



An
Bord
Pleanála

Inspector's Report ABP 305252-19

Development

Increase in annual total waste for treatment from currently permitted 235,000 tonnes to 250,000 tonnes, increase in annual amount of hazardous waste from currently permitted 10,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes, development of a tank farm, hydrogen generation unit, bottom ash storage building and ancillary site works.

Location

Carranstown, Duleek. Co Meath.

Planning Authority

Meath Co. Council

Applicant(s)

Indaver Ireland

Type of Application

Section 37B of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006.

Date of Site Inspection

12th November 2019.

Inspector

Breda Gannon.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1. On 21st August, 2019, a request was received by An Bord Pleanála to enter into pre-application discussions with respect to the proposed development under section 37B of the Planning and Development Act, as amended.
- 1.2. The Boards representatives met with the prospective applicant on December 11th, 2019.
- 1.3. The prospective applicant formally requested closure of pre-application consultation process in a letter dated 14th, April 2020.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1. The site is located at the existing Indaver Waste-to-Energy facility at Caranstown Co. Meath. It lies approximately 2.5 km north of Duleek village and c 4 km south of Drogheda. The site is accessed via the R152 that intercepts with the M1 motorway to the east. While the site lies within a predominantly rural agricultural area, the immediate environs are dominated by the cement works at Platin, which is served by a large quarry immediately to the west. There are isolated commercial developments and dwellings along the road network in the vicinity, with ribbon development more pronounced on the approach to Duleek.

3.0 Proposed Development

- 3.1. The proposed development consists of the following elements:
 1. **Tank Farm** - for the storage and processing of aqueous liquid waste currently accepted at the facility (indicated as Area A on Dwg CD003). It would contain 3 x 300 m³ (4.4m diameter and 23m high) single skinned vertical steel storage tanks and 1 x 20m³ feeding tank in a bund. Two of the tanks and the feeding tank are for the acceptance, storage and treatment of aqueous liquid wastes in the waste-to-energy plant. These wastes are currently accepted in a double-skinned mobile tank on the site. The third tank is for the storage of process water during shutdown periods for maintenance when the boiler is drained.

2. **Increase in hazardous waste acceptance** – increase in the amount of hazardous waste accepted at the facility from the current permitted 10,000 tonnes per annum to 25,000 tonnes per annum. In recent years the amount of hazardous waste accepted has reached over 9,000 tonnes per annum and in the absence of other suitable treatment facilities currently in Ireland for these wastes, there is a need to extend the capacity. This increased capacity is stated to be in line with the EPA's National Hazardous Waste Plan which underlines the need for 50,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste treatment capacity.
3. **Increase in annual treatment capacity** – it is proposed to increase the annual permitted tonnage of waste accepted at the facility from 235,000 to 250,000 tonnes per annum to allow for the possibility of a drop in the calorific value of residual municipal waste and the acceptance of more aqueous liquid wastes.
4. **Development of a 10MWe hydrogen generation unit** – in order to increase the flexibility of the 21MWe generation unit on the site and the future system services requirements for the electricity grid operator, Indaver is seeking to develop a hydrogen electrolyser unit (Area F - Dwg CD/003). It would use electricity generated during periods of constraints for export of electricity from the site and to use the steam that would otherwise be destroyed in the air cooled condenser unit on site to generate hydrogen from water and to either feed this into the natural gas network (a natural gas transmission main traverses the site) or to re-fuel transport units (e.g. buses and waste vehicles delivering waste to the site) converted for the use of hydrogen.
5. **Bottom ash storage building** – development of a bottom ash storage building for the storage of up to 5,000 tonnes of bottom ash produced on the site. The bottom ash storage building is indicated as Area B on Dwg CD003 and contains a building (60m x 25m x 12m) for the storage of bottom ash produced in the waste-to-energy process prior to export. Depending on the availability of solutions for the treatment and recovery of bottom ash in Ireland, there may be a need to export bottom ash in 3,000 tonne consignments to bottom ash treatment and recovery facilities in Europe. The building would allow for the storage of up to 5,000 tonnes at any one time.

