1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has been prepared by Tobin Consulting Engineers (hereafter referred to as TOBIN) on behalf of Bord na Móna Powergen Limited as part of an application for planning permission for Derryadd wind farm development and all associated infrastructure including the Turbine Delivery Route (hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development'). The proposed Wind Farm site will be known as Derryadd Wind Farm which will comprise of 22 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 190 m. The proposed blade rotor diameter will be 165 m with a corresponding hub height of 107.5 m, and all corresponding ancillary infrastructure foundation located within the Mountdillon Bog Group in County Longford.

An Bord Pleanála (ABP) have confirmed that the proposed development meets the threshold for Infrastructure Development as set out in the Seventh Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended (ABP Case Ref. 314965-22). Therefore, the planning application is being submitted directly to ABP as a Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) in accordance with Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. A copy of the SID determination letter is available as Appendix 1-1.

For the purposes of this EIAR, the proposed Derryadd Wind Farm and all associated infrastructure, including the works required along the Turbine Delivery Route (TDR), will be included as part of the assessment and hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development'. When referring specifically to lands required for the wind farm and supporting infrastructure (excluding the TDR), reference will be made to the 'proposed wind farm site'. Refer Appendix 1-2 for the planning drawings.

1.2 Requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the process that examines the potential environmental effects of a proposed development. Where potential significant effects are identified, appropriate measures for the prevention and/or mitigation of effects are prescribed. The EIA process consists of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), the carrying out of consultations, the examination by the competent authority of the information presented in the EIAR and any supplementary information provided, followed by the reasoned conclusion by the competent authority on the significant effects of the project on the environment arising from the examination of the information presented. An EIAR is a statement of the effects, if any, that the proposed development would have on the environment and is used to inform the EIA process.

Schedule 5 Part 1 of the Regulations provides a comprehensive list of project types that a mandatory EIA is required. The proposed development is subject to the EIA process as it falls under the following classes of development of the Fifth Schedule Part II of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended (SI No 600 of 2001) (henceforth referred to as the "Regulations"), as follows:

- Class 3 (i) Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms) with more than 5 turbines or having a total output greater than 5 megawatts. The proposed development has 22no. turbine with an estimated output of 132 megawatts, which exceeds the threshold under Schedule 5 Part II Class 3 (i).

- Class 10 (iv) Urban development which would involve an area greater than 2 hectares in the case of a business district, 10 hectares in the case of other parts of a built-up area and 20 hectares elsewhere. The overall area of the proposed wind farm site is 1,900 hectares in an existing peatland area which exceeds the '20 hectares elsewhere' threshold under Schedule 5 Part II Class 10 (iv).
- Class 10 (dd) *All private roads which would exceed 2,000m in length*. The length of internal site access roads proposed under this development is 27,500m which an additional 7.5km of amenity access which exceeds the threshold under Schedule 5 Part II Class 10 (dd). Hence an EIA is required for the proposed development.

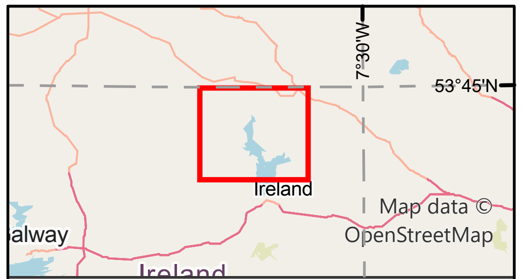
1.3 Location of the Proposed Development

The proposed wind farm will be located on Derryaroge, Derryadd, and Lough Bannow bogs within the Mountdillon bog group in County Longford. The closest settlements to the proposed wind farm are Derraghan village and Lanesborough town located approximately 200 m and 500 m west, respectively (See Figure 1.1: Site Location Map). Other nearby settlements to the proposed wind farm include Keenagh 1.6 km east and Killashee 700m northeast, while the main urban centre in the region, Longford Town, is located 9 km to the northeast from its nearest point. Derryaroge Bog is approximately 1.20 km south of the River Shannon which runs in a northwest direction to the proposed wind farm site. Lough Bannow Bog is approximately 0.5 km to the west of the Royal Canal which runs in a northwest to east direction.

There are 5 no. locations along the TDR requiring minor temporary accommodation works in order to facilitate the delivery of turbine components to the proposed wind farm site. These are detailed further in Section 3.3.15 of Chapter 3 (Description of the Proposed Development).

The proposed development is located within the townlands of Annaghbeg, Annaghmore, Ards, Ballynakill, Barnacor, Ballypheasan, Bogganfin, Cloonbearla, Cloonybeirne, Cloonbony, Cloonbrock, Cloonfiugh, Cloonfore, Cloonkeel, Cloontabeg, Cloontamore, Coolnahinch, Corlea, Corralough, Derraghan Beg, Derraghan More, Derryad, Derryaroge, Derryart, Derrygeel, Derryglogher, Derrynaskea, Derryoghil, Derryshannoge, Grillagh, Kilmakinlan, Monksland, Mount Davys, Rappareehill.

The proposed wind farm site boundary encompasses an area of approximately 1,900 hectares and measures approximately 12.1 km in length from north to south and approximately 3.8 km from east to west at its widest point.



Legend

Proposed Development Site Boundary(Including Oversail Requirements in Roscommon Town)

0 2.5 5 Kilometres

NOTES

1. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS DRAWING\
2. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR ON SITE\
3. ENGINEER TO BE INFORMED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BEFORE ANY WORK COMMENCES\
4. ALL LEVELS RELATE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY DATUM AT MALIN HEAD

A	11/03/2025	First issue	S.P	I.H
Rev	Date	Description	By	Chkd.

Client: Bord na Móna

Project: Derryadd Wind Farm

Title: Figure 1.1 Location of Proposed Development

Scale @ A3: 1:100,000

Prepared by:	Checked by:	Date:
S.Pezzetta	I.Heanue	March 2025

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Map Ref: 11399-001-P.APP.BO-OSM-TOB-A

Draft: A

1.3.1.1 Planning Application History

The site of the proposed wind farm was subject to a previous planning application for a 24 turbine Wind Farm (also known as Derryadd Wind Farm) which was submitted to An Bord Pleanála (ABP) in January 2019 (Planning Ref. No. 303592-19). A decision to grant planning permission was given in June 2020, and was subsequently quashed, following a judicial review process. This planning application is a new application. Therefore, the proposed development has gone through a complete redesign and a full suite of studies and surveys have been carried out to inform the design.

1.4 The Applicant

The applicant for the proposed development is Bord na Móna Powergen Limited, a publicly owned commercial semi-state company. Bord na Móna was originally established in 1946 to develop and manage some of Ireland's extensive peat resources on an industrial scale, in accordance with government policy at the time.

Bord na Móna's lands extend to approximately 80,000 hectares in total and are located mainly in the Irish midlands. Bord na Móna Powergen Ltd. currently manage and operate a portfolio of thermal and renewable assets that supply energy to the National Grid including Edenderry Power Plant, a biomass generating unit, Cushaling peaking plant, the Drehid landfill gas facility, Bellacorick Wind Farm and Oweninny Wind Farm (Phase 1 and Phase 2) in County Mayo, Mountlucas Wind Farm in County Offaly, Sliabh Bawn in County Roscommon and Bruckana Wind Farm, situated on the borders of counties Tipperary, Kilkenny and Laois, Derrinlough Wind Farm in County Offaly, Timahoe North Solar Farm in County Kildare and Cloncreen Wind Farm, in County Offaly .

