KINGSCOURT TO WOODLAND 400kV POWER LINE

RESPONSE TO FÁILTE IRELAND

November 2008

Prepared for EirGrid by SOCOIN/TOBIN Consulting Engineers

SOCOIN & TOBIN Consulting Engineers



SOCOIN

TOBIN
Patrick J. Tobin & Co. Ltd.

REPORT

PROJECT: **Kingscourt to Woodland 400kV Power Line**

CLIENT:

EirGrid Plc
The Oval
160 Shelbourne Road
Ballsbridge
Ireland

COMPANY

TOBIN Consulting Engineers
Block 10-4
Blanchardstown Corporate Park
Dublin

www.tobin.ie

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1 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL CONSTRAINTS – LOUGHCREW AREA

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report is to be read in conjunction with the landscape chapter of the previously prepared constraints report for the proposed Kingscourt to Woodland EirGrid power line. Following a submission from Fáilte Ireland the previously defined study area was extended in a western direction to assess further the Landscape and Visual Impact. Fáilte Ireland requested a general review of constraints for this extended area and for the Loughcrew Hills area in particular.

This report describes the existing visual and landscape constraints to the design of the proposed power line, within the extended section of the study area. This includes the mapping of any designated areas, mapping of the landscape character and landuse within the extended study area. It also includes a listing of important views and of sensitive receptors to the construction of a power line. The assessment was carried out as a desk study, followed by a site visit.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

1.2.1 Desk Study

A desktop study of the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013, the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014 and the County Cavan Development Plan 2003-2009 including relevant published literature was carried out. Key landscape characteristics such as vegetation, major and minor ridgelines, land uses, designations and settlement areas were mapped. This was carried out using Ordnance Survey Ireland mapping.

1.2.2 Site visit

Following the desktop study, a visual survey of the Loughcrew Area, to assess existing views to and from this area, was carried out. The site survey was carried out on 8th July 2008 in overcast conditions. Visibility was good over short and medium distances and fair over long distances. All photos were taken with the digital equivalent of a 50mm lens.

This chapter is to be read in conjunction with Figure 1 the "Landscape Sensitivity Map including the Loughcrew Area", in Appendix A.

1.3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

1.3.1 Designations

A number of designations relating to landscape and visual constraints are listed in the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013 and the County Cavan Development Plan 2003-2009.
These are listed below:

County Meath:

Key Viewpoints

A number of Key Viewpoints are indicated within the extended part of the study area on the Visual Amenity Map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment, which accompanies the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013.

The views listed include panoramic views north and south from the Loughcrew parking area, views from local roads of the Loughcrew Hills and views of Oldcastle when approaching from the southeast. The direction and arc of the views is indicated on the above mentioned Visual Amenity Map. These were further assessed during the site visit.

There are a number of policies with regard to the visual character of County Meath in the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013 (Chapter 8.4.2, Page 315):

Strategic Policy: Heritage SP1 – 'To protect the physical landscape and visual character of the County.'

- **Policy: HER POL 83** – 'To provide adequate protection of views and vistas that contribute to the appreciation of landscape character.'
- **Policy: HER POL 84** – 'To maintain scenic vistas and panoramic views from key vantage points and towards key landmarks and features within the landscape.'
- **Policy: HER POL 85** – 'To maintain the visual integrity of sensitive and exceptional – high value areas.'
- **Policy: HER POL 87** – 'To protect and enhance the visual qualities of rural areas through the sensitive design of necessary development.'

Landmarks

Two Landmarks are indicated within the extended part of the study area on the Landmarks Map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment, which accompanies the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013.

These are the Loughcrew Hills and the Church at Oldcastle.

Policy: HER POL 84 of the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013 (Chapter 8.4.2, Page 315) mentions the policy regarding landmarks as follows – 'To maintain scenic vistas and panoramic views from key vantage points and towards key landmarks and features within the landscape.'

Existing Driving Routes

The Tourist Attractions map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment, which accompanies the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013, shows one Existing Driving Routes within the extended part of the study area.

The route is following the R163/R154 from Kells to Oldcastle.
There are no policies with regard to Existing Driving Routes in the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013.

Existing Waymarked Paths and Cycle Routes

One existing waymarked Paths and Cycle Routes traversing the extended part of the study area is marked on the Tourist Attractions map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment.

The marked route runs along the R154 from Athboy to Crossakeel. From Crossakeel it continues south-westwards along county roads towards the county boundary.

