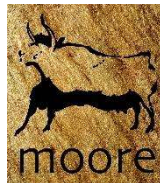


Report for the purposes of
Appropriate Assessment Screening

Amazon Data Services Ireland Ltd.
EPA Licence Review P1186-02

Prepared by: Moore Group – Environmental Services

23 June 2025



On behalf of ADSIL

Project Proponent	ADSIL
Project	Amazon Data Services Ireland Ltd. EPA Licence Review P1186-02
Title	Report for the purposes of Appropriate Assessment Screening Amazon Data Services Ireland Ltd. EPA Licence Review P1186-02

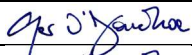
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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1. General Introduction.....	1
1.2. Legislative Background - The Habitats and Birds Directives	2
2. Methodology.....	3
2.1. Guidance	3
2.2. Data Sources	4
3. Description of the Project.....	5
4. Identification of Natura 2000 Sites	13
4.1. Description of Natura Sites Potentially Significantly Affected.....	13
Potential Impacts from Direct Air Emissions	15
European Sites for Further Assessment.....	20
4.2. Ecological Network Supporting Natura 2000 Sites	24
5. Identification of Potential Impacts & Assessment of Significance.....	25
5.1. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects.....	25
5.2. Assessment of Potential In-Combination Effects.....	30
Potential In-Combination Effects - Air Quality.....	30
Potential In-Combination Effects- Granted permissions in the Vicinity of the Project	31
6. Conclusion.....	37
7. References	38

Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ABP	An Bord Pleanála
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
EEC	European Economic Community
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FWPM	Freshwater Pearl Mussel
GIS	Geographical Information System
LAP	Local Area Plan
NHA	Natural Heritage Area
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
pNHA	proposed Natural Heritage Area
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
UÉ	Uisce Éireann
WFD	Water Framework Directive

1. Introduction

1.1. General Introduction

This report for the purposes of Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening contains information required for the competent authority to undertake screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) in respect of the operation of the Amazon Data Services Ireland Ltd. (“ADSIL” or ‘the applicant’) data storage facility (the subject ‘Installation’ under the licence review application) located at Clonshaugh Business & Technology Park, Dublin 17 (hereafter referred to as the Project) to determine whether it is likely individually or in combination with other plans or projects to have a significant effect on any European sites, in light of best scientific knowledge.

Having regard to the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended (the “Planning Acts”) (section 177U), the purpose of a screening exercise under section 177U of the PDA 2000 is to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the Project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

If it cannot be *excluded* on the basis of objective information that the Project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site then it is necessary to carry out a Stage 2 appropriate assessment under section 177V of the Planning Acts.

When screening the project, there are two possible outcomes:

- the project poses no potential for the possibility of a significant effect and as such requires no Stage 2 assessment; or
- the project has potential to have a significant effect (or this is uncertain and therefore cannot be excluded) and therefore a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment of the project is necessary.

This report has been prepared by Moore Group - Environmental Services to enable the competent authority to carry out AA screening in relation to the Project. The report was compiled by Ger O'Donohoe B.Sc. Applied Aquatic Sciences (ATU Galway, 1993) & M.Sc. Environmental Sciences (TCD, 1999) who has over 30 years' experience in environmental impact assessment and has completed numerous Appropriate Assessment Screening Reports and Natura Impact Statements on terrestrial and aquatic habitats for various development types.

Data on Air Quality predictions and assessment are provided by Dr. Edward Porter Director (Air Quality & Climate) and Jonathan Gauntlett (Principal Environmental Consultant) with AWN Consulting.

1.2. Legislative Background - The Habitats and Birds Directives

Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive are transposed into Irish Law inter alia by the Part XAB of the Planning Acts (in particular section 177U and 177V) which governs the requirement to carry out appropriate assessment screening and appropriate assessment, where required, per Section 1.1 above.

The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) is the main legislative instrument for the protection and conservation of biodiversity in the European Union (EU). Under the Habitats Directive, Member States are obliged to designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which contain habitats or species considered important for protection and conservation in a EU context.

The Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds), transposed into Irish law by the Bird and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011 as amended, and the Wildlife Act 1976, as amended, is concerned with the long-term protection and management of all wild bird species and their habitats in the EU. Among other things, the Birds Directive requires that Special Protection Areas (SPAs) be established to protect migratory species and species which are rare, vulnerable, in danger of extinction, or otherwise require special attention.

SACs designated under the Habitats Directive and SPAs, designated under the Birds Directive, form a pan-European network of protected sites known as Natura 2000. The Habitats Directive sets out a unified system for the protection and management of SACs and SPAs. These sites are also referred to as European sites.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the requirement for an assessment of proposed plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites.

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement to screen all plans and projects and to carry out an appropriate assessment if required (Appropriate Assessment (AA)).

Article 6(3): *“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to an appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.”*

Article 6(4) establishes requirements in cases of imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

2. Methodology

The Commission's methodological guidance (EC, 2002, 2018, 2021 see Section 2.1 below) promotes a four-stage process to complete the AA and outlines the issues and tests at each stage. An important aspect of the process is that the outcome at each successive stage determines whether a further stage in the process is required.

Stages 1 and 2 deal with the main requirements for assessment under Article 6(3). Stage 3 may be part of Article 6(3) or may be a necessary precursor to Stage 4. Stage 4 is the main derogation step of Article 6(4).

Stage 1 Screening: This stage examines the likely effects of a project either alone or in combination with other plans and projects upon a Natura 2000 site and considers whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant. In order to screen out a project, it must be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the Project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site.

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment: This stage examines whether it is likely that the project, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, will have a significant effect upon the integrity of a European site. In order to 'screen out' a project (i.e. in order to conclude that it is not necessary to move to the 'Stage 2' appropriate assessment stage (see immediately below), the possibility that the Project (individually or in combination with other plans or projects), will have a significant effect on the integrity of a European site must be excluded on the basis of objective information.

Stage 3 Assessment of Alternative Solutions: This stage examines alternative ways of implementing the project that, where possible, avoid any adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site.

Stage 4 Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain: Where imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) exist, an assessment to consider whether compensatory measures will or will not effectively offset the damage to the sites will be necessary.

To ensure that the Project complies fully with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and all relevant Irish transposing legislation, Moore Group compiled this report to enable the competent authority to carry out AA screening in relation to the Project to determine whether it can be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the Project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site(s).

2.1. Guidance

This report has been compiled in accordance with guidance contained in the following documents:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities. (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 rev.).
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 & PSSP 2/10.
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2018).
- Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive (EC, 2021).
- Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2021).
- Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR, 2021).
- Natura Impact Statement Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlement Guidelines for Planning Authorities (NPWS, 2024).
- IN2: Licence Application Instruction Note 2 (IN2) (DRAFT) Assessing the Impact of Ammonia Emissions to Air and Nitrogen Deposition from EPA licensable activities on European Sites. (EPA, 2024).

2.2. Data Sources

Sources of information that were used to collect data on the Natura 2000 network of sites, and the environment within which they are located, are listed below:

- The following mapping and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data sources, as required:
 - National Parks & Wildlife (NPWS) protected site boundary data;
 - Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) mapping and aerial photography;
 - OSI/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rivers and streams, and catchments;
 - Digital Elevation Model over Europe (EU-DEM);
 - Google Earth and Bing aerial photography 1995-2025;
- Online data available on Natura 2000 sites as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from www.npws.ie including:
 - Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form;
 - Conservation Objectives;
 - Site Synopses;
- National Biodiversity Data Centre records;
 - Online database of rare, threatened and protected species;
 - Publicly accessible biodiversity datasets.
- Status of EU Protected Habitats in Ireland. (National Parks & Wildlife Service, 2019); and
- Relevant Development Plans and Reports;
 - Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

- Attachment-7-1-3-2-Air Emissions Impact-Rev2 ADSIL Clonshaugh Business & Technology Park, Dublin 17

3. Description of the Project

Amazon Data Services Ireland Ltd. (“ADSIL” or ‘the applicant’) is applying to the Environmental Protection Agency (‘the Agency’) for a review of an Industrial Emissions (IE) Licence (EPA Licence Ref P1186-01) for the data storage facility (hereafter referred to as the ‘Installation’) located in Clonshaugh Business and Technology Park, Clonshaugh, Dublin 17. The Installation provides secure data storage services, and distribution of information to individuals, businesses and organisations. The application relates to the overall Installation, which includes the existing licensed Installation ((Buildings W, X and Y) and the extension to the Installation (Buildings U and V) and covers 9.963 hectares (ha) in total.

The applicant is applying to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for an Industrial Emissions (IE) Licence principally relating to the operation of diesel-powered emergency generators under Activity Class 2.1.

The review application is for the combined existing Installation and the extended Installation. Specifically to ‘Provide updated information regarding appropriate assessment of potential water, noise and air impacts from the overall development (to include existing and Project) and potential in-combination effects with other developments’.

Figure 1 shows the Project location and Figure 2 shows a detailed view of the Project boundary on recent aerial photography. Figure 3 shows the layout of the Project.

Surface Water Emissions

For the existing Installation, stormwater (rainwater) runoff from impermeable areas of the existing Installation is collected via the onsite storm water drainage network. This network conveys the stormwater to one of 2 no. stormwater attenuation systems (See Drawing 21_123F-CSE-00-XX-DR-C-1100-Surface Water Layout Plan) before the attenuated stormwater discharges offsite at 2 no. emission points (SW1 and SW2).

