Arklow Bank Wind Park 2

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume II, Chapter 21: Population and Human Health

sse Renewables

Version	Date	Status	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by
1.0	20/05/2024	Final (External)	BiGGAR Economics	GoBe Consultants	Sure Partners Limited

Statement of Authority

Author Name	Qualifications	Experience
Simon Cleary	MA (Hons) in Economics and Mathematics Member Institute for Economic Development Member Economic Development Association Scotland	Simon Cleary is the Energy Transition Director at BiGGAR Economics and has 12 years of experience in considering the social and economic impacts of renewable energy projects
Joanna Galbraith	MA (Hons) in Economics	Joanna Galbraith is an economist at BiGGAR Economics with 3 years of experience in considering the social and economic impacts of renewable energy projects

Contents

Figures

Tables

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Arklow Bank Wind Park 1	Arklow Bank Wind Park 1 consists of seven wind turbines, offshore export cable and inter-array cables. Arklow Bank Wind Park 1 has a capacity of 25.2 MW. Arklow Bank Wind Park 1 was constructed in 2003/04 and is owned and operated by Arklow Energy Limited. It remains the first and only operational offshore wind farm in Ireland.
Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 – Offshore Infrastructure	"The Proposed Development", Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Offshore Infrastructure: This includes all elements under the existing Maritime Area Consent.
Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 (ABWP2) (The Project)	Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 (ABWP2) (The Project) is the onshore and offshore infrastructure. This EIAR is being prepared for the Offshore Infrastructure. Consents for the Onshore Grid Infrastructure (Planning Reference 310090) and Operations Maintenance Facility (Planning Reference 211316) has been granted on 26th May 2022 and 20th July 2022, respectively. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Offshore Infrastructure: This includes all elements to be consented in accordance with the Maritime Area Consent. This is the subject of this EIAR and will be referred to as 'the Proposed Development' in the EIAR. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Onshore Grid Infrastructure: This relates to the onshore grid infrastructure for which planning permission has been granted. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Operations and Maintenance Facility (OMF): This includes the onshore and nearshore infrastructure at the OMF, for which planning permission has been granted. • Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 EirGrid Upgrade Works: any non-contestable grid upgrade works, consent to be sought and works to be completed by EirGrid.
Array Area	The Array Area is the area within which the Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), the Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs), and associated cables (export, inter- array and interconnector cabling) and foundations will be installed.
Cable Corridor and Working Area	The Cable Corridor and Working Area is the area within which export, inter-array and interconnector cabling will be installed. This area will also facilitate vessel jacking operations associated with installation of WTG structures and associated foundations within the Array Area.
Cumulative Impacts	'The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other Projects, to create larger, more significant effects' (EPA, 2022).
Direct Impact	In the case of economic impacts, the economic impact associated with the activity of primary contractors involved in the development,

Term	Meaning
	construction and operations and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
EirGrid	State-owned electric power transmission system operator (TSO) in Ireland and Transmission Asset Owner (TAO) for the Project's transmission assets.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a statutory process by which certain planned Projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (EIA Directive) and the regulations transposing the EIA Directive (EIA Regulations).
Financial Liability Officer	An individual who is appointed to investigate and determine responsibility for any loss, damage, or destruction of property.
Indirect Impact	Economic impact associated with the spending taking place across the supply chain of those businesses involved in the development, construction and operations and maintenance of the Proposed Development.
Induced Impact	Economic impact associated with the spending across the economy of those workers involved in the development, construction and operations and maintenance of the Proposed Development.
Jobs	A measure of annual employment, used in the context of operations and maintenance jobs.
Land Use	The use and management of the natural, semi-natural and built environment.
Landfall	The area in which the offshore export cables make landfall and is the transitional area between the offshore cabling and the onshore cabling.
Magnitude	Size, extent and duration of an impact.
Maritime Area Consent (MAC)	A consent to occupy a specific part of the maritime area on a non-exclusive basis for the purpose of carrying out a Permitted Maritime Usage strictly in accordance with the conditions attached to the MAC granted on 22nd December 2022 with reference number 2022-MAC-002.

Term	Meaning
Mitigation Measure	Measure which would avoid, reduce, or remediate an impact.
Permitted Maritime Usage	The construction and operation of an offshore wind farm and associated infrastructure (including decommissioning and other works required on foot of any permission for such offshore wind farm).
Sensitive Receptor	Physical or natural resource, special interest or viewer group that may experience an impact.
Sensitivity	Vulnerability of a sensitive receptor to change.
Study area	This is an area which is defined for each EIA topic which includes the windfarm site as well as potential spatial and temporal considerations of the impacts on relevant receptors. The study area for each EIA topic is intended to cover the area within which an effect can be reasonably expected.
The Application	The full set of documents that will be submitted to An Bord Pleanála in support of the consent application.
The Developer	Sure Partners Ltd.
Years of Employment	A measure of temporary employment used in the context of construction jobs. For instance, a job lasting for a period of 18 months can be considered as accounting for 1.5 years of employment.
Zone of Influence	Areas within which environmental impact may occur – to be defined for each receptor by technical specialists.

Acronyms

Term	Meaning
ABP	An Bord Pleanála
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DECC	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	Environment Impact Statements
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FID	Financial Investment Decision
FTE	Full Time Employment
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross value added
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NIS	Natura Impact Statements
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OGI	Onshore Grid Infrastructure
OMF	Operation and Maintenance Facility
OnSS	Onshore Substation
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform

OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PTEC	Perpetuus Tidal Energy Centre
RD&I	Research, Development and Innovation
RNLI	Royal National Lifeboat Institution
RPS	Rural Planning Services
RSES	Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAR	Search and Rescue
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
WEI	Wind Energy Ireland
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators

Units

Unit	Description
GW	Gigawatt
GVA	Gross Value Added
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
m	Metre
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt hour

21 Population and Human Health

21.1 Introduction

21.1.1 Overview

21.1.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) presents the assessment of the potential impacts of the Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Offshore Infrastructure (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development') on Population and Human Health.

21.1.1.2 This chapter draws upon information contained within Volume III, Appendix 21.1: Socio Economic Impact Report.

21.1.1.3 Sure Partners Ltd. ("the Developer") is the developer of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will be located to the East of Arklow in County Wicklow and will cover an area approximately 27 km long and 2.5 km wide. The Proposed Development includes the offshore infrastructure only, comprising either 56 or 47 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) (Project Design Option 1 or 2), two Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs), Cable Corridor and Working Area and associated cables.

21.1.1.4 The assessment should be read in conjunction with the following linked EIAR chapters and supporting documentation:

- Volume II, Chapter 7: Airborne Noise;
- Volume II, Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- Volume II, Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation;
- Volume II, Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
- Volume II, Chapter 20: Infrastructure and Other users;
- Volume II, Chapter 22: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters; and
- Volume III, Appendix 18.2: Cultural Heritage Visual Impact Assessment Report.

21.2 Regulatory background

21.2.1.1 The assessment of potential impacts on Population and Human Health has been made with specific references to the relevant guidance. Those relevant to the Proposed Development are:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2018), Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála (ABP) on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (2012), Public Spending Code A Guide to Economic Appraisal: Carrying Out a Cost Benefit Analysis;
- EPA, (2002), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements;
- EPA (2003), Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of EIS;
- EPA, (2022), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports;
- EU Publications (2017), Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report;
- SEAI (2017), Guidance on EIS and NIS Preparation for Offshore Renewable Energy Projects; and
- Fáilte Ireland (2022), EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects.

21.2.1.2 The specific assessment requirements for Population and Human Health are summarised in Table 21.1, together with an indication of the section of the EIAR where each is addressed.

Table 21.1: Summary of regulatory background

Publisher	Name of document incl. reference	Key provisions
Statutory		
Guidelines and technical standards		
EPA (2022), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports	Section 3 Page 28, the guidance advises that the population and human health chapter should refer to assessments of environmental factors such as air, water or soil as addressed elsewhere in the EIAR.	Human health impacts have been scoped out of the assessment as the risk of potential spread of diseases such as COVID-19 as a result of transient materials and workforce utilised in the construction phase of the Proposed Development have been assessed in Section 21.7 as unlikely to cause a significant impact.
SEAI (2017), Guidance on EIS and NIS Preparation for Offshore Renewable Energy Projects	Section 4.5.5 of the guidance recommends that potential effects on human health are considered particularly if onshore elements of the Proposed Development are located close to the coast, residential areas, or schools.	Human health impacts have been scoped out of the assessment as the risk of potential spread of diseases such as COVID-19 as a result of transient materials and workforce utilised in the construction phase of the Proposed Development have been assessed in Section 21.7 as unlikely to cause a significant impact.
Non-Statutory		
Guidelines and technical standards		

Publisher	Name of document incl. reference	Key provisions
Fáilte Ireland (2022), EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects	Section seven, page seven of the guidance advises that assessment of the Proposed Development should consider potential changes in population resulting in impacts of the perception of pace of life or safety in a particular location, particularly in areas which rely on tourism.	The potential magnitude of population increases which could result in effects on the perception of pace of life or safety are considered in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11. as part of the assessment of potential impacts on residential amenities and community facilities.
Fáilte Ireland (2022), EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects	Section seven, page seven of the guidance advises that assessment of the Proposed Development should consider potential impacts on employment in seasonal tourism.	Throughout this chapter, the impacts on socio-economics and tourism from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development are considered.
Fáilte Ireland (2022), EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects	Section seven, page seven of the guidance advises that assessment of the Proposed Development should consider potential health impacts of air pollution resulting from increased traffic in urban areas.	Human health impacts have been scoped out of the assessment as the risk of potential spread of diseases such as COVID-19 as a result of transient materials and workforce utilised in the construction phase of the Proposed Development have been assessed as unlikely to cause a significant impact.

21.3 Consultation

21.3.1.1 A summary of the key issues raised during consultation to date, specific to Population and Human Health, is outlined in Table 21.2 below, together with how these issues have been considered in the production of the EIAR.

Table 21.2: Summary of consultation relating to Population and Human Health

Date	Consultation type	Consultation and key issue raised	Section where provision is addressed
14 October 2020	Fáilte Ireland response to 2020 Scoping Report	Recommend Fáilte Ireland Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an EIA to be taken into account in preparing the EIAR.	Guidelines have been considered as part of the assessment criteria for the tourism economy in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11.
October/November 2020	Public Consultation Feedback	The presence of wind turbines on the coastline was also noted as a potential cause for decreasing tourism (including recreational water pursuits).	Section 21.10 and Section 21.11 provide an assessment of the potential impacts on tourism. See Volume III, Chapter 20: Infrastructure and Other Users, which assesses the impact on recreational users.
		Questions regarding the employment opportunities, community investment funding opportunities and educational supports that would arise as a result of the Proposed Development.	Section 21.10 and Section 21.11 provide an assessment of the potential impacts on employment and community funds.
		Concerns regarding potential impact of the Proposed Development on fishing livelihoods was cited as a concern.	See Volume III, Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture, which provides an assessment of the impact on commercial fisheries and aquaculture
August 2023	Health and Safety Authority Response to Scoping Application	The EIA should take into consideration various guidance documents including: • Guidelines on the information to be	All guidance considered when preparing this chapter has been outlined in Section 21.8.

Date	Consultation type	Consultation and key issue raised	Section where provision is addressed
		contained in EIS (2022); • Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of EIS (2003); • Guidelines for Planning Authorities and ABP on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment; and • Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects - Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (2017)	
		The Environmental Impact Assessment should examine all likely significant impacts and provide the following information for each: • Description of the receiving environment; • The nature and scale of the impact; • An assessment of the significance of the impact; • Proposed mitigation measures; and • Residual impacts	Description of the receiving environment is discussed in Section 21.5 The nature and scale of impacts are discussed in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11 An assessment of the significance of impacts is discussed in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11 Proposed mitigation measures are discussed in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11 Residual impacts are discussed in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11
		Population and human health and cumulative impacts should be included in the EIAR	Human health impacts have been scoped out of the assessment as outlined in Section 21.7 Potential population impacts on residential amenities and community facilities are discussed in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11

Date	Consultation type	Consultation and key issue raised	Section where provision is addressed
			Cumulative impacts are discussed in Section 21.13
November 2023	Fáilte Ireland Survey	Impact of a variety of wind farms on the Irish landscape as seen by both domestic and international visitors	The survey results associated with Brittas Bay are referenced in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11
December 2023	Public Consultation Feedback	General queries were raised about recruitment, transferable skills from other industries such as fishing and the level of jobs that may become available.	Potential employment opportunities for County Wicklow and County Wexford associated with the Proposed Development based on the current industrial structure of the area are outlined in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11
		Stakeholders stated that particular attention needs to be given to effects on views from existing purpose-built tourism facilities, as well as views from touring routes, walking trails, scenic viewing points, greenways etc. as these have the potential to be particularly affected by infrastructure related developments which are located within viewing distance from the coast.	Any significant visual impact as identified in Volume III, Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and their consequent potential impact on tourism have been considered in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11
		All existing or proposed wind farm developments in the vicinity should be clearly identified in the EIAR. The impact on sensitive receptors of the Proposed Development combined with any other wind farm/ renewable energy developments in	Cumulative impacts are discussed in Section 21.13

Date	Consultation type	Consultation and key issue raised	Section where provision is addressed
		the vicinity should be considered	
		Stakeholders advised that the public are consulted specifically on the public health aspects of the scheme by asking questions for example, such as 'what are the potential health benefits or challenges of the scheme?'.	Human health impacts have been scoped out of the assessment as outlined in Section 21.7

21.4 Study area

21.4.1.1 The sensitivity and magnitude of the Population and Human Health impacts are influenced by the number of receptors and/or the size of the receptors that experience these effects. The magnitude of any impact is measured relative to the number of receptors and size of the receptors; therefore, it is important to gain an understanding of impact at as local a level as possible.

21.4.1.2 In defining what constitutes 'local' there were two considerations:

- The immediate economic sphere of influence of the Proposed Development; and
- The jurisdictions of key stakeholders.

21.4.1.3 As an Offshore Wind Farm (OWF), the Proposed Development has no 'local' area, as its local economic footprint is largely related to the construction of the Onshore Grid Infrastructure (OGI), the construction of the Operation and Maintenance Facility (OMF) and the long-term operation of the wind farm.

21.4.1.4 The onshore grid connection for the Proposed Development will be located in Johnstown North, 5km North of Arklow harbour in County Wicklow. In May 2022, ABP granted planning approval (Case Reference: 310090) to develop the onshore grid connection infrastructure (OGI). The OGI includes a 220kV substation at Shelton Abbey, with an associated connection from the new substation to the existing National Electricity Transmission Network. The consented development also includes an underground cable route and associated infrastructure connecting the substation to the landfall point at Johnstown North (approximately 5 km north of Arklow Harbour), where it will meet the proposed offshore Cable Corridor and Working Area connecting to the Proposed Development. Arklow Harbour has been selected for the OMF. In June 2022, the Developer received planning permission from Wicklow County Council (Planning Register Reference: 21/1316) to develop an Operations and Maintenance Facility (OMF) at South Dock, Arklow Harbour. The building and associated pontoon and ancillary infrastructure will serve as the support base for ABWP2 throughout its operational lifetime and will support around 70 long term local jobs. This facility also incorporates a Sustainable Education Centre.

21.4.1.5 The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) will take place in County Wicklow. The combined area of County Wicklow and County Wexford to the South was therefore defined as the Local Area.

21.4.1.6 National in this report is defined as the Republic of Ireland. Where impacts or content are referred to as "Irish", this includes local impacts as well.

21.4.1.7 The baseline environment section covers the two study areas that are appropriate for the offshore activities, as shown in Figure 21.1.These study areas are:

- The Local Area, comprised of County Wicklow and County Wexford; and
- The Republic of Ireland.

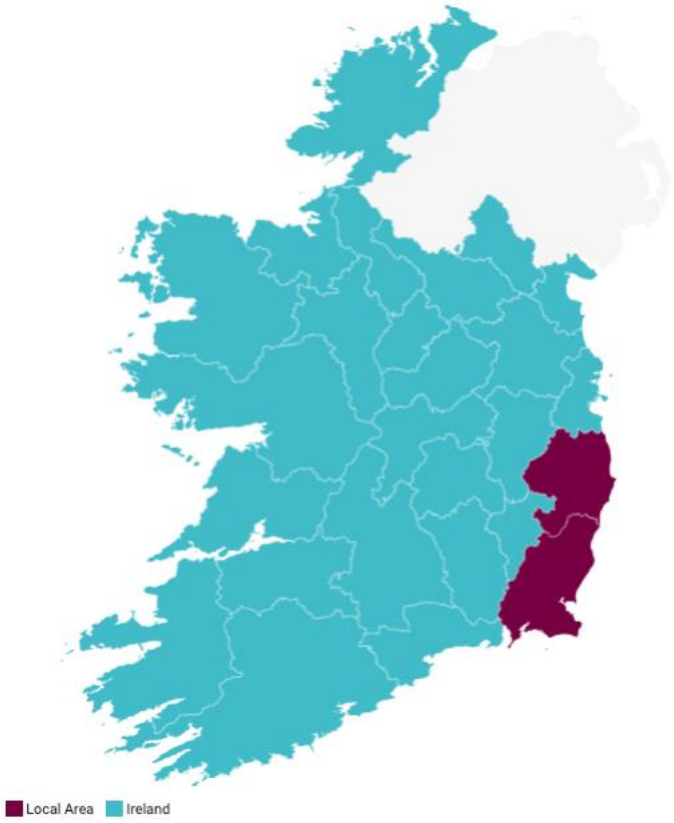

Figure 21.1: Study Areas. Source: BiGGAR Economics. Made with DataWrapper

21.5 Community Investment

21.5.1.1 SSE Renewables (SSER) has a long and proud history of sharing economic value from its renewable assets with communities. SSER owns and operates 29 onshore wind farms on the island of Ireland and to date has invested over €16m on a voluntary basis in the surrounding communities. SSER has direct experience of administering community benefit funds with a total lifetime value of €367m across Ireland and Great Britain. The Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS) and Offshore Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (ORESS) community benefit schemes developed by Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) were informed by SSER's best practice.

21.5.2 ABWP2's Community Support to Date

21.5.2.1 SSER has been engaging with local communities near the proposed Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 (ABWP2) site since 2018, and to date, has invested over €500,000 on a voluntary basis across County Wicklow and North Wexford.

21.5.2.2 This investment has been made through two separate Sponsorship and Fisheries Funds. The Sponsorship Fund has supported more than 80 community initiatives under themes of marine-based activities, environmental and social sustainability and energy efficiency. The Fisheries Fund has sought to provide direct benefit to locally registered commercial fishery operators and in 2023, in collaboration with Wicklow County Council, delivered a new 16 berth commercial

pontoon at Arklow Harbour. SSER has committed to the continuation of these voluntary funds throughout the development phase in order to demonstrate its commitment to the local region and support for communities in the vicinity of the ABWP2 project.

21.5.2.3 ABWP2 was not successful in the first round of the Government's ORESS scheme, however, SSER remains fully committed to delivering the project and to providing a community benefit fund. Without an ORESS support contract, ABWP2 is not in a position to deliver a community fund in line with the ORESS scheme. However, SSER is pleased to be able to commit to providing a fund of €3m per annum for the duration of an alternative route to market (corporate power purchase agreement) contract.

21.5.2.4 The ABWP2 Community Benefit Fund will be administered in line with SSER's 29 existing community benefit funds in Ireland, and align with the fundamental principle of the ORESS community benefit guidelines, namely community participation and community-led decision-making. In administering the community benefit fund for ABWP2 SSER will:

- Ensure community participation in fund decision-making via the establishment of a local Fund Committee;
- Develop a Funding Strategy and Development Delivery Plan which will be approved by the Fund Committee;
- Raise awareness and ensure effective promotion of the application process in line with the Funding Strategy;
- Ensure that applications for funding are assessed in a fair, non-discriminatory and transparent manner;
- Publish an annual report detailing the performance of the fund and ensure transparency;
- Maximise the impact of the fund by supporting communities to deliver their priorities with measurable and sustainable benefits;
- Ensuring that communities benefit from funding during the construction of ABWP2. Following Financial Investment Decision (FID), SSER will make prepayments available during the three years preceding Commercial Operations as follows:
  - 1st Early Contribution Year - €0.5m
  - 2nd Early Contribution Year - €1m
  - 3rd Early Contribution Year - €1.5m

21.5.2.5 The early contribution payments would be offset at a rate of €0.5m per annum from the funds during subsequent years, or at an amount as agreed with the Fund Committee.

In the event that ABWP2 does manage to secure a future government-backed subsidy arrangement or an alternate arrangement which provides additional support to the project, then the level of this fund would be reviewed and increased as appropriate.

21.6 Methodology

21.6.1 Methodology to inform the baseline

Desktop studies

21.6.1.1 Information on the population, socio-economic indicators, port activity, tourism, marine recreation and local amenities and community facilities within the Local Area and Ireland was collected through a detailed desktop review of existing studies and datasets. These reports are summarised in Table 21.3.

Table 21.3: Summary of key desktop reports and data resources

Title	Source	Year	Author
Economic Impact of Arklow Bank Wind Park 2	BiGGAR Economics	2023	BiGGAR Economics
Education and Skills and the Irish Language	Central Statistics Office (CSO)	2017	CSO
Business Demography: Persons Engaged 2020	CSO	2021	CSO
Estimates of Household Income, 2019	CSO	2022	CSO
Population Estimates	CSO	2022	CSO
Statistics of Port Traffic	CSO	2022	CSO
Key Tourism Facts 2019	Fáilte Ireland	2021	Fáilte Ireland
Annual Visitor Attractions Survey	Fáilte Ireland	2022	Fáilte Ireland
Marine Traffic	Arklow Port	2023	Arklow Port
National Energy & Climate Plan 2021-2030	Irish Government	2020	Irish Government
Pobal	Pobal Deprivation Index	2016	Pobal Deprivation Index
Implementation Roadmap for the National Planning Framework	Irish Government	2018	Irish Government
Programme for Government: Our Shared Future	Irish Government	2021	Irish Government

Title	Source	Year	Author
Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019-2031	Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly	2019	Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly
South East Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024	Irish Government	2020	Irish Government
15 Activities in County Wexford to Try In 2023 (Outdoor, Water Sports + Family Activities)	The Irish Road Trip	2023	The Irish Road Trip
Boat Tours & Water Sports in County Wicklow	TripAdvisor	2023	TripAdvisor
Boat Tours & Water Sports in County Wexford	TripAdvisor	2023	TripAdvisor
Wicklow Tourism Strategy and Marketing Plan	Wicklow County Council	2018	Wicklow County Tourism
County Wexford Tourism Strategy	Wexford County Council	2019	Wexford County Council

Site specific surveys

21.6.1.2 In order to inform the EIAR, site-specific surveys were undertaken. A summary of the surveys used to inform the Population and Human Health Impact assessment is outlined in Table 21.4 below.

Table 21.4: Site specific surveys

Data source	Date(s) of survey	Overview of survey	Survey contractor	Reference to further information
Area Survey	2020	To appraise the location and any likely and significant potential impacts upon human receptors	RPS	N/A

21.6.2 Baseline environment

Strategic Context

PROGRAMME FOR GOVERNMENT: OUR SHARED FUTURE

21.6.2.1 Ireland's most recent Programme for Government, updated in 2021, outlines the major priorities of the Irish Government, and how they will aim to address the challenges facing the country while in government. The lasting impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic are highlighted across the Programme, with its effects on growth and employment posing a major threat to Ireland's economy and the wellbeing of Irish citizens. In order to rebuild Ireland's economy and prevent major shocks having such an effect in future, the Programme for Government promises that policy will both support growth and embed resilience in Ireland's economy, while improving quality of life across the regions of Ireland. With this goal, the Irish Government outlines 12 main missions.

21.6.2.2 Included in these missions is Reigniting and Renewing the Economy, under which the Irish Government aims to support growth and build an economy which enables a fair, prosperous, caring and sustainable society. This mission will be supported by a 'jobs-led recovery,' with the Government intending to reverse the effect Covid-19 had on Ireland's unemployment rate by supporting people into work and creating 200,000 new jobs by 2025. In doing so, the Government aims to build a "stronger, fairer, and more sustainable economy prepared for the next phase of disruptive technologies and on a pathway to a low-carbon future." As part of this effort, the Programme for Government highlights the opportunity to embed the requirement for a "just transition" from fossil-fuel dependence into Ireland's approach to climate action, committing to direct funding from the European Green Deal towards decarbonising projects, such as renewable energy.

21.6.2.3 The Programme also outlines the mission of A Green New Deal, emphasising Ireland's ambition to more than halve carbon emissions produced by Ireland over the course of the decade, while ensuring that all parts of the country can benefit from the opportunities of a Just Transition, enhancing quality of life and delivering a brighter future. Committing to a 7% per annum reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 2021 to 2030, the Government commits to enacting policies which will support this ambitious target and enable Ireland's businesses to transition effectively. Meeting this target effectively will be driven in part, by the expansion of Ireland's renewable sector, with the Government committing to rapid decarbonisation of the energy sector, aiming deliver at least 70% renewable electricity by 2030. The Programme emphasises the opportunities presented by the offshore wind sector in delivering both effective decarbonisation and positive impacts for Ireland's economy. In order to take advantage of these opportunities, the Irish Government has committed to producing a long-term plan which sets out how the country should take advantage of the potential for offshore renewables and put Ireland on the path to achieving 5 GW capacity in offshore wind by 2030.

NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLAN 2021-2030

21.6.2.4 The Irish Government's latest statement on its plans for Ireland's energy sector are outlined in the National Energy & Climate Plan, which looks ahead to 2030 and how the country will utilise the sector to drive decarbonisation. The plan is interlinked with other strategic documents in a concerted effort to increase energy efficiency; reduce emissions and eradicate fuel poverty. The plan identifies five key national objectives and targets for Ireland's energy supply sector, including:

- Decarbonisation: working towards the decarbonisation of the economy to reach net zero in Ireland by 2050;
- Energy Efficiency: intensifying efforts and investments to enable Ireland to deliver primary energy savings of 62,171 GWh by 2030;

- Energy Security: cost-effectively maintaining the security of Ireland's energy system by offsetting the risks posed by climate change through mitigation and adaption;
- Internal Energy Market: supporting internal energy infrastructure which diversifies Ireland's energy supply and supports interconnection with other European countries; and
- Research, Innovation and Competitiveness: support investment in low-carbon technologies to drive innovation and establish Ireland as a major competitor in the energy market internationally.