There are no policies with regard to Existing Waymarked Paths and Cycle Routes in the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013.

Indicative Routes for Potential Footpaths and Cycle Routes

One potential route for Footpaths and Cycle Routes, located within the extended part of the study area, is indicated on the Tourist Attractions Map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment.
This potential route would leave Oldcastle in a western direction towards Ross close to the shores of Lough Sheelin.

- **Policy: ED POL 46** of the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013 (Economic Development, Chapter 3.3.11, Page 97) mentions proposed Walking and Cycle Routes as follows – 'To facilitate the development of a series of walkways and cycleways including signposting.'

<u>County Westmeath:</u>

Views to be Preserved or Improved

A number of Views to be Preserved or Improved are indicated within the extended part of the study area on the Countywide Designations Map (Map Ref section: 8.3.4) of the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014.

The views listed include views of Lough Lene from several viewpoints, views of Lough Bane, the Ben Loughs, Lough Glore and the historic Fore village. The viewing location and direction is indicated on the above mentioned Countywide Designations Map (also in more detail on the Lake Management, Lough Lene Map). A description of these views is given in Schedule 8.1.2 of the Development Plan (Views Ref: 39-48).

There are a number of policies with regard to Views and Prospects in the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014 (Chapter 2.5.8, Page 102):

- **Policy: P-EH101** – 'To preserve, improve and open up places or areas from which views or prospects of high amenity value may be enjoyed.'
- **Policy: P-EH102** – 'No structures shall be so sited as to hinder the preservation of such views or prospects.' …

High Amenity Areas

One High Amenity Area is indicated within the extended part of the study area on the Countywide Designations Map (Map Ref section: 8.3.4) of the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014.
This High Amenity Area covers an area within 1-2km surrounding Lough Lene, including the historic Fore village.

There are a number of policies with regard to High Amenity Areas in the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014 (Chapter 2.5.6, Page 100). One of these policies, which is relevant to this report is listed below:

- **Policy: P-EH87** – 'Development will not be permitted where it would be injurious to or detract from the natural amenity of these areas. Siting, design and layout of all new developments shall be strictly controlled.'

National Monuments in State Care

Three National Monuments in State Care are indicated within the extended part of the study area on the Countywide Designations Map (Map Ref section: 8.3.4) of the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014.
These National Monuments include the Abbey, St. Feichin's Church and Gateways at Fore and the Castle in Delvin.

There policy with regard to Archaeological Heritage in the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014 (Chapter 2.5.9, Page 107) is as follows:

- **Policy: P-EH113** – 'It is the policy of the Council to preserve in situ all archaeological remains and sites of importance, such as National Monuments, Recorded Monuments, their setting and context and zones for archaeological potential. ...'

County Cavan

Scenic Viewing Points

One scenic view relevant to the study area is listed in the County Cavan Development Plan 2003-2009. The actual viewpoint location is outside of the study area, SV 8 – Lockinleagh Gap (Schedule 2 (b), Page 70)

The description/policy with regard to Scenic Viewing Point 8 in the County Cavan Development Plan is as follows. 'East west view from elevated summit of County Road (619) at crest of Cornaseus. The views are panoramic and long-distance. Restrict development that would prejudice the development of a viewing park or obstruct views and regulate development to minimise intrusions.'

1.3.2 Landscape Character

The Meath Landscape Character Assessment, which accompanies the Meath County Development Plan 2007-2013 divides County Meath into **four Landscape Character Types** and further into **20 geographically specific landscape character areas**.

The Westmeath Landscape Character Assessment, which forms part of the Westmeath County Development Plan 2008-2014 divides County Westmeath into **11 distinct Landscape Character Areas**.

The current County Cavan Develoment Plan does not include a county-wide landscape character assessment. However, the Lockinleagh Mountain High Landscape Area (HL3, Schedule 2(a), Page 69) is located in the very north-western corner of the study area.

County Meath

Landscape Character Types (LCT)

The study area falls within three of the four character types, namely **River Corridors and Estuaries, Lowland Landscapes and Hills and Upland Areas**.

The General Recommendations for the three affected Character types include the following, which are relevant to this report:

Hills and Upland Areas

- To have due regard to the positive contribution that views across adjacent lowland areas and landmarks within the landscape make to the overall landscape character.
- To respect the remote character and existing low-density development in these Landscape Character Types.

