from existing windfarms into existing FM networks. Also, the proposed windfarms are not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites.

Regards

Roger

Senior Executive Engineer
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
2-5 Warrington Place
Dublin D02 XP29

Tel: 01 6441200
Fax: 01 6441299

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the addressee. If you have received this email in error, please notify the sender or info@bai.ie immediately and delete this email. If you are not the intended recipient, any distribution or copying of this e-mail is strictly prohibited.

Tá an ríomhphost seo agus aon iatán a ghabhann leis rúnda agus is leis an duine sin amháin a bhfuil siad seolta chuige/chuici a bhaineann siad. Muna duitse an ríomhphost seo, ní ceart é a léamh ná a scaoileadh chuig aon tríú páirtí. Iarrtar ort teachtaireacht a sheoladh chuig an seoltóir nó chuig info@bai.ie, agus an ríomhphost seo a scrios.

From: Reception BAI <reception@bai.ie>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:24
To: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:55
To: Reception BAI <reception@bai.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie> on behalf of Roger Woods
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 11:29 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann

My response is valid for both developments.

Regards

Roger

Senior Executive Engineer
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
2-5 Warrington Place
Dublin D02 XP29

Tel: 01 6441200

Fax: 01 6441299

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From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Tuesday 17 November 2020 11:27
To: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Roger,

Thank you for your email.

Can you please confirm if your response is in relation to both of the proposed wind farm developments Gortyrähilly and Inchamore or just Inchamore?

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

From: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:31 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann

The BAI does not perform an in-depth analysis of the effect of wind turbines on FM networks. However, we are not aware of any issues from existing windfarms into existing FM networks. Also, the proposed windfarms are not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites.

Regards

Roger

Senior Executive Engineer
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
2-5 Warrington Place
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From: Reception BAI <reception@bai.ie>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:24
To: Roger Woods <rwoods@bai.ie>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:55
To: Reception BAI <reception@bai.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com

Web: www.jodireland.com

Ann Kilmartin

From: info@birdwatchireland.ie
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 10:33 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann ,
We would like to confirm receipt of your email which has been forwarded to our Policy officer .

Regards,
Michelle Kavanagh,
Membership Department.
BirdWatch Ireland
Unit 20 Block D | Bullford Business Campus | Kilcoole | Greystones | A63 RW83 | Co.Wicklow | Ireland
Tel: +353 (0)1 281 9878 email: mkavanagh@birdwatchireland.ie
Website: www.birdwatchireland.ie

'Please note that due to current Covid-19 restrictions most BirdWatch Ireland Staff will be working from their homes .Please be assured that your email will be answered as soon as possible.'

BirdWatch Ireland - protecting wild birds and their habitats

BirdWatch Ireland - protecting birds and biodiversity

Cairde Éanlaith Éireann - ag caomhnú éin agus bithéagsúlacht

To join as a member, make a donation, volunteer or shop online visit www.birdwatchireland.ie or call us on +353 (0)1 281 9878

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:45
To: info@birdwatchireland.ie
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached letter and Ecology Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Department of Defence



Ann Kilmartin
Jennings O'Dovovan
Consulting Engineers
Finiskiln Business Park
Sligo
F91 RHH9

08 December 2020

Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Ms. Kilmartin,

I am writing with regard to your request for comments/observations on the Telecoms Scoping Document for a windfarm at Inchamore, Co. Cork

Following consultations with our Military colleagues at Casement Aerodrome, The Department of Defence would like to make the following observation:

In all locations where wind farms are permitted it should be a condition that they meet the following lighting requirements.

1. Single turbines or structures, or turbines delineating corners of a wind farm should be illuminated by high intensity obstacle lights.
2. Obstruction lighting elsewhere in a wind farm will be of a pattern that will allow the hazard be identified and avoided by aircraft in flight.
3. Obstruction lights used should be incandescent or of a type visible to Night Vision Equipment. Obstruction lighting fitted to obstacles must emit light at the near Infra-Red (IR) range of the electromagnetic spectrum specifically at or near 850nanometres (nm) of wavelength. Light intensity to be of similar value to that emitted in the visible spectrum of light.

The above is a separate requirement to any IAA requirement on lighting.



Please don't hesitate to contact me at the details below if you require further information.