1.5 The Need for the Proposed Development

The development of wind energy as an after use for cutaway peatlands is specifically identified in the Bord na Móna, '*Strategic Framework for The Future Use of Peatlands' (May 2011),* see Appendix 1-3.

When considering the need for this wind farm development, and wind energy as an energy source in general, it is important to place its development in an international, national, regional and local policy context from the perspectives of environment, energy and planning. Chapter 5, section 5.6 Planning and Development Policy Context outlines the legislative mechanisms and requirements from a global to local level in detail, which have been formulated to support the generation of energy from renewable sources, reduce the dependency on fossil fuels and increase security of energy supply.

In Chapter 5, section 5.6 of this EIAR, the national policy that drives the need for the type of development is set out. Of particular relevance is the Energy White Paper – Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future, as well as the targets outlined by the Climate Action Plan 2024. Ireland faces significant challenges to meet its EU targets for renewable energy by 2030 and its commitment to transition to a low carbon economy by 2050.

A key target of the Climate Action Plan 2024 is the strategic increase in the share of electricity demand generated from renewable sources to 80% by 2030. A key element of this ambition is a target of 9GW of installed onshore wind energy by 2030.

It should be noted that there is a considerable economic benefit to the development of wind farms nationally and specifically at this location. In the National context, a Pöyry report published in March 2014 entitled 'The Value of Wind Energy to Ireland' stated that the sector could support 22,510 jobs in the construction stage and double the number of existing jobs in the operational phase by 2030. It also projected an investment of €4.8 billion in the time period from 2020 to 2030. The potential local economic impact in the Longford area will also be positive by bringing employment to the area during the construction works. Further information on the local economic impacts of the proposed development are discussed in Chapter 6 (Population and Human Health). A 2021 report[1] by KPMG for Wind Energy Ireland titled *'Accelerating onshore renewable energy in Ireland'* estimated that jobs in the wind industry in Ireland could grow to over 7,000 by 2030. A 2021 report[2] by Baringa titled '*A zero-carbon electricity plan for Ireland'* discusses the potential financial costs and savings of the use of renewable electricity for the end customer when compared to a fossil fuel use scenario. The report found that although there were some additional costs in certain areas associated with the use of renewable energy, there were also savings that could be made, and overall, there was a potential to make significant cost savings to the end customer by 2030 when compared to a purely fossil fuel scenario.

The proposed development is critical to helping Ireland address these challenges as well as addressing the country's over-dependence on imported fossil fuels.

The assessment in Chapter 5 of this EIAR (Policy, Planning and Development Context) demonstrates that the proposed development is consistent with the current energy and planning policy context, which seeks to increase the share of electricity generation from renewable sources and locate wind energy developments in suitable locations, thereby minimising any environmental impacts.

1.6 Site Background

The landcover within the proposed wind farm site boundary comprises predominantly cutaway bog, with areas of bog woodland and smaller areas of cutover bog and remnant bog existing around the margins. There are also a number of Bord na Móna rail lines that pass through the bogs which historically facilitated the transportation of milled peat and ash. Within Lough Bannow bog there are 39 hectares (ha) of conifer plantation by Coillte. This is subject to ongoing forestry management.

Current activities onsite included decommissioning, site management and environmental monitoring as required under the Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) Licence P0504-01 from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Active peat extraction under IPC Licence No. 504 ceased in 2019. Condition 10 of the IPC licence instructs Bord na Móna to produce draft peatland rehabilitation plans for each bog of the Mountdillion Bog Group, within which the proposed development is located, upon cessation of peat extraction. These draft plans will be agreed by the EPA prior to implementation. Please see Appendix 7-2a to 7-2c for the draft Cutaway Bog Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plans for Derryaroge, Derryadd and Lough Bannow Bogs.

The surrounding landscape is a combination of predominantly low lying agricultural land, Bord na Móna landholdings, forestry, one-off rural housing and small village settlements.

[1] https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/ie/pdf/2024/01/ie-act-now-onshore-renewable-energy-ireland-3.pdf

[2] https://windenergyireland.com/images/files/20210629-baringa-endgame-final-version.pdf

The former Lough Ree Power Station is located approximately 1.8 km to the west of Derryaroge bog. The Lough Ree Power Station is no longer in operation following its closure in December 2020. An application was made in 2022 to Longford County Council for the demolishing of the existing station and construct and operate an electricity grid services consisting namely of battery storage system (BESS) and a synchronous condenser and associated site works (Planning Authority Case Ref. 2275). This decision was appealed to An Bord Pleanála (Bord Pleanála Case Ref. PL14.315485) and a decision to grant permission subject to conditions was issued in October 2023. Derraghan Ash Disposal Facility (ADF) is an EPA-licenced ash repository (Licence No. P0610-03) which is located approximately 1.5 km to the west of Derryadd Bog and was used for disposal of ash from Lough Ree Power Station from 2004 until its closure. The nearest existing wind farm to the proposed wind farm site is Sliabh Bawn Wind Farm, located approximately 8 km to the northwest. Approximately 20 km to the south-west of the proposed wind farm site is Skrine Wind Farm. At a greater distance from the site is the Roosky Wind Farm, located approximately 45 km to the northwest of the proposed wind farm.

The proposed development is located predominately within a preferred location for wind energy development as outlined in the Longford County Development Plan 2021 – 2027, Chapter 13: Green Infrastructure. See Chapter 5 of this EIAR (Policy, Planning and Development Context) for further detail.