Lowland Landscapes

- Preserve views of upland areas that contain the lowlands e.g. Loughcrew, Tara and Skryne.

River Corridors and Estuaries

- To recognize the importance of river corridors for scenic value, recreation, ecology, history and culture.
- To preserve historic features and their landscape settings.
- To maintain attractive and unspoilt open views particularly along estuaries where the interface between river corridors and the coast creates very attractive landscapes.
- To further define popular tourist routes such as the Bru Na Boinne drive and create links with new routes to additional areas of interest. Vehicular and pedestrian routes should be developed in tandem.

Landscape Character Areas

Within the three relevant landscape character types, the study area covers 4 of the 20 character areas. The four relevant character areas range in sensitivity from medium to high, and in value from moderate to exceptional. The most valuable and sensitive character area within the extended part of the study area is the Loughcrew & Slieve na Calliagh Hills Character Area. The description of each of the Landscape Character Types is followed by a list of recommendations, some of which are in regard to landscape and visual aspects. It was not found necessary to list all these recommendations, as they are covered by the recommendations listed for the Landscape Character Types above and by the constraints mapping.

Landscape Capacity

The Meath Landscape Character Assessment rates the capacity of each of the character areas to accommodate different types of development, including overhead cables, substations and masts (refer to the Landscape Capacity Map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment). Three of the four character areas within the extended part of the study area are rated to have a low capacity to accommodate power lines and one is rated to have medium capacity.

The likely characteristics and impacts on landscape character of the 'overhead cables, substations and communications masts' development type are described as follows in Chapter 5, Landscape Trends, Capacity to accommodate change, of the Landscape Character Assessment. 'Overhead cables, substations and masts are generally large and prominent features. Their impact on landscape character will be determined by their visual prominence and size as well as their location in sensitive landscapes such as archaeologically rich landscapes or areas within scenic views. The convergence of a number of overheads cables or the massing of a large substation or number of masts will adversely affect landscape character to some extent, depending on the sensitivity of the landscape in question.'

County Westmeath

Landscape Character Areas

Two of the 11 distinct Landscape Character Areas of County Westmeath are located within the extended part of the study area (1. Northern Hills and Lakes and 3. River Deel Lowlands). The Landscape Character Assessment does not make any reference to overhead power lines and does not evaluate the sensitivity/vulnerability of the character areas. Within the Landscape Character Assessment each of the Landscape Character Areas is briefly described followed by a list of policies, the following of which were found to be relevant to this report:

(1.) Northern Hills and Lakes: **Tourism; Policy: P-EH26** – 'The council will seek to conserve and promote the high scenic quality of the area and explore the potential for natural resource tourism in conjunction with relevant Tourism and Community Development agencies.'
(3.) River Deel Lowlands: **Rural Housing; Policy: P-EH37** – 'Due to the low-lying and in places open nature of the landscape rural housing in this area requires the creation of natural screening...'

County Cavan

Lockinleagh Mountain High Landscape Area (HL3, Schedule 2(a), Page 69)

The description/policy with regard to the Lockinleagh Mountain High Landscape Area in the County Cavan Development Plan is as follows. 'An area of upland hill country between Bailieborough and Kingscourt with open unenclosed landscape above approximately 240 metres. The area is used for hill walking recreation. The landscape is fragile and sensitive to unsympathetic development. Uses generally unrelated to established agricultural and forestry activity will be regulated to ensure the scenic amenity value is not prejudiced. The further erection of masts will be regulated to ensure that there will be no further diminution of the visual character of the area.'

1.3.3 Land Use

The Land Use Map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment shows that the vast majority of the land use within the extended part of the study area is Agriculture. Other than that there are small patches of Urban Settlement, Broad Leaved Woodland, Coniferous Forest, Mineral Extraction and Landfill, Mixed Woodland, Natural Grassland, Peat Bogs and Transitional Woodland Scrub.
Agriculture is identified as being the predominant land use in the Westmeath County Development Plan.
There are no descriptions of land use in the County Cavan Development Plan. For the purpose of this report it is assumed that the land use within the small part of the extended part of the study area covering County Cavan would be similar to the use described above for County Meath – generally Agriculture.

1.3.4 Important views / Sensitive Receptors

The following is a list of the locations/areas with the most sensitive receptors:

- Private Properties (including residential properties, hotels, golf courses etc.);
- Public Properties (e.g. schools, parks);
- Roads (national, regional, county and local roads);
- Footpaths/Walking Routes; and
- Lakes/Rivers (also designated as vulnerable in the Development Plan).

