

# Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

Industrial Emissions (IE) Licence (W0232-01) Technical Amendment

Dublin Waste to Energy

Project number: 60587300

16 October 2020

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### Quality information

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## 1. Introduction

AECOM Ireland Limited (AECOM) are assisting Dublin Waste to Energy Limited (DWtE) apply to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a Technical Amendment to existing Industrial Emissions (IE) licence W0232-01. This amendment is to accommodate a temporary increase in annual tonnage for the year 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Due to exceptional circumstances brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic in Ireland, DWTE have received an increase in tonnages over the first three quarterly periods of 2020. As a result of the service provided by the DWTE Facility to Ireland by enabling continuous, sustainable and appropriate waste management during the first wave of the pandemic, the annual tonnage limit of 600,000 tonnes for the Facility will likely be reached in mid-December 2020. As a result, DWTE is seeking a Technical Amendment pursuant to section 96(1)(c) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended, to its IE Licence W0232-01 to be permitted to accept up to 620,000 tonnes in 2020 (the Technical Amendment).

This Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report contains information, prepared by AECOM on behalf of DWtE to inform An Bord Pleanála's Screening for AA of the licence amendment proposal. In An Bord Pleanála's role as Competent Authority for the AA, the Board must determine whether the proposed project is likely to have a significant effect on any 'European sites' (see definition in section 1.2 below), either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

### 1.1 Overview of Screening for Appropriate Assessment

The European Communities Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive<sup>1</sup>) provides, in Article 6 (3), the legal basis for AA at European level. In the context of the proposed project, the Habitats Directive is transposed in Ireland, by Section 177U of the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2020 for land use planning. Regulation 177(U) – (1) transposes the requirement to screen for AA:

177U. — (1) A screening for appropriate assessment of a draft Land use plan or application for consent for proposed development shall be carried out by the competent authority to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if that Land use plan or proposed development, individually or in combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the European site.

An AA is required where significant effects on European sites are likely (or more specifically '*cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information*'<sup>1</sup>). If triggered, AA then determines whether the project will adversely affect the integrity of the European site, in the light of the European site's Conservation Objectives.

### 1.2 European sites

European sites comprise<sup>2</sup>:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs);
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs); and,
- candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs);

The process of designating cSACs as SACs is ongoing in Ireland. The term SAC is used throughout this report for both SACs and cSACs, given they are subject to equal protection.

<sup>1</sup> The 'Waddenzee' ruling (C-127/02) is an influential judgement of the Court of Justice European Union which has clarified what "likely to have a significant effect" means; specifically that, "if it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site" and that unless a significant effect can be objectively ruled-out with certainty, then it is 'likely'.<sup>2</sup> European sites were formerly 'Natura 2000' sites prior to the Environmental and Miscellaneous Provisions Act (2011). SACs yet to be designated by statutory instrument remain Candidate (cSACs) but have the same protection as SACs.

<sup>2</sup> European sites were formerly 'Natura 2000' sites prior to the Environmental and Miscellaneous Provisions Act (2011). SACs yet to be designated by statutory instrument remain Candidate (cSACs) but have the same protection as SACs.

## 2. Project Description and Site Overview

This Section provides a brief overview of the existing DWtE site and proposed project at the DWtE site.

### 2.1 Proposed project

As noted fully in the introduction (Section 1), the proposal is a Technical Amendment to existing Industrial Emissions (IE) licence W0232-01. This amendment is to accommodate a temporary increase in annual tonnage for the year 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This will increase the permitted tonnage accepted to increase from 600,000 tonnes, up to 620,000 tonnes in 2020 (the Technical Amendment).

### 2.2 Existing Site Overview

The DWtE site is located on the Poolbeg Peninsula in Dublin Bay on the eastern side of Dublin City (Figure 1). The nearby intertidal extents of Dublin Bay are designated as the South Dublin Bay SAC (site code 210) and the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka SPA (site code 4024). Most of the site is located south of Pigeon House Road with a portion extending north of Pigeon House Road. The overall DWtE site is bounded by Dublin Port to the north, Shellybanks Road to the west and Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WwTP) to the east. A public footpath, roadway and the shoreline of Dublin Bay lie to the south. Irishtown Nature Park (which is not within a European site) is located directly southeast of the site.

There is significant industrial activity surrounding the DWtE site including the Electricity Supply Board (ESB) and Ringsend WwTP located to the east and All Aways Waste and Dublin Bay Power Station located to the west. Ecocem Ireland is located c. 50 m north of the DWtE site and Hammond Lane Metal Recycling is located c.150 m northwest of the DWtE site. There are residential areas c. 1 km to the west of the DWtE site.

