codling wind park

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 4

Appendix 19.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment


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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term in Full
ABP	An Bord Pleanála
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CWP	Codling Wind Park
CWPL	Codling Wind Park Limited
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESB	Electricity Supply Board
EU	European Union
MAC	Maritime Area Planning
OSS	Offshore substation structure
OTI	Onshore transmission infrastructure
OWF	Offshore Wind farm
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
SID	Strategic Infrastructure Development
TJB	Transition joint bay
WTG	Wind turbine generator

Definitions

Glossary	Meaning
the Applicant	The developer, Codling Wind Park Limited (CWPL).
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.
Codling Wind Park Limited (CWPL)	A joint venture between Fred. Olsen Seawind (FOS) and Électricité de France (EDF) Renewables, established to develop the CWP Project.
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)	The report prepared by the Applicant to describe the findings of the EIA for the CWP Project.
Maritime Area Consent (MAC)	A Maritime Area Consent (MAC) provides State authorisation for a prospective developer to undertake a maritime usage and occupy a specified part of the maritime area. A MAC is required to be in place before planning consent can be sought.
offshore infrastructure	The offshore infrastructure, comprising of the WTGs, IACs, OSSs, Interconnector cables, offshore export cables and other associated infrastructure such as cable and scour protection.
onshore transmission infrastructure (OTI)	The onshore transmission assets comprising the TJBs, onshore export cables and the onshore substation. The EIAR considers both permanent and temporary works associated with the OTI.
onshore substation	Site containing electrical equipment to enable connection to the national grid.
planning application boundary	The area subject to the application for development consent, including all permanent and temporary works for the CWP Project.
transition joint bay (TJB)	This is required as part of the OTI and is located at the landfall. It is an underground bay housing a joint which connects the offshore and onshore export cables.

APPENDIX 19.1 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

1 Introduction

1. Codling Wind Park Limited (hereafter 'the Applicant') is proposing to develop the Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project, a proposed offshore wind farm (OWF) 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 presents the findings of the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for Land, Soils and Geology, which considers the residual effects presented in **Chapter 19 Land, Soils and Geology** alongside the potential effects of other proposed and reasonably foreseeable development. Cumulative effects are considered in this document across the construction and operation and maintenance phases of the CWP Project.

6. 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 effects during the decommissioning phase of the CWP Project are assessed in **Chapter 19 Land, Soils and Geology**. It is anticipated that the impacts will be no greater than those identified for the construction phase, and therefore no separate assessment of cumulative effects during the decommissioning phase is presented within this CEA.

2 CEA methodology

2.1 Guidance

7. This section summarises 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 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.

9. This guidance has been applied for a number of both 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.

10. 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 Effects as well as Impact Interactions (European Commission, 1999) has also been considered.

2.2 Consultation

11. Stakeholder and regulator feedback received during the consultation process that is relevant to the Land, Soils and Geology assessment is provided in Chapter 19 Land, Soils and Geology. No feedback specific to the CEA for Land, Soils and Geology has been received.

2.3 Identification of 'other development'

12. 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.

13. The long list of other development (presented in **Appendix 5.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment Methodology**) 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 screed into the CEA.

14. 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.

15. The purpose of the tiered approach is to give consideration to 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 are likely to contribute to cumulative effects, whereas other development at early phases of development (i.e. pre-planning) are 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.

16. The proposed tiering structure is described 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	• 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; and • 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 Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (ORESS) contract.
Tier 2b	• Offshore projects in receipt of a Maritime Area Consent (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; and • 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.

3 CEA impact screening

17. The first step in the CEA for Land, Soils and Geology is the identification of which residual impacts assessed for the CWP Project alone have the potential for a cumulative impact with other development (described as 'impact screening'). This screening exercise is set out in **Table 2** shows that there is the potential for cumulative effects on Land, Soils and Geology as a result of the excavation of contaminated land and the release of ground gas.

18. Other potential effects, including land use and ground stability were screened out of the CEA

19. Table 2 below.

20. Only potential impacts assessed in **Chapter 19 Land, Soils and Geology** as 'not significant' or above are included in the CEA (i.e. those assessed as 'imperceptible' are not taken forward as there is no potential for them to contribute to a cumulative effect).