1.7 Summary of the Project Description

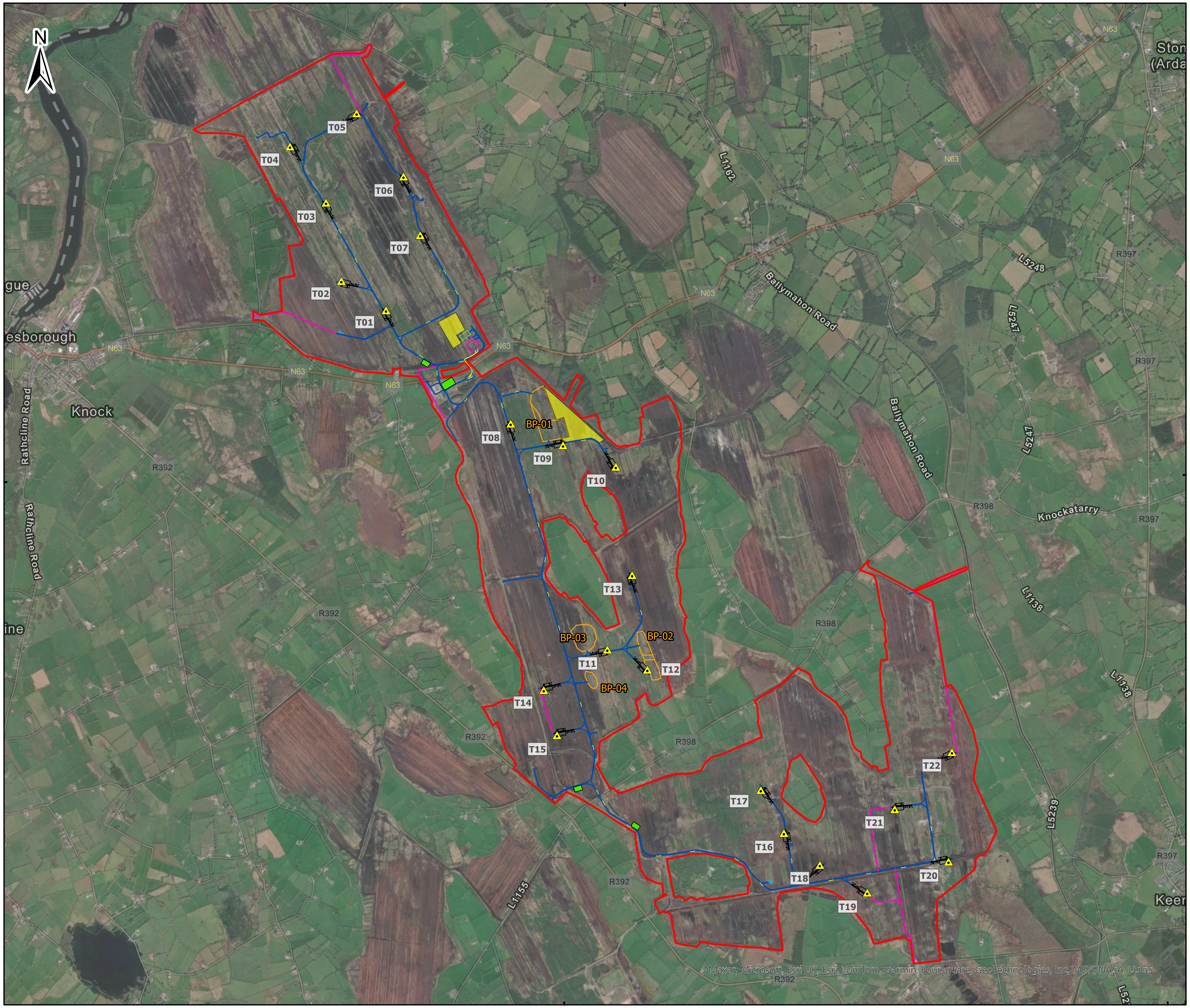
A full, detailed, description of the proposed development is provided in Chapter 3 (Description of the Proposed Development). In summary, the proposed development comprises the construction of 22 no. wind turbines with a top of foundation to blade tip height of 190 m. The proposed blade rotor diameter will be 165 m with a corresponding hub height of 107.5 m, and all corresponding ancillary infrastructure.

The proposed development will comprise the following:

- 22 no. wind turbines with a blade tip height of 190 m, blade rotor diameter of 165 m, hub height of 107.5 m and the associated infrastructure including tower sections, nacelle, hub, and rotor blades and all associated foundations and hard-standing areas in respect of each turbine;
- New internal site access roads, approximately 27,500 m in length including passing bays and associated drainage;
- 2 no. permanent Meteorological Masts, both of which will be 120 m in height, and associated hardstanding areas for both masts, as well as the decommissioning and removal of an existing 100 m Meteorological Mast on site in Lough Barrow Bog;
- 4 No. Borrow pits in Derryadd Bog; All works associated with the opening, gravel and spoil extraction, and decommissioning of the borrow pits;
- 4 No. temporary construction compounds, including material storage, site welfare facilities, and site offices;
- 4 No. temporary security cabins at the main construction site entrances as well as at a number of access points around the proposed wind farm site;
- 1 no. 110 kV electrical substation compound in Derryaroge Bog. The substation will consist of 2 No. control buildings, a 36 m high telecommunications tower, associated electrical plant and equipment, ground water well, wastewater holding tank and welfare facilities;
- All associated underground electrical and communications cabling connecting the turbines and masts to the proposed electrical substation, including road crossing at N63 and associated grid connection via a 110 kV loop-in connection to the existing

Lanesborough-Richmond 110 kV overhead line which traverses the proposed wind farm site;
- 1 No. 16 MW battery storage facility;
- 2 No. Peat Deposition Area, one to the north of the proposed substation compound in Derryaroge Bog and one in Derryadd Bog;
- New site access entrances, temporary improvements and modifications to existing public road infrastructure to facilitate delivery of abnormal loads including locations on N6 Eastbound Slip Road, N6/N61 Roundabout at Athlone, N61/N63 Roundabout at Roscommon, N63 Roscommon Arts Centre Roundabout and N61/N63 Roundabout, Northeast of Roscommon;
- Hinge 3 No. permanent lighting fixtures in Folio RN40465F in Roscommon town to facilitate the delivery of abnormal loads (i.e. turbine blades);
- Approximately 7,500 m of dedicated amenity access tracks to provide linkages between the proposed wind farm site roads and the existing royal canal greenway (to the east), Corlea visitor centre and amenity areas (to the south) and the Midlands Trail Networks project (to the north);
- 3 No. permanent amenity carparks, one of which is situated in Derryaroge Bog (19 no. car parking spaces in total) and two carparks in Derryadd Bog (19 no. car parking spaces in each carpark);
- All associated site work and ancillary works including new drainage and upgrading existing drainage, access road, earthworks, site reinstatement and erosion control, which will be aligned with the existing and future site rehabilitation plans; and,
- A 10-year planning permission is being sought with a 30-year operational life from the date of commissioning of the entire wind farm.

The layout of the proposed development is provided in Figure 1.2: Proposed Wind Farm Site Layout



Legend

- Proposed wind farm site boundary
- Turbine Layout

Site Layout

- 110kV Grid Connection
- Battery Storage EBOP Compound
- Passing Bay
- Crane Harstanding
- Amenity Carpark
- Amenity Track
- Internal Access Road
- Substation Telecom Tower
- Borrow Pit
- Met Mast
- Peat Deposition Areas
- Temporary Construction Compounds

0 1 2
Kilometres

NOTES

1. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS DRAWING\
2. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR ON SITE\
3. ENGINEER TO BE INFORMED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BEFORE ANY WORK COMMENCES\
4. ALL LEVELS RELATE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY DATUM AT MALIN HEAD

Rev	Date	Description	By	Chkd.
A	08/01/2025	First issue	S.P	I.H

Client:

Bord na Móna

Project:

Derryadd Wind Farm

Title:

Figure 1.2
Proposed Wind Farm Site Layout

Scale @ A3: 1:35,000

Prepared by: S.Pezzetta | Checked by: I.Heanue | Date: January 2025

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Map Ref: 11399-003-LAY.INFR-P.APP.BO-TOB-A

Draft: A

1.8 Legislative Context

1.8.1 Environmental Impact Assessment

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Projects is a key instrument of European Union environmental policy. It is currently governed by the terms of European Union Directive 2011/92/EU, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private Projects on the environment (together, the EIA Directive). Since the adoption of the first EIA Directive in 1985 (Directive 85/337/EEC), both the law and EIA practices have evolved. The EIA Directive was amended by Directives 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC, and 2009/31/EC. The Directive and its three amendments were codified in 2011 by Directive 2011/92/EU. The codified Directive was subsequently amended by Directive 2014/52/EU.

These Directives have been transposed into Irish law *in part* through Section 176 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and Article 93 and Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.

1.8.2 Strategic Infrastructure Development

The Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) thresholds for wind energy set out in the Seventh Schedule of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, is a wind farm with more than 25 turbines or having a total output greater than 50 megawatts (MW). The application meets the SID threshold for wind energy i.e. the project will consist of a wind farm with an expected total output greater than 50 Megawatts (an output of 132 Megawatts is anticipated). Therefore, the Planning Application and this EIAR is being submitted directly to An Bord Pleanála as an SID project in accordance with Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. The applicant entered into pre-application consultation with An Bord Pleanála to determine the SID status of the proposed wind farm development. A meeting was held with ABP on the 9th of January 2023. Following consultation, ABP confirmed that the project met the criteria of Strategic Infrastructure Development. This was detailed in a direction dated 5th April 2022, included in Appendix 1-1 (Case Ref ABP- 314965-22).