Yours faithfully,

Don Watchorn
Property Management Branch
Department of Defence
Station Road,
Newbridge
Co. Kildare W12 AD93
045 492199
don.watchorn@defence.ie

Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport



Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park

Sligo

Ireland

F91 RHH9

25th November 2020

RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sarah,

I refer to your letter of 12th November 2020 regarding the Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork..

In view of the need to protect the resilience of the public road network in the context of climate change pressures, it is considered that the EIAR should include information on what impact the proposed development may have on the public road network both during construction and in the longer term. The EIAR should indicate whether it is proposed to use public roads to connect the windfarm to the grid and if that is the case specify the extent of the works required including drainage, diversions, relocation of services and road re-instatement. The EIAR should also address the future maintenance requirements related to the installation of the cables in public roads and the cost implications for the relevant local authority. Consideration should also be given to how cabling needs to be organised and, where a number of cables are envisaged from existing, approved and proposed developments, rationalised into one cable or a group of cables in one trench in order to minimise the impacts on the road network and the environment along the road boundary (hedgerows). In addition the EIAR should consider the possibility of over-ground solutions for the transmission of electricity as an alternative.

Yours sincerely

Jacqui Traynor

Reform Communications Emergency Planning

An Roinn Iompair

Department of Transport

Lána Liosain, Baile Átha Cliath, D02 TR60, Éire

Leeson Lane, Dublin 2, D02 TR60, Ireland

T +353 1 6707444 | info@transport.gov.ie

www.gov.ie/transport

Ann Kilmartin

From: Thomas Sheridan <thomas.sheridan@eir.ie> on behalf of Thomas Sheridan
Sent: Friday, November 27, 2020 4:39 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Cc: Sarah Moore
Subject: Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Ann,

I don't expect this proposed windfarm development to interfere with the eircom LTD network.

Best Regards,
Thomas Sheridan

On Mon, Nov 16, 2020 at 9:57 AM Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)

Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com

Web: www.jodireland.com

Ann Kilmartin

From: John Reilly <john.reilly1@esb.ie> on behalf of John Reilly
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 11:53 AM
To: 'akilmartin@jodireland.com'; 'smoore@jodireland.com'
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hello Ann, Sarah,

I have reviewed your proposed development in Inchamore, Co. Cork.
I can confirm that ESBT have no fibre based telecommunications infrastructure in this area, which could be impacted.

Regards
John

John Reilly | Infrastructure Manager | ESB Telecoms Ltd | T: +353 1 702 6819 / +353 87 966 9398 | john.reilly1@esb.ie |

**Website www.esbtelecoms.ie
Join us on [Linkedin](#)**

From: Info (Customer Solutions) <info@esbtelecoms.ie>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 11:12
To: Reilly. John (Customer Solutions) <john.reilly1@esb.ie>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

ESB Telecoms Ltd. | House 43 Merrion Square East, Dublin 2, D02 XE0 | T: +353 1 702 2254

Website www.esbtelecoms.ie

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From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:57
To: Info (Customer Solutions) <info@esbtelecoms.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

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Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)

Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com

Web: www.jodireland.com



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An timpeallacht? - Smaoinigh air sula bpriontáileann tú an r-phost seo.

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* * * * *

Tá an t-eolas sa ríomhphost seo agus in aon chomhad a ghabhann leis rúnda agus ceaptha le haghaidh úsáide an té nó an aonáin ar seoladh chuige iad agus na húsáide sin amháin.

Is tuairimí nó dearchtaí an údair amháin aon tuairimí nó dearchtaí ann, agus ní gá gurb ionann iad agus tuairimí nó dearchtaí ESB.

Má bhfuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí earráid, ar mhiste leat é sin a chur in iúl don seoltóir.

Scanann ESB ríomhphoist agus ceangaltáin le haghaidh víreas, ach ní ráthaíonn sé go bhfuil ceachtar díobh saor ó víreas agus ní glacann dliteanas ar bith as aon damáiste de dhroim víreas.

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* * * * *

**Geological Survey of Ireland /
Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications**



Sarah Moore
Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Ltd.
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo, F91 RHH9

20 November 2020

Re: Request for Scoping Opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork

Your Ref: 6226/503/SL/011/SM
Our Ref:20/291

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and has datasets including Bedrock Geology, Quaternary Geology, Geological Heritage Sites, Mineral deposits, Groundwater Resources, Geohazards and the Irish Seabed. These comprise maps, reports and extensive databases that include mineral occurrences, bedrock/mineral exploration groundwater/site investigation boreholes, karst features, wells and springs. Please see our [website](#) for data availability and we recommend using these various data sets, when undergoing the EIAR, planning and scoping processes. Geological Survey Ireland should be referenced to as such and should any data or geological maps be used, they should be attributed correctly to Geological Survey Ireland.

