

# TOBIN

BUILT ON KNOWLEDGE

## Bord na Móna

Derryadd, Derryaroge and Lough Bannow Bogs –  
Application for Substitute Consent

Remedial Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Chapter 2 – Remedial EIA Methodology

March 2025



TOBIN

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## 2.0 REMEDIAL EIA METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents details on the requirements of remedial Environmental Impact Assessment (rEIA) for the project as well as the temporal scope applied to the rEIA process. An overview of the methodology used for the identification and evaluation of impacts on the environment is also presented as well as the approach to identifying mitigation and monitoring measures. The approach to residual effects, cumulative effects, transboundary effects and the do-nothing scenario are also described.

This Chapter describes the approach to EIA and identifies the competent experts that have contributed to the preparation of this Remedial Environmental Impact Assessment Report (rEiAR).

### 2.2 REQUIREMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### 2.2.1 EIA Directive Context

The primary objective of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (*codified Directive 2011/92/EU*) as amended by *Directive 2014/52/EU* (together, referred to as the “EIA Directive”), is to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health. This is achieved through the establishment of minimum requirements for EIA, on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. An EIA must be conducted before granting development consent for certain public and private projects expected to have significant environmental effects.

Article 1 (g) of the EIA Directive provides a definition of EIA, stating that EIA means a process consisting of the following:

- *‘the preparation of an environmental impact assessment report by the developer, as referred to in Article 5(1) and (2);*
  - (i) *the carrying out of consultations as referred to in Article 6 and, where relevant, Article 7;*
- *the examination by the competent authority of the information presented in the environmental impact assessment report and any supplementary information provided, where necessary, by the developer in accordance with Article 5(3), and any relevant information received through the consultations under Articles 6 and 7;*
- *the reasoned conclusion by the competent authority on the significant effects of the project on the environment, taking into account the results of the examination referred to in point (iii) and, where appropriate, its own supplementary examination; and,*
  - (ii) *the integration of the competent authority's reasoned conclusion into any of the decisions referred to in Article 8a.’*

The EIA Directive is transposed into Irish planning legislation through a number of statutory measures, mainly via the *European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018*, which amends the *Planning and Development Acts 2000*, as amended, and the *Planning and Development Regulations 2001*, as amended (hereafter referred to as the ‘Planning Regulations’).

The EIA Directive (*Council Directive 85/337/EEC*) came into force on 27 June 1985 and was required to be transposed into Irish legislation on 03 July 1988. There was, therefore, no legal requirement for EIA or screening for EIA in respect of any project prior to the earliest date for

transposition of the EIA Directive (i.e., 03 July 1988). Accordingly, the application for Substitute Consent, in respect of which this remedial Environmental Impact Assessment Report (rEIAR) has been prepared, is, of necessity, confined to the development works which took place after 03 July 1988.

The following diagram (Figure 2-1) illustrates the EIA process described in the EPA's *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* published in May 2022.

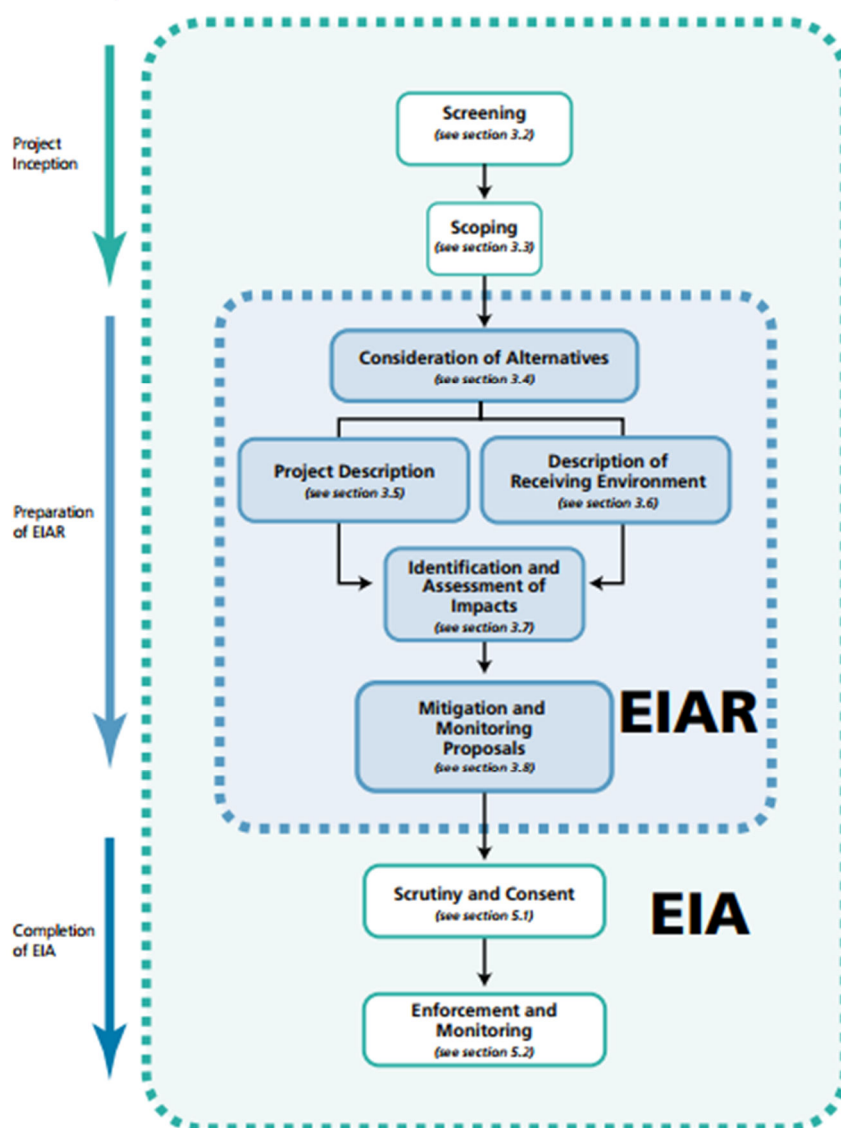


Figure 2-1: EIA process (Figure 2.1 in the EPA 2022 Guidelines)

### 2.2.2 EIA and Planning Legislation in Ireland

In determining the requirement for EIA, the EIA Directive and its transposing legislation in Ireland differentiates between the projects that always require EIA and those for which an EIA may be required. These projects are listed in Schedule 5, Part 1 and Part 2 of the Planning Regulations.

Schedule 5, Part 1 Projects, are projects which are considered as likely to have significant effects on the environment and have a mandatory requirement for EIA.

Schedule 5, Part 2 Projects, are projects where national planning authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the ‘screening procedure’, which determines the effects of projects based on thresholds/criteria or a case-by-case examination.

In the context of the peat extraction activities and all ancillary works undertaken at the Application Site for which this rEIAR is prepared, it is important to note that no relevant class of activity is listed in Schedule 5, Part 1 of the Planning Regulations, therefore EIA as non-mandatory in respect of Part 1 projects. The following class of activity, listed in Schedule 5, Part 2 of the Planning Regulations, most accurately describes the activity for which substitute consent is being sought:

*“Class 2(a) – Peat extraction which would involve a new or extended areas of 30 hectares or more.”*

This corresponds to Annex II Class 2(a) of the original EIA Directive of 1985, which encompasses peat extraction (projects not included in Annex I).