REGIONAL SPATIAL & ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2019-2031

21.6.2.5 In 2019, the Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly published its Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES), comprised of various strategic plans and an investment framework which outline together how the organisation aims to shape future growth throughout the area, comprised of the Midland, Eastern and Dublin regions of Ireland, including County Wicklow in the East. The RSES was written with the key vision "to create a sustainable and competitive Region that supports the health and wellbeing of our people and places, from urban to rural, with access to quality housing, travel and employment opportunities for all." In order to achieve this vision, the strategy sets out three key cross-cutting principles, reflecting the challenges and opportunities for the region, including:

- Healthy Placemaking: to promote people's quality of life through the creation of healthy and attractive places to live, work visit, invest and study in;
- Climate Action: the need to enhance climate resilience and to accelerate a transition to a low carbon society recognising the role of natural capital and ecosystem services in achieving this; and
- Economic Opportunity: to create the right conditions and opportunities for the Region to realise sustainable economic growth and quality jobs that ensure a good living standard for all.

21.6.2.6 As part of the principle of taking action on the climate, the strategy highlights the role which renewables will play in Ireland's future energy system, supporting the transition to a low carbon economy by 2050. This presents an opportunity in the development of the renewable energy sector in Ireland, which has the potential to support the economies of rural areas and enable local regeneration. The strategy highlights Wicklow Port, which is set to benefit significantly from offshore wind as it is primed to become a hub for the service of the sector.

SOUTH EAST REGIONAL ENTERPRISE PLAN TO 2024

21.6.2.7 In 2020, the Irish Government published a regional enterprise plan for the South-East Region of Ireland, comprised of the counties Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, with the aim of outlining how the national and local government will work to encourage enterprise and support economic development in the region. The plan considers five key strategic pillars, including:

- Start and Grow: Encouraging entrepreneurship and enhancing the region's start up ecosystem;
- Green Growth: Ensuring that the green economy becomes an engine for future job creation and economic growth in the region;
- Smart Specialisation and Clustering: Creating a resilient, inclusive, sustainable and competitive economy;
- Innovative: Building on existing research, development and innovation (RD&I) capacity to place innovation at the heart of the South-East economy; and

- Place: Developing a region that is attractive to both domestic and international visitors and communicating the benefits of living and working in the South-East.

21.6.2.8 When outlining how the Government aims to work towards Green Growth, the enterprise plan highlights the region's aim to play its part in transitioning to a low carbon economy by utilising the region's natural resources in wind and solar, as well as its existing industry base and skills pipeline which could support the development of the renewables sector. The strategy identifies offshore renewables as a key opportunity for the region, committing to the aim of establishing the South-East Region as a hub for offshore wind developments.

SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC CONTEXT

21.6.2.9 The Proposed Development is aligned with policies at a national and regional level.

21.6.2.10 The Proposed Development would directly contribute to various aims outlined in the most recent Programme for Government, supporting the need for a Just Transition to a net zero economy by 2050 which will create opportunities and support job creation in required Ireland following the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

21.6.2.11 The Proposed Development would also contribute to the established aims of the regional area. Strategies concerned with the development of the East and South-East regions highlight the opportunities which renewable energy projects present for the area. The development would support the wider aim of the region to establish itself in the renewable energy sector and generate high-quality, sustainable jobs in the region.

MARINE AND LAND USE

21.6.2.12 The Proposed Development will be situated on and around Arklow Bank in the Irish Sea, approximately 6 to 15 km to the east of Arklow in County Wicklow, and measures approximately 27 km by 2.5 km. The area in which the proposed wind turbines, inter-array cables and OSPs) will be located on Arklow Bank covers an area of seabed approximately 63.4 km^2. The proposed offshore Cable Corridor and Working Area will extend from this area to a landfall approximately 5 km to the north of Arklow at Johnstown North.

21.6.2.13 Wicklow Harbour, located approximately 11 km from the Proposed Development at the closest point, operates several commercial maritime businesses engaged in stevedoring, logistics, transport, charter boats, fishing and maritime engineering. It also supports yachting.

21.6.2.14 Arklow Harbour, located approximately 6 km from the Proposed Development, supports coastal shipping operations, vessel construction, yachting and fishing. Arklow Shipping with a fleet of 59 ships has its headquarters located within the port. The harbour is also used for the operation and maintenance of the existing ABWP1 offshore infrastructure. The Developer has supported local fishery activity through investing in the ABWP2 Fisheries Fund, which helped to fund a new commercial pontoon within Arklow Harbour.

21.6.2.15 As shown in Table 21.5 and Table 21.6, Arklow has a substantially lower level of non-fishing activity recorded than Wicklow Port. Between 2015 and 2021, Wicklow Port handled around 150 thousand tonnes of non-fishing cargo, from around 100 boats each year. There was no non-fishing goods handling activity recorded at Arklow Port as the type of vessels regularly calling at the port are sailing vessels (71%), pleasure crafts (21%), Search and Rescue (SAR) vessels (1%), fishing vessels (1%) and high speed crafts (1%) (Marine Traffic, 2023).

Table 21.5: Tonnage (Thousands) of Non-Fishing Goods Handled by Port, 2015-2021. Source: CSO (2022), Statistics of Port Traffic

Port	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arklow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicklow	134	152	142	193	168	153	142

Table 21.6: Non-Fishing Goods Vessel Arrivals by Port, 2015-2021. Source: CSO (2022), Statistics of Port Traffic

Port	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arklow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicklow	96	114	123	137	116	111	107

21.6.2.16 There is no dedicated onshore facility for the O&M of the ABWP1 located in Arklow Harbour; however, the harbour is used as the marine base for the crew transfer vessel used for the O&M of the existing turbines.

21.6.2.17 There is a small harbour at Courtown with a lifeboat service and a sailing club, located approximately 11 km South West of the Proposed Development.

21.6.2.18 The local study area is predominantly rural with several urban areas; notably Bray, Greystones, Wicklow, Arklow, Courtown and surrounds. Wicklow and Arklow are the closest of these towns to the wind farm.

21.6.2.19 Wicklow Town is the administrative centre for County Wicklow. It is a key destination and an economically active town that serves and supports the surrounding area. Arklow provides for the service needs of its residents and a significant rural population in a large geographical catchment extending to Avoca, Aughrim, Redcross, and to some extent to Rathdrum and the Tinahely-Shillelagh-Carnew area. Courtown has traditionally had a strong tourism sector and there are a number of caravan parks in the town. More recently there has been significant population growth in the town.

21.6.2.20 The coastline to the north of Arklow is predominantly made up of beaches, farmland and one-off housing. There are several smaller village settlements and holiday caravan parks. The R750 (200 m inland) and the M11 (1 km inland) beyond run parallel to the coastline. There is also a network

of local roads within the Local Area. The Dublin – Rosslare Europort rail line serving the towns of Wicklow, Rathdrum, Arklow and Gorey routes through the local study area.

21.6.2.21 The nearest port to the Proposed Development is Arklow Harbour. It comprises commercial quays, two marinas (one privately owned and one owned and operated by Wicklow County Council), Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) Lifeboat Station, several marine based businesses, and several leisure and outdoor organisations.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

21.6.2.22 As shown in Table 21.7, in 2020, County Wicklow has a total population of 115,534, while the total population of County Wexford was 167,113. Together, the population of these area's was equivalent to 6.2% of the total population of Ireland (5,203,265).

21.6.2.23 Within County Wicklow and County Wexford, the population aged 15 to 64 years old accounted for 65.1% and 64.7% of their total populations, respectively. People of working age accounted for 64.9% of the population of the Local Area as a whole. This was lower than the share of this demographic across Ireland, where 66.3% of people are working age.

21.6.2.24 In 2020, the share of the population accounted for by people aged 65 and older was 15.6% in County Wicklow and 14.5% in County Wexford, with people of this demographic accounting for 15.1% of the population of the entire Local Area. This was slightly above average compared to the share accounted for by this demographic across Ireland (14.2%).

Table 21.7: Population Estimates, 2020. Source: CSO (2022), Population Estimates

	County Wicklow	County Wexford	Local Area	Ireland
Total Population	155,543	167,113	322,647	5,203,265
% aged <15 year old	19.7%	20.4%	20.0%	19.5%
% aged 15-64 years old	64.7%	65.1%	64.9%	66.3%
% aged 65+ years old	15.6%	14.5%	15.1%	14.2%

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

21.6.2.25 The CSO produces population projections at the regional level for Ireland based on six scenarios, as reported by the Irish Government. The most conservative estimates are shown in Table 21.8.

21.6.2.26 Between 2016 and 2031, the population of County Wicklow is projected to increase from 141,500 to 160,500, while the population of County Wexford is projected to increase from 149,000 to 169,000. Together, it is expected that the population of these regions will increase by 13.0% between 2016 and 2031.

21.6.2.27 This expected increase is below average compared to Ireland as a whole, for which the total population is expected to increase by 15.4% during this period.

Table 21.8: Regional Population Projections. Source: Irish Government (2018), Implementation Roadmap for the National Planning Framework

	2016	2031	% Change
County Wicklow	142,500	160,500	12.6%
County Wexford	149,000	169,000	13.4%
Local Area	291,500	329,500	13.0%
Ireland	4,761,442	5,494,500	15.4%

EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE

21.6.2.28 As shown in Table 21.9, in 2021, a total of 30,421 people were employed in County Wicklow and 38,840 people were employed in County Wexford, with employment in the Local Area increasing by an average 0.4% each year between 2008 and 2021. In 2021, total employment in the Local Area accounted for 3.3% of total employment across Ireland (2,079,467). In Ireland overall, the average number of jobs increased by an average of 1.7% between 2008 and 2021.

21.6.2.29 The wholesale and retail trade sector was the largest employer in the Local Area accounting for 19.5% of employment in County Wicklow and County Wexford. This share was above average compared to Ireland as a whole, where the sector accounted for 17.4%.

21.6.2.30 Manufacturing employment was above average in the Local Area. The sector accounted for 15.9% of employment in the region, while 11.4% of people were employed in manufacturing across Ireland as a whole. Construction employment was also higher than average in the Local Area, accounting for 10.8% of employment, compared to 5.9% of employment across the entirety of Ireland. This suggests these areas could be well-placed to benefit from construction activity associated with the Proposed Development.

21.6.2.31 Employment in accommodation and food service activities, generally associated with the tourism industry, was above average in the Local Area (12.8%) when compared to Ireland as a whole (7.5%).

21.6.2.32 Employment in professional, scientific, and technical activities was equivalent to 5.3% of jobs in the Local Area, below the share accounted for by this sector across Ireland (7.6%).

Table 21.9: Employment by Sector, 2021. Source: CSO (2023). Business Demography: Persons Engaged 2021

	County Wicklow	County Wexford	Local Area	Ireland
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18.9%	20.1%	19.5%	17.4%
Manufacturing	15.7%	16.0%	15.9%	11.4%
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	12.1%	13.4%	12.8%	7.5%
Human Health and Social Work Activities	11.6%	10.9%	11.2%	14.9%
Construction	9.1%	12.2%	10.8%	5.9%
Administrative and Support Service Activities	6.6%	4.9%	5.7%	7.0%
Education	3.8%	6.8%	5.5%	8.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	6.5%	4.3%	5.3%	7.6%
Information and Communication	7.6%	1.5%	4.2%	6.2%
Transportation and Storage	2.3%	5.1%	3.9%	4.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%	5.4%
Real Estate Activities	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Mining and Quarrying	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Total	**30,421**	**38,840**	**69,261**	**2,079,467**

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

21.6.2.33 In 2020, the employment rate in the Local Area was 66.7%, below the national average of 69.4%. The same year, the unemployment rate in the Local Area was 17.3%, above the unemployment rate of Ireland as a whole (12.5%).

21.6.2.34 In 2019, average gross income per person in was €32,399 in County Wicklow and €26,569 in County Wexford, with people across the Local Area as a whole making an average €29,379, 8% lower than the Irish average income of €31,812.

21.6.2.35 Employment rates, unemployment rates and average income per person by study area are shown below in Table 21.10.

Table 21.10: Economic Indicators, 2019. Source: CSO (2020), Population Estimates for Ireland from Administrative Data Sources and CSO (2022), Estimates of Household Income, 2019

	County Wicklow	County Wexford	Local Area	Ireland
Employment Rate	69.2%	64.3%	66.7%	69.4%
Unemployment Rate	16.9%	17.8%	17.3%	12.5%
Average Income per Person (€)	32,399	26,569	29,379	31,812

AFFLUENCE AND DEPRIVATION

21.6.2.36 The Pobal Deprivation Index is Ireland's most widely used social gradient metric, which scores each small area (50 – 200 households) in terms of affluence or disadvantage (Pobal, 2016). The index uses information from Ireland's census, such as employment, age profile and educational attainment, to calculate this score.

21.6.2.37 According to the 2016 Index, Wicklow Town and its surrounds vary from "affluent" to "very disadvantaged", with the majority of small areas in the mid-range being "marginally above average" or "marginally below average." County Wicklow overall was in the marginally above average category. Arklow and its surrounding area has been recorded as a less affluent area, with the levels of deprivation ranging from "marginally below average" to "very disadvantaged", with Country Wexford in the "marginally below average" category overall.

Figure 21.2: Pobal Deprivation Index by County

Source: Pobal (2016), Pobal HP Deprivation Indices

EDUCATION

21.6.2.38 Qualification levels by study area are shown below in Table 21.11. The population of the Local Area had higher than average levels of secondary qualifications when compared to Ireland as a whole. Of people who had finished their education, 34.9% did so having completed a secondary qualification, higher than the Irish average of 27.3%. The share of people in the Local Area with vocational qualifications or apprenticeships (13.7%) was also higher than the Irish average (12.1%).

21.6.2.39 However, educational attainment at the further education level was below average in the Local Area. While County Wicklow was above average, with 29.5% of people having achieved a further education qualification, in comparison to 27.6% of Ireland as a whole, of those who had completed their education in County Wexford, 21.1% had achieved a further education qualification. Therefore, the Local Area overall was below average in this respect, with 25.2% of people finished with education having achieved this qualification.

Table 21.11: Highest Level of Education Completed, 2016. Source: CSO (2017). Education and Skills and the Irish Language

	County Wicklow	County Wexford	Local Area	Ireland
No formal education	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Secondary	27.4%	42.0%	34.9%	27.3%
Vocational/Apprenticeship	13.3%	14.1%	13.7%	12.1%
Further Education	29.5%	21.1%	25.2%	27.6%

TOURISM AND RECREATION

21.6.2.40 Fáilte Ireland produces annual summaries of the tourism economy in Ireland. It was reported that, in 2022, 220,000 people in Ireland were employed in tourism related sectors across Ireland, a reduction of approximately 15% in comparison to 2019, when 260,000 people were employed in tourism related sectors across Ireland. This change in employment can in part be attributed to the long-term effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism industry. Therefore, in order to understand the tourism economy of Ireland as it continues to recover from the pandemic, collected data reflects visits and tourist expenditure from 2019.

21.6.2.41 Fáilte Ireland also provides data on visitor numbers and spending. As data are not available at county-level, the analysis considers data at regional level for the Mid-East[1] and South-East[2] (County Wicklow and County Wexford are located within these regions respectively) to provide a benchmark against which local performance can be compared to national performance.

21.6.2.42 As shown in Table 21.12, the latest available figures show that there were 1.5 million domestic visitors to the Mid-East/Midlands region in 2019, with domestic tourists spending €640 million in the region in total, an average spend per trip of €159. Domestic trips to this region accounted for 13.0% of domestic trips across Ireland as a whole, where there were 11.6 million trips taken by domestic visitors, with total spending amounting to €2,146 million, for an average spend per trip of €185. The South-East Region accounted for 15.4% of domestic visits within Ireland. The region received 2.3 million domestic visitors, who spent an average €174 per trip, amounting to €312 million in total. In comparison, the 11.6 million domestic visitors across Ireland spent a total of €2,146 million, an average spend per trip of €107.

21.6.2.43 The Mid-East/Midlands region received 1.1 million international visitors in 2019. Total spending by international visitors in the region amounted to €400 million, with an average spend per trip of €301. The region accounted for 10.3% of all international trips taken to Ireland in 2019. Ireland as a whole received 11.0 million international visitors, with an average spend per trip of €509 which amounted to €5,576 in total spending. The South-East Region received 1.0 million international visitors, accounting for 9.1% of all international visits to Ireland. International visitors to the South-East spent less than visitors to Ireland as a whole, spending an average €283 per

[1] Which includes County Wicklow

[2] Which includes County Wexford

trip. Across Ireland, 22.6 million international visitors spent €5,576 million, with an average €507 spent per trip.

Table 21.12: Visitor Numbers and Spending. Source: Fáilte Ireland (2021), Key Tourism Facts 2019

	Mid-East/Midlands	South-East	Ireland
Visitor Numbers (millions)			
Domestic Visitors	1.5	1.8	11.6
International Visitors	1.1	1.0	11.0
Total	**2.6**	**2.8**	**22.6**
Spend (€ millions)			
Domestic Visitors	240	312	2,146
International Visitors	400	282	5,576
Total	**640**	**594**	**7,722**

21.6.2.44 As shown below in Figure 21.3, the South East Region received 2.8 million visitors in 2019; the fourth highest number of total visitors of all seven regions. International visits to this region were third highest at 1.8 million, while the region received the lowest number of domestic visits of the seven regions at 1.0 million. The Mid East/Midlands region received a total 2.6 million visitors, the lowest total number of visitors of the regions overall. There were 1.4 million domestic visitors to the region, the fifth highest of the regions, and the lowest number of international visitors at 1.2 million.

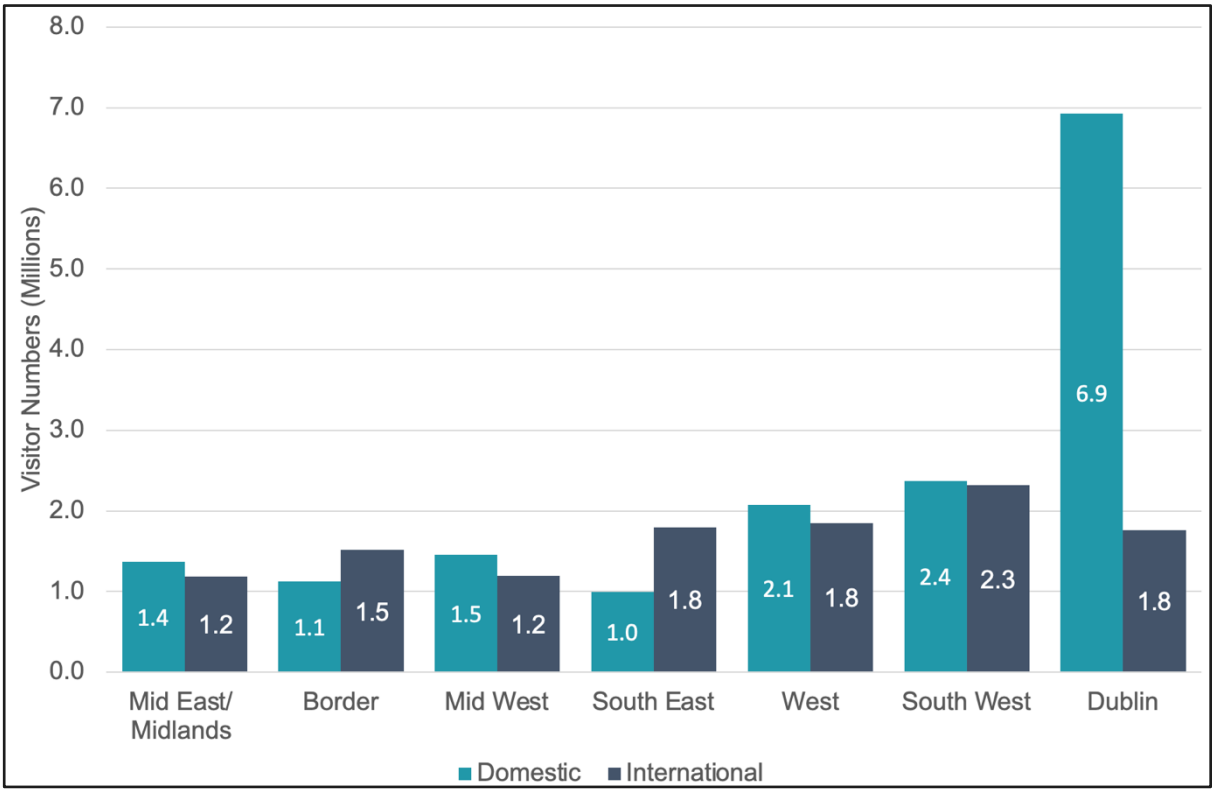

Figure 21.3: Visitor Numbers by Irish Regions

Source: Fáilte Ireland (2021), Key Tourism Facts 2019

21.6.2.45 Data on popular tourist attractions, both paid and free, by Irish region, are published annually by Fáilte Ireland. This identified the top attractions in both County Wicklow and Country Wexford.

21.6.2.46 The most visited tourist attractions in County Wicklow are shown in Table 21.13 below. The most popular of these was Powerscourt House, Gardens & Waterfall, which received 363,587 visitors in 2021.

Table 21.13: County Wicklow Attraction Attendances, 2021. Source: Fáilte Ireland (2021), Annual Visitor Attractions Survey

Attraction	Description	Attendances	Closest Distance from Proposed Development
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	18th century house and estate featuring 47 acres of garden	363,587	35 km
Glendalough Monument & Site	Original gateway and round tower from the monastic city	318,600	28 km
Russborough House & Parklands	Stately house which hosts various events and exhibits	143,000	47 km
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Ireland's national botanic gardens on an 18th century estate	105,000	11 km
Killruddery House & Gardens	800-acre estate featuring a farm, woodland, and 17th century garden	91,607	32 km
National Sealife Centre	Family friendly aquarium featuring various marine species	83,700	36 km
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Historic prison which offers tours	13,334	10 km
Powerscourt Distillery	Irish whiskey distillery and visitor centre offering tours and tasting experiences	2,028	35 km

21.6.2.47 The most visited tourist attractions in County Wexford are shown in Table 21.14 below. The most popular of these was Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens, which received 250,000 visitors in 2021.

Table 21.14: County Wexford Attraction Attendances, 2021. Source: Fáilte Ireland (2021), Annual Visitor Attractions Survey

Attraction	Description	Attendances	Closest Distance from Proposed Development
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Gothic Irish castle featuring a 120-acre estate and gardens	250,000	53 km
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	252-hectare garden featuring a wide collection of flora	143,707	70 km
Hook Lighthouse	World's oldest operational lighthouse, offering guided tours	121,000	85 km
Wells House & Gardens	Estate featuring woodlands and gardens, and a 17th century house	117,678	25 km
Irish National Heritage Park	16 reconstructed sites displaying Ireland's history	53,534	48 km
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Farm offering experiences with exotic animals	52,000	10 km
Tintern Abbey	Cistercian monastery founded in 1200	33,957	72 km
Colclough Walled Garden	Restored 1800s Georgian walled garden	15,967	72 km
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Reproduced 1840s emigrant vessel featuring guided tours	11,706	67 km
Kilmokea Gardens	Country manor and estate featuring a large garden	7,500	76 km
Kennedy Homestead	Former Kennedy home featuring exhibits on Irish American history	5,741	72 km
Ferns Castle	13th century castle featuring historical tapestry	2,410	29 km
Enniscorthy Castle	13th century castle featuring medieval wall art	1,971	38 km

21.6.2.48 A number of tourist attractions have been assessed in other chapters of the EIAR. These include:

- Wicklow Head Lighthouse, an 18th century lighthouse which now operates as a self-catering accommodation provider;
- Blainroe Golf Club, an 18 hole golf course which first opened in 1978; and
- Sorrento Park, a public park with sea views.

21.6.2.49 Potential significant impacts are also identified in associated with a number of beaches on the East Coast of Ireland. This assessment will identify any potential tourism impacts associated with beaches located within the Local Area, including:

- Brittas Bay Beach, located in County Wicklow;
- Clogga Beach, located in County Wicklow;

- Newcastle Beach, located in County Wicklow;
- Ballymoney Beach, located in County Wexford;
- Courtown Harbour Beach, located in County Wexford; and
- Curracloe Beach, located in County Wexford.

MARINE RECREATION

21.6.2.50 Marine-based tourism and leisure activity demand consists of both a domestic and an international market. Fáilte Ireland figures indicate that approximately 146,000 tourists to Ireland participated in angling in 2018. Marine activities such as surfing, windsurfing, kite surfing, sailing and sea kayaking are also very popular among domestic tourists.

21.6.2.51 Various marine recreation activities are available to visitors to County Wicklow, with multiple businesses offering classes and experiences in paddleboarding, kayaking, canoeing, surfing and windsurfing. Visitors may also take part in sea fishing and angling, with access to various species including bass, tope, and mackerel (TripAdvisor, 2023). The Wicklow Tourism Strategy and Marketing Plan (Wicklow County Tourism, 2018) highlights the coastal town of Greystones, located approximately 29km North of the Proposed Development at the closest point, which attracts tourists in part through the offer of sailing and other marine activities. The town of Wicklow, approximately 10km North of the Proposed Development, is also highlighted as an area which attracts visitors through marine tourism, with the strategy noting boat hiring and kayaking businesses in the area. The Developer has helped to support marine recreation in County Wicklow, sponsoring events such as the Round Ireland Yacht Race.

21.6.2.52 In County Wexford, the availability of beaches allows participation in various water sports, with various businesses offering kayaking and kitesurfing experiences in the area. Surfing is particularly popular in County Wexford, with the Hook Peninsula home to various popular surfing beaches (TripAdvisor, 2023). Visitors to County Wexford may also take part in a day excursion by ferry to the Saltee Islands off the coast of Kilmore Quay, where visitors can view various seabirds including puffins, gannets and razorbills. (The Irish Road Trip, 2023). The County Wexford Tourism Strategy (Wexford County Council, 2019), highlights the area's 17 piers and harbours which have the potential to support marine recreation, outlining the intention to develop and enhance infrastructure and marine tourism facilities on the Hook Peninsula on the South coast of Ireland.

SUMMARY OF SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND TOURISM BASELINE

21.6.2.53 County Wicklow and County Wexford both had a lower proportion of residents aged 15-64 compared to Ireland as a whole. Economic indicators suggest high activity in County Wicklow, which has a higher employment rate and average income compared to Ireland as a whole, while County Wexford had a below average employment rate and average annual income.

21.6.2.54 Both County Wicklow and County Wexford have above average employment in manufacturing and construction, sectors which are likely to benefit from the Proposed Development. The expansion of the onshore wind sector in the area could provide an opportunity for a further diversification of its economic base. In addition, the sector could contribute to the retention of young people in the area through high skilled and high paying jobs.

21.6.2.55 Together, County Wicklow and County Wexford account for just under a quarter of all visits across Ireland, but around 16% of the total annual spending of tourists. This activity driven in part by popular attractions, which receive a total 1.9 million visitors, and the presence of marine activities including water sports, angling, and boat tours.