6. **Additional acceptance capacity for 30,000 tonnes per annum of boiler ash and flue cleaning residues produced by third parties off-site** – In September 2018 Indaver commissioned a pre-treatment plant on site for the solidification of boiler ash and flue gas cleaning residues for recovery in a salt mine in Northern Ireland. Previously these residues were exported in powder form solely to saltmines in Germany. This pre-treatment plant has the capacity to treat residues from other waste-to-energy plants. A concrete area for offloading bulk deliveries outside the main process building, with two receiving silos located within the main process building, is all that is required to accommodate the acceptance of up to 30,000 tonnes per annum of boiler ash and flue gas residues on the site. The treated residues would then be sent to the salt mine in Northern Ireland.
7. **Warehouse, workshop and office building** – it is proposed to develop a warehouse, workshop and office building to replace the existing maintenance building. It is required to support the evolving needs of the maintenance team and their activities on the site. The warehouse and workshop building (25m x 17m x 6.5m high) is shown as Area D on Dwg CD003. A two-storey office building is also proposed in this area (5.7m x 17m x 6.5m high). This is to accommodate staff working in the existing pre-treatment plant and new staff (1-2 people) working in the bottom ash storage building. A new Emergency Response Team (ERT) area will also be provided on the ground floor of this building to house the emergency response equipment for the ERT on site.
8. **Truck/container parking area** – a concrete area marked Area C on Dwgs CD003 and CD006 is proposed for tankers, trailers and containers primarily associated with the tank farm and boiler ash/flue gas cleaning residues (treated and un treated). This is to provide space for empty tankers, containers and trailers and for full loads awaiting to be unloaded or dispatched off-site.
9. **New office building to replace existing** – an existing single-storey office building located to the east of the main process building (Dwg CD002), which is of modular and prefabricated design, is to be demolished and replaced with a new single-storey building with an extended footprint (60m x 12m). This building will also house a fitness/wellness area for staff employed on the site.

The office area will accommodate the growing number of Indaver staff providing support services (HR, Finance, Quality & Engineering).

- 10. Extension to staff car park and alterations to existing roadways, hardstands and berms on site** - an additional 30 car parking spaces will be provided to the existing staff car park to accommodate staff, visitors and contractors for the site (Dwg CD 003). Alterations to existing roadways/hardstands and berms are also proposed as shown on Dwg DC 003. These include alterations to existing concrete yard area outside the tipping hall entrance, which will be widened and a new layby lane provided on the approach to the tipping hall from the weighbridge on site. The berm height will be increased in the north-east corner of the site from 45.5m OD to c 51m OD from the re-use of excavated material on the site. (Dwg CD004). A new concrete yard area will be provided in front of areas B, C, and D to facilitate truck movements and access in this area. Hardstanding areas and extensions of roadways for truck loading or truck movements will be provided in a number of areas as shown on Dwg CD003.

4.0 Planning History

17.126307 – An Bord Pleanála upheld the decision of the planning authority (Reg Ref 01/4014) and granted permission for a waste-to-energy facility on the site for thermal treatment/recycling of up to 170,000 tonnes of waste per annum.

17.219721 – An Bord Pleanála upheld the decision of the planning authority (SA/60050) for a 70 megawatt waste-to-energy facility on the site to process up to 200,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste.

17.PA0026 – Permission granted under section 37E for amendments to the existing development to increase the intake tonnage from 200,000 tonnes per annum to 220,000 tonnes per annum and to allow the acceptance of some additional waste hazardous and non-hazardous waste types and ancillary development.

17.PM0004 – Permission granted under section 146B of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended for amendments to the existing development to allow waste accepted to be increased temporarily to 235,000 tonnes per annum until 31st December 2019 and thereafter to 220,000 tonnes per annum unless a further

permission is granted. It also required that the tonnage of hazardous waste would not exceed 10,000 tonnes per annum.

17 PM0007 - Permission granted under section 146B for alterations to the previously approved planning permission 17.PA0026 to include the construction of a pre-treatment process plant (solidification plant) to facilitate the pre-treatment of flue gas and boiler ash residues on the site.

ABP-302447-18 – Permission granted under Section 146B of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, for alterations to the Indaver installation to allow the annual tonnage of waste accepted for treatment at the facility to be increased from 220,000 tonnes to 235,000 tonnes per annum on a permanent basis.