1.9 Planning Case Law – Derryadd Judgement 16/06/2021

A ruling by Judge Humphries on the 16th June 2021 in the Sweetman v An Bord Pleanála, Ireland and the Attorney General and Bord Na Mona Powergen Limited case identified concerns with the application of an 'open-ended' design envelope in the plans and particulars submitted as part of the Derryadd Wind Farm planning application.

Judge Humphries stated that *"The 2001 Regulations require plans and particulars. That isn't compatible with a **widely-variable-design application** where the designs, dimensions or locations of structures are not specified in the application itself, either by reference to precise terms or to a reasonably limited range that could not in itself raise any reasonable planning objection"* He stated that the Boards argument that the EIAR was based on the worst case environmental impact was not relevant in the context of legislative compliance and stated further that "Specifying particulars of the works is the statutory obligation –"*not to seek permission for a project that is **open-ended** at one end of the scale and which could be anything up to a maximum specified*".

On the 26th of October 2021, Judge Humphries provided further clarification on his original ruling in his Judgement to grant leave to appeal the original ruling. In this ruling Judge Humphries advised that his main concerns with the Derryadd application was the open-ended

nature of the design envelope. He stated *"....why it is appropriate or necessary for the notice party here to be able to apply for a permission that allows the construction of a turbine that is for example one metre high or one that is 185 metres high at its own subsequent discretion, subject to agreement with the planning authority pursuant to the condition imposed by the board. A* ***reasonable albeit limited degree of flexibility yes,*** *particularly in a changing context like wind turbines, but a completely open-ended permission at one end of the scale goes far beyond what is necessary or appropriate and indeed makes very little sense*."

Furthermore, Judge Humphries stated, "*there is no difficulty with the general concept of a design envelope provided it is within a* ***certain limited flexibility***".

1.10 Standards and Guidance Documents

The following guidance and documents have been taken into consideration in the preparation of this EIAR:

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022);
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on Scoping (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU) (European Commission, 2017);
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects - Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU) (European Commission, 2017);
- Transposition of 2014 EIA Directive (2014/52/EU) in the Land Use Planning and EPA Licencing Systems (DoHPCLG, 2017);
- Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, 2018); and,
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions (European Commission, 1999).

In addition to the Guidelines and Documents listed above, this EIAR has been prepared with cognisance to the "*Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006)*", the "*Proposed Revisions*" to these guidelines (2013), the "*Preferred Draft Approach*" to these guidelines as announced by the Government in 2017, and the latest "*Revised Draft Wind Energy Guidelines*" released in 2019. Furthermore, discipline specific best practise guidance and documentation has been consulted by each specialist for each of the relevant topics and are referenced in those individual EIAR chapters where relevant.

1.11 Overview of the EIAR

The minimum information that must be contained in an EIAR is specified in Part X of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 and Schedule 6 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended by S.I. No. 296 of 2018). The structure and content of this EIAR fully complies with the legislative requirements as set out in "*Part X of the Planning and Development Act, 2000*", "*Part 10 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001*" (as amended by S.I. 296 of 2018) and the environmental guidelines detailed in Section 1.10 above.

The EIAR contains information on the scale and nature of the proposed development, a description of the existing environment, assessment of effects, mitigation measures to reduce or negate potential effects on the receiving environment, monitoring and residual effects (if relevant).

The overall EIAR is arranged in three volumes, as follows:

Volume I: Non-Technical Summary (NTS);

Volume II: Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR);

Volume III: Appendices; and,

Volume IV: Photomontages.

Volume I: Non-Technical Summary

This document provides an overview and summary of the EIAR using non-technical terminology. It is a standalone document which presents a clear and concise summary of the existing environment, characteristics of the proposed development, a clear outline of the potential effects which could result from the proposed development and mitigation measures to be adopted to minimise any potential effects.

Volume II: Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

To allow for ease of presentation and consistency when considering the various elements of the environment, a systematic structure will be adopted for the main body of the report. This structure is known as a '*Grouped Format*'. The structure of the EIAR is based on the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022). The EIAR comprises the following chapters:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction;
- Chapter 2 – Background to the Proposed Development;
- Chapter 3 – Description of the Proposed Development;
- Chapter 4 – Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives;
- Chapter 5 – Policy, Planning and Development Context;
- Chapter 6 – Population and Human Health;
- Chapter 7 – Biodiversity – Flora and Fauna;
- Chapter 8 ––Ornithology;
- Chapter 9 – Land, Soils and Geology
- Chapter 10 –Hydrology and Hydrogeology;
- Chapter 11 – Air Quality;
- Chapter 12 – Noise and Vibration;
- Chapter 13 – Landscape and Visual Impact;
- Chapter 14 – Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage;

- Chapter 15 – Traffic and Transportation;
- Chapter 16 – Material Assets, Aviation and Telecommunications;
- Chapter 17 – Shadow Flicker;
- Chapter 18 – Climate;
- Chapter 19 – Major Accidents and Natural Disasters;
- Chapter 20 – Interaction of the Foregoing; and,
- Chapter 21 – Schedule of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures.

Background information relating to the applicant, the proposed development site, scoping and consultation undertaken and a description of the proposed development, including both the construction, operational and decommissioning phases, is presented in in Chapters 1 to 3 inclusive of the EIAR.

In accordance with the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022), each technical chapter (environmental factor) will include the following sub-sections:

- Introduction;
- Methodology and Guidance;
- Description of Existing Environment;
- Assessment of Effects;
- Mitigation Measures; and,
- Residual Effects.

As set out in Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022), the EIAR focuses on likely and significant effects. The guidelines state that, to ensure that EIA adds value to the consent process it is necessary to focus on those effects that are probable or likely to occur. However, taking a precautionary approach, the EIAR also attempts to identify a reasonably foreseeable worst-case scenario as a context for 'likely significant effects'.

Volume III & IV: Appendices

Volume III of the EIAR contains the various appendices that are referred to in the individual chapters of the main EIAR Report. These include graphics, tabular data and supporting documents. Photomontages are contained in Volume IV of the EIAR.

Where appendices are used, they are cross-references within this EIAR to advise the reader of relevant appendices and of specific relevant material within them.

1.11.1 Description of Likely Significant Effects

As stated in the "*Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*" (EPA, 2022), an assessment of the likely significant effects of a proposed development is a statutory requirement of the EIAR process. The criteria for the presentation of the characteristics of potential significant effects are described with reference to the magnitude, spatial extent, nature, transboundary nature, intensity, complexity, probability, duration, frequency, reversibility, cumulation and possibility of reducing (if applicable) the effects.

The classification and description of effects in this EIAR follows the terms provided in Table 3.5 of the EPA Guidelines referenced above (and duplicated in Table 1.1 below for information purposes).

According to the Guidelines, the relevant terms listed in the table below can be used to consistently describe specific effects, but all categories of terms do not need to be used for every effect.

The use of standardised terms for the classification of effects ensures that the EIAR employs a systematic approach, which can be replicated across all disciplines covered in the EIAR. The consistent application of terminology throughout the EIAR facilitates a clear and consistent approach to the assessment of the proposed development on the receiving environment.

Table 1-1 Checklist for Information Required to describe Effects (as per Table 3.5 of the 2022 Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports).

