

Roscommon County Council



Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report for the Provision of a Public Realm Enhancement Scheme in Tarmonbarry

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1. Introduction

This is an EIA screening report for the proposed provision of a public realm enhancement scheme in Tarmonbarry. The purpose of the report is to screen the proposed development to establish whether it requires Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and as a result if an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) should be prepared in respect of it.

The screening process includes an assessment of the details of the proposal with reference to the relevant EIA legislation including the Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (as amended by Planning and Development Regulations 2015), the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU) and relevant EU Guidance including *Interpretation of definitions of project categories of annex I and II of the EIA Directive, EU, 2015* and *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on Screening, EU, 2017*.

The EIA screening covers:

- i. Description of the proposed development
- ii. The legislative basis for EIA
- iii. Screening considerations
- iv. Conclusions

2. The Proposed Development

The site is located in the central environs of Tarmonbarry, Co. Roscommon. The site boundary is shown in Figure 1 below. The proposal includes works to improve the overall public realm of the central village environs, namely paving, parking improvements, landscaping and resurfacing works, associated principally with the N5, which serves the village. The overall aim is to enhance opportunities for increased visitors to the area and to provide for safe traffic/pedestrian movements and safe and accessible parking areas for all.

It is envisioned that the provision of the above referenced works will serve as an incentive for tourists to visit this area of County Roscommon which, in turn will have a knock on positive impact on the overall social and economic development of the area. Most importantly, it will increase safety measures in the village centre, where there evidence of unsafe parking practices and traffic movements.