### 2.3 Operation of Existing DWtE Site

In November 2007<sup>3</sup>, An Bord Pleanála determined (and have similarly found for subsequent planning amendments) that the operation of the (now existing) DWtE site would not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. For the avoidance of doubt, the adjacent European sites in Dublin Bay were all designated at the time of An Bord Pleanála's original determination.

All processing carried out at the DWtE site is completed within the process building. This is where waste is received and processed. A site security building and a small pump station for cooling water are also present.

Waste materials are transported to the DWtE site on a daily basis (8:00 am until 10:00 pm Monday through Saturday). Access and egress for waste vehicles is via the existing entrance on Pigeon House Road. Vehicles proceed to the waste reception hall which has 12 unloading bays with a green/red traffic signal system to control the traffic movement.

#### 2.3.1 Main Process Building

The building has two identical waste-to-energy lines, each with separate boilers and flue gas cleaning. The existing throughput of waste is 600,000 tonnes per annum which would increase on a temporary basis until December 2020 to 620,000 as a result of this proposed project.

The two lines supply steam to one high-voltage turbine/generator that is connected to the electrical grid. Cooling of the exhaust steam from the turbine takes place in a seawater-cooled condenser. The net power output from the DWtE site is approximately 63MW.

<sup>3</sup> Planning Reference PL29S.EF2022).

### 2.3.2 Waste

Waste materials are accepted at the site as feedstock for the energy recovery process. The DWtE site is currently permitted by the EPA to accept up to 600,000 tonnes of non-hazardous residual, commercial and industrial waste per year. Ash and residue is generated from the incineration process.

Bottom ash remains at the end of the grate after the burnout of the waste and is classified as a non-hazardous material. Bottom ash is stored on-site in the bottom ash bunker and exported for recycling and/or reuse in accordance with waste legislation. DWTE is investigating local alternatives for recovery of bottom ash material.

Flue gas treatment residues are removed from the flue gases in the treatment processes. Flue gas treatment residues are collected and stored in an enclosed system. The flue gas treatment residue is classified as hazardous. The residue is transported offsite in sealed containers for appropriate recovery abroad.

### 2.3.3 Cooling Water

Cooling water supply from the River Liffey estuary is required to cool the steam from the boiler. The water is extracted at a rate of approximately 3.5 m<sup>3</sup>/sec. after which it is returned to the estuary (in accordance with specific IE licence conditions) on the northern side of the Poolbeg Peninsula through an existing outfall channel, located c.60 m from the DWtE site entrance. The outfall point is c. 750 m upstream of the nearest European site (South Dublin Bay and River Tolka SPA).

Sodium Hypochlorite is added to the cooling water system to prevent marine growth. Cooling water discharge is via emission point SW-1 and is limited to 14,040 m<sup>3</sup> per hour. The permitted temperature difference between the intake water and the discharged water is limited to 9°C.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 European Guidance

The methodology employed in this report has drawn on updated AA guidance recently published by the European Commission on the provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, including AA Screening and AA (EC, 2018). This replaces the original EC guidance on Article 6 of the Habitats Directive (EC, 2000). The updated guidance has been applied to this development along with other EC guidance available online<sup>4</sup>.

As stated in EC (2018), the updated guidance "*incorporates the large body of rulings that have been issued by the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) over the years on Article 6*"<sup>5</sup>. This AA Screening Report has been prepared to comply with other relevant case law since EC (2018).

Mitigation is not considered at AA Screening Stage, having regard for the recent ruling of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)<sup>6</sup> that "*it is not appropriate, at the Screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on [a European site]*".

This document has also been prepared in accordance with 'Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC' (EC, 2002) and 'Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2018)'.

<sup>4</sup> Available from [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/guidance\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/guidance_en.htm). Accessed January 2019.

<sup>5</sup> Including, but not limited to Case C-323/17 'People Over Wind', C-258/11 'Galway City Outer Bypass'; Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta.

<sup>6</sup> Judgment of the Court (Seventh Chamber) 12 April 2018: Case C-323/17, REQUEST for a preliminary ruling under Article 267 TFEU from the High Court (Ireland), made by decision of 10 May 2017, received at the Court on 30 May 2017, in the proceedings People Over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta.

