



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Historic Mines Services 2026 RFT

Appendix 3: Specification for Lot 3 Risk Inventory

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Version 1

Prepared by the Department of
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gov.ie

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1 Introduction

The Department of Climate Energy and the Environment (the Department) seeks service providers for Historic Mines Services. **This specification document relates to Lot 3 Risk Inventory only.** Please refer to separate specification documents for Lots 1 and 2.

The Department seeks under Lot 3 Risk Inventory a service provider to provide the following services:

Lot 3 Risk Inventory: National inventory, risk assessment and prioritisation of physical hazards at approximately 138 historic mine sites nationwide. To include:

1. Desk Study on Each Site Using Available Information.
2. Development of Inventory, Assessment and Prioritisation Scheme.
3. Physical Risk Inspection and Surveys of Surface Features at All Sites
4. Final Reporting and GIS Database Delivery.

There is an option for a 6-month **no cost time extension**.

The objective of the work is to determine the level of physical risk at each historic mine site in Ireland to aid prioritisation for remediation and risk management.

Full details of the requirements are outlined in this document.

The following aspects are **excluded from the scope of this contract**:

- Underground entry of any mine feature.
- Inspection of underground physical hazards.

2 Background Information

2.1 Historic mines in Ireland

There are hundreds of locations across Ireland where mining activity was carried out in some form or other in the past. Mining activity was carried out at different scales, at some locations over successive periods and for multiple types of resource. When mining operations ceased, some sites were abandoned with no effort to secure hazardous features or restore the landscape. Other sites were secured, made safe and remediated/rehabilitated to varying degrees.

There are approximately 138 mine sites located in 25 mine districts in Ireland in scope of this study (**Table 1**). The districts, shown in Figure 1, produced a range of commodities including lead, zinc, copper, silver, antimony, iron, baryte, coal, phosphate, talc and slate. The exact number and location of these sites is preliminary and non-exhaustive at this stage.

The principal source of information on these sites is contained in the historical Mine Records archive, which are available at Geological Survey Ireland's Goldmine database:

<https://secure.decc.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html>. The paper based Mine Records holdings are now stored at Geological Survey Ireland's facility in City West, Dublin (a copy of the index can be provided).

In addition, many of the historic mine sites have been included as Geological Heritage Sites in the county based Irish Geological Heritage Reports, completed by Geological Survey Ireland nationally in 2026. The locations are available as a webservice at the link below:

<https://gsi.geodata.gov.ie/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f91da4701a274a4abfa499de04706bd1>.

NB The GSI website is currently offline but a link to data sources is online at www.gsi.ie and the reports and data can be made available for the project.

District	No.	Site	District	No.	Site
Abbeytown	1	Abbeytown	Donegal	39	Crohy Head
				40	Glentogher
Allihies	2	Ballydonegan		41	Keeldrum
	3	Caminches		42	Glenaboghill
	4	Coom		43	Muckish
	5	Dooneen			
	6	Keelogue	Doolin (Clare Phosphate)	44	Doolin
	7	Marian		45	Noughaval
	8	Mountain			
	9	Urhin	Glendalough/Glendasan	46	Foxrock
				47	Glendalough Valley
Avoca	10	Ballygahan		48	Hawkrock
	11	Ballymurtagh		49	Hero
	12	Connary		50	Luganure
	13	Cronebane		51	Moll Doyle's
	14	Shelton Abbey		52	Ruplagh
	15	Tigroney East		53	Van Diemen's
	16	Tigroney West			
Ballycorus	17	Ballycorus	Glenmalure	54	Ballinafunshoge
				55	Barravore-Ballinagoneen
Benbulbin	18	Benbulbin	Gortdrum	56	Gortdrum
Bunmahon	19	Knockmahon	Kanturk Coalfield	57	Dromagh
	20	Tankardstown		58	Duarrigle
				59	Island Dahill
Caim	21	Caim		60	Lisnacon
Clare Pb	22	Ballyhickey	Keel	61	Keel
	23	Ballyvergin			
	24	Kilbricken	Leinster Coalfield	62	28 Acres
				63	Ballylinnen
Clements	25	Clements		64	Chancery
				65	Clogh
Connaught Coalfield	26	Aughabehey		66	Coolbaun
	27	Bencroy		67	Coorlaghan
	28	Derreenavoggy		68	Deerpark
	29	Geevagh		69	Doonane
	30	Geoghegan's		70	Fairymount
	31	Glackaunadarragh		71	Firoda
	32	Greaghmaglogh		72	Flemings Swan)
	33	Greaghnaslieva		73	Glen
	34	Gubbarudda		74	Glenmullen
	35	Rock Hill		75	Gracefield
	36	Rover		76	Holly Park
	37	Seltanaskeagh		77	Jarrow 6 & 7
	38	Tullymurray		78	Kilgory
				79	Modubeagh
				80	New Rossmore
				81	Old Rossmore
				82	Slatt
				83	The Rushes
				84	Vera
				85	Wolfhill