21. In summary, **Table 2** shows that there is the potential for cumulative effects on Land, Soils and Geology as a result of the excavation of contaminated land and the release of ground gas.

22. Other potential effects, including land use and ground stability were screened out of the CEA

Table 2 Cumulative Effects

Impact	Potential for cumulative effect	Rationale
Construction		

Impact	Potential for cumulative effect	Rationale
Impact 1: Excavation of contaminated land	Yes	If construction works for other developments were to take place at the same time and/or in proximate locations to the onshore development area, cumulative effects may rise in terms of disturbance of contaminated land, within the peninsula.
Impact 2: Potential for release of ground gas	Yes	If construction works for other developments were to take place at the same time and/or in proximate locations to the onshore development area, cumulative effects may rise in terms of the potential for release of ground gas.
Impact 3: Soil settlement	No	The residual impact was assessed as 'Imperceptible' and therefore not taken forward, as there is no potential to contribute to a cumulative effect
Impact 4: Risk of leaks or spills impacting on land and soils	No	The residual impact was assessed as 'Imperceptible' and therefore not taken forward, as there is no potential to contribute to a cumulative effect
Operation and Maintenance		
N/A	N/A	N/A
Decommissioning		
Impact 1: Excavation of contaminated land	No	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. It is anticipated that the impacts will be no greater than those identified for the construction phase, and therefore no separate assessment of cumulative impacts during the decommissioning phase is presented within this CEA.
Impact 2: Potential for release of ground gas	No	
Impact 3: Soil settlement	No	
Impact 4: Risk of leaks or spills during decommissioning works impacting surrounding land and soils	No	

4 CEA 'other development' screening

23. The second step in the CEA for Land, Soils and Geology is the identification of the 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** below, together with a consideration of the relevant details of each development, including the tier (see **Table 1**), proximity to the CWP Project development area and a rationale for including or excluding from the assessment.

24. The development included in the table below are taken from the long list of other development (presented in **Appendix 5.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment Methodology**). 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.

25. A 2 km study area was used for the initial screening and further refined in the initial assessment of the long list of other development. The potential for significant effects on land, soils and geology is mainly associated with proximity. The Poolbeg Peninsula constrains the potential for significant effects as connectivity is limited due to the presence of transitional/marine waters to the north and south of the peninsula.

26. On this basis, developments to the north of the River Liffey were excluded as there is no potential for cumulative effects. Therefore, only other developments located on the peninsula were deemed relevant to the cumulative effects assessment and screened from the project long list for further consideration as part of **Table 3**.

27. Offshore developments were assessed in EIAR **Chapter 6 Marine Geology, Sediments and Coastal Processes**.

28. In summary, the following other development will be assessed for potential cumulative effects with the CWP Project in relation to Land, Soils and Geology.

- Ecocem – Construction of Silos, compressor room and associated facilities. (CEA-3002);
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB) – Dublin Bay Power Station / Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT), Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Flexible Thermal Generation (CEA-1327, CEA-1341 & CEA-1342);
- ESB / EirGrid - Poolbeg Generating Station / Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Flexible Thermal Generation, Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) (Developer: ESB) (CEA-1336, CEA-1337, & CEA-1338) and Substation (Developer: EirGrid) (CEA-1346);
- Pembroke Beach DAC / Becbay Ltd & Fabrizia Developments Ltd – Redevelopment of former glass bottle site (CEA-0333, CEA-0339, CEA-0387, CEA3003 and CEA-1354);
- Dublin Port Company – MP2 Project (CEA-1323, CEA-1328);
- E D & F Man Liquid Products Ireland Limited – New Storage tank (CEA-1344);
- Irish Water-Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project (CEA-0331);
- Kilsaran Concrete (CEA-1343);
- Dublin Port Company – construction of a bridge (CEA-1339);
- Codema - Dublin's Energy Agency – Dublin District Heating System Project (DDHS) (CEA-1347);
- EirGrid Programme of Works (CEA-1371); and
- Dublin Port Company – 3FM Project (CEA-1348).

