

Wicklow County Council
Planning, Development and Environment
County Buildings
Wicklow
Co. Wicklow

Date: 20 JUL 2022

Re: Wicklow County Council Compulsory Purchase (Arklow Flood Relief Scheme) No. 2 Order 2021
In the townlands of Ferrybank, Marsh, Arklow, Tinahask Lower, Ticknock and Avoca River, Co.
Wicklow

Dear Sir / Madam,

An order has been made by An Bord Pleanála determining the above mentioned case. A copy of the order is enclosed.

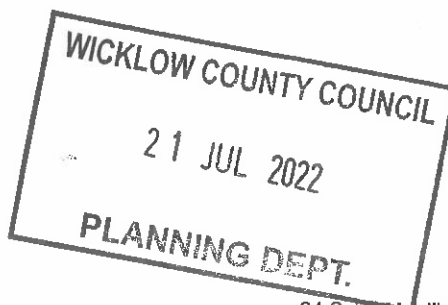
Please be advised that under section 217(5) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, a notice of the making of a confirmation order should be published or served as the case may be in accordance with section 78(1) of the Housing Act, 1966 within 12 weeks of the making of the order.

In accordance with section 146(5) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, the Board will make available for inspection and purchase at its offices the documents relating to the decision within 3 working days following its decision. In addition, the Board will also make available the Inspector's Report and the Board Direction on the decision on its website (www.pleanala.ie). This information is normally made available on the list of decided cases on the website on the Wednesday following the week in which the decision is made.

Overleaf contains information in relation to challenges to the validity of a decision of An Bord Pleanála under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

If you have any queries in relation to the matter please contact the undersigned officer of the Board.

Please quote the above mentioned An Bord Pleanála reference number in any correspondence or telephone contact with the Board.



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Judicial review of An Bord Pleanála decisions under the provisions of the Planning and Development Acts (as amended).

A person wishing to challenge the validity of a Board decision may do so by way of judicial review only. Sections 50, 50A and 50B of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, contain provisions in relation to challenges to the validity of a decision of the Board.

The validity of a decision taken by the Board may only be questioned by making an application for judicial review under Order 84 of The Rules of the Superior Courts (S.I. No. 15 of 1986). Any application for leave to apply for judicial review in respect of a decision of the Board, or other act to which section 50(2)(b) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended applies, shall be made in accordance with the time period of 8 weeks as set out in sub-section 50(7), subject to any extension to the time period which may be allowed by the High Court in accordance with subsection 50(8).

Section 50A(3) states that leave for judicial review shall not be granted unless the Court is satisfied that (a) there are substantial grounds for contending that the decision is invalid or ought to be quashed and (b) the applicant has a sufficient interest in the matter which is the subject of the application or, in cases involving environmental impact assessment, is a body complying with specified criteria.

Section 50B contains provisions in relation to the costs of certain judicial review proceedings in the High Court; pursuant to Section 50B(1), Section 50B applies to the following proceedings:

- (a) proceedings in the High Court by way of judicial review, or of seeking leave to apply for judicial review, of—
 - (i) any decision or purported decision made or purportedly made,
 - (ii) any action taken or purportedly taken,
 - (iii) any failure to take any action, pursuant to a statutory provision that gives effect to
 - (I) a provision of the EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended to which Article 10a (as inserted by Directive 2003/35/EC) of that Directive applies,
 - (II) the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC, or
 - (III) a provision of the IPPC Directive 2008/1/EC which Article 16 of that Directive applies, or
 - (IV) Article 6(3) or 6(4) of the Habitats Directive; or
- (b) an appeal (including an appeal by way of case stated) to the Supreme Court from a decision of the High Court in a proceeding referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) proceedings in the High Court or the Supreme Court for interim or interlocutory relief in relation to a proceeding referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

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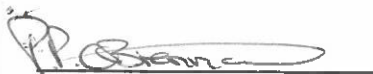
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The general provision contained in section 50B(2) is that in proceedings to which the section applies each party shall bear its own costs. The Court however may award costs against any party in specified circumstances. There is also provision for the Court to award the costs of proceedings or a portion of such costs to an applicant to the extent that the applicant succeeds in obtaining relief against a respondent or notice party, or both, to the extent that the action or omission of the respondent or notice party contributed to the relief being obtained.

General information on judicial review procedures is contained on the following website, www.citizensinformation.ie.

Disclaimer: The above is intended for information purposes. It does not purport to be a legally binding interpretation of the relevant provisions and it would be advisable for persons contemplating legal action to seek legal advice.

