



IRISH PEATLAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL

COMHAIRLE CHAOMHNATHE PHORTAIGH NA HÉIREANN

Lullymore, Rathangan, Co. Kildare, Ireland R51 V293

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An Coimisiún Pleanála

64 Marlborough Street

Dublin 1

D01 V902

12th August 2026

RE Case Reference 317265, 324420

Construction of Dyrick Hill Windfarm comprising 12 no. wind turbines and related works.

Dear An Coimisiún Pleanála,

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) are writing to make further comments on the re-opened Casefile ACP-324420-26 as requested by the correspondence received from your department on 17th July 2026. We also include at the end of this document IPCC's previous submissions on this development for completion. Our previous comments still stand.

Waterford City and County Council Recommendations

The Senior Planner, Director of Services and the Chief Executive of Waterford County Council signed a letter on the 14th July 2023 to recommend refusal of the wind farm because the *"subject site is located in an upland area which is designated as "most sensitive" with very distinctive features with a low capacity to absorb new development without significant alterations of existing character over an extended area"*.

The County Council also highlight that a development of this nature in this area would go against Landscape Policy Objective L 02 of the Waterford City and County Development Plan 2022-2028, which states that *"protection of the landscape and natural assets of the County shall be a priority having regard to the character, distinctiveness or scenic value of specific areas by ensuring that development proposals are not unduly visually obtrusive in the landscape, in particular, in or adjacent to the uplands, along river corridors, coastal or other distinctive landscape character units"*. Furthermore, the County Council state that the renewable energy strategy of the County Development Plan designates *"the proposed development location as being within an exclusion zone for new wind energy developments"*.

(County Council Planners Report)

The IPCC believe that these recommendation have to be upheld. While we understand there is a need for renewable energy, there is plenty of agricultural land of poor ecological, amenity and heritage value to site renewable energy developments. Peatlands in general have been in-inappropriately targeted for energy development since the 1940s and this has directly fuelled the biodiversity decline that we are currently living under. The installation of turbines and infrastructure is an extra signature on the death warrant of Ireland's rare natural and visual amenity resources when these sites should in actuality be restored and rehabilitated to provide space for biodiversity recovery and a place for true wilderness, a resource becoming increasingly scarce in Europe. There should be no departure from the County Development Plan which explicitly states that the area is sensitive to these types of developments.

An Coimisiún Pleanála

The [An Board Pleanála Inspectors report](#) signed 31st March 2024 recommended to refuse permission due to the same reasons as the Waterford County Council and also because of the loss of dry heath (4030), a European ANNEXED habitat, and the possible detrimental effects on the loss of at risk species such as hen harrier which utilise it. The loss of any hen harrier habitat is inconceivable at a time when the most recent Threat Response Plan states that their range has reduced within the *"wider countryside and within SPAs"*. It is also apparent that the Inspector believed the ornithological data provided by the developer was not scientifically robust due to the methods used and the Inspector could not assess the proposed development in regards to breeding birds.

The IPCC agree with the original findings of the An Board Pleanála Inspector and need to see the refusal for planning permission upheld.

40 YEARS TAKING ACTION FOR BOGS AND WILDLIFE

Charity Numbers/Uimhir Carthanacht: CHY6829 & RCN 20013547 Registered in Ireland No/Uimhir Cláraithe in Éirinn: 116156

Registered Office/Oifig Cláraithe: Lullymore, Rathangan, Co. Kildare, R51 V293, Ireland

Governance Code Statement of Compliance: IPCC confirm that our organisation complies with The Governance Code for the Community, Voluntary and Charitable Sector in Ireland.

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Directors/Stiúrthóirí: Martin Kelly, Catherine Fitzgerald, Kate Macnamara, John Pierce, Tiernan Murray, John Lynch, Eugene Dunbar, Rebecca Kummert

Patrons: Don Conroy, HRH Princess Irene of the Netherlands, Eanna Ni Lamhna, Matthijs Schouten, Her Excellency Maaïke van Koldam - Netherlands Ambassador to Ireland, Kathrine Geoghegan Tina Claffey, Monty Don OBE, Helen Conneely.

Wasted Energy

IPCC have seen reports that [13% of wind energy generated in 2025 was wasted](#). In circumstances where significant levels of wind generation are reportedly being constrained due to grid limitations the Inspector and Commissioners should carefully examine whether the claimed public benefit of the development outweighs the permanent loss and degradation of sensitive peatland habitats and upland landscapes.

Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act is not an excuse to ignore “biodiversity net gain commitments” and does not create a presumption in favour of development that causes avoidable loss of carbon rich peatland habitats. In fact, restoration and protection of these habitats is in itself a climate action measure and organisations such as Peatland Finance Ireland are finding ways to fund restoration of peatland without the need for development financing, giving more options in the future for these upland landscapes, which are globally unique.

Trajectory of ecologically functioning habitat

IPCC have yet to see a wind farm or solar farm installed in degraded peatland which is not dry and not leaking carbon to air and water ways. We implore the decision makers in this regard to investigate Mount Lucas Wind Farm (County Offaly), Timahoe Solar Farm (County Kildare) and the Oweninny Wind Farm (County Mayo). These sites still feature bare peat. While developers claim that only 5% of the habitat is lost to wind energy generation (roads, infrastructure and cabling etc.) the reality is that the peat must be kept dry to install the infrastructure and allow machinery in and it is also kept dry to operate the wind farm. This has long term implications for the recovery of the habitat and the provision of ecologically sound refugia for peatland species.

Conclusion

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council is that the original concerns identified by Waterford City and County Council, the An Bord Pleanála Inspector, and the Commission itself remain valid and have not diminished with the passage of time. On the contrary, the importance of protecting Ireland's remaining upland peatlands, Annex I habitats, sensitive landscapes and declining species has become increasingly evident in light of the ongoing biodiversity and climate crises.

