



An  
Bord  
Pleanála

## Inspector's Report ABP-306241-19

<b>Development</b>	Historic Peat Extraction.
<b>Location</b>	Allen Bog Group, Counties Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Laois & Kildare
<b>Planning Authority/s</b>	Kildare County Council Laois County Council Offaly County Council Westmeath County Council
<b>Applicant</b>	Bord Na Mona
<b>Type of Application</b>	Leave to Apply for Substitute Consent
<b>Observer(s)</b>	N/A
<b>Date of Site Inspection</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> March 2020
<b>Inspector</b>	Karla Mc Bride

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1. This report refers to an application for Leave to Apply for Substitute Consent under section 177C (2)(b) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended in respect of an application made by Bord na Mona for peat harvesting on lands at the Allen bog group in Counties Kildare, Laois, Offaly and Westmeath. The group includes 17 individual peatland sites at Daingean, Clonad, Ballykean, Esker, Garrymore, Derrylea, Ticknevin, Glashabaun, Codd, Ballydermot, Blackriver, Barnaran and Lodge. The application relates to the regularisation of peat harvesting carried out since 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012 on these sites within the Allen bog group, which are intended to be used in the future for peat harvesting activities.
- 1.2. The spatial extent of this bog group is described in Drawing No. BNM-LSC-503-03 and Table 3 of the accompanying report which indicates a cumulative production field 3,504ha on an overall landholding of 7,745ha. The red line boundary designates the entire lands within each of the individual peatland sites and the shaded grey area is taken to represent the works carried out on or after 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012 on lands which are intended to be harvested in the future.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1. The Allen bog group is located in the low-lying midland counties of Kildare, Laois, Offaly and Westmeath and the surrounding area is predominantly rural in character. The peatland sites are located to the E and W of the Edenderry power station along the R401. The Ticknevin, Glashabaun, Codd, Ballydermot, Blackwater, Barnaran and Lodge bogs are located to the E and W of a local road which links Edenderry to Rathhangan, they are interconnected and linked to the Edenderry power station by an internal railway track. The Esker bog is located to the W of Edenderry and to the E of the R400. The Daingean, Clonad and Ballykeane bogs are located to the W of Edenderry and the NW and SE of Daingean, they are interconnected and linked to the Edenderry power station by an internal railway track. The Garrymore bog is located to the N of Mountmellick and the Derrylea bog is located to the NE of Portarlinton.
- 2.2. The subject lands comprise a series of cutover bogs that have been industrially extracted by Bord na Mona for fuel and horticultural purposes. The site boundaries are mainly defined by hedgerows and laneways, the lands are traversed by a network of drains that also manage the water regime within the peatlands, and most of the sites are interconnected by railway tracks. Access to the bogs is off the local road network and in some cases along narrow laneways or access tracks. There are several sensitive heritage sites in the surrounding area (including the Long Derries-Edenderry SAC which overlaps with Ticknevin and Glashabaun N bogs, and the further afield River Boyne & River Blackwater SAC and SPA, River Shannon Callows SAC, Middle Shannon Callows SAC, and River Barrow & River Nore SAC) along with several features of archaeological and historic interest.
- 2.3. The Allen Bog Group comprises 31 distinct peatland sites and the following 17 bogs form the basis of this application for Leave to Apply for Substitute Consent.

<b>Bog</b>	<b>Ownership (ha)</b>	<b>Current Production Field Footprint (ha)</b>
<b>Daingean (Derries)</b>	278	204

<b>Daingean (Rathdrum)</b>	368	202
<b>Clonad</b>	448	201
<b>Ballykean</b>	453	227
<b>Esker</b>	567	363
<b>Garrymore</b>	308	174
<b>Derrylea</b>	656	339
<b>Ticknevin</b>	458	240
<b>Glashabaun N</b>	506	146
<b>Glashabaun S</b>	561	31
<b>Codd N</b>	312	191
<b>Codd S</b>	256	166
<b>Ballydermot N</b>	452	213
<b>Ballydermot S</b>	434	185
<b>Blackriver</b>	766	210
<b>Barnaran</b>	492	190
<b>Lodge</b>	430	222
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,745</b>	<b>3,504</b>

- 2.4. Peat harvesting activities comprise a series of operations which mainly take place between April and September and include milling, harrowing, ridging and harvesting, with between 4 and 12 crop cycles during a season (weather dependent). Sod moss is peat produced in block form for horticultural use, and is extracted mechanically with specially equipped excavators from mini face-banks and left on the bog to dry. Stockpiled materials are transported off site for further processing.
- 2.5. As part of the development of the bogs for milled peat production, parallel surface water drains at intervals of 15m have been created, and the strip of bog between the drains forms the peat production fields. The drains generally fall towards the ends of the production field and are directed by open drain or pipe to a settlement pond/s prior to discharge to a local watercourse.
- 2.6. Photographs and maps in Appendix 1 describe the sites in more detail.