This application has no new or extended peat extraction and instead the application is made to regularise peat extraction activities and all ancillary works. Notwithstanding this, Bord na Móna is advised that a broad and purposive approach is required when interpreting the provisions of the EIA Directive. Applying that interpretation to this category and acknowledging recent and evolving case law on environmental assessment of peat extraction (including the judgments in *Bulrush Horticulture Ltd v. An Bord Pleanála and Westland Horticulture Ltd v. An Bord Pleanála* [2018] IEHC 58, *Friends of the Irish Environment Ltd. v. Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment* [2019] IEHC 685 and *North Westmeath Turbine Action Group v. An Bord Pleanála*, High Court 2019/297JR), Bord na Móna considers that this is the most relevant category which applies to this application for Substitute Consent in respect of peat extraction activities and all ancillary works at the Application Site and considers that rEIA is required as a precautionary measure.

This rEIAR has been prepared to support the application for Substitute Consent in respect of peat extraction works at the Application Site.

## 2.3 EIA GUIDANCE

Several EIA principals, regulations and guidance documents were examined and drawn upon in the preparation of this rEIAR, which includes in totality the following:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (May 2022);
- EPA, *Draft Advice Notes on Preparing Environmental Impact Statements* (September 2015);
- EPA, *Advice Notes on Current Practice in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements* (September 2003);
- Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (DoHPLG), *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment* (2018);
- European Commission (EC), *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)*, (2017);
- European Commission (EC), *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on Scoping (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)* (2017); and,

- *European Commission, 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions', 1999.*

In addition to the above general guidance and principles on EIA, additional sector specific guidance is followed in the assessment of individual environmental factors. These guideline documents are set out in the Methodology section of the relevant rEIAR Chapters.

## 2.4 SCOPING AND CONSULTATION

Scoping is a practice of determining the information selected for including in an EIAR/rEIAR and the methods that are used to gather and evaluate that information. The purpose of scoping the rEIAR is to provide a framework for the approach to be taken by the individual specialists in developing their evaluations and identifying environmental aspects for which potential significant environmental effect may occur. Additionally, it offers a framework for the consultation process and outlines the intended structure of the final rEIAR.

Scoping for the Project at the Application Site has been carried out in accordance with the relevant EIA guidance documents outlined in Section 2.3 above. A scoping letter, providing details of the Application Site and the Project, was prepared by TOBIN and was circulated in August 2022. TOBIN requested the comments of the relevant bodies in their respective capacities as consultees with regards to the rEIAR process. A further round of scoping was conducted in September 2024. The recommendations of the consultees have informed the rEIAR preparation process and the contents of the same.

The rEIA scoping correspondences were issued to the relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies via post and email, in accordance with Article 28 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended). Non-statutory bodies were consulted based on feedback from various rEIAR specialists, and desktop studies relating to the Application Site.

Consultation letters were issued in August 2022 and September 2024 to the bodies listed in Table 2-1 below, seeking any comments and recommendations to be considered within the rEIAR and the Substitute Consent application. Table 2-1 summarises the feedback received from the letters issued in August 2022 and September 2024 and outlines how the feedback has been considered and addressed in this rEIAR. An example of the consultation letters issued along with the responses received are included in Appendix 2.1. In some cases, no feedback or response was received at the time of preparing this rEIAR.

### 2.4.1 Community Consultation

In July 2022 a consultation letter was distributed to local residents within 2 km of the Application Site. The community consultation letter explained the purposes of the substitute consent application - being effectively a form of retrospective consent being applied for with the aim of regularising the planning status of historic peat extraction activities and all ancillary works carried out by, or on behalf of, Bord na Móna at the Application Site. A copy of the community consultation letter is included in Appendix 2.2.

Table 2-1: List of Consultees and Record of Consultations

Derryadd, Derryaroge and Lough Bannow Bog Record of Environmental Scoping Consultation			
Consultee Name	Date Consultation Letter Issued	Date Consultation Response Received (if any)	Summary of Response Received
Longford County Council (LCC) Environmental Department	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	25/09/2024	The response acknowledged receipt of email to the Environment section of LCC.
Longford County Council (LCC) Heritage Office	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Longford County Council (LCC) Planning Department	12/08/2022	22/08/22	The response noted that the peatlands form an integral part of the landscape and heritage and that LCC welcome this exercise. Refers to the LCC County Development Plan and <i>"supporting the preparation of a holistic plan for the development of industrial peatlands at a regional scale"</i> .
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	11/08/2022	15/08/2022	The response acknowledged receipt of correspondence and noted it would be brought to the Ministers attention.
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
National Parks & Wildlife Service - Development Applications Unit, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	11/08/2022	12/08/2022, 22/09/2022	12/08/2022: The response acknowledged receipt and in the event of observations, a co-ordinated heritage-related response by email would be issued from Development Applications Unit (DAU).  22/09/22: The response received emphasises the need for comprehensive assessments of the pumping regime, water levels, drainage maintenance, and carbon sequestration potential, along with



Derryadd, Derryaroge and Lough Bannow Bog Record of Environmental Scoping Consultation			
Consultee Name	Date Consultation Letter Issued	Date Consultation Response Received (if any)	Summary of Response Received
			consideration of impacts on biodiversity and compliance with European directives.
	25/09/2024	26/09/2024 11/12/2024	<p>26/09/2024: The response noted a very high concentration of recorded monuments and that any proposed development within this environment would require a full and detailed archaeological impact assessment report together with a full and detailed field survey. It is noted the 26/09/2024 response does refer to the proposed wind farm development and a further consultation email was issued on 14/01/2025 for clarification.</p> <p>11/12/2024: The response highlights the need for comprehensive ecological and archaeological assessments regarding the proposed wind farm, including specific recommendations for assessment and potential interactions with the proposed wind farm and site rehabilitation plans. Further reference given to the high concentration of recorded monuments and requirement for detailed assessment. A clarification email was issued to confirm this response was in relation to the Substitute Consent application and confirmation was received on this</p>
Department of Rural and Community Development	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received



Derryadd, Derryaroge and Lough Bannow Bog Record of Environmental Scoping Consultation			
Consultee Name	Date Consultation Letter Issued	Date Consultation Response Received (if any)	Summary of Response Received
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Department of Transport	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	30/09/2024	The response queried if this consultation was in relation to the wind farm. A confirmation email was issued that same day to confirm it was for the Substitute Consent application. No further response was received in relation to the Substitute Consent application.
Department of Defence	12/08/2022	07/09/2022 13/09/2022	The response referenced a proposal for wind farm development at the site rather than Substitute Consent. A further clarification email was issued on 13/09/2022. No further response was received in relation to the Substitute Consent application.
	25/09/2024	26/09/2024	The response confirmed receipt by the Department of Defence.
		16/10/2024	The response from the Department of Defence noted that planning determinations are the sole responsibility of the relevant authorities, the Department made non-binding observations emphasizing the need for obstacle lighting on turbines visible to night vision equipment, safeguarding military aviation operations, and aligning with Irish Air Corps requirements, distinct from civil aviation regulations. The response requested updates if the project advances.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	25/09/2024	The response confirmed receipt by the EPA. No further response was received.
Office of Public Works	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received