RESIDENTIAL AMENITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

21.6.2.56 The quality of a residential amenity or community facility is influenced by a combination of factors, including site setting and local character, land- use activities in the area and the relative degree of peace and tranquillity experienced in the residence.

21.6.2.57 Local Services / Amenities (Social Infrastructure) within the local study area also impact on residential amenities and include a wide range of services and facilities including health, education, community, cultural, play, faith, recreation and sports facilities that contribute to the quality of life.

21.6.2.58 Wicklow Town, Arklow, Courtown and the surrounding areas have a wide range of community facilities including parks, youth centres playgrounds, sports clubs and gyms, including those outlined in Table 21.15, Table 21.16 and Table 21.17.

Table 21.15: Social Infrastructure. Source: Google Maps (2023), County Wicklow and County Wexford

Attraction
Wicklow County Council
Arklow Dementia Garden
Kildare Wicklow Education and Training Board
Bray Institute Further Education
Wicklow County Campus Centre of Excellence, Rathnew Courtown Beach
Wicklow Primary Healthcare Centre
Arklow Health Centre

Table 21.16: Residential Amenities. Source: Google Maps (2023), County Wicklow and County Wexford

Attraction
Buckroney Dunes (Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Brittas Bay Beach
County Council Libraries (throughout county)
Sports clubs throughout county including Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA), soccer, rugby, athletics and golf Arklow Harbour

Attraction
Arklow Bay Hotel
Arklow Holidays Caravan Park
Arklow Maritime Museum
Porter's Rock Beach
Ennereilly Beach
Brittas Bay Beach
Brittas Bay Caravan Parks
Seaview Avenue Playground, Arklow
Coral Leisure Gym (Arklow & Wicklow)
St Peter's Place Playground, Arklow
Arklow Running Track
The Vault Youth Centre, Arklow
Arklow Skate Park
Wicklow Skate Park & Outdoor Gym
Glen Beach Cliff Walk, Wicklow
Courtown Beach
Ardamine Beach
Courtown Caravan Park

Table 21.17: Local Industry. Source: Google Maps (2023), County Wicklow and County Wexford

Attraction
Bridgewater Shopping Centre (Arklow)
Arklow Harbour
Wicklow Port

SCHOOLS

21.6.2.59 School Days collects data on the number of schools by county across Ireland. As shown in Table 21.18, in County Wicklow, there are a total 128 primary and secondary schools, representing one school for every 239 children aged 15 and younger in the county. There are 133 schools in County Wexford, representing one school for every 256 children of this age group. For every school in the Local Area as a whole, there are 248 children aged 15 and under. This is slightly lower than the average number of children per school across Ireland, where there are approximately 4,000 schools in total, with 254 children of this age group for every school in Ireland.

Table 21.18: Children Aged 0-15 per School. Source: School Days (2023), Find Primary Schools in Ireland – Primary Wicklow, School Days (2023), Find Primary Schools in Ireland – Primary Wexford, School Days (2023), Secondary School Listings and Wicklow, School Days (2023), Secondary School Listings, Wexford

	County Wicklow	County Wexford	Local Area	Ireland
Primary	101	110	211	3,300
Secondary	27	23	50	700
Total Schools	128	133	261	4,000
Children Aged 0-15 per School	239	256	248	254

21.6.3 'Do nothing' scenario

21.6.3.1 Annex IV of the EIA Directive sets out the information required to be included in an EIAR. This includes "a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the project as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge". In the event that the Proposed Development does not proceed, an assessment of the future baseline conditions has been carried out and is described within this section.

21.6.3.2 It is expected that the Developer would invest to develop Arklow Harbour, enabling it to support the O&M activities that would occur after the Proposed Development has been constructed. Currently, the majority of the port's income is generated by fishing activities, but the investment associated with the Proposed Development would enable the expansion of activities taking place at Arklow Harbour, diversifying income streams and generating employment in the area. Under a 'Do Nothing' scenario, this investment would not occur, making it less likely that non-fishing activity at Arklow Harbour would develop.

21.6.4 Data limitations

21.6.4.1 Tourism visitor numbers and spending were not available at the area of the Local level, meaning conclusions on the size of the tourism sector more accurately reflect tourism activity at the regional level of the Mid-East/Midlands region, which encompasses County Wicklow, and the South East Region, which encompasses County Wexford.

21.7 Assessment Parameters

21.7.1 Key parameters for assessment

21.7.1.1 The assessment of significance of effects has been carried out on both of the two discrete project design options detailed in Volume II, Chapter 4, Description of Development. This approach has allowed for a robust and full assessment of the Proposed Development.

21.7.1.2 The two project design options and parameters relevant to each potential impact are detailed in Table 21.19 and Table 21.20.

Table 21.19: Project design parameters and impacts assessed – Project Design Option 1

Potential impact	Phase			Project design option 1
	C	O	D	
Economic Impact (GVA)	✓	✓	✓	56 WTGs each with an anticipated capacity of 15MW giving an anticipated installed capacity of 840MW. 840MW has been used instead of the 800MW as this reflects more accurately the expenditure associated with turbines of the size which will be constructed for the Proposed Development. Conservative assumptions are made with regards to the ability of businesses in each study area to deliver the contracts for the Proposed Development across all tiers.
Economic Impact (Employment)	✓	✓	✓	56 WTGs each with an anticipated capacity of 15MW giving an anticipated installed capacity of 840MW. 840MW has been used instead of the 800MW as this reflects more accurately the expenditure associated with turbines of the size which will be constructed for the Proposed Development. Conservative assumptions are made with regards to the ability of businesses in each study area to deliver the contracts for the Proposed Development across all tiers.
Tourism Sector Impact	✓	✓	✓	Tourism sector impacts are determined by potentially significant effects on the key drivers of the tourism economy within the Local Area. These drivers will be either tourism or recreation assets. Tourism and recreation impacts are determined by environmental effects identified in other chapters, including: • Volume III, Chapter 7: Airborne Noise; • Volume III, Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture; • Volume III, Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation; • Volume III, Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; • Volume III, Chapter 20: Infrastructure and Other users; • Volume III, Chapter 22: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters; and

Potential impact	Phase			Project design option 1
	C	O	D	
				• Volume III, Appendix 18.2: Cultural Heritage Visual Impact Assessment Report. Therefore the design parameters that determine these impacts will vary depending on which environmental effect, such as visual impact, is driving the impacts on tourism and recreation.
Tourism and Recreational Assets Impacts	✓	✓	✓	Impacts are dependent on significant impacts identified in other chapters of the EIAR, including: • Volume III, Chapter 7: Airborne Noise; • Volume III, Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture; • Volume III, Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation; • Volume III, Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; • Volume III, Chapter 20: Infrastructure and Other users; • Volume III, Chapter 22: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters; and • Volume III, Appendix 18.2: Cultural Heritage Visual Impact Assessment Report. Therefore the design parameters that determine these impacts will vary depending on which environmental effect, such as visual impact, is driving the impacts on tourism and recreation.
Residential Amenities and Community Facility Impacts	✓	✓	✓	N/A

Table 21.20: Project design parameters and impacts assessed - Project Design Option 2

Potential impact	Phase			Project design option 2
	C	O	D	
Economic Impact (GVA)	✓	✓	✓	47 WTGs each with an anticipated capacity of 18MW giving an anticipated installed capacity of 846MW. 846MW has been used instead of the 800MW as this reflects more accurately the expenditure associated with turbines of the size which will be constructed for the Proposed Development. Conservative assumptions are made with regards to the ability of businesses in each study area to deliver the contracts for the Proposed Development across all tiers.
Economic Impact (Employment)	✓	✓	✓	47 WTGs each with an anticipated capacity of 18MW giving an anticipated installed capacity of 846MW. 846MW has been used instead of the 800MW as this reflects more accurately the expenditure associated with turbines of the size which will be constructed for the Proposed Development. Conservative assumptions are made with regards to the ability of businesses in each study area to deliver the contracts for the Proposed Development across all tiers.
Tourism Sector Impact	✓	✓	✓	Tourism sector impacts are determined by potentially significant effects on the key drivers of the tourism economy within the Local Area. These drivers will be either tourism or recreation assets. Tourism and recreation impacts are determined by environmental effects identified in other chapters, including: • Volume III, Chapter 7: Airborne Noise; • Volume III, Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture; • Volume III, Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation; • Volume III, Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; • Volume III, Chapter 20: Infrastructure and Other users; • Volume III, Chapter 22: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters; and

Potential impact	Phase			Project design option 2
	C	O	D	
				• Volume III, Appendix 18.2: Cultural Heritage Visual Impact Assessment Report. Therefore the design parameters that determine these impacts will vary depending on which environmental effect, such as visual impact, is driving the impacts on tourism and recreation.
Tourism and Recreational Assets Impacts	✓	✓	✓	Impacts are dependent on significant impacts identified in other chapters of the EIAR, including: • Volume III, Chapter 7: Airborne Noise; • Volume III, Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture; • Volume III, Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation; • Volume III, Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; • Volume III, Chapter 20: Infrastructure and Other users; • Volume III, Chapter 22: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters; and • Volume III, Appendix 18.2: Cultural Heritage Visual Impact Assessment Report. Therefore the design parameters that determine these impacts will vary depending on which environmental effect, such as visual impact, is driving the impacts on tourism and recreation.
Residential Amenities and Community Facility Impacts	✓	✓	✓	N/A

21.7.2 Impacts scoped out of the assessment

21.7.2.1 On the basis of the baseline environment and the description of development outlined in Volume II, Chapter 4: Description of Development, a number of impacts are proposed to be scoped out of the assessment for Population and Human Health.

21.7.2.2 This includes Human Health Impacts, which were scoped in to the initial scoping report, largely due to the concern at the time of writing of the potential risk of the spread of Covid-19 resulting from transient materials and workers. This risk has now significantly reduced and it is not expected that transient materials or workers would pose a significant health risk.

21.7.2.3 There are some potential positive benefits to human health, associated with the potential increase in employment associated with the Proposed Development. Unemployment is known to have significant negative effects on mental health (The Health Foundation, 2021), and enabling increased levels of employment can help to address the mental health issues exacerbated by unemployment. However, these effects could not be reliably quantified.

21.7.2.4 Transboundary impacts have also been scoped out of the assessment since the initial scoping report. It is likely that there will be economic transboundary effects resulting from the proposed Development as much of the associated expenditure will be awarded to companies outside of Ireland. However, the required data to accurately quantify and assess these effects is not publicly available. These effects would also not be relevant to the scope of decision makers regarding the Proposed Development.

21.7.2.5 These impacts are outlined, together with a justification for scoping them out, in Table 21.21.

Table 21.21: Impacts scoped out of the assessment for Population and Human Health

Potential impact	Justification
Human Health Impacts	The risk of potential spread of diseases such as COVID-19 as a result of transient materials and workforce utilised in the construction phase of the Proposed Development have been assessed as unlikely to cause a significant impact.
Transboundary Impacts	It was assessed that it was unlikely that there would be any relevant transboundary effects arising from the Proposed Development.

21.8 Impact assessment methodology

21.8.1 Overview

21.8.1.1 The Population and Human Health impact assessment has followed the methodology set out in Volume II, Chapter 5: EIA Methodology. Specific to the Population and Human Health impact assessment, the following guidance documents have also been considered:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2018), Guidelines for Planning Authorities and ABP on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (2012), Public Spending Code A Guide to Economic Appraisal: Carrying Out a Cost Benefit Analysis;
- EPA, (2002), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements;

- EPA (2003), Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of EIS;
- EPA, (2022), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports;
- EU Publications (2017), Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report;
- SEAI (2017), Guidance on EIS and NIS Preparation for Offshore Renewable Energy Projects; and
- Fáilte Ireland (2022), EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects.

21.8.2 Impact assessment criteria

Economic Assessment Methodology

21.8.2.1 The economic impacts considered are reported in terms of:

- Gross Value Added (GVA) – this is a measure of economic value added by an organisation or industry and is typically estimated by subtracting the non-staff operational costs from the revenues of an organisation;
- Years of Employment - this is a measure of employment which is equivalent to one person being employed for an entire year and is typically used when considering short term employment impacts, such as those associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Development; and
- Jobs - this is a measure of employment which considers the headcount employment in an organisation or industry. This measure is used when considering long term impacts such as the jobs supported during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

21.8.2.2 The focus of the assessments will be the direct and indirect (supply chain) effects. In addition to this, the assessment has also considered the effects of staff spending and the economic impact that this subsequent increase in demand stimulates (the induced effect).

21.8.2.3 The Proposed Development will include the construction and installation of new foundations and WTGs, the OSPs and the construction and installation of inter-array and Cable Corridor and Working Area.

21.8.2.4 This expenditure is what shall drive the positive economic impacts. This value may change between the production of the EIAR and the construction of the Proposed Development to reflect any agreements reached between the Developer and potential suppliers and any changes in the market that impact prices.

21.8.2.5 The analysis for the Proposed Development will cover the three stages of the Proposed Development, namely:

- The construction stage;
- The operational and maintenance stage; and
- The decommissioning stage.

21.8.2.6 The impacts during the construction phase are based on planned expenditure associated with this phase. In addition to the total impact over the period, the assessment considered the timings of impacts during this stage to understand the peaks and troughs of this activity.

21.8.2.7 The impacts during the operational phase are based on projected annual operational expenditure over the expected 36.5 year operational lifetime of the Proposed Development.

21.8.2.8 In instances where impacts are expected to occur over a number of years, such as the operational phase, a discount rate will be applied. This allows impacts that occur sooner to be valued more highly than impacts that occur in the future, a concept known as time preference. In this instance

a discount rate of 4.0% will be chosen, which is in line with the Irish Government's guidance (Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, 2012).

Tourism and Recreation Impact Assessment Methodology

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OFFSHORE WIND FARMS AND TOURISM

21.8.2.9 The relationship between wind developments (both onshore and offshore) and tourism activity has been the subject of several studies.

21.8.2.10 The visibility of WTGs to onshore tourists and recreational receptors has the potential to affect the amenity of an area. However, tourism perception research in North Devon (Aitchison, 2004), Scotland (Glasgow Caledonian University, 2008), and Northumberland (Northumbria University, 2014) show that the majority of people do not perceive wind farms negatively. Furthermore, economic studies of Wales (Regeneris and The Tourism Company, 2014) and Scotland (Biggar Economics, 2021) demonstrate that wind farms have no measurable effect on the tourism economy. Research on the perception of wind farms in Ireland conducted by Failte Ireland in 2008 (Failte Ireland, 2008), 2012 (Failte Ireland, 2012), and 2018 (Failte Ireland, 2018), concluded that, while awareness of the presence of wind farms in Ireland was high amongst visitors, the number of visitors who reported the developments detracted from the quality of their sightseeing was relatively low.

21.8.2.11 With regards to OWFs, an assessment was carried out in 2020 (Biggar Economics, 2020) of the impact on tourism and recreation associated with the East Anglia Two OWF. The analysis considered visitor spending in 16 areas on the Suffolk Coast, including two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), to identify any relationship between offshore wind impacts and changes in visitor behaviour or spending during the construction period. The assessment found no notable impacts on tourism activity associated with the nearby offshore wind developments.

21.8.2.12 These assessments have found no general relationship between the development of wind energy projects and the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, the assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy and specific tourism and recreation assets considers the specific environmental impacts that these receptors will experience as a result and it will consider how these impacts may result in changes to visitor and user behaviour.

21.8.2.13 In terms of the Local Area specifically, ABWP1 is operational off the coast of Ireland, proximate to the Local Area. If offshore turbines were likely to have a significant effect on tourism, it would be expected that some effects would already have been felt by the area. A survey conducted by Failte Ireland (Failte Ireland, 2023) of visitors to Brittas Bay in County Wicklow, with visibility of ABWP1, found that around 18% of respondents noticed the turbines on their way to the beach, none noted any developments standing out while at Brittas Bay itself. Over three quarters said they visited Brittas Bay for the beautiful scenery, and 65% said the landscape in fact exceeded their expectations.

FACTORS DRIVING TOURISM ACTIVITY

21.8.2.14 Based on existing evidence on tourism and the tourism economy, tourism activity is mostly driven by the following factors:

- The ability and willingness of tourists to travel;
- Economic performance (and so whether tourists have disposable income available for leisure trips);
- Exchange rates;
- The quality of the overall tourism product;
- The effectiveness of destination marketing; and
- The quality and value for money of the services offered by tourism businesses.

21.8.2.15 In addition, the attractiveness of individual tourism and recreation assets and locations will depend on multiple factors, including those which could be impacted by the development, construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. These impacts have been identified in other chapters of the EIAR.

21.8.2.16 The assessment of tourism impacts during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development will consider whether visitor attractions and the motivations for visiting them will be affected by significant impacts identified in other chapters of the EIAR, including:

- Volume III, Chapter 7: Airborne Noise;
- Volume III, Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- Volume III, Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation;
- Volume III, Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
- Volume III, Chapter 20: Infrastructure and Other users;
- Volume III, Chapter 22: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters; and
- Volume III, Appendix 18.2: Cultural Heritage Visual Impact Assessment Report.

SENSITIVITY OF ECONOMIES

21.8.2.17 The sensitivity of an economy is linked to how well it is able to absorb change. To consider the sensitivity of an economy, or a sector within that economy, it is necessary to consider both the resilience and agility of the economy. There are a number of factors that contribute to an assessment of resilience and agility, these include:

- The scale of the economy;
- The diversity of sectors in the economy;
- The level of economic activity;
- The level of skills and education; and
- The level of economic potential from utilising capital (natural, human, social, economic).

21.8.2.18 An economy that is small in absolute terms may have less agility, particularly if the structure is well established. Demographic trends are also likely to be relevant.

21.8.2.19 The diversity of the economy, as defined by the spread of sectors, is a good indicator of resilience. If an economy is over reliant on one sector, then a shock that impacts on this sector could have a disproportionate impact on the economy as a whole.

21.8.2.20 The economic activity rate in an economy, particularly how this compares to the wider national economy and trends in this rate are an indicator of economic resilience. A declining, either in absolute or relative terms, economically active population could indicate that the economy has been less able to accommodate changes. Conversely, an economically active population that is growing at a faster rate than the national average could indicate a greater level of agility.

21.8.2.21 The level of skill in an economy, as described by the level of qualifications and occupation level, indicate the ability of the workforce to react to new employment opportunities or find new work if there is a loss of employment.

21.8.2.22 The economic potential of an economy is linked to the natural, human, social and economic capital that is available.

21.8.2.23 The assessment of sensitivity also accounts for the 2022 EPA guidance, considering:

- Adaptability: How effectively the receptor can avoid or adapt to an impact;
- Tolerance: The capacity of the receptor to accommodate the proposed form of change;
- Recoverability: The length of time anticipated for the effect on the receptor; and

- Value: The relative importance of the receptor internationally and/or its relative socio-economic value.

21.8.2.24 Definition of the sensitivity of economies are outlined in Table 21.22.

Table 21.22: Definitions of Sensitivity of Economies

Receptor sensitivity	Definition
High	An economy of high sensitivity will not be able to absorb changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to an economy being considered of high sensitivity include: The economy is particularly reliant on a single sector; The number of jobs in the economy has been declining over multiple years; and The share of people with no qualifications is significantly above the average for the wider economy.
Medium	An economy of medium sensitivity has a moderate capacity to absorb changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value, however it would be less resilient than the wider economy. Factors that would contribute to an economy being considered of medium sensitivity include: The economy is particularly reliant on a small number of sectors; The number of jobs in the economy has grown less than the wider economy; and The share of people with no qualifications is above the average for the wider economy.
Low	An economy of low sensitivity is tolerant to changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to an economy being considered of low sensitivity include: Most sectors of the economy are well represented; The number of jobs in the economy has grown in line with the wider economy; and The level of educational attainment is in line with the wider economy.
Negligible	An economy of negligible sensitivity is very agile and will be able to accommodate changes without affecting its character or overall value. Factors that would contribute to an economy having negligible sensitivity include: The economy is well balanced between sectors; The number of jobs in the economy has grown at a quicker rate than the wider Irish economy; and The share of people with no qualifications is below average for the wider economy.

SENSITIVITY OF THE TOURISM ECONOMY

21.8.2.25 The assessment will consider the effect of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy. This will require an assessment of the sensitivity of the tourism sector in the study area. A tourism sector will be sensitive if there are only a few drivers of tourism of if there is a particular reliance on a particular type of visitor.

21.8.2.26 The assessment of sensitivity will also consider the nature of the effect and the key drivers of the tourism economy in each study area. Different tourism and recreation assets will be sensitive to different environmental effects. Therefore, if key assets within the tourism sector are not sensitive to an environmental effect, this will reduce the sensitivity of the tourism economy to that effect. For example, it would not be expected that tourism activity as an indoor museum would be affected by visual impacts, as the motivation to visit such an attraction is not driven by the visual surroundings. Similarly, if the key markets of the tourism sector in an area are sensitive to a

particular environmental effect this will also contribute to the overall sensitivity of the tourism sector. Therefore, the overall sensitivity of the tourism sector is dependent on the sensitivity of the drivers of tourism in the area.

21.8.2.27 To assess the sensitivity of the tourism economy in each of the study areas it is necessary to consider:

- The type and number of drivers of tourism to the area;
- The sensitivity of key drivers of the tourism economy to the nature of the effect; and
- The types of visitors that are attracted to the area.

21.8.2.28 Definition of the sensitivity of the tourism sector is outlined in Table 21.23.

Table 21.23: Definitions of Sensitivity of the Tourism Sector

Receptor sensitivity	Definition
High	A tourism sector of high sensitivity will not be able to absorb changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to a tourism sector being considered of high sensitivity include: The tourism sector is particularly reliant on a one single attraction or market that is reliant on environmental conditions; and The number of jobs in the tourism sector economy has been declining over multiple years.
Medium	A tourism sector of medium sensitivity has a moderate capacity absorb changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to a tourism sector being considered of medium sensitivity include: The tourism sector is particularly reliant on a small number of attractions or markets that are reliant on environmental conditions; and The number of jobs in the tourism sector economy has grown at a slower rate than the wider tourism sector.
Low	A tourism sector of low sensitivity will be able to absorb most changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to a tourism sector being considered of low sensitivity include: The assets and markets that drive the tourism economy are not reliant on environmental conditions; and The number of jobs in the tourism sector economy has grown at a similar rate to wider tourism sector.
Negligible	A tourism sector with negligible sensitivity is very agile and will be able to accommodate changes without affecting its character or overall value. Factors that would contribute to a tourism sector being considered of negligible sensitivity include: There are a wide range of assets and markets that drive the tourism economy in the area; The number of jobs in the tourism sector economy has grown at a faster rate than the wider tourism sector.

21.8.2.29 This assessment will consider how the tourism sector contributes to the wider economy of each study area and if it is a contributing factor to the sensitivity of the economy. This will consider factors such as the contribution of the tourism sector to the local economy, including:

- Tourism employment as a proportion of total employment; and
- The contribution of the tourism sector to the productivity of the wider economy.

21.8.2.30 The assessment will also consider the contribution of the area to the tourism sector in the wider economy, including:

- The number of visitors to the area relative to the number of visitors to the wider area; and
- The presence of tourism attractions/receptors that are considered to be of national or regional importance.

21.8.2.31 The effect of the tourism sector on the economy of the study area will be considered as part of the economy impact analysis, if it is determined that the wider economy is sensitive to changes in the tourism sector.

21.8.2.32 Definition of the sensitivity of tourism and recreation assets are outlined in Table 21.24.

Table 21.24: Definitions of Sensitivity in Tourism and Recreation Assets

Receptor sensitivity	Definition
High	A tourism or recreational asset with a high sensitivity will not be able to tolerate or adapt to effects as these will result in a fundamental change in visitor behaviour. Factors that will contribute to a tourism or recreational asset being considered of high sensitivity include: Being dependent on a single environmental condition to attract or accommodate visitors and users; and Being unable to adapt or adjust in response to changes in visitor or user behaviour.
Medium	A tourism or recreational asset with a medium sensitivity will have limited capacity to tolerate or adapt to effects as these will result in a moderate change in visitor behaviour. Factors that will contribute to a tourism or recreational asset being considered of medium sensitivity include: Being influenced by a single environmental condition to attract or accommodate visitors and users; and Have a limited ability to adapt or adjust in response to changes in visitor or user behaviour.
Low	A tourism or recreational asset with a low sensitivity will have the ability to tolerate or adapt to effects as these will result in an incidental change in visitor behaviour. Factors that will contribute to a tourism or recreational asset being considered of low sensitivity include: Environmental conditions have a minor influence on the ability of the asset to attract or accommodate visitors and users; and Being able to adapt or adjust the assets in response to changes in visitor or user behaviour.
Negligible	A tourism or recreational asset with a negligible sensitivity will be resistant to changes in environmental factors. Factors that will contribute to a tourism or recreational asset being considered of negligible sensitivity include: Environmental conditions have a negligible influence on the ability of the asset to attract or accommodate visitors and users; and Having substantial ability to adapt or adjust the assets in response to changes in visitor or user behaviour.

SENSITIVITY OF RESIDENTIAL AMENITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

21.8.2.33 The effect on the residential amenities and community facilities is scoped into this assessment. This includes demand for administration, community, retail, environment, education, health and leisure assets.

21.8.2.34 The adaptability and tolerance of residential amenities and community facilities is implied by the current access to or provision of residential amenities and community facilities such as schools, health care centres and leisure centres. A lack of or limited provision of such facilities would suggest that the current supply of residential amenities and community facilities would not be able to adapt to a change in demand.

21.8.2.35 A summary of the definitions and contributing factors for the sensitivity of residential amenities and community facilities assets are given below in Table 21.25.

Table 21.25: Definitions of Sensitivity of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities

Receptor sensitivity	Definition
High	Residential amenities and community facilities of high sensitivity will not be able to tolerate or adapt to impacts as these will result in a fundamental change in the ability of these assets to meet the needs of the community. Factors that will contribute to a residential amenity or community facility being considered of high sensitivity include: Limited access to or provision of residential amenities or community facilities.
Medium	Residential amenities and community facilities with medium sensitivity will have a limited capacity to tolerate or adapt to impacts as these will result in a moderate change in the ability of these assets to meet the needs of the community. Factors that will contribute to a residential amenity or community facility being considered of medium sensitivity include: Moderate access to or provision of residential amenities or community facilities.
Low	Residential amenities and community facilities with low sensitivity will be able to tolerate or adapt to impacts without a change in the ability of these assets to meet the needs of the community. Factors that will contribute to a residential amenity or community facility being considered of low sensitivity include: Good access to or provision of residential amenities or community facilities.
Negligible	Residential amenities and community facilities with negligible sensitivity will be resistant to change as they will have a greater capacity to tolerate changes than the wider country. Factors that will contribute to a community or social asset being considered of negligible sensitivity include: Substantial access to or provision of amenities or community facilities.