There are 2 no. Attenuation Storm Cells located on site that are designed to attenuate stormwater discharge flows:

- Attenuation Stormtech system no. 1 (170 m³ capacity) is located to the south of Building W and is an offline attenuation storm cell. Stormwater from Building W and the Newbury Substation is discharged at emission point SW1, which connects to the existing 450 mm IDA Park storm sewer located to the south of the existing Installation and subsequently to the Santry River.
- Attenuation Stormtech system no 2 (1,351 m³ capacity) is located to the south of Building Y. From there, the stormwater is discharged at emission point SW2 which connects to the existing 900 mm IDA

Park storm sewer located to the east of the existing Installation that flows north to south, and subsequently to the Santry River.

For the extended Installation, stormwater (rainwater) runoff from impermeable areas is collected via the onsite storm water drainage network. This network conveys the stormwater to an attenuation system via hydrocarbon interceptors to ensure that the quality of the stormwater discharge is controlled (See Drawing 21_123F-CSE-00-XX-DR-C-1100-Surface Water Layout Plan).

There is 1 no. Attenuation Stormtech system for the extended Installation that is designed to attenuate storm waters discharge flows:

- Attenuation stormtech system no 3 (800 m³ capacity) at the north east corner of the extended part of the site, close to Building U. From there, the stormwater is discharged at emission point SW3, which connects to the 900mm diameter storm sewer running north to south beneath the entrance road to the IDA Park and subsequently to the Santry River.

These storm sewer outfalls into the Santry River that is located to the south of the Site; the Santry River flows c. 5.15 km river east, to the North Bull Island transitional water body, and ultimately Dublin Bay.

Evaporative cooling water

Run-off from cooling systems discharge to the stormwater network. The evaporative cooling water is used when atmospheric temperatures are above the setpoint to cool components within the Installation. This is recirculated mains water that has been through the AHUs only. During normal operation of the system, there is no addition of water treatment chemicals.

The evaporative cooling system initiates above 25°C. During evaporative cooling mode the conductivity level in the cooling water sump increases, and when it exceeds 1,500 µS/cm, the system initiates a bleed-off process, whereby a portion of the sump water is discharged to the storm sewer and replaced with fresh mains water. A conductivity probe in the cooling water sump is used to determine the level. The cooling water bleed-off occurs gradually over a period of 4–6 hours while conductivity remains above the threshold.

During peak cooling the maximum discharge flow from the site is 129 m³ per day. This maximum discharge quantity is considered to be conservative, as peak discharge is only likely to occur during extremely high ambient temperatures, typically exceeding 30.4°C.

When cooling water discharge is not occurring, recirculated evaporative cooling water within the air handling unit (AHU) sumps is typically drained every 7 days to the stormwater drainage network. This drain-down occurs only when the evaporative cooling system has remained unused for a continuous period of 7 days. The purpose of this regular drain-down is to prevent stagnation and minimise the risk of legionella growth within the system.

The maximum weekly drain-down volume across the site is 15.72 m³, at a worst case this maximum drain down is all discharged in one day. However, this process is carried out sequentially throughout the week over a 4–6 hour period (per building) to prevent overloading the stormwater drainage system. As the water has not been used for cooling, it remains equivalent in quality to the mains water that was supplied and is suitable for direct discharge to the stormwater drainage network.

The maximum discharge flow and concentrations of cooling water has been assessed in the *Technical Note: Stormwater Impact Assessment; Clonshaugh, Dublin 17*. This assessment adopts a conservative worst-case approach, accounting for both (short-term, worst-case) and seasonal conditions (mean flow conditions) are assessed.

Foul Water Emissions

The outfall into the mains foul network from the existing licenced site is at four locations, one to the south of Building W (emission point SE1), one connection point to the east of Building W (SE2), one to the east of Building X (emission point SE3) and one to the east of Building Y (emission point SE4).

- Emission point SE1 caters for stormwater flows from the fuel tank farm bund and associated fuel unloading bays at Building W.
- Emission point SE2 caters for domestic foul flows from Building W as well as the welfare facilities associated with the Newbury GIS Substation control building and stormwater flows from the transformer yard.
- Emission point SE3 caters for domestic foul flow from Building X, and stormwater flows from the fuel tank farm and fuel unloading bays associated with Building X and Building Y.
- Emission point SE4 caters for domestic foul flow from Building Y.

The emission discharge points are labelled SE1 through SE4 on Drawing 21_123F-00-XX-DR-C-1200-Foul Water Layout Plan included with the application.

The outfall into the mains foul network from Buildings U and V is at one location, to the west of Building U (emission point SE5).

Emission point SE5 caters for domestic foul flows from Buildings U and V. Under normal operating conditions, only domestic foul drainage is discharged to SE5.

Air Emissions

There are no main air emissions proposed.

Minor emissions

The following is a list of the minor air emission points from each of the emergency back-up generators on the Site. These emission points are shown in Drawing No. 21_123F-00-XX-DR-C-2000 Air Emission Layout Plan.

Existing Installation

- Building W: 13 no. 5.44 MW_{th} emergency back-up generator stacks with a minimum height of 6 m above ground level.
- Building X: 20 no. 5.44 MW_{th} emergency back-up generator stacks with a minimum height of 16 m above ground level.
- Building Y: 7 no. 5.44 MW_{th} emergency back-up generator stacks with a minimum height of 16 m above ground level.

Extended Installation

- Building U: 10 no. 6.49 MW_{th} emergency back-up generator stacks with a minimum height of 25 m above ground level.
- Building U: 1 no. 2.19 MW_{th} emergency house generator stack with a minimum height of 25 m above ground level.
- Building V: 1 no. 3.6 MW_{th} emergency back-up generator stack with a minimum height of 15.6 m above ground level.

The environmental impacts of these minor emissions are set out in Section 7, Attachment-7-1-3-2-Air Emissions Impact of this license application.

Potential Emissions

The following is a list of the potential; air emission points. These are emissions which only operate under abnormal process conditions. Typical examples include bursting discs, pressure relief valves, and emergency generators.

- 8 no. Fuel Tank Emergency Breather Vents (1 per each top-up/bulk tank);
- Sprinkler Pumphouse associated with Building W: 2 no. 0.337 MW_{th} diesel powered emergency back-up fire sprinkler pumps; and
- Sprinkler Pumphouse associated with Building X and Y: 2 no. 0.423 MW_{th} diesel powered emergency back-up fire sprinkler pumps.
- 1 no. Fuel Top Up Tank Emergency Relief Vents (for the bulk tank).
- Sprinkler Pumphouse associated with Buildings U and V: 2 no. 0.57 MW_{th} emergency back-up fire sprinkler pumps.

Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions are defined as low level diffuse emissions, mainly of volatile organic compounds, that occur when either gaseous or liquid process fluids escape from plant equipment. There are no such emissions anticipated from the installation. External pipelines containing diesel will have flange guards to prevent fugitive emissions.

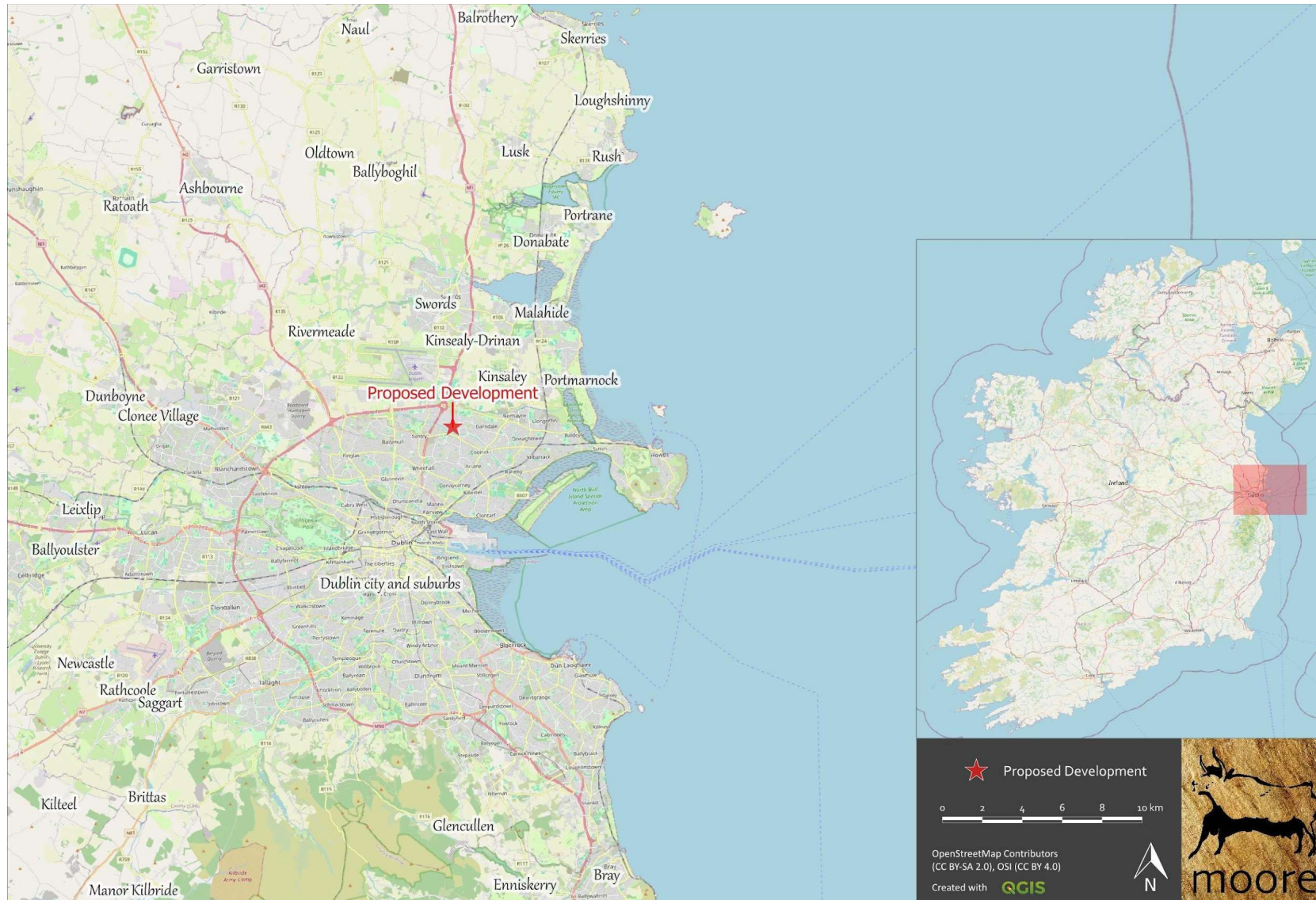


Figure 1. Showing the Project location at Clonshaugh, Dublin.



