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| 30/04/2022 |
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| Works consisting of the replacing footpaths in Athea village, Co. Limerick.  Environmental impact assessment screening. |
| Prepared, on behalf of Limerick County Council, by Rory Dalton, Independent Ecologist |

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# Introduction

Rory Dalton was appointed by Limerick Co. Council to undertake an Environment Impact Assessment Screening for works consisting of the replacing of currently existing footpaths in Athea village, Co. Limerick. It is proposed to replace seven individual sections of footpath to a total length of 1100 meters.

The site of proposed works is predominately adjacent to residential properties with some commercial properties and community facilities also within the vicinity of the works.

These proposed works are intended to enhance the experience of the public by enhancing the aesthetics of the village, creating a safer environment for pedestrians and motorists.

# Legislative Context

EIA is a procedure required under the terms of European Union Directives 85/337/EEC and 97/11/EC on assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. Article 2 of the Directives requires that “*Member States shall adopt all measures necessary to ensure that, before consent is given, projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects.*” Article 8 then requires that “*The results of consultations and information gathered pursuant to [the EIA procedure] must be taken into consideration in the development consent procedure*”

The requirements for screening are contained in Article 4 of Directive 97/11/EC. Article 4(1) requires that “*…projects listed in Annex I shall be made subject to an assessment…*”. EIA is therefore mandatory for the categories of projects listed in Annex I and Member States’ legislation must provide for this. The Annex I list defines about 21 categories of projects for which EIA is mandatory. Screening of these projects must lead to a “yes” decision that EIA is required. Article 4(2) requires that for “*…projects listed in Annex II, the Member States shall determine through (a) a case-by-case examination, or (b) thresholds and criteria set by the Member State”*

In this case, the project type is listed in Annex ll and is being dealt with in a case-by-case examination.

# Brief Description of the Sites and Proposed works

## Site Description and Location

The village is situated on the R523 Listowel to Ardagh regional road and the R524 Glin to Abbeyfeale regional road. The River Galey (better known as The Gale) flows through the village and is within the Shannon River Basin District (RBD). It rises in Rooskagh West, to the east of Athea and flows in a westerly direction through Athea before joining the River Feale further downstream to become the Cashen River. The upstream catchment is located in a steep-sided valley with small tributaries flowing down the valley, joining the River Gale. The River Gale is crossed by a masonry triple arch bridge (Athea Bridge) and a pedestrian bridge.

The site of the proposed works exists within the footprint of the village on both the R523 and the R524. The section of footpath to be replaced on the R523 begins at the junction of the R532 and L1328 and extends east for 186 meters. This portion of the site is bordered by a mix of private properties and commercial businesses. The majority of the proposed works exist on the R524, with 181 meters of footpath to be replaced north of the junction with the R523 and 671 meters to be replaced south of the R523 junction. The northern section of the works begins at the junction of the R524 and R523 adjacent to Con Colbert Community Hall and extends northbound on the R524 for 181 meters. The southern section of the site of the proposed works comprises of a 671 meter section on the R524. It begins at the Junction with the R523 where the R524 heads southbound through a predominantly residential area .

The site of the proposed works is currently under artificial hard stand surfaces and involves the demolition and removal of currently existing footpaths and replacing them with new footpaths.

## Proposed Works

Limerick City and County Council have outlined that the works involve the replacement of existing footpaths within the footprint of Athea Village on both the R523 and the R524 roads.