1.4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF CONSTRAINTS

1.4.1 Potential Impact on Designations

Constraints in Relation to Key Viewpoints

The constraints for all viewpoints within the study area (Counties Meath, Westmeath and Cavan) were mapped. Apart from a number exceptions, the views were generally mapped as being of very high sensitivity within 2km of the viewpoint, high sensitivity between 2 and 3km from the viewpoint, medium between 3 and 4km from the viewpoint and as being of low sensitivity for available views beyond 4km. The viewshed/angles of the County Meath views were fixed according to the angle shown and description given on the Visual Amenity Map of the Landscape Character Assessment, with slight adjustments following the visual site survey.

It was decided to map the relevant views in County Westmeath as a relatively large area of very high sensitivity. The area includes Lough Lene, Lough Bane, Lough Glore, the Ben Lough, Fore Village and Castlepollard. This type of mapping was found appropriate, as it takes account of the numerous protected views within this area with often overlapping viewsheds.

For the one relevant view in County Cavan the description of the view given in Schedule 2 (b) of the development plan was used in order to fix the viewshed/angles for the constraints mapping.

Below are a number of recommendations to be followed with regard to each viewpoint-sensitivity rating. It should be noted that where the viewsheds of medium and high sensitivity cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed design may reduce adverse visual impact:

- **Very highly sensitive views** – These areas must be avoided.
- **Highly sensitive views** – These areas should be avoided, if possible.
- **Medium sensitive views** – The power line could be located within these areas, however, the detailed route design must be carried out carefully.
- **Low sensitive views** – The power line can be located within this area but should be designed carefully.

The most important/sensitive views were found to be to and from the Loughcrew Hills and views in the vicinity of Fore Village.

Constraints in Relation to Landmarks/National Monuments in State Care

In order to ensure that the potential impact on landmarks/National Monuments in State Care are kept to a minimum it was decided to locate a buffer zone of a 1km radius around these features. These buffer zones are to be avoided, if possible. If this cannot be achieved, a detailed visual survey should be carried out to establish suitable routing of the power line.

Constraints in Relation to Existing Driving Routes

In order to ensure that the potential impact on Existing Driving Routes is kept to a minimum it was decided to locate a buffer zone of 1km on each side of these roads. These buffer zones are to be avoided, if possible. It is however acknowledged that roads cannot be completely avoided and the detailed design in those areas should therefore be carried out carefully.

Constraints in Relation to Existing Waymarked Paths and Cycle Routes

In order to ensure that the potential impact on Existing waymarked Paths and Cycle Routes is kept to a minimum it was decided to locate a buffer zone of 1km on each side of these routes. These buffer zones are to be avoided, if possible. It is however acknowledged that these routes cannot be completely avoided and the detailed design in those areas should therefore be carried out carefully.

Constraints in Relation to Indicative Routes for Potential Footpaths and Cycle Routes

In order to highlight the potential impact on potential Footpaths and Cycle Routes it was decided to locate a buffer zone of 1km on each side of these routes. These buffer zones should be avoided, if possible.

Constraints in Relation to High Amenity Areas

This constraint was not mapped separately, as the mapped constraints for Views to be Preserved or Improved in County Westmeath cover the majority of this area (see 'Constraints in Relation to Key Viewpoints' above).

1.4.2 Potential Impact on Landscape Character

County Meath

Constraints in relation to Landscape Character Types/Landscape Character Areas/Landscape Capacity

As described in section 1.3.2 above the Landscape Capacity Map of the Meath Landscape Character Assessment rates the capacity of each Landscape Character area in County Meath to accommodate power lines.

- For the purpose of this report and the constraints mapping, the following recommendations are made:
- **High Capacity Areas = Areas of low sensitivity to power lines** - The power line can be routed through this area but should be designed carefully.
- **Medium Capacity Areas = Areas of medium sensitivity to power lines** - The power line could be routed through these areas, however, the detailed route design must be carried out carefully.
- **Low Capacity Areas = Areas of high sensitivity to power lines** - These areas should be avoided, if possible.

It is acknowledged that the routing through high sensitivity area cannot be avoided in the case of the proposed power line. The detailed design of those sections of the power line within high sensitivity

areas must be carried out very carefully, in order to make use of any screening vegetation. The length of the power line traversing these areas should be kept to an absolute minimum.