## 3.2 National Guidelines

There have been significant changes to AA practice since the last published Irish governmental guidance on AA (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government DoEHLG, 2010) arising from rulings in European and Irish courts and associated changes in legislation. The updated EC (2018) guidance is, therefore generally followed in lieu of DoEHLG guidance in this AA Screening Report, as supplemented by the (online) guidance from the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS)<sup>7</sup> (updated to August 2018, at the time of writing). Exceptions where the DoEHLG guidance is still referenced in this AA Screening Report including the approach to Zones of Influence therein, as detailed under “Zones of Influence”.

## 3.3 Desktop study

A desktop study was carried out by AECOM, with particular regard to the following sources:

- Information on the existing operations of the DWtE (and the proposed project) provided by DWtE;
- Tabulated lists, in excel format, of all European sites in Ireland and their Qualifying Interests (QI) in Ireland for which sites are designated (i.e. non-bird species and habitats), and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs; bird species and habitats) obtained through a data request to the NPWS;
- Information on ranges of mobile QI populations (i.e. the area over which mobile species are known to occur) in Volume 1 of NPWS’ Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland (NPWS, 2013a), and associated digital shapefiles obtained from the NPWS Research branch;
- Mapping of relevant European site boundaries and known locations of QIs and SCIs in Conservation Objective mapping for relevant European sites available online from the NPWS<sup>8</sup>;
- Distribution records for QI populations held online by the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC)<sup>9</sup>; and,
- Data including surface water quality (including transitional waters) and groundwater quality status, and river catchment boundaries available from the online database of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)<sup>10</sup>.

## 3.4 Assessment Methodology

This AA Screening report describes the nearest European sites to the DWtE site. It also identifies the presence of other potentially relevant European sites, including those designated for mobile QIs or SCIs; which could occur beyond the DWtE site, but within the potential Zone of Influence (Zol; defined below) of likely significant effects from the proposed project. The identification of the Zol and relevant European sites has regard for relevant source-pathway-receptors.

The ‘source-pathway-receptor’ conceptual model is a standard tool in environmental assessment to determine linkages between sensitive features and sources of effects. In order for an effect to occur, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism means there is no likelihood for the effect to occur. An example of this model is provided below:

- Source (s); e.g. outfall of industrial discharge to watercourse;
- Pathway (s); e.g. contamination of receiving watercourse including fish therein; and
- Receptor (s); e.g. feeding otter *Lutra lutra* whose available prey may be reduced.

The model is focused solely on relevant QIs/SCIs for which European sites are designated. Any Conservation Objectives referred to in this Report are referenced to identify the date of publication and version number (See Appendix A).

<sup>7</sup> Available online at <https://www.npws.ie/development%20consultations>. Accessed October 2020.

<sup>8</sup> Available from <https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data> Accessed February 2019.

<sup>9</sup> Available from <http://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/#> Accessed February 2019.

<sup>10</sup> Available from <http://gis.epa.ie/Envision> Accessed February 2019.



### 3.5 Potential Zone of Influence

The proposed project has the potential to result in a number of environmental effects. The analysis of these effects, using 'best available' scientific knowledge and professional judgement, leads to the identification of Zols. The proximity of the proposed project to European sites, and more importantly their QIs/SCIs, can be of importance in identifying source-pathway-receptor models which could result in significant effects. Irish departmental guidance on AA states:

*"For projects, the distance could be much less than 15 km, and in some cases less than 100m, but this must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, and the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in combination effects"*<sup>11</sup> (DoEHLG, 2010; p.32, para 1).

Habitats and plants are not mobile and it can therefore be easier to determine whether habitats and plants are within the Zol. In contrast, fauna species are mobile and so the distances they move beyond European sites (i.e. range) must be considered when determining if they occur within the Zol. The range of fauna species varies considerably, from a maximum of several metres (e.g. in the case of whorl snails *Vertigo* spp.) to hundreds of kilometres (in the case of migratory wetland birds). Whilst habitats and plants are not mobile, these features can still be significantly affected at considerable distances from an effect source; for instance, where an instream habitat is located many kilometres downstream from a pollution source.

## 4. Screening Assessment

### 4.1 Description of Relevant Baseline Environment

The DWtE site, is located entirely on made ground (Figure 1). Recent satellite mapping available from Google maps<sup>12</sup> indicates there are no significant semi-natural vegetated areas within the DWtE site. There are a number of existing short 'defunct' treelines (i.e. with breaks) along each side of the Shellybanks Road, which partially screen the existing and proposed project from nearby roadways.