### 3.0 Planning History

#### 3.1. Planning application(s)

**Kildare Co. Co.:** No relevant planning history, S.5 Referral declarations or current record of enforcement.

**Laois Co. Co.:** No relevant planning history, S.5 Referral declarations or current record of enforcement.

**Offaly Co. Co.:** No relevant planning history, S.5 Referral declarations or current record of enforcement.

**Westmeath Co. Co.:** No relevant planning history, S.5 Referral declarations or current record of enforcement.

#### 3.2. Referral case

**PL25.RL.2975** - The Board decided, in April 2013, that the drainage of boglands and extraction of peat at the Lower Coole, Mayne, County Westmeath after the 20th September 2012, was development and not exempted development, having regard to the introduction of section 4(4) of the Planning and Development Act, as inserted section 17 of the Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2011, and on the grounds that the development requires an environmental impact assessment and appropriate assessment. The referral was the subject of a Judicial Review (2013/398/JR) and on 8th February 2018 the High Court upheld the Board's decision [2018] IEHC 58.

#### 3.3. Other licence application(s)

**EPA Licence No. PO503-001:** IPC Licence granted to BnM in April 2000 to carry out peat extraction on lands in excess of 50ha, this licence regulates activities over 31 bog units including the 17 subject sites, and it was amended in 2012 and 2014.

## 4.0 Legislative Context

### 4.1. Requirement for planning permission:

Section 4(4) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) requires that development which is exempt by virtue of certain sections of the act or the exempted development regulations, shall not be exempted development if an EIA or AA is required. This section was inserted by S.17 of the Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011, and came into effect on the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012.

### 4.2. The Peat Regulations:

The Peat Regulations which were enacted in January 2019 comprised the following two pieces of legislation that provided for an exemption from planning permission for large scale peat extraction activity (30ha or over) and the introduction of a regulatory framework for these developments to be operated by the EPA:

- EU (Environmental Impact Assessment)(Peat Extraction) Regulations 2019, and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (Exempted Development) Regulations 2019.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2019 the High Court found that the Regulations were invalid on the grounds that they were inconsistent with the requirements of the EIA Directive and the Habitats Directive, and the use of secondary legislation to give effect to the new licensing regime was *ultra vires* [2019] IEHC 685.

### 4.3. Leave to Apply for Substitute Consent:

Section 177D of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), sets out the circumstances in which the Board can grant leave to apply for substitute consent.

These include in S.177D (1) where it is satisfied that:

- (a) environmental impact assessment (EIA), a determination as to whether an EIA was required, or an appropriate assessment (AA), was required in respect of the development, and

(b) that exceptional circumstances exist, such that the Board considers it appropriate to permit the opportunity for regularisation of the development by permitting an application for substitute consent.

4.4. In considering whether exceptional circumstances exist, under S.177D(2) of the Act, the Board is required to have regard to:

- a) whether the regularisation of the development would circumvent the purpose and objectives of the EIA Directive or the Habitats Directive;
- b) whether the applicant had or could reasonably have had a belief that the development was not unauthorised;
- c) whether the ability to carry out an assessment of environmental impacts of the development for the purposes of EIA or AA and to provide for public participation in such an assessment has been substantially impaired;
- d) the actual or likely significant effects on the environment or adverse effects on the integrity of a European site resulting from the carrying out or continuing of the development;
- e) the extent to which significant effects on the environment or adverse effects on the integrity of a European site can be remediated;
- f) whether the applicant has complied with previous planning permissions granted or had previously carried out an unauthorised development;
- g) such other matters as the Board considers relevant.

## 5.0 Policy Context

### 5.1. Development Plan(s)

The Allen Bog Group is located within a rural area covered by the current Development Plans for Counties Kildare, Laois, Offaly and Westmeath.