Criteria	Detailed Questions – To determine whether the EIAR has:
Magnitude and spatial extent of the effects	Clarified the size and scale of the effects? Indicated the spatial extent of the effects (will some, much or all the areas be affected)? Identified the receptors which will be affected, indicating their sensitivity and significance?
Nature of the effects	Clarified which part of the environment will be affected and how significantly? Identified the aspect of the environment affected? Described whether the effects are positive, neutral or negative?
Transboundary nature of the effects	Indicated the spatial extent of the transboundary effects (will some, much or all of the jurisdictions be affected)?
Intensity and complexity of the effects	Quantified the amount or intensity by which the character/quality of any environmental factor will change? Described the degree of change (e.g., imperceptible, slight or significant)? Identified the significance of the effect [e.g., profound or insignificant]
Probability of the effects	Established the level of certainty of the assessment's findings? Highlighted consequence that cannot be determined?
Expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	Stated whether the effects will be continuous, intermittent or occasional? Indicated whether the effects will be temporary, short, medium or long-term? Highlighted irreversible effects?
Cumulation of the effects with the effects of other existing and/ or approved projects	Described cumulative effects? Considered cumulative effects due to cumulation of effects with those of other projects that are existing or are approved but not yet built or operational?
Possibility of effectively reducing the effects	Indicated whether the effects can be mitigated? Stated whether compensation is available, possible or acceptable?

Annex III of the EIA Directive uses the following criteria to consider such impacts:

- The magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example to geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
- The nature of the impact;
- The transboundary nature of the impact;
- The intensity and complexity of the impact;
- The probability of the impact;
- The expected onset, duration, frequency, and reversibility of the impact;
- The cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved projects; and
- The possibility of effectively reducing the impact.

The classification and description of effects in this EIAR follows the terms provided in Table 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines and are replicated in Table 1-2 below for reference. As per the Guidelines, the terms listed in Table 1-2 can be used to provide a consistent description of specific effects, but all categories of terms do not need to be used for every effect.

Table 1-2 Description of Effects (as per Table 3.4 of the 2022 Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, May 2022)

Quality of Effects It is important to inform the non-specialist reader whether an effect is positive, negative or neutral.	**Positive Effects** A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity; or the improving reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).
	Neutral Effects No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative/adverse Effects A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem; or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).
Describing the Significance of Effects 'Significance' is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful.	**Imperceptible** An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
	Not significant An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
	Slight Effects An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate Effects An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
	Significant Effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Very Significant An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Profound Effects An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.
Describing the Extent and Context of Effects Context can affect the perception of significance. It is important to establish if the effect is unique or, perhaps, commonly or increasingly experienced.	**Extent** Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.
	Context Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?)
Describing the Probability of Effects Descriptions of effects should establish how likely it is that the predicted effects will occur – so that the CA can take a view of the	**Likely Effects** The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.

balance of risk over advantage when making a decision.	**Unlikely Effects** The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
Describing the Duration and Frequency of Effects 'Duration' is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful.	**Momentary Effects** Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
	Brief Effects Effects lasting less than a day
	Temporary Effects Effects lasting less than a year
	Short-term Effects Effects lasting one to seven years
	Medium-term Effects Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
	Long-term Effects Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
	Permanent Effects Effects lasting over sixty years
	Reversible Effects Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration
	Frequency of Effects Describe how often the effect will occur. (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually)
Describing the Types of Effects	**Indirect Effects (a.k.a. Secondary Effects)** Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.
	Cumulative Effects The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
	'Do-Nothing Effects' The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
	`Worst case' Effects The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	Indeterminable Effects When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
	Irreversible Effects When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
	Residual Effects The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.
	Synergistic Effects Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents, (e.g., combination of SOx and NOx to produce smog).

1.12 Study Team and Contributors to the EIAR

TOBIN was appointed by Bord na Móna to coordinate and prepare the EIAR for the proposed development. TOBIN staff managed project direction, EIAR production and were the main authors of several chapters in the EIAR. The Study Team also includes other specialists who are both experienced and competent in their areas of expertise, as per Article 5(3)(a) of amended Directive '*the developer shall ensure that the environmental impact assessment report is prepared by competent experts*'. This EIAR has been prepared by competent experts. The following tables clearly sets out a list of the experts who have contributed to this EIAR, showing which parts of the EIAR they have worked on, their qualifications, experience and any other relevant credentials.

The relevant inputs of the various contributors and lead members of the Study Team are listed in Tables 1-3 and 1-4 below.

Table 1-3 List of Companies/Consultants Involved in the Preparation of the EIAR

Chapter	Element	Main Author
1	Introduction	Orla Fitzpatrick, Ian Heanue - TOBIN
2	Background to the Proposed Development	Orla Fitzpatrick, Ian Heanue - TOBIN
3	Description of the Proposed Development	Orla Fitzpatrick, Ian Heanue - TOBIN
4	Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives	Orla Fitzpatrick, Ian Heanue - TOBIN
5	Policy, Planning and Development Context	Louise Byrne - TOBIN
6	Population and Human Health	Serena Byrne - TOBIN
7	Biodiversity – Flora and Fauna	Joao Martins - TOBIN
8	Ornithology	Joao Martins - TOBIN
9	Land, Soils and Geology, Geotechnics and Ground Stability	Christopher Engleman, Paul Quigley - GDG
10	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	John Dillon - TOBIN
11	Air Quality	Serena Byrne - TOBIN
12	Noise and Vibration	Dermot Blunnie - AWN
13	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (incl. Photomontages)	Richard Barker – Macroworks
14	Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage	Fiona Rooney – Through Time

15	Traffic and Transport	Maria Rooney - TOBIN
16	Material Assets, Aviation and Telecommunications	Kevin Hayes - Ai Bridges
17	Shadow Flicker	Michael Nolan - TOBIN
18	Climate	Ciara Nolan, Jovanna Arndt - AWN
19	Major Accidents & Natural Disasters	Ian Heanue - TOBIN
20	Interaction of the Foregoing	Ian Heanue - TOBIN
21	Schedule of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures	Ian Heanue - TOBIN

Table 1-4 Key Personnel Involved in The Preparation of the EIAR

Company/Individual	Competent Experts	Qualifications	No. of Years' Experience
TOBIN	Orla Fitzpatrick	B.Sc. (Hons) Geophysical Science (1999), University College Dublin (UCD) M.Sc. Environmental Consultancy (2003), University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chartered Environmentalist (2012)	22
TOBIN	Ian Heanue	BEng in Energy Engineering, GMIT Galway	8
TOBIN	Serena Byrne	BSc. Psychology Applied to Information Technology, IADT MSc., Environmental Sustainability, University College Dublin	12
TOBIN	John Dillon	BSc. in Environmental Science (2001), NUIG MSc. and Diploma in Environmental Engineering (2003), Imperial College London Professional Geologist (PGeo)	18
TOBIN	Michael Nolan	City & Guilds in Computer Aided Design (2001), Griffith College Dublin	16
TOBIN	Louise Byrne	BA (International) Geography & German, UCD (2000-2004) MA Regional & Urban Planning, UCD (2004-2006) Post Grad. Certificate in Geographical Information Systems, University of Leeds (2014-2016)	14
TOBIN	Maria Rooney	BEng (Hons) Civil Engineering (2013), IT Carlow BEng (Ord) Civil Engineering (2010), Dundalk Institute of Technology (DKIT)Chartered Member of Engineers Ireland	8