Monaghan	86	Clontibret	West Cork Cu-Ba	116	Ballycummisk
	87	Coolartragh		117	Ballydehob
	88	Hope		118	Benduff (slate)
	89	Lemgare		119	Brow Head
	90	Tassan		120	Cappagh
Oola	91	Oola		121	Coosheen
				122	Crookhaven
				123	Derreenomalane
Silvermines	92	Ballynoe		124	Derrycarhoon
	93	Ballygowan		125	Derryginagh
	94	Garryard		126	Dhurode
	95	Gorteenadiha		127	Dunbeacon
	96	Gortmore		128	Glandore
	97	Shallee		129	Gortavallig
Slieve Ardagh Coalfield	98	Ballingarry		130	Kilcrohane
	99	Ballynastick		131	Lady's Well
	100	Ballynulty		132	Letter
	101	Ballyphillip		133	Mizen Head
	102	Coalbrook		134	Mt. Gabriel
	103	Commons		135	Roaring Water
	104	Coolquill		136	Rooska
	105	Earlshill		137	Scart
	106	Foillacamin		138	Shronagree
	107	Gloune			
	108	Gorteen			
	109	Goss			
	110	Lickfinn			
	111	Mardyke			
Tipperary minors	112	Hollyford			
	113	Killeen			
	114	Lackamore			
Tynagh	115	Tynagh			

Table 1 Historic mine sites in Ireland in scope of this study (approximate)