Derryadd, Derryaroge and Lough Bannow Bog Record of Environmental Scoping Consultation			
Consultee Name	Date Consultation Letter Issued	Date Consultation Response Received (if any)	Summary of Response Received
An Taisce	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Inland Fisheries Ireland	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
An Chomhairle Ealaíon (The Arts Council)	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Fáilte Ireland	11/08/2022, 05/01/2024	12/08/2022 05/01/2024 15/01/2024	12/05/2022: The response acknowledged receipt of recent consultation. Requested timeline for feedback. 05/01/2024: A follow up email was sent. 15/01/2024: The response stated Fáilte Ireland had no comment on this project.
	01/10/2024	15/10/2024	The response enclosed a copy of Fáilte Ireland's Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an Environmental Impact Assessment. No further comment on the Substitute Consent application was included.
Irish Water	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)	12/08/2022	05/09/2022	The response is aimed at a proposal for wind farm development at the site rather than Substitute Consent. The response also noted that regard should also be had to any relevant guidance available at <a href="http://www.TII.ie">www.TII.ie</a> .
	25/09/2024	09/10/2024	The response provides non-binding guidance emphasizing compliance with national road safety and development policies, requiring EIAR assessments to address impacts on the national road network, access, and haul routes, with further consents potentially needed for specific works.
Birdwatch Ireland	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received

Derryadd, Derryaroge and Lough Bannow Bog Record of Environmental Scoping Consultation			
Consultee Name	Date Consultation Letter Issued	Date Consultation Response Received (if any)	Summary of Response Received
Irish Wildlife Trust	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Bat Conservation Ireland	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Coillte	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	25/09/2024	The response confirmed receipt. No further response received.
Irish Peatlands Conservation Council (IPCC)	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	14/10/2024	The response from IPCC details their observation of Bord na Móna Mandate to develop peat bogs and the loss of this valuable habitat. The response goes on the detail specific case studies of peat extraction, bog drainage and the Bord na Móna Raise Bog Restoration Programme.
Butterfly Conservation Ireland	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Community Wetlands Forum c/o Irish Rurallink	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Natural Capital Ireland	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Coras Iompair Éireann (CIE)	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Health Service Executive	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received

Derryadd, Derryaroge and Lough Bannow Bog Record of Environmental Scoping Consultation			
Consultee Name	Date Consultation Letter Issued	Date Consultation Response Received (if any)	Summary of Response Received
Geological Survey of Ireland	12/08/2022	22/09/2022	The response acknowledged receipt of recent consultation, and provided sources for relevant datasets to use throughout the assessment.
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Irish Raptor Study Group	19/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
The Heritage Council	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	N/A	No response received
Waterways Ireland	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	25/09/2024	The response acknowledged receipt. No further response received.
Health & Safety Authority (H&SA)	12/08/2022	N/A	No response received
	25/09/2024	26/09/2024	The response stated the H&SA does not have any comments or observations to make on this application.

### 2.4.2 Pre-Planning Consultation

Members of the team and the prospective Applicant met with representatives from the Board on the 8<sup>th</sup> May 2024. Those in attendance were:

- Siobhán Tinnelly (TOBIN)
- Caroline Naughton ((TOBIN)
- Yolande McMahon (TOBIN)
- Eirene Varghese (TOBIN)
- Caitríona Carter (Bord na Móna)
- Emma Cross (Bord na Móna)
- Gráinne Ryan (Bord na Móna)
- Stephen O’Sullivan (ABP)
- Dolores McCague (ABP)
- James Sweeney (ABP)
- Derek Kelly (ABP)
- Eoin O’Sullivan (ABP)

The team gave an overview of the substitute consent application. Matters discussed included:

- The Applicant;
- Project Team;
- Application Site;
- Background/Rationale;
- Application History and Current Approach;
- Approach to rEIAR and rNIS;
- Description of Nature and Scale of the Project;
- Content and Structure of rEIAR;
- Scoping;
- Public Consultation;
- Application Pack and Items requiring Clarification;
- AOB.

## 2.5 TEMPORAL SCOPE

### Timeline Overview

Bord na Móna commenced activity at the Application Site in 1949, when clearance and drainage works to facilitate peat extraction began. Peat extraction was carried out at the Application Site from 1952 up until 2019. Bord na Móna’s Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) Licence for the Mountdillon Bog Group (EPA Ref. P0504-01) was granted to Bord na Móna Energy Limited on 09 May 2000 and regulates Bord na Móna’s activities across the entire bog group, which includes the Application Site (shown in Chapter 1 Figure 1-1).

Section 177E of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, permits an application to be made for Substitute Consent in respect of development which has been carried out where an EIA, screening for EIA and/or Appropriate Assessment (AA) was or is required.

Neither the EIA Directive (*Directive 2011/92/EU* and codified by *Directive 2014/52/EU*) nor the Habitats Directive (*Directive 92/43/EC*) has retrospective effect; neither Directive imposes legal requirements to have carried out prior assessments of projects which had already commenced or been completed. There was, therefore, no legal requirement for EIA, screening for EIA or AA in respect of any project prior to the latest dates for transposition of the

Directives. In the case of the EIA Directive, the latest date for transposition was 03 July 1988. In the case of the Habitats Directive, the latest date for transposition was 10 June 1994.

Accordingly, this application for Substitute Consent is confined to only the development which took place after the relevant transposition dates. The baseline against which the environmental effects of the development required to be assessed has, therefore, been identified as being the position as of July 1988 (being the earlier of the transposition dates of the relevant Directives).

The temporal scope of this rEIAR is dealt with in the following manner where possible:

- 'Peat Extraction Phase': peat extraction and all ancillary works at the Application Site from July 1988 to the cessation of peat extraction in July of 2019 (July 1988 – July 2019). The Peat Extraction Phase is described in detail in Chapter 4 Sections 4.4 to Section 4.7.
- 'Current Phase': the management of the Application Site since July 2019 (July 2019 to present day). The Current Phase is described in detail in Chapter 4 Section 4.8.
- 'Remedial Phase': the activities intended to be carried out at the Application Site into the future. The Remedial Phase is described in detail in Chapter 4 Section 4.9.

The rEIAR will be based on publicly available information and Bord na Móna data. Specific data sources used to inform the assessment are referred to in each technical chapter of this rEIAR.

### Historical Context pre-July 1988

Notwithstanding the above, in order to facilitate as complete an assessment as possible of the development, a description of the activities and associated environmental effects, to the best extent possible, for the period from 1949 (commencement of intensified machine drainage activities) to 1988 (prior to EIA Directive transposition) is included in Chapter 4 Section 4.4.

Hard copy records from Bord na Móna and from other available resources have been collated where available. Digital records of peat extraction volumes would not have been compiled until the 1990s. In addition, information has been gathered, where possible, from personal communications with former and current Bord na Móna employees who worked on the Application Site. As outlined in Section 1.9, while every effort has been made to source historical baseline environmental data within relevant to the Substitute Consent process, this rEIAR has been limited by the availability, completeness, accuracy, age and accessibility of data.

## 2.6 REMEDIAL EIA METHODOLOGY

Section 177F(1) of the Planning Acts state that a rEIAR shall contain the following:

*"(a) a statement of the significant effects, if any, on the environment, which have occurred or which are occurring or which can reasonably be expected to occur because the development the subject of the application for substitute consent was carried out;*

*(b) details of— (i) any appropriate remedial measures undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by the applicant for substitute consent to remedy any significant adverse effects on the environment; (ii) the period of time within which any proposed remedial measures shall be carried out by or on behalf of the applicant."*

There are no specific guidelines available for the information to be contained within a remedial EIAR and, therefore, the EPA Guidelines (May 2022) listed in Section 2.3 have been used in this regard. As per these Guidelines, the main purpose of an EIAR is 'to identify, describe and present an assessment of the likely significant effects of a project on the environment'. The description

of the likely significant effects on the environmental factors will cover the direct, indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the project.