1. Existing footpath to be dug up using small excavator, and rubble to be removed from the site to the council compound or to a licensed waste disposal site.
2. Some sections of the existing footpath are narrow, and may need to be widened. Where kerb replacement is required, this will be carried out prior to the pouring of footpath concrete in order to attain the heights for the concrete. Kerbing will either be precast kerbs placed as standard, or a shuttered kerb which is filled with a relatively dry mix and let to set over night or over a number of days. This shutter will be struck out prior to the pouring of the footpaths and will ensure that the cell to be poured is sealed in terms of concrete leaking out onto the road.
3. This works area will move along on a rolling basis as the old footpath is being excavated and the new footpath is being laid. The excavation work will be carried out by a small team in short sections (30 to 80m) to avoid excessive disturbance to members of the public using the footpath. The works area will be marked out with cones and an alternative footpath provided adjacent to the footpath being worked on.
4. Devices (PVC Screed, expansion joint filler foam etc) to facilitate expansion/contraction will be placed at regular intervals in line with the levels of the footpath.
5. Concrete pours will consist of one load of concrete (circa 8m3) being poured at a time and allowed to set before the next load arrives. This will equate to approximately 20-40m of footpath and the small team will work on levelling, screeding, floating and finishing the concrete. Pours will only be carried out during dry weather to ensure the quality of the finished surface and also to eliminate risk to the aquatic environment. In the unlikely event of unexpected rain, any uncured concrete will be covered in plastic sheeting; 50m length of which will be kept onsite at all times.
6. On sloped areas, baffles of potato sacking/ hemp fibre will be placed at 90 degrees to the kerb will be placed every 10m to ensure that sediment which may become mobilised in a shower is minimised, similarly any entrances to the stormwater drainage system adjacent to the works will be covered with potato sack/hemp fibre.
7. The rolling works area will be finished, brushed and cleaned, along with the road adjacent, as the works moves along to ensure overall tidiness of the village and to ensure the footprint of the works remains small.
8. The Council will inspect the site intermittently to ensure that the site is in good condition and that the method outlined above is followed

The methodology above will be applied to the following sections:

* 186 meters of pathway will be replaced on the R523 in the east of the village beginning at the junction of the R532 and L1328.
* The northernmost section of the development will replace the currently existing footpath on the R524 beginning at Con Colbert Community Hall and extending north for 181 meters.
* The southernmost section consists of 671 meters of footpath in total and is to be undertaken on the R524 southbound from Athea Village. The first section, beginning at the junction between the R523 and the R524, will involve the replacement of footpaths on both sides of the road for approximately 180 meters.
* The remainder of this section is 311 meters in length and exists on the south eastern side of the road. and is bounded predominately by residential properties.

