codling wind park

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 4

Appendix 15.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment


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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term in Full
AONB	Area of outstanding natural beauty
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment
CSLVIA	Cumulative Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment
CWP	Codling Wind Park
CWPL	Codling Wind Park Limited
DART	Dublin Area Rapid Transit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
IAA	Irish Aviation Authority
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
km	Kilometre
LA	Landscape area
LC	Landscape categories
LCAs	Landscape character areas
LI	Landscape Institute
LoD	Limits of deviation
NISA	North Irish Sea Array
ORESS	Offshore Renewables Electricity Support Scheme
OWF	Offshore wind farm
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
RSCA	Regional seascape character area
SAA	Special amenity area
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
TCA	Townscape character area
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility

Definitions

Glossary	Meaning
array site	The area within which the wind turbine generators (WTGs), inter-array cables (IACs) and the offshore substation structures (OSSs) are proposed.
Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project	The proposed development as a whole is referred to as the Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project, comprising of the offshore infrastructure, the onshore infrastructure, and any associated temporary works (construction / decommissioning).
Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (CLVIA)	To identify, predict and evaluate potential key effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development to a theoretical baseline which includes the existing baseline situation of operational wind farms, those under construction and additionally wind farms currently being considered within the planning system that may or may not be present in the landscape in the future.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing the likely significant effects of a proposed project, undertaken in accordance with the EIA Directive and the relevant Irish legislation.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape Areas	See Landscape Character Areas
Landscape Categories	See Landscape Character Types
landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse (Natural England, 2014).
Landscape Character Assessment (LCAss)	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscape distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape Character Types (LCTs)	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.

Glossary	Meaning
Landscape Character Units	Landscape Character Units represent distinctive areas of character based upon patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural heritage, historical and ecological features.
landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
landscape receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal. (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013)
landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different seascape and / or landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons. (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013)
limit of deviation (LoD)	Locational flexibility of permanent and temporary infrastructure is described as a LoD from a specific point or alignment.
magnitude (of change)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term, in duration. (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013)
offshore development area	The total footprint of the offshore infrastructure and associated temporary works including the array site and the OECC.
offshore infrastructure	The permanent offshore infrastructure, comprising of the WTGs, IACs, OSSs, interconnector cables, offshore export cables and other associated infrastructure such as cable and scour protection.
Phase 1 Project	Under the special transition provisions in the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021, as amended (the MAP Act), the Minister for the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) has responsibility for assessing and granting a Maritime Area Consent (MAC) for a first phase of offshore wind projects in Ireland. The Phase 1 Projects include Oriel Wind Park, Arklow Bank II, Dublin Array, North Irish Sea Array, Codling Wind Park and Skerd Rocks. A MAC has since been granted by DECC for each of the Phase 1 Projects.
photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Regional Seascape Character Area (RSCA)	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas comprising one or more component Seascape Character Types. Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it can share the same generic characteristics with other SCAs that are formed of the same SCT(s). Whilst sharing the same generic characteristics, each SCA has its own identity
receptors	See Landscape Receptors and visual receptors.
Seascape	*An area of sea, coastline and land, as perceived by people, whose character results from the actions and interactions of land with sea, by natural and/or human factors'* (Regional SCA 2020 Final Report prepared for the Marine Institute)
Seascape character	Seascape character is a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements in the seascape that makes one seascape different from another, rather

Glossary	Meaning
	than better or worse. (Natural England, 2012 and Marine Management Organisation, 2019a)
Seascape character area	*Seascape Character Areas (SCAs) provide a good framework within which to draw out patterns of local distinctiveness and those factors influencing sense of place. They can be used to develop more tailored policies or strategies, reflecting the things that make a particular area of the seascape different, distinctive or special. SCAs may also be more recognisable and identifiable for non-specialists (e.g. local communities).* (Regional SCA 2020 Final Report prepared for the Marine Institute).
Seascape character type	*These are distinct types of seascape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different locations but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, bathymetry, ecology, human influences and perceptual and aesthetic attributes. For example, sheltered bays, rocky coves, sandy beaches or harbours are recognisable and distinct seascape character types* (Regional SCA 2020 Final Report prepared for the Marine Institute).
sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to environmental topic.
Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development on the seascape, landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
study area	SLVIA study area is a 50 km buffer from the outermost WTG
susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Townscape Character	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open space (GLVIA 3).
Townscape Character Area	Townscape Character Areas (TCAs) are unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular townscape type (GLVIA 3)
visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
visual receptors	Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.

Glossary	Meaning
visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.

APPENDIX 15.1 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

1 Introduction

1. Codling Wind Park Limited (hereafter 'the Applicant') is proposing to develop the Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project, which is located in the Irish Sea approximately 13–22 km off the east coast of Ireland, at County Wicklow.

2. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for the CWP Project provides the decision-maker, stakeholders and all interested parties with the environmental information required to develop an informed view of any likely significant effects resulting from the CWP Project, as required by the European Union (EU) Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU) (the EIA Directive). These provisions are transposed into Irish legislation in Part X of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and in Part 10 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended.

3. A fundamental component of the EIA is to consider and assess the potential for cumulative effects of the project with other projects, plans and activities (hereafter referred to as 'other development').

4. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022) defines cumulative effects as:

> *"The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.*
>
> *While a single activity may itself result in a minor impact, it may, when combined with other impacts (minor or insignificant), result in a cumulative impact that is collectively significant. For example, effects on traffic due to an individual industrial project may be acceptable; however, it may be necessary to assess the cumulative effects taking account of traffic generated by other permitted or planned projects."*

5. This appendix forms part of **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** (**SLVIA**) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for the offshore elements of the CWP Project and should be read in conjunction with the following Appendices and Figures:

- **Appendix 15.2 Representative Scenario and LoD Assessment**;
- **Appendix 15.3 SLVIA Methodology**;
- **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**:
    - **Figure 15.15** Cumulative sites;
    - **Figure 15.16a** Tip Height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Option A with cumulative sites (north);
    - **Figure 15.16b** Tip Height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Option A with cumulative sites (north);
    - **Figure 15.16c**) Tip Height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Option B with cumulative sites (north);
    - **Figure 15.16d** Tip Height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Option B with cumulative sites (south);
    - **Figure 15.16e** Hub Height ZTV Option A with cumulative sites (north);
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    - **Figure 15.16g** Hub Height ZTV Option B with cumulative sites (north);
    - **Figure 15.16h** Hub Height ZTV Option B with cumulative sites (north);
    - **Figure 15.16i** Blade Tip Height (ZTV) Option A with operational cumulative sites;
    - **Figure 15.16j** Blade Tip Height (ZTV) Option B with operational cumulative site;
    - **Figure 15.16k** Hub Height (ZTV) Option A with operational cumulative sites; and

- **Figure 15.16l** Hub Height (ZTV) Option B with operational cumulative sites.

- **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**[1]:
  - **Figure 15.17.1:** Viewpoint 1 Howth Summit;
  - **Figure 15.17.2** North Bull Island;
  - **Figure 15.17.3** Viewpoint 3 Great South Wall, Poolbeg;
  - **Figure 15.17.4** Viewpoint 4 Dun Laoghaire, East Pier;
  - **Figure 15.17.5** Viewpoint 5 Killiney Hill Obelisk;
  - **Figure 15.17.6** Viewpoint 6 Carrickgollogan Hill;
  - **Figure 15.17.7** Viewpoint 7 Bray Promenade;
  - **Figure 15.17.8**: Viewpoint 8 Bray Head;
  - **Figure 15.17.9**: Viewpoint 9 Great Sugar Loaf;
  - **Figure 15.17.10:** Viewpoint 10 Greystones;
  - **Figure 15.17.11:** Viewpoint 11 Kilcoole;
  - **Figure 15.17.12:** Viewpoint 12 Six Mile Point;
  - **Figure 15.17.13:** Viewpoint 13 Wicklow Town Harbour;
  - **Figure 15.17.14**: Viewpoint 14 Djouce Mountain;
  - **Figure 15.17.15:** Viewpoint 15 Brockagh Mountain;
  - **Figure 15.17.18:** Viewpoint 18 Brittas Bay;
  - **Figure 15.17.19:** Viewpoint 19 Arklow Pier (South Side);
  - **Figure 15.17.20**: Viewpoint 20 Kilmichael Point;
  - **Figure 15.17.21:** Viewpoint 21 Shankill Beach;
  - **Figure 15.17.22:** Viewpoint 22 Three Rock Mountain;
  - **Figure 15.17.23:** Viewpoint 23 Magheramore Beach;
  - **Figure 15.17.24**: Viewpoint 24 Kilcoole Rock; and
  - **Figure 15.17.26:** Viewpoint 26 Greystones Beach Bear.

6. This appendix presents the findings of the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for the SLVIA, which considers the residual effects presented in **Chapter 15 SLVIA** alongside the potential effects of other proposed and reasonably foreseeable development.

7. The paragraphs below summarise the approach to the assessment of cumulative effects for the CWP Project. Further details on the approach to the CEA is provided in **Appendix 5.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment Methodology**.

8. The cumulative assessment examined the same groups of seascape, landscape, townscape, nationally designated landscapes and visual receptors as the assessment for the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure, although different viewpoints were used in order to better represent the likely range of effects arising from the combination of schemes. The assessment was informed by cumulative ZTVs, as necessary, showing the extent of visual effects of the schemes in different colours to illustrate where visibility of more than one development was likely to arise. Cumulative wireframes and photomontages were also prepared.

9. In addition, the effects on users of routes through the area, from which developments may be sequentially visible as one passes through the landscape, were also considered, if appropriate. This assessment was based on the desk study of ZTVs and aerial photography, and site visits to travel along the routes being assessed.

[1] Each viewpoint included a visualisation pack with contextual, baseline, wireframes and photomontages including cumulative wireframes. These were presented for both Option A and B (daytime) and referred to with the suffix A to G. Specific nighttime images were prepared for Viewpoints 7,10, 11 and 13 covered by the suffix H to N. Cumulative photomontages were prepared for Option B. Daytime cumulative photomontages referred to with the suffix G were prepared for Viewpoint 1 and 26 and night-time cumulative photomontages referred to with the suffix M and N were prepared for Viewpoints 10 and 11.

10. The CEA focused on additive cumulative effects only. Additive cumulative effects are assessed based on the scenario where the seascape, landscape / townscape, national protected landscapes and visual effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the marine environment, which already includes other Phase 1 Projects as well as the existing presence of Arklow Bank OWF Phase 1. The additive approach is compliant with both GLVIA3, SNH Guidance, and IEMA Guidance on approaches to cumulative assessment, and was agreed amongst all Phase 1 Projects as the most appropriate way in which to undertake the cumulative assessment, discussed further in **Section 1.3**.

11. For each assessed receptor, incremental effects might be the same as for the CWP Project in isolation or reduced (where the influence of other schemes in planning would be such that were they consented and considered to be part of the baseline, the incremental change arising from the addition of the CWP Project would be less). Subject to the distance and degree of intervening landform, vegetation and structures there may be no cumulative effects.

12. Cumulative effects are considered in this document across phased impacts associated with the construction, operation and maintenance phases of the CWP Project. Such impacts are referred to as Impacts 1 to 6, as defined in **Appendix 15.2 Representative Scenario and LoD Assessment**, summarised as follows:

- Impact 1: Construction (daytime);
- Impact 2: Construction (night-time);
- Impact 3: Operation and maintenance (daytime);
- Impact 4: Operation and maintenance (night-time);
- Impact 5: Decommissioning (daytime); and
- Impact 6: Decommissioning (night-time).