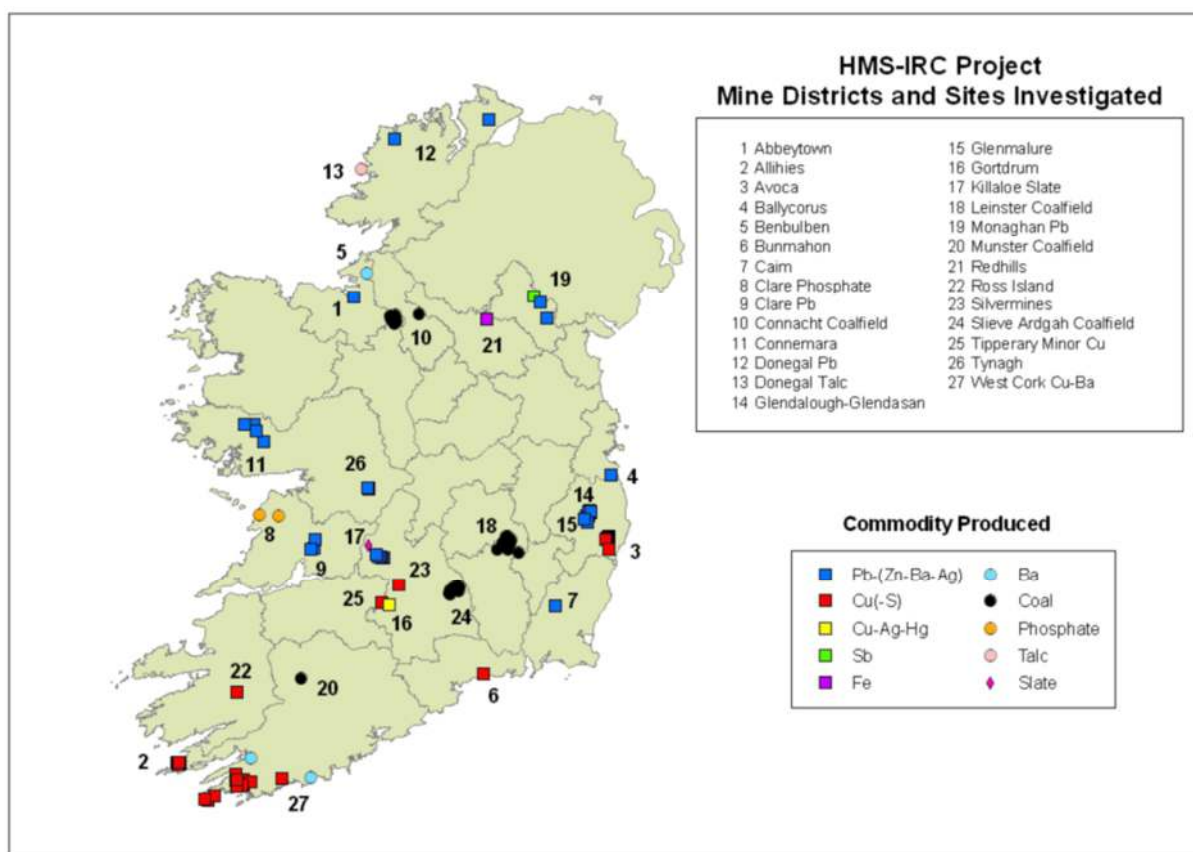


Figure 1 Historic mine site districts included in Inventory and Risk Classification Volume I (from Stanley, *et al.*, 2009).

2.2 Historic Mine Sites – Inventory and Risk Classification Volume I

The Department currently undertakes management of abandoned mine sites, primarily where the minerals are State-owned and sites are identified as high risk. Management and planning for future rehabilitation is undertaken by the Historic Mines Rehabilitation Programme, a joint programme of the Geoscience Policy Section and Geological Survey Ireland at Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment.

The full extent of the risk of the physical and safety hazards at all Historic Mine Sites in Ireland is unknown. The report carried out by the Department and the Environmental Protection Agency ‘Historic Mine Sites – Inventory and Risk Classification Volume I (Stanley *et al.*, 2009) was a study of *Geochemical Characterization and Environmental Matters* (referred to here as the Volume I report). The report did not address the risk of physical and safety hazards at these sites. 27 historic mine locations or districts were scored in the study. It identified Avoca, Silvermines and Tynagh as Class I (the highest priority) historic mining sites in the country, in terms of their potential to affect human or animal health or to have an impact on the environment.

This Volume I Report was intended to be followed by a Volume II report on the physical and safety hazards of the sites. Volume II has not been completed. The Department is now seeking the services of a consultant to complete the physical risk inventory of historic mines in Ireland.

2.3 Physical risk at historic mine sites

Work has been undertaken to map and mitigate physical risk at a very limited number of sites. Avoca and Silvermines have the most extensive evidence base for physical risk, followed by Bunmahon. On foot of the Volume I report, responsibility for Avoca and Silvermines was taken by the government in 2005 (Tynagh remains in private ownership and management). Due to the financial downturn at the time, the Department was not in a position to fully rehabilitate Avoca and Silvermines however monitoring and limited remediation work is documented here.

2.3.1 Avoca

At Avoca, a programme of priority safety works was undertaken by the Department over the period 2014-2021. The completed priority safety works included:

- Stabilisation works to the railway embankment and rehabilitation works at the Deep Adit (undertaken in 2014).
- Capping works at open shafts and stopes (undertaken in 2014 – 2017).
- Rehabilitation and stabilisation works at the Tigroney Spoils Area (undertaken 2016 – 2017). The works involved capping/vegetation works with drainage diverted to the northeast and west of the site. Heritage structures including the 850 ore bins were conserved.
- Rehabilitation works to stabilise the 850 Adit (undertaken 2016 – 2017, 2019 – 2020).