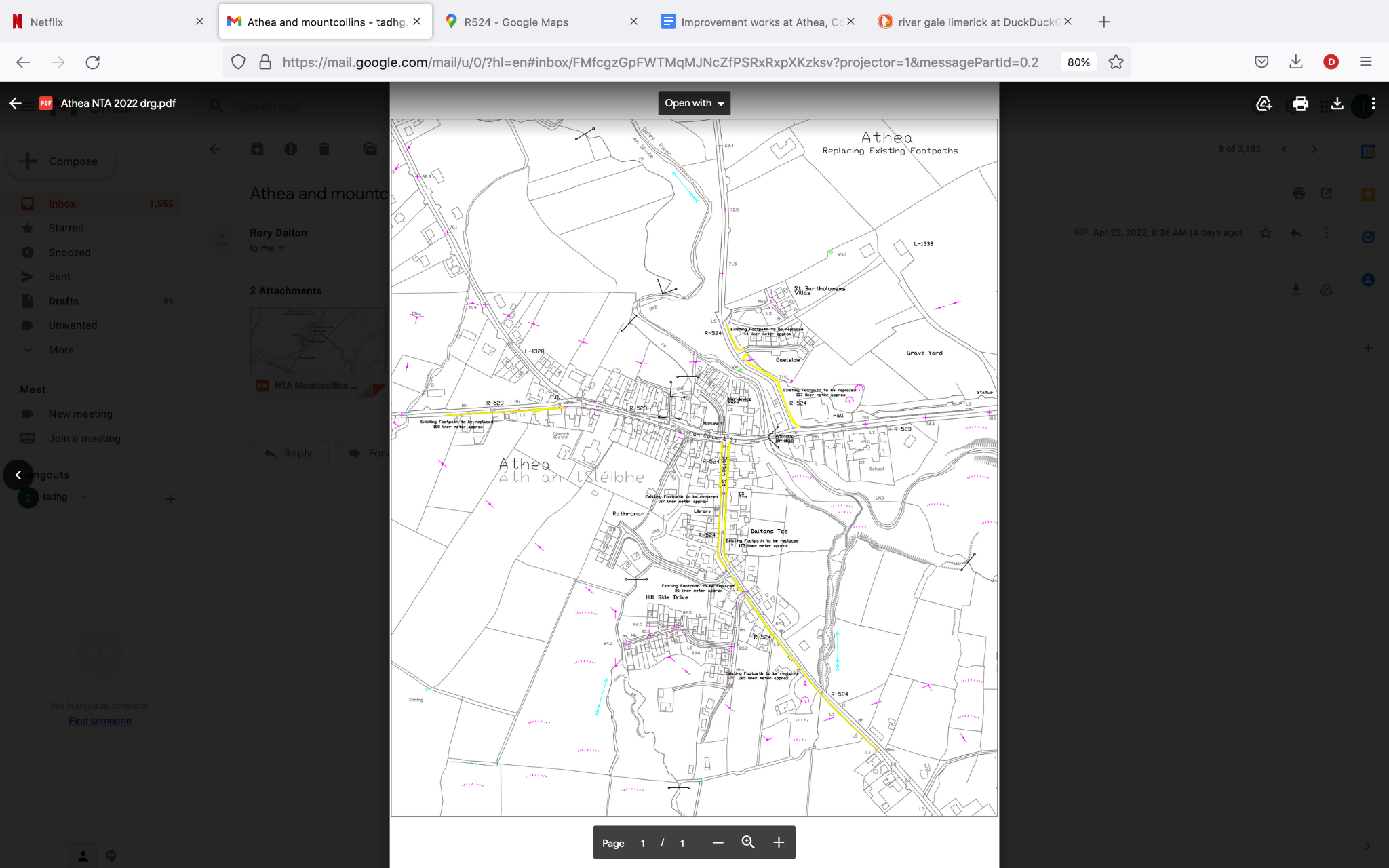


Figure 1: Proposed site for development in Athea, Co. Limerick.