Annex III Point 3 of the EIA Directive state that the likely significant effects of projects on the environment must be considered in relation to criteria set out in points 1 and 2 of this Annex, with regard to the impact of the project on the factors specified in Article 3(1), taking into account:

- *‘The magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example to geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);*
- *The nature of the impact;*
- *The transboundary nature of the impact;*
- *The intensity and complexity of the impact;*
- *The probability of the impact;*
- *The expected onset, duration, frequency, and reversibility of the impact;*
- *The cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved projects; and*
- *The possibility of effectively reducing the impact.*

The classification and description of effects in this rEIAR follows the terms provided in Table 3.4 of the EPA (2022) Guidelines and are replicated in Table 2-2 below for reference. As per the EPA (2022) Guidelines, the terms listed in Table 2-2 can be used to provide a consistent description of specific effects, but all categories of terms do not need to be used for every effect.

The use of standardised terms for the classification of effects ensures that the rEIAR employs a systematic approach, which can be replicated across all disciplines covered in the rEIAR. The consistent application of terminology throughout the rEIAR facilitates the assessment of the project on the receiving environment.

*Table 2-2: Description of Effects (adopted from EPA Guidelines, May 2022)*

<b>Quality of Effects</b> It is important to inform the non-specialist reader whether an effect is positive, negative or neutral.	<b>Positive Effects</b> A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity; or the improving reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).
	<b>Neutral Effects</b> No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	<b>Negative/adverse Effects</b> A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem; or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).
<b>Describing the Significance of Effects</b> ‘Significance’ is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful (also see <i>Determining Significance</i> ).	<b>Imperceptible</b> An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
	<b>Not significant</b> An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
	<b>Slight Effects</b> An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	<b>Moderate Effects</b>



	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
	<b>Significant Effects</b> An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	<b>Very Significant</b> An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	<b>Profound Effects</b> An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.
<b>Describing the Extent and Context of Effects</b> Context can affect the perception of significance. It is important to establish if the effect is unique or, perhaps, commonly or increasingly experienced.	<b>Extent</b> Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.
	<b>Context</b> Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?)
<b>Describing the Probability of Effects</b> Descriptions of effects should establish how likely it is that the predicted effects will occur – so that the CA can take a view of the balance of risk over advantage when making a decision.	<b>Likely Effects</b> The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	<b>Unlikely Effects</b> The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
<b>Describing the Duration and Frequency of Effects</b> 'Duration' is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful.	<b>Momentary Effects</b> Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
	<b>Brief Effects</b> Effects lasting less than a day
	<b>Temporary Effects</b> Effects lasting less than a year
	<b>Short-term Effects</b> Effects lasting one to seven years
	<b>Medium-term Effects</b> Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
	<b>Long-term Effects</b> Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
	<b>Permanent Effects</b> Effects lasting over sixty years
	<b>Reversible Effects</b> Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration
<b>Describing the Types of Effects</b>	<b>Frequency of Effects</b> Describe how often the effect will occur. (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually)
	<b>Indirect Effects (a.k.a. Secondary or Off-site Effects)</b> Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.
	<b>Cumulative Effects</b>

	The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
	<b>'Do-Nothing Effects'</b> The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
	<b>'Worst case' Effects</b> The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	<b>Indeterminable Effects</b> When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
	<b>Irreversible Effects</b> When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
	<b>Residual Effects</b> The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.
	<b>Synergistic Effects</b> Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents, (e.g. combination of SO <sub>x</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> to produce smog).

### 2.6.1 Determining Significance

A core concept of the EIA Directive is 'Significance', which is project specific. When developing an EIAR, the DoHPLG Guidelines 2018 state that, *"Significance considers whether or not a project's impact can be determined to be unacceptable in its environmental and social contexts"*.

The significance of the effect is a function of both the nature of the predicted impact and the sensitivity of the receptor environment. Figure 2-2, which is reproduced from Figure 3.4 in the EPA Guidelines (May 2022), illustrates how significance is evaluated.

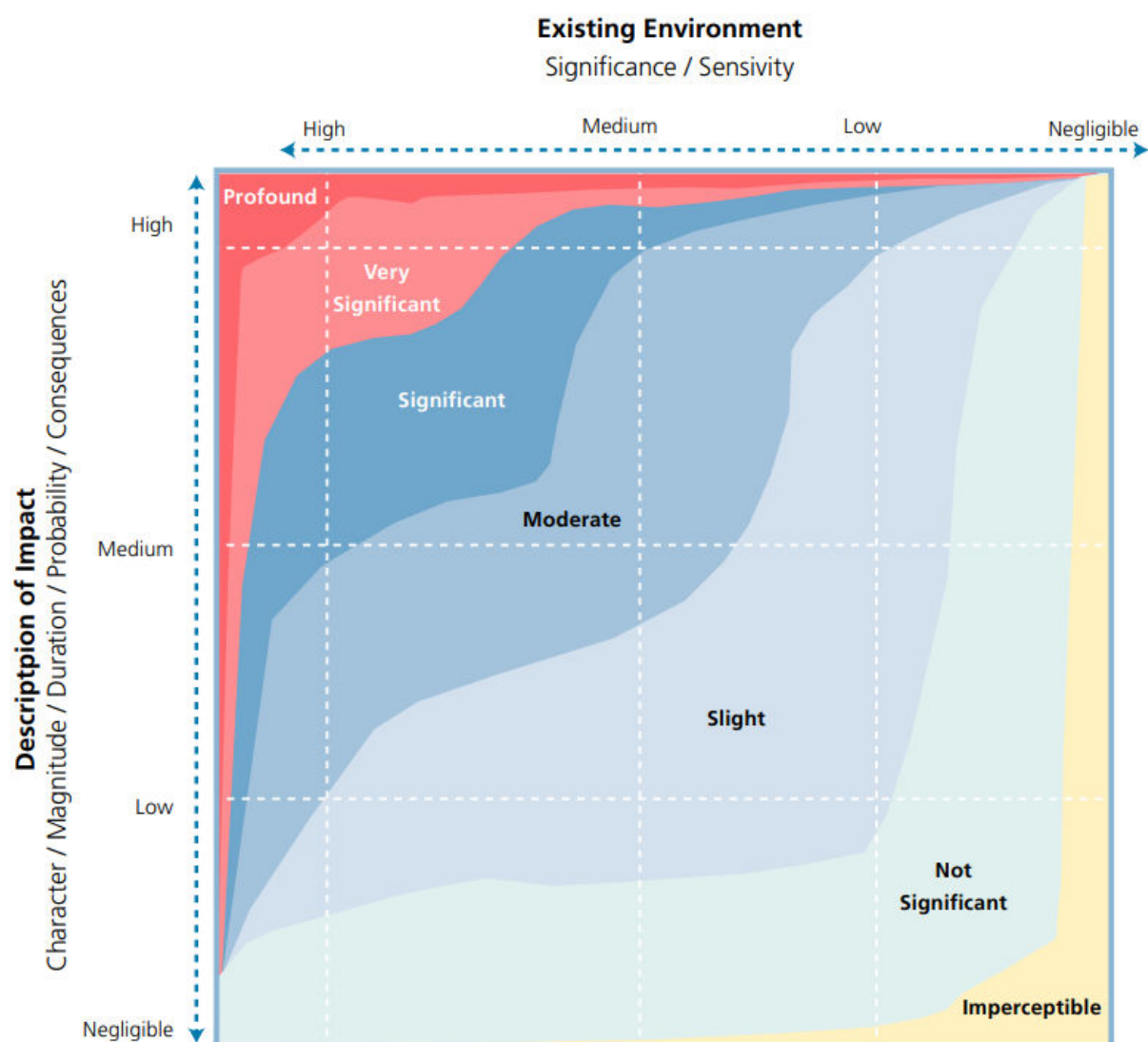


Figure 2-2: Chart Showing Typical Classifications of the Significance of Impacts (Reproduced from EPA Guidelines, May 2022)