The geotechnical report from 2026 (GWP Consultants Ltd, 2026c) identified the main physical hazards at Avoca sites to be high rock faces and shafts; along with collapsed mine workings, adits, buildings, tips and lagoons, some of which pose a severe safety risk. GWP prepared a separate report on the geotechnical condition of Shelton Abbey (GWP Consultants Ltd, 2026d). The scope of the inspection was five areas in the main site (Conary, Cronebane and Mount Platt, East Avoca, Tigroney and West Avoca), the tailings management facility (TMF) at Shelton Abbey and an underground inspection of the 850 adit. Tenderers are referred to the detailed lists and maps of features contained in the most recent monitoring report GWP (2026c) (Table 1-7 and accompanying maps documenting observations on shafts, adits, structures, fences, rockfaces, tips, lagoons at Avoca. These

are not provided here owing to their large size. The report is available directly at:

https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/fe499ecd/Avoca_Geotechnical_Report_After_March_2026_Inspection.pdf.

The main physical hazards of the Shelton Abbey site relate to the physical integrity of the lagoon banks. Like Gortmore TMF in Silvermines, Shelton Abbey TMF has not been properly capped, which is allowing water to percolate through the tailings, seep out into the adjacent watercourses and cause stability concerns. Although there is a better understanding of the construction and hydrology of Shelton Abbey relative to Gortmore TMF due to the availability of construction records, the geotechnical reports recommend carrying out further studies to establish the full depth of the TMF and the nature of the underlying materials and to undertake a stability analysis. The report points out that “should the TMF slopes fail, then there could be many thousands of cubic meters of toxic tailings deposited in the Avoca River. There is a risk that such an event could occur due to either elevated water pressures, or erosion of the riverbank”.

Eleven observations were made on the physical condition of Shelton Abbey TMF in the report following the inspection in March 2026 (GWP, 2026d). Tenderers are referred to the detailed list and map of features contained in that report (Table 1 and accompanying map). These are not provided here owing to their large size. The report is available directly at: https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/3cca49e0/Shelton_Abbey_TMF_Geotechnical_Report_After_March_2026_Inspection.pdf.

2.3.2 Silvermines

Following a number of pollution incidents at Gortmore Tailings Management Facility in Silvermines, it was partially remediated between 2008 and 2010. The steepest banks were re-graded and buttressed. About 50% of the area was capped and a drainage system installed.

The most recent geotechnical reports from 2026 (GWP Consultants, 2026a, 2026b) identified the main physical hazards at Silvermines sites to be the stability of Gortmore TMF, the stability of embankments at Garryard tailings lagoon, high rock faces and open mine workings at Shallee, along with collapsed mine workings, shafts, adits, buildings, and asbestos at Ballygown. Tenderers are referred to the detailed list and map of features contained in the most recent monitoring report GWP (2026a) (Table 1-3 and maps *Ballygown South/Garryard/Shallee Area Features dated 28.04.2026*). These are not provided here owing to their large size. The report is available directly at:

https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/f89b1391/Silvermines_Geotechnical_Report_After_March_2026_Inspection.pdf

Some 47 observations were made on the physical condition of Gortmore TMF in the report following the inspection in March 2026 (GWP, 2026b). Tenderers are referred to the detailed list and map of features contained in that report (Table 1 and map *Gortmore TMF Area Features AVSILMON2604G dated 30.04.2026*). These are not provided here owing to their large size. The report is available directly at:

https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/71e30d83/Gortmore_TMF_Geotechnical_Report_After_March_2026_Inspection.pdf

The Gortmore study concluded that “the site is in an unsatisfactory geotechnical condition. Should it fail, then a very serious pollution incident could occur and there may be fatal consequences with nearby houses being inundated with sludge”. It noted a lack of supporting information to assess the actual stability of the structure, and that “there are indications that the western end of the southern bank may be close to failure”. It made the following recommendations, which are being addressed by the Department:

- Updated UAV survey following vegetation removal.
- Remedial works including capping, buttressing and repair of piping erosion.
- Site investigation to determine the geometry and construction of the berms; installation of new piezometers to monitor the hydrological conditions; cone penetration testing, sampling for shear strength.
- Stability analysis to determine the stability risks posed by the TMF.
- Treatment of contaminated water draining into the Kilmastulla River.
- Erection of hazard signage.

2.3.3 Bunmahon

In recent years (2018-2024) the Department has provided assistance to Waterford County Council with repairs of a number of shaft collapses and the inspection of other unsafe conditions including broken fencing, poorly secured adits and coastal erosion of underground workings at Bunmahon. A preliminary map of known surface features (approximately 114 shafts and adits) is shown in Figure 2. The site is a physical risk assessment priority because the age of the workings (19th century) means that the wooden supports in shafts are coming to the end of their functional lives. Shaft collapses have occurred in populated areas on residential property (driveways and farmyards) and public roads. Documentation on repairs completed at Bunmahon will be made available to the consultant.