Dear Sarah,

With reference to your letter dated 12 November 2020, concerning the preparation of an EIA for the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm, Coolea, Co. Cork, Geological Survey Ireland (a division of the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications) would like to make the following comments.

Geoheritage

Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht), to identify and select important geological and geomorphological sites throughout the country for designation as geological NHAs (Natural Heritage Areas). This is addressed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland, under 16 different geological themes, in which the minimum number of scientifically significant sites that best represent the theme are rigorously selected by a panel of theme experts.

County Geological Sites (CGS), as adopted under the National Heritage Plan are now included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. The audit for Co. Cork has not yet been completed, however unaudited CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online [Map Viewer](#). **Our records show that there are no unaudited CGSs in the vicinity of the proposed wind farm development.**

Groundwater

Groundwater is important as a source of drinking water, and it supports river flows, lake levels and ecosystems. It contains natural substances dissolved from the soils and rocks that it flows through, and can also be contaminated by human actions on the land surface. As a clean, but vulnerable, resource, groundwater needs to be understood, managed and protected.

Through our [Groundwater Programme](#), Geological Survey Ireland provides advice and maps to members of the public, consultancies and public bodies about groundwater quality, quantity and distribution. Geological Survey Ireland monitors groundwater nationwide by characterising aquifers, investigating karst landscapes and landforms and by helping to protect public and group scheme water supplies.



We recommend using our National Aquifer, Vulnerability and Recharge maps on our [Map viewer](#) to this end.

The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the proposed wind farm area is of variable vulnerability. We would therefore recommend use of the Groundwater Viewer to identify areas of High to Extreme Vulnerability and 'Rock at or near surface' which can be used to inform appropriate mitigation measures.

Our [GW Flood](#) project is a groundwater flood monitoring and mapping programme aimed at addressing the knowledge gaps surrounding groundwater flooding in Ireland. The project is providing the data and analysis tools required by local and national authorities to make scientifically-informed decisions regarding groundwater flooding. **Although primarily focused on karst areas, this may provide information to benefit the proposed wind farm development. We recommend using our [GW Flood](#) tools found under our programme activities (in conjunction with OPW data), to this end.**

With regards to Climate Change, there is a need to improve the monitoring capacity of groundwater levels in Ireland so that the potential impacts of climate change can be monitored and assessed. In this context the GSI has established the GWClimate project in January 2020. GWClimate will 1) establish a long-term strategic groundwater level monitoring network and 2) develop modelling and analytical approaches for evaluating the impacts of Climate Change to Irish groundwater systems. **Further information can be found on the Groundwater flooding [page](#) of the Groundwater Programme.**

Geological Mapping

Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that is reliable, accessible and meets the requirements of all users including depth to bedrock and physiographic maps. These datasets include depth to bedrock data and subsoil classifications. **We would encourage you to use these data which can be found [here](#), in your future assessments.**

Geohazards

Geohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. In Ireland, landslides are the most prevalent of these hazards. **Landslide susceptibility in the area of the proposed wind farm is variable and is classified from Low to Moderately Low and from Moderately High to High.** Geological Survey Ireland has information available on past landslides for viewing as a layer on our [Map Viewer](#). Geological Survey Ireland also engages in national projects such as Landslide Susceptibility Mapping and GW Flood Groundwater Flooding. We recommend that geohazards be taken into consideration, especially when developing areas where these risks are prevalent, and we encourage the use of our data when doing so.

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

Geological Survey Ireland is of the view that the sustainable development of our natural resources should be an integral part of all development plans from a national to regional to local level to ensure that the materials required for our society are available when required. Geological Survey Ireland highlights the consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process. Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our [Minerals section](#) of the website. The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our [Map Viewer](#).

In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities.



