

# **Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report**

**for proposed**

## **Destination Town Project**

**at**

**Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim**

**for: Leitrim County Council**

Áras an Chontae,  
Carrick-on-Shannon,  
Co. Leitrim



**by: CAAS Ltd.**

1st Floor,  
24-26 Ormond Quay  
Co. Dublin



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## Document Control

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	<b>Author/Reviewer</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>prepared by</b>	Paul Fingleton and Clare O'Doherty	Various dates to 12 July 2021
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## 1. Introduction

CAAS Ltd has been engaged by Leitrim County Council to prepare this Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report for the proposed Carrick-on-Shannon Destination Town Project. This report has been prepared to form an opinion as to whether or not the proposed development should be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and if so, whether an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) should be prepared in respect of it.

The screening assesses the proposed development with reference to the EIA legislation including the EIA Directive, and Planning and Development legislation<sup>1</sup>. It also has regard to relevant parts of *EIA Guidance for Consent Authorities regarding sub-threshold development*, 2003, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment*, 2018, Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government and relevant EU Guidance including *Interpretation of definitions of project categories of annex I and II of the EIA Directive*, 2015, EU and *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects - Guidance on Screening*, 2017, EU.

The consideration of potential impacts covers all significant direct, indirect and secondary impacts as relevant, with reference to the guidance and in compliance with the legislation, including the criteria for determining whether certain development types should be subject to EIA, and which are grouped into these categories in the Directive:

- (i) Characteristics of the proposal
- (ii) Location of the proposal
- (iii) Characteristics of potential impacts

Where used, descriptions of impacts follow the statutory EPA *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (2017 (draft)). For ease of reference, these standardised descriptions are reproduced in Appendix I of this report.

The information on the development used for purposes of this report was provided by Leitrim County Council.

The following sections of this report cover:

- The proposed development (s2)
- The legislative basis for EIA (s3)
- Screening considerations (s4)
- Conclusion (s5)

An overview of the author's competency is provided in Appendix II.

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<sup>1</sup> see section 3 for details

## 2. The proposed development

### 2.1 Overview of the development

The purpose of the proposed development is to provide orientation and clear direction to the Town centre from the various town entry points, with particular focus on visitors. The proposal seeks to achieve this by providing general public realm improvements mainly to sections of the Town's N4 bypass road, and along Local road L3401-1 (ref Figures 1 to 5), also including lighting of heritage features and signage and landscaping at strategic locations.

### 2.2 Project details

The Carrick on Shannon Destination Town Project will include the following works:

1. **To undertake a Public Realm Improvements Scheme** within the Town, to enhance the existing streetscape between Cryan's Hotel and the Carrick Plaza Suites along Local Road L3401-1. The nature of the public realm works includes, *inter alia*, the widening of footpaths, the provision of enhanced uncontrolled pedestrian crossings, the provision of new public lighting in addition to the existing lighting, to replace the existing road surface, to relocate the existing street furniture and signage, the provision of soft and hard landscaping measures and to alter the existing on street car-parking provision.
2. **The Replacement of the existing Bus stop shelter with a covered structure** along the N4 on the Southern carriage-way that will shelter people waiting on or arriving by bus while equally providing shelter to enjoy overlooking the public space along the river edge. External seating and improved landscaping of the area to the rear of this covered structure and the river walk.
3. **The Installation of a new covered bus shelter** along Local Road L3401-1 to the front of the Primary Care Building as a bus departure area.
4. **The Relocation of the existing ESB Networks Sub-station** currently located in front of the Carrick Plaza Suites.
5. **Improvements to external lighting of the following protected structures**: Costello Memorial Chapel, St. George's Church and St Mary's Catholic Church.
6. **The provision of 16 No. Way Finding Signs** to include additional hard/soft landscaping works in the vicinity of Sign No. 5 and 6 as indicated on the submitted documentation.

The core project area, including all works described above, is 0.3833 ha in extent. The road / footpath lengths affected are approximately 140 m of the L3401-1 (road and footpaths) and approximately 120 m of the N4 (footpaths and pedestrian crossings). The extent of proposed landscaping works at Sign No. 5 and 6 (ref item 6 above) is 0.0095 ha. The lighting proposed at item 5 will be of no significant extent.

