

Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening of Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project at Corporation, Killybegs in the Donegal Municipal District

**In Line with the Requirements of Article 6 (3) Of the EU
Habitats Directive**



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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Donegal County Council is proposing to carry out a local authority own development in accordance with the provisions of Part XI of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and Part 8 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) for *inter alia* :

Change of use, extension and modification of Island House to a Tourism Facility and Digital Hub with public amenities and café space; redevelopment of Diamond public car park to a civic space; alterations to road layout and one-way system; provision of new pedestrian crossings.

This document comprises the Appropriate Assessment Screening of the proposed development in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/443/EEC).

The purpose of the screening exercise is to determine whether the proposed development could have significant effects on the Natura 2000 network of European sites (commonly known as Natura 2000 sites) within the zone of influence of the proposed development (within 15km of the development boundary), either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and consider whether these impacts are likely to be significant. Natura 2000 sites are protected habitats for flora and fauna of European importance and comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).

1.2 Legislative Context

1.2.1 Habitats Directive and Appropriate Assessment

The aim of the EU Habitats Directive (92/443/EEC) is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. The Directive recognises that in the European territory of the Member States, natural habitats are continuing to deteriorate and an increasing number of wild species are seriously threatened. In order to ensure the restoration or maintenance of natural habitats and species of Community interest at a favourable conservation status, it is necessary for Member States to designate special areas of conservation in order to create a coherent European ecological network. Criteria for site designation are set out in the Directive. The network of sites is referred to as Natura 2000 and includes SACs (including candidate SACs) and SPAs (including proposed SPAs).

The Natura 2000 network of European sites is comprised of sites of highest biodiversity importance for rare and threatened habitats and species across the EU. SACs are selected for the conservation of habitats listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive, and for species of animals (other than birds) and plants listed in Annex II. SPAs are selected for the conservation of birds listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)) and other regularly occurring migratory birds and their habitats. The annexed habitats and species for which each site has been selected are the qualifying interests of the sites, and the conservation objectives of the site are based on these qualifying interests.

Crucially, the Habitats Directive requires that an AA must be made of any plan or programme that is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of designated sites i.e. on SACs or

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SPAs, before any decision can be made to allow that plan or project to proceed. Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states that:

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [Natura 2000] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to an appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public."

In the event that an assessment determines that there is a likelihood of an adverse affect, Article 6(4) makes provision for a plan or project to proceed under certain restricted circumstances. Article 6(4) states that:

"If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, Member States shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted."

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to the beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest."

The application of AA in Ireland, as required by the Habitats Directive, is primarily governed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011 as amended by S.I. No. 355 of 2015), and the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010 (Part XAB), as amended by the Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011. A range of guidance on carrying out appropriate assessment, and interpretation of relevant legislation is available including *inter alia*:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009.
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provision of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission, 2000.
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission, 2002.
- Guidance Document on Article 6 (4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the Concepts of Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence. Opinion of the European Commission. European Commission, 2007 / 2012.
- Nature and biodiversity cases: Ruling of the European Court of Justice. European Commission. 2006.
- *Habitats Directive and environmental assessment of plans and projects*. García Ureta, A. Journal for European Environmental and Planning Law 2, 84-96, 2007.
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPW 1/10 & PSSP 2/10.
- Compliance Conditions in respect of Developments requiring (1) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); or (2) having potential impacts on Natura 2000 sites. Circular letter PD 2/07, NPWS 1/07
- *Compliance of Existing Land Use Plans with the EU Habitats Directive*. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2011) Circular Letter PSSP 5/2011.

1.2.2 The Process of Appropriate Assessment

While there is no prescribed method for undertaking Appropriate Assessment (AA), or form or content for reporting, methodological guidance promotes a four-stage process to complete the AA. The requirements for individual stages are summarised in Table 1.1. An important aspect of the AA process is that the outcome at each successive stage determines whether a further stage in the process is required. Stages 1 and 2 relate to Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and are concerned with the strict protection of sites; Stages 3 and 4 relate to Article 6(4) which is the procedure for allowing derogation from this strict protection in certain restricted circumstances. Ultimately the proposed development may only be carried out if the AA process reaches completion and has ascertained beyond reasonable scientific doubt that it shall not adversely affect the integrity of a European site, or in the absence of alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) can be established as required under Section 177W, Part XAB, Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). In the latter scenario compensatory measures are required to offset any damage to the Natura 2000 network of European sites.