MAGNITUDE OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS

21.8.2.36 The magnitude of an effect is determined by assessing the following sorts of considerations, as outlined by the EPA's 2022 guidelines:

- Extent – The area, the number of sites and/ or the proportion of a population affected over which an impact occurs;
- Duration - The time for which the impact occurs;
- Frequency - How often the impact occurs;
- Probability - How likely the impact is to occur; and
- Consequences - The degree of change relative to the baseline level and the change in character.

21.8.2.37 The socio-economic, tourism and recreation impacts are considered over distinct study areas to capture the spatial extent of any impact. The magnitude and significance of any impact are then considered in relation to the baseline conditions within those study areas.

21.8.2.38 The frequency and temporal extent of any impact will be considered and those which occur over a short period of time will be described as temporary and those which occur over a longer period of time will be described as permanent.

21.8.2.39 The approach to determining the severity, and therefore magnitude, of any socio-economic impacts is outlined in this section for socio-economic and tourism impacts, including:

- Changes in economic activity;
- Tourism and recreation assets; and
- Demographic and service demand impacts.

21.8.2.40 Between 2000 and 2022, the average level of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita growth in Ireland was 6% per annum (International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2023). Between 2000 and 2021, the number of jobs has grown by an average 2% per annum, with total employment at the highest it has been historically in Ireland (CSO, 2023). The magnitude of any change in an economy should be considered within this context.

21.8.2.41 The magnitude of employment impacts should be considered in relation to the levels of economic activity within a study area. The magnitude should be relative to the number of people in employment, rather than the unemployed. Definition of terms relating to the magnitude of economic impacts are outlined in Table 21.26.

Table 21.26: Definition of Terms Relating to Economic Impacts

Magnitude	Definition
High	An effect would be considered to have a high magnitude if it was equivalent to all of the typical economic growth per capita. Specifically, for each study area: Peak annual GVA impact is greater than, or equal to, 6% of the economy; or Peak employment supported is greater than, or equal to, 2% of the total number of jobs.
Medium	An effect would be considered to have a medium magnitude if it was equivalent to half of the typical economic growth per capita. Specifically, for each study area: Peak annual GVA impact is greater than, or equal to, 3% of the economy; or Peak employment supported is greater than, or equal to, 1% of the total number of jobs.
Low	An effect would be considered to have a low magnitude if it was equivalent to a quarter of the typical economic growth per capita. Specifically, for each study area: Peak annual GVA impact is greater than, or equal to, 1.5% of the economy; or Peak employment supported is greater than, or equal to, 0.5% of the total number of jobs.
Negligible	An effect would be considered to have a negligible magnitude if it was equivalent to less than a quarter of the typical economic growth per capita. Therefore, for each study area: Peak annual GVA impact is less than 1.5% of the economy; or Peak employment supported is less than 0.5% of the total number of jobs.

MAGNITUDE OF SECTOR SPECIFIC ECONOMIC IMPACTS

21.8.2.42 In addition to the change in the overall impact in the GVA or employment of an area, consideration should also be made for the sectors of the economy which are considered to contribute to the economic sensitivity of the area. For example, if there is a high level of concentration of employment in the tourism trade, particular attention should be given to the magnitude of change within these sectors. Similarly, sectors may contribute to the economy sensitivity of an area because of their relationship to the Proposed Development. As the Proposed Development is an offshore wind project, the construction, manufacturing and professional services sectors present in an area are likely to contribute towards its sensitivity. Definition of terms relating to the magnitude of sector specific economic impacts are outlined in Table 21.27.

Table 21.27: Definition of Terms Relating to Sector Specific Economic Impacts

Magnitude	Definition
High	An effect would be considered to have a high magnitude on a sector if the change within that sector was equivalent to all of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita. Specifically, for each sector in a study area: Peak annual GVA impact within that sector is greater than, or equal to, 6% of the sector; or Peak employment supported by the sector is greater than, or equal to, 2% of the total number of jobs in that sector.
Medium	An effect would be considered to have a medium magnitude on a sector if the change within that sector was equivalent to half of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita. Specifically, for each sector in a study area: Peak annual GVA impact within that sector is greater than, or equal to, 3% of the sector; or Peak employment supported by the sector is greater than, or equal to, 1% of the total number of jobs in that sector.
Low	An effect would be considered to have a low magnitude on a sector if the change within that sector was equivalent to a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita. Specifically, for each sector in a study area: Peak annual GVA impact within that sector is greater than, or equal to, 1.5% of the sector; or Peak employment supported by the sector is greater than, or equal to, 0.5% of the total number of jobs in that sector.
Negligible	An effect would be considered to have a negligible magnitude on a sector if the change within that sector was equivalent to less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita. Specifically, for each sector in a study area: Peak annual GVA impact within that sector is less than 1.5% of the sector; or Peak employment supported by the sector is less than 0.5% of the total number of jobs in that sector.

MAGNITUDE OF TOURISM AND RECREATION IMPACTS

21.8.2.43 Impacts will occur on tourism and recreation receptors if they are sensitive to changes in environmental factors that will occur as a result of the Proposed Development and the receptors is considered to experience a significant impact as a result of changes to these environmental factors. For example, a significant visual effect on a tourism asset for which the motivation to visit is driven by the current visuals of the impacted area.

21.8.2.44 The impacts considered relevant to tourism and recreation assets are changes to visitor or user behaviour and outcomes. Any environmental impact on these receptors shall therefore be assessed against how it will change behaviour compared to the current baseline of visitor or user behaviour of the receptor. Definition of terms relating to the magnitude of tourism and recreation impacts are outlined in Table 21.28.Table 21.28

Table 21.28: Definition of Terms Relating to Tourism and Recreation Impacts

Magnitude	Definition
High	The effect on a tourism and recreation asset would be considered to have a high magnitude if it is predicted to experience a major change of behaviour of visitors or users.
Medium	The effect on a tourism and recreation asset would be considered to have a medium magnitude if is predicted to experience a moderate change of behaviour of visitors or users.
Low	The effect on a tourism and recreation asset would be considered to have a low magnitude if is predicted to experience a minor change of behaviour of visitors or users.
Negligible	The effect on a tourism and recreation asset would be considered to have a negligible magnitude if is predicted to experience an undetectable change of behaviour of visitors or users.

MAGNITUDE OF RESIDENTIAL AMENITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES IMPACTS

21.8.2.45 The magnitude of impacts on the residential amenities or community facilities assets is dependent on the demographic changes that will occur in the relevant study area as a result of the Proposed Development.

21.8.2.46 The severity of any change in demographics is measures against the level of annual change that is typical in the study area that it serves. This will be in line with the change a community or social asset will accommodate in a year. Definition of terms relating to the magnitude of residential amenities and community facilities are outlined in Table 21.29.

Table 21.29: Definition of Terms Relating to Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

Magnitude	Definition
High	The effect on a social or community asset would be considered to have a high magnitude if the change in residual population was equivalent to 100% or more of the average annual growth rate for the study area or if the Proposed Development results in closure or severance of an asset
Medium	The effect on a social or community asset would be considered to have a medium magnitude if the change in residual population was equivalent to between 50% and 100% of the average annual growth rate for the study area or if the Proposed Development results in the temporary closure or severance of an asset
Low	The effect on a social or community asset would be considered to have a low magnitude if the change in residual population was equivalent to between 25% and 50% of the average annual growth rate for the study area or if the Proposed Development results in a diversion around an asset

Magnitude	Definition
Negligible	The effect on a social or community asset would be considered to have a negligible magnitude if the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development does not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.8.2.47 The significance of the effects upon the economies of the Local Area and Ireland, the tourism economy of the Local Area, the tourism assets within the Local Area, and the residential amenities and community facilities within the Local Area are determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the receptor. The particular method employed for this assessment is presented in Table 21.30. Where a range of significance of effect is presented in Table 21.30, the final assessment for each effect is based upon expert judgement.

Table 21.30: Significance of effect matrix

			Baseline Environment - Sensitivity			
			High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Description of Impact - Magnitude	Adverse Impact	High	Profound or Very Significant (significant)	Significant	Moderate*	Imperceptible
		Medium	Significant	Moderate*	Slight	Imperceptible
		Low	Moderate*	Slight	Slight	Imperceptible
	Neutral Impact	Negligible	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Imperceptible
	Positive Impact	Low	Moderate*	Slight	Slight	Imperceptible
		Medium	Significant	Moderate*	Slight	Imperceptible
		High	Profound or Very Significant (significant)	Significant	Moderate*	Imperceptible

*Moderate levels of effect have the potential, subject to the assessor's professional judgement to be significant or not significant. Moderate will be considered as significant or not significant in EIA terms, depending on the sensitivity and magnitude of change factors evaluated. These evaluations are explained as part of the assessment, where they occur.

21.8.3 Factored in measures

21.8.3.1 The Project Design Options set out in Volume II, Chapter 4: Description of Development includes a number of designed-in measures and management measures (or controls) which have been factored into the Proposed Development and are committed to be delivered by the Developer as part of the Proposed Development.

21.8.3.2 These factored-in measures are standard measures applied to offshore wind development, including lighting and marking of the Proposed Development, use of 'soft-starts' for piling operations etc, to reduce the potential for impacts. Factored-in measures relevant to the assessment on Population and Human Health are presented in Table 21.31. These measures are integrated into the description of development and have therefore been considered in the impact assessment (i.e. the determination of magnitude and therefore significance assumes implementation of these measures). These measures are considered standard industry practice for this type of development. This approach is in line with EPA guidance which states that 'in an EIAR it may be useful to describe avoidance measures that have been integrated into the proposed proposal' (EPA, 2022).

Table 21.31: Factored in measures

Factored in measures	Justification
Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase	It is best practice to involve a Community Engagement Manager
Appointment of a Financial Liability Officer	It is best practice to involve a Financial Liability Officer
The Developer confirms and commits that it will not carry out any works in respect of the Proposed Development under the planning permission (if granted) at the same time as any activities the subject of the Foreshore Licence for Site Investigations (FS007339).	The Developer was granted a Foreshore Licence (FS007339) for Site Investigations (associated with the Proposed Development) from the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage in May 2022. The Developer confirms and commits that it will not carry out any works in respect of the Proposed Development under the planning permission (if granted) at the same time as any activities the subject of the Foreshore Licence for Site Investigations (FS007339) being carried out. As such there is no temporal overlap between the activities consented in this Foreshore Licence and the Proposed Development and there will be no potential for cumulative effects.
The Developer confirms and commits that it will not carry out any works in respect of the Proposed Development under the planning permission (if granted) at the same time as any activities the subject of the Foreshore Licence Application for Site Surveys FS007555 (should a licence be granted) are being carried out.	The Developer submitted a Foreshore Licence Application for Site Surveys to the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage in April 2023 (FS007555) and this application is pending determination. The Developer confirms and commits that it will not carry out any works in respect of the Proposed Development under the planning permission (if granted)

Factored in measures	Justification
	at the same time as any activities the subject of the Foreshore Licence Application for Site Surveys FS007555 (should a licence be granted) are being carried out. As such there is no temporal overlap between the activities proposed in the Foreshore Licence Application and the Proposed Development.

21.9 Assessment of the significance of effects

21.9.1.1 The impacts of the construction, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of both Project Design Options forming the Proposed Development have been assessed on the economies of the Local Area and Ireland, tourism assets and the tourism sector in the Local Area, and residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area. The potential impacts arising from the construction, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development are listed in Table 21.19 and Table 21.20 along with the project parameters against which each impact has been assessed.

21.9.1.2 A description of the potential effect the economies of the Local Area and Ireland, tourism assets and the tourism sector in the Local Area, and residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area caused by each identified impact is provided in Section 21.10 and Section 21.11.

21.10 Assessment of Project Design Option 1

21.10.1 Impact 1 – Increase in GVA

21.10.1.1 The construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase will all generate economic impact through the expenditure in the economy associated with these phases. The first round of expenditure and economic impact will occur within the developer organisation and through its directly procured contractors. For these purposes of the assessment, both the Developer and its directly procured contractors are considered as one group within the direct impact analysis. This expenditure will generate GVA within these companies, which is measured by the sum of the profits and staff costs that will be stimulated by this turnover.

21.10.1.2 The level of GVA that is supported by a given amount of turnover is dependent on the sector that the company is operating in. To estimate the direct GVA from each of the main contract categories, each contract was split into sub-contracts. Using industry-specific data on turnover and GVA (OECD, 2021), turnover/GVA ratios were applied to each specific sub-contract in order to estimate GVA.

21.10.1.3 There would also be indirect effects in the supply chain as these directly procured companies purchase goods and services to support their activities. These effects are estimated by applying Type 1 (Indirect) GVA multipliers, as derived from the Irish Input-Output Tables (CSO, 2014), to the direct GVA impacts.

21.10.1.4 Those who are directly employed on the Proposed Development, or through the supply chain, will also have an impact on the economy through spending of their salaries across the economy. This is the induced impact and it is calculated using the Type 2 multipliers, that are based on the Input-Output Tables produced by the CSO.

21.10.1.5 This chapter discusses the economic impacts of the offshore elements of ABWP2. The total economic impact that could be generated by ABWP2 is discussed in Volume 3 Appendix 21.1: Socio Economic Impact Report.

SENSITIVITY OF THE RECEPTOR

21.10.1.6 In line with the approach outlined in Section 21.8 and the socio-economic baseline of each study area, the sensitivity of the economic receptors have been assessed.

- the sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area is Medium; and
- the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland is Low.

Construction phase

21.10.1.7 This section includes pre-construction activities (e.g. seabed preparation, pre-construction surveys etc.) as well as the construction phase impacts. The project parameters spreadsheet and commitment register has also been used to define these activities.

MAGNITUDE OF THE IMPACT

21.10.1.8 The construction of the Proposed Development will generate economic impacts through the expenditure that will be required during this phase.

21.10.1.9 Based on expected spending figures provided by the developer, it is estimated, based on the current state of the sector, that the offshore infrastructure of the Proposed Development will require approximately €2.8 billion of investment during this phase, equivalent to €3.3 million per MW. The scope of this assessment is to consider the economic impacts associated with the generation assets.

21.10.1.10 The largest category of expenditure to support the construction of the transmission assets of the Proposed Development is expected to be the WTG and associated parts, including the blades, nacelle and tower. This is expected to account for almost half of all the capital expenditure.

Table 21.32: Construction: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Value (€m)	Share of Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)
Turbine	1,032	37%
Cables Supply	352	13%
Foundations (Monopile)	324	12%
Offshore Substation	296	11%
Offshore Cable Installation	274	10%

Foundations (Monopile) Installation	202	7%
Financial Costs	145	5%
Development and Consenting Services	106	4%
Enabling Infrastructure Investment	20	1%
Operations and Maintenance Base	8	0%
Financial Costs	145	5%
Total	2,758	100%

21.10.1.11 The economic impacts from the construction of the Proposed Development have been estimated for the Local Area and Ireland. The distribution of contracts within the Local Area and Ireland are based on current industrial capabilities.

21.10.1.12 Based on the industrial structure of the Local Area, it is likely to benefit from 100% of contracts associated with the operations and maintenance base. It was also estimated that approximately 25% of expenditure associated with enabling infrastructure investment would be spent in the Local Area, and 18% of expenditure associated with development and consenting services. However, as the majority of expenditure associated with the Proposed Development will be in more specialised sectors, such as the manufacture and installation of turbines and cables, overall it is expected that around 1% of the total construction spend will occur within the Local Area, including contracts associated with the construction of the operations and maintenance base and some development and consenting services.

21.10.1.13 It is estimated that 5% of construction spending will occur in Ireland. The majority of spending on contracts in Ireland will be associated with development and consenting services and enabling infrastructure investment.

21.10.1.14 In total, this would be equivalent to spending:

- €34.8 million in the Local Area; and
- €149.7 million in Ireland during the construction of the Proposed Development.

21.10.1.15 This increased turnover in these companies will support employment and generate GVA within these economies.

Table 21.33: Construction: Potential Expenditure by Category and Study Area. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland	Imports
Turbine	0%	0%	100%

	Local Area	Ireland	Imports
Cables Supply	0%	0%	100%
Foundations (Monopile)	0%	0%	100%
Offshore Substation	0%	0%	100%
Offshore Cable Installation	0%	1%	99%
Foundations (Monopile) Installation	1%	2%	98%
Financial Costs	0%	20%	80%
Development and Consenting Services	18%	85%	15%
Enabling Infrastructure Investment	25%	75%	25%
Operations and Maintenance Base	100%	100%	0%
Financial Costs	0%	20%	80%
Total	1%	5%	95%

21.10.1.16 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the construction phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.10.1.17 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.10.1.18 As shown below, throughout the supply chain the construction of the Proposed Development is expected to generate a total:

- €12.0 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €68.1 million GVA across Ireland.

21.10.1.19 In addition to the direct and supply chain impacts, the Proposed Development will support economic activity through the spending of those employed during its construction (induced impacts). These benefits could amount to an extra €1.2 million GVA in the Local Area and an additional €9.6 million GVA across Ireland.

Table 21.34: Construction Total GVA. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct GVA (€m)	10.2	50.6
Indirect GVA (€m)	1.8	17.5
Total GVA (€m)	**12.0**	**68.1**
Induced GVA (€m)	1.2	9.6
Total GVA Including Induced (€m)	13.2	77.6

21.10.1.20 The majority of economic activity associated with the construction phase will occur during the three-year manufacturing and construction period. This is expected to peak in Q1 of 2026, when the direct and economic impacts of the Proposed Development will support an annual equivalent of:

- €2.6 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €10.1 million GVA in Ireland.

21.10.1.21 In 2020, the GVA of the Local Area was approximately €13 billion and that of Ireland was €353 billion (CSO, 2022). On this basis, the GVA attracted by the Proposed Development was equivalent to <0.1% of the GVA of the Local Area and <0.1% of Ireland's GVA.

21.10.1.22 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economies of the Local Area and Ireland are considered to be Negligible, because the impact is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the GVA of these economies.

Table 21.35: Construction: Magnitude of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Peak GVA (€m)	2.6	10.1
Current GVA of Study Area (€m)	13,497	353,230
Peak GVA as % of Current GVA	<0.1%	<0.1%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EFFECT

21.10.1.23 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.36: Construction: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity	Medium	Low
Magnitude	Negligible	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**	**Not significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.1.24 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on GVA, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.1.25 The significance of effect from changes in GVA is **Positive** and **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in GVA.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.1.26 In a similar way as for the construction phase, economic activity during the O&M phase will lead to changes in GVA. The O&M of the Proposed Development will generate economic impacts through the expenditure that will be required throughout its operational lifetime.

21.10.1.27 Estimated spending by category were provided by the developer. It is estimated that in an average year, €50.7 million will be spent on the O&M of the Proposed Development.

21.10.1.28 This expenditure will include logistics costs, operational management, and the maintenance and service of both the WTGs and the wider balance of plant. The largest component of this will be the costs associated with the maintenance and service of the WTGs. It is expected that this activity will increase over time. In a typical year, it is estimated that €39.2 million will be spent on the maintenance of the Proposed Development and €11.5 million will be spent on the operational costs.

21.10.1.29 Over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, it is expected that €1.9 billion will be spent on O&M costs.

Table 21.37: O&M: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Annual Spend per MW (€)	Total Annual Spend (€ million)	Lifetime Spend (€ million)
Operations	14,000	11.5	424.0
Maintenance	47,000	39.2	1,452.0
Total	61,000	50.7	1,876.0

21.10.1.30 The economic impacts from the construction of the Proposed Development have been estimated for the Local Area and Ireland. The distribution of contracts within the Local Area and Ireland are based on current industrial capabilities and the selection of Arklow Harbour as the O&M port for the long-term operation of the Proposed Development.

21.10.1.31 It is estimated that 52% of the total O&M spend will occur within the Local Area and 60% will occur within Ireland.

21.10.1.32 In total, this would be equivalent to spending an annual:

- €26.3 million in the Local Area per annum; and
- €30.6 million in Ireland per annum during operation of the Proposed Development.

21.10.1.33 This increased turnover in these companies will support employment and generate GVA these economies.

Table 21.38: O&M: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Operations	34%	66%
Maintenance	57%	59%
Total	52%	60%

21.10.1.34 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the O&M phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.10.1.35 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.10.1.36 As shown in Table 21.39, throughout the supply chain of the O&M of the Proposed Development, it is expected to generate an annual total of:

- €10.3 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €14.3 million GVA in Ireland.

21.10.1.37 In addition to the direct and supply chain impacts, the Proposed Development will support economic activity through the spending of those employed during its operation (induced impacts). These benefits could amount to an extra €2.0 million GVA in the Local Area and an additional €3.2 million GVA across Ireland each year.

Table 21.39: O&M: Total GVA. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct GVA (€m)	8.5	10.2
Indirect GVA (€m)	1.8	4.1
Total GVA (€m)	**10.3**	**14.3**
Induced GVA (€m)	2.0	3.2
Total GVA Including Induced (€m)	12.3	17.5

21.10.1.38 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economy of the Local Area and Ireland is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the total GVA of these economies.

Table 21.40: O&M: Magnitude of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Annual GVA (€m)	10.3	**14.3**
Current GVA of Study Area (€m)	13,497	353,230
Total Annual GVA as % of Current GVA	0.1%	<0.1%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.1.39 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the operation of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not**

Significant. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.41: O&M: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.1.40 Since operational and maintenance spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on GVA, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.1.41 The significance of effect from changes in GVA is **Positive** and **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.32 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in GVA. Table 21.31

Decommissioning phase

21.10.1.42 As with the construction and operation and maintenance phases, the decommissioning of the Proposed Development will also generate economic activity in the form of GVA.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.1.43 The number of offshore wind developments that have undergone decommissioning to date is limited, therefore estimates of the costs and activities associated with decommissioning an offshore windfarm of this scale are based on projections, rather than experience.

21.10.1.44 Based on information provided by the developer, it is projected that an offshore windfarm of this scale will require approximately €198 million of spend (based on current prices). This will require the removal of the WTGs, foundations, cables, and the substation. The split of decommissioning costs is outlined in Table 21.42and the works will be completed by companies that are currently involved in the installation of these assets.

Table 21.42: Decommissioning: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Value (€m, 2023 Prices)	Share
Decommissioning Marshalling Harbour	20	10%

Decommissioning Offshore Logistics	20	10%
Decommissioning Scour Protection	30	14%
Decommissioning Site Preparation	10	5%
Decommissioning Installation Vessels	130	62%
Total Decommissioning Spend	210	100%

21.10.1.45 The operational life of the Proposed Development is expected to be approximately 36.5 years and therefore any decommissioning impacts is likely to occur in the 2060s. At this stage, there is the potential for significant supply chain development within Ireland to meet the installation and decommissioning demands of the offshore wind sector. However, based on current industrial capabilities, it was assumed that the companies who undertake the decommissioning works will be based in the same geographic areas as those who complete the installation works during the construction phase.

21.10.1.46 Therefore, it is estimated that the Local Area will secure approximately €12.7 million in contract spending associated with the decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and Ireland as a whole will secure approximately €15.8 million.

Table 21.43: Decommissioning: Distribution of Contracts

	Local Area	Ireland
Value of Decommissioning Contracts (€ Millions)	12.7	15.8
Split of Decommissioning Contracts	6%	8%

21.10.1.47 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the decommissioning phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development and the focus of other economic assessments associated with offshore wind projects.

21.10.1.48 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.10.1.49 As shown in Table 21.44, throughout the supply chain of the decommissioning of the Proposed Development, it is expected to generate an annual total of:

- €4.3 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €6.2 million GVA in Ireland.

21.10.1.50 Additional benefits associated with the spending of those employed during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development (induced impacts) could amount to an additional €0.8 million and €1.4 million in the Local Area and Ireland, respectively.

Table 21.44: Decommissioning: Total GVA. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct GVA (€m)	€3.7	€4.6
Indirect GVA (€m)	€0.6	€1.6
Total GVA (€m)	€4.3	€6.2
Induced GVA (€m)	€0.8	€1.4
Total GVA Including Induced (€m)	€5.1	€7.6

21.10.1.51 It is assumed that the decommissioning work will last for two years and therefore, at its peak the decommissioning of the Proposed Development will support an annual €2.6 million GVA in the Local Area and €3.8 million in Ireland.

21.10.1.52 In line with the guidance on assessing long term economic impacts, the GVA impacts of the decommissioning activity has been discounted before assessing the magnitude of effect. The discounted peak values of GVA are shown in Table 21.45.

Table 21.45: Decommissioning: Discounted Peak GVA Impacts

	Local Area	Ireland
Peak GVA Impact (€m)	2.6	3.8
Peak GVA Impact Discounted (€m)	0.5	0.7

21.10.1.53 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of economic impacts is determined based on the change in GVA or employment, relative to current GVA and employment levels. The value of GVA and the number of jobs in each of these study areas in the 2060s is not known and so current values are used to give an indicative measure of magnitude.

21.10.1.54 The effect on the economy of the Local Area and Ireland is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the total GVA of these economies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.1.55 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the decommissioning of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary**

and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.46: Decommissioning: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Value of Decommissioning Contracts	12.7	15.8
Split of Decommissioning Contracts	6%	8%

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.1.56 Since decommissioning spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on GVA, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.1.57 The significance of effect from changes in GVA is **Positive and Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in GVA.

21.10.2 Impact 2 – Increase in Employment

21.10.2.1 As with the generation of GVA, the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development will also result in the creation of employment. The estimation of employment impacts relied on the same methodology and assumptions adopted to estimate the impact on GVA.

21.10.2.2 The level of employment that is supported by a given amount of turnover is dependent on the sector that the company is operating in. To estimate the direct GVA from each of the main contract categories, each contract was split into sub-contracts. Using industry-specific data on turnover and GVA (OECD, 2021), turnover/employment ratios were applied to each specific sub-contract in order to estimate employment.

21.10.2.3 There would also be knock on effects in the supply chain as these directly procured companies employ workers to support their activities. These effects are estimated by applying Type 1 (Indirect) employment multipliers, as derived from the Irish Input-Output Tables (CSO, 2014), to the direct GVA impacts.

21.10.2.4 Those who are directly employed on the Proposed Development, or through the supply chain, will also have an impact on the economy through spending of their salaries across the economy, creating jobs throughout the economy. This is the induced impact and it is calculated using the Type 2 multipliers, that are based on the Input-Output Tables produced by the CSO.