The proposed development is located within an area identified by the Waterford City and County Development Plan 2022-2028 as unsuitable for wind energy development and within a landscape recognised as highly sensitive to large scale change. The Council's recommendation for refusal, together with the Inspector's findings regarding landscape impacts, habitat loss, and concerns relating to ornithological assessment, provide a robust basis for maintaining the original decision to refuse permission.

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 should not be interpreted as creating a presumption in favour of renewable energy development irrespective of environmental consequences. The protection, restoration and rewetting of peatlands are recognised climate actions that contribute to carbon sequestration, biodiversity recovery, water quality improvement, flood mitigation and landscape protection. These benefits must be afforded equal weight in the planning balance.

IPCC need the Commission to understand that there are alternative locations for renewable energy infrastructure which do not involve the degradation of sensitive upland peatland landscapes and associated habitats. The continued fragmentation and drainage of peatland ecosystems is incompatible with national biodiversity objectives and the long-term restoration of Ireland's natural capital.

For these reasons, the Irish Peatland Conservation Council respectfully requests that An Coimisiún Pleanála uphold the original refusal of planning permission and decline to exercise its powers under Section 37G(6) to depart from the provisions of the Waterford City and County Development Plan 2022-2028.

Yours Faithfully,



Tristram Whyte -- Applied Freshwater & Marine Biology B.Sc(hons)
Conservation, Policy & Fundraising Officer



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An Board Pleana
64 Marlborough Street
Dublin 1
D01 V902

1st August 2023

RE: Case PA93.317265 - Proposed Windfarm - Dyrick Hill, County Waterford.

Dear An Board Pleana,

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) are writing to make an **observation** on the aforementioned SID application with Case Reference PA.93317265

We have a number of points that have not been addressed within the planning documents.

1. Peat

The IPCC do not accept that there is no peatland in the area. **A**, There is Article 17 Dry Heath present, **B**, The peat depth probes show that there is 0 - 40cm deep peat in places. 30cm is the standard definition for classifying peatland but this classification was based on what would be profitable economically to extract industrially when mapping resources for exploitation, a better method for conservation and protection of habitats is to use at least 30% organic matter content (IUCN Peatland Programme, June 2023). Out of 49 countries investigated within Europe 17 countries do not use depth to classify peatland, 26 use 30cm or less and only 6 use 40cm or more. It is not possible to estimate the actual carbon and biodiversity cost of the proposed development if the peatland is not classified correctly, the actual organic content needs to be established. It is possible that peatland habitats being misclassified would give the wrong figures on carbon loss and cumulative impacts to the future carbon sequestration ability of the landscape. This seems to be a serious loophole in planning and is allowing developers to decide where conservation of important globally rare habitats occurs.

2. Nitrogen

While nitrogen is featured and assessed as part of the proposed development investigations and reports, the preliminary focus has been on designated sites (and human health) and not on the non-designated directly surrounding environment, even though much of the site is within ANNEX I Dry Heath (4030) habitat (which would be nutrient poor and susceptible to wet and dry deposition). IPCC appreciate the investigation into the water courses as vectors for nitrogen deposition and possible impacts to the designated sites including neighbouring fen habitats, but we also need to know nitrogens predicted cumulative affects on the direct receiving environment too, such as the increased vehicular use once construction has finished, surrounding agricultural activities, industrial extraction (e.g quarries/peat extraction/mines), development of road infrastructure and how will all these react together? What impacts will these have on the Dry Heath habitat?

3. Natura Impact Statement

It is not acceptable to lose any amount of habitat for species ANNEXED under the EU Habitats and Species Directives or on national Red-Lists. While the developers have accepted that 0.1% loss of suitable habitat for Golden Plover and a 0.12% increase in mortality rate is quite fine, they are failing to address the Biodiversity part of the Climate Change and Biodiversity Crisis announced by Government in 2019 and our international legal obligations to protect these species. They are failing to address the cumulative and synergistic impacts as to what is the affect on biodiversity when you add all the increased mortality rates (including Lapwing, Ireland's National bird), habitat losses, barriers to movements, affects on nocturnal migrations, future restoration potential, ongoing hydrological management/drainage, fragmentation from infrastructure and disturbance Ireland is working backwards when installing renewable energy infrastructure on to our wetlands and peatlands as they are some of the most rarest habitats in Europe and the World. There is plenty of monoculture agricultural land suitable for renewable energy developments which would be better suited and have a more manageable cost in terms of habitat.

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Tina Claffey, Monty Don OBE.

Your Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tristram Whyte". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial 'T'.

Tristram Whyte - Conservation, Policy & Fundraising Officer
Irish Peatland Conservation Council

References

IUCN Peatland Programme, Use of Peat Depth Criteria: Accounting or the Lost Peatlands, June 2023.



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Ryan Mitchell
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18th July 2022

Re: Proposed Dyrick Wind Farm, Co. Waterford - Scoping

Dear Mr Mitchell,

Thank you for consulting the Irish Peatland Conservation Council regarding the proposed windfarm. The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) was established in 1982 and has 40 years of experience in peatland conservation. Our aim is to conserve a representative sample of intact peatlands for present and future generations to enjoy and benefit from the ecosystem services they provide. Only 18% of Ireland's original range of peatland habitats are deemed worthy of conservation. 82% have become degraded from multiple pressures such as peat extraction, agriculture, forestry, habitat fragmentation and developments (Ireland's Peatland Conservation Action Plan 2020, Malone & O'Connell, 2009). Specifically, County Waterford has only 29% of the original peatland habitat in a conservation worthy state (Peatlands & Climate Change Action Plan 2030, O'Connell, 2021). This has had a major effect on biodiversity and the ecological functioning of the County's indigenous habitats and species. This makes it imperative that all must be done to halt the loss of any more wildlife during the climate and biodiversity crisis which was declared by Government in 2019.