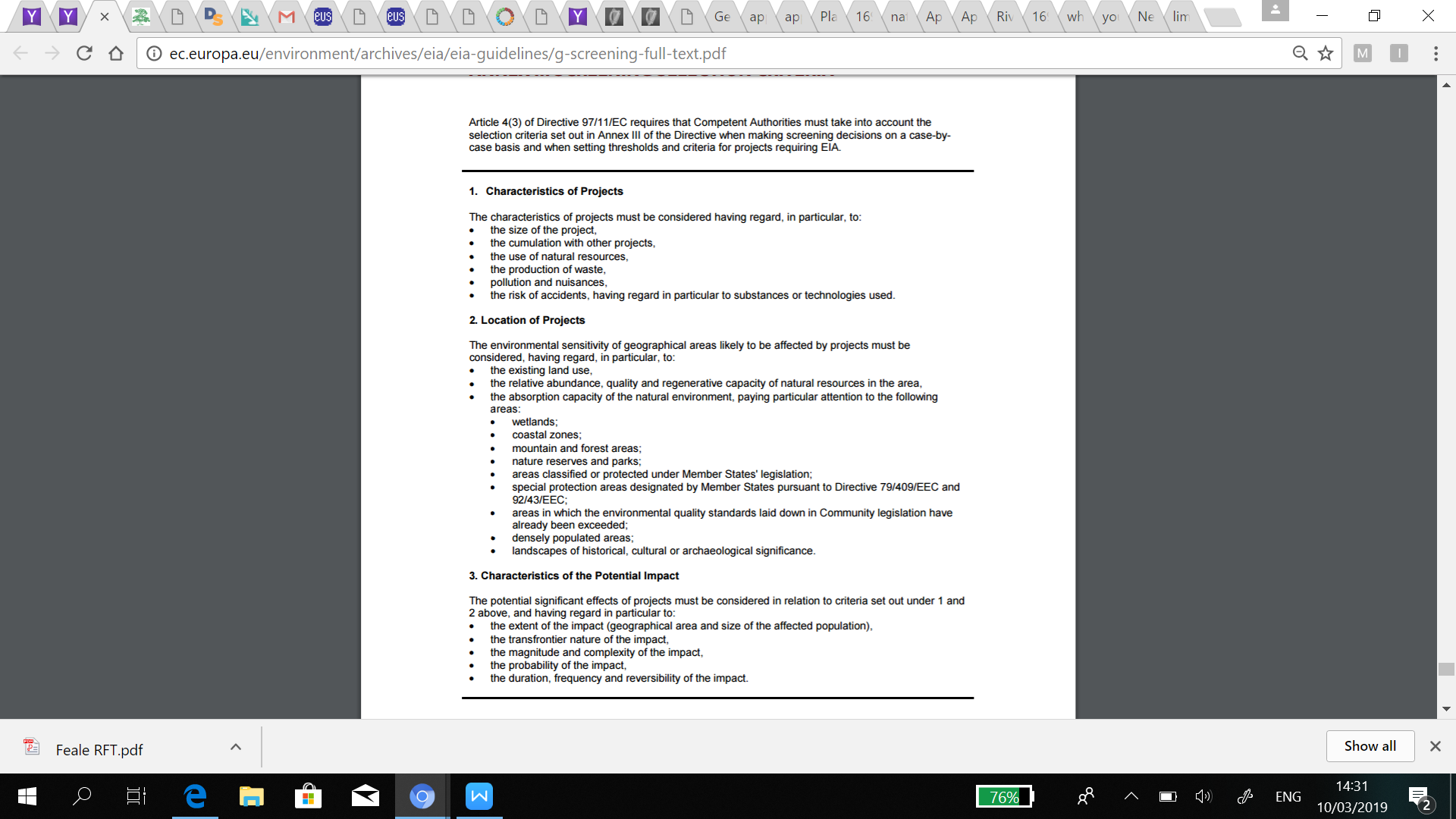
# EIA Screening Checklist

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| Questions to be Considered | Yes/No  Brief explanation | Is this likely to result in a significant effect?  Yes/No/? – Why? |
| 1. Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, etc)? | Yes .The changes in topography will be minor, Involving the demolition of 1100 meters of existing footpaths and replacing these with new footpaths. The entirety of the work is to be carried out on hard stands in the form of concrete surfaces. Current land use and water bodies will not be affected. | No; any changes will be minor in nature and serve only to benefit the local community. |
| 2.Will construction or operation of the Project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply? | Yes  Construction phase: Materials (cement, gravel, concrete, water) and energy (diesel)for construction.  Operational Phase: No | No  These resources are not in short supply. |
| 3. Will the Project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health? | Construction phase - Yes:  Cement,fuels and lubricants  Operational phase - No | No  Works will be carried out utilising best practices guidelines and standard operating procedures |
| 4. Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction or operation? | Construction phase - Yes:  Rubble will be produced during the demolition of the existing footpaths.  Operational phase: No | No  The rubble produced from the demolished footpaths will be managed by a licensed contractor |
| 5. Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air? | Construction phase - Yes:  Exhaust fumes from the machinery will be slightly elevated from normal levels  Operational phase - No:  As normal | No  Exhaust fumes from the machinery will only be slightly elevated from normal levels. |
| 6. Will the Project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat energy or electromagnetic radiation? | Construction phase - Yes:  Machinery and power tools will cause noise and vibration.  Operational phase - No: | No  Noise and vibration will not be far above existing levels, and the machinery being used will be relatively small and typical of any minor road works |
| 7. Will the Project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea? | Construction phase - Yes:  There is the risk of suspended solids (dust from rubble, mud, cement) or fuel/lubricant spills entering the ground water during times of rain. Also the works proposed on the northern section are approximately 18 meters from the River Gale at the closest point. There is a risk of surface water run off carrying pollutants into the river.  Operational phase - No: | No, as discussed in detail in Section 4.1 of the AA Screening accompanying this document, the method employed to carry out the works, particularly limiting the size of the works area to a rolling works area of 30m to 80m in length as well as working inside of kerbing, ensures that little or no sediment or cementitious material will enter the watercourse, |
| 8. Will there be any risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project which could affect human health or the environment? | Construction phase - Yes:  As with any construction site there are risks involved for the workers and for the environment by way of accidents  Operational phase - No: | No  All workers are aware of the dangers of working on a building site, they are used to working on sites and will have completed their SafePass. Additionally the sections of the site which are being worked on will be fenced off to the public. |
| 9. Will the Project result in social changes, for example, in demography, traditional lifestyles, employment? | Yes:  There will be social changes, however they are all positive. The installation of the new footpaths will enhance the lives of the locals and provide a safer environment for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists alike. | No  Only positive changes as previously explained |
| 10. Are there any other factors which should be considered such as consequential development which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality? | No  There are no consequential developments anticipated from this project. There are no anticipated cumulative impacts with planned activities in the locality. There are no cumulative impacts with existing activities in the locality | No  No significant impact in this regard |
| 11. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project? | Yes  There are four Natura 2000 sites near the area. The Lower River Shannon SAC which is 9 meters at the closest point. The River Shannon and River Fergus estuaries SPA is 12 kilometers from the site of the proposed works. The Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA which exists adjacent to the footpath inside the ditch in one place. Finally the Moanveanlagh Bog SAC is 7 kilometers from the site at the closest point.  There are a number of protected structures in Athea, in close proximity to the works, including a handball alley, a bridge, three houses, a garda station, a water pump and a church.  Of these structures the handball alley, garda station and one of the houses are in close proximity/adjacent to the proposed works. | No  An Appropriate Assessment Screening has been carried out which addresses the issue of the SPAs and the SACs  The proposed works do not have potential to affect these protected monuments of national value. |
| 12. Are there any other areas on or around the location which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology e.g. wetlands, watercourses or other water bodies, the coastal zone, mountains, forests or woodlands, which could be affected by the project? | No  All important or sensitive habitats which could potentially be impacted by the project have been dealt with as part of the AA Screening | No |
| 13. Are there any areas on or around the location which are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the project? | Yes  The Gale river coridor hosts a variety of mammals, fish and plants within diverse habitats, it remains rather wild upstream of Athea. Additionally, the uplands surrounding Athea are a haven for birds, including the Hen Harrier, and Athea is probably the parish which hosts the most nesting pairs in the country on certain years. Most of this upland area is protected under the Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA, however non-native conifer plantation in the uplands is a serious problem and has completely destroyed somewhere in the region of two thirds of the original upland and marginal habitats in the Parish | No  As can be seen in detail in the AA Screening, the proposal does not have the capacity to cause significant effects on either the Gale River Corridor or the important upland habitats. |