21.10.2.5 As the construction of the Proposed Development will generate short term employment, any impacts on employment are estimated in terms of ‘years of employment’. This is a measure of temporary employment, whereby a job lasting for 18 months is to be interpreted as 1.5 years of employment.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.10.2.6 The sensitivity of the economic receptors have been assessed as:

- The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Medium; and
- The sensitivity of the economy of Ireland has been assessed as Low.

Construction Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.2.7 Based on these assumptions, it was estimated that the Proposed Development could result in the creation of:

- 210 years of employment in the Local Area; and
- 1,000 years of employment in Ireland.

21.10.2.8 In addition to the direct and supply chain impacts, the economic activity produced through the spending of those employed during construction, induced impacts, could amount to an additional 40 years of employment in the Local Area and an extra 190 years of employment across Ireland.

Table 21.47: Construction: Total Employment (Years of Employment). Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct Employment (Years of Employment)	160	720
Indirect Employment (Years of Employment)	40	270
Total Employment (Years of Employment)	**210**	**1,000**
Induced Employment (Years of Employment)	40	190
Total Employment Including Induced	250	1,190

21.10.2.9 It is anticipated that construction of the Proposed Development will begin in 2026, becoming operational in 2029. Employment associated with the construction phase is expected to peak in Q1 of 2026, when the construction of the Proposed Development is estimated to support:

- 80 jobs in the Local Area; and
- 300 jobs in Ireland.

21.10.2.10 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economy of the Local Area is assessed as Negligible, because the peak employment supported is less than 0.5% of the total jobs in the area. The magnitude of the impact is also considered to be Negligible for the economy of Ireland, as it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total jobs in Ireland.

Table 21.48: Construction: Magnitude of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Peak Employment (Jobs)	80	300
Current Jobs	79,156	2,162,360
Peak Jobs as % of Current Jobs	0.1%	<0.1%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.2.11 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on employment in the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.49: Construction: Significance of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.2.12 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on employment, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.2.13 The significance of effect from changes in employment is **Positive and Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

21.10.2.14 As with the construction phase, the O&M of the Proposed Development will result in an increase in the turnover of those businesses supporting operational activities. Changes in turnover will support the jobs required to fulfil contracts.

21.10.2.15 The assessment of impacts on employment relies on the same assumptions that were adopted in the estimation of GVA impacts occurring during the O&M period.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.2.16 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the construction phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.10.2.17 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.10.2.18 As shown in Table 21.50, throughout the supply chain the annual O&M of the Proposed Development is expected to support a total of:

- 60 jobs in the Local Area; and
- 100 jobs in Ireland.

21.10.2.19 Additional benefits associated with the spending of those employed during the operation of the Proposed Development (induced impacts) could amount to an extra 30 jobs in the Local Area and an additional 40 jobs across Ireland each year.

Table 21.50: O&M: Total Jobs. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct Jobs	50	60
Indirect Jobs	10	40
Total Jobs	**60**	**100**
Induced Jobs	10	20
Total Jobs Including Induced	70	120

21.10.2.20 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economy of the Local Area is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total employment in this area. Similarly, for the economy of Ireland, the effect is considered to be Negligible as it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total number of jobs in this economy.

Table 21.51: O&M Magnitude of Employment Impact. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Jobs Impact	60	100
Current total Jobs in Study Area	79,156	2,162,360
Peak Jobs as % Current Jobs	0.1%	<0.1%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.2.21 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the O&M phase of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant** and its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.52: O&M: Significance of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.2.22 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on employment, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.2.23 The significance of effect from changes in employment is **Positive** and **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Decommissioning Phase

21.10.2.24 The decommissioning of the Proposed Development will result in an increase in the turnover of those businesses supporting associated activities. Changes in turnover will support the jobs required to fulfil contracts.

21.10.2.25 The assessment of impacts on employment relies on the same assumptions that were adopted in the estimation of employment impacts in the O&M period.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.2.26 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the construction phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.10.2.27 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.10.2.28 As shown in Table 21.53, throughout the supply chain, the decommissioning of the Proposed Development is expected to support a total of:

- 31 years of employment in the Local Area; and
- 46 years of employment in Ireland.

21.10.2.29 Additional benefits associated with the spending of those employed during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development (induced impacts) could amount to an additional 7 years of employment in the Local Area and 11 years of employment in Ireland.

Table 21.53: Decommissioning: Total Jobs

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct Jobs	24	30
Indirect Jobs	6	16
Total Jobs	31	46
Induced Jobs	7	11
Total Jobs Including Induced	37	57

21.10.2.30 As it was assumed that decommissioning work will take two years, it is expected that, at its peak, the decommissioning of the Proposed Development will support 20 jobs in the Local Area and 30 jobs across Ireland.

21.10.2.31 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on employment in the Local Area is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than

0.5% of the total employment in this area. Similarly, for Ireland, the effect is considered to be Negligible as it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total number of jobs in the economy.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.2.32 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the O&M phase of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.2.33 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on employment, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.2.34 The significance of effect from changes in employment is **Positive and Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

21.10.3 Impact 3 – Tourism Economy Impact

Construction Phase

21.10.3.1 The changes in the surrounding environment brought about by the construction of the Proposed Development could at least in theory have an impact on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

21.10.3.2 The existence of changes in the surrounding environment, however, in and of themselves do not mean that changes to the tourism economy will occur. For there to be an impact on the tourism economy, each of the following conditions should be met:

21.10.3.3 The offshore windfarm construction has some impact(s) on the area;

- Visitors, or potential visitors are aware of such impact(s);
- Visitors, or potential visitors, react by changing their behaviour. For example, by changing the length of stay, where they choose to visit or the activities that they undertake;
- The change in behaviour results in a change in their level of spending; and
- These changes in visitor spending result in a change in performance of the tourism sector, for example, a change in employment.

21.10.3.4 As set out within the baseline, evidence suggests that there is no relationship between offshore wind developments and the tourism economy. Furthermore, offshore windfarms or lack thereof are not considered as a key determinant of the tourism economy (key factors include tourism offer marketing, exchange rates and economic conditions). The survey completed by Failte Ireland (Failte Ireland, 2023) found that, while there was visibility of ABWP1 at Brittas Bay in County Wicklow, visitors were unlikely to notice the development or have a negative view of the landscape as a result of its presence, suggesting the presence of the offshore wind farm has not had any effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.10.3.5 The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area to environmental affects has been assessed as Medium.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.3.6 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact on the tourism economy has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.3.7 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's construction on the tourism economy was assessed as **Not Significant** for the Local Area.

Table 21.54: Construction: Significance of Tourism Economy Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.3.8 As the impact of construction of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.3.9 The significance of the impact of the construction phase on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on the tourism economy.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

21.10.3.10 The changes in the surrounding environment brought about by the operation of the Proposed Development could at least in theory have an impact on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

21.10.3.11 The existence of changes in the surrounding environment, however, in and of themselves do not mean that changes to the tourism economy will occur. For there to be an impact on the tourism economy, each of the following conditions should be met:

21.10.3.12 The offshore windfarm construction has some impact(s) on the area;

- Visitors, or potential visitors are aware of such impact(s);
- Visitors, or potential visitors, react by changing their behaviour. For example, by changing the length of stay, where they choose to visit or the activities that they undertake;
- The change in behaviour results in a change in their level of spending; and
- These changes in visitor spending result in a change in performance of the tourism sector, for example, a change in employment.

21.10.3.13 As set out within the baseline, evidence suggests that there is no relationship between offshore wind developments and the tourism economy. Furthermore, offshore windfarms or lack thereof are not considered as a key determinant of the tourism economy (key factors include tourism offer marketing, exchange rates and economic conditions). The survey completed by Failte Ireland (Failte Ireland, 2023) found that, while there was visibility of ABWP1 at Brittas Bay in County Wicklow, visitors were unlikely to notice the development or have a negative view of the landscape as a result of its presence, suggesting the presence of the offshore wind farm has not had any effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.10.3.14 The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area to environmental affects has been assessed as Medium.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.3.15 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact on the tourism economy has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.3.16 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's operational and maintenance on the tourism economy was assessed as **Not Significant** for the Local Area.

Table 21.55: Operational and Maintenance: Significance of Tourism Economy Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.3.17 As the impact of the operational and maintenance phase of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.3.18 The significance of the impact of the operational and maintenance phase on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on the tourism economy.

Decommissioning Phase

21.10.3.19 The changes in the surrounding environment brought about by the decommissioning of the Proposed Development could at least in theory have an impact on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

21.10.3.20 The existence of changes in the surrounding environment, however, in and of themselves do not mean that changes to the tourism economy will occur. For there to be an impact on the tourism economy, each of the following conditions should be met:

21.10.3.21 The offshore windfarm construction has some impact(s) on the area;

- Visitors, or potential visitors are aware of such impact(s);
- Visitors, or potential visitors, react by changing their behaviour. For example, by changing the length of stay, where they choose to visit or the activities that they undertake;
- The change in behaviour results in a change in their level of spending; and
- These changes in visitor spending result in a change in performance of the tourism sector, for example, a change in employment.

21.10.3.22 As set out within the baseline, evidence suggests that there is no relationship between offshore wind developments and the tourism economy. Furthermore, offshore windfarms or lack thereof are not considered as a key determinant of the tourism economy (key factors include tourism offer marketing, exchange rates and economic conditions). The survey completed by Failte Ireland (Failte Ireland, 2023) found that, while there was visibility of ABWP1 at Brittas Bay in County Wicklow, visitors were unlikely to notice the development or have a negative view of the landscape as a result of its presence, suggesting the presence of the offshore wind farm has not had any effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.10.3.23 The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area to environmental affects has been assessed as Medium.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.3.24 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact on the tourism economy has been assessed as **Negligible.**

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.3.25 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's decommissioning phase on the tourism economy was assessed as **Not Significant** for the Local Area.

Table 21.56: Decommissioning: Significance of Tourism Economy Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.3.26 As the impact of the decommissioning of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.3.27 The significance of the impact of the decommissioning phase on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on the tourism economy.

21.10.4 Impact 4 – Tourism and Recreation Assets Impacts

21.10.4.1 The assessment has considered whether the construction of the Proposed Development would affect any of the tourism attractions identified in Section 21.8.

21.10.4.2 Where no significant effects have been identified, this is indicated in Table 21.57 with an X. Where a potential significant effect has been identified, this is indicated with a ✓.

Table 21.57: Significant Effects Identified on Tourism and Recreation Assets

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	X	X	X	X	X
Hook Lighthouse	X	X	X	X	X
Wells House & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Irish National Heritage Park	X	X	X	X	X
Kia Ora Mini Farm	X	X	X	X	X
Tintern Abbey	X	X	X	X	X
Colclough Walled Garden	X	X	X	X	X
Dunbrody Famine Ship	X	X	X	X	X
Kilmokea Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Kennedy Homestead	X	X	X	X	X
Ferns Castle	X	X	X	X	X
Enniscorthy Castle	X	X	X	X	X
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	X	X	X	X	X
Glendalough Monument & Site	X	X	X	X	X
Russborough House & Parklands	X	X	X	X	X
Kilmacurragh Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Killruddery House & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
National Sealife Centre	X	X	X	X	X
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	X	X	X	X	X

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Powerscourt Distillery	X	X	X	X	X
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	X	X	✓	X	✓
Blainroe Golf Club	X	X	✓	X	X
Sorrento Park	X	X	X	X	X
Brittas Bay Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Clogga Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Newcastle Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Ballymoney Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Courtown Harbour Beach	X	X	✓	X	✓
Curracloe Beach	X	X	X	X	X

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.10.4.3 The majority of tourism assets identified in the Local Area are not located on the coast and do not rely on the seascape to attract visitors. The two attractions from the list of most popular attractions located on the coast are the National Sea Life Centre, for which exhibits are indoors and the main motivation to visit is an interest in wildlife. The main motivation to visit Hook Lighthouse is an interest in history, though the attraction markets also its sea view.

21.10.4.4 A number of beaches and other tourist attractions for which potential significant impacts have been identified are also included. Based on their proximity to the coast and the likelihood of visual impacts, the sensitivity of these assets have been assessed as Low, as while they are more likely to experience significant visual impacts, this does not necessarily suggest that they will experience any changes in tourism activity. As outlined in Section 21.8, studies of the impacts of existing offshore wind developments suggest that there is little evidence that would suggest a relationship between the presence of an offshore wind farm and a reduction in tourism activity.

Table 21.58: Tourism Asset Sensitivities

Tourism Asset	Sensitivity
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible
Hook Lighthouse	Low
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible
Tintern Abbey	Negligible
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible
Ferns Castle	Negligible
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible

Tourism Asset	Sensitivity
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible
National Sealife Centre	Negligible
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low
Blainroe Golf Club	Low
Sorrento Park	Low
Brittas Bay Beach	Low
Clogga Beach	Low
Newcastle Beach	Low
Ballymoney Beach	Low
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low
Curracloe Beach	Low

Construction Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.4.5 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of tourism assets. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact the tourism assets has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.4.6 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's construction on tourism and recreation assets has been assessed below.

Table 21.59: Significance of Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.4.7 As the impact of the construction of the Proposed Development on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.4.8 The significance of the impact of the construction phase on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on tourism assets.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.4.9 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of tourism assets. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact the tourism assets has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.4.10 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's operational and maintenance phase on tourism and recreation assets has been assessed below.

Table 21.60: Significance of Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.4.11 As the impact of the operational and maintenance phase of the Proposed Development on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant**, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.4.12 The significance of the impact of the operational and maintenance phase on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on tourism assets.

Decommissioning Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.4.13 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of tourism assets. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact the tourism assets has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.4.14 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's decommissioning phase on tourism and recreation assets has been assessed below.

Table 21.61: Significance of Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.4.15 As the impact of the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.4.16 The significance of the impact of the decommissioning phase on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on tourism assets.

21.10.5 Impact 5 – Residential Amenities and Community Assets Impacts

21.10.5.1 The potential for a significant influx of transient workers having an impact on residential community and social assets has been scoped into this assessment. This assessment considers the potential impact on residential amenities and community assets as a result of a change in demand for assets such as leisure centres, health care centres and schools during the construction phase and the decommissioning phase.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.10.5.2 The sensitivity of the residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area has been assessed as Low.

Construction Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.5.3 The potential change in demographics as a result of construction of the Proposed Development is linked to the number of jobs that are supported.

21.10.5.4 The distribution of economic activity during the construction of the Proposed Development is determined by the location of the directly contracted and supply chain companies. Changes to the use of and demand for residential amenities and community facilities will be the result of new people moving to the area to work on these projects.

21.10.5.5 As shown in Table 21.62, it is expected that the population of the Local Area will grow on average by 2,714 each year between 2016 and 2031. The peak employment that will be supported in the Local Area during the construction of the Proposed Development is estimated to be 80 jobs. This is equivalent to 2.9% of the projected annual population growth for the Local Area.

21.10.5.6 The Developer is also considering a potential community benefit fund, which may include support for residential amenities and community facilities.

21.10.5.7 In line with the approach to determining the magnitude of residential amenities and community facilities impacts outlined in Table 21.29, the magnitude of this impact has been assessed as Negligible.

Table 21.62: Construction: Magnitude of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Peak Population Increase	80
Average Annual Population Increase (2016-2036)	2,714
Peak Population as % of Normal Population Growth	2.9%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.5.8 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on Residential Amenities and Community Facilities was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.63: Construction: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.5.9 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.5.10 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.5.11 The potential change in demographics as a result of operational and maintenance phase of the Proposed Development is linked to the number of jobs that are supported.

21.10.5.12 The distribution of economic activity during the operation of the Proposed Development is determined by the location of the directly contracted and supply chain companies. Changes to the use of and demand for residential amenities and community facilities will be the result of new people moving to the area to work on these projects.

21.10.5.13 As shown in Table 21.64, it is expected that the population of the Local Area will grow on average by 2,714 each year between 2016 and 2031. Each year of operation, it is expected that the Proposed Development will support 130 jobs. This is equivalent to 4.8% of the projected annual population growth for the Local Area.

21.10.5.14 In line with the approach to determining the magnitude of residential amenities and community facilities impacts outlined in Table 21.29, the magnitude of this impact has been assessed as Negligible.

Table 21.64 Operation: Magnitude of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Peak Population Increase	130

Average Annual Population Increase (2016-2036)	2,714
Peak Population as % of Normal Population Growth	4.8%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.5.15 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the operation of the Proposed Development on Residential Amenities and Community Facilities was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.65: Operation: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.5.16 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.5.17 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Decommissioning Phase

21.10.5.18 This assessment considers the potential impact on residential amenities and community assets as a result of a change in demand for assets such as leisure centres, health care centres and schools.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.10.5.19 The average population of the Local Area is projected to grow by 2,714 per year between 2016 and 2031. Population projections in later years are not available, so it has been assumed that this growth will continue and form the basis of the assessment for the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development, expected to take place in the 2060s. The peak employment

that will be supported in the Local Area during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development is estimated to be 20 jobs. This is equivalent to 0.7% of the projected annual population growth for the Local Area.

21.10.5.20 The Developer is also considering a potential community benefit fund, which may include support for residential amenities and community facilities.

21.10.5.21 In line with the approach to determining the magnitude of residential amenities and community facilities impacts outlined in Table 21.29, the magnitude of this impact has been assessed as Negligible.

Table 21.66: Decommissioning: Magnitude of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Peak Population Increase	20
Average Annual Population Increase (2016-2036)	2,714
Peak Population as % of Normal Population Growth	0.7%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.10.5.22 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on Residential Amenities and Community Facilities was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.67: Decommissioning: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.10.5.23 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.10.5.24 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is Not Significant in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

21.11 Assessment of Project Design Option 2

21.11.1 Impact 1 – Increase in GVA

21.11.1.1 The construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phase will all generate economic impact through the expenditure in the economy associated with these phases. The first round of expenditure and economic impact will occur within the developer organisation and through its directly procured contractors. For these purposes of the assessment, both the Developer and its directly procured contractors are considered as one group within the direct impact analysis. This expenditure will generate GVA within these companies, which is measured by the sum of the profits and staff costs that will be stimulated by this turnover.

21.11.1.2 The level of GVA that is supported by a given amount of turnover is dependent on the sector that the company is operating in. To estimate the direct GVA from each of the main contract categories, each contract was split into sub-contracts. Using industry-specific data on turnover and GVA (OECD, 2021), turnover/GVA ratios were applied to each specific sub-contract in order to estimate GVA.

21.11.1.3 There would also be knock on effects in the supply chain as these directly procured companies purchase goods and services to support their activities. These effects are estimated by applying Type 1 (Indirect) GVA multipliers, as derived from the Irish Input-Output Tables (CSO, 2014), to the direct GVA impacts.

21.11.1.4 Those who are directly employed on the Proposed Development, or through the supply chain, will also have an impact on the economy through spending of their salaries across the economy. This is the induced impact and it is calculated using the Type 2 multipliers, that are based on the Input-Output Tables produced by the CSO.

21.11.1.5 This chapter discusses the economic impacts of the offshore elements of ABWP2. The total economic impact that could be generated by ABWP2 is discussed in Volume 3 Appendix 21.1: Socio Economic Impact Report.

SENSITIVITY OF THE RECEPTOR

21.11.1.6 In line with the approach outlined in Section 21.8 and the socio-economic baseline of each study area, the sensitivity of the economic receptors have been assessed.

- the sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area is Medium; and
- the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland is Low.

Construction phase

21.11.1.7 This section includes pre-construction activities (e.g. seabed preparation, pre-construction surveys etc.) as well as the construction phase impacts. The project parameters spreadsheet and commitment register has been to define these activities.

MAGNITUDE OF THE IMPACT

21.11.1.8 The construction of the Proposed Development will generate economic impacts through the expenditure that will be required during this phase.

21.11.1.9 Based on expected spending figures provided by the developer, it is estimated, based on the current state of the sector, that the offshore infrastructure of the Proposed Development will require approximately €2.8 billion of investment during this phase, equivalent to €3.3 million per MW. The scope of this assessment is to consider the economic impacts associated with the generation assets.

21.11.1.10 The largest category of expenditure to support the construction of the transmission assets of the Proposed Development is expected to be the WTG and associated parts, including the blades, nacelle and tower. This is expected to account for 37% of expenditure.

Table 21.68: Construction: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Value (€m)	Share of Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)
Turbine	1,032	37%
Cables Supply	352	13%
Foundations (Monopile)	324	12%
Offshore Substation	296	11%
Offshore Cable Installation	274	10%
Foundations (Monopile) Installation	202	7%
Financial Costs	145	5%
Development and Consenting Services	106	4%
Enabling Infrastructure Investment	20	1%
Operations and Maintenance Base	8	0%
Financial Costs	145	5%

21.11.1.11 The economic impacts from the construction of the Proposed Development have been estimated for the Local Area and Ireland. The distribution of contracts within the Local Area and Ireland are based on current industrial capabilities.

21.11.1.12 Based on the industrial structure of the Local Area, it is likely to benefit from 100% of contracts associated with the operations and maintenance base. It was also estimated that

approximately 25% of expenditure associated with enabling infrastructure investment would be spent in the Local Area, and 18% of expenditure associated with development and consenting services. However, as the majority of expenditure associated with the Proposed Development will be in more specialised sectors, such as the manufacture and installation of turbines and cables, overall it is expected that around 1%of the total construction spend will occur within the Local Area, including contracts associated with the construction of the O&M base and some development and consenting services.

21.11.1.13 It is estimated that 5% of construction spending will occur in Ireland. The majority of spending on contracts in Ireland will be associated with development and consenting services and the construction of the onshore substation.

21.11.1.14 In total, this would be equivalent to spending:

- €34.8 million in the Local Area; and
- €149.7 million in Ireland during the construction of the Proposed Development.

21.11.1.15 This increased turnover in these companies will support employment and generate GVA within these economies.

Table 21.69: Construction: Potential Expenditure by Category and Study Area. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland	Imports
Turbine	0%	0%	100%
Cables Supply	0%	0%	100%
Foundations (Monopile)	0%	0%	100%
Offshore Substation	0%	0%	100%
Offshore Cable Installation	0%	1%	99%
Foundations (Monopile) Installation	1%	2%	98%
Financial Costs	0%	20%	80%
Development and Consenting Services	18%	85%	15%
Enabling Infrastructure Investment	25%	75%	25%
Operations and Maintenance Base	100%	100%	0%

	Local Area	Ireland	Imports
Financial Costs	0%	20%	80%
Total	1%	5%	95%

21.11.1.16 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the construction phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.11.1.17 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.11.1.18 As shown below, throughout the supply chain the construction of the Proposed Development is expected to generate a total:

- €12.0 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €68.1 million GVA across Ireland.

21.11.1.19 In addition to the direct and supply chain impacts, the Proposed Development will support economic activity through the spending of those employed during its construction (induced impacts). These benefits could amount to an extra €1.2 million GVA in the Local Area and an additional €9.6 million GVA across Ireland.

Table 21.70: Construction: Total GVA. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct GVA (€m)	10.1	50.6
Indirect GVA (€m)	1.8	17.5
Total GVA (€m)	12.0	**68.1**
Induced GVA (€m)	1.2	9.6
Total GVA Including Induced (€m)	13.2	77.6

21.11.1.20 The majority of economic activity associated with the construction phase will occur during the three-year manufacturing and construction period. This is expected to peak in Q1 of 2026, when the direct and economic impacts of the Proposed Development will support an annual equivalent of:

- €2.6 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €10.1 million GVA in Ireland.

21.11.1.21 In 2020, the GVA of the Local Area was approximately €13 billion and that of Ireland was €353 billion (CSO, 2022). On this basis, the potential GVA generated by the Proposed Development would be equivalent to <0.1% of the GVA of the Local Area and <0.1% of Ireland's GVA.

21.11.1.22 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economies of the Local Area and Ireland are considered to be Negligible, because the impact is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the GVA of these economies.

Table 21.71: Construction: Magnitude of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Peak GVA (€m)	2.6	10.1
Current GVA of Study Area (€m)	13,497	353,230
Peak GVA as % of Current GVA	<0.1	<0.1
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EFFECT

21.11.1.23 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.72: Construction: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Peak GVA (€m)	Medium	Low
Current GVA of Study Area (€m)	Negligible	Negligible
Peak GVA as % of Current GVA	**Not Significant**	**Not significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.1.24 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on GVA, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.1.25 The significance of effect from changes in GVA is **Positive** and **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in GVA.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.1.26 In a similar way as for the construction phase, economic activity during the O&M phase will lead to changes in GVA. The O&M of the Proposed Development will generate economic impacts through the expenditure that will be required throughout its operational lifetime.

21.11.1.27 Estimated spending by category were provided by the developer. It is estimated that in an average year, €50.7 million will be spent on the O&M of the Proposed Development.

21.11.1.28 This expenditure will include logistics costs, operational management, and the maintenance and service of both the WTGs and the wider balance of plant. The largest component of this will be the costs associated with the maintenance and service of the WTGs. It is expected that this activity will increase over time. In a typical year, it is estimated that €39.2 million will be spent on the maintenance of the Proposed Development and €11.5 million will be spent on the operational costs.

21.11.1.29 Over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, it is expected that €1.9 billion will be spent on O&M costs.

Table 21.73: O&M: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Annual Spend per MW (€)	Total Annual Spend (€ million)	Lifetime Spend (€ million)
Operations	14,000	11.5	424.0
Maintenance	47,000	39.2	1,452.0
Total	61,000	50.7	1,876.0

21.11.1.30 The economic impacts from the construction of the Proposed Development have been estimated for the Local Area and Ireland. The distribution of contracts within the Local Area and Ireland are based on current industrial capabilities and the selection of Arklow Harbour as the O&M port for the long-term operation of the Proposed Development.

21.11.1.31 It is estimated that 52% of the total O&M spend will occur within the Local Area and 60% will occur within Ireland.

21.11.1.32 In total, this would be equivalent to spending an annual:

- €26.3 million in the Local Area per annum; and
- €30.6 million in Ireland per annum during operation of the Proposed Development.

21.11.1.33 This increased turnover in these companies will support employment and generate GVA these economies.

Table 21.74: O&M: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Operations	34%	66%
Maintenance	57%	59%
Total	52%	60%

21.11.1.34 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the O&M phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.11.1.35 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.11.1.36 As shown in Table 21.75throughout the supply chain of the O&M of the Proposed Development, it is expected to generate an annual total of:

- €10.3 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €14.3 million GVA in Ireland.

21.11.1.37 In addition to the direct and supply chain impacts, the Proposed Development will support economic activity through the spending of those employed during its operation (induced impacts). These benefits could amount to an extra €2.0 million GVA in the Local Area and an additional €3.2 million GVA across Ireland each year.