Our work is guided by our 6th Action Plan "Ireland's Peatland Conservation Action Plan 2020" and a recent amendment "Peatlands & Climate Change Action Plan 2030", which focuses on the role of peatlands in tackling predicted climate change. These documents are available for download on our website at www.ipcc.ie. Many of the actions in our plan have been included within the National Peatlands Strategy which has been adopted by every Government Department and Local Authority. The "National Peatlands Strategy" can be downloaded from www.npws.ie.

While we are not inherently opposed to the construction of wind farms as we understand that Ireland has legal obligations to provide 80% (Climate Action Plan 2021) of its energy production from renewable sources by 2030, there is however a responsibility on wind farm developers to ensure that peatland habitats of conservation importance are sensitively preserved and that there is no detrimental effects directed to the species that utilise them. Also, bad construction practices can result in an active carbon sink being converted to a carbon source which is detrimental to any effort in combating anthropogenically caused global climate change.

We urge developers to properly assess and screen for any adverse impacts on the habitat or species utilising them that may occur during the construction of any infrastructural development such as wind farms. We would also implore developers to have proper plans in place for the habitat regarding after-use restoration which clearly sets out a proposed timeline for the project area.

We have a number of concerns pertaining to the proposed development which need to be given due consideration within the pre-planning stage before IPCC could support the project.

Legal Obligations to Protect Peatlands

We are legally bound by National and European legislation (The Wildlife Acts, EU Habitats and Bird's Directives) and international conventions (Ramsar, Bern Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity) to do our utmost to protect peatlands now and for future generations. Peatland habitats have been severely diminished in the country and this destruction is an issue in other legislation and conventions such as the UN Convention on Climate Change, Bonn Convention, World Heritage Convention, Water Framework Directive,

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Environment Liability Directive, Planning and Development Acts, National Monuments Acts, Environmental Directive, EIA and SEA. All of these legislative instruments have been adopted by Ireland and the IPCC ask that you assess your development with regard to these legal obligations.

Bogland

The IPCC would advise any developer planning construction in, or within close proximity to peatland habitat to be familiar with the Environmental Protection Agency funded project BOGLAND (www.ucd.ie/bogland). This project recommends the best practice guidelines to ensure no damaging development occurs on, or affects peat soils and peatlands of conservation value. Its overall objective was to develop guidance in the development of strategies for the sustainable future management of peatlands in Ireland. To this effect, the report aimed to provide a synthesis of knowledge on this key natural resource, the important functions and roles that peatland ecosystems perform, their various utilisations and how attitudes and policies affect them.

Designated Sites (See Map 1 & 2)

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council have identified a number of designated sites within the proximity of the proposed wind-farm which need to be given due attention in ascertaining the impacts to biodiversity from the proposed project. In particular, developments have the potential to disrupt the hydrology of peatland and even small impacts to the water table may have disastrous consequences for specialised peatland species that live within minimal ranges of chemical and hydrological limits, such as the Vertigo whorl snails. An appropriate distance from the proposed project area, depending on the possible source of detrimental influence (such as hydrology) has to also be included within any proposed plan that has the potential to disrupt the natural environment. Developers need to ensure that their project in no way affects the integrity of the habitats and qualifying interests including species of the designated sites.

In terms of pNHA - Lismore Woods (Sitecode: 667), Glenboy Woods (Sitecode: 952) and the Blackwater River and Estuary (Sitecode: 72) have been identified within a 10km boundary of the proposed project area.

In terms of SAC - Lower River Suir SAC (Sitecode: 2137), Comeragh Mountains (Sitecode: 1952), Nier Valley Woodlands (Sitecode 668) and the Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) (Sitecode: 2170) have also been identified within a 10 Km boundary of the proposed development area.

In addition, The IPCC Peatland Sites Database holds records that Bewick Swans, Otter, Curlew, Greenland White- Fronted Geese, Freshwater Pearl Mussel and Atlantic Salmon have been recorded in Lismore Woods pNHA. Rhododendron is also listed as an issue at this site.

The IPCC Sites DB also lists that Comeragh Mountains SAC as being utilised by Hen Harrier and that Shining Sickle Moss and Slender Green Feather Moss are present. Afforestation(private/Coillte), burning and overgrazing have been listed as ongoing threats to this site. Recreation is also a use for this site as a walking route “The East Munster Way” is listed as being present.

Please use the NPWS Site Synopses and data available from www.npws.ie to ascertain the qualifying interests (habitats and species) that may be affected by this proposed development. Focused species surveys, such as the species listed within the scoping document i.e. Kestrel, Lesser Black-Backed Gull, Golden Plover, Sparrow Hawk, Snipe, Hen Harrier, Peregrine Falcon, Herring Gull, Lapwing, Osprey, Meadow Pipit, Redwing, Skylark, Spotted Flycatcher, Swift and Swallow also need to be conducted. Please also use the National Biodiversity Data Centre’s online mapping and data to find other species of importance which may be utilising the habitats. Many species are disturbed by the construction and ongoing operation of wind farms and IPCC could not support a development which contributes to biodiversity loss.

Nitrogen Deposition

In 2018 in the UK 39 of 57 Special Areas of Conservation listed on the APIS website (<http://www.apis.ac.uk>) exceeded the Critical Load Threshold for nitrogen. This is having negative impacts on the vegetation of the designated habitats. There are various sources of excess nitrogen such as construction (e.g. roads, developments), urban waste water (pollution) and agriculture (e.g. fertilizer/pig-gerys) and can enter a habitat via wet or dry deposition. The proposed development needs to account for nitrogen within pre-planning coupled with a nitrogen monitoring agenda which could highlight possible pathways of nutrient enrichment. Peatlands are naturally nutrient poor and the excessive loads can decimate botanical species.