| 14. Are there any inland, coastal, marine or underground waters on or around the location which could be affected by the project? | Yes  The River Gale. The proposed works is 9 meters from the River Gale at the closes point. | No, as discussed in detail in Section 4.1 of the AA Screening accompanying this document, the method employed to carry out the works, particularly limiting the size of the works area to a rolling works area of 30m to 80m in length as well as working inside of kerbing, ensures that little or no sediment or cementitious material will enter the watercourse, |
| 15. Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the project? | No  The proposed works will take place within a village environment and the scale of the works will ensure no feature of scenic value will be affected | No  The scale of the works are minor and serve only to enhance the public's experience using Athea village.. |
| 16. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project? | Yes  The proposed works will take place on both the R523 Listowel to Ardagh regional road and the R524 Glin to Abbeyfeale regional road. There will be temporary disruption to the public using these routes during the course of the works. A number of public facilities exist in the area around the site of the proposed works including a medical center, a church, a community hall, Markievicz park and a number of other commercial premises such as bars and shops. | No  No significant effects are envisaged. During the course of the works the public will retain access to these facilities. The new footpath will actually allow the public easier and safer access to this store in the long term.. |
| 17. Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project? | Construction phase - Yes:  The proposed works will take place on both the R523 Listowel to Ardagh regional road and the R524 Glin to Abbeyfeale regional road. There will be temporary disruption to the public using these routes during the course of the works  Operational phase - No | No  The impact on traffic will be small and of a short duration. Adequate traffic management will be in place and managed by a competent contractor |
| 18. Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people? | Yes  The proposed works will take place on both the R523 Listowel to Ardagh regional road and the R524 Glin to Abbeyfeale regional road, two of the main roads through Athea village. | No  The proposal is designed and intended to positively impact the lives of locals and visitors |
| 19. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project? | No  There are a number of protected structures in Athea, in close proximity to the works, including a handball alley, a bridge, three houses, a garda station, a water pump and a church.  Of these structures the handball alley, garda station and one of the houses are in close proximity/adjacent to the proposed works. | No  The scale and nature of the works ensures there will be no negative effects for these structures. |
| 20. Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area where there will be loss of greenfield land? | No  The site of the proposed works has been previously sealed with concrete and is currently under footpath surface. | No  No significant impact |
| 21. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project? | Yes  The proposed works takes place on two regional roads, on which exist a number of commercial and residential properties. A community hall exists adjacent to the northernmost section of the works and a public park called Markievicz park is in the vicinity of the works. | No  There will be no significant impact on these properties or park. The proposal is designed and intended to enhance the local land use and to positively impact the lives of locals |
| 22. Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project? | Yes  There are a number of planning applications in the area surrounding the proposal. Most are permission requests for the building of new private dwellings or private dwellings seeking to renovate and/or build small extensions. There are no large applications (infrastructure, commercial etc) within the locality that will cause a cumulative impact with the current proposal. | No  The current proposal will not affect any other planning application in the vicinity. |
| 23. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project? | Yes  The site of the proposed works exists within the village environment. For the duration of the works the local population will be affected in various ways, for example, some traffic disruption, enhanced noise levels and the area will be somewhat unsightly while the works are underway. | No  The proposal is designed and intended enhance the local land use and to positively impact the lives of locals |
| 24. Are there any areas on or around the location which are occupied by sensitive land uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities, which could be affected by the project? | Yes  St Bartholomew's Church is approximately 69 meters from the site at the closest point. Westbury medical center is approximately 30 meters from the proposed works. Athea National School is about 75 meters from the proposed works.  There is also a range of establishments and facilities within the area such as shops, bars and a post office, etc. | No  The scale and nature of the works will reduce the impact of disturbance to these facilities.  The proposal is designed and intended enhance the local land use and to positively impact the lives of locals |
| 25. Are there any areas on or around the location which contain important, high quality or scarce resources e.g. groundwater, surface waters, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals, which could be affected by the project? | . The area surrounding Athea village is also predominantly agricultural land, bogland and forestry. | The proposal will also not negatively impact agriculture forestry or bog in the vicinity as it has neither the capability to significantly pollute or cause highly elevated levels of disturbance. |
| 26. Are there any areas on or around the location which are already subject to pollution or  environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project? | No  The proposed works will not add sewage or other pollutants to the current network. | No  The current proposal is not a “*significant additional commercial/residential development”* and does not, in itself add additional sewage to the network. |
| 27. Is the project location susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion,  flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions e.g. temperature inversions, fogs, severe winds, which could cause the project to present environmental problems? | No  The proposed works will not add additional volumes of water to the storm water network. | No  No significant impact |