5.0 Policy and Context

5.1. National Policy

5.1.1. ***Project Ireland 2040 - The National Planning Framework (NPF)***- which was published in 2018 is a strategic plan to guide development and investment out to 2040. It is envisaged that the population of the country will increase by up to 1 million by that date and the strategy seeks to plan for the demands that growth will place on the environment and the social and economic fabric of the country.

5.1.2. The Plan sets out 10 goals, referred to as National Strategic Outcomes.

Under **National Strategic Outcome 9** the emphasis is on the sustainable management of water, waste and other environmental resources. It states that planning of waste treatment requirements to 2040 will require:

‘Waste to energy facilities which treat the residual waste that cannot be recycled in a sustainable way by delivering benefits such as electricity and heat production’.

‘Development of necessary and appropriate hazardous waste management facilities to avoid the need for treatment elsewhere’.

National Policy Objective 56 states:

‘Sustainably manage waste generation, invest in different types of waste treatment and support circular economy principles, prioritising prevention, re-use, recycling and recovery to support a healthy environment, economy and society’.

Under **Section 9.1 Environmental and Sustainability Goals** the NPF reaffirms the role of waste management and capacity and to provide;

‘Adequate capacity and systems to manage waste, including municipal and construction and demolition waste in an environmentally safe and sustainable manner and remediation of waste sites to mitigate the risk to environmental and human health’.

- 5.1.3. **Project Ireland 2040 -National Development Plan (NDP)** - which was published in tandem with the National Planning Framework seeks to drive Ireland’s long term economic, environmental and social progress over the next decade, in accordance with the spatial context of the NPF.

Under **National Strategic Outcomes and Public Investment Priorities: National Strategic Outcome 9** in Section 5 of the Plan it is stated that;

‘Investment in waste management infrastructure is critical to our environment and economic well-being for a growing population and to achieving circular economy and climate objectives.’

It is also stated that *‘capacity will continue to be built in waste facilities, including anaerobic digestion, hazardous waste treatment, plastic processing, recycling, waste to energy and landfill and landfill remediation to meet future waste objectives.*

Significant infrastructure capacity development will be required to separate and process various waste streams at municipal and national levels to achieve the new legally binding targets.

- 5.1.4. The **National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020** sets out a number of objectives including:

- To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste.
- To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export.

Section 6.2 states that consideration should be given to co-location of hazardous waste treatment at existing waste facilities or brownfield sites for the purposes of sustainability and landuse planning.

The EPA published a Progress Report on the implementation of the National Hazardous Waste Plan in 2018. It underlines the key objective of increasing Ireland's level of self-sufficiency regarding hazardous waste management. It finds that while Ireland has moved towards greater self-sufficiency regarding hazardous waste management since the publication of the Plan, a lack of domestic infrastructure and often the more favourable cost option of treatment and disposal abroad has meant that export continues to be a significant treatment route for Ireland's hazardous waste.

5.2. Regional Policy

- 5.2.1. The **Eastern and Midland Regional and Spatial Economic Strategy**, which came into effect on June 28th, 2019, builds on the foundations of Government policy in Project Ireland 2040. It seeks to determine at a regional scale how best to achieve the shared goals set out in the National Strategic Outcomes of the NPF and sets out 16 Regional Strategic Outcomes (RSO's) which set the framework for city and county development plans. It supports the circular economy to make better use of resources and become more resource efficient.

Regional Strategic Outcome 7 -Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and other Environmental Resources states:

'Conserve and enhance our water resources to ensure clean water supply, adequate waste water treatment and greater resource efficiency to realise the benefits of the circular economy'.

The Strategy states that waste management policy for the Region is contained in the Eastern and Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021.

- 5.2.2. The **Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021** provides the framework for the prevention and management of waste in the region. The strategic vision of the plan is to rethink our approach to managing waste, by viewing waste as a valuable resource, leading to a healthier environment and sustainable commercial opportunities for our economy. The policy aim is for the region and the State to become more self-sufficient, in terms of treating the wastes we generate and

currently export. The circular economy is central to the strategy of the regional waste plan.