The ESB Networks sub-station referred to at item 4 is an enclosed structure of approximately 2 m<sup>3</sup>. It is proposed to move it to a less prominent location approximately 20 m north west of its present location.



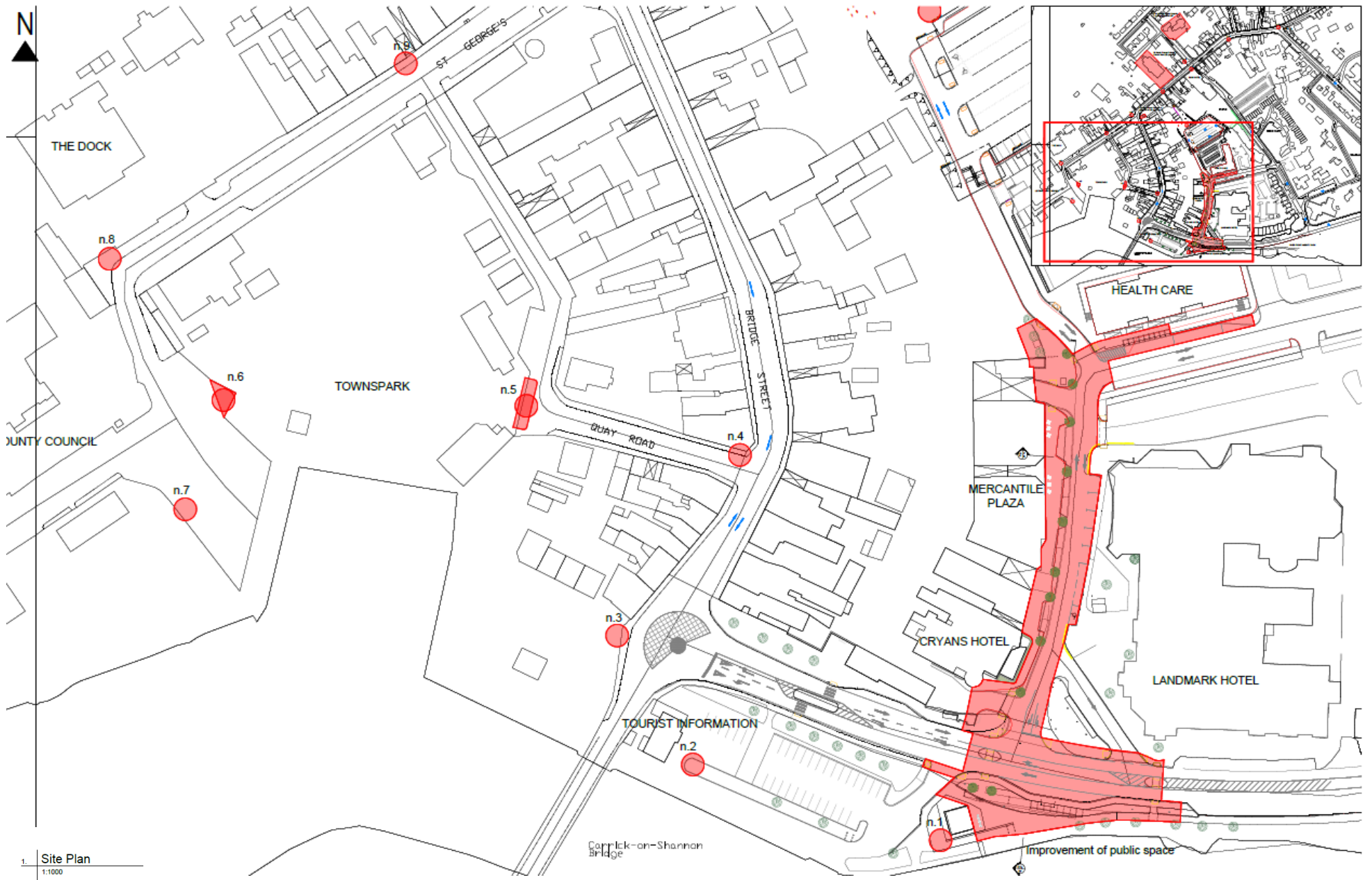


Figure 2 - Site layout plan (South)