## 2.7 MITIGATION AND MONITORING

The impact assessment of this rEIAR identifies where an aspect of the project was likely to give rise to significant environmental effects and identifies any mitigation and/or monitoring measures that were put in place in order to avoid effects or reduce them to acceptable levels where possible. The assessment also identifies the requirement for any additional mitigation and/or monitoring measures.

Mitigation measures and monitoring that have been implemented for each environmental factor are set out in the technical chapters in the rEIAR and summarised in Chapter 16 (Mitigation and Monitoring Measures).

## 2.8 RESIDUAL EFFECTS

Any likely significant effects that have continued to exist post the implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures in the past are assessed for each environmental factor.

## 2.9 CUMULATIVE EFFECT ASSESSMENT

The EIA Directive states that an EIAR should contain cumulative effects, which are defined as:

*‘A description of the likely significant effects of the project on the environment resulting from...the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources.’*

The EIA Directive and associated guidance documents state that, as well as considering any indirect, secondary, transboundary, short-, medium-, and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the project (all of which are considered in the various chapters of this rEIAR), the description of likely significant effects should include an assessment of cumulative impacts that may arise or in the case of rEIA, may have arisen. The factors to be considered in relation to cumulative effects include population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil and geology, hydrology, air, climate, noise and vibration, material assets, traffic and transport, landscape and cultural heritage as well as the interactions between these factors.

### 2.9.1 Methodology for the Cumulative Assessment of Projects

To gather a comprehensive view of cumulative effects on the above environmental considerations and to inform the rEIA process being undertaken by the consenting authority (An Bord Pleanála), each relevant chapter within the rEIAR addresses the potential for cumulative effects to arise or may have arisen, where appropriate.

A cumulative assessment of peat extraction and all ancillary works at the Application Site was undertaken with the purpose of identifying what influence the peat extraction has had, or potentially could have, on the surrounding environment when considered cumulatively and in combination with relevant permitted, proposed and constructed projects and other land-uses in the vicinity of the site. Cumulative impacts are defined as *‘impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project’<sup>1</sup>*.

The Cumulative Impact Assessments (CIA) of projects has four principle aims:

- To establish the range and nature of existing projects within the cumulative impact study area of the Application Site.
- To summarise the relevant projects which have a potential to create cumulative impacts.
- To establish anticipated cumulative impact findings from expert opinions within each relevant field. Detailed cumulative impact assessments are included in each relevant section of the rEIAR.
- To identify the projects that hold the potential for cumulative interaction within the context of the development and discard projects that will neither directly or indirectly contribute to cumulative impacts.

Assessment material for this cumulative impact assessment was compiled on the relevant developments within the vicinity of the Application Site with reference to Guidance contained in Section 3.7 of the Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022) and Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions (EC, 1999).

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<sup>1</sup> Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions, European Commission, 1999

The material was gathered through a search of relevant online Planning Registers (e.g. Longford County Council's and ABP's online planning portals), reviews of relevant EIAR documents, planning application details and planning drawings in order to identify past projects, their activities and their environmental effects.

The cumulative assessment study area was informed by study areas relevant to each environmental discipline.

### *2.9.2 Projects Considered in Cumulative Assessment*

The projects considered in relation to the potential for cumulative effects, and for which all relevant data was reviewed, include those given planning permission up to January 2025 and any existing historical large-scale developments in operation surrounding the Application Site. The projects were split as per phase, during Peat Extraction Phase between 1988 until July 2019 (Table 2-3), the Current Phase from August 2019 until present day (Table 2-4) and any future projects that may be constructed or continue to operate after present day during the remedial phase (Table 2-5).

Historical knowledge of the Application Site and surrounds from users of the site was used as part of the pre-2000 planning review, see Table 2-3 and Table 2-4. Post 2000 a review of the Longford County Council planning registers, along with ABP's online planning portal, was undertaken of any documented relevant permitted planning applications in the vicinity of the Application Site. These planning applications have also been taken into account when describing the baseline environment and within the relevant environmental assessments comprising this rEIAR.

Table 2-3: Relevant projects considered for the Peat Extraction Phase (from 1988 to July 2019)

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	00405	Permission for the construction of car showrooms.	Ballyminion Faranyoogan, Cloontirm Longford	03/01/2001
Longford County Council	01151	Permission for housing development of 30 no. dwelling houses, garages, access road, formation of new entrance, boundary walls, prop. waste water treatment plant, percolation area & ancillary works.	Killashee and Aghakeeran, Killashee, Co. Longford	08/04/2002
Longford County Council	01492	Permission for 33 detached two-storey dwellings and 5 no. two-storey block of coach houses and all associated development.	The Old Workhouse Site, Ballymahon, Co. Longford	08/08/2002
Longford County Council	0281	Permission to development a new 110 KV Station Control Building, including additional control cable ducting, and all associated works.	Lanesboro Generating Stat, Aghamore Td., Lanesboro Co. Longford	28/05/2002
Longford County Council	0481	Permission for a railway level crossing to facilitate the haulage of milled peat.	Templeton Glebe, Killashee , Co. Longford	13/07/2004
Longford County Council	04272	Permission to demolish existing mushroom tunnels and to erect housing development consisting of 12 no. two storey, three b/r semi-detached dwellings, 1 no. two storey three b/r detached dwelling, 6 no. two storey four b/r semi-detached dwellings and 12 no. two storey two b/r semi-detached dwellings, and all associated development.	Knock, Lanesboro, Co. Longford	15/08/2005
Longford County Council	04733	Permission to construct 8 No. semi-detached two storey dwellings, 4 No. single storey detached dwellings, formation of entrance onto public road, access roadway (estate roadway), waste water pumping station, rising main situate in public road verge, connection to adjoining utility services, site services, landscaping, boundary walls/fences and ancillary site works.	Mosstown, Kenagh, Co. Longford	10/05/2005