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. Should any significant bedrock cuttings be created, we would ask that they will be designed to remain visible as rock exposure rather than covered with soil and vegetated, in accordance with safety guidelines and engineering constraints. In areas where natural exposures are few, or deeply weathered, this measure would permit on-going improvement of geological knowledge of the subsurface and could be included as additional sites of the geoheritage dataset, if appropriate. Alternatively, we ask that a digital photographic record of significant new excavations could be provided. Potential visits from Geological Survey Ireland to personally document exposures could also be arranged.

The data would be 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 Beatriz Mozo, Land Mapping Unit, at Beatriz.Mozo@gsi.ie, 01-678 2795.

I hope that these comments are of assistance, and if we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to contact me (Trish.Smullen@gsi.ie), or my colleague Clare Glanville (Clare.Glanville@gsi.ie).

Yours sincerely,

Trish Smullen
Geoheritage Programme
Geological Survey Ireland



Iascach Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

Ms Sarah Moore
Jennings and O'Donovan Consulting Engineer's,
Finisklin Business Park
Sligo,
Ireland,
F91 RHH9

23 November 2020

RE: Inchamore Windfarm- Scoping Report Consultation

Dear Sarah,

I refer to the request for scoping opinion on information to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Inchamore Wind Farm, Co.Cork

The site of the proposed development encompasses the upper River Lee catchment and tributaries, significant salmonid fisheries. In this context IFI would ask that the following requirements should be taken into consideration.

There should be no drainage or other physical interference with the bed or bank of any watercourse without prior consultation with IFI.

Suspended solids and or hydrocarbon contaminated site run-off waters must be controlled adequately so that no pollution of surface waters can occur. More specifically IFI feels the following issues should be addressed

- i. Identifying and zoning the project for environmental impact should a peat slip occur
- ii. Setting out contingency plan should a peat movement occur.
- iii. Setting out a plan for the control of silt in such a scenario, including measures to be put in place at the initial stages of construction.

In the event of any watercourse crossings being bridged or culverted the following general criteria should apply,

- (i) The free passage of fish must not be obstructed.
- (ii) The original slope of the river bed should be maintained with no sudden drops on the downstream side. Design details on any proposed crossing should be incorporated at planning stage
- (iii) Bridges are preferable to culverts.
- (v) All instream works should be carried out only in the May-September period.

Yours sincerely,

MMP
Michael Mc Partland.
Environmental Officer.



Date 03rd December 2020

Ms. Ann Kilmartin
Jennings O Donovan & Partners Limited
Finisklin Business Park
Co Sligo
F91RHH9

Development: Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Ms Kilmartin

The Irish Aviation Authority SRD Aerodromes division notes that Turbine No. 1 is approximately 30kms South East of Kerry Airport. The aerodrome operator should be contacted and requested to assess whether a preliminary screening assessment is required in relation to the potential impact on instrument flight procedures or any communication, navigation and surveillance equipment at Kerry Airport.

Subject to that being completed and no likely significant impact being noted, the Aerodromes division would likely issue the following general observation during the formal planning process:
'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 farm development,
- (2) provide as-constructed coordinates in WGS84 format together with ground and tip height elevations at each wind turbine location

<i>Turbine No.</i>	<i>WGS-84 Co-ordinates</i>	<i>Ground elevation (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Blade tip elevation of turbine (Malin Head OD)</i>	<i>Height of turbine (height from ground level to blade tip)</i>	<i>Confirm if turbine has obstacle lighting.</i>
T1	53.346125, -6.258288	75m	225m	150m	No

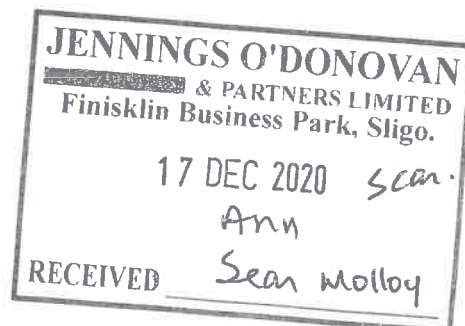
- (3) notify the Authority of intention to commence crane operations with at least 30 days prior notification of their erection."