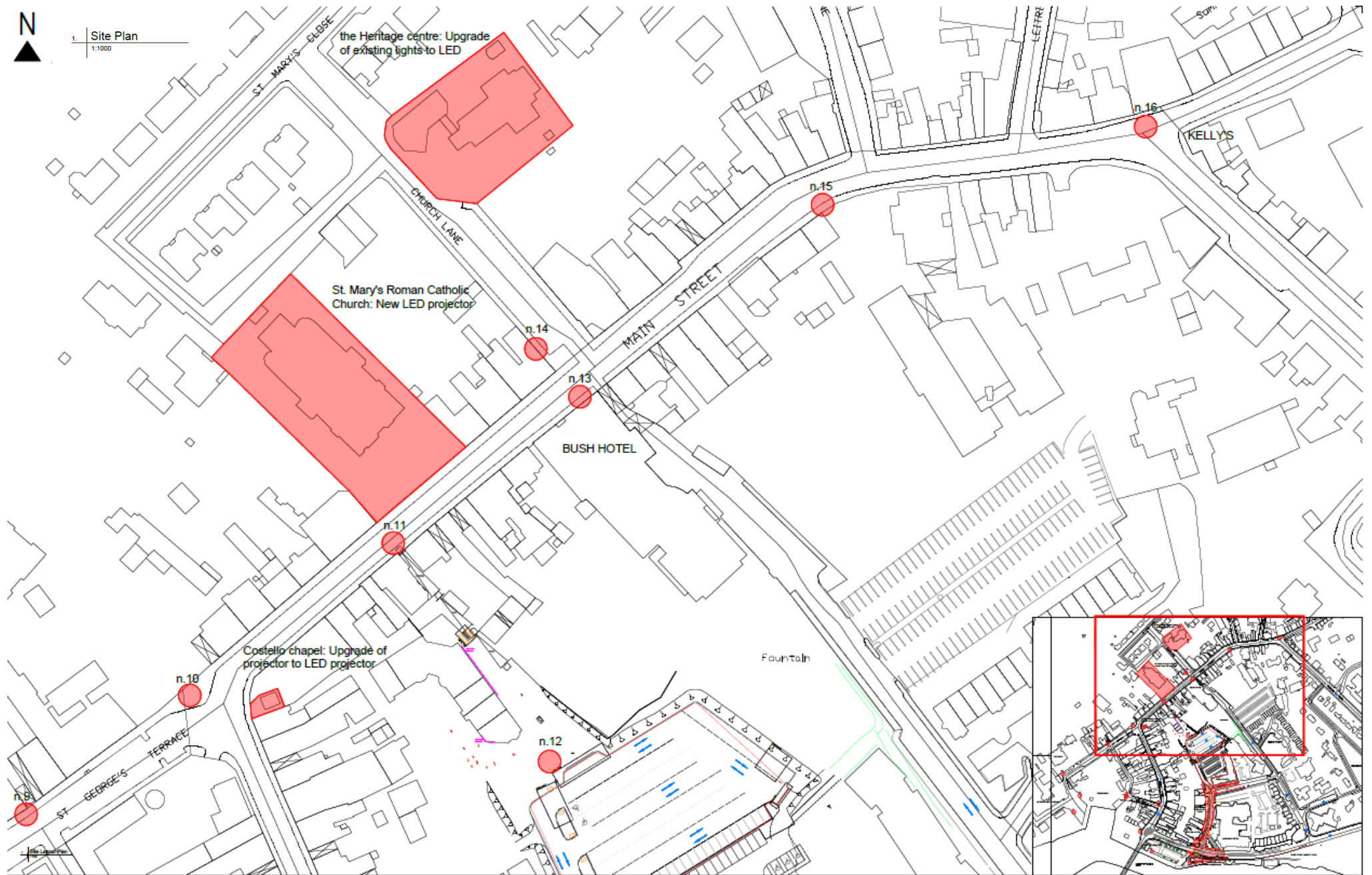


Figure 3 - Site layout plan (North)