Strategic Objective E: *The region will promote sustainable waste management treatment in keeping with the waste hierarchy and the move towards a circular economy and greater self-sufficiency.*

In Section 12.4.5 (Energy Recovery) it is noted that Ireland's first municipal waste waste-to-energy facility located at Carranstown, Co Meath is licensed to treat up to 200,000 tonnes of waste per year and to recover energy.

In Chapter 16 (Market Analysis and Infrastructure Planning) it is stated that existing thermal treatment capacity is viewed as addressing national needs with respect to the recovery of residual municipal wastes and other waste streams. The development of future thermal recovery facilities will be viewed as national facilities addressing the needs of the State and are not specific to any particular region.

Relevant policies include;

E15a – The Plan supports the development of up to 300,000 tonnes of additional thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous wastes nationally.

E15b – The Plan supports the need for thermal recovery capacity to be developed specifically for the on-site treatment of industrial process wastes and where justifiable the treatment of such wastes at merchant thermal recovery facilities.

E16 – The Plan supports the development of up to 50,000 tonnes of additional thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of hazardous wastes nationally.

5.3. Local Policy

- 5.3.1. The operative development plan is the **Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019**. The site is located in a rural area and is unzoned. The closest settlement is Duleek Village.

Section 7.17 of the county development plan is dedicated to waste management. It contains a number of policies/objectives including a requirement that waste proposals adhere to the provisions of the regional waste management plan.

Section 8.1.9 of the Plan refers to Energy from Waste.

EC POL 3: - To encourage the production of energy from renewable sources, such as biomass, waste material, solar, wave, hydro, geothermal and wind energy, subject to normal planning considerations, including in particular, the potential impact on areas of environmental or landscape sensitivity and Natura 2000

6.0 Strategic Infrastructure-Legal Provisions

6.1. Strategic Infrastructure is defined in the Seventh Schedule of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006, and under Environmental Infrastructure as:

-A waste disposal installation for –

- (a) The incineration, or
- (b) The chemical treatment (within the meaning of Annex IIA to Council Directive 75/422/EEC under heading D9), or
- (c) The landfill,

of hazardous waste to which Council Directive 91/689/EEC applies (other than an industrial waste disposal installation integrated into a larger industrial facility).

-A waste disposal installation for-

- (a) the incineration, or
- (b) the chemical treatment (within the meaning of Annex IIA to Council Directive 75/442/EEC under heading D9),

of non-hazardous waste with a capacity for an annual intake greater than 100,000 tonnes.

-An installation for the disposal, treatment or recovery of waste with a capacity for an annual intake greater than 100,000 tonnes.

6.2. Section 37A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended by the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act sets out the conditions under which Seventh Schedule development is considered to constitute strategic infrastructure for the purposes of the Act,

- (a) the development would be of strategic economic or social importance to the State or the region in which it would be situate,
- (b) the development would contribute substantially to the fulfilment of any of the objectives of the National Spatial Strategy or in any regional spatial and economic strategy in force in respect of the area or areas in which it would be situate.
- (c) the development would have a significant effect on the area of more than one planning authority.

7.0 Applicants submission

- 7.1. From an EU and national policy perspective, the proposed development is considered to be in alignment with stated policy positions including those contained in the Waste Directive, the national policy document 'A Resource Opportunity' and the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan as the developments fulfil the objectives of the newly adopted Circular Economy Package including the amended Directives on Waste and Landfill and a number of regulations pertaining to climate change and energy efficiency.
- 7.2. The proposal may also be justified from a national policy perspective as it adheres to the requirements laid down in the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan and the National Hazardous Waste Plan. The objective of moving towards increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste is underlined in the Plan where it is strategically/environmentally advisable, and technically and economically feasible. In addition, a Progress Report on the implementation of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan published by the EPA in 2018 underlines the key objective of increasing Ireland's level of self sufficiency regarding hazardous waste management.
- 7.3. The increase in hazardous waste capacity fulfils the objectives of self-sufficiency and proximity and reduces the reliance on export and associated environmental benefit of avoiding the transport of hazardous waste over longer distances through export to Europe. The additional 30,000 tonnes per annum residue pre-treatment provides a treatment solution to recover this hazardous waste locally on the island of Ireland and is in line with an all-island solution to hazardous waste treatment as per the

NHWMP and the 2018 progress report on its implementation. The bottom ash storage building will provide the flexibility to export bottom ash for recovery until a recycling facility is developed within the State and necessary policy is adopted.