Table 21.75: O&M: Total GVA. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct GVA (€m)	8.5	10.2
Indirect GVA (€m)	1.8	4.1
Total GVA (€m)	**10.3**	**14.3**
Induced GVA (€m)	2.0	3.2
Total GVA Including Induced (€m)	12.3	17.5

21.11.1.38 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economy of the Local Area and Ireland is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the total GVA of these economies.

Table 21.76: O&M: Magnitude of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Annual GVA (€m)	10.3	**14.3**
Current GVA of Study Area (€m)	13,497	353,230
Total Annual GVA as % of Current GVA	0.1%	<0.1%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.1.39 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the operation of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.77: O&M: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.1.40 Since operational and maintenance spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on GVA, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.1.41 The significance of effect from changes in GVA is **Positive** and **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.32 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in GVA. Table 21.31

Decommissioning phase

21.11.1.42 As with the construction and operation and maintenance phases, the decommissioning of the Proposed Development will also generate economic activity in the form of GVA.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.1.43 The number of offshore wind developments that have undergone decommissioning to date is limited, therefore estimates of the costs and activities associated with decommissioning an offshore windfarm of this scale are based on projections, rather than experience.

21.11.1.44 Based on information provided by the developer, it is projected that an offshore windfarm of this scale will require approximately €198 million of spend (based on current prices). This will require the removal of the WTGs, foundations, cables, and the substation. The split of decommissioning costs is outlined in Table 21.78 and the works will be completed by companies that are currently involved in the installation of these assets.

Table 21.78: Decommissioning: Potential Expenditure by Category. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Value (€m, 2023 Prices)	Share
Decommissioning Marshalling Harbour	20	10%
Decommissioning Offshore Logistics	20	10%
Decommissioning Scour Protection	30	14%
Decommissioning Site Preparation	10	5%
Decommissioning Installation Vessels	130	62%
Total Decommissioning Spend	210	100%

21.11.1.45 The operational life of the Proposed Development is expected to be approximately 36.5 years and therefore any decommissioning impacts is likely to occur in the 2060s. At this stage, there is the potential for significant supply chain development within Ireland to meet the installation and decommissioning demands of the offshore wind sector. However, based on current industrial capabilities, it was assumed that the companies who undertake the decommissioning works will be based in the same geographic areas as those who complete the installation works during the construction phase.

21.11.1.46 Therefore, it is estimated that the Local Area will secure approximately €12.7 million in contract spending associated with the decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and Ireland as a whole will secure approximately €15.8 million.

Table 21.79: Decommissioning: Distribution of Contracts

	Local Area	Ireland
Value of Decommissioning Contracts (€ Millions)	12.7	15.8
Split of Decommissioning Contracts	6%	8%

21.11.1.47 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the decommissioning phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development and the focus of other economic assessments associated with offshore wind projects.

21.11.1.48 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.11.1.49 As shown in Table 21.80, throughout the supply chain of the decommissioning of the Proposed Development, it is expected to generate an annual total of:

- €4.3 million GVA in the Local Area; and
- €6.2 million GVA in Ireland.

21.11.1.50 Additional benefits associated with the spending of those employed during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development (induced impacts) could amount to an additional €0.8 million and €1.4 million in the Local Area and Ireland, respectively.

Table 21.80: Decommissioning: Total GVA. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct GVA (€m)	€3.7	€4.6
Indirect GVA (€m)	€0.6	€1.6
Total GVA (€m)	€4.3	€6.2
Induced GVA (€m)	€0.8	€1.4
Total GVA Including Induced (€m)	€5.1	€7.6

21.11.1.51 It is assumed that the decommissioning work will last for two years and therefore, at its peak the decommissioning of the Proposed Development will support an annual €2.6 million GVA in the Local Area and €3.8 million in Ireland.

21.11.1.52 In line with the guidance on assessing long term economic impacts, the GVA impacts of the decommissioning activity has been discounted before assessing the magnitude of effect. The discounted peak values of GVA are shown in Table 21.81.

Table 21.81: Decommissioning: Discounted Peak GVA Impacts

	Local Area	Ireland
Peak GVA Impact (€m)	2.6	3.8
Peak GVA Impact Discounted (€m)	0.5	0.7

21.11.1.53 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of economic impacts are determined based on the change in GVA or employment, relative to current GVA and employment levels. The value of GVA and the number of jobs in each of these study areas in the 2060s is not known and so current values are used to give an indicative measure of magnitude.

21.11.1.54 The effect on the economy of the Local Area and Ireland is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the total GVA of these economies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.1.55 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the decommissioning of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**.

Table 21.82: Decommissioning: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Value of Decommissioning Contracts	12.7	15.8
Split of Decommissioning Contracts	6%	8%

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.1.56 Since decommissioning spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on GVA, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.1.57 The significance of effect from changes in GVA is positive and **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in GVA.

21.11.2 Impact 2 – Increase in Employment

21.11.2.1 As with the generation of GVA, the construction, operational and maintenance, and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development will also result in the creation of employment. The estimation of employment impacts relied on the same methodology and assumptions adopted to estimate the impact on GVA.

21.11.2.2 The level of employment that is supported by a given amount of turnover is dependent on the sector that the company is operating in. To estimate the direct GVA from each of the main contract categories, each contract was split into sub-contracts. Using industry-specific data on turnover and GVA (OECD, 2021), turnover/employment ratios were applied to each specific sub-contract in order to estimate employment.

21.11.2.3 There would also be knock on effects in the supply chain as these directly procured companies employ workers to support their activities. These effects are estimated by applying Type 1 (Indirect) employment multipliers, as derived from the Irish Input-Output Tables (CSO, 2014), to the direct GVA impacts.

21.11.2.4 Those who are directly employed on the Proposed Development, or through the supply chain, will also have an impact on the economy through spending of their salaries across the economy, creating jobs throughout the economy. This is the induced impact and it is calculated using the Type 2 multipliers, that are based on the Input-Output Tables produced by the CSO.

21.11.2.5 As the construction of the Proposed Development will generate short term employment, any impacts on employment are estimated in terms of 'years of employment'. This is a measure of temporary employment, whereby a job lasting for 18 months is to be interpreted as 1.5 years of employment.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.11.2.6 The sensitivity of the economic receptors have been assessed as:

- The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Medium; and
- The sensitivity of the economy of Ireland has been assessed as Low.

Construction Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.2.7 Based on these assumptions, it was estimated that the Proposed Development could result in the creation of:

- 210 years of employment in the Local Area; and
- 1,000 years of employment in Ireland.

21.11.2.8 In addition to the direct and supply chain impacts, the economic activity produced through the spending of those employed during construction, induced impacts, could amount to an additional 40 years of employment in the Local Area and an extra 190 years of employment across Ireland.

Table 21.83: Construction: Total Employment (Years of Employment). Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct Employment (Years of Employment)	160	720

	Local Area	Ireland
Indirect Employment (Years of Employment)	40	270
Total Employment (Years of Employment)	**210**	**1,000**
Induced Employment (Years of Employment)	40	190
Total Employment Including Induced	250	1,190

21.11.2.9 It is anticipated that construction of the Proposed Development will begin in 2026, becoming operational in 2030. Employment associated with the construction phase is expected to peak in , when the construction of the Proposed Development is estimated to support:

- 80 jobs in the Local Area; and
- 300 jobs in Ireland.

21.11.2.10 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economy of the Local Area is assessed as Negligible, because the peak employment supported is less than 0.5% of the total jobs in the area. The magnitude of the impact is also considered to be Negligible for the economy of Ireland, as it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total jobs in Ireland.

Table 21.84: Construction: Magnitude of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Peak Employment (Jobs)	80	300
Current Jobs	79,156	2,162,360
Peak Jobs as % of Current Jobs	0.1%	<0.1%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.2.11 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on employment in the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.85: Construction: Significance of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.2.12 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on employment, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.2.13 The significance of effect from changes in employment is **Positive** and **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

21.11.2.14 As with the construction phase, the O&M of the Proposed Development will result in an increase in the turnover of those businesses supporting operational activities. Changes in turnover will support the jobs required to fulfil contracts.

21.11.2.15 The assessment of impacts on employment relies on the same assumptions that were adopted in the estimation of GVA impacts occurring during the O&M period.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.2.16 The magnitude of the employment impact from the expenditure during the operational and maintenance phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.11.2.17 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.11.2.18 As shown in Table 21.86, throughout the supply chain the annual O&M of the Proposed Development is expected to support a total of:

- 60 jobs in the Local Area; and
- 100 jobs in Ireland.

21.11.2.19 Additional benefits associated with the spending of those employed during the operation of the Proposed Development (induced impacts) could amount to an extra 30 jobs in the Local Area and an additional 40 jobs across Ireland each year.

Table 21.86: O&M: Total Jobs. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct Jobs	50	60
Indirect Jobs	10	40
Total Jobs	**60**	**100**
Induced Jobs	10	20
Total Jobs Including Induced	70	120

21.11.2.20 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on the economy of the Local Area is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total employment in this area. Similarly, for the economy of Ireland, the effect is considered to be Negligible as it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total number of jobs in this economy.

Table 21.87: O&M Magnitude of Employment Impact. Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

	Local Area	Ireland
Jobs Impact	60	100
Current total Jobs in Study Area	79,156	2,162,360
Peak Jobs as % Current Jobs	0.1%	<0.1%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.2.21 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the O&M phase of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant** and its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.88: O&M: Significance of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.2.22 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on employment, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.2.23 The significance of effect from changes in employment is positive and not significant in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Decommissioning Phase

21.11.2.24 The decommissioning of the Proposed Development will result in an increase in the turnover of those businesses supporting associated activities. Changes in turnover will support the jobs required to fulfil contracts.

21.11.2.25 The assessment of impacts on employment relies on the same assumptions that were adopted in the estimation of employment impacts in the O&M period.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.2.26 The magnitude of the economic impact from the expenditure during the construction phase has been estimated in line with the methodology outlined in Section 21.8 of this chapter. For the purposes of assessment, only the direct and indirect economic impacts are considered when determining the magnitude of the impact. These describe the economic activity required to realise the Proposed Development.

21.11.2.27 The induced impacts are quantified and presented for completeness but are not used in the assessment of magnitude.

21.11.2.28 As shown in Table 21.89, throughout the supply chain the decommissioning of the Proposed Development, it is expected to support a total of:

- 31 years of employment in the Local Area; and
- 46 years of employment in Ireland.

21.11.2.29 Additional benefits associated with the spending of those employed during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development (induced impacts) could amount to an additional 7 years of employment in the Local Area and 11 years of employment in Ireland.

Table 21.89: Decommissioning: Total Jobs

	Local Area	Ireland
Direct Jobs	24	30
Indirect Jobs	6	16
Total Jobs	31	46
Induced Jobs	7	11
Total Jobs Including Induced	37	57

21.11.2.30 As it was assumed that decommissioning work will take two years, it is expected that, at its peak, the decommissioning of the Proposed Development will support 20 jobs in the Local Area and 30 jobs across Ireland.

21.11.2.31 In line with the approach described in Table 21.26, the magnitude of the effect on employment in the Local Area is considered to be Negligible, because it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total employment in this area. Similarly, for Ireland, the effect is considered to be Negligible as it is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the total number of jobs in the economy.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.2.32 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the O&M phase of the Proposed Development on the economy of the Local Area was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant**. Its effect on the economy of Ireland was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.2.33 Since construction spending is expected to result in a beneficial impact on employment, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.2.34 The significance of effect from changes in employment is positive and not significant in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

21.11.3 Impact 3 – Tourism Economy Impact

Construction Phase

21.11.3.1 The changes in the surrounding environment brought about by the construction of the Proposed Development could at least in theory have an impact on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

21.11.3.2 The existence of changes in the surrounding environment, however, in and of themselves do not mean that changes to the tourism economy will occur. For there to be an impact on the tourism economy, each of the following conditions should be met:

21.11.3.3 The offshore windfarm construction has some impact(s) on the area;

- Visitors, or potential visitors are aware of such impact(s);
- Visitors, or potential visitors, react by changing their behaviour. For example, by changing the length of stay, where they choose to visit or the activities that they undertake;
- The change in behaviour results in a change in their level of spending; and
- These changes in visitor spending result in a change in performance of the tourism sector, for example, a change in employment.

21.11.3.4 As set out within the baseline, evidence suggests that there is no relationship between offshore wind developments and the tourism economy. Furthermore, offshore windfarms or lack thereof are not considered as a key determinant of the tourism economy (key factors include tourism offer marketing, exchange rates and economic conditions). The survey completed by Failte Ireland (Failte Ireland, 2023) found that, while there was visibility of ABWP1 at Brittas Bay in County Wicklow, visitors were unlikely to notice the development or have a negative view of the landscape as a result of its presence, suggesting the presence of the offshore wind farm has not had any effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.11.3.5 The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area to environmental affects has been assessed as Medium.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.3.6 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact on the tourism economy has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.3.7 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's construction on the tourism economy was assessed as Not Significant for the Local Area.

Table 21.90: Construction: Significance of Tourism Economy Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.3.8 As the impact of construction of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.3.9 The significance of the impact of the construction phase on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on the tourism economy.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

21.11.3.10 The changes in the surrounding environment brought about by the construction of the Proposed Development could at least in theory have an impact on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

21.11.3.11 The existence of changes in the surrounding environment, however, in and of themselves do not mean that changes to the tourism economy will occur. For there to be an impact on the tourism economy, each of the following conditions should be met:

21.11.3.12 The offshore windfarm construction has some impact(s) on the area;

- Visitors, or potential visitors are aware of such impact(s);
- Visitors, or potential visitors, react by changing their behaviour. For example, by changing the length of stay, where they choose to visit or the activities that they undertake;
- The change in behaviour results in a change in their level of spending; and
- These changes in visitor spending result in a change in performance of the tourism sector, for example, a change in employment.

21.11.3.13 As set out within the baseline, evidence suggests that there is no relationship between offshore wind developments and the tourism economy. Furthermore, offshore windfarms or lack thereof are not considered as a key determinant of the tourism economy (key factors include tourism offer marketing, exchange rates and economic conditions). The survey completed by Failte Ireland (Failte Ireland, 2023) found that, while there was visibility of ABWP1 at Brittas Bay in County Wicklow, visitors were unlikely to notice the development or have a negative view of the landscape as a result of its presence, suggesting the presence of the offshore wind farm has not had any effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.11.3.14 The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area to environmental affects has been assessed as Medium.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.3.15 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact on the tourism economy has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.3.16 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's operational and maintenance phase on the tourism economy was assessed as **Not Significant** for the Local Area

Table 21.91: Operational and Maintenance: Significance of Tourism Economy Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.3.17 As the impact of the operational and maintenance phase of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as Not Significant, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.3.18 The significance of the impact of the operational and maintenance phase on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on the tourism economy.

Decommissioning Phase

21.11.3.19 The changes in the surrounding environment brought about by the decommissioning of the Proposed Development could at least in theory have an impact on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

21.11.3.20 The existence of changes in the surrounding environment, however, in and of themselves do not mean that changes to the tourism economy will occur. For there to be an impact on the tourism economy, each of the following conditions should be met:

21.11.3.21 The offshore windfarm decommissioning has some impact(s) on the area;

- Visitors, or potential visitors are aware of such impact(s);
- Visitors, or potential visitors, react by changing their behaviour. For example, by changing the length of stay, where they choose to visit or the activities that they undertake;
- The change in behaviour results in a change in their level of spending; and
- These changes in visitor spending result in a change in performance of the tourism sector, for example, a change in employment.

21.11.3.22 As set out within the baseline, evidence suggests that there is no relationship between offshore wind developments and the tourism economy. Furthermore, offshore windfarms or lack thereof are not considered as a key determinant of the tourism economy (key factors include tourism offer marketing, exchange rates and economic conditions). The survey completed by Failte Ireland (Failte Ireland, 2023) found that, while there was visibility of ABWP1 at Brittas Bay in County Wicklow, visitors were unlikely to notice the development or have a negative view of the landscape as a result of its presence, suggesting the presence of the offshore wind farm has not had any effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.11.3.23 The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area to environmental affects has been assessed as Medium.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.3.24 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact on the tourism economy has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.3.25 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's decommissioning on the tourism economy was assessed as **Not Significant** for the Local Area.

Table 21.92: Decommissioning: Significance of Tourism Economy Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.3.26 As the impact of decommissioning of the Proposed Development on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant**, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.3.27 The significance of the impact of the decommissioning phase on the tourism economy of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on the tourism economy.

21.11.4 Impact 4 – Tourism and Recreation Assets Impacts

21.11.4.1 The assessment has considered whether the construction of the Proposed Development would affect any of the tourism attractions identified in Section 21.5.

21.11.4.2 Where no significant effects have been identified, this is indicated in Table 21.93 with an X. Where a potential significant effect has been identified, this is indicated with a ✓.

Table 21.93: Significant Effects Identified on Tourism and Recreation Assets

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	X	X	X	X	X
Hook Lighthouse	X	X	X	X	X
Wells House & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Irish National Heritage Park	X	X	X	X	X
Kia Ora Mini Farm	X	X	X	X	X
Tintern Abbey	X	X	X	X	X
Colclough Walled Garden	X	X	X	X	X
Dunbrody Famine Ship	X	X	X	X	X
Kilmokea Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Kennedy Homestead	X	X	X	X	X
Ferns Castle	X	X	X	X	X
Enniscorthy Castle	X	X	X	X	X
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	X	X	X	X	X
Glendalough Monument & Site	X	X	X	X	X

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Russborough House & Parklands	X	X	X	X	X
Kilmacurragh Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Killruddery House & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
National Sealife Centre	X	X	X	X	X
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	X	X	X	X	X
Powerscourt Distillery	X	X	X	X	X
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	X	X	✓	X	✓
Blainroe Golf Club	X	X	✓	X	X
Sorrento Park	X	X	X	X	X
Brittas Bay Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Clogga Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Newcastle Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Ballymoney Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Courtown Harbour Beach	X	X	✓	X	✓
Curracloe Beach	X	X	X	X	X

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.11.4.3 The majority of tourism assets identified in the Local Area are not located on the coast and do not rely on the seascape to attract visitors. The two attractions located on the coast are the National Sea Life Centre, for which exhibits are indoors and the main motivation to visit is an interest in wildlife. The main motivation to visit Hook Lighthouse is an interest in history, though the attraction markets its sea view.

Table 21.94: Tourism Asset Sensitivities

Tourism Asset	Sensitivity
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible
Hook Lighthouse	Low
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible
Tintern Abbey	Negligible
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible
Ferns Castle	Negligible
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible

Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible
National Sealife Centre	Negligible
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low
Blainroe Golf Club	Low
Sorrento Park	Low
Brittas Bay Beach	Low
Clogga Beach	Low
Newcastle Beach	Low
Ballymoney Beach	Low
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low
Curracloe Beach	Low

Construction Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.4.4 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of tourism assets. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact the tourism assets has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.4.5 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's construction on tourism and recreation assets has been assessed below.

Table 21.95: Significance of Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.4.6 As the impact of the construction of the Proposed Development on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant**, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.4.7 The significance of the impact of the construction phase on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on tourism assets.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.4.8 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of tourism assets. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact the tourism assets has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.4.9 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's operational and maintenance phase on tourism and recreation assets has been assessed below.

Table 21.96: Significance of Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.4.10 As the impact of the operational and maintenance phase of the Proposed Development on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant**, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.4.11 The significance of the impact of the operational and maintenance phase on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on tourism assets.

Decommissioning Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.4.12 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of tourism assets. Therefore, the magnitude of any impact the tourism assets has been assessed as Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.4.13 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the effect of the Proposed Development's decommissioning phase on tourism and recreation assets has been assessed below.

Table 21.97: Significance of Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.4.14 As the impact of the decommissioning of the Proposed Development on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant**, no mitigation measures are envisaged.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.4.15 The significance of the impact of the decommissioning phase on tourism assets of the Local Area has been assessed as **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of impacts on tourism assets.

21.11.5 Impact 5 – Residential Amenities and Community Assets Impacts

21.11.5.1 The potential for a significant influx of transient workers having an impact on residential community and social assets has been scoped into this assessment. This assessment considers the potential impact on residential amenities and community assets as a result of a change in demand for assets such as leisure centres, health care centres and schools during the construction phase and the decommissioning phase.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR

21.11.5.2 The sensitivity of the residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area has been assessed as Low.

Construction Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.5.3 The potential change in demographics as a result of construction of the Proposed Development is linked to the number of jobs that are supported.

21.11.5.4 The distribution of economic activity during the construction of the Proposed Development is determined by the location of the directly contracted and supply chain companies. Changes to the use of and demand for residential amenities and community facilities will be the result of new people moving to the area to work on these projects.

21.11.5.5 It is expected that the population of the Local Area will grow on average by 2,714 each year between 2016 and 2031. The peak employment that will be supported in the Local Area during the construction of the Proposed Development is estimated to be 80 jobs. This is equivalent to 2.9% of the projected annual population growth for the Local Area.

21.11.5.6 The Developer is also considering a potential community benefit fund, which may include support for residential amenities and community facilities.

21.11.5.7 In line with the approach to determining the magnitude of residential amenities and community facilities impacts outlined in Table 21.29, the magnitude of this impact has been assessed as Negligible.

Table 21.98: Construction: Magnitude of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Peak Population Increase	80
Average Annual Population Increase (2016-2036)	2,714
Peak Population as % of Normal Population Growth	2.9%

Magnitude of Effect	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.5.8 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on Residential Amenities and Community Facilities was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.99: Construction: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.5.9 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.5.10 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.5.11 The potential change in demographics as a result of construction of the Proposed Development is linked to the number of jobs that are supported.

21.11.5.12 The distribution of economic activity during the operation of the Proposed Development is determined by the location of the directly contracted and supply chain companies. Changes to the use of and demand for residential amenities and community facilities will be the result of new people moving to the area to work on these projects.

21.11.5.13 It is expected that the population of the Local Area will grow on average by 2,714 each year between 2016 and 2031. Each yar of operation, it is expected that the Proposed Development will support 130 jobs. This is equivalent to 4.8% of the projected annual population growth for the Local Area.

21.11.5.14 The Developer is also considering a potential community benefit fund, which may include support for residential amenities and community facilities.

21.11.5.15 In line with the approach to determining the magnitude of residential amenities and community facilities impacts outlined in Table 21.29, the magnitude of this impact has been assessed as Negligible.

Table 21.100: Operation: Magnitude of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Peak Population Increase	130
Average Annual Population Increase (2016-2036)	2,714
Peak Population as % of Normal Population Growth	4.8%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.5.16 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the operation of the Proposed Development on Residential Amenities and Community Facilities was assessed as **Permanent** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.101: Operation: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.5.17 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.5.18 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

Decommissioning Phase

21.11.5.19 This assessment considers the potential impact on residential amenities and community assets as a result of a change in demand for assets such as leisure centres, health care centres and schools.

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.11.5.20 The average population of the Local Area is projected to grow by 2,714 per year between 2016 and 2031. Population projections in later years are not available, so it has been assumed that this growth will continue and form the basis of the assessment for the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development, expected to take place in the 2060s. The peak employment that will be supported in the Local Area during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development is estimated to be 20 jobs. This is equivalent to 0.7% of the projected annual population growth for the Local Area.

21.11.5.21 The Developer is also considering a potential community benefit fund, which may include support for residential amenities and community facilities.

21.11.5.22 In line with the approach to determining the magnitude of residential amenities and community facilities impacts outlined in Table 21.29, the magnitude of this impact has been assessed as Negligible.

Table 21.102: Decommissioning: Magnitude of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Peak Population Increase	20
Average Annual Population Increase (2016-2036)	2,714
Peak Population as % of Normal Population Growth	0.7%
Magnitude of Effect	Negligible

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.11.5.23 Based on the assessments of sensitivity and magnitude, the effect of the construction of the Proposed Development on Residential Amenities and Community Facilities was assessed as **Temporary** and **Not Significant.**

Table 21.103: Construction: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low

Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

PROPOSED MITIGATION

21.11.5.24 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary.

RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT

21.11.5.25 The significance of effect from impacts on residential amenities and community facilities is **Not Significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no additional mitigation to that already identified in Table 21.31 are considered necessary. Therefore, no significant adverse residual effects have been predicted in respect of an increase in employment.

21.12 Cumulative impacts assessment methodology

21.12.1 Methodology

21.12.1.1 The Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) takes into account the impact associated with the Proposed Development together with other projects and plans. The projects and plans selected as relevant to the CIA presented within this chapter are based upon the results of a screening exercise (see Volume III, Appendix 3.2: CIA Screening). Each project has been considered on a case-by-case basis for screening in or out of this chapter's assessment based upon data confidence, effect-receptor pathways and the spatial/temporal scales involved.

21.12.1.2 A tiered approach is adopted to provide an assessment of the Proposed Development as a whole. The tiering methodology is provided in Volume III, Appendix 3.2: CIA Screening.

21.12.1.3 The specific projects scoped into this cumulative impact assessment, and the tiers into which they have been allocated are presented in Table 21.104.

21.12.1.4 Due to the commitments made by the Developer in respect of the Foreshore Licence FS007339 and Foreshore Licence Application FS007555 (Table 21.31), FS007339 and FS007555 have been screened out of the cumulative impact assessment.