Biosecurity

Peatlands are susceptible to invasive species when they are drained and/or degraded as when the peat dries out it allows species which would not normally survive in the wet acidic conditions to take hold. The introduction of invasive species can exacerbate erosion and transpiration increasing degradation of the peatland. They can be introduced by many vectors such as traffic, which is increased through developments and fragmentation of the peatland habitat as access roads and construction lorries traverse and fragment the landscape. The movement of soils and machinery has to be monitored in and out of construction sites to ensure that best practice in relation to biosecurity is adhered to. The affects of fragmentation and increasing traffic and how they increase the risk of invasives needs to be accounted for in the pre-planning stage. The IPCC could not support a project that does not assess the risks in relation to the spread of invasive species. Please refer to www.npws.ie, National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 and Ireland’s Peatland Conservation Action Plan 2020 for information regarding the need to control invasives.

National Monuments (See Map 3)

Peatlands in Ireland hold a great deal of cultural and ancestral history, preserved in the anaerobic conditions. Ireland has internation-

al obligations under the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, ratified by Ireland in 1997. Article 1 of this convention states that Ireland must “protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study”. The IPCC need to see that there will be scientific supervision from an independent body that will evaluate the proposed windfarm area for its archaeological importance. The IPCC could not support the development before a full archaeological survey is undertaken and the necessary precautions and mitigations are in place to ensure that no loss of archaeological information and cultural history occurs. There are a number of areas identified within the National Monuments Database within the proposed boundary highlighting that there could be more artefacts of archaeological significance commencing any proposed project within the area. This needs to be addressed within the plan.

Water Framework Directive (See Map 4)

Ireland has legal obligations under the WFD to ensure that all rivers and lakes are of “Good Ecological Status” by 2027. Please ensure that the proposed development will not adversely impact on the water quality and lower Ireland’s standing with our legal obligations in protecting our waterways. Silt runoff and chemical/construction pollution can be disastrous for aquatic wildlife and this should also be factored into the management and construction plans of the proposed development. The monitored rivers surrounding the proposed development area range from “Moderate”, “Good” and “High”. The proposed development should not be allowed to go ahead if any degradation of the aquatic habitats is possible as an outcome. There may also be rivers or waterways that are not monitored by the Environmental Protection Agency and these should also be evaluated ecologically and hydrologically to and included in pathways of influence assessments.

Curlew

The Curlew is one of the most endangered species in Ireland and the breeding population has declined by 78% over the past 40 years with less than 130 breeding pairs left (Birdwatch Ireland I-WeBS Newsletter August 2017). The IPCC would like to remind you that this bird is listed as an ANNEX II section II bird species within the E.U Birds Directive [Council Directive 79/409/EEC] and also has a national status of Red on the Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland list. The Curlew Conservation Programme (NPWS) is working to bring this species back from near extinction in Ireland and we would urge developers to liaise with them and BirdWatch Ireland in relation to any development. Breeding Curlew are site specific and will possibly not return if there are construction and operational disturbances from the proposed development. This needs to be scrutinized with ornithological surveys within the recommended survey times for breeding Curlew to ascertain as to whether they are present and if they utilise the site for any other purposes such as foraging. The operational turbines may also affect the Curlew’s local migration routes. It would be disastrous if this project was to contribute to the further decline of this nearly extinct species.

Wetland Surveys Ireland

Wetland Surveys Ireland (www.wetlandsurveysireland.com) have identified a number of wetlands which have had or need to have an ecological survey to ascertain the biodiversity and ecological value within them.

Please liaise with WSI to gather as much information about the sites as possible within an appropriate distance of the proposed project area and ensure that the proposed development will not have an adverse effect on the habitats or species that are utilising them or moving/migrating between them and other significant sites. North-Western Europe has lost ~90% of its wetlands (BOGLAND, EPA, 2011) and it is imperative that all is done to halt the loss of this important climate regulating, carbon sequestering and biodiverse landscape.

Landslide Susceptibility

Looking at the Geological Surveys of Ireland’s Landslide Susceptibility Map shows that the locations for turbines 8 & 6 are in zones graded to be of a “High Landslide Susceptibility”. The proposed turbine locations are a cause for concern and need to be extensively reviewed. It has come to IPCC’s attention that current best-practice methods for assessing the probability and/or risk assessment for peat slippage and bog bursts/flows may not be fit for purpose. There has been a number of peat events in recent times, such as the Meenbog bog flow, Boleybrack Mountain peat slide and the Knockanefune Mountain bog slide and there is uncertainty over what caused them as there are confounding variables such as afforestation, developments (such as access roads), overgrazing, drainage, turbuary and rainfall.

Peat has an exceptionally high water content, is a low density material with low compressive strength. Disturbed peat also has a low shear strength. These parameters allow long runouts to develop when there is a peat failure with the potential to destroy aquatic wildlife directly and down stream. The possibility and extent of runouts could be examined further to ascertain where these might occur, what paths they would take and what would be at risk environmentally. This of course has to be dove-tailed with proper contingency and management plans in the event of an actual peat-slide. There is a high possibility that if there is a peat slide event it would affect neighbouring designated sites which would be unacceptable and disastrous. If there is a possibility of any more damage occurring to the designated sites and ANNEX habitats as a result of this development then the project should not go ahead.