Figure 2. Showing the Project boundary on recent aerial photography.

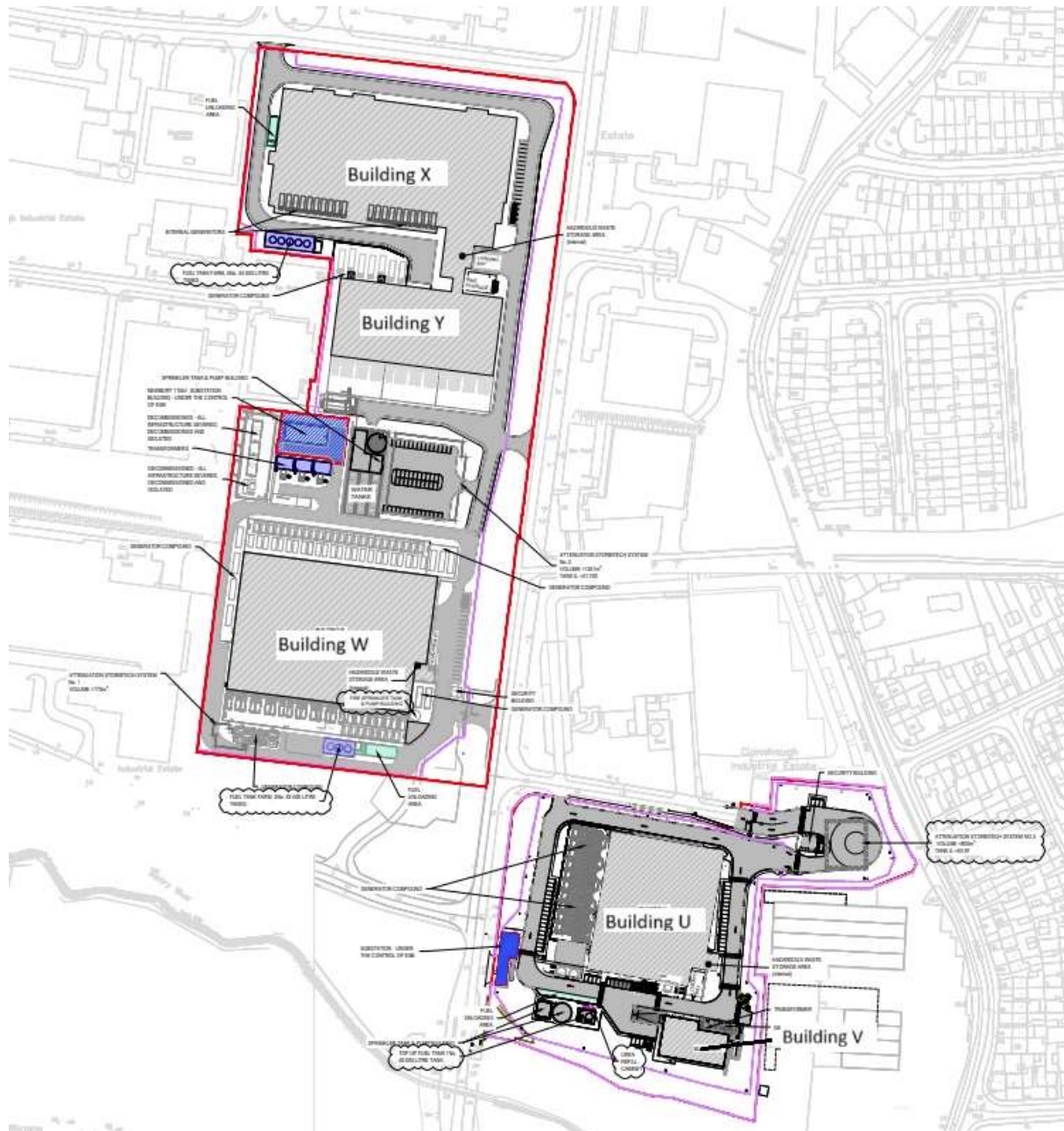


Figure 3. Plan of the Project areas in Clonshaugh.

4. Identification of Natura 2000 Sites

4.1. Description of Natura Sites Potentially Significantly Affected

A Zone of Influence (Zoi) of a Project is the geographical area over which it could affect the receiving environment in a way that could have significant effects on the Qualifying Interests of a European site. In accordance with the OPR Practice Note (2021), PN01, the Zoi should be established on a case-by-case basis using the Source- Pathway-Receptor framework.

The European Commission's "Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Methodological Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC" published 28 September 2021 states at section 3.1.3, that:

"Identifying the Natura 2000 sites that may be affected should be done by taking into consideration all aspects of the plan or project that could have potential effects on any Natura 2000 sites located within the zone of influence of the plan or project. This should take into account all of the designating features (species, habitat types) that are significantly present on the sites and their conservation objectives. In particular, it should identify:

- *any Natura 2000 sites geographically overlapping with any of the actions or aspects of the plan or project in any of its phases, or adjacent to them;*
- *any Natura 2000 sites within the likely zone of influence of the plan or project Natura 2000 sites located in the surroundings of the plan or project (or at some distance) that could still be indirectly affected by aspects of the project, including as regards the use of natural resources (e.g. water) and various types of waste, discharge or emissions of substances or energy;*
- *Natura 2000 sites in the surroundings of the plan or project (or at some distance) which host fauna that can move to the project area and then suffer mortality or other impacts (e.g. loss of feeding areas, reduction of home range);*
- *Natura 2000 sites whose connectivity or ecological continuity can be affected by the plan or project".*

The range of Natura 2000 sites to be assessed, i.e. the zone in which impacts from the plan or project may arise, will depend on the nature of the plan or project and the distance at which effects may occur. For Natura 2000 sites located downstream along rivers or wetlands fed by aquifers, it may be that a plan or project can affect water flows, fish migration and so forth, even at a great distance. Emissions of pollutants may also have effects over a long distance. Some projects or plans that do not directly affect Natura 2000 sites may still have a significant impact on them if they cause a barrier effect or prevent ecological linkages. This may happen, for example, when plans affect features of the landscape that connect Natura 2000 sites or that may obstruct the

movements of species or disrupt the continuity of a fluvial or woodland ecosystem. To determine the possible effects of the plan or project on Natura 2000 sites, it is necessary to identify not only the relevant sites but also the habitats and species that are significantly present within them, as well as the site objectives.

The Zone of Influence may be determined by considering the Project's potential connectivity with European sites, in terms of:

- Nature, scale, timing and duration of all aspects of the proposed works and possible impacts, including the nature and size of excavations, storage of materials, flat/sloping sites;
- Distance and nature of potential pathways (dilution and dispersion; intervening 'buffer' lands, roads etc.); and
- Location of ecological features and their sensitivity to the possible impacts.

The potential for source pathway receptor connectivity is firstly identified through GIS interrogation and detailed information is then provided on sites with connectivity. European sites that are located within a potential Zone of Influence of the Project are listed in Table 1 and presented in Figures 4 and 5, below. Spatial boundary data on the Natura 2000 network was extracted from the NPWS website (www.npws.ie) on 28 March 2025. This data was interrogated using GIS analysis to provide mapping, distances, locations and pathways to all sites of conservation concern including pNHAs, NHA and European sites.

The nearest European sites to the Project are the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site Code 004024), c. 3.9 km to the south, the North Dublin Bay SAC (Site Code 000206), c. 4.4km to the southeast and the North Bull Island SPA (Site Code 004006), c. 4.4 km to the southeast.

The Project is located within the hydrological catchment of the Santry River, approximately 30m to the north of the River, in Clonsaugh Business Park. The Santry River flows into Dublin Bay at Dollymount downstream. A review of aerial photography, Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping and OSI Geographical Information System (GIS) data for rivers and streams indicates that there are no notable surface water features onsite and no direct hydrological pathways to offsite surface water bodies.

The list of sites within 10km of the Installation is shown below. The Qualifying Interests (QIs) and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of the European sites in the Zone of influence of the Project are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1 European Sites located within the potential Zone of Influence of the Project.