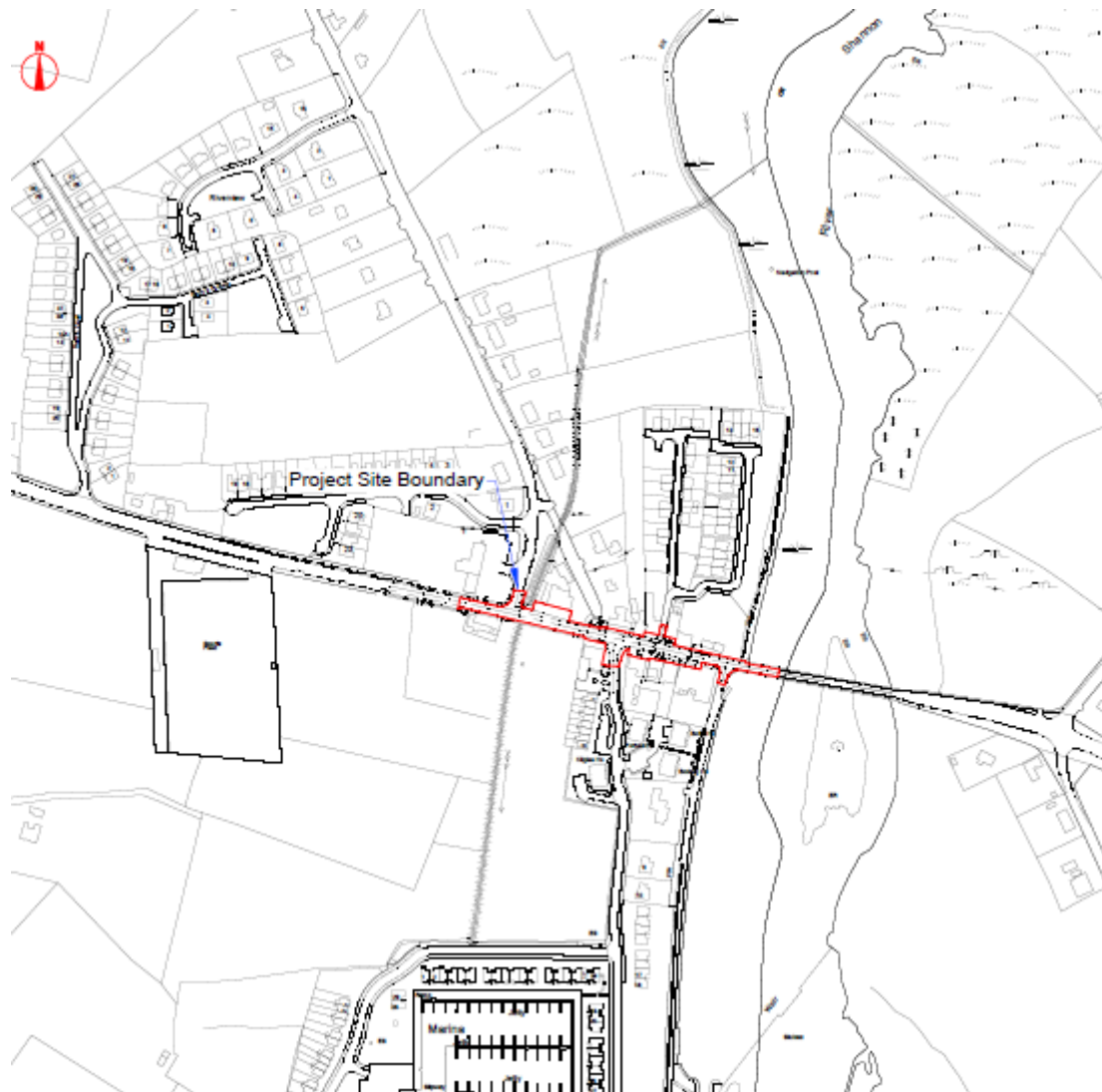


Figure 1: Proposed Development Outlined in red – Tarmonbarry

3. Legislative Basis for EIA

EIA requirements derive from the EIA Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU). The amended Directive came into force on 16th May 2017 and regulations transposing it into national legislation have been enacted. No changes to the prescribed project types or thresholds are required under the amended Directive so the types and thresholds set out in the 2001 Regulations (as amended) remain in effect.

EIA legislation as it relates to the planning process has been largely brought together in Part X of the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2018 and Part 10 and Schedules 5, 6 and 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2018. Part 1 of Schedule 5 to the Planning and Development Regulations lists project types included in Annex I of the Directive which automatically require EIA.

Part 2 of the same Schedule, lists project types included in Annex II. Corresponding developments automatically require EIA if no threshold is given or if they exceed a given threshold. Developments which correspond to Part 2 project types which are below the given threshold must be screened to

determine whether they require EIA or not. This is done by consideration of the criteria set out in Schedule 7.

4. Screening Considerations

Class of Development

Firstly, it is necessary to determine whether the project is of a type (or 'class') that requires an EIAR. Having regard to the nature of this project it is determined that it does not correspond to any of the prescribed types listed in Annex I. However, it could be considered to correspond to the Infrastructure Projects type set out in Annex II, as discussed below.

Infrastructure Projects

Schedule 5, Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 includes this project type:

10. Infrastructure projects

(b) (iv) Urban development which would involve an area greater than 2 hectares in the case of a business district, 10 hectares in the case of other parts of a built-up area and 20 hectares elsewhere.

(In this paragraph, "business district" means a district within a city or town in which the predominant land use is retail or commercial use.)

The EU Guidance on 'Interpretation of definitions of project categories of Annex I and II of the EIA Directive' (2015) interprets 'urban development' as taking 'account of, inter alia, the following:

i. Projects with similar characteristics to car parks and shopping centres could be considered to fall under Annex II (10)(b). This could be the case, for example, of bus garages or train depots, which are not explicitly mentioned in the EIA Directive, but have similar characteristics to car parks.

ii. Construction projects such as housing developments, hospitals, universities, sports stadiums, cinemas, theatres, concert halls and other cultural centres could also be assumed to fall within this category. The underlying principle is that all these project categories are of an urban nature and that they may cause similar types of environmental impact.

iii. Projects to which the terms 'urban' and 'infrastructure' can relate, such as the construction of sewerage and water supply networks, could also be included in this category.

The overall area of the proposed development is c.0.42ha, i.e. lands encompassing an area within the central village environs, as it corresponds to the two-hectare threshold which applies in the case of a business district as set out in the above referenced Schedule 5, Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).

Therefore, the proposal is a prescribed project type, but is considered below the threshold for a mandatory EIAR as set out in Schedule 5, Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001.

Sub-threshold Development

As the proposed development corresponds to an Annex II project type, but does not meet the prescribed thresholds above, it can be considered to be a 'sub-threshold' development.

Having regard to the 'wide scope and broad purpose' of the Directive, it is appropriate to consider if it is likely to cause significant environmental impacts by reference to the relevant criteria for determining same, as set out in Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations.

Given the scale of the proposed development it is unlikely to cause significant effects to a degree that would warrant a sub-threshold EIA. However, in order to provide a comprehensive assessment, this screening proceeds to consider it against the Schedule 7 criteria nonetheless.