Table 3 Summary of other development screened into the CEA for Land, Soils and Geology

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
Ecocem Ireland Limited Construction of Silos, compressor room and associated facilities. (CEA-3002) Planning Ref: 3041/24	0	1	Yes	Construction of silos, compressor room, cooling room, pump room, retaining walls, new fencing, new gates, revision of car park layout and also includes for retention for silos, lab and offices at existing Ecocem facility within the Poolbeg Peninsula. An AASR and EIAR Screening Report and SW Management Plan is currently being sought for this planning application by DCC. There is potential for a temporal and spatial overlap between the construction phase of these projects and that of the CWP Project. If construction does overlap, concurrent construction activities could result in cumulative effects.
ESB Dublin Bay Power Station / OCGT, BESS and Flexible Thermal Generation (CEA-1327, CEA-1341 & CEA-1342)	0	1	Yes	There is potential for the construction phase (Construction compounds) of the Energy Infrastructure to overlap with the CWP Project construction phase which could result in cumulative impacts and effects on land, soils and geology receptors: • CEA-1327 - No data, assumed to be in construction:

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
Planning Ref: 3074/23, 3646/20 and 3647/20				There is potential for a temporal overlap between the construction phase of this project (CEA-1327) and that of the CWP Project. In addition, given the proximity between the two sites, concurrent construction activities could result in cumulative effects. • CEA-1341 – Assumed construction completed by 2026; • CEA-1342 - Assumed construction completed by 2026, data reviewed indicates commitment for the development to be in place for construction by October 2024. It has been assumed that these developments (CEA-1341 & CEA-1342) will be operational. There will be no spatial overlap in working areas and therefore no potential for cumulative impacts.
ESB / EirGrid - Poolbeg Generating Station / Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Flexible Thermal Generation, Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) (Developer:	0	1	Yes	Construction related to these developments is proposed to commence in Q4 of 2024: • CEA-1338 – Assumed in construction by 2026; • CEA-1346 - No data, however, assumed to be in construction by

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
ESB) (CEA-1336, CEA-1337, & CEA-1338) and Substation (Developer: EirGrid) (CEA-1346) Planning Ref: 3625/20, 3624/20, 3137/23 and 4057/23.				2026, for completion prior to 2029. This is the Poolbeg 220kV substation that the CWP Project will connect into. There is potential for a temporal and spatial overlap between the construction phase of these projects and that of the CWP Project. If construction does overlap, concurrent construction activities could result in cumulative effects. • CEA-1336 – Assumed construction completed by 2026; • CEA-1337 – Assumed construction completed by 2026, data reviewed indicates commitment for the development to be in place for construction by October 2024; It has been assumed that these developments will be operational. There will be no spatial overlap in working areas and therefore no potential for cumulative impacts.
Pembroke Beach DAC / Becbay Ltd & Fabrizia Developments Ltd	1	1	No	A number of planning applications were submitted to redevelop the site and work commenced in 2023. Amendments were made to the

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
Redevelopment of former glass bottle site (CEA-0333, CEA-0339, CEA-0387, CEA-3003 and CEA-1354) Planning Ref: 3406/22, 4121/21, 3270/19, 3062/24 and 3207/21				original planning permission including CEA-3001 and CEA-1354. Based on a review of the Pembroke DAC, the boundaries do not overlap, and Pembroke DAC propose to primarily construct above existing ground levels. Previous buildings and waste on the site were removed following the closure of the Glass Bottle site. The EIAR report prepared for the project concluded that the project (construction and operational phases) will not result in likely significant effect on European sites (Doherty Environmental, 2018). No significant soil and geology effects were identified in the Pembroke DAC. Considering there is no spatial overlap, and the lack of operational phase effects, there is no potential for cumulative effects with the CWP project.
Dublin Port Company MP2 Project (CEA-1323 CEA-1328) Planning Ref: FS006893	0	1	No	The MP2 Project is proposed on the northern side the River Liffey. The EIAR produced for the project states that there are no significant residual effects predicted on Land, Soils and Geology as a result of the