- 7.4. The development of the hydrogen generation unit accords with the existing policy framework at national and regional level which underlines the pressing need to facilitate the development of enhanced electricity and gas supplies in order to support the State's transition to a low carbon economy as underlined in the National Planning Framework, the National Development Plan, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern Midlands Region and the Meath County Development Plan. The use of this technology in mobile transport applications further accords with the developing policy landscape on sustainability mobility as underlined in national and regional policy positions as per the National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Ireland and the Climate Action Plan.

8.0 **Assessment**

8.1. **Introduction**

The proposal is to increase the annual tonnage of waste accepted at the facility for treatment, including an increase in the volume of hazardous waste and boiler and fly ash residues for pre-treatment. Additional physical development is also proposed by way of new buildings/structures (storage building for bottom ash, new hydrogen generation unit, tank farm) and extensions/modification to existing plant.

8.2. **Seventh Schedule Development**

Whilst the parent permission for the existing facility was not an application made under the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006, I would refer the Board to its determination under PC 0130, which concluded that the development constituted strategic infrastructure development by reason of the introduction of hazardous wastes to be incinerated at the facility and that the development fell with a class of development in the Seventh Schedule being:

'A waste disposal installation for the incineration of hazardous waste to which Council Directive 91/689/EEC applies'.

I note that no thresholds are applied to this class of development.

The existing facility exceeds the relevant threshold of 100,000 tonnes per annum in the Seventh Schedule for a waste disposal installation.

SID qualifications under Section 37A (2)

Section 37 of the Act, as amended requires that development falling under the Seventh Schedule of the Act, as amended, in order to constitute strategic infrastructure should comply with one or more of the three conditions set out under Section 37A(2)(a)(b)(c).

Section 37A(2)(a) – Development would be of strategic economic or social importance to the State or the region in which it is situate

The data presented in the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020 (NHWMP) and the Progress Report (2018) indicates that significant quantities of hazardous waste continue to be exported for treatment, due to lack of domestic infrastructure and the more favourable cost option of treatment and disposal abroad. It is a recommended objective of the NHWMP to reduce exports and increase indigenous treatment of hazardous waste. To achieve this additional capacity is required.

While the prospective applicant refers to the requirement in the NHWMP for an additional 50,000 tpa of hazardous waste treatment capacity, I can find no reference to specific capacity requirements either in the Plan or the Progress Report. The current waste management plan for the region supports the development of up to 50,000 tonnes of additional thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste. This is not specific to the region and is identified as a national treatment need.

The lack of capacity within the State is identified in the Progress Report (Appendix 2) as a force that ensures that export remains a strong vector for Ireland's Hazardous Waste. The current proposal will more than double the quantity of hazardous waste accepted at the facility from 10,000 to 25,000 tonnes per annum and will address some of the capacity deficit that exists within the State. It is in keeping with the proximity principle and the stated objectives of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020 to strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export. It

provides an all-island solution to the hazardous waste management by providing a treatment solution for third party boiler ash and cleaning flue residues that would otherwise be exported.

The proposal to accept additional volumes of waste for pre-treatment and recovery at the facility, while delivering benefits including electricity and gas, supports the principles of the circular economy and the move towards self-sufficiency and reduced export in the management of waste. It accords with the policies of the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan, which supports the development of up to 300,000 tonnes of additional thermal recovery capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous waste nationally.

Having considered the objectives of the National Planning Framework, the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan, including the Progress Report and the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan, which seek to achieve greater self-sufficiency in the management of waste and reduce the need for export, I consider that the proposed development would be of strategic economic or social importance to the State and the region in which it is situate. I conclude, therefore that the proposed development is of strategic importance by reference to the requirements of condition (a) of Section 37A(2).

Section 37A(2)(b) – The development would contribute substantially to the fulfilment of any of the objectives of the National Planning Framework or in any regional spatial and economic strategy in force in respect of the area or areas in which it would be situate

The proposal accords with National Strategic Outcome 9 of the NPF as it provides *‘necessary and appropriate hazardous waste management facilities to avoid the need for treatment elsewhere’*. It also accords with National Policy Objective 56 which states *‘that planning for waste requirements to 2040 will require waste to energy facilities which treat the residual waste that cannot be recycled in a sustainable way, delivering benefits such as electricity and heat production’*.