Best Regards,

Yours sincerely

PP: 

Deirdre Forrest
Corporate Affairs



Bord Stúirthóirí/Board of Directors

Michael McGrail (Cathaoirteach/Chairperson),
Peter Kearney (Príomhfhéidhmeannach/Chief Executive)
Cian Blackwell, Marie Bradley, Ernie Donnelly,
Gerry Lumsden, Joan McGrath, Eimer O'Rourke

Oifig Chláraithe:

Foirgneamh na hAmanna, 11-12 Sráid D'Olier
Baile Átha Cliath 2, D02 T449, Éire
Uimhir Chláraithe: 211082. Áit Chláraithe: Éire
Cuideachta Dlíteanais Theoranta

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Ann Kilmartin

From: IWT Office <office@iwt.ie> on behalf of IWT Office
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 2:29 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Cc: IWT Office
Subject: Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Ann,

Thank you for contacting the Irish Wildlife Trust.

We do not have the capacity to consider or respond to your scoping / consultation request for this development at the moment.

Regards,
Kieran

The Irish Wildlife Trust

On Mon, 15 Feb 2021 at 12:42, Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

Dear Sirs,

I would be obliged if you could please provide an update in relation to your feedback on the above proposed development.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

On Mon, Nov 16, 2020 at 9:49 AM Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached letter and Ecology Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

From: Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie> on behalf of Matthew Craig
Sent: Tuesday, January 5, 2021 5:47 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Cc: Sarah Moore; windfarms@rte.ie; Johnny Evans
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann,

I had a look back for this email and couldn't find it. The addresses are correct so I'm not sure what the problem was. The site will not affect 2RN's fixed linking, the nearest link is 750m to the south of T6. There is however a risk that the site could cause interference to DTT viewers receiving from our site at Mullaghanish. We would therefore ask that a protocol be signed between 2RN and the Developers should the site go ahead.

Regards

Matthew Craig

Project Engineer
Projects and Coverage Planning
2RN
Block B, Cookstown Court, Old Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland
D24 WK28
Phone: + 353 (0) 1 2082261
Mobile: + 353 (0) 87 7509955

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From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: 05 January 2021 16:02
To: windfarms@rte.ie; Matthew Craig <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>
Cc: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Matthew,

Happy New Year, I hope you had a lovely Christmas and enjoyed the break.

I'm just following up on my email below, we would be grateful for your feedback at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 9:58 AM
To: 'windfarms@rte.ie' <windfarms@rte.ie>

Cc: 'matthew.craig@2rn.ie' <matthew.craig@2rn.ie>; Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)
Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416) Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com



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Virgin Media Television

Ann Kilmartin

From: Paul Driver <Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie> on behalf of Civils
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 11:39 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Ann

I refer to your query of 16th November about the above location. Virgin Media does not have any record of underground services at this location as indicated by your drawing.

WHILST THE INFORMATION GIVEN IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT NO WARRANTY IS MADE AS TO ITS ACCURACY. THIS INFORMATION MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON IN THE EVENT OF EXCAVATION OR OTHER WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE SITE AREA. NO LIABILITY OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER IS ACCEPTED BY VIRGIN MEDIA, ITS SERVANTS OR AGENTS FOR ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN RESPECT OF INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THIS COMMUNICATION. THE ACTUAL POSITION OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES MUST BE VERIFIED AND ESTABLISHED ON SITE BEFORE ANY MECHANICAL PLANT IS USED.

Regards,

Paul Driver | Plant Protection Officer
Civil Operations

Virgin Media | Unit 7, Westgate Business Park, Ballymount, Dublin 24.

T: +353 (01) 2458586 | M: +353 (0)87 6287133

E: civils@virginmedia.ie | paul.driver@virginmedia.ie



From: Ann Kilmartin [mailto:akilmartin@jodireland.com]
Sent: 16 November 2020 09:59
To: VMTV info <VMTVInfor@virginmedia.ie>
Cc: Paul Driver <Paul.Driver@virginmedia.ie>; Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

Vodafone

Ann Kilmartin

From: Burke, Carla, Vodafone Ireland (External) <carla.burke@vodafone.com> on behalf of Burke, Carla, Vodafone Ireland (External)
Sent: Monday, February 15, 2021 1:18 PM
To: Ann Kilmartin; Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External)
Subject: RE: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi,

Please find links that will be effected by 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, with reference to the PDF file:

KYIHE-CKMGH	KYIHE	110284.03	77194.53	CKMGH	121511.5	81752.15	Freq Band	18
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Regards,
Carla.