**County Kildare Development Plan 2017 to 2023:** Chapters 8 and 10 deal with energy and rural development, whilst Chapters 12 and 13 deal with archaeological and natural heritage. Chapter 10 contains several bogland policies which seek to protect and conserve designated peatland areas and landscapes, to promote biodiversity, to prepare for the future sustainable and environmentally sensitive use

of large industrial bog sites post harvesting, and to exercise control over peat extraction which would have significant impacts on the environment. There are no specific provisions for the subject site.

**County Laois Development Plan 2017 to 2023:** Section 5.10 deals with rural economic activities and the plan seeks to promote the development of the county's peatlands. It recognizes the potential of these areas for tourism, amenity, educational and energy (solar & wind) as well as their importance for carbon storage, and it acknowledges the need for sustainable management, rehabilitation and restoration. Section 7 deals with heritage, including natural heritage, biodiversity, archaeology and landscapes. Section 7.19 contains policies (LS40 to LS 41) to protect and manage peatlands. There are no specific provisions for the subject site.

**County Offaly Development Plan 2014 to 2020:** Chapters 2 and 3 deal with rural development and energy whilst Chapter 7 deals with cultural and natural heritage. The Plan recognises the contribution that bogs make to the archaeological, cultural, natural history and landscape of the county and Policy RDP-17 seeks to support the development of peatlands for appropriate alternative uses. There are no specific provisions for the subject site.

**County Westmeath Development Plan 2014 to 2020:** Chapters 3 and 10 deal with rural development and energy whilst Chapter 5 deals with natural heritage. Section 5.12 seeks to protect and conserve designated peatland areas and landscapes, to plan and prepare for the future sustainable and environmentally sensitive use of large industrial bog sites post harvesting, and to exercise control over peat extraction which would have significant impacts on the environment. There are no specific provisions for the subject site.

## 5.2. Natural Heritage Designations

The 17 peatland sites within Allen Bog Group and the surrounding lands are not covered by any sensitive heritage designations, except for Ticknevin and Glashabaun N bog to the SE of Edenderry which overlap with the Long Derries-Edenderry SAC. There are several European sites in the vicinity which are



connected to the various peatlands sites via onsite drainage arrangements and local watercourses, including:

- River Boyne & River Blackwater SAC
- River Boyne & River Blackwater SPA
- River Barrow and River Nore SAC
- River Shannon Callows SAC
- Middle Shannon Callows SPA

There are a number of other sensitive natural heritage sites (including bogs, fens & mountains) in the wider area, and it is possible that mobile species from further afield European sites visit the peatland sites within this bog group. The Grand Canal pNHA is also proximate to several of the sites.

## 6.0 Grounds for Leave to Apply

### 6.1. Context

Bord na Mona has been engaged in the production of milled peat for energy fuel and horticultural uses for a prolonged period of time that predates the Planning and Development Act, 1963 and the relevant EU Directives, and it has operated under an EPA IPC licence since April 2000. It now seeks to regularise the planning status of historic peat extraction (and ancillary works) carried on out its lands since 12<sup>th</sup> September 2012. Details have been provided in relation to the operation (production process, drainage arrangements, and site area & production footprint), licencing compliance (annual environmental reports, audits, inspections & site visits) and the legal basis for the Leave to Apply for Substitute Consent request. Details of compliance with the consideration of the exceptional circumstances criteria set out under S.177D (2) (a)-(g) of the Planning & Development Act are summarised below.

### 6.2. Exceptional circumstances

- (a) ***Circumvention of the EIA Directive or Habitats Directive:*** as a remedial EIA and remedial AA will be carried out if Leave to Apply for SC is granted, then circumvention will not occur.

(b) **Reasonable belief that development was not unauthorised:** considerable uncertainty regarding the planning status of peat extraction between 2012 & 2019. Historically it was exempted development under s.4 (1) (a) of the P&D Act 1963, this status was maintained under Class 17, Part 3, Schedule 2 of the P&D Regulations 2001, and up until the Environment (Misc. Provisions) Act 2011 amended s.4 (4) of the P&D Act 2000 to remove the exemption from development that required EIA or AA (from 20/09/2012). Following a series of planning referrals, court judgements and appeals which concluded that peat extraction was both works and use, and that peat extraction involving a new or extended area of 30ha or more required EIA & planning permission (Class 2(a), Part 2 Schedule 5), the Peat Regulations were published in early 2019 and subsequently quashed in late 2019.