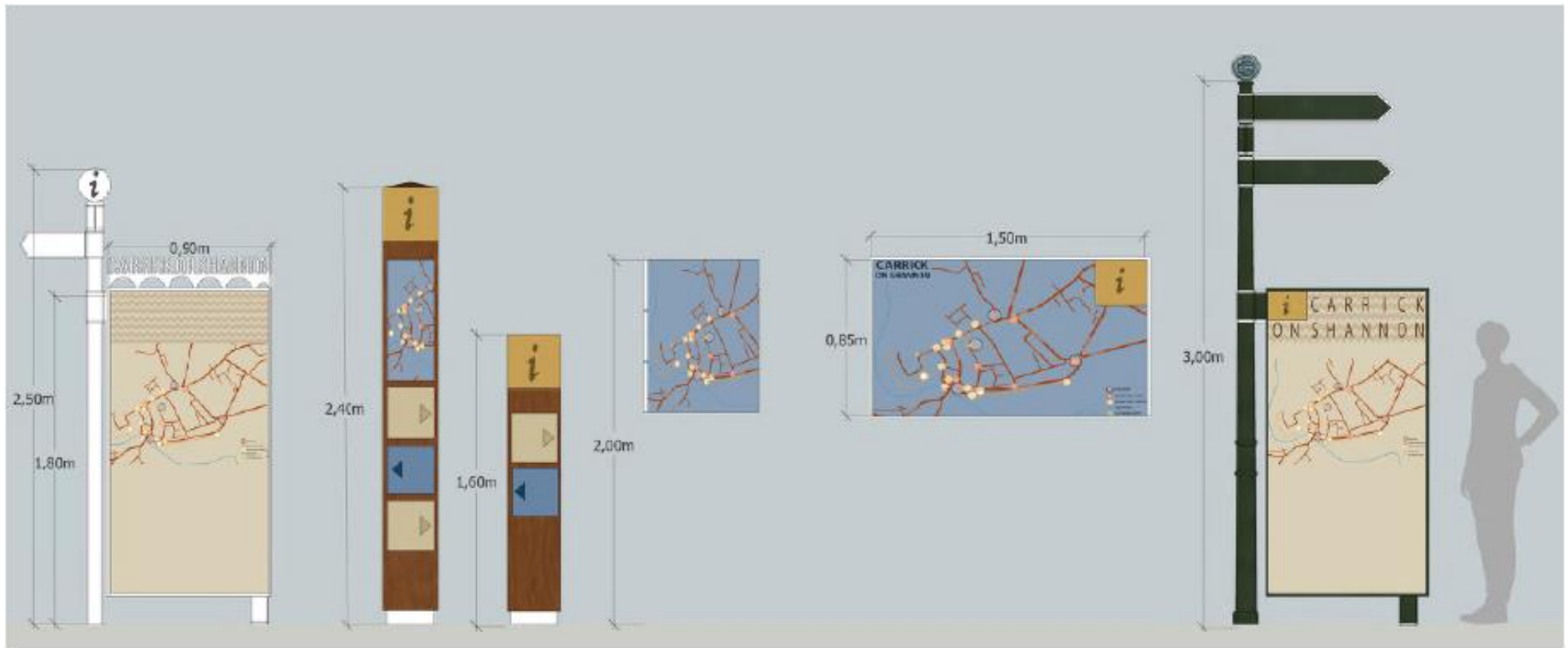


Figure 4 - Proposed information panels and signage

#### 4. Legislative basis for EIA

EIA requirements derive from EU Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU) on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. The Directive has been transposed into various Irish legislation of which the following are the most relevant to this development.

- The Planning and Development Acts 2000-2020 (Part X), as amended by, *inter alia*, the:
  - Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (S.I. 600/2001)
  - European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018) (S.I. 296/2018)

Part 1 of Schedule 5 of these regulations lists projects included in Annex I of the Directive which automatically require EIA.

For projects included in Annex II of the Directive, Part 2 of Schedule 5 provides thresholds, above which EIA is required.

The Roads Act 1993, as amended<sup>2</sup>, also contains EIA requirements. Section 50 of the Act specifies the types of roads projects that automatically require EIA and sets out criteria for determining whether or not other roads projects should be subject to EIA. These types of road projects are generally large-scale projects such as new or realigned roads of four lanes or more, new bridges or tunnels that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The only road works included in the subject proposal are resurfacing of an existing roadway, minor improvements to footpaths and pedestrian crossing facilities and provision of two bus parking bays. Due to the absence of any significant road works, the subject proposal is not considered to be a road improvement project that would be subject to the EIA screening criteria set out in the Roads Act.