# Annex III Screening Selection Criteria

Article 4(3) of Directive 97/11/EC requires that Competent Authorities must take into account the

selection criteria set out in Annex III of the Directive when making screening decisions on a case-by-case basis and when setting thresholds and criteria for projects requiring EIA. The criteria are set out under three headings as follows:



**Characteristics of Project**

### The size of the project

The site of the proposed works exists within the footprint of Athea village on both the R523 and the R524. The section of footpath to be replaced on the R523 begins at the junction of the R532 and L1328 and extends east for 186 meters. This portion of the site is bordered by a mix of private properties and commercial businesses. The majority of the proposed works exist on the R524, with 181 meters of footpath to be replaced north of the junction with the R523 and 671 meters to be replaced south of the R523 junction. The northern section of the works begins at the junction of the R524 and R523 adjacent to Con Colbert Community Hall and extends northbound on the R524 for 181 meters. The southern section of the site of the proposed works comprises of a 671 meter section on the R524. It begins at the Junction with the R523 where the R524 heads southbound through a predominantly residential area .

The entirety of the works is currently under artificial hardstands in the form of existing footpaths. These works are relatively minor in nature and the size of this project alone is not sufficient to warrant an EIA

### The cumulation with other projects

There are a number of planning applications in the area surrounding the proposal. Most are permission requests for the building of new private dwellings or private dwellings seeking to renovate and/or build small extensions. During the operational phase of this development there will be no pollutants or sewage produced by the project and hence it is not envisaged that the proposal will have a cumulative impact with these plans.

### The use of natural resources

The major use of natural resources associated with the proposal are in the form of construction materials, gravel, cement and water will constitute the main components of what will be used for the build. Timber and iron will be used in relatively small amounts for elements such as form-work, signage etc. Fuel and lubricants will be used in the machinery. During the operational phase, there will be no additional use of natural resources. None of these natural resources are in short supply and the amounts to be used in the proposal are small, so in that respect the use of natural resources within the project can be screened out without an EIA

### The production of waste

Waste production from the proposal will be limited to the construction phase. It will consist mainly of rubble and spoil from demolition of the existing footpaths, some soil as a result of preparing ground for the installation of the new footpaths, and protective wrapping and packaging from elements such as construction materials, signage, other deliveries, workers lunches etc. It will be taken care of by a licensed contractor. Waste from the operational phase will be from normal public use at similar rates to those that exist today. With this in mind, the production of waste is not likely to cause significant impacts and therefore does not warrant an EIA.