Company/Individual	Competent Experts	Qualifications	No. of Years' Experience
TOBIN	Joao Martins	Environmental Engineering (Hons) - University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (Portugal), 2007 Master of Science - University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (Portugal), 2009	13
AWN Consulting	Dermot Blunnie	BEng (Hons) in Sound Engineering (2007), University of South Wales PG Diploma in Acoustics and Noise Control (2010) Institute of Acoustics MSc. in Applied Acoustics (2013) University of Derby	13
Macroworks	Rory Curtis	BEng BA GDip LA MILI Landscape Architect	9
Macroworks	Richard Barker	PG Diploma in Forestry (1996) BA in Environmental Studies (1995) Master's Degree in Landscape Architecture (2003) Corporate Member of the Irish Landscape Institute	21
Through Time	Fiona Rooney	Hons Degree - Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology and Geography - University College Cork Licensed Archaeologist, since 1997 Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI)	30
GDG	Christopher Engleman	MGeol - University of Leeds	5
GDG	Paul Quigley	Chartered Engineer with Engineers Ireland Reviewer for the ICE Geotechnical Engineering Journal and Member of Eurocode 7 review panel at NSAI and a former Chairman of the Geotechnical Society of Ireland	25

Company/Individual	Competent Experts	Qualifications	No. of Years' Experience
AWN	Ciara Nolan	BSc in Energy Systems Engineering - University College Dublin MSc in Applied Environmental Science - University College Dublin Member of the Institute of Air Quality Management (MIAQM) Member of the Institute of Environmental Science (MIEnvSc)	8
AWN	Jovanna Arndt	BSc. in Environmental Science Ph.D. in Atmospheric Chemistry from University College Cork She is an Associate Member of both the Institute of Air Quality Management and the Institute of Environmental Sciences.	8

1.13 Scoping and Consultation

1.13.1 EIAR Scoping Document and Informal Consultation

An EIAR Scoping Document was circulated in September 2022 and October 2024 to all statutory and key stakeholders (see list below in Table 1.5), who were invited to respond with any comments or observations that will be considered as part of the assessment process and in the preparation of the EIAR. This report was accompanied by a Consultation Cover Letter introducing the project and the project team. The Scoping Report and correspondence are included in Appendix 1-4 and 1-5.

The purpose of informal scoping for the Environmental Impact Assessment is to provide a framework for the approach to be taken for the individual specialists evaluations, to identify environmental topics for which potential significant environmental impacts may arise, to provide a framework for the consultation process to take place with prescribed Statutory Bodies as part of the environmental assessment work, and as such, a structure for the preparation of the EIAR to be prepared and the information required to be included therein.

Table 1-5 EIAR Scoping Document Consultees

Reference	Consultee
1	Airspeed
2	An Garda Síochána
3	An Taisce - The National Trust for Ireland
4	Bat Conservation Ireland
5	BirdWatch Ireland
6	Broadcasting Authority of Ireland
7	Commission for Regulation of Utilities, Water & Energy
8	ComReg
9	Coras Iompair Eireann (CIE)
10	Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine
11	Department of Defence
12	Department of Environment, Climate & Communications
13	Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage (DAU)
14	Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport & Media
15	Department of Transport
16	Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly
17	EIR
18	EirGrid
19	Enet Telecommunications
20	Environmental Protection Agency
21	ESB Telecom Services
22	Europasat
23	Fáilte Ireland
24	Fast com
25	Geological Survey of Ireland

26	Health and Safety Authority
27	Health Service Executive (west)
28	Host Ireland
29	Imagine Networks Services
30	Inland Fisheries Ireland
31	iRadio (Athlone)
32	Irish Aviation Authority
33	Irish Parachute Club
34	Irish Peatland Conservation Council
35	Irish Raptor Study Group
36	Irish Red Grouse Association
37	Irish Water
38	Irish Wildlife Trust
39	ISPCA (Longford Office)
40	Knock Airport
41	Lanesborough Fire Station
42	Longford County Council Environmental Department
43	Longford County Council Heritage Office
44	Longford County Council Planning Department
45	Longford County Council Roads Department
46	Magnet Networks
47	Midlands Energy Agency
48	National Ambulance Service
49	National Parks and Wildlife Service
50	Netshare Ireland / Vodafone
51	Office of Public Works
52	OpenEir
53	Pure Telecom
54	RNLI
55	Roscommon County Council Environmental Department
56	Roscommon County Council Planning Department
57	Roscommon County Council Roads Department
58	Roscommon Heritage Office
59	RTE NL/2RN
60	Shannon Airport
61	Shannon River Basin District
62	Shannonside Radio
63	Sport Ireland
64	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
65	The Art Council
66	The Heritage Council
67	Three Ireland (Hutchison)
68	Towercom Ltd.
69	Transport Infrastructure Ireland

70	Viatel
71	Virgin Media
72	Waterways Ireland
73	Westmeath County Council

A summary of the main points raised during the scoping consultation is included in Table 1-6 below, while a full schedule of responses is provided in Appendix 1-5

Table 1-6 Summary of Consultee Responses (September 2022 & October 2024)

Department	Date of Consultation Correspondence	Date of Response	Response Points (Summary)	Comment/ Response to issue raised
September 2022				
EirGrid – Carrick-on-Shannon Information Centre	30/09/2022	30/09/2022	Acknowledgement of receipt. No other text provided.	No further action required
Broadcasting Authority of Ireland (BAI)	30/09/2022	03/10/2022	Provided a response stating the proposed windfarms are not located close to any existing or planned FM transmission sites.	No further action required
Transport Infrastructure Ireland	30/09/2022	10/10/2022	Provided a response detailing best practice for EIAR preparations.	These points have been considered in the EIAR preparation. This is discussed in Chapter 15 (Traffic & Transportation).
Virgin Media	12/05/2022	13/05/2022	Provided a response that stated Virgin Media does not have any record of underground services at the location as indicated by the drawing.	No further action required.
Fáilte Ireland	30/09/2022	12/10/2022	Received Failte Ireland EIAR Guidelines. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines.	These guidelines have been considered in the EIAR preparation
Irish Wildlife Trust (IWT)	30/09/2022	12/10/2022	IWT have outlined the need to examine both the outcome of not pumping the land and rewetting/ecological rehabilitation of the site. They have also requested future communications with regards to climate impact, impacts on the Water Framework Directive and the biodiversity impact.	These points have been considered in Chapter 7 (Biodiversity) and Chapter 10 (Hydrology and Hydrogeology)
Department of Transport	30/09/2022	20/10/2022	Detailed response received which includes a number of	These points have been considered

Department	Date of Consultation Correspondence	Date of Response	Response Points (Summary)	Comment/ Response to issue raised
			conditions to be considered when working within the extents of the public road network	in the EIAR preparation. This is discussed in Chapter 15 (Traffic & Transportation).
Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage	30/09/2022	14/11/2022	Response outlines the detail to be provided in the EIAR on hydrology, ornithology and habitat creation, creation of peat habitats, and field surveys and data collection.	These guidelines have been considered in the EIAR preparation
Roscommon County Council	30/09/2022	21/11/2022	Response outlines the relevant policies & development plans to energy developments at EU, National, regional and local level. Additionally, they highlighted designated sites that should be considered in the EIAR.	These guidelines have been considered in the EIAR preparation, specifically in Chapter 5 (Policy, Planning and Development Context).
Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)	30/09/2022	14/10/2022	Detailed response received from TII setting out the specific requirements under the TII and National Roads Authority (NRA) guidelines.	The points raised have been considered in Chapter 15 (Traffic and Transportation) and supporting appendices
October 2024				
Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)	14/10/2024	11/11/2024	Detailed response received from TII setting out the specific requirements under the TII and National Roads Authority (NRA) guidelines.	The points raised have been considered in Chapter 15 (Traffic and Transportation) and supporting appendices
Fáilte Ireland	14/10/2024	15/10/2024	Received Failte Ireland EIAR Guidelines. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines.	These guidelines have been considered in the EIAR preparation
Irish Aviation Authority	14/10/2024	16/10/2024	The IAA AUSD detailed their requirements for notification post planning approval as well as pre and during construction/erection of infrastructure,	Post grant correspondence required