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<sup>2</sup> Amendments include, *inter alia*, the: Roads Regulations, 1994 (S.I. 119/1994); and the European Union (Roads Act 1993) (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (S.I. 279/2019)

## 5. Screening considerations

### 4.1 Project type

In the first instance it is necessary to determine whether the project is of a type that requires EIA.

Potentially relevant project types prescribed for EIA purposes in the Roads and Planning and Development legislation are listed in the table below, with commentaries of their applicability to the proposed development. Criteria for changes or extensions are included.

Project type / criteria	Comment	Is EIA required on this basis?
<b>Roads legislation</b> SI 279/2019 (s.5, amending section 50 of the Roads Act, 1993)		
(1) (b) to (d) of S.I. 279/2019 require that any road development or road improvement project which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment, including projects located on ecologically protected sites, shall be subject to EIA.	The measures included in the scheme are largely restricted to existing road surfaces and footpaths. It is considered unlikely to have significant effects on the environment, within the meaning of the EIA Directive (ref. review against Annex III Criteria in s4.2 below).	No
<b>Planning and Development legislation</b> S.I. 600/2001, Schedule 5, Pt 2		
Project type 10. <i>Infrastructure projects</i>		
<i>(b) (iv) Urban development which would involve an area greater than 2 hectares in the case of a business district, 10 hectares in the case of other parts of a built-up area and 20 hectares elsewhere.</i>  <i>(In this paragraph, "business district" means a district within a city or town in which the predominant land use is retail or commercial use.)</i>	European Commission guidance <sup>3</sup> lists a range of projects, stating that these or other projects with similar characteristics can be considered to be 'urban development'. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shopping centres</li> <li>• Bus garages</li> <li>• Train depots</li> <li>• Hospitals</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Sports stadiums</li> <li>• Cinemas</li> <li>• Theatres</li> <li>• Concert halls</li> </ul>	No

<sup>3</sup> Interpretation of definitions of project categories of annex I and II of the EIA Directive, 2015, EU

Project type / criteria	Comment	Is EIA required on this basis?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other cultural centres</li> <li>• Sewerage or water supply networks</li> </ul> <p>The proposed project does not correspond to or have similar characteristics to any of the above listed project types. It may be considered as not comprising 'urban development' within the meaning of the Directive.</p>	
<i>Project type 13. Changes, extensions, development and testing</i>		
<p><i>(a) Any change or extension of development which would:-</i></p> <p><i>(i) result in the development being of a class listed in Part 1 or paragraphs 1 to 12 of Part 2 of this Schedule,</i></p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) result in an increase in size greater than-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25 per cent, or</li> <li>- an amount equal to 50 per cent of the appropriate threshold, whichever is the greater</li> </ul>	<p>The changes covered by proposal will not result in the affected area being of a listed class.</p> <p>Also, no significant new hard surfaced areas will be created.</p> <p>The proposed development meets neither of the Project Type 13(a) criteria.</p>	No

#### 4.1 Subthreshold development

Article 92 of the Regulations of 2001, as amended define: 'sub-threshold development' as:

*development of a type set out in Part 2 of Schedule 5 which does not equal or exceed, as the case may be, a quantity, area or other limit specified in that Schedule in respect of the relevant class of development.*

Annex III of the EIA Directive (2011/92/EU, as amended) as transposed into Schedule 7 of the Planning and Development Regulations, sets out criteria for review of sub-threshold projects to determine if they should be subject to EIA. These criteria include characteristics, location and potential impacts.

**As the project does not correspond to any project type in the Roads or Planning and Development legislation, as listed above, it is not considered to be 'sub-threshold development'.** On this basis, it can be seen that it is not required to review the proposal against the Schedule 7 criteria and it does not need to be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment.

Notwithstanding, given the ‘wide scope and broad purpose’<sup>4</sup> of the EIA Directive, and for the avoidance of any doubt, the next section of this report provides a review of the proposed development against prescribed criteria for determining whether or not a sub-threshold development is required to be subject to EIA.