Table 1.1: Stages in the Process of Habitats Directive Appropriate Assessment

Stage	Task
1	<p>Screening</p> <p>Screening is the process that addresses and records the reasoning and conclusions in relation to the first two tests of Article 6(3): i) whether a plan or project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of the site, and ii) whether a plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site in view of its conservation objectives. If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant, or uncertain, or if the screening process becomes overly complicated, then the process must proceed to Stage 2 (AA). Screening should be undertaken without the inclusion of mitigation, unless potential impacts clearly can be avoided through the modification or redesign of the plan or project, in which case the screening process is repeated on the altered plan. The greatest level of evidence and justification will be needed in circumstances when the process ends at screening stage on grounds of no impact.</p>
2	<p>Appropriate Assessment</p> <p>This stage considers whether the plan or project, alone or in combination with other projects or plans, will have adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, and includes any mitigation measures necessary to avoid, reduce or offset negative effects. The proponent of the plan or project will be required to submit a Natura Impact Report/Natura Impact Statement, i.e. the report of a targeted professional scientific examination of the plan or project and the relevant Natura 2000 sites, to identify and characterize any possible implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives, taking account of in combination effects. This should provide information to enable the competent authority to carry out the appropriate assessment. If the assessment is negative, i.e. adverse effects on the integrity of a site cannot be excluded, then the process must proceed to Stage 4, or the plan or project should be abandoned.</p>
3	<p>Alternative Solutions</p> <p>This stage examines any alternative solutions or options that could enable the plan or project to proceed without adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site. The process must return to Stage 2 as alternatives will require appropriate assessment in order to proceed. Demonstrating that all reasonable alternatives have been considered and assessed, and that the least damaging option has been selected, is necessary to progress to Stage 4.</p>

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Stage	Task
4	<p>Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)/Derogation</p> <p>Stage 4 is the main derogation process of Article 6(4) which examines whether there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) for allowing a plan or project that will have adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site to proceed in cases where it has been established that no less damaging alternative solution exists.</p> <p>The extra protection measures for Annex I priority habitats come into effect when making the IROPI case. Compensatory measures must be proposed and assessed. The Commission must be informed of the compensatory measures. Compensatory measures must be practical, implementable, likely to succeed, proportionate and enforceable, and they must be approved by the Minister.</p>

2 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

2.1 Introduction to Screening

This screening for AA, or Stage 1 of AA, has been undertaken in accordance with and having regard to the following:

- Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.
- DECLG Guidelines for Planning Authorities entitled 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland', (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 revision).
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 & PSSP 2/10.
- Circular letter PD 2/07, NPWS 1/07 & PSSP 5 2011.
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6 (3) and 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission, 2001.
- Guidance Document on Article 6 (4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC. Clarification of the Concepts of Alternative Solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest, Compensatory Measures, Overall Coherence. Opinion of the European Commission (European Commission, January 2007).

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant affects to European Sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans. Screening determines whether appropriate assessment is necessary by examining:

- Whether a plan or project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of the site; and
- Whether a plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have significant effects on a European site in view of its conservation objectives.

The European Commissions' Methodological Guidance (listed above) outlines four sub-steps within the screening exercise as follows:

1. Determining whether the project or plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site;
2. Describing the project or plan and the description and characterisation of other projects or plans that in combination have the potential for having significant effects on the Natura 2000 sites;
3. Identifying the potential effects on the Natura 2000 sites;
4. Assessing the significance of any affects on the Natura 2000 sites.

If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant, or uncertain, or if the screening process becomes overly complicated, then the process must proceed to Stage 2 (AA). Screening should be undertaken without the inclusion of mitigation, unless potential impacts clearly can be avoided through the modification or redesign of the plan or project, in which case the screening process is repeated on the altered development. The greatest level of evidence and justification will be needed in circumstances when the process ends at screening stage on grounds of no impact.

2.2 Is the Project or Plan Directly Connected with or Necessary to the Management of the Natura 2000 Sites?

The Methodological Guidance outlines that for a project or plan to be 'directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site', the management component must refer to management measures that are for conservation purposes, and the 'directly' element refers to measures that are solely conceived for the conservation management of a site and not direct or indirect consequences of other activities.

It can be concluded at the outset that the project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Natura 2000 sites in the County.