Site Code	Site name	Distance (km)
000178	Santry Demesne pNHA	1.3
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	3.9
001208	Feltrim Hill pNHA	3.8
000206	North Dublin Bay pNHA (considered under North Dublin Bay SAC)	3.9

Site Code	Site name	Distance (km)
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	4.4
004006	North Bull Island SPA	4.4
002103	Royal Canal pNHA	4.8
000199	Baldoyle Bay pNHA (considered under Baldoyle Bay SAC)	4.9
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	4.9
001763	Sluice River Marsh pNHA (considered under Baldoyle Bay SAC)	4.9
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	5.2
002104	Grand Canal pNHA	6.1
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	6.3
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	6.3
000205	Malahide Estuary pNHA (considered under Malahide Estuary SPA)	6.3
000201	Dolphins Dublin Docks pNHA (considered under South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA)	6.3
004236	North-West Irish Sea SPA	6.6
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	6.7
000210	South Dublin Bay pNHA (considered under South Dublin Bay SAC)	6.8
000202	Howth Head pNHA (considered under Howth Head SAC)	7.9
000202	Howth Head SAC	8.3
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	9.1
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	9.5
001205	Boooterstown Marsh pNHA (considered under South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA)	9.6
000203	Ireland's Eye pNHA (considered under Ireland's Eye SAC)	9.7
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	9.7

Potential Impacts from Direct Air Emissions

The Attachment-7-1-3-2-Air Emissions Impact-Rev3 prepared by AWN (June 2025) ('Air Impact Assessment') was consulted in terms of air quality and technical data on emissions and sensitive receptors. The following excerpts contribute to the determination of the Zone of Influence of the Project. For the purposes of the assessment set out in Air Impact Assessment, the licenced operational scenario is a worst-case assessment which assumes that all of the emergency back-up generators operate for 150 hours per year. However, in reality, it is likely that they will be in operation for only a few hours in any one year for testing and maintenance.

AWN has conducted a geospatial search was conducted (NPWS, 2025) to identify all European sites (SACs and SPAs) within 10 km of the Installation that could potentially be affected by the project, and the nearest national sites (NHA or pNHA) within 10 km of the Installation that could potentially be affected by the project, Based on the methodology recommended by the UK Environment Agency (UK EA) in their 2025 guidance *Air emissions risk assessment for your environmental permit*. This search zone ensures that all European sites with the

potential to be impacted via direct, indirect or cumulative pathways from air emissions are appropriately considered. Beyond these distances, the effects on ecology due to emissions from the Installation are expected to be not significant.

The impact of emissions of NO_x, NH₃, SO₂ and nutrient and acid deposition from the Installation, as well as the impact of cumulative emissions, on European habitat sites and nationally designated habitat sites within 10 km of the Installation was also assessed as set out in Air Impact Assessment. A summary of the most impacted ecological receptors is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Ecology Impacts Summary

Scenario	Pollutant	Most Impacted (in terms of PC)			Most Impacted (in terms of PEC)		
		Ecological Receptor	PC less than 1%	PEC within critical level/load range	European Site	PC less than 1% Note 1	PEC within critical level/load range
European Sites							
Licenced Operational	NO _x	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	Yes	Yes	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Yes	Yes
	NH ₃	Howth Head SAC	Yes	No	Howth Head SAC	Yes	No
	SO ₂	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	Yes	Yes	North Dublin Bay SAC / North Bull Island SPA	Yes	Yes
	Nitrogen Deposition	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	Yes	Yes	South Dublin Bay SAC	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as N)	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	No	Yes	South Dublin Bay SAC / South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as S)	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	Yes	Yes	South Dublin Bay SAC / South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Yes	Yes
Cumulative	NO _x	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	No	Yes	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Yes	Yes
	NH ₃	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	SO ₂	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	Yes	Yes	North Dublin Bay SAC / North Bull Island SPA	Yes	Yes
	Nitrogen Deposition	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	No	Yes	South Dublin Bay SAC	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as N)	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	No	Yes	South Dublin Bay SAC / South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as S)	Baldoyle Bay SAC / Baldoyle Bay SPA	Yes	Yes	South Dublin Bay SAC / South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Yes	Yes
National Sites							
Licenced Operational	NO _x	Santry Demesne pNHA	No	Yes	North Dublin Bay pNHA	Yes	Yes

Scenario	Pollutant	Most Impacted (in terms of PC)			Most Impacted (in terms of PEC)		
		Ecological Receptor	PC less than 1%	PEC within critical level/load range	European Site	PC less than 1% Note 1	PEC within critical level/load range
	NH ₃	Santry Demesne pNHA	Yes	Yes	Royal Canal pNHA	Yes	No
	SO ₂	Santry Demesne pNHA	Yes	Yes	North Dublin Bay pNHA	Yes	Yes
	Nitrogen Deposition	Santry Demesne pNHA	Yes	Yes	North Dublin Bay pNHA	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as N)	Santry Demesne pNHA	No	Yes	Royal Canal pNHA	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as S)	Santry Demesne pNHA	Yes	Yes	Royal Canal pNHA	Yes	Yes
Cumulative	NO _x	Santry Demesne pNHA	No	Yes	North Dublin Bay pNHA	No	Yes
	NH ₃	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	SO ₂	Santry Demesne pNHA	Yes	Yes	North Dublin Bay pNHA	Yes	Yes
	Nitrogen Deposition	Santry Demesne pNHA	No	Yes	North Dublin Bay pNHA	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as N)	Santry Demesne pNHA	No	Yes	Royal Canal pNHA	Yes	Yes
	Acid Deposition (as S)	Santry Demesne pNHA	Yes	Yes	Royal Canal pNHA	Yes	Yes
<i>Note 1: The 1% threshold is not technically applicable to in-combination effects, according to IN2, however as there are no suitable alternatives available it has been included for information purposes.</i>							

Emissions of NO_x have the potential to impact vegetation and sensitive plant species. Directive 2008/50/EC has set limit values for vegetation effects as per Table 2.1 of Air Impact Assessment. As such it is typical to assess the impact of NO_x emissions from a facility/Installation on any nearby sensitive ecological areas in close proximity to the site. There are no European sites within 1 km of the subject site.

An annual limit value of 30 µg/m³ for NO_x and 20 µg/m³ for SO₂ is specified within EU Directive 2008/50/EC for the protection of ecosystems. The NO_x limit value is applicable only in highly rural areas away from major sources of NO_x such as large conurbations, factories and high road vehicle activity such as a dual carriageway or motorway. Annex III of EU Directive 2008/50/EC identifies that monitoring to demonstrate compliance with the NO_x limit value for the protection of vegetation should be carried out distances greater than:

- 5 km from the nearest motorway or dual carriageway;
- 5 km from the nearest major industrial installation;
- 20 km from a major urban conurbation.

There are sections of ecological receptors which are near the Installation that are close to industrial facilities, so the limit value for NO_x for the protection of ecosystems is not technically applicable at these sites. Regardless, the annual average concentrations for NO_x from all emission points at the Installation were predicted at

receptors within the designated sites for all five years of meteorological data modelled (2018 – 2022). With receptor spacing of 500 m, 1,777 discrete receptors were modelled in total within the sensitive ecosystems.

In order to consider the effects of nitrogen and acid deposition owing to emissions from the Installation on the designated receptors, the maximum annual mean NO₂, NH₃ and SO₂ predicted environmental concentrations must be converted firstly into a dry deposition flux using the methodology taken from UK Environment Agency publication “AGTAG06 – Technical Guidance On Detailed Modelling Approach For An Appropriate Assessment For Emissions To Air”¹.

The full methodology for determining ecological impacts due to emission to air is set out in the Air Impact Assessment.

Critical loads for Natura 2000 Sites and Natural Heritage Areas

A ‘Critical Load’ is defined by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) as “*a quantitative estimate of an exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge*”².

Critical loads for N deposition and acid deposition were derived from the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) website and are reproduced in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 of the Attachment-7-1-3-2-Air Emissions Impact Assessment-Rev3 prepared by AWN (June 2025). These are only available for internationally designated habitats (Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC)), and for nationally designated Natural Heritage Areas (NHA).

In order to determine the appropriate critical load, the EPA publication “Research 390: *Nitrogen-Sulfur Critical Loads: Assessment of the Impacts of Air Pollution on Habitats*” (EPA, 2021) was consulted. In Table 3.2 of the publication empirical critical loads of nutrient nitrogen are outlined with a worst-case range of 5-10 kgN/ha/yr for most habitat types.

In addition, for most habitat types, the EPA publication recommends the midpoint is used to define the critical load (e.g. 7.5 kgN/ha/yr). Thus, the mid-range critical load for the worst-case habitat type within the relevant sites have been used to compare process contributions.

Critical loads for proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs)

Critical loads for proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) are not defined on the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) website. In the absence of defined critical loads, varying interpretations exist regarding the

¹ UK Environment Agency (2014) AGTAG06 – Technical Guidance On Detailed Modelling Approach For An Appropriate Assessment For Emissions To Air

² (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (2003). Critical Loads for Nitrogen Expert Workshop 2002

appropriate thresholds. The majority of NHAs and pNHAs are considered under their higher conservation status as European sites.

Critical loads for proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) are not defined on the APIS website. In the absence of defined critical loads or corresponding European sites, and in order to carry out an assessment for pNHAs, the site synopsis for each pNHA (NPWS, 2025) relevant to this assessment was reviewed for its range of habitats. Where possible, pNHA habitats identified from the site synopsis was assigned an equivalent nitrogen deposition or critical load class. These equivalents were derived by searching APIS for the habitat type set out in the site synopsis for each pNHA, rather than a specific designated site, or by reviewing SACs and SPAs with similar habitat features.