Table 21.104: List of other projects and plans considered within the cumulative impact assessment

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Tier 1							
Arklow Bank Wind Park 2 Onshore Grid Infrastructure	Consented	2	1	Onshore grid infrastructure located onshore and required for the operation of the Proposed Development	2026 - 2030	2030 - 2066	Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and operational and maintenance phases.
Arklow Bank Wind Park Phase 2 OMF Onshore Infrastructure	Consented	11.3	4.5	Development of an OMF to support the Proposed Development, located at Arklow Port.	2026 to 2030	2025 to 2065	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Arklow Bank Wind Park 1	Operational	0.0	0.5	Offshore wind		2003/2004 - present	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Gwynt y Mor	Operational	159.0	158.1	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
North Hoyle	Operational	170.9	170.1	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Burbo Bank Extension	Operational	180.6	179.8	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Walney Extension 3	Operational	187.1	186.1	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Walney Extension 4	Operational	189.5	188.5	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Burbo Bank	Operational	189.9	189.0	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Walney 2	Operational	196.5	195.5	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
West of Duddon Sands	Operational	196.9	195.9	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Walney 1	Operational	199.1	198.1	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Ormonde	Operational	207.4	206.4	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Barrow	Operational	208.6	207.6	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Robin Rigg East	Operational	249.9	248.9	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Rentel	Operational	617.3	616.8	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Riffgat	Operational	826.4	825.7	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Jyske Banke	Operational	903.0	902.0	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Sealtainn	Operational	906.2	905.3	Offshore wind			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Holyhead Deep 0.5MW Site	Operational	84.3	83.3	Tidal			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
West Anglesey Demonstration Zone	Under construction	85.0	84.1	Tidal	2023	2027	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Milford Haven Estuary (META Phase 2) - Dale Roads	Operational	121.3	120.6	Tidal			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Milford Haven Estuary (META Phase 2) - East Pickard Bay	Operational	126.1	125.4	Tidal	2022	2023	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Milford Haven Estuary (META Phase 2) - Warrior Way	Operational	129.2	128.5	Tidal	2021	2022	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Strangford Lough	Operational	164.9	164.0	Tidal			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Wave Hub	Operational	262.9	263.5	Wave	2021	2022	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Falmouth Bay Test Site (FaBTest)	Operational	292.0	291.4	Wave			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
West Islay Tidal Energy Park	Operational	309.0	310.0	Tidal			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Perpetuus Tidal Energy Centre (PTEC)	Under construction	399.3	398.7	Tidal	2022	2027	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Isle of Muck	Operational	437.2	436.3	Wave			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Inner Sound	Operational	661.8	660.9	Tidal			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
EMEC Scapa Flow	Operational	689.5	688.6	Wave			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
EMEC Bilia Croo	Operational	690.6	689.7	Wave			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Deer Sound	Operational	700.1	699.2	Tidal	2023	2024	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
EMEC Shapinsay Sound	Operational	702.6	701.7	Tidal			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
EMEC Fall of Warness	Operational	717.6	716.7	Tidal			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Arklow Phase 1 Power Cable	Active	0.0	0.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
HIBERNIA ATLANTIC	Active	15.4	14.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
UK-IRELAND 2 CROSSING	Active	39.0	38.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
ESAT 2	Active	46.3	45.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
CeltixConnect - Sea Fibre Networks	In Construction	49.2	48.3	Telecom	2022	2027	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
HIBERNIA 'C'	Active	54.8	53.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
ZAYO Emerald Bridge One	Active	58.5	57.6	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-TE1	Disused	58.6	57.7	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SIRIUS SOUTH	Active	58.7	57.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Rockabill Telecoms Cable	Active	64.9	64.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
UK-IRELAND CROSSING 1	Active	67.0	66.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
East West Interconnector	Active	68.5	67.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
ESAT 1	Active	68.9	68.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
CELTIC	Disused	69.0	68.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SOLAS	Active	69.0	68.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Havhingsten Telecoms Cable	Active	70.3	69.3	Telecom	2021	2023	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Greenlink Interconnector	In construction	79.6	79.0	Power	2021	2025	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Western HVDC Link	Active	124.9	123.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
HIBERNIA 'A'	Active	126.9	125.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TATA ATLANTIC NORTH	Active	140.9	140.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
GEMINI NORTH	Disused	144.6	144.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Celtic Interconnector	In Construction	151.9	151.3	Power	2023	2027	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
PTAT	Disused	153.5	152.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Hibernia Express	Active	154.3	153.7	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
MANX-N.IRELAND	Active	154.7	153.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TGN W.EUROPE UK-PORTUGAL	Active	157.2	156.6	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Rhyl Flats	Active/In Operation	157.7	156.8	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
LANIS 1	Active	158.4	157.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Gwynt y Mor	Active/In Operation	166.2	165.3	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
North Hoyle	Active/In Operation	166.2	165.3	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
LANIS 2	Active	166.3	165.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Isle of Man/UK INTERCONNECTOR	Active	166.6	165.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-MT1	Active	171.2	170.2	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT 11	Disused	174.3	173.6	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SWANSEA/BREAN	Active	175.2	174.5	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
APOLLO NORTH	Active	186.0	185.5	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Burbo Bank Extension OFTO	Active/In Operation	188.8	187.8	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Burbo Bank	Active/In Operation	191.7	190.9	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
SCOTLAND-N.IRELAND 1	Active	191.7	190.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TATA ATLANTIC SOUTH	Active	193.8	193.1	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SIRIUS NORTH	Active	195.9	195.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TATA W.EUROPE	Active	196.6	195.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Walney 2 OFTO	Active/In Operation	202.8	201.8	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Walney 1 OFTO	Active/In Operation	203.9	202.9	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Walney Extension OFTO	Active/In Operation	203.9	202.9	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
LANIS 3	Active	204.6	203.7	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
West of Duddon Sands OFTO	Active/In Operation	204.6	203.6	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
YELLOW	Active	207.2	206.6	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Ormonde OFTO	Active/In Operation	209.5	208.5	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
PTAT IRISH BRANCH	Disused	210.6	210.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Barrow OFTO	Active/In Operation	211.5	210.5	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
MOYLE INTERCONNECTOR SOUTH	Active	214.8	213.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
MOYLE INTERCONNECTOR NORTH	Active	215.0	214.1	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT14	Disused	216.1	215.5	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SCOTLAND-NI 2	Active	218.2	217.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Amitie	Active	221.0	220.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT 8	Disused	221.8	221.1	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Globacom One	Active	222.7	222.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
EUROPE INDIA GATEWAY	Active	223.8	223.1	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Robin Rigg OFTO	Active/In Operation	250.0	249.0	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Aquacomms AE Connect Cable	Active	259.7	256.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Wave Hub	Active/In Operation	259.8	259.2	Wind Export			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Havfrue	Active	273.5	266.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
FLAG ATLANTIC NORTH	Active	276.9	276.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT 14	Disused	277.8	277.2	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT 12	Active	279.3	278.7	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.5	Active	285.3	284.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Isle of Scilly - Western Power Distribution	Active	287.3	286.7	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
ATLANTIC CROSSING 1	Active	288.5	287.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
FLAG ATLANTIC INTERLINK	Active	293.4	292.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT12-13	Active	293.4	292.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
FLAG	Active	293.4	292.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
RIOJA 1	Disused	293.4	292.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
RIOJA 2	Disused	293.4	292.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
HUGO	Active	293.4	292.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT IOS1	Active	293.5	292.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Arran - Holy Island	Active	293.9	293.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.8	Active	297.7	296.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Carradale Arran South	Active	299.4	298.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Carradale Arran North	Active	299.7	298.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SEA-ME WE 3	Disused	301.9	301.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
UK-CH.ISLANDS 8	Active	302.0	301.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SEA-ME-WE3	Active	302.0	301.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
UK-SPAIN 4	Disused	302.9	302.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.6	Active	307.0	306.2	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
UK/CH.ISLANDS 7	Active	308.7	308.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
LIBERTY	Active	309.1	308.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Kintyre to Hunterston 1 South	Active	310.7	309.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Kintyre to Hunterston 1 North	Active	311.2	310.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
GEMINI SOUTH	Disused	311.3	310.7	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BRIDGEND - ISLAY	Active	316.9	316.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT 9	Disused	318.2	317.5	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.2	Active	320.2	319.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Bute - Cumbrae Centre 2	Active	321.1	320.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Jura-Islay	Active	322.5	321.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Bute - Cumbrae North	Active	322.7	321.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
BUTE - CUMBRAE 2	Active	323.8	322.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.9	Active	325.3	324.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.1	Active	326.0	325.1	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.7	Active	326.2	325.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT HIE SEG1.3	Active	332.0	331.2	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Kames Bute South	Active	333.6	332.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Bute Ardyne South SSE	Active	334.1	333.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Islay-Colonsay	Active	334.2	333.3	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Bute Ardyne North SSE	Active	334.2	333.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT-HIE Seg1.4	Active	346.4	345.5	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Otter Ferry	Active	346.5	345.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Mainland - Jura	Disused	346.8	345.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Seil - Easdale (SSE)	Active	376.0	375.1	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mainland Kerrera 2 (SSE)	Active	387.0	386.1	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mainland Kerrera South Live (SSE)	Active	387.0	386.1	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mainland Kerrera North Live (SSE)	Active	387.5	386.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Kerrera - Mull 2 (SSE)	Active	388.0	387.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Kerrera - Mull Replacement (SSE)	Active	389.3	388.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT HIE Seg 1.11	Active	392.5	391.6	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
APOLLO SOUTH	Active	399.3	398.7	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Lochaline - Mull (SSE)	Active	400.4	399.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT - HIE Seg 1.17	Active	402.1	401.2	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Mainland - Lismore (SSE)	Active	406.0	405.1	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Coll - Tiree (SSE)	Active	407.1	406.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Neart na Gaoithe OFTO	Construction	408.2	407.2	Wind Export	2021	2025	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
FLAG ATLANTIC SOUTH	Active	410.0	409.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mull - Coll (SSE)	Active	410.9	410.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mull - Coll AB (SSE)	Active	410.9	410.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Loch a'Choire Outer (SSE)	Active	411.3	410.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Loch a'Choire Inner (SSE)	Active	411.3	410.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mull - Calve Island (SSE)	Active	411.5	410.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT HIE Seg 1.10	Active	412.4	411.5	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Corran Narrows South Cable (SSE)	Active	425.8	424.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Corran Narrows Mid Cable (SSE)	Active	425.9	425.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT HIE Seg 1.12	Active	426.7	425.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Loch Eil Narrows (SSE)	Active	439.6	438.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT HIE - Seg 1.16	Active	456.0	455.1	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Barra - Vatersay (SSE)	Active	459.8	458.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT HIE - Seg 1.18B	Active	466.2	465.3	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
ERISKAY - BARRA 1	Active	466.4	465.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
ERISKAY - BARRA 2	Active	467.7	466.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT HIE - Seg1.18A	Active	472.0	471.1	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SOUTH UIST - ERISKAY	Active	472.4	471.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
LOCHALSH (SSE)	Active	483.5	482.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Kyle - Skye 2 (SOUTH) (SSE)	Active	484.5	483.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Kyle - Skye East (SSE)	Active	484.5	483.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Skye - Scalpay (SSE)	Active	484.6	483.7	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Kyle - Skye West (SSE)	Active	484.7	483.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Loch sligaghan - Skye 2 (SSE)	Active	489.6	488.7	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Skye Raasay (SSE)	Active	491.8	490.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SKYE - S UIST	Active	500.7	499.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT - HIE Seg 1.15	Active	502.8	501.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
NORTH UIST - BENBECULA WEST	Active	515.8	514.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
NORTH UIST - BENBECULA EAST	Active	515.8	514.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
NORTH UIST - BENBECULA CENTRE 2	Active	515.9	515.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
NORTH UIST - BENBECULA CENTRE	Active	516.3	515.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Skye - Uist Skye Shore End (SSE)	Active	518.3	517.3	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Skye - Harris (SSE)	Active	518.3	517.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT - HIE Seg 1.14	Active	526.8	525.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
North Uist - Berneray	Active	538.1	537.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Harris - Scalpay 2 (SSE)	Active	554.1	553.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Harris - Scalpay 1 (SSE)	Active	554.5	553.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT - HIE Seg 1.13	Active	559.4	558.5	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT 14(K)	Disused	565.2	562.0	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
SHEFA 2	Active	570.3	569.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Laxay Kershader (SSE)	Active	577.4	576.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Shetland HVDC Link	Construction Phase	643.1	642.2	Power	2022	2026	The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
PENTLAND FIRTH NEW	Active	651.7	650.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
FARICE	Active	651.8	650.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Peatland Firth East (SSE)	Active	652.3	651.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Pentland Firth West (SSE)	Active	652.5	651.6	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Northern Lights (BT)	Active	653.8	652.9	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
HOY Flotta (SSE)	Active	679.6	678.7	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Shefa 2 (FAROESE TELECOM)	Active	685.1	684.2	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mainland - Orkney Hoy (SSE)	Active	686.3	685.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Hoy - Orkney 2 (SSE)	Active	686.3	685.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Hoy - Orney 3 (SSE)	Active	686.3	685.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Hoy - Orkney 1 (SSE)	Active	686.4	685.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Mainland - Orkney - Hoy North (SSE)	Active	686.4	685.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Mainland Orkney - Graemsay (SSE)	Active	689.8	688.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Holm of Grimbister (SSE)	Active	699.7	698.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Orkney Mainland - Shapinsay (SSE)	Active	703.1	702.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Shapinsay - Stronsay (SSE)	Active	708.8	707.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Rousay - Orkney Mainland (SSE)	Active	712.0	711.1	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Rousay - Orkney Mainland (Disused (SSE)	Disused	712.1	711.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
BT - HIE SEG 1.19	Active	712.3	711.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Rousay - Wyre (SSE)	Active	714.1	713.2	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Rousay - Egilsay	Active	717.2	716.3	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Rousay - Westray (SSE)	Active	720.4	719.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
ROUSAY WESTRAY	Disused	720.4	719.5	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Sanday to Stronsay (SSE)	Active	722.7	721.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Stronsay - Sanday (SSE)	Disused	722.9	722.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
EDAY - WESTRAY	Active	723.8	722.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Eday - Westray Disused	Disused	723.8	722.9	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Eday - Sanday (SSE)	Active	725.2	724.3	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Westray - Papa Westray (SSE)	Active	734.2	733.3	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Sanday - North Ronaldsay (SSE)	Active	741.3	740.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
ATLANTIC CROSSING 1 (AC1) Seg A	Active	772.1	771.2	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
TAT 10B WEST SECTION	Disused	783.7	782.8	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
CANTAT 3	Active	824.3	823.4	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Clift Sound (SSE)	Active	847.4	846.4	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
DANICE SEG1 (Farice EHF)	Active	850.1	849.1	Telecom			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Shetland - Papa Stour (SSE)	Active	861.9	861.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Papa Stour - Shetland (SSE)	Disused	861.9	861.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Shetland - Yell 1 (SSE)	Active	887.8	886.8	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Shetland - Yell 2 (SSE)	Active	887.9	887.0	Power			The operation and maintenance and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.
Tier 2 Operational, Active and Disused Projects							
Erebus Floating Wind Demo	Consented	133.3	132.7	Offshore wind	2025	2028	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Pentland Floating	Consented	649.3	648.5	Offshore wind	2024	2027	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Holyhead Deep	Consented	84.0	83.1	Tidal	2026	2030	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
TwinHub	In Development	258.2	257.6	Power	2026	2027	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Tier 3							
Valorous	Pre-Planning Application	141.9	141.3	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2029	2030	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Mona	Planning application submitted	146.7	145.7	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2026	2028	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Llyr 1	Pre-Planning Application	148.0	147.3	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2026	2028	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Llyr 2Llyr 2	Pre-planning applicationConcept/Early Planning	151.9	151.2	Offshore windProposed	2026	2028	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
	(Preparing to submit EIA)			Offshore Wind Farm			support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Morgan	Pre-planning application	165.3	164.3	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2028	2030	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Morecambe	Pre-planning application	174.2	173.3	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2026	2030	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
White Cross	Planning application submitted	174.7	174.0	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2026	2028	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Isle of Man (Mooir Vannin)	Pre-planning application	179.2	178.2	Offshore wind	2030	2032	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
North Channel Wind 2	Pre-planning application	204.0	203.1	Offshore wind	2029	2031	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
North Channel Wind 1	Pre-planning application	227.9	227.0	Offshore wind	2029	2031	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Machair	Pre-planning application	326.0	325.1	Offshore wind	Unknown	Unknown	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas. The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Seamade	Pre-planning application	611.4	610.9	Offshore wind	2021	2022	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Sinclair	Pre-planning application	646.3	645.3	Offshore wind			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Talisk	Pre-planning application	646.7	645.8	Offshore wind	2030	2031	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Havbredey	Pre-planning application	653.3	652.4	Offshore wind	2032	2035	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
West of Orkney	Pre-planning application	659.0	658.1	Offshore wind	2029	2030	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Ayre	Pre-planning application	690.5	689.5	Offshore wind	2029	2033	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Harbour Energy North	Pre-planning application	711.9	710.9	Offshore wind			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Arklow Bank Wind Park 1	Decommissioning	0	0.5	Offshore wind			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Wave Dragon Project - Milla Fjord Site	Pre-planning application	121.2	121.9	Wave			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
North Wales Tidal Energy	Pre-planning application	144.1	145.0	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Pembrokeshire Demonstration Zone	Pre-planning application	144.3	143.7	Wave			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Colwyn bay tidal lagoon	Pre-planning application	153.2	152.3	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Mersey Tidal Power	Pre-planning application	202.1	201.3	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Mull of Galloway	Lease withdrawn	203.3	202.3	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Wyre Barrage	Pre-planning application	221.9	222.8	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Northern Tidal Power Gateways/Morecambe Bay Tidal Lagoon	Pre-planning application	222.3	223.2	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
West Cumbrian Tidal Lagoon	Pre-planning application	227.3	228.3	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the Proposed Development in the study areas.
West Somerset Tidal Lagoon	Pre-planning application	235.8	236.5	Tidal	2028	2035	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Severn Barrage	Pre-planning application	237.4	238.1	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Cardiff Bay Tidal Lagoon	Pre-planning application	241.4	242.1	Tidal	2022	2027	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Newport Tidal Lagoon	Withdrawn	241.4	242.1	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
WestWave Demonstration Project	Pre-planning application	252.5	244.2	Wave			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Bridgewater Bay Tidal Lagoon	Pre-planning application	254.4	255.1	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Fair Head Phase 1	Planning application submitted	290.9	291.9	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Fair Head Phase 2	Planning application submitted	290.9	291.9	Tidal	2024	2026	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Sound of Islay	Consented	323.1	322.2	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Oran na Mara	Pre-planning application	327.6	326.7	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Portland Bill	Pre-planning application	342.1	342.8	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Connel	Decommissioning	395.1	394.2	Tidal	2021	0	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Ness of Duncansby	Pre-planning application	663.2	662.3	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Morlais Orbital O2	Consented	717.2	718.1	Tidal	2024	2026	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Westray South	Pre-planning application	720.2	719.3	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Yell Sound Array	Pre-planning application	890.7	889.7	Tidal			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Mares Connect	Proposed	37.5	36.6	Power	2024	2028	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Designated Area for cable route Wind T&D Site	Proposed	121.7	121.0	Wind Export			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Erebus/Valorous Potential Cable Route	Proposed	123.7	123.0	Power	2025	2027	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
XLinks	Proposed	192.3	191.6	Power	2027	2030	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
LirIC	Proposed	204.6	203.7	Power	2028	2029	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Seagreen Phase 1 OFTO AFL	Proposed	388.2	387.3	Wind Export			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Inch Cape OFTO	Proposed	388.3	387.3	Wind Export			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Western Isles Link	In Consultation	550.0	549.2	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Designated Area for cable route Buchan Deep Demo	Lease Marine	559.3	558.3	Wind Export			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
IceLink (Interco Iceland-UK)	Proposed	629.6	628.7	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Atlantic Super Connection	Proposed	635.9	635.0	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Orkney Caithness	Proposed	642.8	641.9	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Orkney Interconnector	Proposed	644.3	643.4	Power	2025	2029	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Quad 204 FPSO (Power from Shore)	Proposed	836.1	835.2	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Cambo (FPSO (Power from Shore)	Proposed	836.9	836.0	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Rosebank FPSO (Power from Shore)	In Development	837.4	836.5	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Clair Oil Field (Power from Shore)	Proposed	846.2	845.3	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Magnus field (Power from Shore)	Proposed	871.2	870.3	Power			The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Phase 1							
Dublin Array	Planning Application Submitted	25.8	24.9	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2028-2032	2032-	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Codling Wind Park	Pre-planning application	18.2	17.3	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2027	2028-	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
Oriel	Pre-planning application	108.1	107.2	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2026	2028	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
							supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.
North Irish Sea Array	Pre-planning application	65.1	64.1	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2027	2029	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.

Project/Plan	Status	Distance from Array Area (km)	Distance from Cable Corridor and Working Area	Description of Project/Plan	Dates of construction	Dates of operation	Justification for screening in
Sceirde Rocks	Pre-planning application	264.3	254.1	Proposed Offshore Wind Farm	2026	2030	The construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of this project along with that of the Proposed Development would be to support the development of the local supply chain, resulting in larger beneficial impacts in the long-term. Potential temporal overlap with the Proposed Development construction and O&M phases may also lead to competition for labour, decreasing the potential impact of the Proposed Development in the study areas.

21.12.1.5 Table 21.105 presents the potential impacts, development phase, and the list of projects / plans with which the two Project Design Options have been cumulatively assessed.

Table 21.105: Cumulative assessment impacts, phases, scenarios, and projects to be considered cumulatively

Potential cumulative impact	Phase			Cumulative impact scenario	Justification
	C	O	D		
Increase in GVA	✓	✓	✓	Project parameters associated with Project Design Option 1 or 2 plus all projects included in Table 21.104	Maximum economic impacts would result from the construction and operation of projects scoped in, leading to increased investment in the sector. Combined expenditure and employment supported by the construction of offshore and onshore elements of the listed projects. Multiple construction projects have the potential to lead to the attraction of investment and to strengthen local supply chains, with implications on the level of GVA supported by each project. Multiple construction projects occurring at the same time will result in competition for labour within the Local Area and Ireland. This may lead to lower GVA impacts directly associated with the Proposed Development as more transient workers would be required.

Potential cumulative impact	Phase			Cumulative impact scenario	Justification
	C	O	D		
Increase in Employment	✓	✓	✓	Project parameters associated with Project Design Option 1 or 2 plus all projects included in Table 21.104	Maximum economic impacts would result from the construction and operation of projects scoped in, leading to increased investment in the sector. Combined expenditure and employment supported by the construction of offshore and onshore elements of the listed projects. Multiple construction projects have the potential to lead to the attraction of investment and to strengthen local supply chains, with implications on the level of employment supported by each project. Multiple construction projects occurring at the same time will result in competition for labour within the Local Area and Ireland. This may lead to lower employment impacts directly associated with the Proposed Development as more transient workers would be required.
Tourism Sector Impacts	✓	✓	✓	Project parameters associated with Project Design Option 1 or 2 plus all projects included in Table 21.104	The Proposed Development, in combination with other cumulative projects

Potential cumulative impact	Phase			Cumulative impact scenario	Justification
	C	O	D		
					proximate to ABWP2, have a cumulative environmental effect which has an impact on the key tourism assets in the Local Area. Multiple developments have the potential to have cumulative environmental impacts which may have an effect on tourism or recreation assets.
Tourism and Recreation Assets Impacts	✓	✓	✓	Project parameters associated with Project Design Option 1 or 2 plus all projects included in Table 21.104	The Proposed Development, in combination with other cumulative projects proximate to ABWP2, have a cumulative environmental effect which has an impact on the key tourism assets in the Local Area. Multiple developments have the potential to have cumulative environmental impacts which may have an effect on tourism or recreation assets.
Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impacts	✓	✓	✓	Project parameters associated with Project Design Option 1 or 2 plus all projects included in Table 21.104	Cumulative employment supported by the listed projects has an impact of greater magnitude on the residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area.

21.13 Cumulative impact assessment

21.13.1.1 A description of the significance of cumulative effects upon the economies of the Local area and Ireland, the tourism assets and the tourism economy of the Local Area, and residential amenities and community facilities within the Local Area arising from each identified impact is given below.

21.13.1.2 Due to the lack of publicly available data, it is not possible to quantify the potential magnitude of the cumulative impacts. Therefore, these effects are discussed qualitatively.

21.13.2 Project Design Option 1 and 2 - Impact 1 – Increase in GVA

SENSITIVITY OF THE RECEPTOR

21.13.2.1 The sensitivity of the economies of the Local Area and Ireland is discussed in Section 21.10.1.6. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area is Medium and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland is Low.

Construction phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.2 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.3 The cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. Wind Energy Ireland (WEI) (2020) estimates that that the potential investment associated with the aim of 3.1 GW of offshore wind in Ireland would represent a total lifetime investment of €15.9 billion, with the potential to add another €8.4 billion of commercial opportunity for the Irish Supply Chain as the country's ability to support the sector increases. Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland.

21.13.2.4 The cumulative impact of Tier 1 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.5 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.6 The cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. Wind Energy Ireland (WEI) (2020) estimates that that the potential investment associated with the aim of 3.1GW of offshore wind in Ireland would represent a total lifetime investment of €15.9 billion, with the potential to add another €8.4 billion of commercial opportunity for the Irish Supply Chain as the country's ability to support the sector increases. Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland.

21.13.2.7 The cumulative impact of Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.8 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.9 The cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. Wind Energy Ireland (WEI) (2020) estimates that that the potential investment associated with the aim of 3.1GW of offshore wind in Ireland would represent a total lifetime investment of €15.9 billion, with the potential to add another €8.4 billion of commercial opportunity for the Irish Supply Chain as the country's ability to support the sector increases. Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland.

21.13.2.10 The cumulative impact of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.11 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.12 The cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. Wind Energy Ireland (WEI) (2020) estimates that that the potential investment associated with the aim of 3.1GW of offshore wind in Ireland would represent a total lifetime investment of €15.9 billion, with the potential to add another €8.4 billion of commercial opportunity for the Irish Supply Chain as the country's ability to support the sector increases. Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland.

21.13.2.13 The cumulative impact of Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.2.14 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **High** and **Positive** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium** and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on GVA generated by the construction of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Significant (Positive)** in the Local Area and **Moderate (Positive)** in Ireland.

Table 21.106: Construction: Significance of Cumulative GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	High (Positive)	High (Positive)
Significance	Significant (Positive)	Moderate (Positive)

Operational and Maintenance Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.15 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.16 As with the cumulative impact on GVA of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.90 will also create significant demand for services and goods to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create

demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.2.17 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those associated with the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.18 The cumulative impact of Tier 1 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.90, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.19 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.20 As with the cumulative impact on GVA of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.90 will also create significant demand for services and goods to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.2.21 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those associated with the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.22 The cumulative impact of Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.90, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.23 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.24 As with the cumulative impact on GVA of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.90 will also create significant demand for services and goods to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create

demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.2.25 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those associated with the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.26 The cumulative impact of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.90, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.27 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.28 As with the cumulative impact on GVA of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the developments outlined in Table 21.90 will also create significant demand for services and goods to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.2.29 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those associated with the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.30 The cumulative impact of Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.90, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.2.31 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **High** and **Positive** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium** and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on GVA generated by the operational and maintenance phase of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Significant (Positive)** in the Local Area and **Moderate (Positive)** in Ireland.

Table 21.107: Operational and Maintenance: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	High (Positive)	High (Positive)
Significance	Significant (Positive)	Moderate (Positive)

Decommissioning phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.32 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.33 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for services and goods associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable the supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.2.34 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.35 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.36 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.37 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for services and goods associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable the supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.2.38 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is

therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.39 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.40 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.41 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for services and goods associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable the supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.2.42 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.43 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.2.44 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in GVA. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in GVA is equivalent to less than 1.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.2.45 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for services and goods associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable the supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.2.46 Without the cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those of the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.2.47 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.2.48 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **High** and **Positive** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium** and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on GVA generated by the decommissioning phase of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Significant (Positive)** in the Local Area and **Moderate (Positive)** in Ireland.