13. For reference and to inform the assessment process, the definition of impact significance is illustrated in **Plate 1** below with a more detailed matrix presented in **Chapter 15 SLVIA**, **Table 15.14 Illustrative matrix of significant effects**.

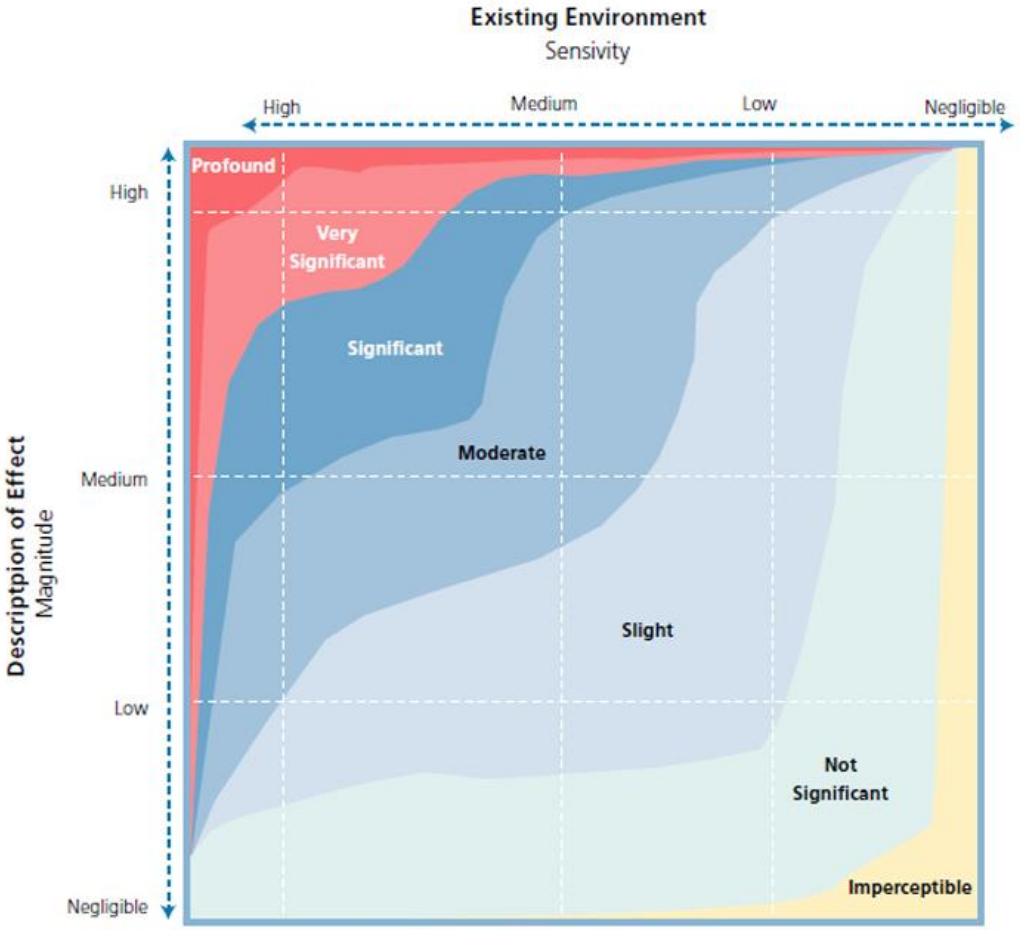

Plate 1 Definition of impact significance (edited from EIAR Guidelines, 2022)

14. The CEA considered impacts associated with the construction, operation and maintenance phases of the CWP Project (Impacts 1, 2, 3 and 4). The detail and scope of the decommissioning works for the CWP Project will be determined by the relevant legislation and guidance at the time of decommissioning. Project-alone impacts during the decommissioning phase of the CWP Project were assessed in **Chapter 15 SLVIA**. It was anticipated that the impacts (Impact 5 and 6) would be no greater than those identified for the construction phase, as decommissioning would essentially be a reversal of the installation process. Therefore, no separate assessment of cumulative impacts during the decommissioning phase was presented within this CEA.

2 CEA methodology

2.1 Guidance

15. The principal guidance document that has informed the approach to the CEA is the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) for England 'Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment' (PINS, 2019), which provides a four-stage process for the assessment of cumulative effects, which has been applied here.

16. This guidance has been applied for a number of both offshore wind farms (OWF) and non-OWF projects in the UK and is considered to provide developers with a structured approach to assessing cumulative effects. The guidance is also regularly applied in Ireland for large scale projects, noting that there is no single, industry standard approach to CEA in Ireland, which often varies between projects.

17. In developing the CEA methodology, EPA Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022) and Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions (European Commission, 1999) have also been considered.

3 Consultation

18. **Chapter 15 SLVIA** has summarised the key issues raised during the consultation process relevant to the SLVIA and details how these issues have been considered in the production of this EIAR chapter. This included a face-to-face meeting with Dublin Array OWF. Further to the consultation process, meetings with the following Phase 1 Projects took place to agree a joint approach to undertaking cumulative SLVIAs (CSLVIAs).

- Oriel OWF (CEA-0096Off);
- RWE Renewables – Dublin Array OWF (CEA-0037Off);
- Statkraft Ireland - North Irish Sea Array (NISA) OWF (CEA-0094Off); and
- Sure Partners Limited / SSE Renewables - Arklow Bank OWF Phase 2 (CEA-0004Off).

19. Joint measures which were agreed to achieve a consistent methodology and aid review and determination included:

- A study area of 50 km would be applied to all CSLVIAs based on a buffer to the project boundary of each individual project and would consider relevant onshore and offshore developments.
- A single consistently applied option would be assessed in the CSLVIA based on the tallest and fewest wind turbines for each of the proposed developments. A supporting narrative would be provided for all developments explaining where variations in impact may be experienced, for example, where other options are being submitted and where the limits of deviation or spatial flexibility may influence impact judgements.
- Cumulative wireframes would be prepared for all developments to illustrate the assessed scheme referred to above. Cumulative wireframes would be prepared for all viewpoints assessed in the project SLVIAs.
- CSLVIAs would assess both Irish Aviation Authority (IAA) lighting requirements (white flashing light) at 2,000 candela and European Union / United Kingdom Guidance (red static light) (2,000 candela) to illustrate in a small number of cumulative nighttime photomontages.
- Daytime cumulative photomontages would be prepared for a select number of viewpoints for each CSLVIA.

3.1 Identification of 'other development'

20. An agreed cumulative study area of 50 km was applied to identify other development based on a buffer to the project boundary of each individual project, considering relevant onshore and offshore developments.

21. Stage 1 of the process involved establishing the long list of other development with the potential to result in cumulative effects with the CWP Project. This included all projects that result in a comparative effect that is not intrinsically considered as part of the existing environment and is not limited to other OWF projects.

22. The long list of other development (presented in **Chapter 5**, **Appendix 5.1, Annex I**) was then subject to additional screening criteria to establish a short list of other development for each topic. It should be noted that the approach to the CEA attempts to incorporate an appropriate level of pragmatism. Only projects which are well described and sufficiently advanced, with sufficient detail available with which to undertake a meaningful and robust assessment, have been screened into the CEA.

23. In accordance with PINS Advice Note 17, each development considered alongside the CWP Project as part of the CEA has been assigned to a tier, reflecting their current status in the planning and development process.

24. The purpose of the tiered approach is to consider the level of certainty that a cumulative project will be built and therefore contribute to cumulative effects. For example, there can be greater certainty that other development approved and under construction is likely to contribute to cumulative effects, whereas other development at early phases of the development process (i.e., pre-planning) is less likely to proceed to construction and contribute to cumulative effects. Furthermore, sufficient detail about these projects is unlikely to be available with which to undertake a detailed cumulative assessment.

25. The proposed tiering structure is presented in **Table 1** and described in more detail in **Appendix 5.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment Methodology**. The tiers are listed in descending order of level of detail likely to be available (and, correspondingly, certainty of effects arising).

Table 1 Tiered structure for other development considered for CEA (modified from PINS Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019))

Tier	Description
Tier 1	• Constructed projects with a continuing effect* • Under construction. • Permitted applications, but not yet implemented. • Offshore applications submitted six months or more in advance of the CWP Project planning application, but not yet determined. • Onshore applications submitted six months or more in advance of the CWP Project planning application, but not yet determined.
Tier 2a	• Offshore projects in receipt of a Maritime Area Consent (MAC) and an Offshore Renewables Electricity Support Scheme (ORESS) contract
Tier 2b	• Offshore projects in receipt of a MAC; • Offshore Projects in the public domain where an EIA scoping report has been issued; and • Onshore Projects in the public domain where an EIA scoping report has been issued
Tier 3	• Projects in the public domain where an EIA scoping report has not been issued. • Projects that have been identified in the relevant development plans and programmes, which set the framework for future development consents / approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward.

* In line with best practice relevant to **Chapter 10 Ornithology** and **Chapter 15 SLVIA**. For SLVIA, constructed / operational schemes are treated as part of the existing baseline and therefore not assessed separately within the CEA.

4 CEA impact screening

26. The first step in the CEA for the SLVIA was the identification of residual impacts assessed for the CWP Project in isolation, which have the potential for a cumulative impact with other development (described as 'impact screening'). This screening exercise is set out in **Table 2** below.

27. Only potential impacts assessed in **Chapter 15 SLVIA** as Slight significance or above were included in the CEA (i.e., those assessed as Imperceptible or Not Significant were not taken forward as there was no potential for them to contribute to a cumulative effect). SLVIA receptors considered to receive effects assessed as Imperceptible or Not Significant (both localised and overall) from the CWP Project' were not included in this assessment, as an effect of such low significance manifestly adds nothing or very little regardless of the effects of other developments. If significant cumulative effects arise on those receptors, they would be as a result of other developments and as such were not relevant for consideration as part of this SLVIA.

28. In summary, **Table 2** shows that there is the potential for cumulative effects on Seascape, Landscape and Townscape, National Designated Landscapes and Visual receptors as a result of Impacts 1 to 4 of the CWP Project.

Table 2 Potential for cumulative effects

Impact	Potential for cumulative effect	Rationale
Construction		
Impact 1: Direct / indirect temporary impacts on seascape / landscape / townscape, national designated landscapes and visual receptors.	Yes	The construction of the CWP Project, in a context which includes cumulative development, is considered to have the potential to result in significant cumulative effects on seascape / landscape and townscape / national designated landscapes and visual receptors during the day. **Section 1.5** indicates which receptors are considered to have the potential to experience significant effects and are considered in further detail.
Impact 2: Direct / indirect temporary nighttime impacts on seascape / landscape and townscape / national designated landscapes and visual receptors.	Yes	The construction of the CWP Project, in a context which includes cumulative development, is considered to have the potential to result in significant cumulative effects on seascape / landscape and townscape / national designated landscapes and visual receptors at night. **Section 1.5** indicates which receptors are considered to have the potential to experience significant effects and are considered in further detail.
Operation		
Impact 3: Direct / indirect long term though reversible impacts on seascape / landscape and townscapes / national designated landscapes and visual receptors.	Yes	The operation and maintenance of the CWP Project, in a context which includes cumulative development, is considered to have the potential to result in significant cumulative effects on seascape / landscape and townscape / national designated landscapes and visual receptors during the day. **Section 5** indicates which receptors are considered to have the potential to experience significant effects and are considered in further detail.
Impact 4: Direct / indirect long term though reversible nighttime impacts on / seascape / landscape and townscape / national designated landscapes and visual receptors.	Yes	The operation and maintenance CWP Project, in a context which includes cumulative development, is considered to have the potential to result in significant cumulative effects on seascape / landscape and townscape / national protected landscapes and visual receptors during the day. **Section 5** indicates which receptors are considered to have the potential to experience

		significant effects and are considered in further detail.
Decommissioning		
Impact 5: Direct / indirect temporary impacts on / seascape / landscape and townscape / national designated landscapes and visual receptors.	The detail and scope of the decommissioning works for the CWP Project will be determined by the relevant legislation and guidance at the time of decommissioning. Project-alone impacts during the decommissioning phase of the CWP Project were assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment**. It is anticipated that the impacts would be no greater than those identified for the construction phase, and therefore no separate assessment of cumulative impacts during the decommissioning phase was presented within this CEA.	
Impact 6: Direct / indirect temporary nighttime impacts on seascape / landscape and townscape / national designated landscapes and visual receptors.		