(c) **Impairment of ability to carry out EIA, AA or provide for Public**

**Participation:** engaged in peat extraction since the 1950s & have operated under an EPA licence since mid-2000 for site in excess of 50ha. The IPC licence application involved statutory public participation (details on file) and the licence contains several conditions (including monitoring, emissions, water protection, waste management & bog rehabilitation). The site is subject to regular EPA visits & audits and the Annual Environmental Report (AER) can be accessed by the public on the EPA's website (most recent details on file). BnM participated in the preparation of a Code of Practice for peatlands, regularly engages with public bodies, local authorities & interest groups, and produces a periodic Biodiversity Plan. If Leave to Apply is granted, then a remedial EIAR & NIS will be submitted which will allow for further public consultation.

(d) **Actual or likely effects on the environment or integrity of a European**

**site:** if Leave to Apply is granted, then a remedial EIAR & NIS will be submitted with a detailed assessment of significant effects. Ongoing extraction activities since the 1950s have changed the immediate & adjacent habitats (hydrology & vegetation). Two of the subject sites (Tichnevin & Glashabaun N) overlap with the Long Derries-Edenderry SAC. The remaining sites are not covered by any European designations but are connected to the

River Shannon Callows SAC, Middle Shannon Callows SPA, River Boyne & River Blackwater SAC and River Barrow & River Nore SAC via on-site drainage. Ongoing monitoring of ammonia & sediments in drainage discharges and extraction works have been in accordance with IPC licence conditions. The IPC licence predates most of the European site designations (Long Derries-Edenderry SAC was designated in 1997).

- (e) ***The extent to which such effects can be remediated:*** operating in accordance with IPC licence since 2000 which predates most of the European site designations. Licence has been amended to take account of evolving environmental protection legislation (including the 2009 EU Surface Water Regs.) with the object of achieving “Good Status”. Any historic effects on water quality (including aquatic ecosystems & protected species) have been enabled to remediate & recover by way of Licence conditions which also require the preparation of a Bog Rehabilitation Plan.
- (f) ***Compliance with previous permissions or any unauthorised development:*** own c.80, 000ha with c.240 planning applications from c.14 LAs for various development (details on file) whilst some developments are pre-1963. Never the subject of a S.160 enforcement action, although there have been some S.5 Referrals no decisions have yet issued for ABP.
- (g) ***Other such matters:*** considerable reduction in production footprint, aim to reduce by 90% by 2025 & current stocks will run out by 2020 if no further works are permitted. Bogs not required for production will be rehabilitated and developed for other uses. The bogs in this group are used for fuel and horticulture. Fifteen of the bogs will continue to supply Edenderry power station until 2023 and nine of the bogs supply horticultural peat. The horticultural business accounts for 16% of Bord na Mona turnover & employs 200 workers whilst the national commercial horticulture industry employs 6,600 people directly & 11,000 indirectly. No viable peat substitutes currently available but working on sustainable alternatives, and BnM’s contribution to this industry is vital. BnM is a major employer in the midlands.

### 6.3. Council Response(s)

**Kildare Co. Co.:** No relevant or significant history documents, proximity of several sensitive heritage sites and landscapes noted, but no issues raised. It was noted that the proposed Dublin Water Supply Project may interact with the bogs to the immediate S of Edenderry (Glashabaun & Codd).

**Laois Co. Co.:** No relevant or significant history document and no issues raised.

**Offaly Co. Co.:** No relevant or significant history documents and no issues raised. The Board was advised to liaise with Irish Water in relation to proposed Dublin Water Supply Project as the current corridor interacts closely with several bogs (Glashabaun, Codd, Esker & Clonad).

**Westmeath Co. Co.:** No relevant or significant history documents, and no issues raised.

## 7.0 Assessment

This application for Leave to Apply for Substitute Consent for peat harvesting carried out since 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012 will be assessed with respect to:

- Preliminary matters (EIA & AA)
- Exceptional Circumstances.