### Pollution and nuisances

In a project such as this there is the capacity for pollution, mainly through fuel or other on-site chemicals being spilled either in-situ or becoming incident on a water body. The works proposed on the northern section are approximately 18 meters from the River Gale at the closest point. Hence there is the capacity for suspended solids to become incident on the water body. The work in Athea, will be carried out in a manner that allows for a team doing sections of the work rather than the whole village being converted into a building site; this means the potential for pollution will be smaller as the amount of machinery and exposed land will be smaller. This is explored in detail in the AA Screening.

There is a certain nuisance to business and daily life while works are ongoing, however the nuisance will be short lived, and the end result will benefit the entire community therefore nuisance is not a significant issue.

There will be no additional pollution or nuisance generated during the operational phase. In all, the potential for significant impacts arising from pollution and nuisance is low, and therefore does not require an EIA.

### The risk of accidents

Risks of accidents from the construction phase of the works will be the same as any other roadwork/landscaping site. All workers are aware of the dangers of working on a building site and on a public road. They are used to working on sites and have completed their SafePass. Additionally the public will be excluded from the sections of the site which are being worked on.

Increased risk of accidents from the operational phase are not envisaged; to the contrary, the installation of the new footpaths should make it safer for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists alike.

The risk of accidents has not changed significantly in a manner that would warrant an EIA

## Location of Project

### The existing land use

The existing land use of the footprint of the proposal is typical to that of a rural village setting. There are currently existing footpaths in place at the site of the proposed works and the land use will not be altered. . There are no indications that the current proposal will cause significant impacts to the existing land use and therefore an EIA is not required in this regard.

### The relative abundance, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources in the area

The footprint of the proposed works are typical of minor road works within a rural village setting. As a result the proposed development will have very minimal impact, if any, on the quality and regenerative capacity of the natural resources in the area. This matter is discussed further in the AA Screening.

### The absorption capacity of the natural environment

In terms of surface water, the absorption capacity of the footprint of the proposal will not be different from that of the existing situation; There will be no additional new hard stand surfaces created as the new works will simply replace the old existing hard stands.

Given the scale and nature of the works it is not envisaged that the project will have a significant impact on the absorption capacity of the surrounding natural environment.

## Characteristics of the Potential Impact

In general, all potential impacts relate to the construction stage , potential impacts relating to the operational stage are generally positive.

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| Human Beings | |
| The extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population) | People living in Athea village, approximately 385 persons, especially along the R-523 and R-524 or in neighboring residential areas will be impacted during the construction phase by increased noise levels and traffic disturbance. Commuters using the route will also be affected. |
| The magnitude and complexity of the impact | The impact will consist of traffic nuisance, increase in noise levels, and potentially airborne dust from the construction phase. However in magnitude the impact is small and will benefit the residents in the long term. |
| The probability of the impact | Almost certain |
| The duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact | For the duration of the works |
| Requirement for EIA | No |

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| Biodiversity and Water | |
| The extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population) | The footprint for the works is all that will be impacted. It is all existing hardstand surface, and is of no ecological interest. As discussed in detail in the AA Screening, there will be no impact to watercourses and their associated wildlife |
| The magnitude and complexity of the impact. | Very small and simple |
| The probability of the impact | If it goes ahead then it is certain that this small amount of land of little or no ecological value will be lost |
| The duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact | Once, and basically irreversible, but no impact to biodiversity and water |
| Requirement for EIA | No |

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| Land, Soil, Air and Climate | |
| The extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population) | Land use will not change as the site of the proposed works is currently under hard stand surface, in the form of footpaths.  There may be a minor impact on air during the construction phase  Climate - No negative impact. |
| The magnitude and complexity of the impact | In terms of air quality, there may be some light masonry-type dust generated during the course of the footpath demolition and the construction phase, along with potential minor increases in exhaust fumes from the machinery and the traffic management plan. The magnitude of these impacts is very small |
| The probability of the impact | probable |
| The duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact | For the duration of the works |
| Requirement for EIA | No |

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| Material Assets, Heritage and the Landscape | |
| The extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population) | There are no significant negative impacts to material assets or heritage. Although the works will take place in front of many residential properties it is simply replacing currently existing footpaths and in turn providing a safer environment for the residents.  There may be a slight impact to the physical appearance of the landscape during the construction phase. |
| The magnitude and complexity of the impact | The area may, to some, look unsightly during the construction phase |
| The probability of the impact | Subjective |
| The duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact | For the duration of the works |
| Requirement for EIA | No |

# Conclusion

Having considered the proposal in line with the guidance referenced in the bibliography, there is no requirement for EIA. Having regard to the characteristics of the proposal, the location, and the scale of the proposed development, significant impacts on the environment are not anticipated. In general, all potential impacts relate to the construction stage, potential impacts relating to the operational stage are positive.