2.3 Description of the Application Site and Environs

The subject site is located in the Town Centre 'Diamond' and Harbour area of Killybegs in the area of the Old Pier. The site is located within the designated Town Centre in the Killybegs Local Area Plan, 2018-2024.

The proposed tourism and digital facility is located in Island House. Island House is an existing two-storey building, re-constructed by the Commissioner for Public Works in the late 40's/early 50's. It was formally used as an Ice House in connection with the original (old) pier which it adjoins in its harbour location. More recently the premises was occupied as a retail outlet (Harbour Stores) and as a hairdressers. The building is serviced by mains services.

The Civic Space is presently occupied by an existing car park. It is in a town centre location with many existing business, retailers and services provided in the adjoining streets and buildings. It is presently severed from Island House and the Harbour area by the public road. Indeed the public road and associated car parking (both regulated and unregulated) currently sever the Town Centre from the Harbour area.

2.4 Description of the Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the following:

- Change of use, extension and modification of Island House to provide a Tourist Information and reception centre, digital hub, public amenities, café space, and all associated site development works. The extension is proposed at the first and second floor levels and will include viewing platform.
- Re-development of the existing public car park at the Diamond to provide for a civic space.
- Alterations to road layout and provision of pedestrian crossing infrastructure and coach set down area on Regional Road R-263,
- Alterations to road layout and existing one-way system on Main St (L-1355) and L-1275-2 together with pedestrian crossing infrastructure, and new parking arrangements.

Associated ancillary works to include site drainage, connection to public water supply and other services, landscaping, appropriate boundary treatment, development related signage, connection & discharge to the public sewerage network.

All associated ancillary site works shall be located within the townland of CORPORATION, Killybegs in the Donegal Municipal District.

2.4.1 Other Projects with Potential for In-combination Impacts

Where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects it is subject to AA. The in combination test should include completed, approved but uncompleted, or proposed (but not yet approved) plans or projects if sufficient detail is available for assessment. The consideration of cumulative effects includes the sum total of influences affecting the condition of Natura sites.

Cumulative effects are perhaps most obvious in the case of space crowding of activities that taken in isolation would be sub-threshold in terms of significance in affecting Natura sites. However, long delays between cause and effect can result in time lags for in combination effects to materialise in some instances (e.g. changes in flow regimes due to forestry or drainage). Some in combination effects may be synergistic (e.g. lower flows combined with increased pollutant loads). Other effects can be secondary in nature (e.g. windfarm road access resulting in recreational disturbance of previously inaccessible areas). In all cases a precautionary approach is taken in the assessment.

There are no known plans or projects, proposed, consented or under construction which may give rise to in combination impacts on the conservation status or integrity of Natura 2000 sites. However the project does sit in the environment of a working Harbour and therefore the question of in combination effects or impacts associated with the proposed development and the working Harbour requires consideration. In this regard, consultations with the DAFM who are owners of Island House, have established that the project must have no material impact on the safety and activities of the existing working Harbour. Accordingly, the re-development of Island House has worked within the constraints of the existing building footprint and does not extend or materially change its physical relationship with the working Harbour. In addition there will be no relationship between the tourism and digital users of Island House and the workings of the Harbour. The re-development works to Island House consist primarily of a change of use to Tourism and office based uses with modest upper floor glass extension proposals together with modifications of existing fenestration. Neither the works nor the uses give rise to the likelihood of significant adverse in combination impacts on Natura 2000 sites as a result of existing Harbour operations (unchanged) and the proposed development.

Accordingly it can be concluded that no significant adverse in combination impacts on the conservation status or integrity of Natura 2000 sites are likely to arise as a result of the Harbour and the proposed development.

2.5 Identification of Natura 2000 sites that may be affected

Best practice typically assumes that the zone of influence of a plan or project extends 15km beyond the area covered by the plan or project. This is in line with DECLG Guidelines (2010) and ensures that all potentially affected Natura 2000 sites are included in the screening process. All Natura sites occurring in the zone of influence of the proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project (i.e. including the 15km buffer zone) are listed in Table A1, Appendix A: Natura 2000 Sites Relevant to this Appropriate Assessment – along with their qualifying interests, conservation objectives and threats to site integrity.