In terms of the most impacted pNHA, Awn requested the project ecologist (Moore Group) to review the Santry Demesne pNHA (Site Code: 000178) and identify the potential critical load for nitrogen (N) deposition and acid deposition.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Site Synopsis for the Santry Demesne pNHA (site code: 000178) states *"The primary importance of this site is that it contains a legally protected plant species. The woodland, however, is of general ecological interest as it occurs in an area where little has survived of the original vegetation."* The woodland mix can be interpreted as the Fossitt (2000) habitat type of WD1 Mixed Broadleaved Woodland, this is not Annex I habitat under the Habitats Directive.

According to the National Woodlands Survey 2002–2008 (Perrin et al. 2008, Vol. 3), the site is classified as the Fossitt (2000) habitat type WD1 Mixed Broadleaved Woodland. Two sections of woodland within the demesne were included in the survey:

- *The north-western section comprises woodland along the course of a river. The canopy here includes ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) with hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*) in the understorey. The ground flora includes *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Geum urbanum*, *Geranium robertianum* and *Phyllitis scolopendrium* in the shadier parts. A tarmacadam footpath fragments this section.*
- *The second area in the east has an ash canopy with a well developed understorey of hazel and sycamore. The ground flora was dominated by *Allium ursinum* and *Galium aparine*. The relevé was located here as it is the least fragmented section. The area around the ornamental pond was excluded due to the area of water. Much of the ground flora here is mown and therefore fragmented. The ground flora of most of the southern section has been removed by levelling the site with a digger. The rare plants previously recorded here were not observed during this survey.*

Fossitt (2000) recognises seven types of semi-natural woodland, some of which may correspond to or contain Annex I habitats. However, Mixed Broadleaved Woodland falls under the lower-tier category of 'Highly

Modified/Non-native Woodland'. The only comparable Annex I semi-natural woodland type with an established critical load for N deposition and acid deposition in the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) website / EPA *Research Report 390: Nitrogen–Sulfur Critical Loads: Assessment of the Impacts of Air Pollution on Habitat* is 'Old Sessile Oak Woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum*' (Annex I code 91A0; EUNIS code G1), though this classification is made by exclusion, as the other semi-natural woodlands with an established critical load /level are typically associated with wetlands, rivers, or bogs and are therefore not comparable with the Santry Demesne pNHA.

Given these findings, Santry Demesne pNHA (site code: 000178) should be considered a general ecological receptor rather than a habitat of high conservation significance.

In the absence of an established critical load level for the Santry Demesne pNHA, there is no definitive threshold available for assessment. Given this, and based on EPA *Report No.390: Nitrogen–Sulfur Critical Loads: Assessment of the Impacts of Air Pollution on Habitat*, AWN has determined a conservative critical load level for the purpose of this assessment as $7.5 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ (this is the conservative critical load based on the midrange of the worst-case critical loads outlined in Table 3.2 of Report 390).

European Sites for Further Assessment

While other ecologically sensitive sites are located within 10 km of the Installation, the assessment has focused on the following European Sites: Baldoyle Bay SPA (site code: 04016) , Baldoyle Bay SAC (site code: 000199), South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code: 004024), South Dublin Bay SAC (site code: 000210), Howth Head SAC (site code: 00202), North Dublin Bay SAC (000206), and North Bull Island SPA (site code: 004006). These sites are considered to be the most impacted from air emissions associated with the Installation, both in terms of process contribution (PC) and predicted environmental concentration (PEC).

It should be noted that in line with the EPA IN2 guidance emissions to air of NH_3 and nitrogen deposition at European sites should only require further assessment where the process contribution (PC) is greater than 1% of the critical level/load. There are no sites within 10km where the PC of NH_3 or nitrogen deposition exceeds 1% of the critical level/load. Therefore, in accordance with IN2, these ecologically sensitive sites would not be brought forward for further assessment. However, to ensure consistency with previous assessment work and to maintain robustness, these sites have been brought forward for further consideration.

Furthermore, North Dublin Bay SAC (site code: 000206) and North Bull Island SPA (site code: 004006) have been brought forward for further assessment due to indirect hydrological connectivity.

Thus, these sites have been brought forward for further assessment in this AA Screening.

The Qualifying Interests (QIs) and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of the European sites in the Zone of influence of the Project are provided in Table 3 below.

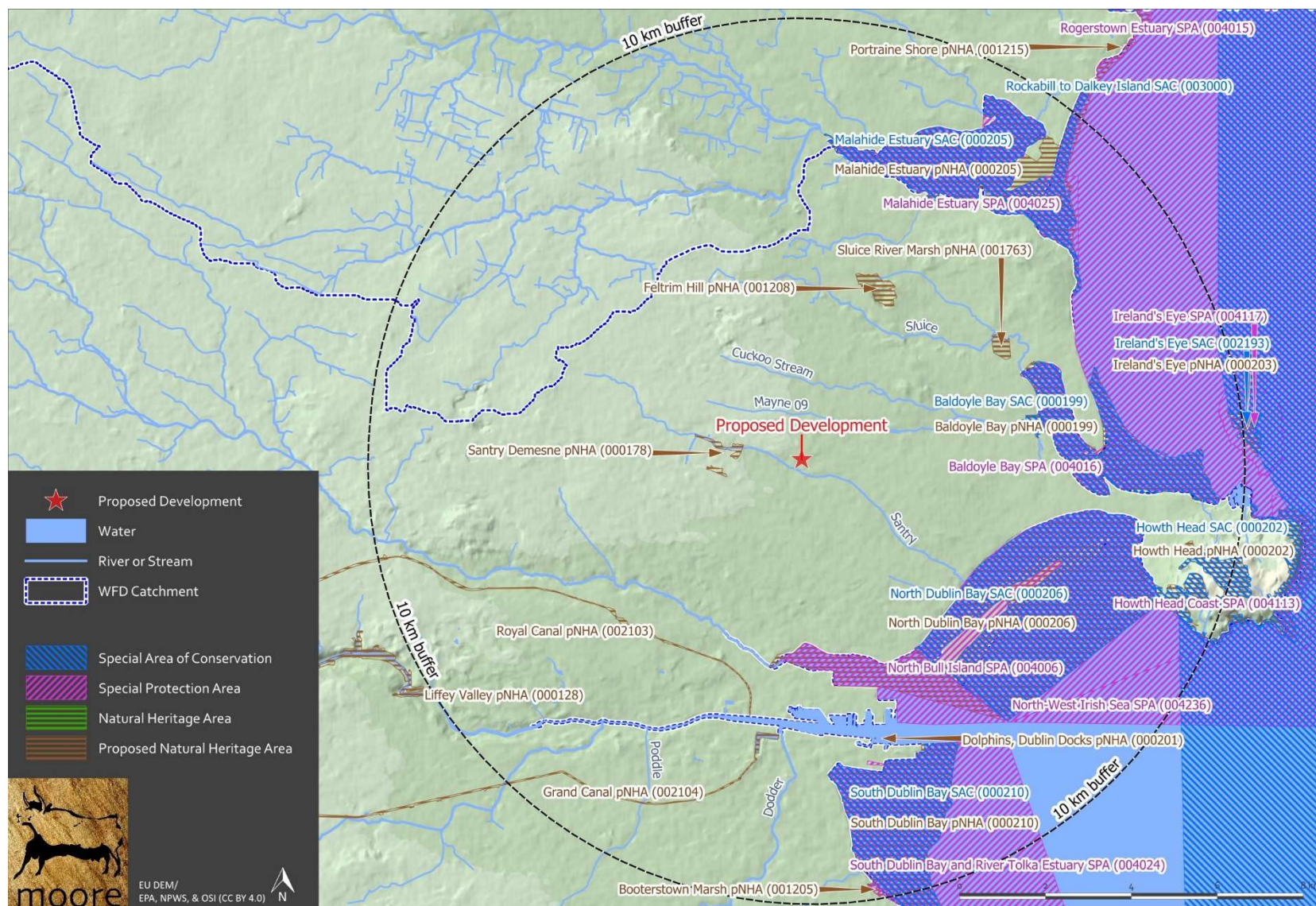


Figure 4. Showing European sites and NHAs/pNHAs within the wider Potential Zone of Influence of the Project.

Table 3 Identification of relevant European sites using Source-Pathway-Receptor model and compilation of information on QIs and conservation objectives. *Priority Habitats

European Site name, Site code and Conservation Objectives	Location Relative to the Project Site	Connectivity – Source-Pathway-Receptor	Considered further in Screening – Y/N
Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199) The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest: 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SAC 000199. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	4.9 km to the east of the Project	There are no direct pathways or connectivity to the habitats and/or species of this site. It is considered further in terms of Air Quality.	Yes, see Table 4 below.
South Dublin Bay SAC (000210) The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest: 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 000210. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	6.7 km to the south of the Project	There are no direct pathways or connectivity to the habitats and/or species of this site. It is considered further in terms of Air Quality.	Yes, see Table 4 below.
Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016) The overall aim of the Birds Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest: A046 Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> A048 Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> A137 Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> A140 Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> A141 Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> A157 Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> A999 Wetlands NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	5.2 km to the east of the Project	There are no direct pathways or connectivity to the habitats and/or species of this site. It is considered further in terms of Air Quality.	Yes, see Table 4 below.
South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024) The overall aim of the Birds Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest: A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> A130 Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> A137 Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	3.9 km to the south of the Project	There are no direct pathways or connectivity to the habitats and/or species of this site.	Yes, see Table 4 below.