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
				construction and operation of the MPS Project (RPS, 2018b). There is no spatial overlap with the OTI and, there is no significant residual effects predicted as a result of the MP2 Project. There is no potential for cumulative effects with the CWP Project.
E D & F Man Liquid Products Ireland Limited (CEA-1344) Planning Ref: 2804/19	0	1	No	Considering the small-scale nature of the proposed storage tank (13.3m x 16.3m), there is no potential for cumulative effects with the CWP Project. No EIAR or Environmental Report has been produced for the new Storage Tank project.. The proposed storage tank (13.3 m x 16.3 m) is a small scale project and the permission for the new storage tank expires in August 2024. In addition, there is insufficient detail available about this project to undertake a meaningful cumulative effects assessment. Therefore the project was screened out from further assessment.
Irish Water – Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project	0.25	1	No	Proposed development consists of 2 no. units comprising a Combined Heat and Power Engine and Steam

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
(CEA-0331) Planning Ref: 5319/22				Generator unit with roof top plant areas. No EIAR or Environmental Report has been produced for the project, so an assessment of cumulative residual effects could not be determined. However, considering the small-scale nature of the project and the setback distance from the CWP Project, there is no potential for cumulative effects with the CWP Project.
Kilsaran Concrete (CEA-1343) Planning Ref: PWSDZ3469/22	0.3	1	No	No EIAR or Environmental Report has been produced for the project, so an assessment of cumulative residual effects could not be determined. The application is for the continuation of use of the concrete batching plant. As the plant is already in operation and will not change, the plant would have therefore been considered within the baseline assessment. There is therefore no potential for cumulative impacts with the CWP Project.
Dublin Port Company Bridge over existing cooling water channel (superseded by CWP project proposals)	0	1	No	This project refers to construction of a bridge over existing cooling water channel. Permission expires in September 2024. The installation of a bridge over the cooling water channel

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
(CEA-1339) Planning Ref: 3711/18				into the onshore substation is included as part of the OTI. The location mirrors that of this proposed bridge development. In the event that the CWP Project proceeds, this proposed bridge development would be superseded by the Project. On this basis, the proposed bridge development was not considered further in this assessment.
Codema – Dublin's Energy Agency Dublin District Heating System Project (DDHS) (CEA-1347) Planning Ref: N/A	0	3	No	The Dublin District Heating System (DDHS) will be a thermal energy network that uses energy from waste heat and distributes it as hot water through insulated dual (supply and return) pipe lines to homes and business for space heating, hot water and industrial purposes. It is understood that this project will be located on a site within the Poolbeg peninsula, potentially in proximity to Construction Compound A. However, this project is not yet submitted for planning consent. No significant effects were noted in relation to Land, Soils and Geology in the previous engineering report (Ramboll, 2019).

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
				However, there are insufficient details available about this project to undertake a meaningful cumulative effects assessment. Therefore the project is screened out from further assessment.
Dublin Port Company 3FM Project (CEA-1348) Planning Ref: N/A	0	1	Yes	The 3FM Project is the masterplan project needed to complete the development of Dublin Port and bring it to its ultimate and final capacity by 2040. The project is intended to provide the additional infrastructure for freight required in the unitised modes (Ro-Ro and Lo-Lo). Part of the masterplan includes work on the Poolbeg peninsula including the Southern port access road (SPAR) and the incorporation of a turning circle to the north of the substation. The works required for the turning circle were incorporated into the CWP project. No significant contamination was encountered on the substation site. There is potential for a temporal and spatial overlap between the construction phase of this project and that of the CWP Project. If construction does overlap, concurrent construction activities within the CWP

Development	Distance from the onshore development area (km)	Tier	Included in the CEA (Yes/No)	Rationale
				Project onshore development area could cause cumulative effects.
EirGrid Programme of Works (CEA-1371) Planning Ref: N/A	0 km	3	No	Works are required to upgrade Dublin City's electricity infrastructure. This includes the installation of 50 km of cables across the city. This will include underground cable routes, some of which will link to the Poolbeg ESB Poolbeg Generating Station. Final route technologies have not yet been confirmed and the project has not yet been submitted for planning consent. There are insufficient details available about this project to undertake a meaningful cumulative effects assessment. Therefore, the project is screened out from further assessment.