Yours faithfully,

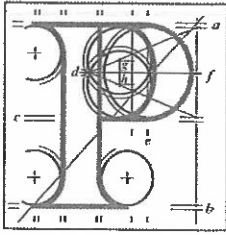


Jennifer Sherry
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An
Bord
Pleanála

Board Order
ABP-310377-21

Local Government (No. 2) Act, 1960

Housing Act, 1966

Planning and Development Acts, 2000 to 2021

Planning Authority: Wicklow County Council

Application received by An Bord Pleanála on the 31st day of May, 2021 from Wicklow County Council pursuant to section 76 of, and the Third Schedule to, the Housing Act, 1966 as extended by section 10 of the Local Government (No.2) Act, 1960 (as substituted by section 86 of the Housing Act, 1966) and the Planning and Development Acts, 2000 to 2020, for confirmation of a Compulsory Purchase Order authorising compulsory acquisition of lands and entitled **Wicklow County Council Compulsory Purchase (Arklow Flood Relief Scheme) Number 2 Order 2021**.

DECISION

CONFIRM the above Compulsory Purchase Order with the modifications as submitted by Wicklow County Council on 20th day of January, 2022, based on the reasons and considerations set out below.

REASONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Having considered the written objections made to the Compulsory Purchase Order, the report and recommendation of the Inspector who conducted the oral hearing into the objections, the purpose of the Compulsory Purchase Order, and also having regard to:

- (a) the need to provide a flood relief scheme at the Avoca River,
- (b) the community need, public interest served and overall benefits, including benefits to the wider area to be achieved from use of the acquired lands,
- (c) the provisions of the current Wicklow County Development Plan and the Arklow Town and Environs Local Area Plan and the policies and objectives stated therein, which specifically identified the need for the proposed flood relief scheme, and
- (d) the proportionate design response to the identified need,

it is considered that, subject to the modifications to the Order as set out in the Schedule below, the acquisition by the local authority of the lands in question, as set out in the Compulsory Purchase Order and on the deposited maps, are necessary for the purpose stated, and that the objections cannot be sustained having regards to the said necessity.

SCHEDULE

The compulsory purchase order shall be modified in accordance with the modifications submitted to the Board at the oral hearing on the 20th January, 2022 as follows:

Plot 101: Part of the lands in Plot number 101 on the marsh side of the proposed Embankment (in the ownership or reputed ownership of Patrick & Patricia Ivory) to be acquired on a temporary basis only, identified as Plot number 101T comprising 0.1789 hectares (0.4423 acres).

Plot 103: Part of the lands in Plot number 103 on the marsh side of the proposed Embankment (in the ownership or reputed ownership of Proinseas O Broinn) to be acquired on a temporary basis only, identified as Plot number 103T comprising 0.5595 hectares (0.1.3825 acres).

Plot 109: Part of the lands in Plot number 109 located on the east side of the proposed Embankment which can be accessed off Bridgewater Roundabout (in the ownership or reputed ownership of the Estate of Malachy McDaniel Stone) to be acquired on a temporary basis only.

Plot 124d: The area of Plot number 124d (which lands are owned by Wicklow County Council and leased to Arklow Slipway Limited) to be permanently acquired is to be decreased from 0.2385 hectares (0.589 acres) to 0.0233 hectares (0.0576 acres).

Plot 124d: The remainder of Plot number 124d to be acquired on a temporary basis only, identified as Plot number 124dT comprising 0.2152 hectares (0.5318 acres).

P.C.

Plot 125: Plot number 125 (in the ownership or reputed ownership of Roadstone Limited) to be acquired on a temporary basis only, identified as Plot number 125T.

Reason: To take account of updated information in respect of land ownership and other matters as agreed at the oral hearing.

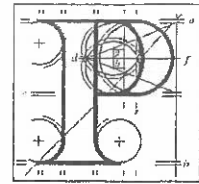
Patricia Calleary

Patricia Calleary

Member of An Bord Pleanála

**duly authorised to authenticate
the seal of the Board.**

Dated this *19th* day of *July* 2022



Judicial Review Notice

Judicial review of An Bord Pleanála decisions under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

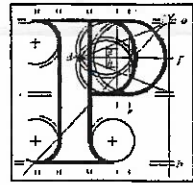
A person wishing to challenge the validity of a Board decision may do so by way of judicial review only. Sections 50, 50A and 50B of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as substituted by section 13 of the Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006, as amended/substituted by sections 32 and 33 of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 and as amended by sections 20 and 21 of the Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011) contain provisions in relation to challenges to the validity of a decision of the Board.

The validity of a decision taken by the Board may only be questioned by making an application for judicial review under Order 84 of The Rules of the Superior Courts (S.I. No. 15 of 1986). Sub-section 50(6) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 requires that subject to any extension to the time period which may be allowed by the High Court in accordance with subsection 50(8), any application for judicial review must be made within 8 weeks of the decision of the Board. It should be noted that any challenge taken under section 50 may question only the validity of the decision and the Courts do not adjudicate on the merits of the development from the perspectives of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and/or effects on the environment. Section 50A states that leave for judicial review shall not be granted unless the Court is satisfied that there are substantial grounds for contending that the decision is invalid or ought to be quashed and that the applicant has a sufficient interest in the matter which is the subject of the application or in cases involving environmental impact assessment is a body complying with specified criteria.