Analysis of data from the EPA's Envision web-based mapping application<sup>13</sup> indicates there are no surface water features within or directly adjacent to the DWtE site footprint. The nearest surface water feature is the River Liffey Estuary, located c. 230 m to the north of the DWtE site at its nearest point. The Liffey Estuary is not designated as a European site. According to the EPA's Envision web-based mapping application<sup>14</sup>, the estuary is of "moderate" water status<sup>13</sup>. Cooling water from the DWtE site is discharged to the Liffey Estuary through an existing outfall.

The fully tidal estuarine area of Dublin Bay is located c. 220 m south of the DWtE site.

### 4.2 European Sites

#### 4.2.1 Nearest European Sites

This section, which identifies all European sites within the potential Zol of likely significant effects prior to the assessment under 'Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkages' below, should be read in conjunction with Figure 1.

The nearest European site to the DWtE site is the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka SPA, part of which adjoins the proposed project. This part of the SPA comprises a narrow strip of managed grassland, located between the Ringsend WwTP to the north, and the scrubby hill comprising the Irishtown Nature Park to the south. This area, known to the Ringsend WwTP (and in ecology reports relating to same) as 'the compensatory grassland', was provided as a winter-feeding area for light-bellied Brent geese *Branta bernicla hrota*, as a planning condition of the 1997 planning permission for

<sup>11</sup> DoEHLG (2010) Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Rev Feb 2010).

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.google.com/maps/> Accessed October 2020

<sup>13</sup> <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/> Accessed October 2020

<sup>14</sup> <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/> Accessed October 2020

the Dublin Bay Project extension to Ringsend WwTP. The existing DWtE site adjoins the compensatory grassland in its south-eastern corner at which point the DWtE site is separated from the compensatory grassland by an existing (permanent) paladin boundary fence. Surveys from 2007 to 2014 (Mayes 2012, Mayes 2014) have found this area is known to hold significant SCI feeding populations of light-bellied Brent goose, and occasionally other SCI waders such as curlew *Numenius arquata*, and black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*.

According to the latest version of Conservation Objectives available at the time of writing (NPWS, 2014), there are no roosting SCI populations in the vicinity of the proposed project site, although the estuarine habitats within the Dublin Bay and River Tolka SPA are home to SCI light-bellied Brent goose, nine species of wintering wader and wintering black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. All these species feed in the estuarine areas within 100 m of the DWtE site; while NPWS data (NPWS, 2014) indicates black-headed gull and light-bellied Brent goose roost in nearby intertidal areas. NPWS data (2014) also records relatively small numbers of roosting oystercatcher *Haemotopus ostralegus* and turnstone *Arenaria interpres* roosting on grassy and manmade habitats on the upper shoreline on ESB lands c. 200 m to the east of the DWtE site.

The SPA is also designated for breeding colonies of common tern *Sterna hirundo*, roseate tern *Sterna dougalii* and Arctic tern *Sterna paradisaea* which breed on man-made, off-shore structures to the north of the Pigeon House peninsula, and feed in estuarine and offshore areas in summer and autumn. These tern populations feed throughout Dublin bay and form a large post-breeding colony on the strand at Merrion Gates in late summer several kilometres to the south of the proposed project.

After the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka SPA, the next nearest European site to the proposed project is the South Dublin Bay SAC which covers the area of fully tidal mudflat within Dublin Bay c. 100 m to the south of the DWtE site. The SAC is designated solely for Q1 mudflat habitat. A portion of scrub-covered brownfield land forms a visual barrier between the proposed project site and this estuarine area, which is co-designated as the South Dublin Bay SAC and South Dublin Bay and River Tolka SPA.

#### 4.2.2 Other European Sites

There are a number of other European sites in wider Dublin Bay to the north and east. The nearest of these sites is the North Dublin Bay SAC (site code 206) located 2.7 km north from the proposed development. All the sites discussed above are shown in Figure 1. The Conservation Objectives and Qualifying Interests of all sites discussed are provided in Appendix A. No source-pathway-receptor linkages exist to these sites and so they are not considered further.

### 4.3 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Having assessed the proposed project, based on the nature of the Technical Amendment proposal, it is clear that there are no potential source-pathway-receptor linkages between the proposed project and European sites.

This is because the DWtE site has full planning permission and is operating under an EPA waste licence W0232-01 (the existing licence). The proposed additional 20,000 tonnes for the year 2020 only will not result in significantly increased concentration or mass flow of any emission to air or water. Therefore, no physical changes are required to the operational DWtE site. Importantly, all operations will continue to be in accordance with emission limit values assessed in the EIS submitted for the planning application in 2006/2007<sup>15</sup>, notwithstanding the increase in throughput, and with the conditions imposed by the existing licence issued by the EPA in 2008.

