

# **Proposed Public Toilet Facility, Ardfert Village County Kerry**

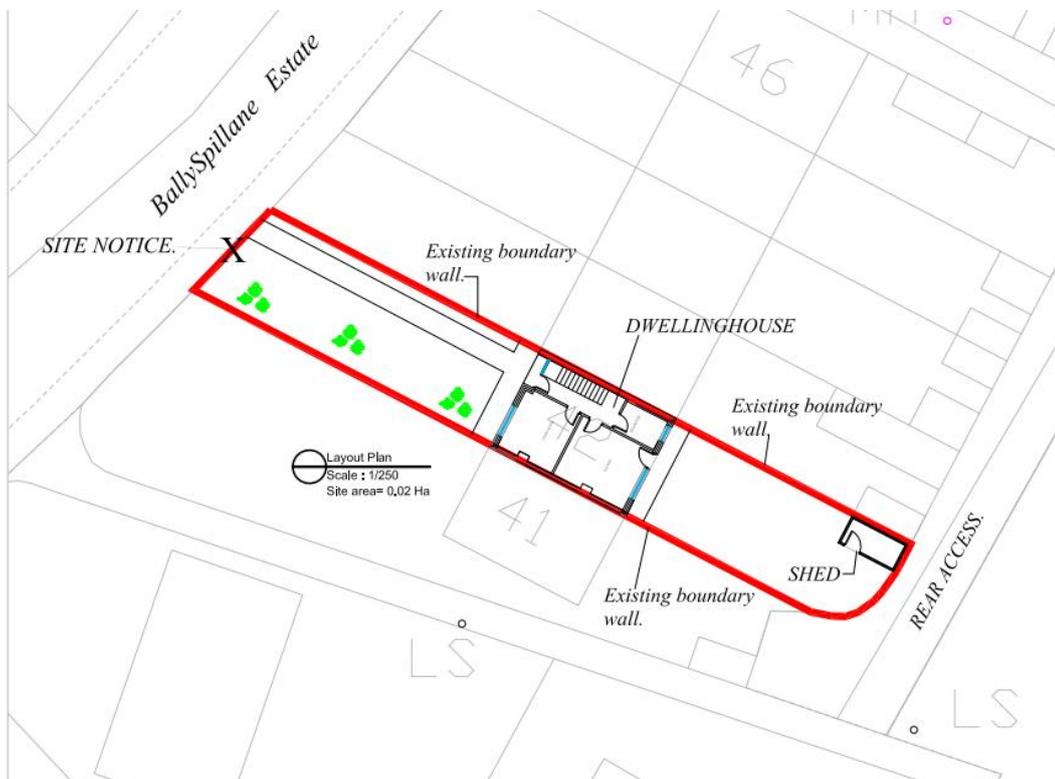
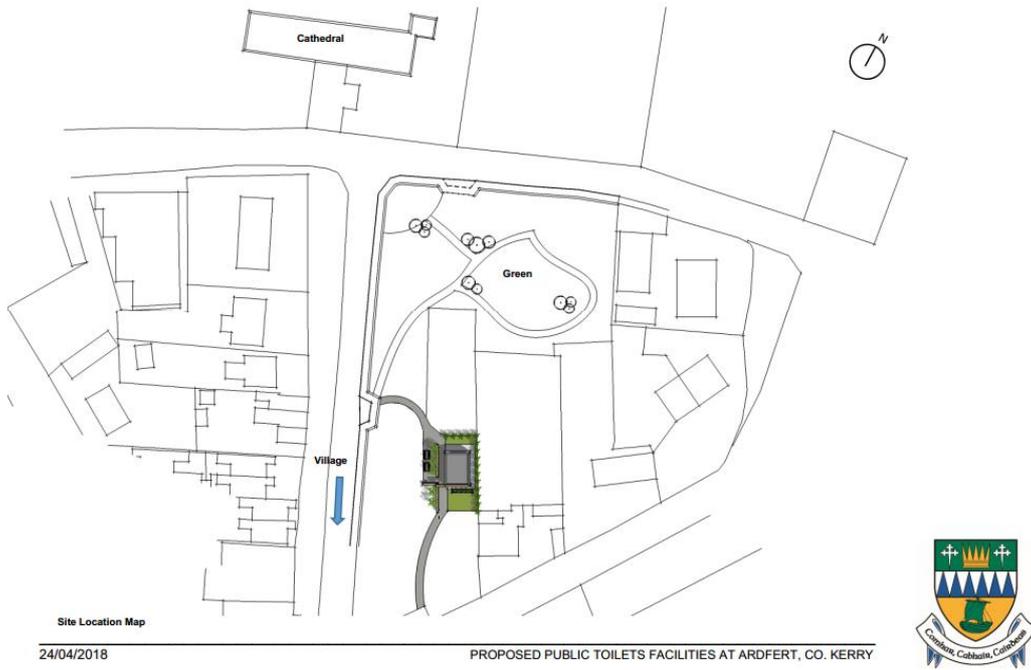
## **EIA Screening Report**