County Westmeath

Constraints in relation to Landscape Character Areas

As described in section 1.3.2 above the Westmeath Landscape Character Assessment does not make any reference to the sensitivity/vulnerability of each of the Landscape Character Areas. Considering the description of the Northern Hills & Lakes Character Area to be of 'highly scenic quality' it is assumed that this landscape character area is of high sensitivity to power lines. The landscape of the River Deel Lowlands Character Area is described as being of 'low-lying and in places open nature'. It is therefore assumed that this landscape character area is of high sensitivity to power lines. Please refer to the description of 'Areas of high sensitivity to power lines' above, for County Meath.

County Cavan

Constraints in relation to the Lockinleagh Mountain High Landscape Area (HL3, Schedule 2(a), Page 69)

This area has not been mapped as it lies partly outside the proposed study area and as the mapped constraints for County Cavan Scenic Viewing Point 8 (see section 1.4.1 above) cover this area.

1.4.3 Potential Impact on Landuse

Agriculture

Agriculture represents the major landuse within the extended part of the study area. Generally, it can be said that the sensitivity to power lines of this landscape type is low to medium, as mature hedgerows along the field boundaries have a high potential to screen the power line in many views. Provided that the structures of the power line are located on the boundaries rather than in the middle of the fields the visual and landscape impact of the power line will be low on this landuse.

Broad Leaved Woodland, Coniferous Forest and Mixed Woodland

The landuse of some areas within the study area is described as Broad Leaved Woodland, Coniferous Forest and Mixed Woodland. While these wooded areas would have great potential to screen views of the power line, traversing the woodlands themselves should be avoided, as the required clearing would have a major visual impact.

Transitional Woodland Scrub

The sensitivity to power lines of this landuse type is rated as medium due to some existing tall vegetation. With careful siting the visual impact of the power line can be kept to a minimum.

Natural Grassland, Peat Bogs

The sensitivity to power lines of these two uses is high due to the absence of tall vegetation for screening purposes. Routing of the power line through these areas should be avoided. If this cannot be avoided, the siting of structures should be carried out very carefully in order to avoid/minimise negative visual impact of the power line.

Urban Landuse, Mineral Extraction and Landfill

The proposed power line will avoid built up areas, Mineral Extraction and Landfill Areas.

1.4.4 Potential Impact on Important views/Sensitive Receptors

In order to minimise the potentially high impact on Important Views/Sensitive Receptors the following recommendations should be implemented as much as possible.

Private and Public Properties

Power lines should be kept away from inhabitable properties as much as possible (minimum distance 50m) and structures should be placed behind screening vegetation, where possible.

Roads

The number of road crossings, in particular of National and Regional roads, should be kept as low as possible. Where crossings cannot be avoided a good crossing angle (90º) should be achieved. Structures should be kept away from roads and/or should be placed behind screening vegetation where possible.

Footpaths/Walking Routes

Crossing over popular footpaths/walking routes should be avoided, where possible. Where crossings cannot be avoided a good crossing angle (90º) should be achieved. Structures should be kept away from footpaths and/or should be placed behind screening vegetation.

Rivers/Lakes

Crossing over/running nearby rivers/lakes should be avoided, where possible. In order to ensure that the potential impact on the larger rivers and on lakes is kept to a minimum it was decided to locate a **'no-go' buffer zone** around these areas. These buffer zones cover **40m on each side of the rivers** and **200m from the shore of the lakes**. It should be noted that the 'no-go' zone along the rivers refers to the large masts supporting the power line, as it is acknowledged that it would be impossible to avoid all rivers completely, and that they may need to be traversed by the line. Please note that these buffer zones are not shown on Figure 1 Landscape Sensitivity Map, in Appendix A. It was decided that this is not necessary, as none of the proposed route options are located within the western extension of the study area.

1.5 EVALUATION OF ROUTE CORRIDOR AND CONCLUSIONS

1.5.1 Evaluation of Route Corridors

None of the four proposed route options were found to impact on any of the constraints identified within the extended part of the study area. This includes views of and from the Loughcrew Hills area. The visual site survey revealed the following with regard to views to and from this area:

- Views in an eastern direction towards the proposed route options are generally not possible from the Loughcrew Hills area, due to intervening topography and vegetation (Refer to photo 1 below).
- Distant views towards the location of the proposed route options 1 and 2 are possible from the Loughcrew Hills area in a north-eastern and south-eastern direction. It is however unlikely that any parts of a proposed power line would be visible in any of these views, due to intervening vegetation (see photo 1 below).
- None of the proposed route options would block any designated views towards the Loughcrew Hills (Refer to photo 2 below).