BirdWatch Ireland Species Sensitivity to Windfarms (See Map 5, 6 & 7)

A study conducted by BirdWatch Ireland on the sensitivity of certain bird species to windfarm developments shows that Red Grouse and Hen Harrier need to have a focussed survey initiated as they have shown sensitivity in this proposed location and need due attention and assessment to determine if they will be affected by the proposed development.

Conclusion

The proposed windfarm is situated within an area of high biodiversity, ANNEX I habitat and surrounded by designated sites. The risk to these from construction coupled with the already degraded nature of some of the areas would put them at increased strain with disastrous consequences to the aquatic and terrestrial environment if there is a peat slide. The developers also need to assess

the cumulative effects of windfarms, afforestation, peat extraction, drainage, overgrazing on the environment - specifically including the designated sites - and also assess the implications of impacts on annexed species and biodiversity. It is IPCC's understanding that the peat soils will still be drained while the turbine (hardstands) are being constructed and operational. What will be the impact of this on the Water Framework Directive and carbon storage compared to straight restoration of the habitat, such as forestry removal and drain blocking? Taking into account that the peatland, once restored, would last for 1000s of years (sequestering carbon and providing refugia for biodiversity) and that off-shore windfarms are being planned, is it appropriate to further fragment and destroy one of the rarest habitats in Europe even more than it is at present?

There are concerns, especially with species such as Curlew, where disturbance from turbines displaces and dissuades them from returning as they are site specific (Higgins et al, 2009). This would negate the point of providing areas of conservation in the first place. As the amount of peatland in County Waterford has been reduced to 29% of its original resource, a globally unique habitat, and as the amount of wetlands in Europe have been lost to less than 10% (BOGLAND, EPA, 2011), it is imperative that they are protected from development or Ireland will not recover from the Climate and Biodiversity Emergency. The carbon cost of this project also needs to be accounted for, and this has to also include the other habitat degrading activities such as forestry, peat extraction and fragmentation (roads/cabling etc, already present and proposed as part of this project) over the lifespan of the project. Any future plans to upgrade the turbines also needs to be a feature of this proposal, along with the proposed impacts.

Thank you for reading through our concerns.



Tristram Whyte B.Sc (hons) Freshwater Biology
Conservation Policy & Fundraising Officer - IPCC

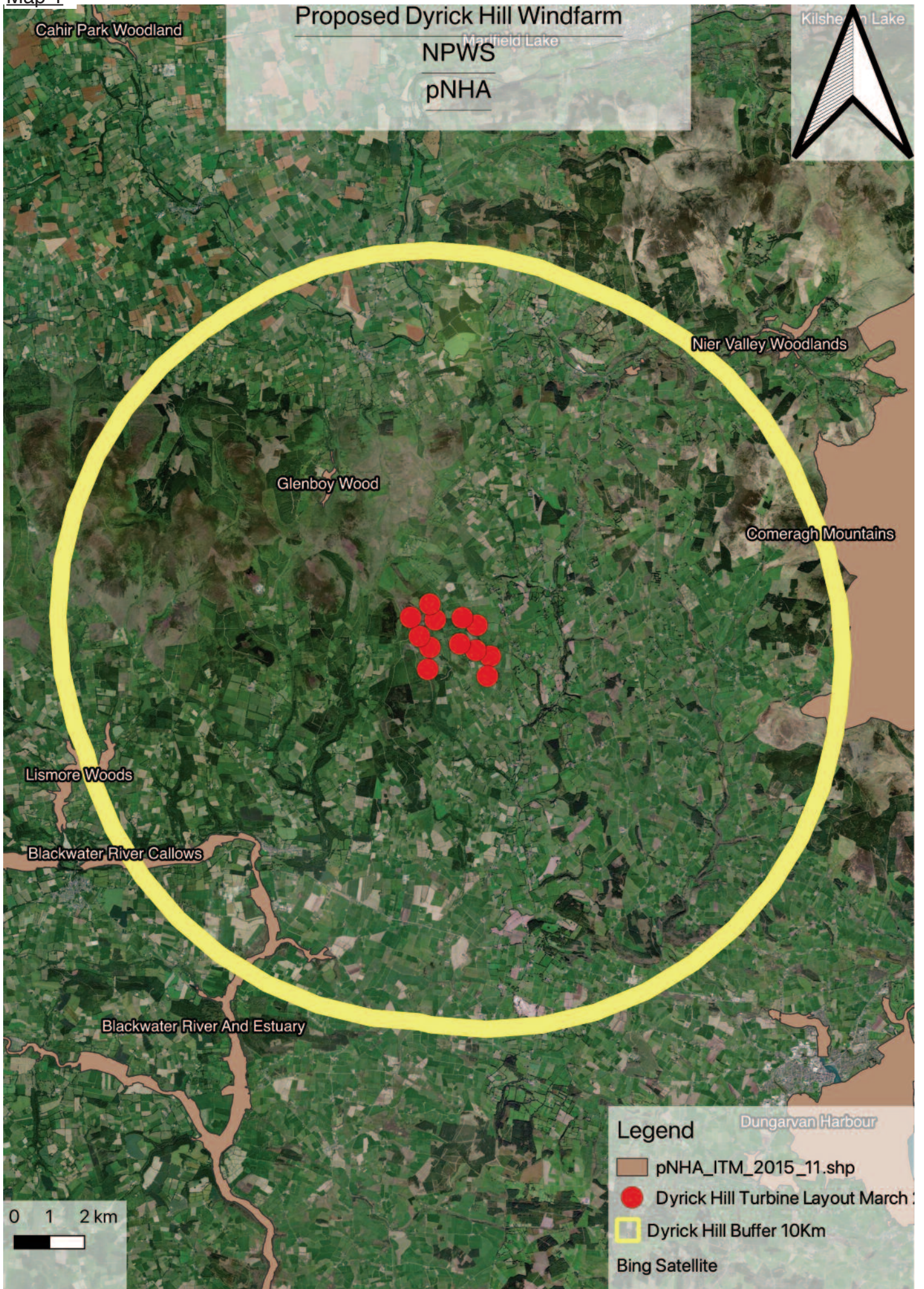
The distribution of breeding birds around upland windfarms, James W. Pearce-Higgins, Leigh Stephen, Rowena H. W. Langston, Ian P. Bainbridge and Rhys Bullman, 2009, Journal of Applied Ecology.