5 CEA 'other development' screening

29. The second step in the CEA for the SLVIA was the identification of other development that may result in cumulative effects for inclusion in the CEA (described as 'project screening'). This information is set out in **Table 3**, together with a consideration of the relevant details of each development, including the development tier (see **Appendix 5.1, Annex I**), proximity to the CWP Project offshore development area and a rationale for including or excluding developments from the assessment.

30. Consideration was also given to the likely degree of intervisibility between other developments and the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure, based on consideration of the ZTV studies for the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure. Fieldwork showed that the visibility of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would reduce considerably inland to that illustrated on the ZTV study, where the screening effects of landform, vegetation, buildings and other features would obscure and filter views. As referred to in **Chapter 15 SLVIA**, the visibility of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure alone would also be influenced substantially by the prevailing weather and visibility conditions in the area. Consequently, given that the majority of proposed onshore developments are located within or immediately adjacent to existing built development, or they would not be visible cumulatively with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure, they have been excluded from the CEA.

31. The other developments included in the table below were taken from the long list of other development (presented in **Appendix 5.1**, **Annex I**). Information gathering for the other development screened in at Stage 2 of the CEA, along with a greater understanding of the potential effects of the CWP Project, has enabled further refinement of the short list to incorporate only those schemes of relevance to SLVIA.

32. In summary, the following other development was assessed for potential cumulative effects with the CWP Project in relation to SLVIA, which are shown in **Appendix 15.11 Figure 15.17 Cumulative sites**:

- RWE Renewables – Dublin Array OWF (CEA-0037Off);
- Statkraft Ireland - North Irish Sea Array (NISA) OWF (CEA-0094Off); and
- Sure Partners Limited / SSE Renewables - Arklow Bank OWF Phase 2 (CEA-0004Off).

Table 3 Summary of other development screened into the CEA for Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment

Development	Distance from the array site (km)	Distance from the export cable corridor (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes / No)	Rationale
Dublin Array OWF (CEA-0037)	2.8	2	2a	Yes	This development is one of the Phase 1 Projects and involves the construction of 45–61 turbines. Potential cumulative effects arising from the addition of the CWP Project in a cumulative context which features this development are considered in relation to seascape, landscape and townscape, national designated landscapes and visual effects.
Arklow Bank OWF Phase 2 (CEA-0004)	9.8	9.9	2a	Yes	This development is one of the Phase 1 Projects and involves the construction of up to 47 turbines. Potential cumulative effects arising from the addition of the CWP Project in a cumulative context which features this development are considered in relation to seascape, landscape and townscape, national designated landscapes and visual effects.
Arklow Bank OWF Phase 1 (CEA-0003)	21.4	31	1	No	The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase 1 is considered as part of the existing baseline and referenced in **Chapter 15** and the accompanying appendices as relevant. Further consideration within the CEA is not considered necessary.
NISA OWF (CEA-0094)	40.8	23	2a	Yes	This development is one of the Phase 1 Projects and involves the construction of 30–36 turbines.

Development	Distance from the array site (km)	Distance from the export cable corridor (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes / No)	Rationale
					Potential cumulative effects arising from the addition of the CWP Project in a cumulative context which features this development are considered in relation to seascape, landscape and townscape, national designated landscapes and visual effects.
Oriel OWF (CEA-0096)	84.3	62	2a	No	The proposed Oriel OWF is located beyond the 50 km study area for the SLVIA. However, given its status as one of the Phase 1 Projects, initial consideration has been given to the potential for cumulative seascape, landscape and townscape, national designated landscapes or visual effects, including inclusion within the suite of cumulative ZTVs (**Appendix 15.10 Figure 15.16**) and visualisations (**Appendix 15.11** Visualisation). These demonstrate that the proposed Oriel OWF would only be visible from a very small proportion of the study area, limited predominantly to areas of higher ground where views would be very distant. Further consideration within the CEA was not considered necessary.

6 Assessment of cumulative effects

33. The assessment of effects associated with CWP Project 'alone' has concluded that no difference in magnitude occurs in the assessment of Option A and Option B, and neither option introduces any new effects or receptors. As such, a representative scenario approach has been adopted for the purposes Cumulative Effects Assessment wherein Option B is considered cumulatively with other relevant plans and projects. For SLVIA, the effects of Option A would be as reported for Option B.

34. This section should be read alongside **Appendix 15.10** Figures and **Appendix 15.11** Visualisations.

6.1 Construction phase

6.1.1 Cumulative Impact 1: Direct / indirect temporary impacts on seascape / landscape and townscape, national designated landscapes and visual receptors

Seascape receptors

35. The following Regional Seascape Receptors have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction:

- Regional Seascape Character Area (RSCA) 13 South Irish Sea; and
- RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays.

36. **RSCA 13 South Irish Sea** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' has been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is located within this RSCA. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located within this RSCA, with Dublin Array OWF located approximately 22.5 km north of the RSCA and NISA OWF approximately 70.2 km north. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, Dublin Array OWF and NISA OWF with the existing presence of Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this RSCA as the main effects on the RSCA would result from the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium in scale, short-term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

37. **RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). Dublin Array OWF would be partly located within this RSCA, with NISA OWF approximately 41.4 km north of the RSCA and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located approximately 4.1 km south. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction of Dublin Array OWF, NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this RSCA as the construction of Dublin Array OWF would already be affecting the RSCA. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (large–medium in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Landscape / townscape character receptors

38. The following Landscape / Townscape Character Categories, Areas, Types or Units have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction:

- Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas
    - LCA 10 Rathmichael;
    - LCA 11 Ballyman;
    - LCA 12 Shanganagh;
    - TCA 4 Dalkey;
    - TCA 5 Dalkey Island;
    - TCA 6 Killiney Bay; and
    - TCA 7 Shankill.
- Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas
    - LA 1c The Bray Mountains Group;
    - LA 1d The North Eastern Valley;
    - LA 2a Northern Coastal Area;
    - LA 2b Southern Coastal Area;
    - LA 3a North East Mountain Lowlands;
    - LA 3b South East Mountain Lowlands;
    - TCA 6a Greystones;
    - TCA 6b Kilcoole;
    - TCA 6c Newcastle; and
    - TCA 6d Wicklow.

Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas

39. **LCA 10 Rathmichael LCA** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 10. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 10 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

40. **LCA 11 Ballyman LCA** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 11, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 11 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

41. **LCA 12 Shanganagh LCA** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP

Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 12, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 12 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

42. **TCA 4 Dalkey** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF in parts of TCA 4. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 4 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short-term and limited in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

43. **TCA 5 Dalkey Island** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 5. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 5 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

44. **TCA 6 Killiney Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 6. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 6 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

45. **TCA 7 Shankill** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 7. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 7 due to the closer proximity of Dublin

Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short-term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas

46. **LA 1c. The Bray Mountains Group LA** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF with some more limited visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF within LA 1c. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 1c due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

47. **LA 1d. The North Eastern Valley LA** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF in parts of LA 1d and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 1d due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

48. **LA 2a. Northern Coastal Area LA** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2a and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on LA 2a due to the visual separation between OWFs in views from LA 2a. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

49. **LA 2b. Southern Coastal Area LA** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2b and intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 2b due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 2b. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small

in scale, short-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

50. **LA 3a. North East Mountain Lowlands LA** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in LA 3a. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on LA 3a due to the visual separation between the OWFS in views from LA 3a. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

51. **LA 3b. South East Mountain Lowlands LA** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, and to a lesser extent NISA OWF in LA 3b. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 3b due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 3b. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

52. **TCA 6a Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6a. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6a as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

53. **TCA 6b Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6b and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6b as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

54. **TCA 6c Newcastle** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of t**he** CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6c and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6c as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

55. **TCA 6d Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6d. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6d as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

National designated landscape receptors

56. **Bray Head SAA** has been assessed in **Chapter 15 SLVIA** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction. The SAA has been assessed as of **High** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** for both landscape character and visual amenity and the resultant effects of CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF with some more limited visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF within Bray Head SAA. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on Bray Head SAA due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both landscape character and visual amenity would be **Low–Nnegligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Visual amenity

Visual receptor groups

57. The following visual receptor groups are assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction:

- Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray;

- Visual Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor;
- Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point;
- Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head;
- Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains;
- Visual Receptor Group 7 Mountain Uplands;
- Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay; and
- Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors.

58. **Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from parts of this visual receptor group, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this Visual Receptor Group than the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this Visual Receptor Group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

59. **Visual Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF from parts of this visual receptor group, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this Visual Receptor Group than the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the construction of the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

60. **Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this Visual Receptor Group than CWP offshore. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (large–medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

61. **Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main combined visibility from this visual receptor group would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF with the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those

resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group due to the visual separation between OWFs. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

62. **Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF from this visual receptor group, which consists of a number of high points in the landscape. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the construction of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

63. **Visual Receptor Group 7 Mountain Uplands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and to a lesser extent NISA OWF from this visual receptor group consisting of high points in the landscape. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium in scale, short-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

64. **Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main combined visibility from this visual receptor group would be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II with the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

65. **Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that during construction there would be potential for combined visibility from this visual receptor group with NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA

OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (large–medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

Main (named) settlements

66. The following Main (Named) Settlements have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction:

- Killiney (covering Shankill to the south);
- Bray;
- Greystones;
- Kilcoole; and
- Wicklow.

67. **Killiney** (covering Shankill to the south) has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Killiney, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

68. **Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is mostly likely to be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Bray, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

69. **Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is mostly likely to be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Greystones, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and

wide/intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

70. **Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Kilcoole. The construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than the construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

71. **Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Wicklow. The construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be closer to the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

72. **Arklow** is assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, effects of CWP offshore 'alone' are assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main visibility would be of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Arklow, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I and extending slightly in front of the construction of CWP offshore. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Key routes

73. The following key routes have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction:

- R119 Road;
- R750 Road;
- DART Line (Dublin to Greystones) / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow)
- Southern Sea approach to Dublin Port (Dublin to Cherbourg);
- Bray – Greystone Coastal Walk;
- Greystone to Wicklow Trail; and
- The Wicklow Way.