An Appropriate Assessment Screening report prepared in line with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive concluded there would be no significant impacts on any Natura 2000 sites.

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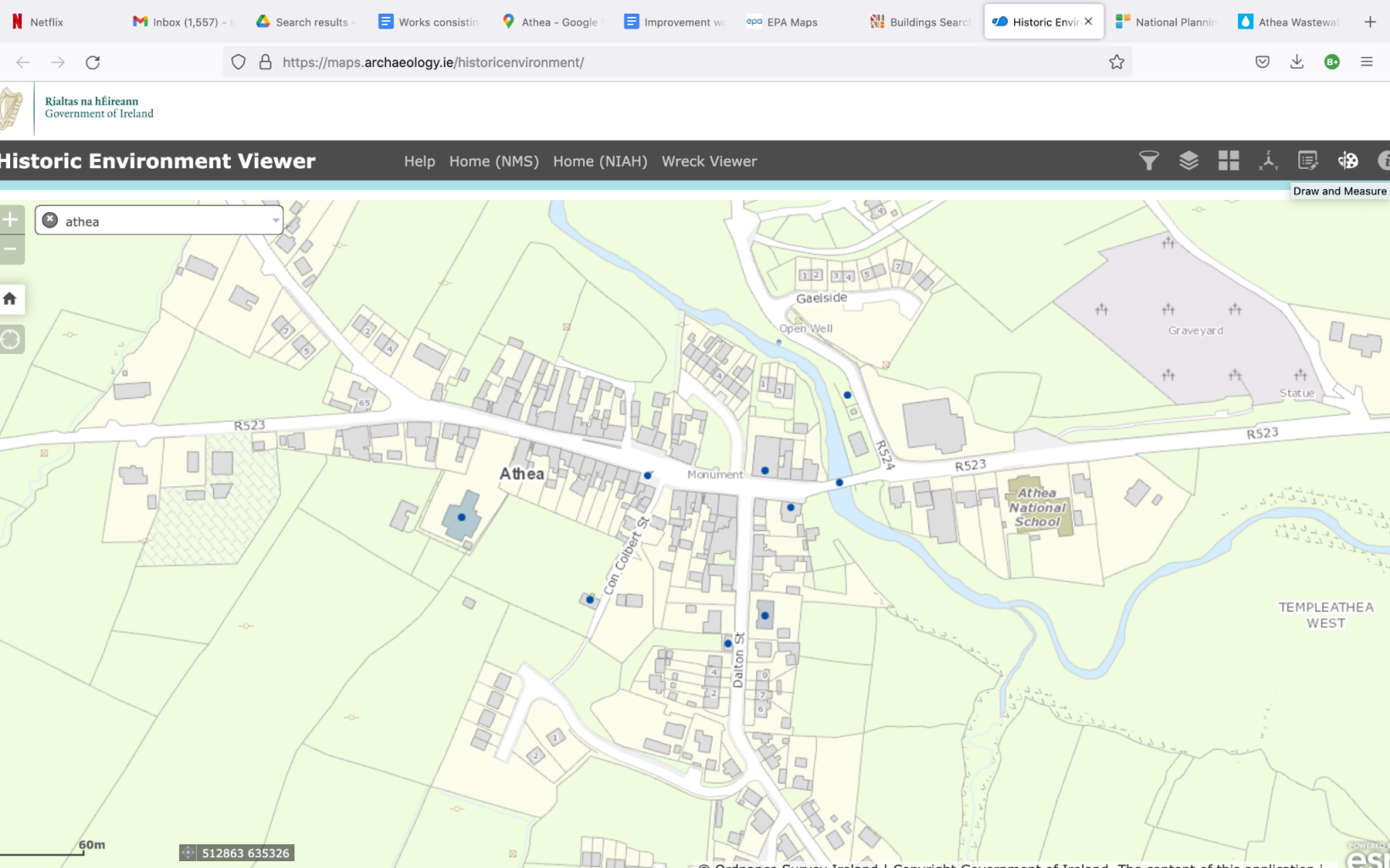
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# Relevant Maps



Structures, around the vicinity of the proposed works, protected under the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.