Peatlands and Climate Change Action Plan 2030, O'Connell, C.A., Madigan, N., Whyte, T. & Farrell, P., 2021, Irish Peatland Conservation Council.

Ireland's Peatland Conservation Action Plan 2020, Sarah Malone B.A. Heritage Studies, Dr Catherine O'Connell, The Irish Peatland Conservation Council, 2009.

EPA STRIVE Programme 2007-2013 - BOGLAND: Sustainable Management of Peatlands in Ireland, Florence Renou-Wilson, Tom Bolger, Craig Bullock, Frank Convery, Jim Curry, Shane Ward, David Wilson and Christoph Müller, 2011, Environmental Protection Agency & University College Dublin.

Map 1

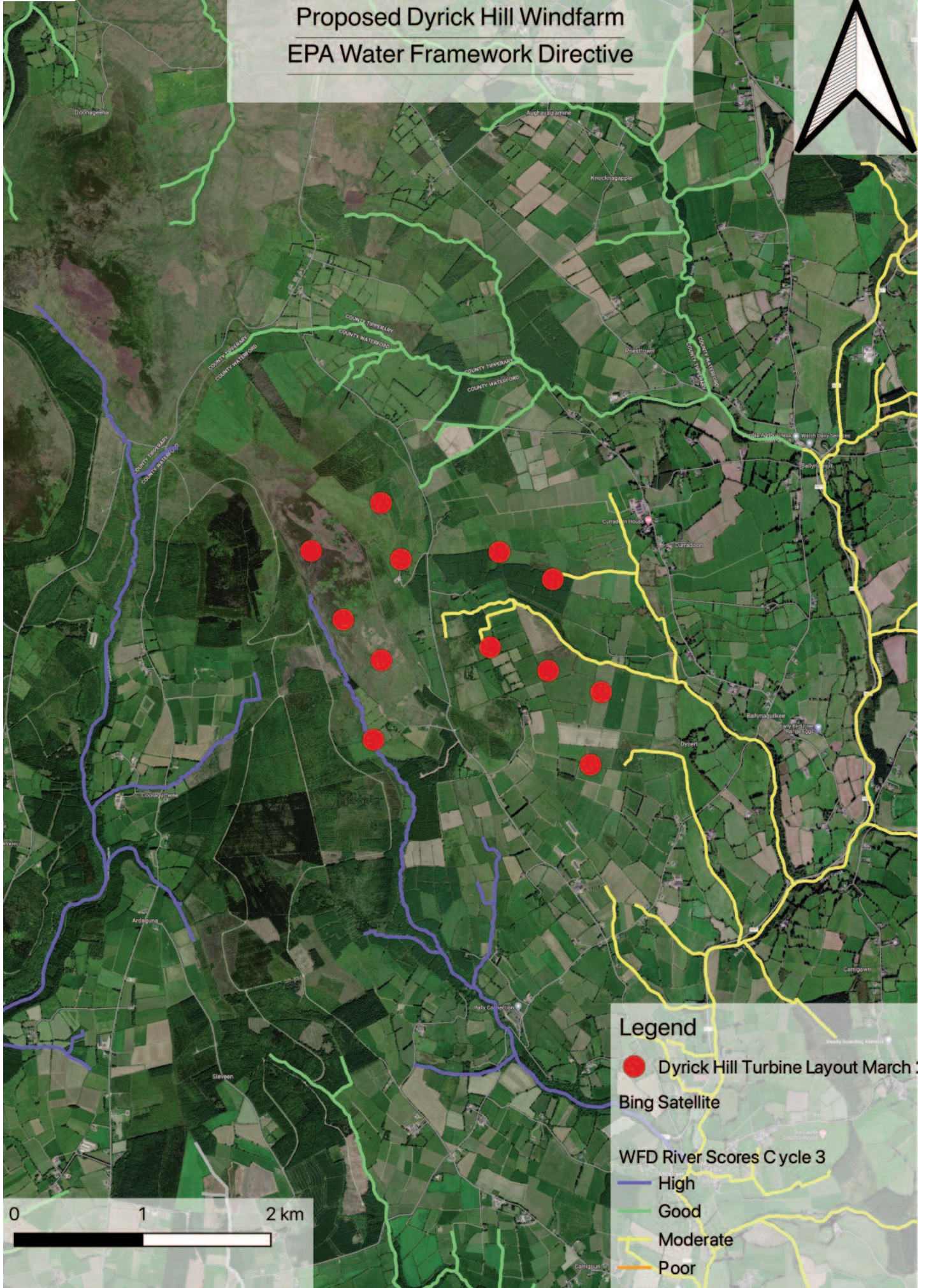


Map 2



Map 3

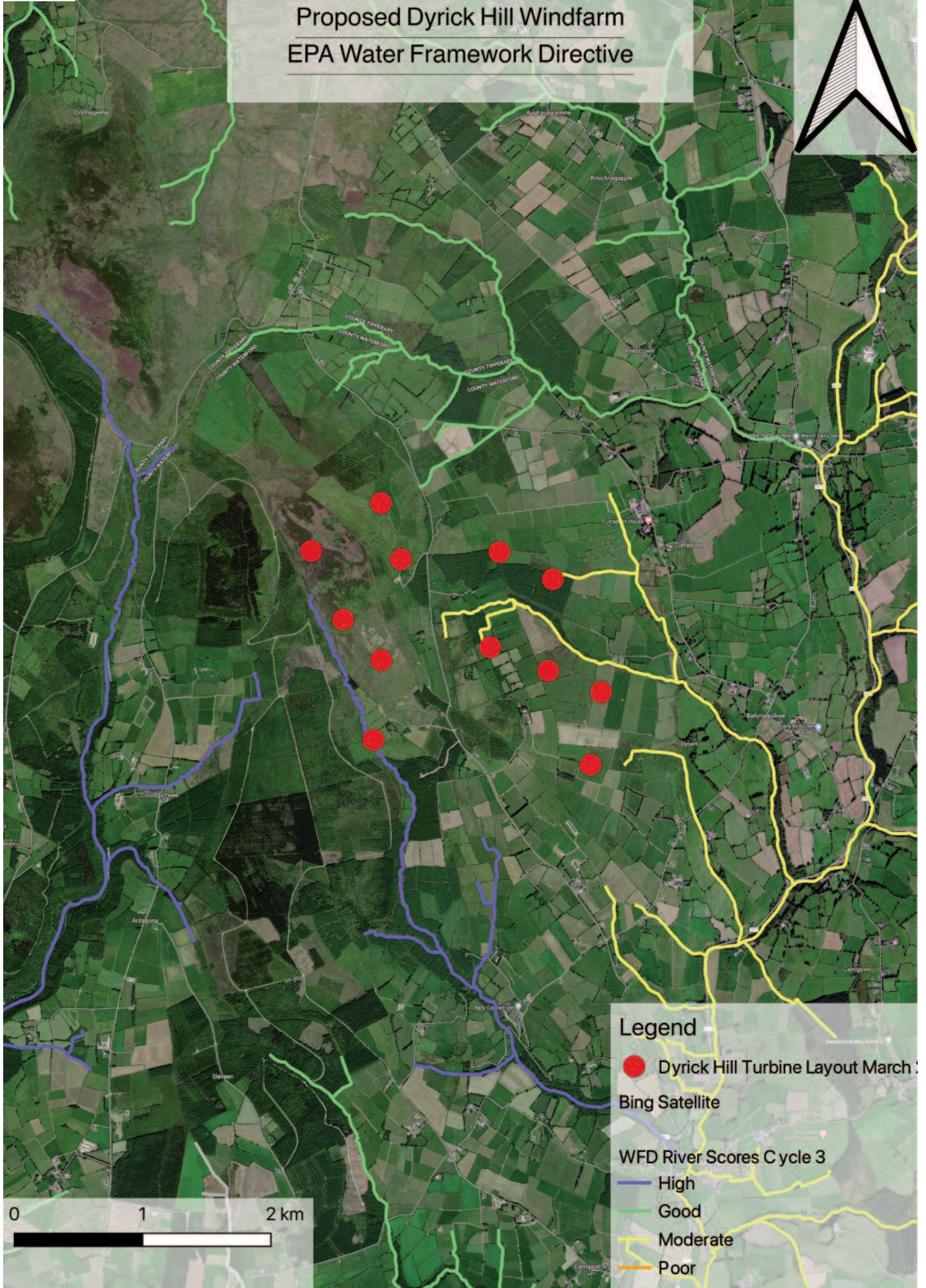