74. **R119 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant) for section b (Dalkey / Sorrento Point to Shankill / Ballybrack (Seafield Road)). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along section b of the R119, with the construction of Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than construction of the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

75. **R750 Road** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) for section b (Brittas to Mizen Head) and section d (Ennereilly (just south of Sallymount) to Aisling / Seabank). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along sections b and d of the R750 and occasional visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF, with the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located closer to the road than construction of the CWP Project. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both sections b and d would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

76. **DART line (Dublin to Greystones) / Dublin to Rosslare (Greystones to Wicklow)** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity overall. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) overall with variations for sections of route ranging between **Slight** (not significant) for section c (Dalkey / Sorrento Point to Bray) and **Moderate** (not significant) for section d (Bray Head to Wicklow). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the DART line. At various points along the route, the construction of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the DART line than construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the DART line due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both section c and the overall route would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section d would remain **Medium** (large in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

77. **Southern Approach to approach to Dublin Port** (Dublin to Cherbourg) has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity overall. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) overall with variations for sections of the route for section a (0-10 km) and section b (10-20 km from the outer edge of the array) of **Moderate / Moderate–Slight** (section a) or **Slight** (section b). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from this ferry route, with the construction of NISA OWF likely to be visible north of the CWP Project. At various points along the route, the construction of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the ferry route than construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the DART line / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both section b, where the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be closer to the ferry route, and the overall route would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and

localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section a would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate / Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

78. **Bray-Greystones Cliff Walk** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant) overall with a **Moderate–Slight** (not significant effect for section a (Bray to Cliff Manor (northern section of the route)) and **Moderate** (not significant effect) for section b (Cliff Manor to Greystones (central and south section of the route). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from the Cliff Walk, with intermittent visibility of the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the Bray-Greystones Cliff Walk due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for the overall route and sections a and b would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short-term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

79. **Greystones to Wicklow Trail** has been assessed of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from the majority of the Trail. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the Greystones to Wicklow Trail due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF at the northern end of the route. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for the route would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

80. **The Wicklow Way** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the Wicklow Way. During construction, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visually separate from the other OWFs. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Low** (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Cumulative Impact 2: Direct / indirect temporary nighttime impacts on seascape / landscape and townscape, national designated landscapes and visual receptors

Seascape receptors

81. The following Regional Seascape Character Areas (RSCAs) have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above at night during construction:

- RSCA 13 South Irish Sea; and
- RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays.

82. **RSCA 13 South Irish Sea** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime)the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is located within this RSCA. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located within this RSCA, with Dublin Array OWF located approximately 22.5 km north of the RSCA and NISA OWF approximately 70.2 km north. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, Dublin Array OWF and NISA OWF, the lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this RSCA as the main effects on the RSCA would result from the construction lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

83. **RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). Dublin Array OWF would be partly located within this RSCA, with NISA OWF approximately 41.4 km north of the RSCA and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located approximately 4.1 km south. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF, NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this RSCA as construction lighting at Dublin Array OWF would already affect this RSCA. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Landscape / townscape character receptors

84. The following Landscape / Townscape Character Areas have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above at night during construction:

- Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas
    - LCA 10. Rathmichael;
    - LCA 11. Ballyman;
    - LCA 12. Shanganagh;
    - TCA 4 Dalkey;
    - TCA 5 Dalkey Island;

- TCA 6 Killiney Bay; and
- TCA 7 Shankill.

- Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas
  - LA 1c. The Bray Mountains Group;
  - LA 1d. The North Eastern Valley;
  - LA 2a. Northern Coastal Area;
  - LA 2b. Southern Coastal Area;
  - LA 3a. North East Mountain Lowlands;
  - LA 3b. South East Mountain Lowlands;
  - TCA 6a Greystones;
  - TCA 6b Kilcoole;
  - TCA 6c Newcastle; and
  - TCA 6d Wicklow.

Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas

85. **LCA 10. Rathmichael** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting at, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 10. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 10 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and wide/intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

86. **LCA 11. Ballyman** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 11, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 11 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

87. **LCA 12. Shanganagh** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 12, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 12 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

88. **TCA 4 Dalkey** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF in parts of TCA 4. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 4 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and limited in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

89. **TCA 5 Dalkey Island** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 5. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 5 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

90. **TCA 6 Killiney Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 6. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 6 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short-term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

91. **TCA 7 Shankill** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 7. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 7 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas

92. **LA 1c. The Bray Mountains Group** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not

significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 1c. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 1c due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

93. **LA 1d. The North Eastern Valley** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF in parts of LA 1d and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During construction (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 1d due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

94. **LA 2a. Northern Coastal Area** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2a and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on LA 2a due to the visual separation between OWFs in views from LA 2a. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

95. **LA 2b. Southern Coastal Area** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2b and intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF. During construction (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 2b due to the visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 2b. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

96. **LA 3a. North East Mountain Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in LA 3a. During construction (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP

Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on LA 3a due to the visual separation between OWFs in views from LA 3a. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

97. **LA 3b. South East Mountain Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, and to a lesser extent NISA OWF in LA 3b. During construction (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 3b due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 3b. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

98. **TCA 6a Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6a. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6a as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

99. **TCA 6b Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6b and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6b as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

100. **TCA 6c Newcastle** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6c and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a

similar effect on TCA 6c as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

101. **TCA 6d Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6d. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6d as it would remain the more prominent OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

National designated landscape receptors

102. Bray Head SAA has been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction (night-time). The SAA is of **High** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** for both landscape character and visual amenity and the resultant effects of CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF with some more limited visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF within Bray Head SAA. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting at Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the construction lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on Bray Head SAA due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both landscape character and visual amenity would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

103. The SLVIA assessors judged that the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure 'alone' would have no significant effects during construction (nighttime).

Visual amenity

Visual receptor groups

104. The following visual receptor groups have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction (night-time):

- Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray;
- Visual Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor;
- Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point;
- Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head;
- Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains;

- Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay; and
- Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors.

105. **Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' has been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of construction lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from parts of this visual receptor group, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this visual receptor group than the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

106. **Visual Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF from parts of this visual receptor group, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this visual receptor group than the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the lighting of the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

107. **Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point** is assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' are assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this visual receptor group than CWP. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

108. **Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head** is assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' are assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main combined visibility from this visual receptor group would be the lighting at Dublin Array OWF with the lighting at CWP. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant

magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

109. **Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF from this visual receptor group, which consists of a number of high points in the landscape. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the construction lighting of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

110. **Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main combined visibility from this visual receptor group would be Arklow Bank OWF Phase II with the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

111. **Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that, during construction, there would be potential for combined visibility from this visual receptor group with NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

Main (named) settlements

112. The following main (named) settlements have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction (night-time):

- Killiney (covering Shankill to the south);
- Bray;
- Greystones;
- Kilcoole; and
- Wicklow.

113. **Killiney** (covering Shankill to the south) has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Killiney, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

114. **Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is mostly likely to be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Bray, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

115. **Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is mostly likely to be visibility of construction lighting at NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Greystones, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

116. **Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Kilcoole. The construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

117. **Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Wicklow. The construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be closer to the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would

be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

118. **Arklow** is assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), effects of CWP offshore 'alone' are assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main visibility would be of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Arklow, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I and extending slightly in front of the construction of CWP offshore. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Key routes

119. The following key routes have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during construction (night-time):

- R119 Road;
- R750 Road;
- DART Line (Dublin to Greystones / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow)
- Southern Sea approach to Dublin Port (Dublin to Cherbourg);
- Bray–Greystone Coastal Walk;
- Greystone to Wicklow Trail; and
- The Wicklow Way.

120. **R119 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant) for section b (Dalkey / Sorrento Point to Shankill / Ballybrack (Seafield Road)). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along section b of the R119, with the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

121. **R750 Road** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) section b (Brittas to Mizen Head) and section d (Ennereilly (just south of Sallymount) to Aisling / Seabank). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along sections b and d of the R750 and occasional visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF, with the construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located closer to the road than construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction lighting of the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both sections b and d would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

122. **DART Line (Dublin to Greystones / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow) has been** assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change

has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) overall, with a **Slight** (not significant) for section c (Dalkey / Sorrento Point to Bray) and **Moderate** (not significant) for section d (Bray Head to Wicklow). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the railway line. At various points along the route, the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the railway line than construction lighting of the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the DART line due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both section c and the overall route would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section d would remain **Medium** (large in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

123. **Southern Approach to approach to be Dublin Port** (Dublin to Cherbourg) has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) overall with variations for sections of the route for section a (0–10 km) and section b (10–20 km from the outer edge of the array) of **Moderate / Moderate–Slight** (section a) or **Slight** (section b). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from this ferry route, with the construction lighting of NISA OWF likely to be visible north of CWP offshore. At various points along the route, the construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the ferry route than construction lighting of the CWP Project. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the DART line due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for both section b, where the construction lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be closer to the ferry route, and the overall route would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section a would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate / Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

124. **Bray–Greystones Cliff Walk** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) overall with a **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) effect for section a (Bray to Cliff Manor (northern section of the route)) and **Moderate** (not significant effect) for section b (Cliff Manor to Greystones (central and south section of the route). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting at NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from the Cliff Walk, with intermittent visibility of the construction lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the Bray–Greystones Cliff Walk due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change

for the overall route and sections a and b would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

125. **Greystones to Wicklow Trail** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from most of the Trail. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on the Greystones to Wicklow Trail due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change for the route would remain **Medium–Low** (medium in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

126. **The Wicklow Way** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During construction (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for section c from Ride Rock to White Hill on the eastern slopes of Djouce Mountain and section d: Ballinastoe Woods through to Laragh East. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the construction lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the Wicklow Way. During construction (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the construction lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would appear to be visually separate. The resultant magnitude of change for sections c and d would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

6.2 Operation and maintenance

6.2.1 Cumulative Impact 3: Direct / indirect long-term, although reversible impacts on seascape / landscape and townscapes, national designated landscapes and visual receptors

Seascape receptors

127. The following Regional Seascape Receptors have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation:

- RSCA 13 South Irish Sea;
- RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays;
- RSCA 15 Dublin Bay; and
- RSCA 16 North Eastern Irish Sea Islands and Beaches.

128. **RSCA 13 South Irish Sea** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is located within this RSCA. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located within this RSCA, with Dublin Array OWF located approximately 22.5 km north of the RSCA and NISA OWF

approximately 70.2 km north. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, Dublin Array OWF and NISA OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this RSCA. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of the effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

129. **RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as assessed to be **Significant** (significant). Dublin Array OWF would be partly located within this RSCA, with NISA OWF approximately 41.4 km north of the RSCA and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located approximately 4.1 km south. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF, NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this RSCA as Dublin Array OWF would already be affecting the RSCA. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High–Medium** (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

130. **RSCA 15 Dublin Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). Dublin Array OWF would be partly located within this RSCA, with NISA OWF approximately 22.5 km north of the RSCA and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located approximately 37.5 km south. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF, NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this RSCA as Dublin Array OWF would already be affecting the RSCA. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

131. **RSCA 16 North Eastern Irish Sea Islands and Beaches** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). Dublin Array OWF would be located between CWP's array site and this RSCA, with NISA OWF located to the north. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and NISA OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on this RSCA due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Landscape / townscape character receptors

132. The following Landscape / Townscape Character Areas have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation:

- Fingal County Council Landscape Character Types and Areas
    - LCA 1d Howth LCA;
    - LCA 1e Ireland's Eye LCA; and
    - LCA 1f Lambay Island.
- Dublin City Council Townscape Character Areas
    - TCA 6 North Bull Island;
    - TCA 8 Sandymount; and
    - TCA 10 St Annes Park.

- Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas
    - LCA 5. Kiltiernan Plain LCA;
    - LCA 6. Ballycorus LCA;
    - LCA 7. Glencullen Valley LCA;
    - LCA 8. Glendoo Valley LCA;
    - LCA 10. Rathmichael LCA;
    - LCA 11. Ballyman LCA;
    - LCA 12. Shanganagh LCA;
    - TCA 2 Dun Laoghaire / Monkstown
    - TCA 4 Dalkey;
    - TCA 5 Dalkey Island;
    - TCA 6 Killiney Bay; and
    - TCA 7 Shankill.
- Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas
    - LA 1a. The Mountain Uplands (AONB);
    - LA 1c. The Bray Mountains Group;
    - LA 1d. The North Eastern Valley;
    - LA 2a. Northern Coastal Area;
    - LA 2b. Southern Coastal Area;
    - LA 3a. North East Mountain Lowlands;
    - LA 3b. South East Mountain Lowlands;
    - LA 3c. Southern Hills;
    - LA 4a. N11;
    - LA 5 Rolling Lowlands Areas 1-6;
    - TCA 6a Greystones;
    - TCA 6b Kilcoole;
    - TCA 6c Newcastle; and
    - TCA 6d Wicklow.
- Wexford County Council Landscape Character Units
    - LCU 1. Uplands;
    - LCU 2. Lowlands;
    - LCU 4. Coastal;
    - LCU 5. Distinctive - 5A Kilmichael Point; and
    - LCU 5. Distinctive - 5b Ask Hill, 5c Tara Hill, 5d Ballyminaun.

Fingal County Council Landscape Character Types and Areas

133. **LCA 1d Howth** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from parts of LCA 1d, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to LCA 1d than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on LCA 1d due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

134. **LCA 1e Ireland's Eye** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from most of LCA 1e, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to LCA 1e than the CWP Project. During operation, given a

cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on LCA 1e due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

135. **LCA 1f Lambay Island** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from most of LCA 1f, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to LCA 1f than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on LCA 1f due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Dublin City Council Townscape Character Areas

136. **TCA 6 North Bull Island** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from much of TCA 6, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to TCA 6 than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on TCA 6 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

137. **TCA 8 Sandymount** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be localised visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from the eastern edge of this TCA, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to TCA 10 than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on TCA 8 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, long term and limited in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

138. **TCA 10 St Annes Park** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from parts of TCA 10, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to TCA 10 than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on TCA 10 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas

139. **LCA 5 Kiltiernan Plain** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone'

have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 5. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCA 5 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

140. **LCA 6 Ballycorus** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF throughout parts of LCA 6. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCA 6 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low-Negligible** (Small-negligible in scale, long-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

141. **LCA 7 Glencullen Valley** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 7, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCA 7 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

142. **LCA 8 Glendoo Valley** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 8, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCA 8 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

143. **LCA 10 Rathmichael** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 10. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCA 10 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long-term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

144. **LCA 11 Ballyman** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 11, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore

infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCA 11 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

145. **LCA 12. Shanganagh** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 12, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCA 12 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

146. **TCA 2 Dun Laoghaire / Monkstown** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF for much of TCA 2. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on TCA 2 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, long term and limited in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

147. **TCA 4 Dalkey** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF in parts of TCA 4. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on TCA 4 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (medium–small in scale, long term and limited in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

148. **TCA 5 Dalkey Island** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 5. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on TCA 5 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

149. The SLVIA assessors judged that the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure 'alone' would have no significant effects. The CEA assessors judged that Dublin Array OWF would be prominent in views from this TCA, introducing new vertical features into an undeveloped seascape.

150. **TCA 6 Killiney Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 6. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would

have a reduced effect on TCA 6 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

151. **TCA 7 Shankill** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 7. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on TCA 7 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas

152. **LA 1a. The Mountain Uplands (AONB)** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in LA 1a, and to a lesser extent NISA OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would remain the most prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

153. **LA 1c. The Bray Mountains Group** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF with some more limited visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF within LA 1c. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LA 1c due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

154. **LA 1d. The North Eastern Valley** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF in parts of LA 1d and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LA 1d due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

155. **LA 2a. Northern Coastal Area** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2a and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF

and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a similar effect on LA 2a due to the other OWFs appearing in different parts of views from LA 2a. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

156. **LA 2b. Southern Coastal Area** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2b and intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LA 2b due to the visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 2b. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

157. **LA 3a. North East Mountain Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in LA 3a. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a similar effect on LA 3a due to the visual separation between the OWFs in from LA 3a. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

158. **LA 3b. South East Mountain Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, and to a lesser extent NISA OWF in LA 3b. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LA 3b due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 3b. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Moderate–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

159. **LA 3c. Southern Hills** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, and to a lesser extent NISA OWF in LA 3c. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LA 3c due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 3c. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

160. **LA 4a. N11** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of the north of LA 4a and intermittently in the south of LA 4a, with intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin

Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a similar effect on LA 4a due to the other OWFs appearing in different parts of views from LA 4a, although Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be closer to the southern extent of LA 4a. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

161. **LA 5 Rolling Lowlands Areas 1–6** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in parts of LA 5. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LA 3c due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase from LA 5. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

162. **TCA 6a Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6a. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a similar effect on TCA 6a as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

163. **TCA 6b Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' are assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6b and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a similar effect on TCA 6b as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

164. **TCA 6c Newcastle** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6c and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a similar effect on TCA 6c as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

165. **TCA 6d Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6d. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP

Project would have a similar effect on TCA 6d as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

Wexford County Council Landscape Character Units

166. **LCU 1 Uplands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in LCU 1. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCU 1 due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

167. **LCU 2 Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LCU 2. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCU 2 due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

168. **LCU 4 Coastal** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LCU 4. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on LCU 4 due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

169. **LCU 5 Distinctive – 5a Kilmichael Point** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of 5a Kilmichael Point. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on 5a Kilmichael Point due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

170. **LCU 5. Distinctive - 5b Ask Hill, 5c Tara Hill, 5d Ballyminaun** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II for parts of 5b, 5c and 5d. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on 5b Ask Hill, 5c Tara Hill, 5d Ballyminaun due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of

change would be **Low–Negligible** (small-negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

National designated landscape receptors

171. The following National Designated Landscape Receptors have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation:

- Howth Head SAA;
- North Bull Island SAA; and
- Bray Head SAA.

172. **Howth Head SAA** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** for landscape and **Medium–Low** for visual amenity and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) on landscape and **Moderate** (not significant) on visual amenity. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from parts of the SAA, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this SAA than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are combined with the effects of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this SAA. In relation to the landscape of Howth Head SAA, the resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight–Not Significant** (not significant). In relation to the visual amenity of Howth Head SAA, the resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

173. **North Bull Island SAA** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** for landscape and **Medium–Low** for visual amenity and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) on landscape and **Moderate** (not significant) on visual amenity. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from much of the SAA, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this SAA than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are combined with the effects of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this SAA. In relation to the landscape of North Bull Island SAA, the resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight–Not Significant** (not significant). In relation to the visual amenity of North Bull Island SAA, the resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

174. **Bray Head SSA** has been assessed as of **High** sensitivity**.** During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** for both landscape and visual amenity and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant) on landscape and **Significant** (significant) on visual amenity. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF with some more limited visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF within Bray Head SAA. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on Bray Head SAA due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The

resultant magnitude of change for both landscape character and visual amenity would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

Visual amenity

Visual receptor groups

175. The following Visual Receptor Groups have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation:

- Visual Receptor Group 1 Howth Head to North Bull Island;
- Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray;
- Visitor Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor;
- Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point;
- Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head;
- Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains;
- Visual Receptor Group 7 Mountain Uplands;
- Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay; and
- Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors.

176. **Visual Receptor Group 1 Howth Head to North Bull Island** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this visual receptor group than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

177. **Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would predominantly be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF in combination with the CWP Project from this visual receptor group, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this visual receptor group than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this Visual Receptor Group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

178. **Visual Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this visual receptor group than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced

effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

179. **Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Very Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this Visual Receptor Group than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High–Medium** (large–medium in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

180. **Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main combined visibility from this visual receptor group would be visibility of the Dublin Array OWF with the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group due to the visual separation between OWFs. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High–Medium** (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

181. **Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from the majority of these elevated locations. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High–Medium** (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

182. **Visual Receptor Group 7 Mountain Uplands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from the majority of these elevated locations. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a similar effect on this visual receptor group to the CWP Project 'alone'. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

183. **Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would predominantly be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, which would be located slightly closer to this Visual Receptor Group than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array

OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect on this Visual Receptor Group due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

184. **Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Very Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential for combined visibility from this Visual Receptor Group with NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the CWP Project is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High** (large in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Very Significant** (significant).

Main (named) settlements

185. The following main (named) settlements have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation:

- Dublin and its coastal suburbs including Merrion in the south and Baldoyle in the north.
- Dun Laoghaire and adjacent settlements, including Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown to the north of the Harbour and Sandycove and Dalkey to the south of the harbour;
- Killiney (covering Shankill to the south);
- Bray;
- Greystones;
- Kilcoole;
- Newcastle;
- Newton Mount Kennedy;
- Wicklow; and
- Arklow.

186. **Dublin** and its coastal suburbs, including Merrion in the south and Baldoyle in the north has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Dublin and its coastal suburbs, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this Settlement than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

187. **Dun Laoghaire** and adjacent settlements (including Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown to the north of the Harbour and Sandycove and Dalkey to the south of the harbour) has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Dun Laoghaire and adjacent settlements, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this Settlement than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the

settlement. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

188. **Killiney** (covering Shankill to the south) has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Killiney, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this Settlement than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

189. **Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is mostly likely to be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Bray, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

190. **Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Very Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is most likely to be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Greystones, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High–Medium** (large–medium in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

191. **Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Very Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Kilcoole. In a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF, but the two OWFs would combine to create a wider extent of wind development in the view. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **High** (large in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Very Significant** (significant).

192. **Newcastle** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Newcastle. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, all three OWFs would be located at similar distances from Newcastle but visually separate from the CWP Project. The resultant magnitude

of change would be **Low** (small–negligible in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

193. **Newton Mount Kennedy** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Newton Mount Kennedy. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, all three OWFs would be located at similar distances from Newcastle but visually separate from the CWP Project. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small–negligible in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

194. **Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Wicklow. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Dublin Array OWF, the two OWFs would be located at similar distances from Wicklow but visually separate. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High–Medium** (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

195. **Arklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Arklow, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I and extending slightly in front of the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Key routes

196. The following key routes have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation:

- R105 Road;
- R807 Road;
- R131 Road;
- R119 Road;
- R761 Road;
- M11 / N11 Road;
- R750 Road;
- DART Line (Dublin to Greystones) / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow));
- Northern Sea approaches to Dublin Port (Liverpool to Dublin and Holyhead to Dublin);
- Southern Sea approach to Dublin Port (Dublin to Cherbourg);
- Howth Head Loop;
- North Bull Wall;
- Great South Wall;
- Bray–Greystone Coastal Walk;
- Greystone to Wicklow Trail; and

- The Wicklow Way.

197. **R105 Road** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity for section b and **Medium** sensitivity for section a. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' are assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for section a and **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) for section b. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations along the R105, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for sections a and b would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

198. **R807 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations along the R807, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for sections a and b would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

199. **R131 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for section a southern edge of Sean Moor Park / Sandymount Beach to the northern edge of Sandymount Strand. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations along the R131, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

200. **R119 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant) for section b (Dalkey / Sorrento Point to Shankill / Ballybrack (Seafield Road)). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along section b of the R119, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

201. **R761 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for sections b (southern edge of Bray to northern edge of Greystones), section c (southern edge of Greystones to northern edge of Newcastle (with no visibility through Kilcoole)) and section d (southern edge of Newcastle to Rathnew). The cumulative ZTVs

indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from much of the R761, with intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. At the northern end of the R761, Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for the road as a whole and sections b-d would remain **Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

202. **M11 / N11** has been assessed of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for section b (from Delgany (west of Greystones) to Junction 17 (southwest of Wicklow). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from stretches of the M11 / N11, with more limited visibility of NISA OWF from the north of the M11 / N11. For much of the M11 / N11, the OWFs would appear in different areas of the view to the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the CWP Project would be visually separated from the other OWFs. The resultant magnitude of change for section b would remain **Medium–Low** (medium-small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

203. **R750 Road** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant) overall, with a **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) for section a (Wicklow to Ballynacarrig north of Brittas), section c (Mizen Head to Ennereilly (just south of Sallymount) and section d (Ennereilly (just south of Sallymount) to Aisling / Seabank) and for section b (Brittas to Mizen Head) a **Moderate** (not significant) effect. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from sections of the R750 and occasional visibility of Dublin Array OWF, with Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located closer to the road than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change for the route overall and for section b **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for the remaining sections of the R750 would be **Low** (small in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

204. **DART line (Dublin to Greystones) / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow)** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High–Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant) overall, with a **Significant–Moderate** (significant) effect for section d (Bray Head to Wicklow) and a **Slight** (not significant) effect for section c (Dalkey / Sorrento Point to Bray). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the DART line. At various points along the route Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the DART line than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this route due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change for the overall route would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant). The

resultant magnitude of change for section c would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section d would remain **High** (large in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant–Moderate** (significant).