Schedule 7 specifies 'Criteria for determining whether a development would or would not be likely to have significant effects on the environment' under the following three headings:

1. Characteristics of Proposed Development
2. Location of Proposed Development
3. Characteristics of Potential Impacts

The table below sets out these considerations using both the main and sub-criteria which are specified in Schedule 7.

SHEDULE 7 CRITERIA		Relevance	Commentary
1. Characteristics of Proposed Development The characteristics of proposed development, in particular:	The size of the proposed development.	No	The proposed development extends to an area of approximately 042.ha.
	The accumulative impact of the proposed development.	No	There are currently no significant works taking place in the vicinity of the site. Any works proposed as part of overall improvement scheme of Tarmonbarry, taken in conjunction with any recent surrounding works, would result in the accumulative impacts being anticipated as negligible given the nature and scale of the proposed works.
	The use of natural resources.	No	The proposed development does not impact upon the use of natural resources.
	The production of waste.	No	Waste produced during the construction process are anticipated to be insufficient to cause significant effects. Any waste materials will be brought to a licensed construction and demolition recycling centre for reuse.
	Pollution and nuisances.	No	The impacts including noise and dust during the construction period will be kept within acceptable standards and such impacts are anticipated to be

			relatively short term and negligible. In addition, a Construction Management Plan will be required at contract stage which will fully address this issue.
	The risk of accidents, having regard to substances or technologies used.	No	The potential impacts are anticipated to be negligible given the nature of the proposed development.

SHEDULE 7 CRITERIA		Relevance	Commentary
2. Location of Proposed Development The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by the proposed development, having regard in particular to:	The existing land use	No	There is minimal change in overall land use associated with the public realm of the village centre. The proposal itself involves the enhancement of c. 0.42ha to provide appropriate improvements and safety measures to the village centre.
	The relative abundance, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources in the area	No	The impacts are anticipated to be negligible given the scale of the proposed development.
	The absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying particular attention to the following areas:		
	Wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths;	No	The impacts are anticipated to be negligible given the scale of the proposed development. There is no anticipated loss of habitat therefore associated with this element of the overall project.
	Coastal zones	No	N/A
	Mountain and forest areas	No	N/A
	Nature reserves and parks	No	N/A

	Areas classified or protected under legislation, including special protection areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	No	The proposed development is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects on designated European sites.
	Areas in which the environmental quality standards laid down in legislation of the EU have already been exceeded	No	N/A
	Densely populated areas	No	The impacts are anticipated to be negligible given the scale of the proposed development.
	Landscapes of historical, cultural archaeological significance	No	The impacts, particularly those of historical, cultural and archaeological significance are anticipated to be negligible. During the course of site works, in the event of an archaeological discovery of significance, said works shall immediately cease and RCC shall immediately notify the National Monuments Service and shall facilitate the recording and/or preserving of such items as so directed by the National Monuments Service.

SHEDULE 7 CRITERIA		Relevance	Commentary
3. Characteristics of Potential Impacts The potential significant effects of proposed development in relation to criteria set out under paragraphs 1 and 2 above and having particular regard to:	The magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population)	No	The impacts are anticipated to be insufficient given the scale of the proposed development.
	The nature of the impact	No	The impact of the proposal will, in the short term be negative during the construction phase, but will be positive in the long term once the development is complete.
	The transboundary nature of the impact	No	Not considered relevant.
	The magnitude and complexity of the impact.	No	The impacts are anticipated to be insufficient given the scale of the proposed development.
	The probability of the impact.	No	There are no significant environmental effects anticipated.
	The expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact,	No	There are no significant environmental effects anticipated.

	The cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or development the subject of a consent for proposed development for the purposes of section 172(1A)(b) of the Act and/or development the subject of any development consent for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive by or under any other enactment	No	There are no significant environmental effects anticipated.
	The possibility of effectively reducing the impact	No	There are no significant environmental effects anticipated

5. Conclusion

The proposed development falls within the scope of the Infrastructure project type prescribed in the Directive or Regulations. However, it is considered to be sub-threshold in nature.

Having considered the nature, scale and location of the proposal; having regard to the characteristics and location of the proposed development, and having regard to the characteristics of potential impacts it is considered that the project is unlikely to give rise to significant environmental impacts.

Having regard to the foregoing it is concluded that there is no requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment to be carried out for the proposed provision of a public realm enhancement scheme in Tarmonbarry and therefore there is no requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment Report to be prepared.