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	04700071	Permission to construct 27 No. two storey dwellings and all ancillary site works.	Abbeycartron TD, Longford	26/09/2005
Longford County Council	04884	Permission for housing development for 23 No. dwelling houses consisting of 22 No. two storey semi-detached dwelling houses, 1 No. two storey type dwelling house, formation of access road and entrance, boundary fence/wall, onsite sewerage treatment system with percolation area, connection to public watermain, decommissioning of existing septic tank servicing existing dwelling house and connection of existing dwelling house to onsite sewerage treatment system servicing the proposed development and ancillary site works.	Killashee, Co. Longford	22/02/2005
Longford County Council	05217	Permission for a filling station and shop, forecourt c/w fuel pumps, canopy and ancillaries for sale of fuels, fuel storage tanks and ancillaries, car wash facilities and ancillaries, car parking, formation of new entrances onto public road, storm water drainage attenuation and infiltration system, proposed foul drainage system and ancillaries including connection to adjoining pump station and raising main approved under PL04/733 and site works.	Mosstown, Kenagh, Co. Longford	29/08/2006
Longford County Council	05438	Permission for the extension between existing Battery Room and existing Switch Room at Aghamore 38kv Station.	Knock, Lanesboro, Co. Longford	23/11/2005
Longford County Council	0673	Permission for retention and completion of existing disposal site. Materials to be disposed of will be inert materials, soils and subsoil and whereby it is proposed to increase the existing ground level of the site so that the new ground level will be approximately level with the existing adjacent public road and complete the filling of the site within two years.	Cloonfiugh, Killashee, Co. Longford	23/02/2007
Longford County Council	0688	Permission to deposit/recycle sub-soil on site and raise the level to not less 0.3 m below road level together with all necessary site works.	Tullyvrane & Leherly, Lanesboro, Co. Longford	17/05/2006



Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	06533	Permission for housing development consisting of 5 no. dormer bungalows, 8 no. two storey detached dwellings, 18 no. two storey semi-detached dwellings, formation of a new entrance onto the N63, pumping station, connection to mains services, associated signage and site works.	Knock, Lanesboro, Co. Longford	27/11/2006
Longford County Council	08/623	Grant of permission for a wind monitoring mast at Derryaroge. This permission was for a period of five years.	Derryaroge, Lanesborough, Co. Longford.	20/03/2009
Roscommon County Council	10/507 (ABP-PL20.239743)	Windfarm of 20 wind turbines and communications masts, etc.	21 townlands, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon	27/03/2012
Longford County Council	14/35	Grant of permission for retention of a wind monitoring mast at Derryaroge. This refers to the same mast as permitted under 08/623. This revised permission was granted for a period of 10 years.	Derryaroge Bog, Derryaroge, Co. Longford.	06/05/2014
Longford County Council	15/86	Grant of permission (dated 25/08/15) for a wind monitoring mast at Derrynaskea (Lough Bannow Bog). This permission was granted for a period of five years.	Lough Bannow Bog, Derrynaskea, Co. Longford	25/08/2015
Longford County Council	16256	Permission for development of a distillery and visitor centre on 0.2814ha site including refurbishment works and all associated works.	The Old Post Office, Main Street, Lanesboro	31/01/2017

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	16303 (ABP-249090)	Demolish all existing pig/livestock houses and ancillary structures and to construct 3. No. pig houses and 2. No. ancillary manure storage tanks in accordance with animal welfare and nitrates regulations together with all ancillary works.	Ballynakill, Killashee, Co. Longford	16/05/2018
Longford County Council	1747 (ABP-248470)	Ten year permission for a solar farm with an export capacity of 11.1MW.	Cleggil, Longford, Co. Longford	22/03/2018
Longford County Council	17198	Permission for enabling works at the existing Ballymahon 38kV electrical substation and all associated works.	Cornacarta, Ballymahon, Co. Longford	16/10/2017
Roscommon County Council	ABP-300493	Permission for N5 Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge Road Development and associated CPO.	Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge, Co. Roscommon	16/01/2019
Longford County Council	17320	Permission to the capacity of the operational Ash Disposal Facility to allow for the deposition of 130,000 tonnes of dry ash over and above the 550,000 tonnes permitted under Longford County Council Reg. Ref. 01/115.	Derraghan Beg and Derraghan More, Co. Longford	28/03/2018
Longford County Council	18139	Permission for development along the existing Cloon to Lanesboro 110 kV Overhead Line which is approximately 65 kilometres long and all associated works.	Aghamore (Rathcline By), Co. Longford	27/09/2018

Table 2-4: Relevant future projects considered for the Current Phase (July 2019 to present day)

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Roscommon County Council	10/507 (ABP-PL20.239743)	Windfarm of 20 wind turbines and communications masts, etc.	21 townlands, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon	27/03/2012
Longford County Council	16256	Permission for development of a distillery and visitor centre on 0.2814ha site including refurbishment works and all associated works.	The Old Post Office, Main Street, Lanesboro	31/01/2017
Longford County Council	16303 (ABP-249090)	Demolish all existing pig/livestock houses and ancillary structures and to construct 3. No. pig houses and 2. No. ancillary manure storage tanks in accordance with animal welfare and nitrates regulations together with all ancillary structures.	Ballynakil, Killashee, Co. Longford.	16/05/2018
Longford County Council	1747 (ABP-248470)	Ten-year permission for a solar farm with an export capacity of 11.1MW.	Cleggil, Longford, Co. Longford.	22/03/2018
Longford County Council	17198	Permission for enabling works at the existing Ballymahon 38kV electrical substation and all associated works.	Cornacarta, Ballymahon, Co. Longford	16/10/2017
Roscommon County Council	ABP-300493	Permission for N5 Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge Road Development and associated CPO.	Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge, Co. Roscommon	16/01/2019
Longford County Council	17320	Permission to the capacity of the operational Ash Disposal Facility to allow for the deposition of 130,000 tonnes of dry ash over and above the 550,000 tonnes permitted under Longford County Council Reg. Ref. 01/115.	Derraghan Beg and Derraghan More, Co. Longford	28/03/2018
Longford County Council	18139	Permission for development along the existing Cloon to Lanesboro 110 kV Overhead Line which is approximately 65 kilometres long and all associated works.	Aghamore (Rathcline By), Co. Longford.	27/09/2018
Longford County Council	1888 (ABP-302554)	Permission for the extension to an existing manufacturing facility consisting of warehousing, offices and ancillary staff areas.	Longford Business & Technology Park, Ballinalee Road, Longford, N39 V880.	24/01/2019
Roscommon County Council	18320 (ABP-302597)	Permission for development along the existing Cloon to Lanesboro 110 kV Overhead Line which is approximately 65 kilometres long and all associated works.	Ballyleague, Co. Roscommon	19/03/2019

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	18157 (ABP-303611)	Permission for a battery energy storage system (BESS)	Ballykenny, Co. Longford.	06/06/2019
Roscommon County Council	19311	Permission for development consisting of change of use planning application to convert existing Waterways Ireland storage shed to an outdoor recreational centre/lake access centre facility to Lough Ree.	Ballyleague, Lanesborough, Co. Roscommon	12/09/2019
Longford County Council	19201	Permission for the redevelopment of the existing Lanesboro 110kV AIS substation with a new 110 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation and all associated works.	Aghamore, Lanesborough, Longford	01/07/2020
Roscommon County Council	19546	Permission for the upgrade of the Tarmonbarry Wastewater Treatment Plant and all associated works.	Tarmonbarry Wastewater Treatment Plant, Ballytoohey Townland, Tarmonbarry	29/01/2020
Longford County Council	19222 (ABP-305969)	Ten year permission for a 9MW solar farm and associated works.	Ballykenny, Co Longford	08/05/2020
Longford County Council	2020	Permission for the development consisting of a single-storey retail unit; six number two-storey three bedroomed semi-detached houses, one detached two-storey three bedroomed house; and all associated works.	Mosstown, Kenagh, Co Longford	16/04/2021
Longford County Council	20152	Permission to dispose of materials which will be inert materials, soils & subsoil on the lands to which this application relates so as to raise the existing ground level by a maximum of two meters, creation of entrance with access road all associated ancillary works.	Ballyclare, Killashee, Co Longford	29/09/2020
Longford County Council	20183	Continued use of an existing guyed wind monitoring mast, with instruments, 100m in height for a further period of three years, the purpose of the mast is to assess the suitability of the company's adjacent lands for wind farm development, previous planning application number 15/86.	Lough Bannow Bog, Derrynaskea, Co Longford	05/11/2020