The forecast for traffic, including Waste Delivery Vehicles (WDVs) is within the traffic volumes assessed in the original EIS.

Furthermore, there will be no change to the access used by WDV's. WDV's will access the site via the Pigeon House Road which is visually screened from the compensatory grassland by the intervening DWtE building. The separation distance will mean that there will be no noise disturbance for SCI bird

<sup>15</sup> Reg. Ref. No. PL29S.EF2022.

populations in the compensatory grassland, or in the adjacent estuarine areas. As such, there are no SCI bird populations, or any (non-bird) QI populations within the Zol of likely significant effects.

Having regard for the above, the proposed project will not result in any change in air, noise, surface or foul water, or other emissions likely to significantly affect European sites compared to the existing operational facility.

#### 4.4 In-Combination Effects

The Pigeon House peninsula and wider Dublin Bay are subjected to intensive recreational and industrial pressures. However, any new projects within the potential zone of influence of the proposed project will be subjected to their own screening for AA, and if necessary AA and mitigation.

There are a number of ongoing initiatives to monitor and protect the European sites within the bay. For instance, the Dublin Bay Birds Project is a programme of monthly waterbird counts and observations within Dublin Bay to define the most important areas used by waterbirds and to examine their ecological requirements. BirdWatch Ireland and Dublin City Council are implementing the Dublin City Birds Project, with the aim to implement many of the key measures identified in the Action Plan for Urban and Suburban Birds in Ireland 2011-2020 throughout Dublin City (including waterbird usage of urban parklands).

There are also, a suite of policy commitments in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022 and the Fingal Development Plan 2011-2017 targeted towards ensuring conservation of waterbird habitats during planning and development.

The above projects and plans indicate there are checks in place to protect designated birds and their habitats in Dublin Bay.

Regarding water quality status, Irish Water, who has national statutory remit for wastewater and drinking water services, has committed to a 25-year programme of improvements to wastewater impacts on surface waters in their Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP).

Having regard for the inherent legal and policy protections above, no significant in-combination effects are predicted on European sites. This is primarily because the facility will continue to operate within the emission limits that were deemed acceptable when the original permit was granted and there will be no physical changes at the facility.

## 5. Concluding Statement

Following analysis of the effect of the proposed project on European sites, AECOM advises the competent authority (in this case An Bord Pleanála) that an Appropriate Assessment of the proposed project is not required, as the AA Screening Report concludes that there is no likelihood that the proposed project will have significant effects on European sites.

The proposed project will not have likely significant effects on European sites, on the basis of objective scientific information, and in view of the Conservation Objectives of relevant sites, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects.

## 6. References

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. (2010). Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland, Guidance for Planning Authorities.

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NPWS (2013b) Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht.

NPWS (2013c) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 0210. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht.

NPWS (2014) North Bull Island Special Protection Area (Site Code 4006) & South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area (Site Code 4024) Conservation Objectives: Supporting Document. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht.

NPWS (2015a) Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006, Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht.

NPWS (2015b) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht.

## Appendix A Conservation Objectives of European Sites Described in Report

**Table A. Conservation Objectives for Special Areas of Conservation Referenced in AA Screening Report**

Site (Code) and distance from proposed project	Qualifying Interest (s)	Conservation Objective
South Dublin Bay SAC (210); 0.1 km Conservation Objectives: NPWS (2013c)	Mudflats and Sandflats	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
North Dublin Bay SAC Conservation Objectives: NPWS (2013b)	Mudflats and sandflats	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Annual vegetation of drift lines	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Atlantic salt meadows	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Mediterranean salt meadows	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Embryonic shifting dunes	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition

**Table B. Conservation Objectives for Special Protection Areas Referenced in AA Screening Report**

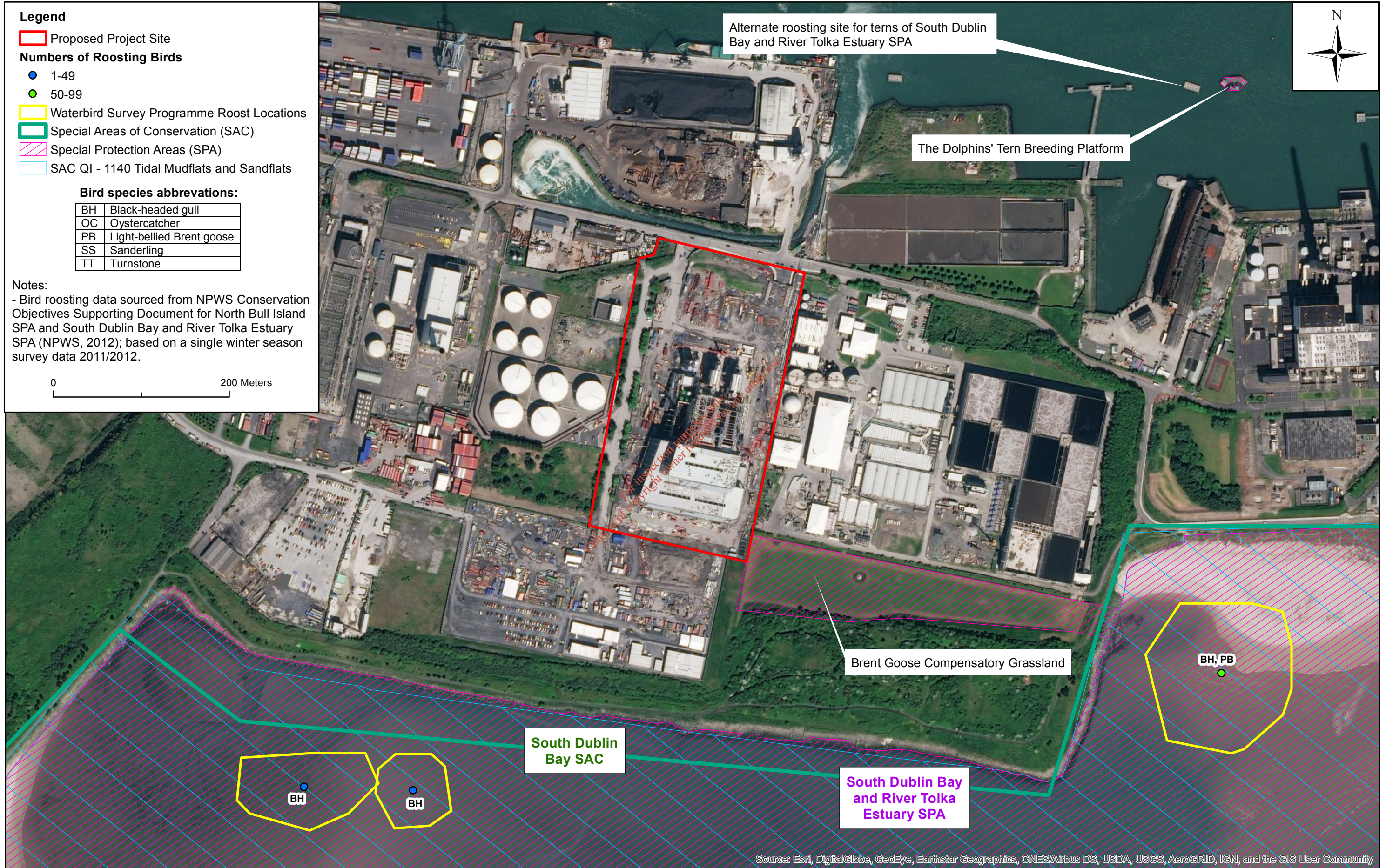
Site (Code) and distance from proposed project	Qualifying Interest (s)	Scientific Name	Population	Conservation Objective
South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA (4024) ; 0.02 km Conservation Objectives: NPWS (2015b)	Artic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Breeding/passage	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Breeding/passage	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition

Site (Code) and distance from proposed project	Qualifying Interest (s)	Scientific Name	Population	Conservation Objective
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	Light-bellied Brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Roseate tern	<i>Sterna dougalii</i>	Breeding/passage	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Wetlands and waterbirds	N/A	N/A	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
North Bull Island SPA (4006); 1 km  Conservation Objectives: NPWS (2015a)	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Light-bellied Brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Pintail	<i>Acuta acuta</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Wintering	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition
	Wetland and Waterbirds	N/A	N/A	To Maintain Favourable Conservation Condition

## Figure 1. Proposed Project Site and Locations of Relevant Features of European Sites Referenced in AA Screening Report.

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Client:	Dublin Waste to Energy Ltd.
Project:	Dublin Waste to Energy Technical Amendment

Title:	Fig. 1. Proposed Project Site and Locations of Relevant Features of European Sites in AA Screening Report
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Drawn: Steven Walker	Checked: TM
Verified: DG	Approved: TM
Date: 29/01/2019	Scale at A3: 1:4,000
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