1.5.2 Conclusion

The existing landscape and visual constraints to the design of the proposed Kingscourt to Woodlands EirGrid power line were mapped for the western extension of the previously described study area. It was found that none of the four proposed route options impact on any of the additional constraints. This includes constraints caused by views of and from the Loughcrew Hills area. The conclusions drawn previously remain valid.



Photo 1: View northeast from Loughcrew parking area (note that topography screens views into the wider landscape to the right of the picture, i.e. into an eastern direction). The proposed route options 1 and 2 would be located in the middle ground of this view. Please note that any structures related to these two route options would be screened by intervening vegetation.

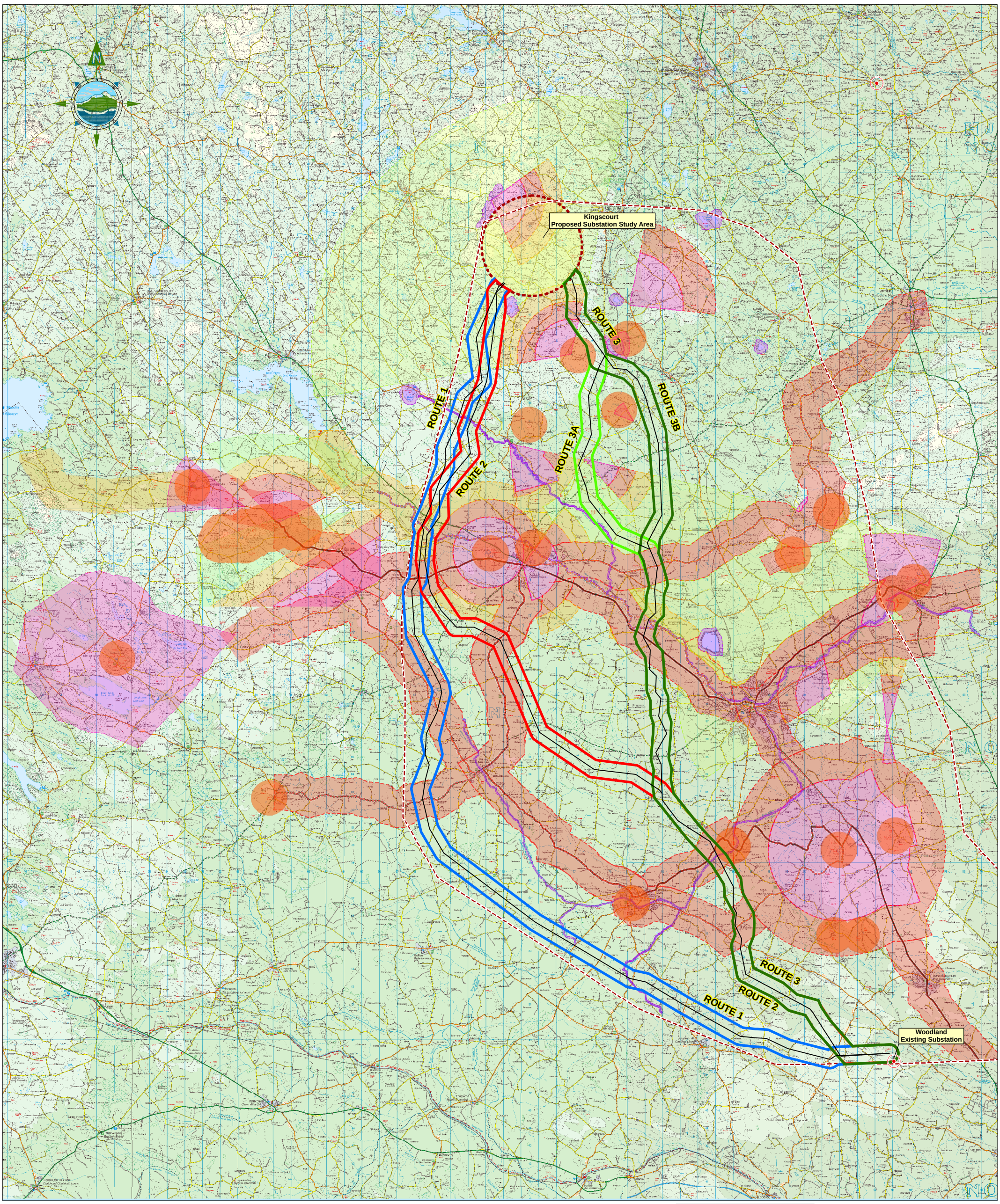


Photo 2: View northwest from People's Park near Kells (note that the Loughcrew hills are distantly visible in the left part of the photo). The proposed route options 1 and 2 would be located in the middle ground of this view. Please note that any structure related to these two route options would be screened by intervening vegetation.

APPENDIX A

Figure 1

Landscape Sensitivity Map, including Loughcrew Area



LEGEND

- Study Area: 400kV Power Line Route
- Study Area: Proposed New Substation
- Existing Substation Location
- Revised Possible Power Line Route

NOTE: Thickness of Route Line not to scale.
Actual Route Corridor much narrower.

- Route Corridor Option 3B
- Route Corridor Option 3A
- Route Corridor Option 2
- Route Corridor Option 1

Landscapes Sensitive to Visual Impact

- Driving Routes- High Sensitivity
- Walking / Cycling Paths- High Sensitivity
- Proposed Walking / Cycling- Medium Sensitivity
- Vulnerable Landscapes- Very High Sensitivity
- Scenic Views- Very High Sensitivity
- Landmarks- High Sensitivity
- Scenic Views- High Sensitivity
- Scenic Views- Medium Sensitivity
- Scenic Views- Low Sensitivity

Scale @ A3: 1:200,000