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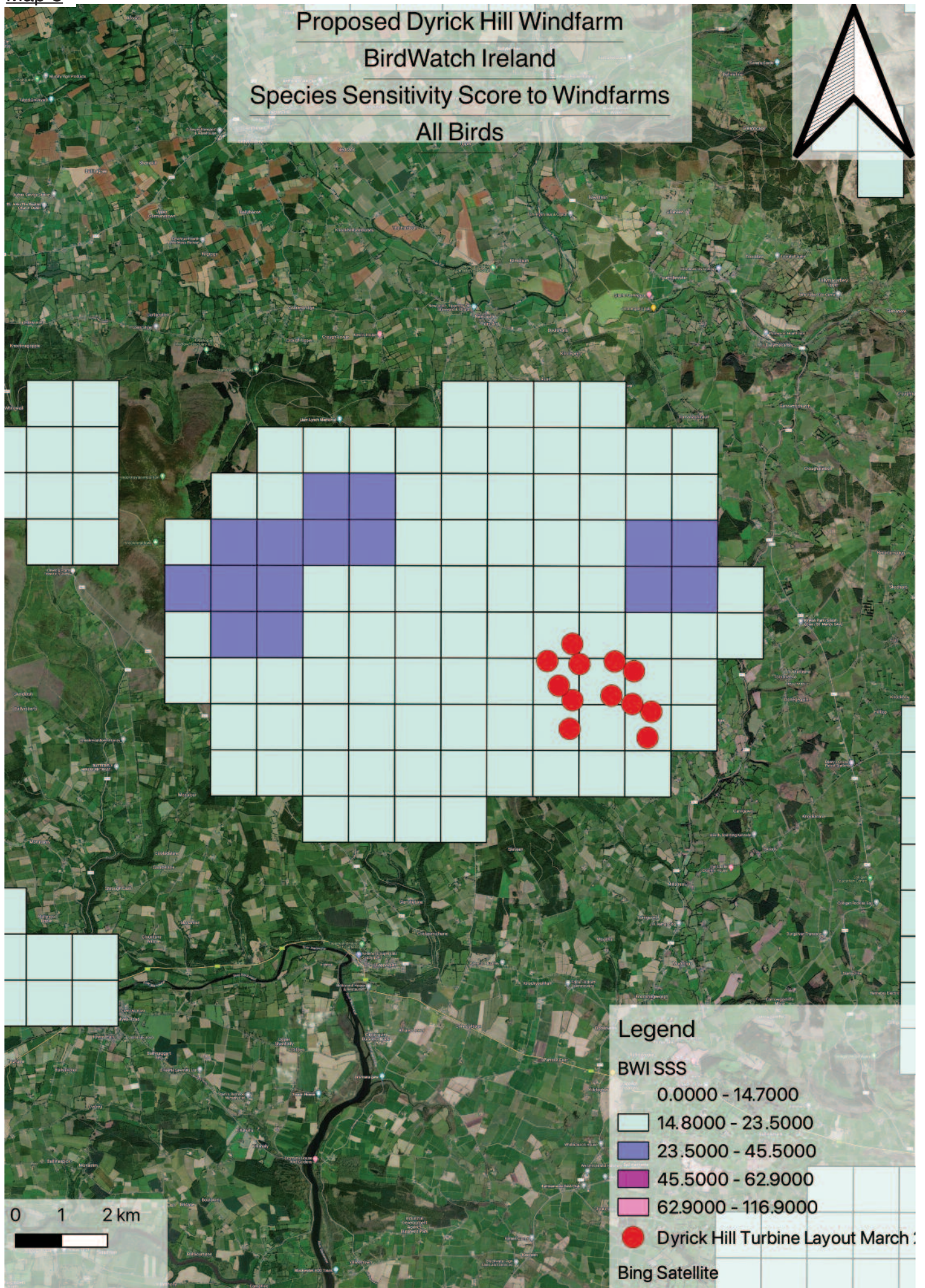
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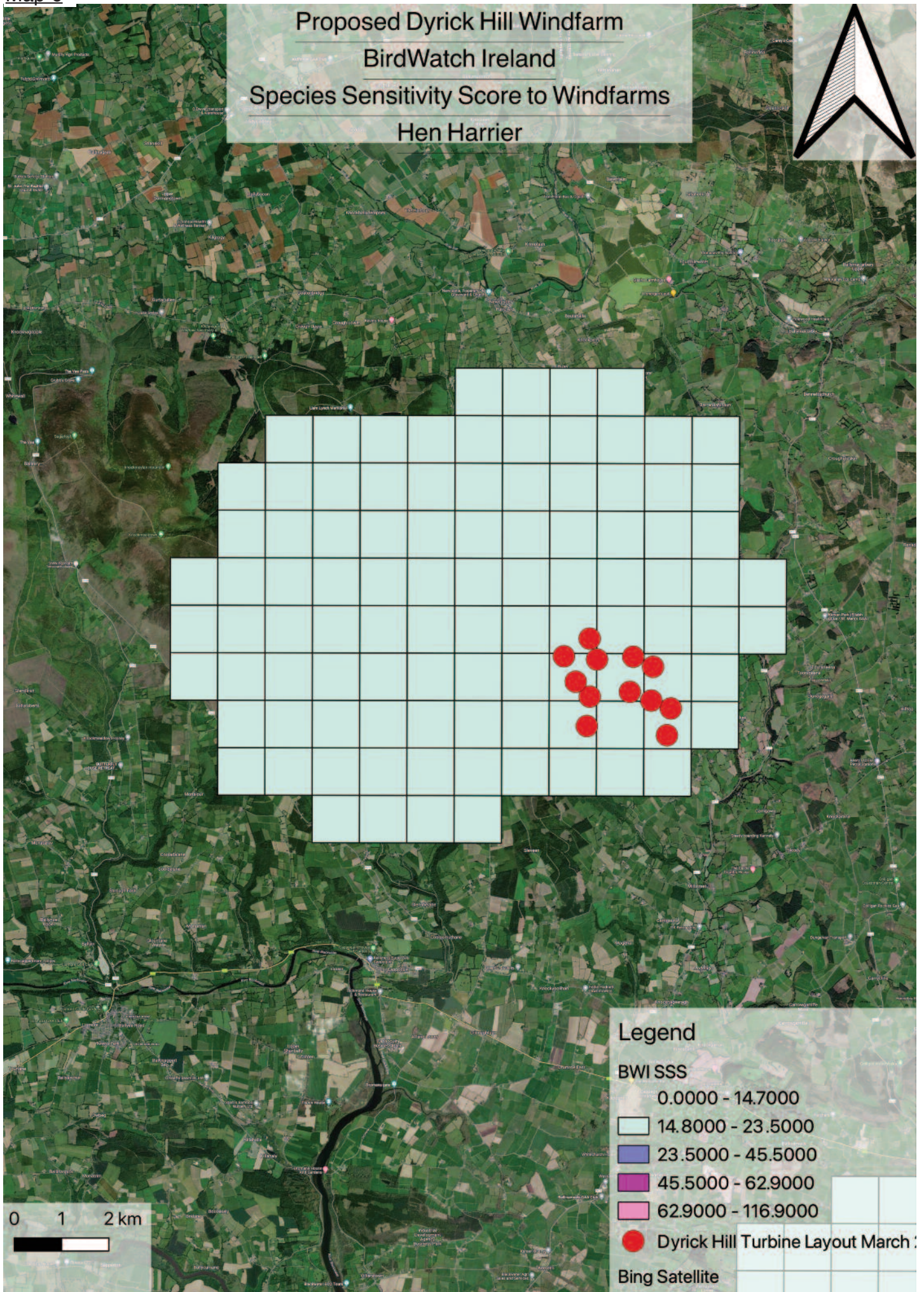
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Map 5



Map 6



Species Sensitivity to Wind Farms
BirdWatch Ireland
Red Grouse