Department	Date of Consultation Correspondence	Date of Response	Response Points (Summary)	Comment/ Response to issue raised
Department of Transport	14/10/2024	20/11/2024	Acknowledgement of receipt. No comment to make at the time of correspondence.	The department is to be kept informed with progress of proposed development.
Department of Defence	14/10/2024	17/10/2024	Acknowledgement of receipt confirming they will consult with the relevant Military Authorities and revert in due course.	Continued monitoring for response from Department of Defence.
Geological Survey Ireland	14/10/2024		Geological Survey Ireland have no comments on the EIA Scoping for the proposed development.	No further action required.
Health and Safety Authority	21/10/2024	21/10/2024	Acknowledgement of receipt.	No further action required.
Irish Wildlife Trust	14/10/2024	15/10/24	Irish wildlife Trust confirmed they do not have the staff capacity to respond to this consultation at the moment but will endeavour to respond if possible.	Continued monitoring for response from Irish Wildlife Trust.
Health and Safety Executive (HSE) (West)	14/10/2024	13/11/2024	Guidance provided on EIAR impacts to consider, public consultation recommendation with website.	These guidelines have been considered in the EIAR preparation
Knock Airport	14/10/2024	14/10/2024	Acknowledgement of receipt.	No further action required.
Shannon Airport	14/10/2024	22/10/2024	Provided a response that stated the proposed development is outside the limit (15 km) for possible effect/interference. General guidance points provided by Shannon airport and our scoping was forward to Air Nav Ireland to see any other potential concerns should be raised with no response.	No further action required.
Waterways Ireland	14/10/2024		Waterways Ireland queried whether the extra loading of the wind farm structures will	No further action required.

Department	Date of Consultation Correspondence	Date of Response	Response Points (Summary)	Comment/ Response to issue raised
			expel more water from the surrounding bogs and requested a map showing the discharge drains that feed into Lough Ree and the River Shannon? A detailed response was provided to waterways Ireland.	

1.13.2 Consultation with Telecommunications and Aviation Organisations

In addition to the consultation detailed above, a specific consultation exercise was undertaken in 2022 with the main Telecommunications and Aviation companies operating in the vicinity of the proposed development. Refer to Table 1-7. It was critical to get an understanding of any links or telecommunications constraints in the areas to incorporate this into the proposed development turbine layout design at an early stage.

Table 1-7 Summary Telecommunication Consultee responses received during 2022

ID	Operator	Response Received (Yes/No)	Issues raised by Operator \ Observations.
1	Enet	Yes	Enet have raise a concern regarding two Licensed PTP microwave radio links.
2	An Garda Síochána	No	No response received. (No response expected.)
3	Broadcast Authority of Ireland (BAI)	Yes	No issues
4	BT Ireland	Yes	No issues
5	Eir	Yes	Eir have raise a concern regarding four Licensed PTP microwave radio links.
6	ESB Networks	No	No response received.
7	Irish Aviation Authority (IAA)	No	No response received. (No response expected.)
8	Imagine Broadband	Yes	Imagine have raise a concern regarding one Licensed PTP microwave radio link.
9	Longford County Council	No	No response received. (No response expected.)
10	Viatel	No	No response received. (No response expected.)
11	2RN	Yes	2RN have raise a concern regarding one DTT off-air (UHF) radio link and two microwave radio links.
12	Tetra Ireland (TI)	No	No response received. (No response expected)

13	Three Ireland	Yes	Three Ireland have raised a concern regarding two Licensed PTP microwave radio links.
14	Virgin Media	No	No response received.
15	Vodafone Ireland	Yes	Vodafone have raised a concern regarding four Licensed PTP microwave radio links.
16	Dept. of Defence	No	No response. (DoD is a statutory consultee and have previously stated that they will only respond to the Planning Authority under an RFI at Planning Application Stage.)
17	Airwave	No	No response. (No response expected)
18	CIE / Irish Rail	No	No response. (No response expected)
19	Irish Water	Yes	No issues.

Following the provision of the proposed development location, the majority of the telecommunications/aviation operators responded by stating that they had no objection to the proposed development as it poses no threat to their current microwave links in the area.

Any links identified within the proposed development site were constrained out of the project design and it was ensured that turbine locations were sufficiently distanced so as not to cause interference.

A follow up consultation exercise was undertaken again in 2024 with the main Telecommunications and Aviation companies operating in the vicinity of the proposed development to ensure the proposed development poses no threat to their current microwave links in the area. A summary of the responses received in 2024 is presented below in table 1-8.

Table 1-8 Summary Telecommunication Consultee responses received during 2024

ID	Operator	Response Received (Yes/No)	Issues raised by Operator \ Observations.
1	2RN	Yes	2RN have raise a concern regarding one DTT off-air (UHF) radio link and a 6GHz microwave radio link. Turbine locations in Irish Grid Format were requested and issued to 2RN.
2	Enet	Yes	Enet have confirmed, following review of turbine locations that the proposed development will not affect their current network.
3	ESB Networks	No	Acknowledgement, No detailed response received.
4	Imagine Broadband	Yes	Acknowledgement, No detailed response received.
5	Three Ireland	Yes	Turbine locations in Irish Grid Format were requested and issued to Three.
6	Viatel	No	No response received. (No response expected).
7	Pure Telecom	Yes	No issues.

8	Towercom LTD.	Yes	Acknowledgement, No detailed response received.

1.13.3 Consultation with Planning Authorities

The scoping and statutory consultation process undertaken as part of the EIAR for the proposed development was carried out in accordance with all relevant guidance documents as set out in Section 1.10.

Bord na Móna and TOBIN met with the following Planning Authorities on the dates below to discuss the scope of the application for planning permission:

- Pre-planning SID meeting with An Bord Pleanála: 09/01/23; and,
- Pre-planning meeting with Longford County Council 07/11/22.

All comments from each of the Planning Authorities have been taken into consideration in the preparation of this EIAR.

1.13.3.1 Pre-application Consultation with An Bord Pleanála

The pre-application meeting held with ABP in January 2023 allowed the TOBIN/ Bord na Móna project team to present the details of the proposed development and the associated timeline leading towards submission. The following points were noted by ABP, as part of the meeting minutes recorded:

- The site of the proposed development is the same site as the previous application (Ref. ABP-303592-19);
- Details such as presence of borrow pits and BESS were discussed, as well as the inclusion of a noise assessment and landscape and visual impact assessment as part of the EIAR; and
- The intention for leave to apply for substitute consent will be made prior to submitting the application for the proposed development.

1.13.4 Traffic and Transportation Consultation

Longford County Council

As part of the Scoping process, the traffic and transport specialist from TOBIN spoke to a representative from Longford County Council via a phone call on the 11th of November 2022. Further detail on this discussion is provided in Chapter 15 (Traffic and Transportation).

