



Paul Riordan

The Energy Division of Bord na Móna employs circa 750 staff, rising to 1250 during the harvesting season. Accounting for over €100 million a year, peat production and sales is a significant element of the company. To the forefront are the teams out there on the bogs, harvesting the best dry peat

Getting the best from the bog



Gerard Mulligan (front), John Hanley (standing at back) and Gerry Claffey with Seamus Keating (not pictured) make up Bord na Móna's Autonomous Enterprise Unit at Cloncreen, Co Offaly, where they harvest 1200 acres of peatland

There's a beauty all of its own to the midlands, particularly in Cloncreen, Co Offaly, where four men, with almost 150 years of experience between them working Bord na

Móna bogs, ply their trade. With Boston Hill in Co Kildare visible in the distance, it's a flat landscape, coloured by the rich brown of the peat which the team harvests.

Gerard Mulligan, John Hanley, Gerry Claffey and Seamus Keating make up an Autonomous Enterprise Unit, which essentially means that this 1200 acres of peatland is their responsibility. "At the beginning of each year, we meet with Eamonn Mulhall, our resource manager, and set targets and budgets for the year which we manage ourselves," said the unit's supervisor, Gerard Mulligan. "The budget covers machine maintenance, wages, fuels and oils and insurance, all of which is sourced through Bord na Móna and credited to the unit."

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'Our best harvesting day is when it's 22 degrees with a nice breeze for drying. Even a shower of rain can stop the whole thing'

Gerard Mulligan, Cloncreen Autonomous Enterprise Unit

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The easy banter between the men belies the physical work they do and their understanding of each other's roles. "I'm responsible for machine maintenance," says fitter Gerry Claffey, which is no mean task given the team's fleet of two harvesters, three millers, two ridgers, three harrows, one

ditcher, one bulldozer and one digger. John Hanley is a harvester driver, Seamus Keating is a ridger driver and Gerard Mulligan is a master of all the tasks. During harvesting season, they take on three harrow men, three miller men, one harvester, one ridger and one bulldozer driver.

As with nature, the work has its own rhythm and during the harvest season from April to August or September, these men and nine seasonal workers produce peat: milling, harrowing, ridging and harvesting on a three-and-a-half day cycle at the optimum times to get the best quality and moisture content they can get.

Working almost 12-hour shifts, seven days a week on fine days, the team strives to meet its target of 100,000 tonnes of quality peat. "In 20 production seasons, we failed only once to meet our target," says Gerard, as John adds that the weather in 1997 beat their best efforts. "When the weather is poor, we catch up on maintenance, so we're ready for the next fine day, we maintain the bog, milling, harrowing and ridging, and watching piles for fires," says Gerry.

Meeting the challenges of nature

Peat production is part of Bord na Móna's Energy Division under director Dermott Kelly. Half of the company's 80,000 hectares is in active use which produces up to 4m tonnes of peat a year. Of this, 3m tonnes is used to produce electricity at three peat-fired power plants, two of which (Lough Ree at Lanesboro and West Offaly at Shannonbridge) are owned and operated by ESB and one (Edenderry) owned and operated by Bord na Móna. Of the remainder, 650,000 tonnes, is sold to the Fuels division for use as peat briquettes, while the balance is supplied to the Horticulture business.

Milled peat is produced generally from April to September, on bogs that have been drained and developed for at least 5 years. Undrained bog, or virgin bog, has a water content of about 95%. So, the bog surface had to be drained to allow heavy machinery to work and to reduce the drying time of the peat when cut.

"When we start milling the surface of the bog with a 25-foot miller, rotating at over 1000 revs a minute, the water content is in the low-80s," says Paul Riordan, head of peat operations, who's based at Derrygreenagh, Co Westmeath. "Over a few days, we harrow that peat, agitating it on the surface. When that peat is dry, depending on weather conditions, its moisture content would be in the low 40s. Then we collect it with a ridging machine into the middle of the field; the harvesting machine passes it 50 feet into the next field and so on until we stockpile 10 ridges into one stockpile field."

After each crop is lifted, the whole process starts again. On average, this happens 10 to 12 times in a typical year, depending on the weather! "We have machines now that are faster, more efficient and more versatile and we have work systems that react faster to the weather, so it's not entirely weather dependent any more," says Paul. "We had a very poor summer in 1985-86 when we achieved 30% of our target. We had a similar summer in 2008 and achieved 90% of our target."

Meeting targets is just one challenge. "We need to restructure production operations due to increasing costs," says Paul. "Our core bogs

near the stations are becoming exhausted, so we have to go out further to rail transport. Equally, peat from our satellite bogs is transported by road and that's expensive." Other issues include the loss of skills as employees retire and the need to meet environmental license requirements regarding peat silt, peat dust and disposal of polythene used to cover stockpiles through the winter. "Bog fires remain a constant threat but we have all the equipment and expertise we need to tackle them, when they do arise. Equally, health and safety is a major concern but we have very strong health and safety standards and ongoing training in place," says Paul.

It's clear that Ireland's peatlands have served Bord na Móna – and Ireland – well and their role in changing times will continue to evolve.

Did you know?

- > Milling involves cutting a thin layer of peat (about 15mm) from the surface of the bog and letting it to dry for a few days.
- > Harrowing is the process whereby the layer of peat is turned a few times so that the wet peat is exposed to the sun and wind to speed up its drying.
- > Ridging is when the dried peat is collected into ridges in the middle of each field.
- > Harvesting is where the ridges from ten fields (one crop) are stockpiled into one stockpile field.
- > 12 crops is the target harvest in a year.
- > Bord na Móna designs and manufactures all its own millers, harrows, ridgers, harvesters: all are attachments pulled by agricultural tractors ranging from 70 – 140 horse power.
- > Peat-fuelled power stations produce 5-6% of Ireland's electricity.
- > The peatlands span 12 different counties with active production on approx. 40,000 hectares.



Go online

If you'd like more detailed information about the peat harvesting process go to www.bnm.ie and follow the links: Corporate home → Conservation → Archaeology → Excavations.

