

EIA SCREENING REPORT

The EIA Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU), aims to determine the likely significant effects of a project on the environment. EIA Screening determines whether an EIA is required for a specified project.

Schedule 5 of the Regulations identifies development for the purposes Part 10 of the Act i.e. prescribed classes of development requiring EIA.

Where a development meets or exceeds the thresholds set out under Schedule 5 (Part 1 and Part 2) mandatory EIA is required and, as such, there is no screening determination required. Where a development is of a class included for in Schedule 5 but is sub threshold the development shall be subject to a preliminary examination and if required, screening, to determine if it would or would not be likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (August 2018) state;

- Where, based on a preliminary examination of the information submitted with the application and any other supplementary information received, the competent authority concludes that, having considered the nature, size and location of the proposed development, there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment, this should be recorded with reasons for this conclusion stated, and no EIA required or formal determination made. The recording of the competent authority's view should be brief and concise, but adequate to inform the public. In many cases this considered view will be included in the planner's/inspector's report on the planning application and this may be cross-referenced in the competent authority's decision. Normally, this will be published at the time of the decision of the competent authority.
- Where, based on the information submitted with the application and any other supplementary information received, and having considered the nature, size and location of the proposed development in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 7 to the 2001 Regulations, there is a real likelihood of significant effects on the environment, the competent authority must determine that an EIA is required. The main reasons for this determination should be recorded.
- Where, based on the information submitted with the application and any other supplementary information received, the competent authority, having considered the nature, size and location of the proposed development in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 7 to the 2001 Regulations, forms the view that there is significant and realistic doubt in regard to the likelihood of significant effects on the environment, the competent authority must proceed to a further examination to determine whether EIA is required. This requires the applicant to submit the information specified in Schedule 7A to the 2001 Regulations in order to facilitate a formal screening determination.

In the event that a formal screening assessment is required the Lead Section may need to engage the services of an appropriately qualified consultant to assist with same.

This EIA Screening Report has been prepared to assist the Lead Section in:

Step 1

Recording whether the project is of a class of development requiring EIA (Pre Screening).

Step 2

Considering by way of a preliminary examination if there is a likelihood of significant effects on the environment,

Step 3

Where necessary, undertaking a more detailed examination, based on the information specified in Schedule 7A in order to reach a formal screening determination.

Step 1 - Pre-Screening

Part 8 Ref:			
Site location:		N3 Virginia Town	
Proposed Development:		The proposed scheme consists of a traffic calming and pavement overlay scheme on the N3 in Virginia Town. The scheme is approximately 0.55km in length. The traffic calming element of the scheme consists of upgrading an existing priority junction to a roundabout, provision of additional pedestrian crossings, narrowing of the carriageway, formalizing of the existing parking spaces, renewal and widening of the existing footpaths.	
1. Does the Development constitute a class of development requiring EIA having regard to Schedule 5 of the Regulations?			YES:
			NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. If YES, is the development meeting or exceeding a threshold set out in Part 1 or Part 2, Schedule 5 of the Planning & Development Regulations?			
Tick	Threshold	Comment	Result
No	X	The development is not prescribed in Schedule 5 Part 1 or 2 of the Planning & Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended). In accordance with Section 50 of the Roads Act, 1993, as amended, the above scheme does not fall into a category requiring a mandatory EIA. An AA screening assessment has been carried out which concludes that the project will have no significant effect on a Natura 2000 site.	No EIA or Screening for EIA Required
Yes	Exceeds/		EIAR Required
	Is Equal To		
	No Threshold		EIAR Required
	Sub Threshold		EIA Screening Required
Conclusion			
Development is not within Part 1 or Part 2, Schedule 5. No EIA/Screening is required.			X
Development is within Part 1 or Part 2 and is greater than, equal to, or there is no threshold. EIA Required.			
Development is within Part 1 or Part 2 but is less than the threshold. EIA Screening Required.			
Name:	Brough Treana		Date:
Positi	Assistant Planner		24/6/2010

If the proposed development is not of a class requiring EIA it is not necessary to proceed to steps 2 and 3. The pre-screening exercise should be signed, printed and placed on the Part 8 file. If the development requires EIA Screening then proceed to Step 2.