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	2074 (ABP-307880)	Permission for the construction of 37 dwelling houses.	Dunaras & Marian Terrace/Marian Villas, Ballymahon, Co Longford	14/12/2020
Longford County Council	20215	Permission to dispose of material which will be inert waste material on land 17000 cubic metres of (Class 1) (Table 1) so to raise the existing ground level by a maximum of one 1.5 mts into cells and return land back to agricultural use and all associated works.	Carrowmanagh, Killashee, Co Longford	14/12/2020
Longford County Council	20302	Permission for the construction of 5 no. houses and all associated works.	Tailors Lawn, Kenagh, Co Longford	07/04/2021
Roscommon County Council	21417	PART 8 development - Provision of Public Realm Enhancement Scheme. Redesign the existing carriageway & paved area along the N5 within the Village to provide a traffic calming effect & improve pedestrian infrastructure & safety.	N5 Termonbarry, Co Roscommon	
Longford County Council	21225	Ten year permission for a solar farm and all associated works.	Townlands of Ballynakill, Bunacloy and Middleton, near Killashee	20/10/2021
Roscommon County Council	21529	Part 8 development - Mid-Shannon Wilderness Park Greenway and associated works.	Cloontuskert, Ballyleague, Co. Roscommon	
Longford County Council	2275 (ABP-315485)	Permission for the demolition of Lough Ree Power Station (previously approved under ABP ref. PL14.125540). Construct and operate electricity grid services consisting of a battery storage system (BESS) and a synchronous condenser (Sync Con) and associated site works.	Aughamore, And Lanesborough, Co Longford	13/10/2023
Longford County Council	22160	Permission to demolish all existing pig/livestock houses and ancillary structures and to construct 3. No. pig houses and 2. No. ancillary manure storage tanks in accordance with animal welfare and nitrates regulations together with all ancillary structures.	Ballynakill, Killashee, Co. Longford	24/08/2022

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Roscommon County Council	22581	Permission to demolish and dispose of existing structures on site consisting of 21 no. mushroom houses and an office building and store rooms and permission to construct 26 no. houses and all associated works.	Ballyleague Td., Lanesboro , Co. Roscommon	20/12/2023
Longford County Council	22275	Permission for an underground electrical cable and transformer compound which will connect permitted solar farms to the national grid via the proposed transformer compound at Lough Ree Power Station.	Kilnacarrow Ballynakill Cloonkeel Derryaroge Cloonbearla Mount Davys Cloonbony Aghamore, Lanesborough , Co Longford	19/05/2023
Longford County Council	22290 (ABP-316270)	Permission for the provision of 10 No. prefabricated glamping pods and all associated works.	Glebe, Cloondara, Co Longford	03/09/2024
Longford County Council	2360056	Permission for the construction of a Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) compound and all associated works.	Existing Lanesboro Air Insulated Switchgear Substation and site of the former Lanesborough Power Station, townlands of Aghamore and Lanesborough, Lanesborough County Longford	15/09/2023
Longford County Council	2360108	Permission for the replacement ("restringing") of the existing overhead line circuit conductor wires with a new higher capacity conductor and all associated works.	Lanesborough Town , and Aghamore Townland , County Longford	27/10/2023
Roscommon County Council	23342	Permission for works to uprate the existing Lanesboro - Sliabh Bawn 100kV overhead line (OHL).	Sliabh Bawn, Co Roscommon	10/11/2023
Longford County Council	23/108	Continued use of an existing guyed wind monitoring mast, with instruments, 100m in height for a further period of three years. The purpose of the mast is to assess the suitability of the company's adjacent lands for wind farm development. Previous planning application numbers: 15/86 and 20/183 on its lands.	Lough Bannow Bog, Derrynaskea, Co. Longford	09/01/2024

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	2360124	Permission for the replacement ("restringing") of the existing overhead line circuit conductor wires with a new higher capacity conductor and all associated works.	Lanesborough Aghamore Knock Gorteengar Tullyvrane Lehery Magheraveen Cloonfore Derrygeel Derryshannoge Derraghan More Derraghan Beg Derryad Derrylough Derryweagh Foygh Cornacarta Tirlickeen Lismacmurrogh Lislom Moygh Drinan, Knappoge Barry Agharanag	17/11/2023
Longford County Council	ABP-318314	Permission for a 500 seat outdoor community amphitheatre.	Former Council Depot at Commons North Lime Quarry, Lanesborough, Co. Longford.	Undecided
Longford County Council	245	Permission for the construction of a holiday lodge site consisting of 9 no. 3 bed lodges, 4 no. 2 bed lodges, a manager's office, plant room and laundry, site entrance, internal road & footpaths, lighting, play area, boundary fence, wastewater treatment system and all associated works.	Foygh, Keenagh, Co. Longford	27/08/2024
Longford County Council	2460040	Permission for the construction of an indoor equestrian arena and associated works	Derryshannogue, Lanesborough, Longford	22/05/2024
Longford County Council	2460132	Permission for the delivery of a network of walking and cycling trails on Bord Na Móna lands.	Bord Na Móna lands within the townlands of Cloonbony, Kilnacarrow Ballynakill Begnagh Corragarrow, and Cloonmore County Longford	07/01/2025
Longford County Council	2460168	Permission for a new Water Pumping Station (WPS) and associated infrastructure.	Lands off the L1164, east of Turren Cross in the	22/10/2024



Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
			townlands of Leherly and Turren, in County Longford	
Longford County Council	2460164 (ABP-320882)	Permission for change of use and building works to alter the building to create 11 apartments with all associated site development works.	Lands at Market Square, Longford Town, Co. Longford	Undecided
Roscommon County Council	2460534	Permission for the proposed construction of a floating jetty together with associated jetty ramp & footpath and all ancillary works.	Ballyleague, Lanesborough, Co. Roscommon.	Undecided
Longford County Council	2453	Permission to construct a steel framed community gym and all ancillary site works	Ballyrevagh, Newtowncashel, Co. Longford	12/02/2025
Roscommon County Council	2460559	Permission for works to uprate approximately 35.7km of the overall 35.82km of the existing Athlone to Lanesboro 110 kV overhead line (OHL) circuit.	Athlone 110kV substation in the townland of Monksland, Knockrocghery Moher Gardentown Toberreeoge Toberdan Feamore Corraclogh Kiltteevan Kellybrook Srah Corboley Curry Cloontogher Derrycarbry Carrigeens Cloonaddra Clonsellan Lisfelim Coolshaghtena Co	Undecided
Longford County Council	2460287	Permission for works to uprate approximately 35.7km of the overall 35.82km of the existing Athlone to Lanesboro 110 kV overhead line (OHL) circuit.	Lanesboro 110 kV substation townlands of Aghamore and Lanesborough, Co. Longford	22/01/2025
Longford County Council	2460302	Permission for the demolition of existing out-buildings and the construction of 28no.residential units and all associated works.	Lands adjacent to Cois Abhann, Cloondara, Co.Longford	Undecided

Planning Authority	App Ref.	Proposal	Address	Grant Date
Longford County Council	2460315	Permission for a battery energy storage system (BESS) comprising up to 896 no. battery energy storage enclosures and all associated works.	a c. 4.63 ha site within the former Lough Ree Power (LRP) Station , in the townlands of Aghamore and Lanesborough, Lanesborough (Lanesboro) Co. Longford	Undecided
Longford County Council	2460325	A 10 Year Planning Permission for a solar farm and energy storage compound with a total area of circa 130 hectares and all associated works.	Cornacarta Doonacurry Foygh Kilcommock Glebe Ledwithstown and Tirlickeen, Keenagh and Ballymahon, County Longford	Undecided

The ongoing and future enhanced rehabilitation under the Peatlands Climate Action Scheme (PCAS) has commenced in north and northwest Derryaroge (refer to Cutaway Bog Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plans in Appendix 4.3) and is identified as a relevant cumulative project during the Remedial Phase, See Table 2-5.