### 7.1. Preliminary matters (EIA & AA)

- 7.1.1. **EIA:** The subject development comprises the peat harvesting activities from Bord na Mona's Allen bog group in Counties Kildare, Laois, Offaly and Westmeath. This bog group includes 31 individual peatland sites, 17 of which are located at Daingean, Clonad, Ballykean, Esker, Garrymore, Derrylea, Ticknevin, Glashabaun, Codd, Ballydermot, Blackriver, Barnaran and Lodge. The 17 sites comprise a cumulative landholding of 7,745 ha and a cumulative production field of 3,504ha which the applicant intends to harvest in the future. Under section 172(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), environmental impact assessment is mandatory for '*Peat extraction which would involve a new or extended area of 30 hectares or more*' (Class 2(a), Part 1, Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended), indicating that substantial peat harvesting operations are likely to give rise to significant environmental effects. Under PL.25.RL.2975, the Board decided, that, having regard to the criteria set out in Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended), continued works to extract peat on a substantial scale since September 2012 required environmental impact assessment.
- 7.1.2. The application refers to a significant site, in excess of the threshold area for EIA in the Regulations that occurs in an area where there is widespread and large scale peat extraction which has given rise to potential pollutants, including the potential for substantial sedimentation and chemical pollution of downstream waterbodies. The Ticknevin and Glashabaun N bogs bog overlap with the Long Derries – Edenderry SAC to the SE of Edenderry. Various peatland sites within the Allen Bog Group are located in proximity to several European sites and may ultimately discharge into

designated sites for the River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC & SPA, and River Barrow & River Nore SAC, River Shannon Callows SAC and Middle Shannon Callows SPA. There are several other European sites in the wider area that may have a hydrological or mobile species connection to the peatland sites within this bog group.

7.1.3. Having regard to the foregoing, I am satisfied that development carried out at this site since September 2012 would have required an environmental impact assessment to have been undertaken.

7.1.4. **Screening for AA:** The subject site lies within a wider landscape that is host to a number of European sites including the Long Derries-Edenderry SAC which partly overlaps the Ticknevin and Glashabaun N bogs to the SE of Edenderry, the River Boyne & River Blackwater SAC & SPA, River Barrow & River Nore SAC, River Shannon Callows SAC and Middle Shannon Callows SPA. From the information on file and based on an examination of NPWS maps it would appear that many of the peatlands sites within the Allen bog group have the potential to drain into these European sites via onsite drainage arrangements and local watercourses.

7.1.5. From an examination of NPWS maps it would appear that there is a potential hydrological connection between the Daingean-Derries bog and the Raheenmore Bog SAC to the NW of Edenderry. It would also appear that there is potential for mobile species from the Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA to visit the Garrymore bog to the N of Mountmellick, as this site lies within the foraging range of Hen harrier.

7.1.6. The Qualifying Interests and Conservation interests for the European sites are:

European sites with a potential aquatic connection	Qualifying Interests (of relevance) / Special Conservation Interests
<b>Long Derries-Edenderry SAC (000925)</b>	Semi-natural dry grasslands & scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites)
<b>River Boyne &amp; River Blackwater SAC (002299)</b>	Alkaline fens & Alluvial forests River Lamprey, Salmon & Otter

<b>River Boyne &amp; River Blackwater SPA (004232)</b>	Kingfisher
<b>River Shannon Callows SAC (000216)</b>	Molinia meadows Lowland hay meadows Limestone pavements Alluvial forests Otter
<b>Middle Shannon Callows SPA (004096)</b>	Whooper Swan, Wigeon & Corncrake Golden Plover, Lapwing & Black-tailed Godwit Black-headed Gull Wetland and Waterbirds
<b>River Barrow and River Nore SAC (002162)</b>	Floating river vegetation, Tall herb fringe communities & Petrifying springs Old sessile oak woods & Alluvial forests Desmoulin's Whorl Snail Freshwater Pearl Mussel, Nore Pearl Mussel & White-clawed Crayfish Brook & River Lamprey, Twaite Shad & Salmon Killarney Fern Otter
<b>Raheenmore Bog SAC (000582)</b>	Active raised bogs Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration Depressions on peat substrates
<b>European sites with a potential mobile connection</b>	<b>Special Conservation Interests</b>
<b>Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA (004160)</b>	Hen harrier

7.1.7. **Conservation objectives:**

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected (Long Derries-Edenderry SAC, River Boyne & River Blackwater SAC and River Shannon Callows SAC);
- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected which is defined by a list of attributes and targets (River Barrow & River Nore SAC & Raheenmore Bog SAC);
- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interest (River Boyne & River Blackwater SPA, Middle Shannon Callows SPA and Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA).