## 4.2 Review against Schedule 7 criteria

Schedule 7 sets out the: - *Criteria for determining whether Development listed in Part 2 of Schedule 5 should be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.* While it has been established above that the proposal is not listed in Part 2 of Schedule 5, out of an abundance of caution, this section of the report does nonetheless consider the Schedule 7 criteria.

These criteria cover:

1. Characteristics of the proposed development
2. Location of the proposed development
3. Types and characteristics of potential impacts

The criteria are listed in the table below. The comments provided in relation to the category 1 and 2 criteria are factual and do not comment on the types or characteristics of impacts. In keeping with the intent of Schedule 7, commentary on impacts is provided in response to the items covered by category 3 (in the third part of the table below). All comments, particularly regarding ‘significance’, are made in the context of the Directive and guidance. Cross references are included where useful. The review against the Schedule 7 criteria refers to and takes account of the prescribed environmental factors<sup>5</sup>, as relevant.

Schedule 7A of the Planning and Development Regulations sets out ‘Information to be provided by the Applicant or Developer for the Purposes of Screening Sub-threshold Development for Environmental Impact Assessment’. This information includes:

1. A description of the proposed development
2. A description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development.
3. A description of any likely significant effects, to the extent of the information available on such effects, of the proposed development on the environment
4. The compilation of the information at paragraphs 1 to 3 shall take into account, where relevant, the criteria set out in Schedule 7.

This screening report includes the relevant Schedule 7A information. This is contained in s2 above and in the commentary provided in the table below.

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<sup>4</sup> Stated in case C-72/95, *Kraaijeveld and others*, and consistently stressed in subsequent [CJEU] Court rulings (ref *Interpretation of definitions of project categories of annex I and II of the EIA Directive*, 2015, EU

<sup>5</sup> as set out in of Schedule 6 (2(d))

Schedule 7 Criteria	Commentary
<p><b>1. Characteristics of Proposed Development</b></p> <p>The characteristics of proposed development, in particular:</p>	
(a) the size and design of the whole of the proposed development	The project is approx. 0.4 ha in area and approx. 260m in length.
(b) cumulation with other existing development and/or development the subject of a consent for proposed development for the purposes of section 172(1A)(b) of the Act and/or development the subject of any development consent for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive by or under any other enactment	<p>The proposed project will be part of and will interact with the wider tourism and transportation network.</p> <p>Due to its nature and scale, it has no characteristics that would have potential to cause environmental impacts that could be significant when combined with impacts from other existing or permitted developments.</p>
(c) the nature of any associated demolition works	No demolition works are required.
(d) the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity	No significant natural resources will be used.
(e) the production of waste,	No significant waste streams will be generated.
(f) pollution and nuisances,	No significant pollution or nuisances will be caused.
(g) 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	There is no significant potential for the proposed development to give rise to significant adverse effects on the environment due to accidents and/or disasters. This applies to accidents/disasters arising from external factors as well as accidents arising from the development.
<p><b>2. Location of proposed development</b></p> <p>The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by the proposed development, with particular regard to—</p>	
(a) the existing and approved land use	There are numerous existing and permitted developments adjacent and close to the area of the proposed development. These include various hotels, residential, short term accommodation, shops, catering facilities, offices and car parking. The most significant of the developments that have been permitted but are not yet complete is a healthcare facility <sup>6</sup> which is currently under construction on a 0.526 ha site adjacent to the bus parking spaces proposed at the northern end of the subject development area.