European Site name, Site code and Conservation Objectives	Location Relative to the Project Site	Connectivity – Source-Pathway-Receptor	Considered further in Screening – Y/N
A141 Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> A143 Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> A144 Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> A149 Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> A157 Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> A162 Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> A179 Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> A192 Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> A193 Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> A194 Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> A999 Wetlands NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.		It is considered further in terms of Air Quality.	
North Dublin Bay SAC (000206) The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest: 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) 1395 Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) 2190 Humid dune slacks NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	4.4 km to the southeast of the Project	There are no direct pathways or connectivity to the habitats and/or species of this site. There is an indirect connection via the site stormwater network. It is considered further in terms of Air Quality due in combination (cumulative air emissions).	Yes, see Table 4 below.
North Bull Island SPA (004006) The overall aim of the Birds Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest: A046 Light-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> A048 Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> A052 Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> A054 Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> A056 Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> A130 Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> A140 Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> A141 Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> A143 Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> A144 Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> A149 Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> A156 Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> A157 Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i> A160 Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> A162 Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> A169 Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	4.4 km to the southeast of the Project	There are no direct pathways or connectivity to the habitats and/or species of this site. There is an indirect connection via the site stormwater network. It is considered further in terms of Air Quality due in combination (cumulative air emissions).	Yes, see Table 4 below.

European Site name, Site code and Conservation Objectives	Location Relative to the Project Site	Connectivity – Source-Pathway-Receptor	Considered further in Screening – Y/N
A179 Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> A999 Wetlands NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.			
Howth Head SAC (000202) The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest: 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts 4030 European dry heaths NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives: Howth Head SAC 000202. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.	8.3 km to the east of the Project	There are no direct pathways or connectivity to the habitats and/or species of this site. It is considered further in terms of Air Quality.	Yes, see Table 4 below.

4.2. Ecological Network Supporting Natura 2000 Sites

A concurrent GIS analysis of the proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) and designated Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) in terms of their role in supporting the species using Natura 2000 sites was undertaken along with GIS investigation of European sites. These supporting roles mainly relate to mobile fauna such as mammals and birds which may use pNHAs and NHAs as ecological corridors or “stepping stones” between Natura 2000 sites.

Article 10 of the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations 2011 place a high degree of importance on such non-Natura 2000 areas as features that connect the Natura 2000 network. Features such as ponds, woodlands and important hedgerows were taken into account in the decision process and during the preparation of this AA Screening report.

Critical loads for proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) are not defined on the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) website.

The majority of NHAs and pNHAs identified in Figure 4 are located outside the Zone of Influence, with the exception of those which share the boundaries of the European sites listed above; these are considered under their higher conservation status as European sites.

Feltrim Hill pNHA (site code: 001208) is a quarry and considered by the NPWS for its value as a geological education site and is screened out of the assessment. Santry Demesne pNHA (site code: 000178), Grand Canal pNHA (site code: 002104), and Royal Canal pNHA (site code: 002103) are considered general ecological receptors rather than a habitat of high conservation significance. Feltrim Hill pNHA (site code: 001208), Santry Demesne pNHA (site code: 000178), Grand Canal pNHA (site code: 002104), and Royal Canal pNHA (site code: 002103) may be excluded from the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process at this stage, as it does not support Article 10 ecological connectivity or functionally linked habitat for any of the European sites considered in this assessment.

5. Identification of Potential Impacts & Assessment of Significance

The Project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites considered in the assessment and therefore potential impacts must be identified and considered.

5.1. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

The consideration of all potential direct and indirect impacts that may result in significant effects on the conservation objectives of a European site, taking into account the size and scale of the Project and the results of Air Quality Assessment are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects.

Identification of all potential direct and indirect impacts that may result in significant effects on the conservation objectives of a European site, taking into account the size and scale of the project.	
Impacts:	Significance of Impacts:
Construction phase	N/A The Project site is operational and there are no construction emissions to be considered.
Operational phase e.g. Direct emission to air Surface water runoff containing contaminant or sediment Lighting disturbance Noise/vibration Changes to water/groundwater due to drainage or abstraction Presence of people, vehicles and activities Physical presence of structures (e.g. collision risks)	Direct emissions to air Air Impact Assessment evaluates the impacts for emissions to air on ecological receptors from the installation in relation to NO _x , NH ₃ and SO ₂ , nitrogen and acid deposition. The full details on methodology for assessment, relevant critical loads, and critical levels are set out in the Air Impact Assessment. On the basis of the Air Impact Assessment there is no potential for these airborne pollutants to adversely affect the conservation objectives of any QIs at the modelled sites. This confirms that the direct air emissions from the Installation will not have significant effects on these designated habitats. <u>Process Contributions (PC)</u> Under the licenced operations scenario, the modelling assessment determined that process contributions (PC) of NO _x , NH ₃ , SO ₂ and nitrogen and acid deposition from the Installation at the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code: 004024), South Dublin Bay SAC (site code: 000210) and Howth Head SAC (site code: 00202), are less than 1% of, and do not exceed, the relevant critical levels and critical load ranges for the sensitive QI habitats. Under the licenced operations scenario, the modelling assessment determined that PC of NO _x , NH ₃ , SO ₂ , nitrogen deposition, and acid deposition (as S) from the Installation at the Baldoyle Bay SPA (site code: 04016) and Baldoyle Bay SAC (site code: 000199) do not exceed, the relevant critical levels and critical load ranges for the sensitive QI habitats. Under the licenced operations scenario, the modelling assessment determined that PC of acid deposition (as N) from the Installation at the Baldoyle Bay SPA (site code: 04016) and Baldoyle Bay SAC (site code: 000199), North Dublin Bay SAC (000206), and North Bull Island SPA (site code: 004006) are greater than 1% of the relevant critical load(s); however; these PC do not exceed the relevant critical load ranges for the sensitive QI habitats.

	<i>Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)</i> Under the licenced operations scenario, the modelling assessment determined that predicted environmental concentration (PEC) of NO_x, NH₃, SO₂ and nitrogen and acid deposition from the Installation at the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code: 004024), South Dublin Bay SAC (site code: 000210), North Dublin Bay SAC (000206), North Bull Island SPA (site code: 004006), Baldoyle Bay SPA (site code: 04016), and Baldoyle Bay SAC (site code: 000199) do not exceed the relevant critical levels and critical load ranges for the sensitive QI habitats. Under the licenced operations scenario, the modelling assessment determined that PEC of NO_x, SO₂ and nitrogen and acid deposition from the Installation at the Howth Head SAC (site code: 00202) do not exceed the relevant critical levels and critical load ranges for the sensitive QI habitats. Under the licenced operations scenarios, the modelling assessment determined that PEC of NH₃ at Howth Head SAC (site code: 00202) lead to an ambient NH₃ concentration (including background) which is at most 108% of the critical level over the five years of meteorological data modelled. However, this exceedance of the critical level is due to the NH₃ background concentration (the biggest contributor to NH₃ in Ireland is the agricultural sector) exceeding the critical level, rather than the PC which is only 0.029% of the critical level. The modelling assessment also determined that the PC of NH₃ from the Installation at all modelled ecological receptors are below the limit of detection of 0.02 ug/m³. An NH₃ process contribution that is below a monitoring instrument's limit of detection is not measurable and will therefore have a less than imperceptible effect. Surface water runoff containing contaminant or sediment The Project is operational and there are no emissions to surface water that could have a negative effect on ecologically sensitive areas. All foul and stormwater runoff is contained on site and discharged to urban drainage systems. Storm water outfalls into the Santry River that is located to the south of the Site; the Santry River flows c. 5.15 river km east, to the North Bull Island transitional water body, and ultimately Dublin Bay. The evaporative cooling water discharge from the Installation is
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	discharged to the Santry River, Awn have undertaken a conservative numerical analysis (Technical Note: Stormwater Impact Assessment; Clonshaugh, Dublin 17, Ref: 257501.0094TR01 Stormwater Impact Assessment Technical), based on the existing assimilative capacity of the surface water body. This has been assessed for two hydrological conditions: dry weather (95%ile) and mean condition (50%ile). The discharge of evaporative cooling water from the Installation is not anticipated to have a noticeable impact on the receiving water status in Santry River. There are multiple design features such as attenuation systems via Hydrocarbon Interceptors to ensure that the quality of the stormwater discharge is controlled, recirculation of cooling water and concrete bunds contain hydrocarbon detectors for the control of Diesel Tanks. Drainage from the GIS Substation transformer compound is equipped with hydrocarbon interceptors equipped with an oil warning system which is connected to the BMS/EPMS critical alarm. These design features are all acceptable at Stage 1 AA Screening. Foul water Foul water is treated at Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WwTP) before discharge into Dublin Bay. Although Ringsend WwTP is currently operating slightly above its 2.1 million population equivalent (P.E.) capacity, Dublin Bay retains a “Good” water quality status according to the EPA, while the Liffey Estuary Lower and Tolka Estuary are classified as “Moderate” and “Poor,” respectively. Uisce Éireann is upgrading Ringsend WwTP to increase capacity to 2.4 million P.E. by 2025. The National Development Plan 2021–2030 also includes the Greater Dublin Drainage Project, which will deliver a new regional wastewater treatment facility and infrastructure to reduce pressure on Ringsend and enhance treatment capacity across the region. Development plans within the Ringsend catchment require Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and incorporate policies to safeguard water quality in accordance with the Water Framework Directive. Given Dublin Bay’s current good status and the minor contribution from the proposed development’s foul water, impacts on water quality are expected to be negligible. Lighting disturbance
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	Due to the significant separation distance and urban setting, artificial lighting from the site is not expected to cause disturbance to nocturnal fauna or designated sites. Noise/vibration The Attachment-7-1-3-2 Noise Impact Assessment for the EPA Licence Review Application evaluates noise from the project. The assessment concludes that, due to the separation distance between the Installation and the nearest ecologically sensitive area and European site, it is highly unlikely that noise from the Installation would have any impact under any scenario. Vibration is not considered a significant aspect of the operational activities at the Installation. There are no sources of continuous or impulsive vibration that would be expected to affect ecological receptors. Changes to Water/Groundwater Due to Drainage or Abstraction No groundwater abstraction occurs, and surface water is managed on-site with no hydrological link to European sites; therefore, no significant effects are anticipated. Presence of People, Vehicles and Activities On-site human activity is limited and confined within the Installation boundary, with no potential for disturbance to nearby European sites. Physical Presence of Structures (e.g. Collision Risks) Given the low-rise nature of the Installation and its significant separation distance from European sites, there is no collision risk to birds or other qualifying species.
Describe any likely changes to the European site:	
Examples of the type of changes to give consideration to include: Reduction or fragmentation of habitat area Disturbance to QI species Habitat or species fragmentation Reduction or fragmentation in species density Changes in key indicators of conservation status value (water quality etc.)	None. The Project site is not located adjacent or within a European site, therefore there is no risk of habitat loss or fragmentation or any effects on QI habitats or species directly or ex-situ. There is no risk of contaminated surface water reaching European sites. No likely changes to the European sites as a result of air emissions.

