COMHAIRLE CATHRACH CHORCAI

CORK CITY COUNCIL

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDER

ORDER NO:

SUBJECT:

Determination on requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment for

1087/21

Proposed Curragh Road Scheme at Curragh Road in Cork City.

Whereas

I have considered the document titled "Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report" for this project. I note that the proposed development constitutes a sub-threshold development in respect of which an Environmental Impact Assessment is not mandatory. I am satisfied that the EIA Screening Report contains a comprehensive analysis of the proposed development having regard to the criteria contained in Schedule 7A of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended), the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government document "Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanala on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment", Section 176B of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended and the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018.

Therefore having considered the said reports and having had regard to the criteria set out in the aforementioned legislation, Cork City Council is satisfied that the proposed development is unlikely to have an effect on the environment including the Cork Harbour SPA (004030) and the Great Island Channel cSAC (001058), and it is therefore determined that an Environmental Impact Statement would therefore not be necessary or required.

Accordingly the proposed development shall proceed subject to the provisions of Section 179 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, and the provisions of Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 as amended.

Dated

25th Day of Johns

2021

G.O'Beirne

Director of Services, Infrastructure Development

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Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report

for the Proposed

Curragh Road Scheme



Executive Summary

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Report has been prepared to consider the requirement or otherwise of carrying out an EIA in respect of the Curragh Road Scheme, at Curragh Road, Cork City.

This screening exercise was undertaken in two stages. The first stage considered the requirement for a mandatory EIA, while the second stage considered the requirement or need for a sub-threshold EIA. As part of the sub-threshold screening exercise, the potential for impacts on environmental sensitivities was considered in addition to the interrelationship between those environmental sensitivities. Following on from this, the formal EIA Screening Exercise was completed, having regard to the criteria set out in the Roads Act, as amended and in the EIA Directive (2014/52/EU).

This report concludes that this is a sub-threshold type project which is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment, either by itself or in combination with other plans or projects.

Legislative context

EIA legislation sets down the types of projects that may require an EIA. Annex I of Directive 2011/92/EU, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU defines mandatory projects that require an EIAR / EIS and Annex II lists projects which can be subject to case by case analysis or thresholds to be determined by member states.

Mandatory requirements

The proposed scheme has been assessed in terms of the mandatory requirement for an EIA based on the nature or scale of the development, as addressed in the EU Directive 2014/52/EU and also the Roads Act 1993 - 2016. It is considered that the proposed road scheme is not one which falls within the scope of this category. It should be noted that mandatory EIA requirements for non-road type development have also been considered and discounted in this instance. As part of this, infrastructure type projects listed in the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended and in Annex I and II of the EIA Directive as amended were taken into account.

Sub-threshold requirement for an Environmental Impact Statement

Legislative context and screening methodology

While the mandatory requirements for EIA for road schemes are straight forward, being based on type and scale, the discretionary (or sub-threshold) requirements are based on an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the proposed road development. Where a proposed road development would be located on certain environmental sites the road authority shall decide whether the proposed road development would be likely to have significant effects on the environment. The key issue, in the context of the possible need for EIA of sub-threshold development, is whether or not such development is likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The 2014 amending EIA Directive (2014/52/EU) contains guidance for Member States in terms of deciding whether or not a development is likely to have "significant effects on the environment". The guidance is provided by way of criteria set out in Annex III of the Directive. The criteria are grouped under three headings and are used to help in the screening process to determine whether a development is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. The criteria for determining

whether a development would or would not be likely to have significant effects on the environment are taken from Annex III of the Directive and are grouped under the following three headings:-

- 1. Characteristics of proposed development
- 2. Location of proposed development
- 3. Characteristics of the potential Impacts

Sub threshold development assessment

The aim of the following section is to address likely impacts, if any on the environment by the implementation of the proposed development having regard to the criteria set out in the EIA Directive, as amended. Criteria for determining whether the project would or would not be likely to have a significant effect on the environment as per the requirements of Article 120 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 and subsequent amendment 2011.

 Realignment of Curragh Road, Kinsale Road, Pearse Road a Green Lawn junction. Realignment of Tory Top Road, Pearse Road junction. Closing off existing entrance & exit, and provision of nentrance/exit, to properties to the west side of Curragh Roan north west side of the main junction. Provision of improved pedestrian facilities with upgrades a buildouts of footpaths and provision of pedestrian crossing These will provide improved pedestrian crossing facilities a reduce the road width to be traversed by pedestrians at Top Road junction with Pearse Road via raised ta uncontrolled pedestrian crossing, as well as safer pedestr crossing at the junction of Curragh Road, Kinsale Road, Pea Road and Green Lawn. Provision of additional green space with low level planting new buildouts. Provision of upgraded on road cycle lanes on Curragh Road Kinsale Road, new on road cycle lanes on Pearse Road, and no cycle facilities on the route from Pearse Road to Curragh Road Relocation of existing bus stops on Curragh Road and Pearsond. 	Size of Proposed	The proposed development consists of:
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	Directive. The orthoric and	The total construction area required for the proposed development is
0.95 hectares (ha). It does not equal nor exceed the 10-hect threshold; therefore, a mandatory EIA is not required.	as to deformine whethers to criteria for determining	0.95 hectares (ha). It does not equal nor exceed the 10-hectare threshold; therefore, a mandatory EIA is not required.