<sup>6</sup> Planning reference 15/192

(b) the relative abundance, availability, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources (including soil, land, water and biodiversity) in the area and its underground	There are no significant natural resources at the development site.
(c) the absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying particular attention to the following areas:	
(i) wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths	The southern end of the proposed development area is adjacent to the River Shannon.
(ii) coastal zones and the marine environment	-
(iii) mountain and forest areas	-
(iv) nature reserves and parks	There are no protected ecological sites nearby. The nearest protected site, Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC, is over 15 km away.  The nearest hydrologically connected sites are Lough Forbes Complex SAC and Ballykenny-Fishertown SPA which are both a hydrological distance of 32.8 km downstream.
(v) areas classified or protected under legislation, including Natura 2000 areas designated pursuant to the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive	As above.
(vi) areas in which there has already been a failure to meet the environmental quality standards laid down in legislation of the European Union and relevant to the project, or in which it is considered that there is such a failure.	None relevant to the characteristics of the scheme.
(vii) densely populated areas	-
(viii) landscapes and sites of historical, cultural or archaeological significance	Central parts of Carrick-on-Shannon are designated as an Architectural Heritage Area. The edge of this area is within approximately 50 m of the proposed development area.  There are three structures of architectural importance located within the site boundary, namely St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, St. George's Church of Ireland Church (which is also designated due to its archaeological importance) and Costello Chapel. The proposed development included plans for improved external lighting of these features.  A signage structure is proposed directly adjacent to the designated Carrick-on-Shannon Town Clock monument.



<p><b>3. Types and characteristics of potential impacts</b></p> <p>The likely significant effects on the environment of proposed development in relation to criteria set out under paragraphs 1 and 2, with regard to the impact of the project on the factors specified in paragraph (b)(i)(I) to (V) of the definition of ‘environmental impact assessment report’ in section 171A of the Act, taking into account—</p>	
(a) the magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example, geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	The project will directly affect an area of approx. 0.4 ha of existing roadway and footpaths.
(b) the nature of the impact	<p>The works will be undertaken in a built urban landscape, mostly on existing built surfaces. All works are identified as small scale and are expected to be negligible and/or temporary in source emissions due to the characteristics of the scheme.</p> <p>The level of potential noise, dust and surface water effects during construction of the development can be reasonably anticipated to be within the normal range of effects that would be expected during routine maintenance works for roads and traffic management.</p> <p>Any impacts on landscape and amenity can be expected to be largely positive, due to the design which is to improve the vista and public realm of the area.</p> <p>Impacts are not likely to be significant, within the meaning of the EIA Directive.</p>
(c) the transboundary nature of the impact	-
(d) the intensity and complexity of the impact	Construction impacts will be temporary and of low intensity and complexity.
(e) the probability of the impact	Temporary environmental impacts will occur. These are not likely to be significant, within the meaning of the Directive.
(f) the expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact	Any impacts during construction will be temporary to and will be permanent thereafter. These are not likely to be significant, within the meaning of the Directive.

(g) the cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or development the subject of a consent for proposed development for the purposes of section 172(1A)(b) of the Act and/or development the subject of any development consent for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive by or under any other enactment	As noted at 2(a) above, there are a number of other existing and permitted projects in the locality however none of these have potential to contribute to significant effects when considered in-combination with the effects of the proposed scheme and within the meaning of the Directive.
(h) the possibility of effectively reducing the impact	As there is no potential for the proposed development to cause significant impacts, within the meaning of the Directive, the possibility of effectively reducing the impact is not relevant. It can be assumed that normal best practice measures will be employed to ensure that any minor (insignificant) and temporary construction stage impacts will be appropriately controlled.

Based on review against the Schedule 7 criteria, the environmental impacts of the proposed project can be anticipated to be temporary and not likely to be significant within the meaning of the Directive.

## 6. Conclusions

The proposed Carrick-on-Shannon Destination Town Project does not correspond to any project type in the relevant legislation. It can be considered not to comprise 'sub-threshold development' and it can be 'screened out' for Environmental Impact Assessment purposes on this basis.

For the avoidance of doubt, the project has nonetheless been reviewed against prescribed criteria for determining whether or not a sub-threshold development is required to be subject to EIA. A global consideration of the criteria finds that the environmental effects of the project are not likely to be significant within the meaning of the Directive. It is therefore concluded that there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from the development

**It is considered that the proposed Carrick-on-Shannon Destination Town Project does not need to be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and no Environmental Impact Assessment Report is required for it.**

This conclusion is based on an objective review of the proposed development, including its characteristics, location and the likelihood of it causing significant environmental impacts. The screening has followed the relevant legislation and has had regard to the relevant guidance.