C2 General

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 15 February 2021 12:44
To: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>
Cc: Burke, Carla, Vodafone Ireland (External) <carla.burke@vodafone.com>
Subject: Re: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

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Hi Sean, Carla,

I would be obliged if you could please provide an update in relation to your feedback on the above proposed development.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

On Tue, Nov 17, 2020 at 10:15 AM Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com> wrote:

Hi Carla,

Can you please review this proposed windfarm development and send your findings to Ann/Sarah?



Sean Lyons

****Upcoming leave – Nov 26th to Dec 6th****

Transmission Program Manager

Converged Transmission

Technology- NET

+353877758117

sean.lyons@vodafone.com

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Ready?

C2 General

From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>

Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 09:59

To: Lyons, Sean, Vodafone Ireland (External) <sean.lyons@vodafone.com>

Cc: Byrne, Gavin, Vodafone Ireland <gavin.byrne@vodafone.com>; Byrne, Fiona, Vodafone Ireland (External) <fiona.byrne2@vodafone.com>; Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>

Subject: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

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Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin

ENET

Ann Kilmartin

From: Peter O'Brien <peter.obrien@enet.ie> on behalf of Peter O'Brien
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2021 10:29 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: RE: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann,

I created the kml's myself just now and below are the links we have near these turbines:

Inchamore Wind Farm:

A-End Coordinates	A-End Antenna Height	B-End Coordinates	B-End Antenna Height	Link Frequency
51°56'26.00"N 9°18'21.00"W	15m	51°58'58.46"N 9° 8'37.17"W	13m	18GHz

Gortrahilly Wind Farm:

A-End Coordinates	A-End Antenna Height	B-End Coordinates	B-End Antenna Height	Link Frequency
51°39'56.86"N 9°26'35.11"W	15m	51°58'58.46"N 9° 8'37.17"W	15m	13GHz

Regards,
Peter

Peter O'Brien | Tx Planning Engineer
A: 15C Magna Drive, Citywest, D24 YC95
M: +353 (0) 86 7744313 | W: www.enet.ie



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From: Peter O'Brien
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2021 8:03 AM
To: akilmartin@jodireland.com
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Ann,

Can you send the proposed wind farms to me in a Google Earth kml so that I can review against our network?

Regards,
Peter

Peter O'Brien | Tx Planning Engineer
A: 15C Magna Drive, Citywest, D24 YC95
M: +353 (0) 86 7744313 | W: www.enet.ie



Registered in Ireland, Registration No. 332982
Registered Offices: Enet House, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, V94 6P52
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From: Ger Wallace <ger.wallace@enet.ie>
Sent: Monday, February 15, 2021 1:30 PM
To: Peter O'Brien <peter.obrien@enet.ie>
Cc: Ronan McDonogh <ronan.mcdonogh@e-net.ie>; Planning <planning@enet.ie>
Subject: FW: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Hi Peter,

Think these should have went to you back in November. Doesn't look like they were forwarded. Can you look at them and review for this lady?

Regards,
Ger

Ger Wallace | Senior Fibre Network Planner
A: Enet House, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, V94 6P52
M: +353 (0) 87 6400525 | W: www.enet.ie



Registered in Ireland, Registration No. 332982
Registered Offices: Enet House, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, V94 6P52
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From: Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 15 February 2021 12:44
To: Planning <planning@enet.ie>
Subject: Re: 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Dear Sirs,

I would be obliged if you could please provide an update in relation to your feedback on the above proposed development.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann

On Mon, Nov 16, 2020 at 10:02 AM Ann Kilmartin <akilmartin@jodireland.com> wrote:

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

Thanks and kind regards,

Ann Kilmartin



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)

Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com

Web: www.jodireland.com



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Ann Kilmartin

From: Thomas Barry <Tom.Barry@TETRAIRELAND.IE> on behalf of Thomas Barry
Sent: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 6:54 AM
To: Ann Kilmartin
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL MAIL:- 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

Ann,

We anticipate no impact from the development as proposed. Can you ensure the proposal is also reviewed by eir.

Regards,
Tom

From: Ann Kilmartin [mailto:akilmartin@jodireland.com]
Sent: Monday 16 November 2020 10:00
To: Thomas Barry
Cc: Sarah Moore
Subject: EXTERNAL MAIL:- 6226 Inchamore Wind Farm, Co. Cork

**CAUTION: This mail is from outside Tetra.
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Do NOT click or download suspicious attachments.**

Dear Sirs,
??

Please find attached Telecoms Scoping Document in relation to the above mentioned project for your consideration.
??