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

Issue	Date	Description	By	Chkd.
A	18-11-08	Report Issued to EirGrid	A.G.	M.H.

NOTES
1. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS DRAWING
2. DISCOVERY SERIES TILES USED: OS2628, OS2828, OS3028, OS2626, OS2826, OS3026, OS2624, OS2824, OS3024
3. ALL LEVELS RELATE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY DATUM AT MALIN HEAD
4. LANDSCAPES AND SCENIC VIEW AREAS DETERMINED BY SCOTT WILSON BASED ON COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND FIELD WORK

Client: EIRGRID

Project:
RESPONSE TO FÁILTE IRELAND:
KINGSCOURT TO WOODLAND
400kV OVERHEAD LINE ROUTES

Title:
KINGSCOURT TO WOODLAND

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY MAP,
INCL. LOUGHCREW

Prepared by:	Checked:	Date:
A.Gruschka	M. Hogan	November 2008

Project Director: Ciaran O'Keeffe

SOCOIN

TOBIN
Patrick J. Tobin & Co. Ltd.
Consulting, Civil and Structural Engineers,
Block 10-4, Blanchardstown Corporate Park,
Dublin 15, Ireland
tel: +353-(0)1-8030406
fax:+353-(0)1-8030409
e-mail: info@tobin.ie
www.tobin.ie

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2990-KW Figure: 1 Issue: A

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TOBIN
Patrick J. Tobin & Co. Ltd.

visit us @ www.tobin.ie

NATIONAL NETWORK

Galway
Fairgreen House,
Fairgreen Road,
Galway.
Ph +353 (0)91 565211
Fax +353 (0)91 565398

E-mail galway@tobin.ie

Dublin
Block 10-4,
Blanchardstown Corporate Park,
Dublin 15.
Ph +353 (0)1 803 0406
Fax +353 (0)1 803 0409
E-mail dublin@tobin.ie

Cork
Northpoint House,
New Mallow Road,
Cork.
Ph +353 (0)21 4308 624
Fax +353 (0)21 4308 625
E-mail cork@tobin.ie

Limerick
Bedford Place,
Howley's Quay,
Lower Shannon Street,
Limerick.
Ph +353 (0)61 415 757
Fax +353 (0)61 409 378
E-mail limerick@tobin.ie

Castlebar
Market Square,
Castlebar,
Co. Mayo.
Ph +353 (0)94 902 1401
Fax +353 (0)94 902 1534
E-mail castlebar@tobin.ie

Dundalk
2nd Floor,Elgee Building
Market Square
Dundalk
Co. Louth.
Ph +353 (0)42 933 5107
Fax +353 (0)42 933 1715
E-mail dundalk@tobin.ie