205. **Northern Sea approaches to Dublin Port** (Liverpool to Dublin and Holyhead to Dublin) has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) overall and for section a) 20–40 km from the outer edge of the array. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from this ferry route. For most of the ferry route, Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the ferry route than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this route due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for section a would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

206. **Southern Approach to approach to Dublin Port** (Dublin to Cherbourg) has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** or **Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** for section a) 0–10 km, **High–Medium** for section b) 10–20 km, **Medium–Low** for section c) 20–40 km and **Negligible** for section d) 40–50 km. The overall resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant) with variations along the route ranging from **Moderate or Significant–Moderate** (significant) for section a) (0–10 km), **Moderate or Moderate–Slight** for section b) (10–20 km), **Slight** for section c) (20–40 km) and **Imperceptible** for Section d) 40–50 km. The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from this ferry route, with NISA OWF likely to be visible north of the CWP Project. At various points along the route Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the ferry route than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the ferry route due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change for section a would remain **High** (large in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate or Significant–Moderate** (significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section b, where Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be closer to the ferry route, would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section c, where Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be closer to the ferry route, would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for the ferry route overall would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

207. **Howth Head Loop** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from the Howth Head Loop. Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the Howth Head Loop than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the Howth Head Loop due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long

term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate-Slight** (not significant).

208. **North Bull Wall** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from the North Bull Wall. Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the North Bull Wall than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the North Bull Wall due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

209. **Great South Wall** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from the Great Wall South. Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the Great South Wall than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the Great South Wall due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

210. **Bray-Greystones Cliff Walk** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Very Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from the Cliff Walk, with intermittent visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the Cliff Walk than the CWP Project. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the Bray–Greystones Cliff Walk due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **High–Medium** (large–medium to medium in scale, long term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Significant** (significant).

211. **Greystones to Wicklow Trail** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Very Significant** (significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from the majority of the Trail. Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the Trail than the CWP Project at the northern end of the route. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the Trail due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for the route would remain **High** (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Very Significant** (significant).

212. **The Wicklow Way** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate** (not significant) for all sections of the route where there would be inter visibility (sections a, b c and d). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the Wicklow Way. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the effects

of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would be visually separated from the other OWFs. The resultant magnitude of change for sections a, b c and d would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

6.2.2 Cumulative Impact 4: Direct / indirect long-term, although reversible nighttime impacts on seascape / landscape and townscape, national designated landscapes and visual receptors

Seascape receptors

213. The following Regional Seascape Receptors have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above at night during operation:

- RSCA 13 South Irish Sea; and
- RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays.

214. **RSCA 13 South Irish Sea** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is located within this RSCA. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located within this RSCA, with Dublin Array OWF located approximately 22.5 km north of the RSCA and NISA OWF approximately 70.2 km north. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to lighting associated with Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, Dublin Array OWF and NISA OWF, the lighting associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this RSCA. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

215. **RSCA 14 Irish Sea, Sandbank and Broad Bays** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). Dublin Array OWF would be partly located within this RSCA, with NISA OWF approximately 41.4km north of the RSCA and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located approximately 4.1km south. During operation, given a cumulative baseline where the lighting at the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to lighting associated with Dublin Array OWF, NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect on this RSCA as lighting at Dublin Array OWF would already affect this RSCA. However, the resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Landscape / townscape character receptors

216. The following Landscape / Townscape Character Areas have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above at night during operation:

- Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas
    - LCA 10. Rathmichael;
    - LCA 11. Ballyman;
    - LCA 12. Shanganagh;

- TCA 5 Dalkey Island;
- TCA 6 Killiney Bay; and
- TCA 7 Shankill.

- Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas
  - LA 1c. The Bray Mountains Group;
  - LCA 1d. The North Eastern Valley;
  - LA 2a. Northern Coastal Area;
  - LA 2b. Southern Coastal Area;
  - LA 3a. North East Mountain Lowlands;
  - LA 3b. South East Mountain Lowlands;
  - LA 4a. N11;
  - TCA 6a Greystones;
  - TCA 6b Kilcoole;
  - TCA 6c Newcastle; and
  - TCA 6d Wicklow.

- Wexford County Council Landscape Character Units
  - LCU 2. Lowlands.

Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council Landscape and Townscape Character Areas

217. **LCA 10. Rathmichael** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 10. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 10 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

218. **LCA 11. Ballyman** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 11, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 11 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small-negligible in scale, long- erm and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

219. **LCA 12. Shanganagh** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF throughout much of LCA 12, with more intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCA 12 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low-Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

220. **TCA 5 Dalkey Island** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 5. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 5 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

221. **TCA 6 Killiney Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 6. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 6 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

222. **TCA 7 Shankill** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in limited areas of TCA 7. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on TCA 7 due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

Wicklow County Council Landscape Areas and Townscape Character Areas

223. **LA 1c The Bray Mountains Group** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 1c. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 1c due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

224. **LA 1d The North Eastern Valley** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF in parts of LA 1d and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 1d due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible**

(small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

225. **LA 2a Northern Coastal Area** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2a and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project would have a similar effect on LA 2a due to the visual separation between OWFs in views from LA 2a. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

226. **LA 2b Southern Coastal Area** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LA 2b and intermittent visibility of Dublin Array OWF. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 2b due to the visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 2b. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

227. **LA 3a. North East Mountain Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in LA 3a. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on LA 3a due to the visual separation between OWFs in views from LA 3a. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

228. **LA 3b. South East Mountain Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, and to a lesser extent NISA OWF in LA 3b. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 3b due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 3b. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

229. **LA 3c. Southern Hills** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase

II, and to a lesser extent NISA OWF in LA 3c. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LA 3c due to the greater visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from LA 3c. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

230. **LA 4a. N11** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of the north of LA 4a and intermittently in the south of LA 4a, with intermittent visibility of NISA OWF throughout. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on LA 4a due to the visual separation between OWFs in views from LA 4a, although Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be closer to the southern extent of LA 4a. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

231. **TCA 6a Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6a. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline, given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6a as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium-small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

232. **TCA 6b Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6b and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6b as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

233. **TCA 6c Newcastle** has been assessed to be of **Medium–Low** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of TCA 6c and intermittent visibility of NISA OWF. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6c as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in

scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

234. **TCA 6d Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in TCA 6d. During operation (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a similar effect on TCA 6d as it would remain the more prominent OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

Wexford County Council Landscape Character Units

235. **LCU 2. Lowlands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II in much of LCU 2. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on LCU 2 due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

National designated landscape receptors

236. Bray Head SAA has been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation (night-time). The SAA has been assessed to be of **High** Sensitivity. During operation (nighttime), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** for both landscape and visual amenity and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' has been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF with some more limited visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF within Bray Head SAA. During operation (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on Bray Head SAA due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for both landscape character and visual amenity would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Visual amenity

Visual receptor groups

237. The following visual receptor groups have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation (nighttime):

- Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray;
- Visitor Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor;
- Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point;
- Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head;
- Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains;
- Visual Receptor Group 7 Mountain Uplands;
- Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay; and
- Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors.

238. **Visual Receptor Group 2 Killiney to Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would that there would be visibility of lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from parts of this visual receptor group, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this Visual Receptor Group than the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–Negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

239. **Visual Receptor Group 3 Bray Head to Cliff Manor** has been assessed to be of **High** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF from parts of this visual receptor group, with Dublin Array OWF located closer to this Visual Receptor Group than the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this Visual Receptor Group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

240. **Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this Visual Receptor Group than CWP. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

241. **Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that indicate that the main combined visibility from this visual receptor group would be visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF with lighting at CWP. During operation (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow

Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

242. **Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium sensitivity**. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF from this visual receptor group, which consists of a number of high points in the landscape. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

243. **Visual Receptor Group 7 Mountain Uplands** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time**)**, the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and to a lesser extent NISA OWF from this Visual Receptor Group consisting of high points in the landscape. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would not have an increased effect on this visual receptor group. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low–negligible** (small–negligible in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not significant** (not significant).

244. **Visual Receptor Group 8 Wicklow Head to Brittas Bay** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would the main combined visibility from this Visual Receptor Group would be visibility of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II with the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a reduced effect on this visual receptor group due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

245. **Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Significant** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that during operation (night-time) there would be potential for combined visibility from this Visual Receptor Group with NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would not have an increased effect on this Visual Receptor Group. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate** (not significant).

Main (named) settlements

246. The following main (named) settlements have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential effects of **Slight** significance or above during operation (night-time):

- Killiney (covering Shankill to the south);
- Bray;
- Greystones;
- Kilcoole;
- Newcastle;
- Wicklow; and
- Arklow.

247. **Killiney** (covering Shankill to the south) has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Killiney, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

248. **Bray** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is most likely to be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Bray, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

249. **Greystones** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there is mostly likely to be visibility of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations within Greystones, with Dublin Array OWF located slightly closer to this settlement than the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the lighting of the CWP Project would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

250. **Kilcoole** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Kilcoole. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to the lighting of Dublin Array OWF, the

lighting of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than the lighting of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

251. **Newcastle** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Newcastle. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the lighting of the CWP Project would be seen at a similar distance to the lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with all three OWFs visually separated. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small–negligible in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

252. **Wicklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Wicklow. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the lighting of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure is added to NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would be closer to the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium–Low** (medium– small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

253. **Arklow** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that the main visibility would be of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations within Arklow, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I and extending slightly in front of the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would have a slightly reduced effect in views from the settlement due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

Key routes

254. The following key routes have been assessed in **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment** as having potential impacts of **Slight** significance or above during operation (night-time):

- R131 Road;
- R119 Road;
- R761 Road;
- M11 / N11 Road;
- R750 Road;
- DART Line (Dublin to Greystones) / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow)
- Southern Sea approach to Dublin Port (Dublin to Cherbourg);
- Bray–Greystone Coastal Walk;
- Greystone to Wicklow Trail; and
- The Wicklow Way.

255. **R131 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be potential visibility of the lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from locations along the R131, with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than lighting of the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

256. **R119 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed to be **Slight** (not significant) for section b (Dalkey / Sorrento Point to Shankill / Ballybrack (Seafield Road)). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along section b of the R119, with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than lighting of the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Not Significant** (not significant).