Section 50B contains provisions in relation to the cost of judicial review proceedings in the High Court relating to specified types of development (including proceedings relating to decisions or actions pursuant to a law of the state that gives effect to the public participation and access to justice provisions of Council Directive 85/337/EEC i.e. the EIA Directive and to the provisions of Directive 2001/12/EC i.e. Directive on the assessment of the effects on the environment of certain plans and programmes). The general provision contained in section 50B is that in such cases each party shall bear its own costs. The Court however may award costs against any party in specified circumstances. There is also provision for the Court to award the costs of proceedings or a portion of such costs to an applicant against a respondent or notice party where relief is obtained to the extent that the action or omission of the respondent or notice party contributed to the relief being obtained.

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Fógra faoi Athbhreithniú Breithiúnach

Athbhreithniú breithiúnach ar chinneadh a rinne An Bord Pleanála faoi fhorálacha an Achta um Pleanáil agus Forbairt, 2000 (arna leasú)

Nuair is mian le duine agóid dhlíthiúil a chur in aghaidh cinnidh an Bhoird caithfear é sin a dhéanamh trí athbhreithniú breithiúnach amháin. Tá na forálacha chun agóid dhlíthiúil a chur in aghaidh cinnidh an Bhoird le fáil in ailt 50, 50A agus 50B san Acht um Pleanáil agus Forbairt, 2000 (arna ionadú le halt 13 den Acht um Pleanáil agus Forbairt (Bonneagar Straitéiseach) 2006, le halt 32 agus 33 den Acht um Pleanáil agus Forbairt (leasú), 2010 agus le halt 20 agus 21 den Acht Comhshaoil (Forálacha Ilghnéitheacha), 2011.)

Ní féidir ceistiú a dhéanamh in aghaidh cinnidh an Bhoird ach amháin trí iarratas ar athbhreithniú breithiúnach faoi Ordú 84 de Rialacha na nUaschúirteanna (I.R. Uimhir 15 de 1986). Faoi réir fho-alt 50(6) den Acht um Pleanáil agus Forbairt, 2000 déanfar iarratas ar chead chun iarratas a dhéanamh ar athbhreithniú breithiúnach laistigh den tréimhse 8 seachtain den dáta a rinne an Bord an cinneadh nó laistigh d'aon síneadh ama a cheadaíonn an Ard-Chúirt faoi fho-alt 50(8). Tabhair faoi deara nuair atá athbhreithniú breithiúnach i gceist faoi alt 50 nach féidir ach bailíocht an chinnidh a cheistiú agus ní thugann an Chúirt aon chinneadh faoi fhiúntas na forbartha ó thaobh prionsabail pleanála cúf nó forbairt inchothaithe na háite nó éifeachtaí ar an timpeallacht. Tá sé leagtha síos in alt 50 nach ndeonófar cead d'athbhreithniú breithiúnach muna bhfuil an Chúirt sásta go bhfuil forais shubstantiúla ann chun argóint a dhéanamh go bhfuil an cinneadh neamhbhailí nó gur ceart é a neamhniú agus go bhfuil suim shásúil ag an iarratasóir leis an ábhar i gceist san iarratas nó i gcásanna a bhaineann le measúnacht tionchair timpeallachta gur eagraíocht í an t-iarratasóir a chomhlíonann coinníollacha áirithe.

Tá forálacha in alt 50B mar gheall ar chostais maidir le himeachtaí san Ard-Chúirt i dtaobh athbhreithniú breithiúnach i gcásanna áirithe (lena n-áirítear imeachtaí faoi chinntí nó gníomhartha de bhun dlí de chuid an Stáit lena dtugtar éifeacht do na forálacha faoi rannpháirtíocht an phobail agus rochtain ar an gceartas atá leagtha amach i dTreoir 85/337/CEE i.e. an Treoir faoi mheasúnacht tionchair timpeallachta agus na forálacha í dTreoir 2001/42/CE maidir le héifeachtaí pleananna agus clár áirithe ar an timpeallacht a mheasúnú). Is í an fhoráil ghinearálta in imeachtaí lena mbaineann alt 50B ná go n-íocfaidh gach páirtí a chostais féin. Is féidir leis an gCúirt costais a bhronnadh i gcoinne aon pháirtí i gcásanna áirithe. Chomh maith le sin tá forálacha i bhfeidhm ionas gur féidir leis an gCúirt iomlán a chostas nó cuid díobh a bhronnadh ar an iarratasóir, in aghaidh fhreagróra nó fhógrapáirtí i gcásanna ina bhfaightear faoiseamh mar gheall ar gníomhú nó neamhfheidhm an fhreagróra nó an fhógrapáirtí.

Tá eolas ginearálta faoi athbhreithniú breithiúnach le fáil ar an suíomh idirlín www.citizensinformation.ie.

Séanadh: Tá an t-eolas thuas tugtha mar threoirlíne. Ní éilítear gur léirmhíniú dlí faoi na forálacha ábhartha atá ann agus dá mbeadh sé ar intinn ag éinne cás dlí a thógáil in aghaidh an Bhoird bheadh sé inmholta comhairle dlí a fháil ar dtús. Athbhreithnithe 30/11/2011