Figure 2 Approximate locations of known shaft/adit mine features at Bunmahon, Co. Waterford.

2.3.4 Other sites

Historically repairs have been undertaken to other historic mine sites by the Department on an *ad hoc* basis. A ground collapse undermined a local road at Kealogue Mine, Allihies in 2019 associated with three collapsed shafts. Documentation on repairs completed at other sites including Allihies will be made available to the consultant.

2.4 Land access

Many historic mine sites are located on private land. The consultant should plan to establish ownership/management of the sites as part of the desk study where possible, for the purposes of accessing land (however land ownership determination or mapping is not a required deliverable for this contract). The consultant will be an agent of the Department and should ensure they have a copy of a permission (e.g., letter to be provided) and, ideally, advance access agreement with the landowner. The Department can assist with access arrangements where ownership and management arrangements for the sites are known, i.e. primarily Avoca, Silvermines, Bunmahon and Allihies.

3 Requirements

3.1 Project Management

The tenderer should propose their methodology for project management to oversee the tasks and specifications contained within this RFT. **This will be scored in Award Criterion 1 in the RFT document.** The methodology for project management should specifically address the following requirements.

3.1.1 Project team

The project team should be identified in the tender in the form of an organisational chart. Key personnel such as the project manager are critical, and the Department expects that those identified persons will be involved and fill the role outlined in the organisational chart for the duration of the project. However, unexpected circumstances can arise and we therefore request alternatives to be identified in the tender submission.

The submission should provide the following information:

- The name of the person who will be the Project Manager for the contract. Please provide an up-to-date CV for the Project Manager.
- The names of the persons who will be working on the project and their specific role in the project. Please provide the names of alternates in the event that the first named persons are not available. Provide CV for both the first named and alternate persons. For each person, please also provide a statement of their current areas of responsibility and expertise.
- An estimate of the number of person days that each named person will spend on the project.

3.1.2 Project Meetings

An initial meeting will take place between the Department and the successful tenderer, ahead of fieldwork commencing. Thereafter, project meetings will be held twice yearly, unless specific issues arise which require additional meetings with the Department or other relevant bodies. These meetings will be primarily so that the consultant can report on progress and highlight any problematic issues. The project meeting schedule is to be specified in a project Gantt chart.

3.1.3 Health and Safety plan

Historic mines conceal a multitude of potentially lethal hazards. Extreme caution is advised, particularly for unfamiliar sites. The Contractor is responsible for assessing and mitigating all risks associated with fieldwork and associated activities for its personnel. Site specific risks exist at historic mine sites through the existence of underground workings, open shafts, areas of subsidence, water hazards, sharp falls, unstable rock faces, unstable buildings, asbestos, contaminated discharges, dangerous gases, etc. Each visit to a historic mine site should be separately assessed for the presence of site-specific risks.

The Client requires comprehensive risk assessments with mitigation measures and risk matrices, plus statements and policies written on the safe system of working in relation to each of the activities described in this RFT, **to be produced in draft as part of the project plan**. Such assessments must make very specific reference to the components of the work. If there is a failure to complete this, then the Client will not permit the Contractor to begin fieldwork and the contract may be suspended.

The Client requires that the Contractor report all accidents and near-misses including, but not limited to, any matter where the emergency services are respondents to any of its personnel, vehicles, or field accommodations for any reason. Notification must be with 4 hours of the incident and to be followed by a formal report within 24 hours in writing. The Client will agree a reporting format with the Contractor ahead of fieldwork commencing. Any significant health and safety risk identified by the consultant in the course of environmental monitoring at either Avoca or Silvermines should be communicated to the Department immediately.

3.1.4 Green Procurement

Tenderers are required to provide evidence of commitment to environmentally friendly practices that reduce emissions, resource use and waste (as they relate to specific proposals in the tender response), in support of Government Green Procurement objectives. The tenderer should include in their proposal metrics for demonstrating green commitments over the lifetime of the contract.

3.1.5 Deliverables, reporting and timelines

The deliverables for the contract are summarised in Table 2.