The richly diverse environment has led to the designation of a large number of European, National and locally important sites across the County. There are a total of 73 Natura 2000 sites (both terrestrial and marine) within County Donegal comprising 47 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and 26 Special Protection Areas (SPA).

There are a total of 10 Natura 2000 sites located within the zone of influence of the proposed development (a 15km buffer area) as listed in Table 2.1 and illustrated on Figure 2.1. These Natura 2000 sites comprise 6 SACs and 4 SPAs, none of which are located within the application site.

Table 2.1: List of Natura 2000 Sites within a 15km buffer of the proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project

Site Type	Site Code	Site Name	Located within the proposed development boundary	Located within a 15km radius of the proposed development	Distance of the Natura site from the proposed development
SAC	000191	St. John's Point SAC	No	Yes	c. 4.7km
SAC	000190	Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	No	Yes	c. 10.4km
SAC	000189	Slieve League SAC	No	Yes	c. 11.9km
SAC	000165	Lough Nillan Bog SAC	No	Yes	c. 12Km
SAC	000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	No	Yes	c. 13.9km
SAC	000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	No	Yes	c. 14.8km
SPA	004115	Inishduff SPA	No	Yes	c. 7.5km
SPA	004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	No	Yes	c. 8.5km
SPA	004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	No	Yes	c. 12km
SPA	004151	Donegal Bay SPA	No	Yes	c.9.95km

2.6 Conservation Objectives

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives. Site-specific detailed conservation objectives have been developed for SACs and SPAs, and aim to define favourable conservation conditions for a particular habitat or species at that site.

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- Its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and
- The specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long- term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- The conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:

- Population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- The natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and
- There is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

2.7 Identify Potential effects on Natura 2000 sites

The potential impacts from the proposed development are assessed in the context of a number of factors that could, in the absence of mitigation, affect the integrity of Natura sites. These include direct impacts arising from development, and indirect impacts associated with resource demand and emissions. Such impacts may result from:

- Land take for infrastructural developments
- Creating barriers or severing links of mobile species
- Air emissions
- Water demand/wastewater treatment
- Additional drainage works and changes in landuse
- Disturbance of sensitive habitats or species due to tourism and recreation
- Landscape management, development and urbanisation
- Interference with mitigation measures of other plans

Impact can manifest itself as:

- Habitat loss within Natura sites
- Network fragmentation through loss of linking ecological corridors
- Species disturbance in terms of feeding, breeding, migration or roosting
- Reduction in species density, population size or reproductive capacity
- Changes in available water resource – quality and quantity
- Changes in soil properties

2.8 Assessment Criteria

In order to assess any potential impact of the implementation of the proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project on the relevant Natura 2000 sites identified in Section 2.5 above, an impact screening matrix was developed to assess the proposed development and to determine the likelihood of potential significant impact, both in-situ and ex-situ. This screening matrix is presented in Appendix B.

2.8.1 Direct, Indirect or Secondary Impacts

It is concluded from Table 2.1 above that none of the Natura 2000 sites lie within the boundaries of the proposed development area; therefore, no direct impacts will occur through landtake or fragmentation of habitats.

The closest SAC to the subject site is St. John's Point SAC, which is approximately 4.7km to the south of the site. The other identified SACs: are all located between 10-15 kms from the subject site.

The closest SPA to the subject site is Inishduff SPA, which is approximately 7.5km from the site. The remaining SPAs) are all located between 8-12kms from the subject site.

It is noted that St. Johns Point SAC is located in closest proximity to the subject site, albeit at a significant remove from the subject site, beyond the existing infrastructure of the harbour and in the open waters of Donegal Bay. Given the fact that the subject site is not immediately adjacent, adjoining or in close proximity to the environment of St. John's Point SAC, is located in an existing urban environment and within an existing Town Centre and working harbour it is not anticipated that any construction related activity would impact upon this SAC. This is particularly as the project consists of a change of use of an existing building, with upper level extensions and modifications and no subterranean works and the redevelopment of a town centre car park which is already an urban space. The SAC is physically separated from the application site by the existing harbour infrastructure and the open waters of Donegal Bay. In addition, best practice construction techniques will be adhered to for the proposed development to prevent any accidental pollution of waters from either hydrocarbons or

soiled/sediment laden waters or concrete products. These construction techniques will include the implementation of sediment traps & silt screens in drains, an appropriate location for the site compound at a remove from proximity to waters and/or, drainage lines or pathways to same and the presence of on-site spill kits. In addition bio-security measures will be in place to ensure that the limited soils to be imported in the landscaping of the civic space are screened to prevent the introduction of invasive species. These steps will be introduced as best practice measures and not as mitigation measures and will eliminate any risk of accidental pollution of waters. However given the context of the site and nature of the works proposed no risk of adverse effects or impacts are predicted.