5 Assessment of cumulative effects

5.1 Construction phase

5.1.1 Cumulative Impacts 1 and 2: Excavation of contaminated land and potential for release of ground gas

29. Construction works for the OTI are estimated to have a total duration of 36 months. The CWP Project will result in the localised disturbance of historical waste within the onshore development area, which in turn could potentially result in the release of ground gas and which will also require the management of contaminated soil materials. However, the disturbance of the area is generally limited i.e. localised, in an industrial area, with some deep excavations at the landfall site/ Compound A for the TJBs, open cut trench from the TJBs to the tunnel shaft and the tunnel shaft itself (located in temporary tunnel compound 1).

30. The CWP Project will implement appropriate mitigation measures which will avoid or reduce the potential for impacts. These measures relate to requirements for the management of excavated material, removal of waste and the development of a **Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan** and **Construction Environmental Management Plan** for the construction phase. The assessment determined that the residual effects associated with contaminated land and ground gas would be **Not Significant - Slight**, which are not significant in EIA terms.

31. The ESB onshore energy generation projects (CEA-1327 and CEA-1338) and the EirGrid Poolbeg 220kV substation (CEA-1346) are assumed to be in construction, with elements which may coincide that of the CWP Project. These developments are primarily concentrated to lands within the ESB Poolbeg Generating Station complex and the Dublin Bay Power Generating Station, both situated on Pigeon House Road. Key potential construction phase interfaces between the ESB and EirGrid developments with the CWP Project would be on the Shellybanks Road, the Pigeon House Road and at Construction Compounds A and B. Based on a review of the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR) for CEA-1327 and CEA-1338 and the environmental assessment for CEA-1346, the soils and geology assessments each determined that with the implementation of appropriate mitigation, any residual impacts would be not significant for these developments.

32. Therefore, allowing for the temporary nature of the construction phases and the implementation of the outlined mitigation for each of the developments, it is considered the significance of residual effects would remain at **Not Significant - Slight,** which are not significant in EIA terms and no additional mitigation measures would be required.

33. DPC intends to bring forward the 3FM project (CEA-1348) for planning consent, the third and final strategic infrastructure development (SID) project needed to deliver the capacity objectives of the Dublin Port Masterplan 2040, and to provide additional infrastructure within the port. A waterside turning circle is proposed as part of the 3FM Project, in the mouth of the River Liffey, immediately adjacent to the onshore substation site. The 3FM project is concentrated on lands on the Poolbeg Peninsula with a construction programme that will span over a decade and that will coincide that of the CWP Project. Key potential construction phase interfaces with the CWP Project would be on the Shellybanks Road, the Pigeon House Road and at the onshore substation site. There is no other adequate information on this proposed development, to undertake a meaningful assessment. As such it is assumed that this development would be controlled by the assessment of the individual planning application and there would be no significant cumulative effects with the CWP Project.

34. The Ecocem project, proposes works within the existing Ecocem site boundary has potential for overlap in the construction phase. There are no detailed reports submitted on this project with regard

to soils and geology, for which a meaningful assessment can be undertaken. As such it is assumed that this development would be controlled by the assessment of the individual planning application and there would be no significant cumulative effects with the CWP Project.

35. It is noted that the CWP Project is currently engaging with the above stakeholders, and it is expected that this would continue during the construction phase.

6 CEA summary

36. This CEA, which supports **Chapter 19 Land, Soils and Geology** has assessed the potential cumulative effects on Land, Soils and Geology from the construction phases of the CWP Project alongside other developments.

37. In summary, the CEA for Land, Soils and Geology does not identify any significant cumulative effects resulting from the CWP Project alongside other developments.

7 References

38. Doherty Environmental (2018). Hammond Lane, Pigeon House Road Upgrade Works, Habitat Directives Assessment Screening Statement in Support of Appropriate Assessment. (Unpublished Report).

39. Ramboll (2019) Dublin District Heating – Engineering Report.

40. RPS (2018a). Dublin Port Company. Berth 47A Access Bridge & Storage Area. Environmental Report. (Unpublished Report).

41. RPS (2018b). MP2 Project, Environmental Impact Assessment Report Main Document (Part 1). IBE1429/EIAR. (Unpublished Report).

42. TPA (2022) Former Irish Glass Bottle (IGB) & Fabrizia Sites, Poolbeg West, Sean Moore Road, South Bank Road, Dublin 4.