Deliverable	Content	Timing
1. Project plan	- Project plan including: (i) Methodology for Inventory, Assessment and Prioritisation Scheme (ii) Final Health & Safety plan (iii) Timelines for deliverables and billing - Monthly progress reports.	2 weeks post contract award. Monthly progress reports.
2. Completion of desk study	Report on completion of desk study, including: - Listing of information sources; - Preliminary GIS map dataset of mine locations; - Consolidated mine location/mine feature register.	6 months post contract award
4. Site inspection	Summary of progress on survey completed to include: - Percentage completion of total mine locations; - Completed hazard appraisal forms; - Digital Photographs; - Indication of degree of additional unreported features encountered; - Any modifications to method/approach; - Any update to Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS); - Update on GIS map dataset of mine locations and features.	Monthly updates from start of field work
5. Final Report	Delivery of final report to include: - Historic Mine Sites Inventory and Risk Classification Volume II and appendices (hazard appraisal forms); - Arc GIS dataset compatible with GSI datasets.	24 months post award of contract

Table 2 Deliverables for Lot 3

The tenderer should propose a draft payment schedule based on the services and deliverables in Table 2.

All rights and interest in the data shall vest in the Department. All monitoring data collected by the successful tenderer should be treated as confidential and shall not be disclosed to any other party without written permission from the Department.

4 Requirements

The Department invites proposals from qualified engineering, environmental, geological or mining consultancies. The objective is to deliver a comprehensive national inventory, physical risk assessment, and prioritization framework for historic mine sites across Ireland.

The primary output of this contract will be the publication of "Historic Mine Sites - Inventory and Risk Classification Volume II", dealing explicitly with physical site safety and geomechanical hazards. This work serves as the direct follow-up and companion text to the previously published Historic Mine Sites - Inventory and Risk Classification Volume I, which focused on geochemical and environmental characteristics.

The successful contractor will perform detailed desk studies, design a repeatable risk-scoring methodology, execute comprehensive physical inspections of all identified surface features, and deliver a finalized GIS database alongside the formalized Volume II report.

4.1 Desk study

The consultant will be required to identify, consolidate and compile all relevant available information on the sites by way of a desk study. Datasets are to be evaluated in terms of their availability, extent, quality, and limitations and these are to be recorded in the metadata.

The consultant will be required to consult the following sources of information (Table 3), and any other sources it deems relevant to the task.

Source	Description	Availability
Historic Mines Study Volume I	First volume dealing with chemical risks	Stanley, G., Gallagher, V., Ní Mhairtín F., Brogan, J., Lally, P., Doyle, E., and Farrell, L. (2009) Historic Mine Sites – Inventory and Risk Classification Volume 1. Joint study carried out by EPA and GSI. Available at: https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/historic-mine-sites---inventory-and-risk-classification-volume-1.php

Geological Survey Ireland GOLDMINE database	Relevant categories include: Mine Records Mine Plans	Online at https://secure.decc.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html . A physical archive copy of the records is available at GSI's Citywest facility.
GSI Geoheritage reports	County reports	The locations are available as a webservice at the link below: https://gsi.geodata.gov.ie/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f91da4701a274a4abfa499de04706bd1 . NB The GSI website is currently offline but a link to data sources is online at www.gsi.ie and the reports and data can be made available for the project.
Satellite imagery	Recent and historical satellite imagery	Open source e.g. Google maps
Feasibility assessments for rehabilitation	For Avoca and Silvermines	SRK (2002) Management and Rehabilitation of the Silvermines Area. Summary Report. Available at: https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/ CDM (2008) Feasibility Study for Management and Remediation of the Avoca Mining Site. Feasibility Study. Available at: https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/
Geotechnical monitoring reports	For Avoca and Silvermines	GWP Consultants (2026a) Silvermines report following March 2026 geotechnical inspection. GWP Consultants (2026b) Gortmore TMF report on March 2026 geotechnical inspection. GWP Consultants (2026c) Avoca report following March 2026 geotechnical inspection. GWP Consultants (2026d) Shelton Abbey TMF report on March 2026 geotechnical inspection. These reports are available at: https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/
Historical collapse data	Bunmahon and Allihies	Details of <i>ad hoc</i> repairs made to features at Bunmahon and Allihies in recent years will be made available to the consultant post contract award.