7.1.8. **Likely significant effects:** From the information on file and on the EPA's website, under the applicant's IPC licence (PO503-001), it is evident that peat harvesting requires substantial drainage works and the discharge of water from the site, with the risk of sedimentation and pollution arising in discharge waters, from the subject application, and possibly from other peat harvesting operations in the area. Environmental controls are also in place for noise and dust. Consequently, there was a risk of siltation and chemical contamination in downstream waters with the potential for impacts on water quality and, therefore, water dependent habitats and species. There was also a risk of disturbance of mobile species. At a high level, therefore, it is evident that there was a risk of significant effects arising from the development, individually or in combination with other projects, on European sites.

7.1.9. **Appropriate Assessment Conclusion:** On the basis of the information provided with the application, it is not possible to establish that the development carried out since September 2012, individually, or in combination with other plans or projects would not have been likely to have had a significant effect on European site Nos. 000925, 002299, 004232, 000216, 004096, 002162, 000582, 000412 and 004160, or



any other European site, in view of the site's Conservation Objectives and a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment (and submission of NIS) would have been required.

7.1.10. **Overall conclusion:** Having regard to the foregoing, I am satisfied, that an environmental impact assessment and appropriate assessment of the development carried out at the 17 peatland sites since September 2012 would have been required, and that the ongoing operation of peat harvesting, without regularisation, would be defective by reason of the final judgements of the High Court.

7.2. **Exceptional Circumstances criteria set out under S.177D (2) (a) – (g)**

7.2.1. ***Whether regularisation of the development concerned would circumvent the purpose and objectives of the EIA Directive or Habitats Directive.***

7.2.2. The EIA Directive seeks to provide for an assessment of the likely significant effects of a development on the environment prior to decision making, and to take account of these effects in the decision making process. The Habitats Directive seeks to ensure the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species and the conservation of rare and characteristic habitat types.

7.2.3. Peat harvesting has taken place at the application site over a prolonged period of time which predates the 1963 Planning Act and the EU Directives in relation to EIA and AA. If the Board decide to grant the applicant leave to apply for substitute consent, the application would be accompanied by a remedial EIAR and remedial NIS. Any subsequent decision by the Board to grant or refuse permission for substitute consent for development carried out since September 2012 would be made on the basis of an assessment of the likely effects of the development on the environment and the likelihood of any significant effects on European sites, as a result of past works.

7.2.4. Having regard to the foregoing, I am satisfied that the regularisation of the development would not circumvent the purpose or objectives of the EIA Directive or Habitats Directive.

7.3. ***Whether the applicant had or could reasonably have had a belief that the development was not unauthorised.***

- 7.3.1. For the reasons stated above, I am satisfied that the applicant had or could reasonably have had a belief that the development was not unauthorised.
- 7.3.2. It is evident from the information on file, including reference to the Board's determination of PL25.RL2975 in 2013, the subsequent Judicial Review and the 2019 Peat Regulations, which were ultimately set aside, that there has been a lack of clarity regarding the status of the subject development in planning law.
- 7.3.3. Having regard to the foregoing, I am satisfied, that the applicant had or could reasonably have had a belief that the development was not unauthorised.
- 7.4. ***Whether the ability to carry out an assessment of the environmental impacts of the development for the purpose of an environmental impact assessment or an appropriate assessment and to provide for public participation in such an assessment has been substantially impaired.***
- 7.4.1. The application for leave to apply for substitute consent relates to development that commenced on or after the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012 when section 4(4) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) came into effect. Since April 2000 the applicant has operated under an IPC Licence issued by the EPA (PO503-001) and has submitted Annual Environmental Reports. The IPC licence application included an Environmental Impact Statement which is available to the public on the EPA's website. The EIS includes substantial baseline survey work for a range of environmental receptors (including terrestrial & aquatic ecology and European sites). The baseline survey work provides a reasonable basis for any subsequent application for substitute consent to the Board.
- 7.4.2. The IPC Licence and environmental monitoring reports indicate how the development has operated over the period since September 2012 and would contribute to baseline information for any environmental impact assessment and appropriate assessment. It is also noted that the applicant has engaged with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to develop principles for the protection of archaeology in the applicant's bogs and engages with other public bodies in relation to the work carried out on its peatlands.

7.4.3. Having regard to the foregoing, I am satisfied that there is no substantial impairment to the applicant's ability to carry out an assessment of the environmental impacts of the development. Any application for substitute consent would require public consultation which would provide for public participation in the assessment process.