Changes to areas of sensitivity or threats to QI Interference with the key relationships that define the structure or ecological function of the site Climate change	No measurable changes to water quality, species density, or ecological structure or function are anticipated.
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5.2. Assessment of Potential In-Combination Effects

In-combination effects are changes in the environment that result from numerous human-induced alterations. In-combination effects can be thought of as occurring through two main pathways: first, through persistent additions or losses of the same materials or resource, and second, through the compounding effects as a result of the coming together of two or more effects.

As part of the Screening for an Appropriate Assessment, in addition to the Project, other relevant plans and projects in the area must also be considered at this stage. This step aims to identify at this early stage any possible significant in-combination effects of the Project with other such plans and projects on European sites.

Potential In-Combination Effects - Air Quality

In combination or cumulative effects are firstly considered under Air Quality. The cumulative air impact assessment includes this installation, the operators EPA Licenced installation located in the business park (P1171-01) and two additional data centres identified within the study area: the Dataplex data centre, and the Digital Realty data centre. There are no facilities within a 1 km radius of the Installation with the potential for cumulative effect of NH₃ emissions with the Installation. No cumulative assessment of the effect NH₃ emissions on ecology was therefore required.

Air Impact Assessment evaluates the in combination or cumulative effects for emissions to air on ecological receptors from the installation in relation to NO_x, SO₂, nitrogen and acid deposition. The full details on methodology for assessment, relevant critical loads, and critical levels are set out in the Air Impact Assessment.

On the basis of the Air Impact Assessment there is no potential for these airborne pollutants in combination to adversely affect the conservation objectives of any QIs at the modelled sites. This confirms that the direct air emissions from the Installation in combination will not have significant effects on the designated habitats under assessment.

Process Contributions (PC)

Under the cumulative operations scenarios, the modelling assessment determined that the in combination process contributions (PC) of NO_x, SO₂ and nitrogen and acid deposition from the Installation at the Baldoyle Bay SPA (site code: 04016) , Baldoyle Bay SAC (site code: 000199), South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site

code: 004024), South Dublin Bay SAC (site code: 000210), Howth Head SAC (site code: 00202), North Dublin Bay SAC (000206), and North Bull Island SPA (site code: 004006) do not exceed the relevant critical levels and critical load ranges for the sensitive QI habitats.

There are no facilities within a 1 km radius of the Installation with the potential for cumulative effect of NH₃ emissions with the Installation. Therefore, the in-combination effect of NH₃ is the same as the licenced operations scenario in Table 4.

Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)

Under the cumulative operations scenarios, the modelling assessment determined that the in combination predicted environmental concentrations (PEC) of NO_x, SO₂ and nitrogen and acid deposition from the Installation at the Baldoyle Bay SPA (site code: 04016), Baldoyle Bay SAC (site code: 000199), South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (site code: 004024), South Dublin Bay SAC (site code: 000210), Howth Head SAC (site code: 00202), North Dublin Bay SAC (000206), and North Bull Island SPA (site code: 004006) do not exceed, the relevant critical levels and critical load ranges for the sensitive QI habitats.

There are no facilities within a 1 km radius of the Installation with the potential for cumulative effect of NH₃ emissions with the Installation. Therefore, the in-combination effect of NH₃ is the same as the licenced operations scenario in Table 4. Under the licenced operations scenarios, the modelling assessment determined that PEC of NH₃ at Howth Head SAC (site code: 00202) lead to an ambient NH₃ concentration (including background) which is at most 108% of the critical level over the five years of meteorological data modelled. However, this exceedance of the critical level is due to the NH₃ background concentration (the biggest contributor to NH₃, in Ireland is the agricultural sector) exceeding the critical level, rather than the PC which is only 0.029% of the critical level. The modelling assessment also determined that the PC of NH₃ from the installation at all modelled ecological receptors are below the limit of detection of 0.02 ug/m³. An NH₃ process contribution that is below a monitoring instrument's limit of detection is not measurable and will therefore have a less than imperceptible effect.

Potential In-Combination Effects- Granted permissions in the Vicinity of the Project

A review of the National Planning Application Database was undertaken. The database was then queried for developments granted planning permission within 300m of the Project within the last three years, these are presented in Table 4 below.

The Dublin City Development Plan in complying with the requirements of the Habitats Directive requires that all Projects and Plans that could affect the Natura 2000 sites in the same potential Zone of Influence of the Project site would be initially screened for Appropriate Assessment and if requiring Stage 2 AA, that appropriate employable mitigation measures would be put in place to avoid, reduce or ameliorate negative impacts. In this

way any, in-combination impacts with Plans or Projects for the Project area and surrounding townlands in which the Project site is located, would be avoided.

The listed developments have been granted permission in most cases with conditions relating to sustainable development by the consenting authority in compliance with the relevant Local Authority Development Plan and in compliance with the Local Authority requirement with regard to the Habitats Directive. The development cannot have received planning permission without having met the consenting authority requirement in this regard.

There are no predicted in-combination effects given that it is predicted that the Project will have no effect on any European site.

Any new applications for the Project area will be assessed on a case by case basis *initially* by Dublin City Council which will determine the requirement for AA Screening as per the requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

Table 4. Planning applications granted permission in the vicinity of the Project.