The proposal will provide additional thermal recovery capacity and more than double the volume of hazardous waste accepted for treatment at the existing facility which I consider will contribute substantially to the fulfilment of the objectives of the National Planning Framework in respect to waste management. I conclude therefore that the

development is of strategic importance by reference to the requirements of condition (b) of Section 37A (2).

The Eastern and Midlands Regional and Spatial Economic Strategy supports the circular economy. In terms of waste management, it defers to the strategic objectives, targets and goals set out in the Eastern and Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, which supports the development of up to 300,000 tonnes of additional thermal recovery for the treatment of non-hazardous waste and an additional 50,000 tonnes for the treatment of hazardous waste nationally.

Section 37A(2)(c) – The development would have a significant effect on the area of more than one planning authority.

The development will be contained entirely within the existing site. It will involve an increase of c 60,000 tonnes of waste per annum accepted at the facility arising from an increase (15,000 tonnes) in total waste intake for treatment at the facility, together with 15,000 of hazardous waste and 30,000 tonnes of boiler and fly ash residue for pre-treatment. The increase in capacity will result in significant additional traffic movements associated with the plant.

The prospective applicant stated that the additional hazardous waste is likely to largely comprise aqueous waste from the pharma and bio-pharma sectors in the Cork region. The additional boiler and flue ash residues accepted for pre-treatment will be sourced off site from other waste-to-energy plants and the treated residues will be transported to a salt mine in Northern Ireland. The development will involve the transport of material from throughout the State and potentially have a significant effect on the area of more than one planning authority, thereby meeting with the provisions of (c) above.

I consider that the development is of strategic importance by reference to section 37A (2)(c).

9.0 Planning & Environmental Issues

The following matters were discussed during the pre-application meeting:

- Waste – potential environmental impacts associated with proposed increase in the overall volume and the specific waste types proposed.

- Traffic and transportation - traffic impacts arising from the increased number of traffic movements.
- Odour and Noise –potential impacts on residential amenity.
- Climate - In light of Climate Action Plan 2019, impacts associated with the development and all aspects of energy use and generation at the facility.
- Control of Major Accident Hazards – Risk of major accidents or disasters (including fire safety issues) to be considered as part of the EIAR.
- Office building – a strong justification in planning terms would be required having regard to the zoning of the site.

10.0 Conclusion

- 10.1. The proposed development falls within the definition of environmental infrastructure in the Seventh Schedule of the Strategic Infrastructural Act 2006, as amended.
- 10.2. It is my opinion that the proposed development falls within the scope of section 37A(a), (b) and (c) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and constitutes strategic infrastructure necessitating an application directly to the Board.

11.0 Recommendation

I recommend that Indaver Ireland be informed that it is the Board's opinion that the proposed development consisting of an increase in annual waste for treatment from the currently permitted 235,000 tonnes to 250,000 tonnes, an increase in the annual amount of hazardous waste from the currently permitted 10,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes, an increase in acceptance of boiler and fly ash residue for pre-treatment by 30,000 tonnes per annum, development of hydrogen generation unit, bottom ash storage buildings, tank farm and other buildings and structures at the existing Waste-to-Energy Facility at Carranstown, Duleek, Co Meath as set out in the plans and particulars received by the Board on the 21st August 2019, falls within the scope of section 37A(2) (a), (b) and (c) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, and constitutes strategic infrastructure necessitating an application directly to the Board.

Breda Gannon

Breda Gannon

Senior Planning Inspector

29th, April 2020

Appendix 1

The following is a schedule of prescribed bodies considered relevant in this instance for the purposes of Section 37E(3)(c) of the Act.

1. Minister of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
2. Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural resources
3. Meath Co Council
4. Inland Fisheries Ireland
5. EPA
6. Bord Failte
7. An Taisce
8. Health Service Executive
9. Transport Infrastructure Ireland

The following are not Prescribed Bodies for the purposes of Section 37E(3)(c) but are bodies which applicant should notify:

1. Health & Safety Authority
2. Eastern-Midlands Waste Regional Authority
3. Planning Division Northern Ireland.