Those projects detailed in Table 2-4, the construction and/or operation of which may overlap with the Remedial Phase have been considered within the cumulative assessment for this phase.

*Table 2-5: Relevant projects considered for the Remedial Phase (post-present day)*

Planning Ref.	Description	Details
Future	Future use of lands at the Application Site	<p>The future use of the lands within the Application Site will be separate and standalone projects, therefore they are considered cumulative projects for the purpose of this application. It is intended to develop lands at the Application Site in the future for renewable energy development and to carry out enhanced rehabilitation on the bogs as part of PCAS, where relevant.</p> <p>The proposed future development of the lands for renewable energy, referred to as the Derryadd Wind Farm, will be subject to a separate planning consent application. This application will be accompanied by an EIAR which will include an assessment of the implementation of the rehabilitation measures at the Application Site in conjunction with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed wind farm.</p> <p>It should also be noted that a planning permission has been obtained by Harmony Solar Longford Ltd. for the construction of an underground 33kV grid connection cable which passes through Derryaroge Bog. The future construction of this development has the potential to interact with the planned future rehabilitation of the site as well as the planned renewable energy development and is therefore also considered within this cumulative assessment.</p>

All relevant potential cumulative effects have been considered, where necessary, in the following chapters of this rEIAR.

## 2.10 TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS

The Application Site is located more than 50 km from the Northern Ireland border and is not in a location that could have transboundary effects within other countries. There is no hydrological connectivity between the bogs at the Application Site and watercourses in Northern Ireland. Past peat extraction within the Application Site has not resulted in any significant effects on the environment of another country. Transboundary effects are therefore not considered further in this rEIAR.

## 2.11 DO-NOTHING EFFECTS

The do-nothing effect is described in Chapter 3 Alternative chapter in Section 3.5.1.

## 2.12 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

In addition to the preparation of this rEIAR in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Directive, a remedial Appropriate Assessment (rAA) Screening and remedial Natura Impact Statement (rNIS) have been carried out to inform the competent authority in its undertaking of an AA of the project, as required under Article 6(3) of the *Habitats Directive* (92/43/EC).

An AA is required of the implications for the European site concerned of any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with any other plans or projects prior to its approval, and to take into account the cumulative effects which result from the combination of that plan or project with other plans or projects (in-combination effects) in view of the European site's conservation objectives.

An rNIS has been prepared by TOBIN and is included in the supporting documents which will be submitted with the application for Substitute Consent.

Similar to the temporal scope of the EIA Directive, the requirements of the *Habitats Directive* do not apply prior to the date the Directive came into force (June 1994). Therefore, for the purpose of the rAA and rNIS, 1994 has been identified as the baseline year for the assessment. This is described in more detail in the rAA and rNIS.

## 2.13 COMPETENT EXPERTS

This rEIAR has been project managed, co-ordinated and produced by TOBIN. TOBIN are also responsible for preparing key technical chapters of the rEIAR with support and input from external consultants for specialist topics as required. This rEIAR has been prepared by competent experts. The list of competent experts and their relevant qualifications are set out in Table 2-4.

TOBIN is a multidisciplinary consultancy with experience of undertaking complex and challenging environmental assessments and of writing EIARs for a wide range of projects. The Project Manager and principal co-ordinator of the rEIAR is Caroline Naughton. Caroline is a Senior Project Manager in TOBIN's Environmental & Planning Division. Caroline holds a BSC (Hons) in Environmental Science/Geology from University College Cork. Caroline holds a Professional Diploma in Quality Management – Lean Systems from the University of Limerick (Hons). Caroline has over 15 years' experience in environmental science and consultancy working with leading companies across a range of sectors. She has extensive experience with a strong technical background and is experienced in the preparation of planning applications for

a variety of environmental projects including Wind Farms, Solar Farms, Substations and Waste Facilities.

TOBIN confirm that the contributors set out in Table 2-6 are competent experts in their respective fields, as evidenced by the relevant qualifications and experience.

*Table 2-6: List of Competent Experts contributing to the rEIAR*

Company	Competent Expert	Subject Matter	Qualifications	No. of Years' Experience
TOBIN	Orla Fitzpatrick	Project Director	B.Sc. (Hons) Geophysical Science (1999), University College Dublin (UCD) M.Sc. Environmental Consultancy (2003), University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chartered Environmentalist (2012)	22
TOBIN	Caroline Naughton	Project Management Peer Reviews Chapter 1-4 Chapter 6 Chapter 16 Chapter 17	BSC (Hons) Environmental Science, Geology, University College Cork ,2005 (Postgraduate NFQ Level 9) Specialist Diploma in Quality Management Lean Systems,2018	16
TOBIN	Eirene Varghese	Chapter 5 Planning	BA Architecture, Manipal University (2018) MA Regional & Urban Planning, UCD (2021)	4

Company	Competent Expert	Subject Matter	Qualifications	No. of Years' Experience
TOBIN	Joao Martins	Chapter 7 Biodiversity	Environmental Engineering (Hons) - University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (Portugal), 2007 Master of Science - University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (Portugal), 2009	13
TOBIN	John Dillon	Chapter 8 Land, Soils and Geology Chapter 9 Hydrology and Hydrogeology	BSc. in Environmental Science (2001), NUIG MSc. and Diploma in Environmental Engineering (2003), Imperial College London Professional Geologist (PGeo)	20
AWN Consulting	Mike Simms	Chapter 11 Noise & Vibration	BE (Mechanical Engineering) (1995), University College Dublin MEngSc (Mechanical Engineering) (1997), University College Dublin	20
Macro Works	Richard Barker	Chapter 12 Landscape & Visual	PG Diploma in Forestry (1996) BA in Environmental Studies (1995) Master's Degree in Landscape Architecture (2003) Corporate Member of the Irish Landscape Institute	22

Company	Competent Expert	Subject Matter	Qualifications	No. of Years' Experience
Through Time Ltd	Fiona Rooney	Chapter 13 Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage	BA (hons) in Archaeology and Classics, University College Dublin Licenced eligible archaeologist Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists & Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland	26
TOBIN	Maria Rooney	Chapter 14 Traffic & Transportation	BEng (Hons) Civil Engineering (2013), IT Carlow BEng (Ord.) Civil Engineering (2010), Dundalk Institute of Technology (DKIT) MEng Road and Transport Engineering (2019) IT Sligo. MIEI Member of Engineers Ireland Chartership (2021)	6



## 2.14 REFERENCES

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