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# 1. Project Description and Characteristics

It is proposed to provide a public toilet facility in Ardfert Village, Kerry.



## 2. Mandatory requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment

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 85/337/EEC (as amended). It is considered that the proposed development is not one which falls within the scope of Annex I of the EIA Directive, as amended.

## 3. Sub-threshold requirement for an Environmental Impact Statement

### 3.1 Sub threshold projects on a national inclusion list.

These are Annex II project types which meet nationally set thresholds or criteria and therefore require EIA. These can be found in Schedule 5, Part 2 of the P&D Regulations 2001, as amended and S. 50.—(1) (b) of the Roads Act, 1993 – 2016. As part of this projects listed in Annex II of the EIA Directive, as amended, were taken into account.

### Sub-threshold Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 'National Inclusion List' Screening Examination

1. Characteristics of projects	
(a) The size and design of the whole project	Small scale village public toilet facility
(b) Cumulation with other existing and/or approved projects	None likely to arise
(c) The use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity.	Proposal located within an existing built up and serviced area. Use of natural resources minimal.
(d) The production of waste.	Standard small-scale inert building wastes generated.
(e) Pollution and nuisances.	None
(f) The risk of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned, including those caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge.	None
(g) The risks to human health (for example due to water contamination, noise or air pollution).	None
2. Conclusion	
This proposal is substantially below any set thresholds. EIA is not required on this basis – however the proposal should still undergo a case by case examination.	

### 3.2 Sub-threshold projects which require a 'case-by-case' examination.

These are project types listed in Annex II of the Directive but which do not meet set thresholds or criteria as set out in national legislation.

The criteria for assessment 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 Projects
2. Location of Projects
3. Type and characteristics of Potential Impact

#### Criteria for determining whether the project would or would not be likely to have a significant effect on the environment

1. Characteristics of development	
(a) The size and design of the whole project	Proposed small scale village public toilet facility within an existing built up and serviced area.
(b) Cumulation with other existing and/or approved projects	None likely
(c) The use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity.	The use of natural resources associated with the development would not cause unusual, significant or adverse effects. The land is serviced and located within the urban envelope.
(d) The production of waste.	Standard small scale inert builder waste.
(e) Pollution and nuisances.	None
(f) The risk of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned, including those	None

caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge.	
(g) The risks to human health (for example due to water contamination, noise or air pollution).	None – it is noted that there is a modern wastewater treatment facility under construction in the village.
<b>2. Location of project</b>	
(a) The existing and approved land use.	Existing: Forms part of a open space amenity grass green area. Approved: Passive open space zoning relating to use as park / playground area.
(b) The relative abundance, availability, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources (including soil, land, water and biodiversity) in the area and its underground.	No other natural resources are likely to be impacted.
(c) The absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying particular attention to the following areas: (i) wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths; (ii) coastal zones and the marine environment; (iii) mountain and forest areas; (iv) nature reserves and parks; (v) areas classified or protected under national legislation; Natura 2000 areas designated by Member States pursuant to Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC; (vi) areas in which there has already been a failure to meet the environmental quality standards, laid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wetlands, Riparian areas and River mouths: Located in the wider area, including those associated with the Tyshe River.</li> <li>○ Coastal Zone and the marine environment: Ardfert is located inland of The Tralee Bay Coastline.</li> <li>○ Natura 2000 sites: Natura 2000 sites associated with Tralee Bay are located in the wider area (SAC and SPA).</li> <li>○ Landscape and sites of historical, cultural or archaeological significance: Ardfert is an attractive, planned settlement of historical significance. Recorded monuments are also located nearby. The proposed site is within the RMP Constraint for Ke020 046 the medieval town of Ardfert and more specifically the National Monuments (Cathedral, Temple na Hoe and Temple na Griffin) which are state owned properties.</li> </ul>

<p>down in Union legislation and relevant to the project, or in which it is considered that there is such a failure;</p> <p>(vii) densely populated areas;</p> <p>(viii) landscapes and sites of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.</p>	
<p><b>3. Type and characteristics of Potential Impact</b></p> <p>The potential significant effects of the projects on the environment must be considered in relation to the criteria set out in 1 &amp; 2 above and having regard to the factors specified in Article 3(1) (of the EIA Directive) taking into account aspects of the impact as outlined in (a) to (h) below.</p> <p><b>Article 3(1) Factors</b></p> <p>a) population and human health;</p> <p>b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC;</p> <p>c) land, soil, water, air and climate;</p> <p>d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape;</p> <p>e) the interaction between the factors referred to in points (a) to (d).</p>	
<p>(a) The magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).</p>	<p>This is a small-scale project with negligible magnitude. At operational stage the impact will be highly beneficial as it will improve public facilities in the village and the functionality of the nearby playground.</p>
<p>(b) The nature of the impact.</p>	<p>Potential for archaeological impact</p> <p>Potential for visual impact.</p> <p>Potential for recreational impact associated with loss of open space.</p>
<p>(c) The transboundary nature of the impact.</p>	<p>No cross border implications</p>
<p>(d) The intensity and complexity of the impact.</p>	<p>Archaeological impact: Not likely to be intense or complex in nature. Proposal will be subject to standard archaeological mitigation and monitoring.</p> <p>Visual impact: Not likely to be intense or complex in nature. Proposal has been designed to an acceptable standard and incorporates the use of local limestone finishing in keeping with the character of the area.</p> <p>Recreational impact: Not likely to be intense or complex in nature. Footprint of the building is small in scale and will enable greater use of the remaining open space area.</p>

(e) The probability of the impact.	Archaeological impact: Low – proposal will be subject to standard archaeological mitigation and monitoring. Visual impact: certain but moderate in nature likely to reduce over time. Recreational impact: certain but moderate in nature.
(f) The expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact.	Impact onset associated with site clearance
(g) The cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved projects.	None likely
(h) The possibility of effectively reducing the impact.	Standard Archaeological mitigation and monitoring will effectively reduce any potential archaeological impact. The proposal has also been designed to reduce other potential impacts.
<b>4. Screening Decision</b>	
Having regard to the above, and in particular to the nature, scale and location of the proposed project, by itself and in combination with other plans and projects, it is considered that an EIA is <u>not</u> required in this instance.	
<b>5. Reasoned conclusion / explanatory statement outlining reasons for decision with reference to the relevant criteria listed above (1 to 3) and to any influential measures incorporated into the project envisaged to avoid or prevent what might otherwise have been significant adverse effects on the environment.</b>	
This is a small-scale project which provides for the provision of a public toilet facility in a village setting. No significant effects on the environment are likely to arise.	