7.5. ***The actual or likely significant effects on the environment or adverse effects on the integrity of a European site resulting from the carrying out or continuation of the development.***

7.5.1. The peat harvesting activities carried out since September 2012 have resulted in changes to the immediate and adjacent habitats, and to the drainage and hydrological characteristics of the site, however much of this would have occurred prior to September 2012 as the works have been ongoing for a prolonged period of time. Since 2000 much of the original emissions to air, water, waste, resource consumption, incidents and complaints have been actively managed under EPA licence, with the licence updated from time to time in light of changes in national or European legislation. Environmental protection measures are set out in Appendix 5.2 of the applicant's submission and most recent AERs indicate a high level of compliance with emission limit values.

7.5.2. Having regard to the foregoing, I am satisfied that there is no evidence to indicate actual or likely significant effects on the environment or on any European site resulting from the development. However, if the Board decide to grant leave to apply for substitute consent, the likely effects of the development on the environment and the likelihood of any significant effects on European sites, as a result of development carried out since September 2012, would be addressed in any subsequent application, by way of a rEIAR and rNIS, and assessed accordingly by the Board.

7.6. ***The extent to which significant effects on the environment or adverse effects on the integrity of a European site can be remediated.***

7.6.1. The applicant states that since 2000 the development has been operating under an EPA licence which seeks to protect the environment. During this period, changes in legislation have resulted in changes to the licence, to bring it in line with current, and often higher standards, which has presented the opportunity to remediate some of the historic effects of peat extraction, for example on water quality. The current IPC

licence also requires the preparation of a Bog Remediation Plan to ensure proper closure of peat extraction activities and the protection of the environment.

- 7.6.2. Furthermore, any rEIAR or rNIS submitted by the applicant would be required to contain a series of mitigation measures to address any identified adverse effects of the development on wide range of environmental receptors and any European sites (since September 2012) that have a connection to the peatland site (including measures for the settlement of suspended solids and airborne dust emissions, discharge limits to protect water quality and ongoing monitoring).
- 7.6.3. Having regard to the foregoing, I am satisfied that it would be possible to remediate any significant effects on the environment or any adverse effects on the integrity of a European site that have occurred since September 2012.

**7.7. *Whether the applicant has complied with previous planning permissions granted or has previously carried out an unauthorised development.***

- 7.7.1. There is no evidence to indicate that the applicant has not complied with previous planning permissions or carried out unauthorised development that is not addressed by means of the current application for leave to apply for substitute consent.

**7.8. *Such other matters as the Board considers relevant***

- 7.8.1. Peat harvesting provides for significant employment opportunities in the midlands and makes a substantial contribution to national agricultural turnover. The applicant states that bogs that cease production will be rehabilitated and put to other uses. An application for substitute consent would provide for a full assessment of the environmental and ecological effects of the development carried out since September 2012, an opportunity to remediate any past adverse impacts, and a means to rehabilitate the site in the future.

## **8.0 Recommendation**

- 8.1. I recommend that the Board grant leave to apply for substitute consent for the following reasons and considerations.

## 9.0 Reasons and Considerations

Having regard to the size and scale of the peat harvesting area which was carried out subsequent to 20<sup>th</sup> September 2012 and to the location of the peatland sites within the Allen Bog Group to the Long Derries-Edenderry SAC, River Boyne and Blackwater SAC and SPA, River Barrow & River Nore SAC, River Shannon Callows SAC, Middle Shannon Callows SPA and Raheenmore Bog SAC, and to the location of the peatland sites within the foraging range of bird species that are designated as being of Special Conservation Interest for the Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA, and to section 177D of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as inserted by section 57 of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2010, the Board is satisfied that:

- (a) an environmental impact assessment and an appropriate assessment were required in respect of the development concerned, and
- (b) exceptional circumstances exist such that the Board considers it appropriate to permit the opportunity for regularisation of the development by permitting an application for substitute consent.

In this regard, the Board considered that –

- the regularisation of the development concerned would not circumvent the purpose and objectives of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive or the Habitats Directive;
- the applicant had or could reasonably have had a belief that the development was authorised;
- the ability to carry out an assessment of the environmental impacts of the development for the purpose of an environmental impact assessment or an appropriate assessment, and to provide for public participation in such an assessment, has not been substantially impaired;

- the actual or likely significant effects on the environment or adverse effects on the integrity of a European site, if any, resulting from the carrying out of the development, could likely be substantially remediated; and
- applicant has not otherwise carried out any unauthorised development.

Karla Mc Bride

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Karla Mc Bride

Senior Planning Inspector

3<sup>rd</sup> April 2020

Decision Quashed