Table 3 Sources of information for desk study.

The consultant will be required to identify all known and suspected legacy mine features at each mine location, including shafts, adits, rockfaces, tips, tailings, waterbodies, stopes and crown holes and to consolidate disparate datasets into a centralised preliminary register (excel spreadsheet list, as well as GIS database).

4.2 Development of Inventory, Assessment and Prioritisation Scheme

The tenderer is required to propose a scheme for the inventory, assessment and prioritisation of historic mine sites in relation to physical risk. **This will be scored in Award Criterion 2 in the RFT document.** The proposal should include:

- A standardised national inventory database structure.
- A quantitative risk-scoring and prioritization methodology specifically for physical hazards. The methodology can build upon, adapt, and refine known or existing international hazard and risk appraisal forms and frameworks. Specifically, it should leverage the established hazard appraisal methodologies and inspection forms already used in Ireland and UK historic mine sites. The methodology should clearly address:
 - the hazards, e.g. feature type, expected depth, structural deterioration, and historical collapse data.
 - the risk to receptors and the range of relevant receptors including humans, livestock, agricultural vehicles and public/private infrastructure such as roads, houses, public paths, playing fields, etc.
 - risk scenarios including land use (NB tourist and residential access; agricultural) and the potential for trespass/unauthorised access.
- Quality control methodology to ensure that all at all stages of the scheme, the work adheres to the following principles:
 - Accuracy, e.g. the scoring matrix must reflect the true geomechanical state of the hazard.
 - Representativity, e.g. the indicators chosen must comprehensively capture the unique variables of Irish historic mine workings.
 - Repeatability, e.g. the framework must yield consistent risk rankings when utilized by different assessors or applied over varying timeframes.
- Consideration of risk exposure parameters: proximity to public paths, infrastructure, agricultural land, and residential areas.

The consultant will be required to develop and implement the Inventory, Assessment and Prioritisation Scheme.

4.3 Site inspections

The tenderer is required to propose a methodology for completion of physical risk inspections at historic mine sites including logistics, health and safety arrangements, field work standard operating procedures that are specific to this contract. **This will be scored in Award Criterion 3 in the RFT document.**

The proposed methodology should make provision for:

- Comprehensive physical inspections of surface features at all sites in scope nationwide.
- Ground-truthing of the location, dimensions, and current structural stability of each feature identified in the desk study preliminary register.
- Documenting of surface conditions using high-accuracy GPS capturing and standardized photographic logs.
- Implementation of strict safety protocols for surveying around unmonitored, potentially unstable ground.

4.4 Final reporting and GIS database delivery

The consultant will be required to:

- Populate the final, verified national historic mines inventory based on the fieldwork.
- Apply the approved prioritisation scheme to rank all features according to public safety risk.
- Deliver an attribution-rich GIS database compatible with Esri ArcGIS formats.
- Publication of Volume II: Compile, draft, and format all findings into a peer-review-ready technical publication titled "Historic Mine Sites - Inventory and Risk Classification Volume II (Physical Hazards and Site Safety)". This report must mirror the structural conventions, professional presentation, and editorial standards of Volume I to ensure seamless integration as a two-volume national landmark reference. It must outline methodology, field findings, statistical summaries of features, and targeted remediation recommendations.

5 References

- CDM (2008) Feasibility Study for Management and Remediation of the Avoca Mining Site. Feasibility Study. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/>
- GWP Consultants (2026a) Silvermines report following March 2026 geotechnical inspection. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/>
- GWP Consultants (2026b) Gortmore TMF report on March 2026 geotechnical inspection. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/>
- GWP Consultants (2026c) Avoca report following March 2026 geotechnical inspection. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/>
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- SRK (2002) Management and Rehabilitation of the Silvermines Area. Summary Report. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/historic-mines-rehabilitation/>
- Stanley, G., Gallagher, V., Ní Mhairtín F., Brogan, J., Lally, P., Doyle, E., and Farrell, L. (2009) Historic Mine Sites – Inventory and Risk Classification Volume 1. Joint study carried out by EPA and GSI. Available at: <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/historic-mine-sites---inventory-and-risk-classification-volume-1.php>