Roscommon County Council

As part of the Scoping process, the traffic and transport specialist from TOBIN engaged with a representative from Roscommon County Council on the 9th of November 2022 and 31st March 2023 to discuss the scope of the proposed development. On the 31st of March, TOBIN presented the proposed TDR (Turbine Delivery Route) to the present representative and highlighted all accommodations required within Roscommon County Council's road network for discussion and comments. Further details on these discussions are provided in Chapter 15 (Traffic and Transportation).

1.13.5 Public Consultation

The project team engaged with the public through a number of different initiatives, as set out below.

1.13.5.1 Public Consultation Events

A series of Public Consultation sessions were held across four evenings in the local communities of Keenagh, Killashee, Lanesborough and Newtowncashel between late-June and early-July 2022. A total of ca. 70 members of the public attended.

Bord na Móna provided a number of information boards during the public consultation which members of the public could view and ask questions and provide feedback and concerns to members of staff in attendance. The information boards included details of the following;

- The site location showing the 3 bogs of Derryaroge, Derryadd and Lough Bannow;
- A draft 25 no. turbine layout with an overall blade tip height ranging from 170 - 190 metres;
- Six representative computer-generated photomontages showing visibility of the draft 25 no. turbine layout from various locations within proximity of the proposed development;
- A wind farm proximity map showing the location of all sensitive receptors within 2 km of the proposed development and the associated distances from the nearest turbines; and,
- Details on the need for the development, amenity plan and community benefit potential, impact assessment process and specialist studies.

1.13.5.2 Additional Public Consultation/Community Engagement Events

In addition to the community engagement outlined above, a number of further events/communications took place as follows:

- A dedicated Community Liaison Officer (CLO) was appointed for the project as part of the original planning application (ABP Ref No. 303592-19) and carried out four rounds of visits to more than 300 houses within 2 km of the site providing information as follows:
    - Information on the planned relaunch of the Derryadd Wind Farm Project (March 2022)
    - Invite to attend the upcoming public consultation event in June and July (May-June 2022)
    - Provision of information pack from public consultation events, including feedback form and freepost envelope for responses (July 2022)
    - Final Wind Farm layout consisting of 22no. turbines and draft amenity plan issued (June 2023)
- 48 residents have subscribed to the project's mailing list since May 2022;
- Approximately 50 queries received via emails, post, phone and via the Community Liaison Officer (CLO);
- A Project Website was developed for the project as part of the original planning application (ABP Ref No. 303592-19). This website, https://www.derryaddwindfarm.ie went live on June 7th, 2017 and was updated with details of the proposed development at each of consultation/community engagement; and,
- A briefing session was organised with local councillors to inform them of the proposed development (June 2022).

A full description of the Public Consultation and Community Engagement Programme undertaken for the proposed development is outlined in the '*Community Report for the Derryadd Wind Farm*' in Appendix 1.6.

1.14 Assumptions and Limitations of Assessment

Assumptions specific to certain environmental aspects are discussed in the relevant chapters of the EIAR. General Assumptions that have been made during preparation of the EIAR are set out below:

- The principal land uses in the vicinity of the Derryadd Wind Farm remain as they were at the time of this EIAR preparation. In undertaking cumulative assessments, cases where planning permissions have been granted by the Local Authorities or An Bord Pleanála, (e.g., Sliabh Bawn and Skrine Wind Farms) have been assumed to be in place in line with the duration specified in the grant of permission for each development.
- Information provided by third parties, including publicly available information and databases, is correct at the time of publication.

Limitations specific to certain environmental aspects are discussed in the relevant chapters of the EIAR. None of the individual specialists have highlighted any limitations that are considered significant.

1.15 List of Planning Drawings

The following list of Planning Drawings accompany the Planning Application for the proposed development and are referenced within this EIAR.

Table 1-9 List of Planning Drawings

Drawing No.	Drawing Title
11399-2000	Regional Site Location Map
11399-2001	Site Location Map – Sheet 1 of 3
11399-2002	Site Location Map – Sheet 2 of 3
11399-2003	Site Location Map – Sheet 3 of 3
11399-2010	Site Master Plan
11399-2011	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 1 of 6
11399-2012	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 2 of 6
11399-2013	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 3 of 6
11399-2014	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 4 of 6
11399-2015	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 5 of 6
11399-2016	Site Layout Plan - Sheet 6 of 6
11399-2017	Grid Connection Infrastructure - General Arrangement
11399-2018	Substation Layout Plan
11399-2019	BESS Compound Layout Plan
11399-2020	Substation Elevations
11399-2021	BESS Compound Elevations
11399-2022	TSO Control Building - Plan, Elevations & Section
11399-2023	IPP Control Building - Plan, Elevations & Section
11399-2024	110kV End Mast Details
11399-2025	UGC Collector Circuit Trench Details

Drawing No.	Drawing Title
11399-2026	UGC Double Circuit Trench and HDD Details
11399-2027	Telecoms Tower Details
11399-2028	C2 Chamber Details
11399-2029	Proposed Temporary Site Compound (Type 1) Details
11399-2030	Proposed Temporary Site Compound (Type 2) Details & Elevations
11399-2031	Turbine Hardstand Layout
11399-2032	Turbine Details
11399-2033	Road Construction Details
11399-2034	Surface Water Settlement Pond Plan & Sections
11399-2035	Culvert Details
11399-2038	Met Mast Details
11399-2039	Fencing Details
11399-2040	Proposed Security Hut Details
11399-2041	Proposed Self Contained Temporary Wheelwash System Details
11399-2042	Turbine Foundation - Gravity
11399-2043	Turbine Foundation - Bored
11399-2044	Turbine Foundation - Piled
11399-2050	Amenity Car Park Locations and Layout
11399-2051	Site Access A - R392 - Autotrack Assessment, Site Entrance Details & Visibility Sightlines -Constructions Operational Phase
11399-2052	Site Access B - R398 - Site Entrance Details Visibility Sightlines – Construction and Operational Phase
11399-2053	Site Access B - R398 - Autotrack Assessment - Construction & Operational Phase
11399-2054	Site Access C - N63 - Site Entrance Details S Visibility Sightlines - Construction Phase Only
11399-2055	Site Access C - N63 - Autotrack Assessment - Construction Phase Only
11399-2056	Site Access C - N63 -Site Entrance Details & Visibility Sightlines - Operational Phase
11399-2057	Swepth Path Analysis at N61/N63 Roundabout Roscommon Town
11399-2058	Pedestrian and Cyclist Entrance details & Safety Management Systems
11399-2060	Borrow Pit BP-01 Plan & Sections
11399-2061	Borrow Pit BP-02 Plan & Sections
11399-2062	Borrow Pit BP-03 Plan & Sections
11399-2063	Borrow Pit BP-04 Plan & Sections
11399-2065	Peat Deposition Area (1) Plan & Sections
11399-2066	Peat Deposition Area (2) Plan & Sections
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08001	Proposed Drainage Layout Map - Key Plan
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08002	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 1
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08003	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 2
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 3

Drawing No.	Drawing Title
08004	
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08005	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 4
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08006	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 5
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08007	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 6
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08008	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 7
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08009	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 8
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-080010	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 9
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-080011	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 10
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-080012	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 11
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-080013	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 12
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-080014	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 13
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-080015	Proposed Drainage Layout Map – Sheet 14
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08001	Proposed New Pump Station Works
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08002	Proposed Tank Cover Support Frame & Flooring
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08003	Existing Pump Station Upgrade Works – Proposed Fixed Gantry
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08004	Proposed New Pump Station Typical Layout
20852-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08005	Modifications to Existing Pump Stations

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