We would be grateful if you could revert with any comments you may have on the proposed development at your earliest convenience.

??
??

Thanks and kind regards,
??

Ann Kilmartin
??
??



??
Head Office
Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9.?? [MAP](#)
Tel: [+353719161416](tel:+353719161416)????????????? Email: akilmartin@jodireland.com????????????????? Web: www.jodireland.com



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Kerry Airport

Ann Kilmartin

From: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie> on behalf of Howard Jones
Sent: Tuesday, April 18, 2023 9:48 AM
To: Sarah Moore
Cc: Sean Molloy; Shirley Bradley; John Mulhern; James Doody
Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello Sarah,

Thanks for the assessment report, my comments are as follows:

1. Section 2.2 as the proposed development penetrates the Annex 15 Aerodrome surfaces, the developer must ensure the development does not impact or increase current published operating minima associated with Kerry Airport.
2. Section 2.3 MSA's- any development must ensure that there is no impact on the current published MSA's associated with Kerry Airport.
3. Section 2.8- Obstacle warning lights- the developer should liaise with the Aviation Authority to ensure that the development is included on maps and lighted in the interest of aviation safeguarding.
4. The assessment and planning should include the assessment of the construction phase as part of planning to ensure cranes or other equipment involved in the development do not impact on Aviation safety during the construction phase.

Regards,

Howard Jones
Chief Operating Officer

email: howard.jones@kerryairport.ie



Farranfore, Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland. V93 KHF7
tel: (0)66 976 4644 | fax: (0)66 976 4134 | www.kerryairport.ie



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From: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>
Sent: Monday 17 April 2023 10:12
To: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie>

Cc: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>; Shirley Bradley <sbradley@jodireland.com>; John Mulhern <john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie>

Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MAIL

This message originated from outside Kerry Airport.

Hi Howard,
I'm following up on your previous email to see you had any comments on the aviation impact assessment.
Kind Regards
Sarah

From: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie>

Sent: Friday, March 31, 2023 2:20 PM

To: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>

Cc: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>; Shirley Bradley <sbradley@jodireland.com>; John Mulhern <john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie>

Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

Hello Sarah,

Thank you for forwarding the report, I will review same over the coming days and revert back in due course.

Regards,

Howard Jones
Chief Operating Officer

email: howard.jones@kerryairport.ie



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From: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>

Sent: Friday 31 March 2023 11:31

To: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie>

Cc: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>; Shirley Bradley <sbradley@jodireland.com>; John Mulhern <john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie>

Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MAIL

This message originated from outside Kerry Airport.

Howard,

Please find attached the aviation impact assessment completed by AiBridges for the proposed Inchamore Wind Farm.

Can you confirm you are happy with the findings of the report.

Kind Regards

Sarah Moore



Head Office

Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland, F91 RHH9. [MAP](#)

Tel: +353719161416 Email: smoore@jodireland.com Web: www.jodireland.com

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Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

From: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie>

Sent: Wednesday, March 8, 2023 7:19 PM

To: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>

Cc: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>; Shirley Bradley <sbradley@jodireland.com>; John Mulhern <john.mulhern@kerryairport.ie>

Subject: RE: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

Hello Sarah,

Thank you for sending on the google maps positions of the proposed turbines.

From an initial review the development would appear to be outside Kerry Airports 15Km OLS area.

However as you have highlighted in your scoping document section 4.2, the development has potential to impact on aviation coverage, and

as such I would recommend that this be investigated further to confirm the development will not impact on the safe operation of aircraft and maintain current aviation associated coverage such as radio, radar, navigational aids etc. The requirements for lighting and inclusion of the structures on associated maps etc will I am sure be addressed by the IAA.

If you have any further questions or require clarification on any of the above please let me know,

Regards,

Howard Jones
Chief Operating Officer

email: howard.jones@kerryairport.ie

KERRY AIRPORT IRELAND

WILD ATLANTIC WAY

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RYANAIR LOW FARES MADE SIMPLE

Aer Lingus

From: Sarah Moore <smoore@jodireland.com>

Sent: 08 March 2023 12:58

To: Howard Jones <howard.jones@kerryairport.ie>

Cc: Sean Molloy <smolloy@jodireland.com>; Shirley Bradley <sbradley@jodireland.com>

Subject: Proposed Inchamore Wind Farm

EXTERNAL MAIL

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