Proposed Development			
Use of Natural Resources	The use of natural resources will be limited to the materials used in th construction works. Anticipated materials include stone, aggregate and bituminous materials which will be provided on a like for like basis with the material to be replaced.		
	A report for Screening for Appropriate Assessment was prepared. concludes that it is possible to rule out any significant effects on Natur 2000 sites.		
Production of Waste	Standard construction materials will be used and will not be harmful to human health or the environment. The contractor will ensure that the proposed works are carried out in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No.291 of 2013). It is envisaged that the risk of accidents having regard to substances or technologies is very low and therefore will not result in significant effects. Waste production will be limited to the construction phase and with consist of general excavated inert material (stone, aggregated Bituminous materials) which will be disposed of to local license facilities. The production of waste will be managed in accordance with the relevant waste legislation.		
Pollution and Nuisances	This development will not result in an increase in either pollution on nuisance.		
	During the construction stage, the likelihood of an accidental spillage construction materials into the aquatic environment will be manage through the adoption of strict best practice construction management.		
	Enhanced facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport shoul ultimately reduce the quantum and nuisance associated wit alternative mode namely use of private vehicles		
Risk of Accidents	As the development involves the upgrading of services the risk of accidents should be reduced. A "Project Supervisor for Construction Stage" will be appointed to manage safety issues during construction.		
2. LOCATION OF PR	OPOSED DEVELOPMENT		
Existing Land Use	The footprint of the Project is on existing roads and footpaths therefor no change in land use.		
Relative Abundance, Quality and Regenerative Capacity of Natural Resources in the Area	The Project will have minimum impact on the quality and regenerativ capacity of natural resources in the area. All construction material wi be imported for the construction of the Project.		

There is not likely to be any significant impact on road users as a result **Absorption Capacity of** of the Project. Construction will be for a short duration and will not the Natural impede traffic flow in the City. Environment Preventative measures will be implemented during and post construction in order to reduce the risk of pollution to surface waters. The works associated with this development are minor. This, along with the fact that the development area is not of significant ecological importance means the absorption capacity of this environment is high, making it less sensitive to works of this kind.2 It has been concluded that the Project does not have the potential to impact, either directly or indirectly, the Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests of any European site. Consequently, it is clear that there will be no adverse impacts on the Conservation Objectives of any European sites as a result of the Project.

Extent of the Impact	The primary impact will occur during the construction phase which is short term.
Transfrontier nature of the Impact	N/A
Magnitude and Complexity of the	Minimal
Impact	Physical Changes in the Locality: This area of the city is already highly developed for infrastructure. The works proposed are minor and will not cause any physical changes to the surrounding environment.
	Air Quality & Climate: The objective of the project is to enhanced facilities for all road users, with particular benefits for pedestrians cyclists and public transport users, thus having a likely positive impact on air quality and climate. It is considered that the level of construction traffic required for a project of this scale will not have a significant impact on the local air quality or climate; neither will a construction
	project of this scale result in any significant generation of dust. Noise: At operational stage an increase in the number of pedestrian
	and cyclists will likely have a positive impact on noise or vibration in th local environment. It is also considered that the level of constructio traffic and construction operations required for a project of this scal will be short term and will not result in the creation of any significant levels of noise or vibration. Furthermore, works will be carried out it compliance with BS5228: Part 1 and the European Communities (Noise

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Emission by Equipment for Use Outdoors) Regulations, 2001 which will ensure a controlled level of noise during construction phase.

Hydrology: The existing drainage will be maintained and the proposed development will not increase or alter the quantum of surface water discharging to adjoining watercourses.

Biodiversity: Having regard to the location, nature and size of the proposed development, it is considered that there are no anticipated effects on biodiversity.

Archaeology, architecture, cultural heritage: There are a number of recorded monuments and protected structures in Cork City. However, due to the location, nature of the construction and operation of the Project, it is considered that it will not have any significant effect on any of these monuments or structures.

Visual Amenity: As the Project is located principally on existing roads and footpaths, it is unlikely to have a significant impact on the landscape of the area. During construction, the presence of plant and machinery will detract from certain views. However, this is considered to be a slight impact which is short-term and easily offset by the benefits accrued at the operational stage.

Transport and Public Access Routes: A Construction Traffic Management Plan will be implemented for the duration of the construction works in order to minimise any disruption to traffic flow on the road network at and surrounding the proposed development areas.

Local Residences and Businesses: There are many businesses residential dwelling within close proximity to the proposed development. Access to these will be maintained throughout the construction phase. Significant impacts will not arise.

Overall: Environmental impacts associated with the proposed development will be minor and short-term and, therefore, significant environmental effects can be ruled out without the necessity for further surveys, investigations and assessments.

Probability of the Impact

Low

During the construction stage, noise nuisances and air pollution may occur over a short duration.

Duration, Frequency and Reversibility of the Impact

Potential impacts are limited to the construction phase These impacts will be temporary, reversible and one-off.

SCREENING CONCLUSION STATEMENT

The prescribed classes of development and thresholds that trigger a mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment are set out in Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 as amended. A review of the project types listed in the aforementioned Schedule 5, as amended has been carried out.

The proposed development is a type set out in Part 2 Class 10 (b)(iv) of Schedule 5 as described previously but it does not exceed the relevant quantity, area or other limit specified in that part. Therefore, it is a sub-threshold development and has been screened for EIA.

The information provided in this EIA Screening Report prepared by Cork City Council provides details on the characteristics of the proposed development and its likely significant effects (if any) on the environment. Having regard to the contents of Article 120 of the Planning and Development (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2011 and Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, it is considered that the proposed development, by reason of its nature, scale and location will have no significant effects on the environment. Accordingly, it is considered that an EIS is not required to be submitted.

	Name	Position	Signature	Date
Prepared by	K. Gallagher	Senior Executive Engineer		23/2/2021
Approved by	G. O'Beirne	Director of Services	10.1	2/2/21