257. **R761 Road** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) overall and for section b (southern edge of Bray to north edge of Greystones), section c (southern edge of Greystones to northern edge of Newcastle (with no visibility through Kilcoole) and Section d (southern edge of Newcastle to Rathnew). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from much of the R761, with intermittent visibility of the lighting of NISA OWF. At the northern end of the R761, the lighting of Dublin Array OWF located closer to the road than lighting of the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for the road as a whole and sections b–d would remain **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

258. **M11 / N11** has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for section b (from Delgany (west of Greystones) to Junction 17 (southwest of Wicklow)). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting of Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from stretches of the M11 / N11, with more limited visibility of the lighting of NISA OWF from the north of the M11 / N11. For much of the M11 / N11, the OWFs would appear in different areas of the view to the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from Dublin Array OWF, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and NISA OWF, the CWP Project would be visually separated from the other OWFs. The resultant magnitude of change for section b would remain **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

259. **R750 Road** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) overall with variations for section b (Brittas to Mizen Head) of **Moderate–Slight** (not significant) and for section d **Slight** (not significant) (Ennereilly (just south of Sallymount) to Aisling / Seabank). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from sections of the R750 and occasional visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF, with the lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II located closer to the road than lighting of the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this road due to the closer proximity of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change for the route overall and for sections b and d would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

260. **DART** Line (Dublin to Greystones) / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow) has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for section d (Bray Head to Wicklow). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the DART line. At various points along the route, the lighting of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the DART line than lighting of the CWP Project, but for section d the CWP Project would remain the closest OWF. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on users of this route due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change for section d would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

261. **Southern Approach to approach to Dublin Port** (Dublin to Cherbourg) has been assessed to be of **Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) overall with variations along sections of the route; section a) (0–10 km) **Moderate or Moderate–Slight** (not significant) and section b) (10–20 km) **Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from this ferry route, with lighting at NISA OWF likely to be visible north of the CWP Project. At various points along the route, the lighting at Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be located closer to the ferry route than the lighting of the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the DART line due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF or Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change for both section b, where Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be closer to the ferry route, and the overall route would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant). The resultant magnitude of change for section a would remain **Medium** (medium in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate / Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

262. **Bray–Greystones Cliff Walk** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF from

the Cliff Walk, with intermittent visibility of the lighting at Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The lighting at Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the Cliff Walk than lighting at the CWP Project. During operation (nighttime), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the Bray–Greystones Cliff Walk due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low** (small in scale, long term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

263. **Greystones to Wicklow Trail** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium–Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Moderate–Slight** (not significant). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from most of the Trail. The lighting at Dublin Array OWF would be located closer to the Trail than lighting at the CWP Project at the northern end of the route. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would have a reduced effect on the Trail due to the closer proximity of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change for the route would remain **Medium–Low** (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Moderate–Slight** (not significant).

264. **The Wicklow Way** has been assessed to be of **High–Medium** sensitivity. During operation (night-time), the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** and the resultant effects of the CWP Project 'alone' have been assessed as **Slight** (not significant) for sections c (from Ride Rock to White Hill on the eastern slopes of Djouce Mountain) and section d (Ballinastoe Woods through to Laragh East). The cumulative ZTVs indicate that there would be intermittent visibility of the lighting at NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II from locations along the length of the Wicklow Way. For much of the Wicklow Way, the OWFs would appear in different areas of the view to the CWP Project. During operation (night-time), given a cumulative baseline where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to those resulting from NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would be visually separated from the other OWFs. The resultant magnitude of change for sections c and d would remain **Low** (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). The significance of effect would be **Slight** (not significant).

7 CEA summary

265. This CEA, which supports **Chapter 15 SLVIA** has assessed the potential cumulative seascape, landscape and visual effects from the construction and operation and maintenance phases of the CWP Project alongside other development.

266. In summary, the CEA for the SLVIA identified the following significant cumulative effects resulting from the CWP Project alongside other development:

7.1 Seascape / Landscape / Townscape and National Designated Landscapes

267. **Seascape:** There would be no significant cumulative effects on RSCA associated with impacts 1 to 6 where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs.

268. **Landscape / Townscape Character:** During operation (daytime) **LA 2a. Northern Coastal Area** as identified in the Wicklow County Council Landscape Assessment would experience **Significant**

(significant) effects. No significant cumulative effects would be experienced for the remaining phases of construction / decommissioning (daytime and night-time) and operation (night-time) (Impacts 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6) where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs.

269. **National Designated Landscapes**: During operation (daytime) **Bray Head SAA** would experience **Significant** (significant) effects. Bray Head SAA would not experience significant cumulative adverse effects for Impact 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs. There would be no significant cumulative effects on other nationally designated landscapes associated with Impacts 1 to 6 where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs.

7.2 Visual Amenity (Visual ReceptorGroups / Main (Named) Settlements and Key Routes)

270. **Visual receptor groups:**

- Where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:
    - During operation (daytime) Visual Receptor Group 4 Cliff Manor, Greystones, Kilcoole to Five Mile Point; Visual Receptor Group 5 Wicklow to Wicklow Head and Visual Receptor Group 6 Dublin and Bray Mountains would experience **Significant** (significant) cumulative effects.
    - During operation (daytime) Visual Receptor Group 9 Marine Recreational Receptors would experience **Very Significant** (significant) cumulative effects.
    - No significant cumulative effects would be experienced for remaining phases of construction / decommissioning (daytime and nighttime) and operation (nighttime) (Impacts 1, 2 and 4).

271. **Main (named) settlements:**

- Where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:
    - During operation (daytime) Greystones; and Wicklow would experience a **Significant** (significant) effects.
    - During operation (daytime) Kilcoole would experience a **Very Significant** (significant) effect.
    - For all remaining phases of development (Impacts 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6) no significant cumulative effects would be experienced.

272. **Key routes:**

- Where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:
    - During operation (daytime) **DART Line** (Dublin to Greystones) / Dublin to Rosslare Main Line (Greystones to Wicklow): Receptors would experience a **Significant–Moderate** (significant) cumulative effect for section d (Bray Head to Wicklow) of the route whilst for remaining sections of the route receptors would experience not significant effects.
    - During operation (daytime) **Southern Approach to approach to Dublin Port** (Dublin to Cherbourg): Receptors would experience **Moderate** or **Significant–Moderate** (significant) cumulative effects for section a (0–10 km). The overall cumulative effect would be **Slight** (not significant).
    - During operation (daytime) **Bray to Greystones Cliff Walk:** Receptors utilising the route would experience a **Significant** (significant) cumulative effect.

- During operation (daytime) **Greystones to Wicklow Trail:** Receptors using the route would experience a **Very Significant** (significant) cumulative effect.

273. For all remaining phases of development (Impacts 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6) no significant cumulative effects would be experienced.

8 References

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275. European Commission (EC) (1999). Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX%3A52021XC1028%2802%29 [Accessed 07.05.2024}]

276. Planning Inspectorate (PINS) (2019). Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects (version 2). Available from: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-17/ [Accessed 07.05.2024}]

ANNEX 1 - CEA VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Table 1 – Viewpoint Assessment – Construction Phase (Impact 1 and 2)

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
1 - Howth Summit (see **Figure 15.11.1**)	High	Daytime: Slight–not Significant Night-time: Slight–not Significant	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of over 30 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Howth Summit. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 11.7 km, extending in front of the full extent of the construction of the CWP Project. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, would be visible at a distance of 51.5 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: Magnitude of change: N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance) Significance of effect: N/A
2 - North Bull Island (see **Figure 15.11.2**)	High	Daytime: Slight–not Significant Night-time: Slight–not Significant	NISA OWF would be screened behind intervening landform to the north of North Bull Island. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 15.7 km, extending in front of approximately 75% of the construction of CWP. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 53 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Magnitude of change: N/A (CWP effects 'alone' less then Slight significance). Significance of effect: N/A.
3 - Great South Wall, Poolbeg (see **Figure 15.11.3**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Not Significant Night-time: Not Significant	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of 36.5 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Poolbeg. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 16.5 km, extending in front of approximately 60% of the construction of the CWP Project. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind landform to the south of the view. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: Magnitude of change: N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance). Significance of effect: N/A.
4 - Dun Laoghaire, East Pier (see **Figure 15.11.4**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Not Significant Night-time: Not Significant	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of over 39 km, almost entirely screened behind intervening landform to the north of Dun Laoghaire. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 12 km, extending in front of approximately 60% of the construction of the CWP Project and with the majority of the remaining construction area for the CWP Project screened behind intervening landform. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind landform to the south of the view. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Magnitude of change: N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance). Significance of effect: N/A.
5 - Killiney Hill Obelisk (see **Figure 15.11.5**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate-Slight Night-time: Slight	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of over 42 km, partially behind intervening landform and vegetation to the north of Killiney Hill. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 11 km, extending in front of around half of the extent of the construction of the CWP Project. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 41 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), the construction lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with the construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time significance of effect: Not Significant (not significant).
6 - Carrickgollogan Hill (see **Figure 15.11.6**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Nighttime: Slight	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 48.8 km, partially behind intervening landform and vegetation to the north of Carrickgollogan Hill. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 14.3 km, extending in front of around 25% of the extent of the construction of the CWP Project. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of approximately 37 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is also largely screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), the construction of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with the construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
7 - Bray Promenade (see **Figure 15.11.7**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Slight	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 49.3 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Bray. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.9 km, extending in front of around 25% of the extent of the construction of CWP, with part of the remaining extent of the CWP Project located behind landform. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible, and the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (nighttime), NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with the construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
8 - Bray Head (see **Figure 15.11.8**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Moderate–Slight	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 50.3 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Bray. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.3 km, extending in front of around 20% of the extent of the construction of the CWP Project, with part of the remaining extent of the CWP Project located behind landform. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 32.5 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the nighttime lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with the construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Slight (not significant).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
9 - Great Sugar Loaf (see **Figure 15.11.8**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Moderate–Slight	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 55.3 km. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 14.7 km, extending the construction extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 30.7 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF, but construction of the two OWFs would combine to create a wider extent of construction. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (large–medium in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant) **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (nighttime), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of construction lighting. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (largemedium in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
10 - Greystones (see Figure 15.11.10)	High-Medium	Daytime: Moderate Nighttime: Moderate	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 54.3 km. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 9km, extending the

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			construction extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform and built development. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (large–medium in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Nighttime Magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of construction lighting. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (large–medium in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
11 - Kilcoole (see **Figure 15.11.11**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Moderate	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 59 km. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 9.4 km, extending the construction extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 22.7 km,

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, partially screened behind the landform to the south. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium (large in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of construction lighting. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium (large in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Nighttime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
12 - Six Mile Point (see **Figure 15.11.12**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Moderate	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 62.9 km. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 12 km, as a separate extent of construction activity to the construction extents of the CWP Project. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 18.8 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform.

