APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT FOR PLANNING APPLICATIONS



Screening is used to determine if an AA is necessary by examining:

- If the plan / project is directly connected with / necessary to the management of the European site.
- If the effects will be significant on a European site in view of its conservation objectives, either alone / in combination with other plans / projects.

Planning Authority: Offaly County Council

Planning Application Proposed Part VIII

Edenderry Municipal District.

(A) DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND LOCAL SITE:					
Proposed development:	Proposed Road Re-Alignment Works to include reconstruction of the existing public road to a width of 7.0m, along with the provision of 2 No. footpaths & 1 No. Cycle-track and all other associated works.				
Site location:	Existing road (R441) at the entrance to the Monasteroris Business Park and ending at the Killane Road (R441) / St., Francis Street, junction Edenderry, a distance of 270 metres approximately.				
Site size:	0.324 Hectares	Floor Area of Development		N/A	
Identification of nearby European	European Site – The Long Derries, Edenderry, SAC (Site Code = 00925)				
Site(s):					
Distance to European Site(s):					
The characteristics of existing, proposed or other approved plans / projects which may cause interactive / cumulative impacts with the project being assessed and which may affect the site:	Given the limited scale of the development applied for it is not considered that it will have any interactive / cumulative impacts with any other plan or project in the vicinity.				
Is the application accompanied by an EIAR?	Ye	s: 🗆	No:	√	

	ION OF THE RELEVANT	European sites (5):		
The reasons for the desites (s):	esignation of the European			
The Long Derries is of botanical importance due to the presence of good quality dry, calcareous grassland, an interesting gravel pit flora and the presence of three rare plant species, two of which are legally protected. The presence of an interesting transition habitat from Esker to peatland, and a varied bird population, including the rare Nightjar and Partridge, adds to the site's importance.				
The conservation objectives / qualifying interests of the site and the factors that contributes to the conservation value of the site: (which are taken from the European sites synopses and, if applicable, a Conservation Management Plan; all available on www.npws.ie) (ATTACH INFO.)				
An important aspect of this site is the presence of the rare, Red Data Book species, Blue Fleabane (<i>Erigeron acer</i>), and the legally protected (Flora Protection Order, 1987), Basil Thyme (<i>Acinos arvensis</i>) and Green-winged Orchid (<i>Orchis morio</i>). A large population of the latter species occurs in the grassland communities, including those in the transition to peatland zone. Blue Fleabane is found in grassland and gravel pits on the site, the latter habitat also supporting Basil Thyme.				
The summer birdlife of this area includes Sand Martin, Whinchat, Whitethroat and Cuckcoo. Nightjar, a rare species listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, breeds on the site. Partridge, an endangered species in Ireland and one listed in the Red Data Book, is known from the site. Badgers have setts along some of the mature hedgerows.				
(a) NIDING ADMINIST				
(C) NPWS ADVICE		经的数据的证据的基础的编		
Advice received from NPWS over phone:	None received.			
Summary of advice	_			
received from NPWS in written form				
(ATTACH SAME):				

(D) ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS:

(The purpose of this is to identify if the effect(s) identified could be significant

— if uncertain assume the effect(s) are significant).

If the answer is 'yes' to any of the questions below, then the effect is significant.

(Please justify your answer. 'Yes' / 'No' alone is insufficient)

Would there be	Not likely due to the location and type
any impact on an Annex 1 habitat?	of development.
(Annex 1 habitats are listed in Appendix 1 of	The site is sufficient distance from the
AA Guidance).	European Site.
a reduction in habitat area on a	There will be no reduction in the habitat
European sites?	area.
direct / indirect damage to the physical	Not likely due to the location and type
quality of the environment (e.g. water quality	of development.
and supply, soil compaction) in the European	The site is sufficient distance from the
sites?	European Site.
serious / ongoing disturbance to species /	Not likely due to the location and type
habitats for which the European sites is	of development.
selected (e.g. because of increased noise,	The site is sufficient distance from the
illumination and human activity)?	European Site.
direct / indirect damage to the size,	Not likely to have an adverse impact due
characteristics or reproductive ability of	to its location and characteristics
populations on the European sites?	
Would the project interfere with mitigation	No.
measures put in place for other plans /	
projects. [Look at <i>in-combination effects</i> with completed, approved but not completed, and	
proposed plans / projects. Look at projects /	
plans within and adjacent to European sites	
and identify them]. Simply stating that there	
are no cumulative impacts' is insufficient.	

(E) SCREENING CONCLUSION:

Screening can result in:

- 1 AA is not required because the project is directly connected with / necessary to the nature conservation management of the site.
- 2 No potential for significant effects / AA is not required.
- 3 Significant effects are certain, likely or uncertain. (In this situation seek a Natura Impact Statement from the applicant, or reject the project. Reject if too potentially damaging / inappropriate.

Conclusion:	Category 2	
Justify why it falls into relevant category above:	Given the location and the nature and size of the development applied for and the characteristics of European sites in the vicinity and the appropriate assessment guidelines it is considered that the development will have no likely significant impacts on any European sites	
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