Table 21.108: Decommissioning: Significance of GVA Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	High (Positive)	High (Positive)
Significance	Significant (Positive)	Moderate (Positive)

21.13.3 Project Design Option 1 and 2 - Impact 2 – Increase in Employment

SENSITIVITY OF THE RECEPTOR

21.13.3.1 The sensitivity of the economies of the Local Area and Ireland is discussed in Section 21.10.2.6**.** The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area is **Medium** and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland is **Low.**

Construction phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.2 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.3 As with the potential increase in GVA, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for workers to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for workers associated with port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. As estimated by WEI, this will allow the Ireland to maximise the benefits of the rollout of offshore wind as the national supply chain develops, leading to a lower reliance on transient workers.

21.13.3.4 Without the cumulative impact of Tier 1 developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments

is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.5 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.6 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.7 As with the potential increase in GVA, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for workers to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for workers associated with port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. As estimated by WEI, this will allow the Ireland to maximise the benefits of the rollout of offshore wind as the national supply chain develops, leading to a lower reliance on transient workers.

21.13.3.8 Without the cumulative impact of Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.9 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.10 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.11 As with the potential increase in GVA, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for workers to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for workers associated with port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. As estimated by WEI, this will allow the Ireland to maximise the benefits of the rollout of offshore wind as the national supply chain develops, leading to a lower reliance on transient workers.

21.13.3.12 Without the cumulative impact of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative

impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.13 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.14 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.15 As with the potential increase in GVA, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant driver of demand for workers to support the offshore wind energy sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This would include demand for workers associated with port services, vessels, manufacturing facilities and skills. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector, in port facilities, manufacturing facilities and skills development. As estimated by WEI, this will allow the Ireland to maximise the benefits of the rollout of offshore wind as the national supply chain develops, leading to a lower reliance on transient workers.

21.13.3.16 Without the cumulative impact of Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.17 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be **High** and **Positive** in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.3.18 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **High** and **Positive** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium** and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on employment generated by the construction of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Significant (Positive)** in the Local Area and **Moderate (Positive)** in Ireland.

Table 21.109 Construction: Significance of Cumulative Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	High (Positive)	High (Positive)

Significance	Significant (Positive)	Moderate (Positive)

Operational and Maintenance Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.19 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.20 As with the cumulative impact on employment of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.3.21 Without the Tier 1 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.22 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.23 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.24 As with the cumulative impact on employment of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.3.25 Without the Tier 1 and Tier 2 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.26 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.27 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.28 As with the cumulative impact on employment of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.3.29 Without the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.30 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.31 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.32 As with the cumulative impact on employment of the construction phase, the cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers to support the operational phases of the offshore wind sector, with the potential to create demand for supporting activities in both the Local Area and Ireland as a whole. This demand will drive the investment required in the sector.

21.13.3.33 Without the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.34 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.3.35 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **High** and **Positive** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium** and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on employment generated by the operational and maintenance phase of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Significant (Positive)** in the Local Area and **Moderate (Positive)** in Ireland.

Table 21.110: Operational and Maintenance: Significance of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	High (Positive)	High (Positive)
Significance	Significant (Positive)	Moderate (Positive)

Decommissioning Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.36 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.37 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 developments outlined in in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable for supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.3.38 Without the Tier 1 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.39 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.40 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.41 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments outlined in in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable for supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.3.42 Without the Tier 1 and Tier 2 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these

developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.43 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.44 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.45 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments outlined in in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable for supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.3.46 Without the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.47 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.3.48 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a Not Significant impact based on both project design options due to an increase in employment. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential increase in employment is equivalent to less than 0.5% of the current GVA of these economies.

21.13.3.49 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments outlined in in Table 21.104 will also create significant demand for workers associated with the decommissioning phase of offshore wind developments. This demand has the potential to drive investment in the sector in both the Local Area and Ireland in order to enable for supporting activities required by the sector.

21.13.3.50 Without the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 cumulative developments, there would be reduced chance of supply chain development in the Local Area and Ireland. The cumulative impact of these developments is therefore to enable the supply chain to generate beneficial impacts which are greater than those generated by the Proposed Development alone.

21.13.3.51 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be High and Positive in the long-term in both the Local Area and Ireland.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.3.52 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **High** and **Positive** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium** and the sensitivity of the economy of Ireland was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on employment generated by the decommissioning of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Significant (Positive)** in the Local Area and **Moderate (Positive)** in Ireland.

Table 21.111: Decommissioning: Significance of Employment Impact

	Local Area	Ireland
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Impact	High (Positive)	High (Positive)
Significance	Significant (Positive)	Moderate (Positive)

21.13.4 Project Design Option 1 and 2 - Impact 3 – Tourism Economy Impact

SENSITIVITY OF THE RECEPTOR

21.13.4.1 The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area is discussed in Section 21.10.3.5. The sensitivity of the tourism economy of the Local Area is Medium.

Construction phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.2 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.3 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. The OGI and the OMF of ABWP2 have the potential to support marine tourism in the area, as the construction of this infrastructure includes a proposed Sustainability Centre and upgrades to the pontoon at Arklow Port, which would benefit the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, making marine tourism safer for visitors.

21.13.4.4 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.5 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.6 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. The OGI and the OMF of ABWP2 have the potential to support marine tourism in the area, as the construction of this infrastructure includes a proposed Sustainability Centre and upgrades to the pontoon at Arklow Port, which would benefit the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, making marine tourism safer for visitors.

21.13.4.7 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.8 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.9 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. The OGI and the OMF of ABWP2 have the potential to support marine tourism in the area, as the construction of this infrastructure includes a proposed Sustainability Centre and upgrades to the pontoon at Arklow Port, which would benefit the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, making marine tourism safer for visitors.

21.13.4.10 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.11 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.12 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. The OGI and the OMF of ABWP2 have the potential to support marine tourism in the area, as the construction of this infrastructure includes a proposed Sustainability Centre and upgrades to the pontoon at Arklow Port, which would benefit the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, making marine tourism safer for visitors.

21.13.4.13 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.4.14 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **Negligible** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium**. The significance of the effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area as a result of the construction of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Not Significant.**

Table 21.112: Construction: Significance of Tourism Economy Impact

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	Not Significant

Operational and Maintenance Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.15 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be **Negligible** for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.16 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operation and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be **Negligible.**

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.17 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.18 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operation and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.19 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.20 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operation and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.21 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.22 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operation and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.4.23 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **Negligible** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium**. The significance of the effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area as a result of the operational and maintenance phase of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Not Significant.**

Table 21.113: Operational and Maintenance: Significance of Tourism Economy Impact

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	Not Significant

Decommissioning Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.24 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.25 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.26 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.27 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.28 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.29 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.4.30 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact based on both project design options due changes in tourism activity. The magnitude of the impact is

considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change within the sector was assessed as being less than a quarter of the sector's share of typical economic growth per capita.

21.13.4.31 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of the tourism economy. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.4.32 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **Negligible** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the economy of the Local Area was deemed to be **Medium**. The significance of the effect on the tourism economy of the Local Area as a result of the operational and maintenance phase of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects is expected to be **Not Significant.**

Table 21.114: Decommissioning: Significance of Tourism Economy Impact

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Medium
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	Not Significant

21.13.5 Project Design Option 1 and 2 - Impact 4 – Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

SENSITIVITY OF THE RECEPTOR

21.13.5.1 The sensitivity of the tourism and recreation assets are discussed in paragraphs 21.10.4.3 - 21.10.2.6. The sensitivity of the tourism and recreation assets are outlined in Table 21.115.

Table 21.115: Tourism and Recreation Assets Sensitivities

Tourism Asset	Sensitivity
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible
Hook Lighthouse	Low

Tourism Asset	Sensitivity
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible
Tintern Abbey	Negligible
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible
Ferns Castle	Negligible
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible
National Sealife Centre	Negligible
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible

Tourism Asset	Sensitivity
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low
Blainroe Golf Club	Low
Sorrento Park	Low
Brittas Bay Beach	Low
Clogga Beach	Low
Newcastle Beach	Low
Ballymoney Beach	Low
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low
Curracloe Beach	Low

21.13.5.2 As with the potential impact of the Proposed Development alone on tourism and recreation assets, the assessment is informed by potential significant impacts identified in other chapters. Where no significant effects have been identified, this is indicated in Table 21.116 with an X. Where a potential significant effect has been identified, this is indicated with a ✓.

Table 21.116: Significant Effects Identified on Tourism and Recreation Assets

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	X	X	X	X	X
Hook Lighthouse	X	X	X	X	X

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Wells House & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Irish National Heritage Park	X	X	X	X	X
Kia Ora Mini Farm	X	X	X	X	X
Tintern Abbey	X	X	X	X	X
Colclough Walled Garden	X	X	X	X	X
Dunbrody Famine Ship	X	X	X	X	X
Kilmokea Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Kennedy Homestead	X	X	X	X	X
Ferns Castle	X	X	X	X	X
Enniscorthy Castle	X	X	X	X	X
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	X	X	X	X	X
Glendalough Monument & Site	X	X	X	X	X
Russborough House & Parklands	X	X	X	X	X
Kilmacurragh Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
Killruddery House & Gardens	X	X	X	X	X
National Sealife Centre	X	X	X	X	X
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	X	X	X	X	X
Powerscourt Distillery	X	X	X	X	X
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	X	X	✓	X	✓

	Airborne Noise	Shipping and Navigation	SLVIA	Infrastructure and Other Users	Cultural Heritage Visual Impact
Blainroe Golf Club	X	X	✓	X	X
Sorrento Park	X	X	X	X	X
Brittas Bay Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Clogga Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Newcastle Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Ballymoney Beach	X	X	✓	X	X
Courtown Harbour Beach	X	X	✓	X	✓
Curracloe Beach	X	X	X	X	X

Construction Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.3 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.4 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.5 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.6 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed

cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.7 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.8 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.9 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.10 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the construction phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.5.11 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the significance of effect on the tourism assets of the Local Area as a result of the construction of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 has been assessed cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects in Table 21.117 below.

Table 21.117: Construction: Significance of Cumulative Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

Operational and Maintenance Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.12 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.13 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.14 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of

the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.15 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.16 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.17 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.18 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.19 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the operational and maintenance phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.5.20 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the significance of effect on the tourism assets of the Local Area as a result of the operational and maintenance phase of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 has been assessed cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects in Table 21.118 below.

Table 21.118: Operational and Maintenance: Significance of Cumulative Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

Decommissioning Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.21 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.22 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.23 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.24 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.25 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.26 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.5.27 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on the identified tourism and recreation assets based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the potential change in the behaviour of visitors and users for all assets was assessed as being undetectable.

21.13.5.28 No significant environmental impacts have been identified during the decommissioning phase that could impact the performance of tourism and recreation assets. Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.5.29 Based on the assessment of both magnitude and sensitivity, the significance of effect on the tourism assets of the Local Area as a result of the decommissioning of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 has been assessed cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects in Table 21.118 below.

Table 21.119: Decommissioning: Significance of Cumulative Tourism and Recreation Asset Impacts

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Johnstown Castle Estate, Museum & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
The JFK Memorial Park and Arboretum	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Hook Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Wells House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Irish National Heritage Park	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kia Ora Mini Farm	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Tintern Abbey	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Colclough Walled Garden	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Dunbrody Famine Ship	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kilmokea Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Kennedy Homestead	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Ferns Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Enniscorthy Castle	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Estate, Gardens & Waterfall	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Glendalough Monument & Site	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Russborough House & Parklands	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**

	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance
Kilmacurragh Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Killruddery House & Gardens	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
National Sealife Centre	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow's Historic Gaol	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Powerscourt Distillery	Negligible	Negligible	**Imperceptible**
Wicklow Head Lighthouse	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Blainroe Golf Club	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Sorrento Park	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Brittas Bay Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Clogga Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Newcastle Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Ballymoney Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Courtown Harbour Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**
Curracloe Beach	Low	Negligible	**Not Significant**

21.13.6 Project Design Option 1 and 2 - Impact 5 – Residential Amenities and Community Asset Impacts

SENSITIVITY OF THE RECEPTOR

21.13.6.1 The sensitivity of the tourism and recreation assets are discussed in paragraphs 21.10.5.2 - 21.10.2.6. The sensitivity of the residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area has been assessed as Low.

Construction Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.2 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.3 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.4 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.5 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 2.9% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.6 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.7 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.8 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector.

The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.9 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.10 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 2.9% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.11 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.12 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.13 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.14 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.15 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 2.9% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.16 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.17 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.18 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.19 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.20 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 2.9% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.21 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.6.22 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **Negligible** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on effect on the residential amenities and community facilities of the Local Area as a result of the construction of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects I expected to be **Not Significant.**

Table 21.120; Construction: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impact

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

Operational and Maintenance Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.23 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.24 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.25 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.26 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 4.8% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.27 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.28 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.29 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.30 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore,

the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.31 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 4.8% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.32 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.33 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.34 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.35 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.36 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 4.8% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.37 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.38 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.39 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.40 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.41 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 4.8% of expected normal population growth.

Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.6.42 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **Negligible** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on effect on the residential amenities and community facilities of the Local Area as a result of the operational and maintenance phase of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects I expected to be **Not Significant.**

Table 21.121: Operation and Maintenance: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impact

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

Decommissioning Phase

TIER 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.43 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate

for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.44 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.45 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.46 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 0.7% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.47 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1 AND TIER 2

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.48 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.49 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.50 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.51 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 0.7% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.52 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2 AND TIER 3

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.53 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.54 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.55 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.56 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 0.7% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.57 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

TIER 1, TIER 2, TIER 3 AND PHASE 1

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT

21.13.6.58 The Proposed Development alone was predicted to have a **Not Significant** impact on residential amenities and community facilities based on both project design options. The magnitude of the impacts are considered to be Negligible for both project design options as the change in residual population was equivalent to less than 25% of the average annual growth rate for the study area and the Proposed Development would not result in any potential closures, severances or diversions around an asset.

21.13.6.59 The cumulative effect of the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 developments outlined in Table 21.104 will be a significant level of demand for services and goods to support the offshore wind energy sector. The cumulative employment impacts would also generate cumulative demand for residential amenities and community assets.

21.13.6.60 Social and community assets respond to the long term needs of the communities that they serve. The cumulative employment would create long term opportunities for residents to move to, or stay in the area. This would justify investment in assets to meet the demands of these residents. These opportunities would also help to counteract working age depopulation pressures which are projected to effect the area and would contribute to the sustainability of these services. Therefore, the cumulative residential amenities and community asset impacts are likely to be Low and Positive.

21.13.6.61 In the short term, there is the potential that the cumulative effect of employment results in a greater share of the workforce in the Local Area being new to the area as developments compete for workers. As discussed in Section 21.9, assuming that 100% of peak employees would need to be new to the area, this would account for 0.7% of expected normal population growth.

21.13.6.62 Therefore, when assessed cumulatively with the Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects outlined in Table 21.104, the impact of the magnitude is considered to be Negligible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT

21.13.6.63 Overall, the cumulative magnitude of the impact is deemed **Negligible** for both project design options. The sensitivity of the residential amenities and community facilities in the Local Area was deemed to be **Low**. The significance of the effect on effect on the residential amenities and community facilities of the Local Area as a result of the decommissioning of Project Design Option 1 and Project Design Option 2 cumulatively with Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 and Phase 1 projects I expected to be **Not Significant.**

Table 21.122: Decommissioning: Significance of Residential Amenities and Community Facilities Impact

	Local Area
Sensitivity of Receptor	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible
Significance	**Not Significant**

21.14 Transboundary effects

21.14.1.1 A screening of transboundary impacts has been carried out and has identified that there was no potential for significant transboundary effects with regard to Population and Human Health from the Proposed Development upon the interests of other states.

21.15 Summary of effects

21.15.1.1 The assessment of Population, Human Health, Socio-Economics and Tourism concludes that the Proposed Development will have Positive and Not Significant effects on the economies of the Local Area and Ireland during construction.

21.15.1.2 Identified impacts on the economies of the Local Area and Ireland during the O&M and decommissioning phases has been assessed as Positive and Not Significant.

21.15.1.3 The assessment has identified no significant impacts on the tourism economy.

21.15.1.4 The assessment has identified no significant impacts on tourism assets.

21.15.1.5 The assessment has identified no significant impacts on residential amenities and community facilities.

Table 21.123: Summary of potential environmental impacts, mitigation and monitoring for Project Design Option 1

Description of impact	Phase			Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
	C	O	D							
1. Economic Activity in the Local Area (GVA)	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A
2. Economic Activity in the Local Area (Employment)	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

Description of impact	Phase C	Phase O	Phase D	Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
				be found in Table 21.31						
3. Economic Activity in Ireland (GVA)	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Low O: Low D: Low	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A
4. Economic Activity in Ireland (Employment)	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase.	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Low O: Low D: Low	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

Description of impact	Phase C	Phase O	Phase D	Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
				Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31						
5. Tourism Economy Impact in the Local Area	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A
6. Tourism Asset Impacts in the Local Area	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Negligible/Low O: Negligible/Low	C: Not Significant/Imperceptible O: Not Significant/Imperceptible D: Not Significant/Imperceptible	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

Description of impact	Phase C O D	Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
		construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31		D: Negligible/Low				
7. Residential Amenities and Community Facilities	✓ ✓ ✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31.	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Low O: Low D: Low	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

Table 21.124: Summary of potential environmental impacts, mitigation and monitoring for Project Design Option 2

Description of impact	Phase			Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
	C	O	D							
8. Economic Activity in the Local Area (GVA)	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A
9. Economic Activity in the Local Area (Employment)	✓	✓	✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

Description of impact	Phase C O D	Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
		be found in Table 21.31						
10. Economic Activity in Ireland (GVA)	✓ ✓ ✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Low O: Low D: Low	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A
11. Economic Activity in Ireland (Employment)	✓ ✓ ✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase.	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Low O: Low D: Low	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

Description of impact	Phase C O D	Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
		Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31						
12. Tourism Economy Impact in the Local Area	✓ ✓ ✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A
13. Tourism Asset Impacts in the Local Area	✓ ✓ ✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Negligible/Low O: Negligible/Low	C: Not Significant/Imperceptible O: Not Significant/Imperceptible D: Not Significant/Imperceptible	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

Description of impact	Phase C O D	Factored-in measures	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of Receptors	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
		construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31		D: Negligible/Low				
14. Residential Amenities and Community Facilities	✓ ✓ ✓	Appointment of a Community Engagement Manager during the pre-construction and construction phase. Full details of factored-in measures can be found in Table 21.31.	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Low O: Low D: Low	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	None	C: Not Significant O: Not Significant D: Not Significant	N/A

21.16 References

Aitchison, C., (2004),'Fullabrook Wind Farm proposal, North Devon - evidence gathering of the impact of wind farms on visitor numbers and tourist experience.' Bristol: University of the West of England/Devon Wind Power.

BiGGAR Economics (2021), 'Wind Farms & Tourism Trends in Scotland: Evidence from 44 Wind Farms', https://biggareconomics.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/BiGGAR-Economics-Wind-Farms-and-Tourism-2021.pdf

BiGGAR Economics (2020),'East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Wind Farms: Tourism Impact Review', https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010077/EN010077-002667-ExAWQ1A13D1V1EA1NEA2Applicants%E2%84%A2ResponsestoWQ1Appendix13TourismImpactReview_378285_1.pdf [Accessed April 2023].

CSO (2014), 'Supply and Use and Input-Output Tables for Ireland 2011',https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-sauio/supplyanduseandinput-outputtablesforireland2011/ [Accessed March 2023].

CSO (2022), 'Population Estimates', https://data.cso.ie/ [Accessed March 2023].

CSO (2022), 'Gross Value Added by NUTS 3 Regions'. https://data.cso.ie/ [Accessed March 2023].

CSO (2023), 'Annual Business Survey of Economic Impact, Indicators'. https://data.cso.ie/ [Accessed March 2023].

CSO (2021), 'Business Demography: Persons Engaged 2020', https://data.cso.ie/ [Accessed March 2023].

CSO (2022), 'Estimates of Household Income, 2019', https://data.cso.ie/ [Accessed March 2023].

CSO (2022), 'Statistics of Port Traffic'. https://data.cso.ie/ [Accessed March 2023].

CSO (2017), 'Education and Skills and the Irish Language', https://data.cso.ie/ [Accessed March 2023].

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2018), 'Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment' https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/53aee9-guidelines-for-planning-authorities-and-an-bord-pleanala-on-carrying/ [Accessed February 2024].

Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (2012), 'Public Spending Code A Guide to Economic Appraisal: Carrying Out a Cost Benefit Analysis', https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/public-spending-code/ [Accessed May 2023].

EPA, (2002), 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements'

EPA (2003), 'Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of EIS', https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EPA_Advice_Notes-on_Current-Practice-on-prep-EIS_2003.pdf [Accessed Febrary 2024].EPA (2022), 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment', Reports https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EIAR_Guidelines_2022_Web.pdf [Accessed June 2023].

EU Publications (2017), 'Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report', https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/2b399830-cb4b-11e7-a5d5-01aa75ed71a1 [Accessed February 2024].

Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly (2019), 'Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019-2031', https://emra.ie/rses/ [Accessed March 2023].

Fáilte Ireland (2008), ' Visitor Attitudes on The Environment – Wind Farms', https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_Research_Insights/4_Visitor_Insights/Visitor-Attitudes-on-the-Environment.pdf?ext=.pdf [Accessed February 2024]

Fáilte Ireland (2012), ' Visitor Attitudes on The Environment', https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_Research_Insights/4_Visitor_Insights/WindFarm-VAS-(FINAL)-(2).pdf?ext=.pdf [Accessed February 2024]

Fáilte Ireland (2018), 'Report on Visitor Awareness and Perceptions of the Irish Landscape'

Fáilte Ireland (2023), 'Landscape & Tourism.'

Fáilte Ireland (2021), 'Key Tourism Facts 2019',https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_Research_Insights/4_Visitor_Insights/KeyTourismFacts_2019.pdf?ext=.pdf [Access March 2023].

Fáilte Ireland (2022), 'Annual Visitor Attractions Survey'. https://www.failteireland.ie/Research-and-Insights.aspx [Accessed March 2023].

Failte Ireland (2022), 'EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects'.

Glasgow Caledonian University/Moffat Centre (2008), 'The Economic Impacts of Wind Farms on Scottish Tourism', https://www.gov.scot/publications/economic-impacts-wind-farms-scottish-tourism/ [Accessed April 2023].IMF (2023), 'World Economic Outlook Database April 2023'. https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2023/April [Accessed April 2023].

Irish Government (2018), 'Implementation Roadmap for the National Planning Framework', https://www.npf.ie/wp-content/uploads/NPF-Implementation-Roadmap.pdf [Accessed November 2023].

Irish Government (2020), 'National Energy & Climate Plan 2021-2030', https://climate-laws.org/document/ireland-s-national-energy-and-climate-plan_5703 [Accessed March 2023]

Irish Government (2020), 'South East Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024',https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/102ef-south-east-regional-enterprise-plan-to-2024/#:~:text=The%20South%20East%20Regional%20Enterprise,Kilkenny%2C%20Waterford%20and%20Wexford). [Accessed March 2023]

Irish Government (2021), 'Programme for Government: Our Shared Future'. https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/7e05d-programme-for-government-our-shared-future/ [Accessed March 2023].

NFO (2003), 'Investigation into the potential impact of wind farms on tourism in Wales',https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN020014/EN020014-001080-Mr%20Iwan%20Jones.pdf [Accessed April 2023].

Northumbria University (2014), 'Evaluation of the impacts of onshore wind farms on tourism',https://researchportal.northumbria.ac.uk/en/publications/evaluation-of-the-impacts-of-onshore-wind-farms-on-tourism [Accessed April 2023]

OECD (2021), 'STAN Industrial Analysis (2020 ed.)', https://www.oecd.org/sti/ind/stanstructuralanalysisdatabase.htm [Accessed April 2023].

Pobal (2016), 'Pobal Deprivation Index'. https://www.pobal.ie/research-analysis/#:~:text=The%20Pobal%20HP%20Deprivation%20index,attainment%2C%20to%20calculate%20this%20score [Accessed March 2023].

Regeneris and The Tourism Company (2014),'Study into the Potential Economic Impact of Wind Farms and Associated Grid Infrastructure on the Welsh Tourism Sector',https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-06/potential-economic-impact-of-wind-farms-on-welsh-tourism_0.pdf [Accessed April 2023].

School Days (2023), 'Find Primary Schools in Ireland – Primary Wicklow', https://www.schooldays.ie/primary-schools-in-ireland/primary-wicklow [Accessed November 2023]

School Days (2023), 'Find Primary Schools in Ireland – Primary Wexford', https://www.schooldays.ie/primary-schools-in-ireland/primary-wexford [Accessed November 2023]

School Days (2023), 'Secondary School Listings, Wicklow', https://www.schooldays.ie/secondary-schools-in-ireland/Wicklow [Accessed November 2023]

School Days (2023), 'Secondary School Listings, Wexford', https://www.schooldays.ie/secondary-schools-in-ireland/Wexford [Accessed November 2023]

SEAI (2017), 'Guidance on EIS and NIS Preparation for Offshore Renewable Energy Projects', https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/3d6efb-guidance-documents-for-offshore-renewable-energy-developers/ [Accessed April 2023]

The Health Foundation (2021), 'Unemployment and mental health', https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/unemployment-and-mental-health#:~:text=Good%20mental%20health%20is%20a,anxiety%20and%20lower%20self%2Desteem. [Accessed November 2023]

TripAdvisior (2023), 'Boat Tours & Water Sports in County Wicklow', https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Attractions-g186644-Activities-c55-County_Wicklow.html [Accessed March 2023]

TripAdvisior (2023), 'Boat Tours & Water Sports in County Wexford',https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g186640-Activities-c55-County_Wexford.html [Accessed March 2023].

The Irish Road Trip (2023), '15 Activities in Wexford to Try In 2023 (Outdoor, Water Sports + Family Activities)'. https://www.theirishroadtrip.com/outdoor-activities-in-wexford/ [Accessed March 2023].

Wexford County Council (2019), 'County Wexford Tourism Strategy', https://www.wexfordcoco.ie/sites/default/files/content/Business/Tourism%20Strategy%202019%20to%202023.pdf [Accessed February 2024]

'Wind Energy Ireland (2020), 'Harnessing Our Potential: Investment and Job in Ireland's Offshore Wind Industry', https://windenergyireland.com/images/files/final-harnessing-our-potential-report-may-2020.pdf [Accessed November 2023]

Wicklow County Tourism (2018), 'Wicklow Tourism Strategy and Marketing Plan', https://www.wicklowuplands.ie/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Co-Wicklow-Tourism-Strategy-and-Marketing-Plan-2018-2023.pdf [Accessed November 2023]