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be slightly further from the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium (large in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of construction lighting. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium (large in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
13 - Wicklow Town Harbour (see **Figure 15.11.13**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Moderate	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 72.6 km. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 20.4 km, as a separate extent of construction activity to the construction extents of the CWP Project. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform and built development. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Daytime magnitude of change: During construction, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be closer to the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium (medium in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF, the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of construction lighting. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium (medium in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
14 - Djouce Mountain (see **Figure 15.11.14**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Not Significant	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 59.6 km. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 20.8 km, extending the construction extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 32 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be slightly further from the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			change would remain Medium–Low (medium in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the nighttime lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Nighttime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).
15 - Brockagh Mountain (see **Figure 15.11.15**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Not Significant	The construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be located behind the landform to the north of Brockagh Mountain. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 31.6 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be slightly further from the viewpoint than construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Construction of the two OWFs would be visually separated in the view. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium–Low (medium in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time significance of effect: N/A.
18 - Brittas Bay (see **Figure 15.11.18**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Slight Night-time: Slight	The construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be located behind the landform to the north of Brittas Bay. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 8.1 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not significant (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than the lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Nighttime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant).
19 - Arklow Pier (South Side) (see **Figure 15.11.19**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Slight Night-time: Slight	The construction of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be located behind the landform to the north of Arklow Pier. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 11.8 km,

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, extending slightly in front of the construction of the CWP Project. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction, lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than the construction lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).
20 – Kilmichael Point (see **Figure 15.11.20**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Not Significant Night-time: Not Significant	The construction of NISA OWF would be screened behind landform to the north of this viewpoint. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be visible at a distance of 48.6 km, largely behind intervening landform. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 11.9 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, extending in front of approximately 30% of the construction of the CWP Project. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Magnitude of change: N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance) **Significance of effect:** N/A.
21 – Shankill Beach (see **Figure 15.11.21**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Slight Night-time: Slight	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 46.4 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Shankill Beach. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.8 km, extending in front of around 30% of the extent of the construction of the CWP Project, with part of the remaining extent of the CWP Project located behind landform. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not significant (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the construction lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with the construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time significance of effect: Not significant (not significant).
22 – Three Rock Mountain (**Figure 15.11.22**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Slight Night-time: Slight	The construction of NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 47.7 km, partially behind intervening landform and vegetation to the north of Three Rock Mountain. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 19.2 km, extending in front of around 25% of the extent of the construction of the CWP Project. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of approximately 42 km and largely behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is also largely screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with the construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Slight (not significant).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
23 – Magheramore Beach (see **Figure 15.11.23**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Moderate–Slight	The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 6.7 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with the construction of the two OWFs located in different areas of the view. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time),Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than the lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).
24 – Kilcoole Rock (see **Figure 15.11.24**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Moderate	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 59 km, largely screened behind existing built development. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.4 km, extending the construction extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 23.5 km, partially screened

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			behind the landform to the south. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind existing landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium (medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant) **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction lighting of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium (medium in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
26 – Greystones Beach Bear (see **Figure 15.11.26**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Moderate	The construction of NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 54.7 km. The construction of Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 8.8 km, extending the construction extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 27.5 km, partially screened behind the landform to the south. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind existing landform.

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During construction, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the construction of the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than construction of Dublin Array OWF, but construction of the two OWFs would combine to create a wider extent of construction. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–low in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant) **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project would further from the viewpoint than the lighting of Dublin Array OWF. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (medium–low in scale, short term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).

Table 2 – Viewpoint Assessment – Operation Phase (Impact 3 and 4)

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
1 – Howth Summit (see **Figure 15.17.1**)	High	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight–not Significant	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of over 30 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Howth Summit. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 11.7 km, extending in front of the full extent of the CWP Project. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, would be visible at a distance of 51.5 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be located entirely behind Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance). **Night-time significance of effect:** N/A.
2 – North Bull Island (see **Figure 15.17.2**)	High	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight–not Significant	NISA OWF would be screened behind intervening landform to the north of North Bull Island. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 15.7 km, extending in front of approximately 75% of the CWP Project. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 53 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			be largely behind Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** N/A (CWP effects 'alone' less then Slight significance). **Night-time significance of effect:** N/A.
3 – Great South Wall, Poolbeg (see **Figure 15.17.3**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Not Significant	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of 36.5 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Poolbeg. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 16.5 km, extending in front of approximately 60% of the CWP Project. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind landform to the south of the view. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the CWP Project would be largely behind Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance). **Night-time significance of effect:** N/A.
4 – Dun Laoghaire, East Pier (see **Figure 15.17.4**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of over 39 km, almost entirely screened behind intervening landform to the north of Dun Laoghaire. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 12 km,

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
		Night-time: Not Significant	extending in front of approximately 60% of the CWP Project and with the majority of the remaining area of the CWP Project screened behind intervening landform. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind landform to the south of the view. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the CWP Project would be largely behind Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** N/A (the CWP Project effects 'alone' less then Slight significance). **Night-time significance of effect:** N/A.
5 – Killiney Hill Obelisk (see **Figure 15.17.5**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of over 42 km, partially behind intervening landform and vegetation to the north of Killiney Hill. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 11 km, extending in front of around half of the extent of the CWP Project. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 41 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than Dublin Array OWF. The

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).
6 – Carrickgollogan Hill (see **Figure 15.17.6**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 48.8 km, partially behind intervening landform and vegetation to the north of Carrickgollogan Hill. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 14.3 km, extending in front of around 25% of the extent of the CWP Project. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of approximately 37 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is also largely screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, given a cumulative baseline which features NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time magnitude of change: During operation, given a cumulative baseline which features NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Slight (not significant).
7 – Bray Promenade (see **Figure 15.17.7**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 49.3 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Bray. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.9 km, extending in front of around 25% of the extent of the CWP Project, with part of the remaining extent of the CWP Project located behind landform. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the nighttime lighting associated with the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time significance of effect: Slight (not significant).
8 – Bray Head (see **Figure 15.17.8**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Significant Night-time: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 50.3 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Bray. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.3 km, extending in front of around 20% of the extent of CWP, with part of the remaining extent of the CWP Project located behind landform. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 32.5 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the nighttime lighting associated with the CWP Project would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant).
9 – Great Sugar Loaf (see **Figure 15.17.8**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Significant	NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 55.3 km. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
		Night-time: Moderate–Slight	14.7 km, extending the extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 30.7 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF, but the two OWFs would combine to create a wider extent. The resultant magnitude of change would be High–Medium (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of lighting. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant).
10 – Greystones (see **Figure 15.17.10**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Very Significant Night-time: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 54.3 km. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 9 km, extending the extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform and built development. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs:

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Daytime magnitude of change: During operation, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would reduce from that of the CWP Project 'alone' due to the presence of Dublin Array OWF, to be High–Medium (large–medium in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array. The resultant magnitude of would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant).
11 – Kilcoole (see **Figure 15.17.11**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Very Significant Night–time: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 59 km. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 9.4 km, extending the extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 22.7 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, partially screened behind the landform to the south. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would reduce from that of the CWP Project 'alone' due to the presence of Dublin Array OWF, to be High–Medium (large–medium in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Daytime significance of effect: Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of lighting. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, short term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant).
12 – Six Mile Point (see **Figure 15.17.12**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Very Significant Night-time: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 62.9 km. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 12 km, as a separate extent to the extents of the CWP Project. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 18.8 km and partially behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be slightly further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF, but the two OWFs would appear of a similar scale and create a wider extent wind development within the view. The resultant magnitude of change would be High (large in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Very Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			extent of lighting. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant).
13 – Wicklow Town Harbour (see **Figure 15.17.13**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Significant Night-time: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 72.6 km. Dublin Array OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 20.4 km, as a separate extent to extents of the CWP Project. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform and built development. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the CWP Project would be closer to the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF, but the two OWFs would create a wider extent of wind development within the view. The resultant magnitude of change would be High–Medium (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of lighting in the view. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate–Slight (not significant).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
14 – Djouce Mountain (see **Figure 15.17.14**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight	Dublin Array OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 20.8 km, extending the extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 32 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be slightly further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium (medium in scale, long term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would combine with the lighting of Dublin Array OWF to create a wider extent of lighting in the view. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Low (small in scale, short term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Slight (not significant).
15 – Brockagh Mountain (see **Figure 15.17.15**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be located behind the landform to the north of Brockagh Mountain. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 31.6 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be slightly further

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			from the viewpoint than construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The two OWFs would be visually separated in the view. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium (medium in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the night-time lighting associated with two OWFs would be visually separated in the view. The resultant magnitude of change would remain Low (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Slight (not significant).
18 – Brittas Bay (see **Figure 15.17.18**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be located behind the landform to the north of Brittas Bay. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 8.1 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant) **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project would be further from the viewpoint than Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be Negligible (small in scale, short term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time significance of effect: Not significant (not significant).
19 – Arklow Pier (South Side) (see **Figure 15.17.19**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate–Slight Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be located behind the landform to the north of Arklow Pier. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 11.8 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, extending slightly in front of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Slight (not significant) **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the lighting associated with the CWP Project offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not significant (not significant).
20 – Kilmichael Point (see **Figure 15.17.20**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Slight Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF would be screened behind landform to the north of this viewpoint. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of 48.6 km, largely behind intervening landform. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 11.9 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I, extending in front of approximately 30% of the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure.

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, given a cumulative baseline which features Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Arklow Bank OWF Phase II. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant), **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation, given a cumulative baseline which features Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, the nighttime lighting associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would combine with the lighting of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II to create a wider extent of lighting in the view. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low–Negligible (small–negligible in scale, long term and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Not Significant (not significant).
21 – Shankill Beach (see **Figure 15.17.21**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 46.4 km, partially behind intervening landform to the north of Shankill Beach. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.8 km, extending in front of around 30% of the extent of CWP, with part of the remaining extent of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure located behind landform. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II and the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I would be screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be less prominent in the view than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), lighting of NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be visible and the lighting associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Slight (not significant).
22 – Three Rock Mountain (**Figure 15.17.22**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Moderate Night-time: Slight	NISA OWF would be visible at a distance of approximately 47.7 km, partially behind intervening landform and vegetation to the north of Three Rock Mountain. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 19.2 km, extending in front of around 25% of the extent of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of approximately 42 km and largely behind existing landform to the south of the view. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is also largely screened behind intervening landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be less prominent in the view than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time magnitude of change: During operation (night-time), NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be less prominent in the view than lighting associated with Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium (medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
23 – Magheramore Beach (see **Figure 15.17.23**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Significant Night-time: Moderate-Slight	NISA OWF and Dublin Array OWF would be located behind the landform to the north of Arklow Bay. The construction of Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 6.7 km, around the operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with the two OWFs visually separated in the view. The resultant magnitude of change would be High–Medium (large–medium in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During construction (night-time), Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the lighting associated with the construction of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Arklow Bank OWF Phase II, with the two OWFs visually separated in the view. Works would be temporary in nature and short term in duration. The resultant magnitude of change would be Low (small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent).

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
			Night-time significance of effect: Slight (not significant).
24 – Kilcoole Rock (see **Figure 15.17.24**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Very Significant Night-time: Moderate–Slight	NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 59 km, largely screened behind existing built development. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 10.4 km, extending the construction extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 23.5 km, partially screened behind the landform to the south. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind existing landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and, the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be High–Medium (large–medium in scale, long term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the night-time lighting associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would be Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).
26 – Greystones Beach Bear (see **Figure 15.17.26**)	High–Medium	Daytime: Very Significant	NISA OWF would be located at a distance of approximately 54.7 km. Dublin Array OWF would be clearly visible at a distance of approximately 8.8 km, extending the extents of the CWP Project with no overlap. Arklow

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Significance of effect - CWP 'alone'	Cumulative effects assessment
		Night-time: Moderate–Slight	Bank OWF Phase II would be visible at a distance of 27.5 km, partially screened behind the landform to the south. The operational Arklow Bank OWF Phase I is screened behind existing landform. In the cumulative scenario where the effects of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure are added to the other proposed OWFs: **Daytime magnitude of change:** During operation, NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible and the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF. The resultant magnitude of change would remain High (large in scale, long term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Daytime significance of effect:** Very Significant (significant). **Night-time magnitude of change:** During operation (night-time), NISA OWF, Dublin Array OWF and Arklow Bank OWF Phase II would be visible, and the lighting associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be further from the viewpoint than Dublin Array OWF . The resultant magnitude of change would remain Medium–Low (medium–small in scale, long term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Night-time significance of effect:** Moderate (not significant).