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
3931/21	Planning permission is sought for the change of use of existing commercial/warehouse in Unit 1 to shared office use as an expansion of the adjoining business at Office 21, with works to include the insertion of a mezzanine floor, amendments to facades on east and west elevations to include new combined entrance location, addition fenestration at ground and first floor level, revised signage and ancillary site works.	Due to the nature, scale, of this permitted development there is no possibility of in-combination effects with regards to emissions to air, water or noise. There is no potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site.
4026/21	The development will consist of the construction of a part single storey extension, containing an assisted user WC, and a part three storey passenger lift extension, adjoining and located to the rear of the existing three storey school building and the provision of a new ramp and steps approach, together with all associated site works.	Due to the nature, scale, of this permitted development there is no possibility of in-combination effects with regards to emissions to air, water or noise. There is no potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site.
WEB5066/21	The development will consist of a permanent detached portacabin sized 54 square meters and 3.20 meters high, completed with paving and security fence, located to the east of the existing building.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
WEB5067/21	Installation of RTO Equipment 15m (L) x 5.5m (W) x 11m (H), to the north side of the B1 Building, including a ground level pipe rack and associated works at Clonsaugh Business and Technology Park, Dublin 17, D17 E400. The site activity is subject of an Industrial Emissions Licence No. P0306-03.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3159/22	Planning permission for the development will comprise the change of use of existing floor area) within the existing building from warehousing/storage/light industry to office use with associated internal revisions to the building layout. Associated external works including to the existing southern elevation to facilitate a new building entrance, provision of additional car and cycle parking, alterations to internal road layout and walkways, provision of rooflights, removal of existing plant/storage and provision of new plant at ground and roof levels, provision of signage and all associated site works and demolitions, landscaping and services provision required to facilitate the development.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3170/22	The extension of the existing retail unit by 782sqms. The increase of internal net sales space of the overall extended unit by 802 sqms; the change of use of the rear yard to a garden centre (228sqms) installation of sprinkler tanks and ancillary mechanical plant compound; new 3metre fence and gate to control access to the service yard; reconfiguration of parking area to the east of the store and new crossing points and curbing; relocation of the main customer entrance to the south east corner of the store; new cladding treatment on the east and south elevations to screen the portal frame structure; illuminated retailer signage; extend the pedestrian connections to the south east of the store; all works to complete the development.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3230/22	The development consists of: (1) The change of use of the ground floor only for use as a catering kitchen (dark kitchen not open to the public) from that of existing light industrial/warehouse. (2) Internal ground floor alterations from existing layout. (3) Placement of internal storage mezzanine area. (4) Placement of cooking extractor and ventilation ducting through roof area. (5) Complete all ancillary site works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3351/22	Planning permission at: property adjacent and generally south of "The Range" store, Clonsaugh Road, Coolock, Dublin 17, for amendments to the permitted, licensed, foodstore as granted under ABP reference ABP-310695-21 (Dublin City Council Reference 3865/20). The amendments include: a revised car parking layout with spaces reduced from 78 to 70 spaces to accommodate a relocated trolley bay and one of the cycle parking areas to positions within the car park area. . There are also some minor changes to the water supply, foul and surface water drainage network within the site and an increased attenuation area. The proposal includes all works to facilitate the completion of the development subject to the above amendments.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3584/22	Permission for the demolition of existing single story sub-standard side extension to existing end of terrace two storey house, permission for the construction of an attic conversion with permission to construct a dormer side and rear window, permission to enlarge existing vehicular entrance and all associated site works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3811/22	The development will consist of: (i) construction of 2 no. two-storey buildings (total of 4,260sq.m), providing 3 no. separate warehouse units with ancillary office accommodation; (ii) provision of 3 no. parking bays comprising a total of 41 no. car parking spaces and 25 no. bicycle parking spaces; (iii) relocation of existing vehicular entrance via Clonsaugh	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
	Business & Technology Park and creation of new vehicular entrance via Clonsaugh Business & Technology Park; and, (iv) all associated site development works, including landscaping, boundary treatment and SuDS drainage works, necessary to facilitate the development.	of emissions to air, water or noise.
3898/22	Planning permission for internal alterations to first floor of existing school for the provision of SEN accommodation, consisting of 2 classroom SEN base, including central activities space, multi-activity room, daily living skills, practical activity room, linen/slucie room, para-educational room, office, toilets and stores, together with associated miscellaneous internal revisions. Planning permission is also sought for the provision of multi-sensory garden and soft play area to south east of subject site, all together with associated site works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
4275/22	The development will consist of : (a) change of use of ancillary storage area to retail area and the subsequent 25m2 increase in net retail area from 2046m2 to 2071m2; (b) elevation changes to Supervalu unit internal mall elevation and to the northwest elevation including additional glazing; (c) provision of new Supervalu signage (10.82m2) on the southwest elevation; (d) proposed alterations to southwest elevation lean-to roof in yard area by raising of the eaves level by 1m over new bakery area.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
4348/22	The development will consist of the modification of the existing eastern elevation of the building by the installation of new air conditioning equipment supported from a steel access platform suspended from the existing building structure. In addition, a new opes shall be made in the existing fire escape stair cladding to facilitate access to same.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
4786/22	The development will consist/consists of new branding/advert signs to the south west, south east and north-west elevations including new signage lighting to match existing; new corporate signs with backlit metal and translucent polyurethane letters to replace obsolete existing signs at the 3 existing pedestrian entrances; new freestanding metal glazed canopy (approximately 15.70 sqm) at the Oscar Traynor Road entrance including concealed surface water drainage to be connected to existing system; new freestanding metal glazed canopy (approximately 18.82 sqm) at the Barryscourt Road entrance including concealed surface water drainage to be connected to existing system, partial re-paint of the two existing signage totems with colour scheme matching the existing; removal of the vertical lettering on the east corner of the building.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
5013/22	RETENTION: Retention permission for existing attic conversion as constructed including dormer extensions to the rear and side of the attic conversion and all associated site works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
5079/22	Planning permission for ancillary garden centre located to the south and west of the existing building and associated boundary fencing; new connecting door on south elevation of the unit connecting the garden centre to the existing, internal sales space and redesigned front entrance on the east elevation. Reconfiguration of parking area to the east of the store and the inclusion of electric vehicle charging points, cycle parking (including cargo bike spaces) and motorcycle parking. All associated works to complete the development.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
5417/22	Permission to install up to 170kWp (c.800m2) of Roof Mounted Solar PV Panels and all associated works at our building.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
		significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3058/23	The development will consist of: (i) removal of existing vehicular entrance/access roadway and provision of 2no. new vehicular entrance gates and 1 no. pedestrian entrance gate off the Clonshaugh Business and Technology Park campus roadway; (ii) construction of 1 no. single-storey warehouse, with ancillary office accommodation, building (3,955sq.m) with solar/pv panels at roof level; (iii) provision of 2 no. parking bays comprising a total of 20 no. car parking spaces (inclusive of 5 no. accessible spaces) and 3 no. bicycle racks comprising a total of 24 no. bicycle parking spaces; and, (iv) all associated site development works, including landscaping, boundary treatment and, SuDS drainage works, necessary to facilitate the development.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3081/23	The Project will consist of the demolition of the existing two-storey dwelling on site and the construction of a five-storey building to provide for 36 no. apartments and communal open space, landscaping and boundary treatment, 29 no. car parking spaces, 123 no. bicycle parking spaces, bin storage, plant room and all associated engineering and site development works necessary to facilitate the development.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3195/23	The development will consist/consists of permission for the sub-division of existing site to construct a detached two storey 3 bedroom house with single storey element to rear, connection to public foul sewer and all associated site works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3629/23	Permission for the addition of a new pedestrian gate and turnstile which will be located within the existing boundary fence line at a height of 2.5 metres to match the existing fence. The work will also include a footpath within the site boundary.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3895/23	PERMISSION: Sought for a. proposed side two storey and single storey attached to existing side two storey extension to form a dwelling house separate from existing, , all site development works, service connections, landscaping, and boundary treatment. b. proposed forming vehicular access driveway to front garden and proposed dormer roof window to front part of roof with associated internal & external alterations and rear single storey extension to existing dwelling house.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
4394/23	Development will consist of a proposed new gable wall to the side of the existing house. A new flat dormer roof to the rear of the existing house. A new ground floor only extension to the front of the existing house. 2no. new windows in the side elevation at ground level & 1no. at attic level. Demolishing of existing ground floor extension to the rear of the existing house and replacing with a new ground floor only extension and all ancillary works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
4689/23	Demolition of the internal party walls between retail units 1, 52, 53 and 54, and the subsequent amalgamation of these units into one retail unit with a gross floor area of 380 sq.m.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
4693/23	PERMISSION: The development will consist of the installation of 1,009.3 sqm roof-mounted solar photovoltaic panels to include all ancillary works and services.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
5043/23	The development will consist of the change of use from retail use to retail with ancillary off licence use.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
WEB1216/23	The construction of a 2-storey extension with green roof to the rear, changes to the existing window and provision of new window openings to the side elevation, and all associated site works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3273/24	Permission sought for (a) proposed side two storey dwelling house attached to existing side of two storey house using alteration of existing front vehicular access, including dormer roof window to rear part of roof and half hip profile roof, associated external alterations, all site development works service connections, division of land, landscaping and boundary treatment,(b) proposed alteration of existing front vehicular access to form vehicular access driveway to front garden to existing dwelling house.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
4133/24	Permission for construction of a 910 sqm extension to the west facing side of the existing warehouse, alterations to the car parking layout and all associated site and ancillary works at The Novum Building, Clonshaugh Business & Technology Park, Dublin 17, Eircode D17YW27.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
4155/24	Permission for construction of a 410sqm extension to the east facing side of the existing warehouse, and all associated site and ancillary works at The Novum Building Clonshaugh Business Technology Park. Dublin 17 Eircode D17 YW27.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
WEB1615/24	Works to include modification & extension of approx. 8sqm to single storey main entrance lobby and relocation of existing façade mounted company signage.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
WEB1975/24	PERMISSION & RETENTION: The development seeking retention permission consists of the provision of a vehicular entrance 2.6m wide to the front of the property; the development seeking permission will consist of widening that vehicular entrance to 3.75m wide and all associated site works.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
309465	Construction of a three-storey apartment scheme, 9 apartments, parking bays and new boundary wall.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
3501/24	Planning permission sought for proposed amendment alteration of granted application (reference: 3895/23 part a. Proposed side two storey and single storey attached to existing side two storey extension to form a dwelling house separate from existing house, using alteration of existing front vehicular access, associated internal & external alterations, all site development works, service connections, landscaping and boundary treatment), for a rear extension of first floor plan layout to granted 72A Clonshaugh Road at 72 Clonshaugh Road, Clonshaugh, Dublin 17, D17 XA47.	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.
317831 (under consideration)	Proposed development of three 110kV electricity circuits	No potential for in-combination effects given the Project will have no significant effect on any European site – as a result of emissions to air, water or noise.

6. Conclusion

There are no predicted effects on any European sites given:

- The distance and lack of direct hydrological connectivity between the Project site and any European Sites;
- There are no predicted emissions to air, water or the environment during the operational phase that would result in significant effects.

It has been objectively concluded by Moore Group Environmental Services that:

1. The Project is not directly connected with, or necessary to the conservation management of the European sites considered in this assessment.
2. The Project is not likely to either directly or indirectly significantly affect the Qualifying interests or Conservation Objectives of the European sites considered in this assessment.
3. The Project, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, is not likely to have significant effects on a European site.
4. It is possible to conclude that significant effects can be excluded at the screening stage.

It can be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the Project, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on any European site, in the absence of any mitigation.

An appropriate assessment is not, therefore, required.

A final determination will be made by the competent authority in this regard.

7. References

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2010) Guidance on Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland (as amended February 2010).

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NPWS (2019) The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin.

NPWS (2025) National Parks and Wildlife Service Metadata available online at <https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data>

Office-of-the-Planning-Regulator (2021) Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management OPR Practice Note PN01. March 2021