## Appendix I – Standard Descriptions of Effects

(from *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*, 2018 draft, EPA)

<p><b>Quality of Effects</b></p> <p>It is important to inform the non-specialist reader whether an effect is positive, negative or neutral</p>	<p><b>Positive Effects</b></p> <p>A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity; or the improving reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).</p>
	<p><b>Neutral Effects</b></p> <p>No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.</p>
	<p><b>Negative/adverse Effects</b></p> <p>A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem; or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).</p>
<p><b>Describing the Significance of Effects</b></p> <p>“Significance” is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful (also see <i>Determining Significance</i> below.).</p>	<p><b>Imperceptible</b></p> <p>An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.</p>
	<p><b>Not significant</b></p> <p>An effect which causes noticeable<sup>2</sup> changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.</p>
	<p><b>Slight Effects</b></p> <p>An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.</p>
	<p><b>Moderate Effects</b></p> <p>An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.</p>
	<p><b>Significant Effects</b></p> <p>An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.</p>
	<p><b>Very Significant</b></p> <p>An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.</p>
	<p><b>Profound Effects</b></p> <p>An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics</p>
<p><b>Describing the Extent and Context of Effects</b></p> <p>Context can affect the perception of significance. It is important to establish if the effect is unique or, perhaps, commonly or increasingly experienced.</p>	<p><b>Extent</b></p> <p>Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.</p>
	<p><b>Context</b></p> <p>Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?)</p>

<b>Describing the Probability of Effects</b> Descriptions of effects should establish how likely it is that the predicted effects will occur – so that the CA can take a view of the balance of risk over advantage when making a decision.	<b>Likely Effects</b> The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	<b>Unlikely Effects</b> The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
<b>Describing the Duration and Frequency of Effects</b> 'Duration' is a concept that can have different meanings for different topics – in the absence of specific definitions for different topics the following definitions may be useful.	<b>Momentary Effects</b> Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
	<b>Brief Effects</b> Effects lasting less than a day
	<b>Temporary Effects</b> Effects lasting less than a year
	<b>Short-term Effects</b> Effects lasting one to seven years.
	<b>Medium-term Effects</b> Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
	<b>Long-term Effects</b> Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
	<b>Permanent Effects</b> Effects lasting over sixty years
	<b>Reversible Effects</b> Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration
	<b>Frequency of Effects</b> Describe how often the effect will occur. (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually)
<b>Describing the Types of Effects</b>	<b>Indirect Effects (a.k.a. Secondary Effects)</b> Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.
	<b>Cumulative Effects</b> The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
	<b>'Do-Nothing Effects'</b> The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
	<b>'Worst case' Effects</b> The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	<b>Indeterminable Effects</b> When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.

	<p><b>Irreversible Effects</b> When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.</p> <p><b>Residual Effects</b> The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.</p> <p><b>Synergistic Effects</b> Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents, (e.g. combination of SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> to produce smog).</p>
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## Appendix II - Competency of Author

**Paul Fingleton, Lead Author**, has an MSc in Rural and Regional Resources Planning (with specialisation in EIA) from the University of Aberdeen. Paul is a member of the International Association for Impact Assessment as well as the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. He has over twenty-five years' experience working in the area of Environmental Assessment. Over this period, he has been involved in a diverse range of projects including contributions to, and co-ordination of, numerous complex EIARs and EIA screening reports. He has also contributed to and supervised the preparation of numerous AAs and AA screenings.

Paul is the lead author of the current EPA Guidelines<sup>7</sup> and accompanying Advice Notes<sup>8</sup> on EIARs. He has been involved in all previous editions of these statutory guidelines. He also provides a range of other EIA related consultancy services to the EPA. Paul is regularly engaged by various planning authorities and other consent authorities to provide specialised EIA advice.

**Clare O'Doherty, Environmental Assistant** has a BSc in Environmental Management, Dublin Institute of Technology, 2019. Clare has experience working as part of team projects and in the preparation of EIA and AA documents on behalf of multi-nationals and infrastructural providers. She also liaises with various government agencies and local authorities in order to assimilate the environmental baseline information that is used in EIAs and AAs and assists in the preparation of the various EIA and AA related documentation.

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<sup>7</sup> *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*, EPA, 2017 (Draft)

<sup>8</sup> *Advice notes on current practice in the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*, EPA, 2003