Inishduff SPA is of ornithological importance for breeding sea birds (Shag, Great Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Storm Petrel, Black Guillemot and Eider). Inishduff is a small, uninhabited Island and the area protected concerns the Island and surrounding seas to a distance of 200m. Although 2km off shore from the south Donegal Coast and approx. 7.5km from the site of the proposed development (as the crow flies), the actual separation distance via the Killybges Harbour and waters is much more, and the remove from the subject site is significant. Given the nature of the proposed development and its urban infill location, it will not result in any significant noise emanation activities. Any disturbance to bird species as a result of the proposed development is considered extremely unlikely, and therefore, no significant potential impacts are anticipated in relation to this SPA or other SPAs within a wider 15km catchment of the proposed development.

Similarly, the remaining SACs within the 15km catchment area of the proposed development are considered to be a sufficient distance from the proposed development site. It is therefore not anticipated that there will be any likely significant impacts on these sites.

It is therefore concluded that the impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed development on the ecology of the area will not be significant.

2.8.2 Likely Changes to the Site

The likely changes that will arise from the proposed development have been examined in the context of a number of factors that could potentially affect the integrity of the identified Natura 2000 Sites. Overall, it has been found that the implementation of the proposed development will not affect the integrity of Natura 2000 Sites (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Likely Affects on Natura 2000 Sites

Site Name	Habitat Loss within Natura sites	Disturbance to Key Species	Habitats or Species Fragmentation	Reduction in Species Density	Changes in Key indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality etc.)	Changes in Soil Properties
St. John’s Point SAC	None	None	None	None	None	None
Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC	None	None	None	None	None	None
Slieve League SAC	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lough Nillan Bog SAC	None	None	None	None	None	None
West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	None	None	None	None	None	None

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Site Name	Habitat Loss within Natura sites	Disturbance to Key Species	Habitats or Species Fragmentation	Reduction in Species Density	Changes in Key indicators of Conservation Value (Water Quality etc.)	Changes in Soil Properties
Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	None	None	None	None	None	None
Inishduff SPA	None	None	None	None	None	None
West Donegal Coast SPA	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lough Nillan Bog SPA	None	None	None	None	None	None
Donegal Bay SPA	None	None	None	None	None	None

2.8.3 Elements of the Project where the Impacts are Likely to be Significant

No elements of the proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project are likely to cause significant impacts.

3 Conclusions

Stage 1 Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project has been carried out (see Table B.1 in Appendix B of this report). The purpose of the screening exercise is to determine whether the proposed development could have significant effects on the Natura 2000 network of European sites within the zone of influence of the proposed development, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and consider whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

It has been determined that an appropriate assessment of the proposed development is not required as it can be excluded on the basis of objective scientific information that the proposed development individually or in combination with other plans/projects will have a significant effect on a European Site. This determination is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species for which these sites (considered in this report) have been designated.

Regeneration & Development Team
May 2019

APPENDIX A

**Natura 2000 Sites Relevant to this Appropriate
Assessment**

Table A1: Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within 15km of the Proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project

Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
000191	St. Johns Point SAC	<p>1160 Large shallow inlets and bays</p> <p>1170 Reefs</p> <p>6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)</p> <p>6410 OROQLD meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)</p> <p>7230 Alkaline fens</p> <p>8240 Limestone pavements</p> <p>8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves</p>	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Large shallow inlets and bays in St. John's Point SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Reefs in St. John's Point SAC,</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) in St. John's Point SAC</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Moliniameadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) in St. John's Point SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Alkaline fens in St. John's Point SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Limestone pavements in St. John's Point SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Submerged or partially submerged sea caves in St. John's Point SAC</p>	<p>G01.02</p> <p>G01.07</p> <p>G05.01</p> <p>G01.03.02</p> <p>F04.02.02</p>
000190	Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros	<p>1014 Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail <i>Vertigo angustior</i></p> <p>1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the</p>	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts in Slieve</p>	<p>E03.01</p> <p>C01.03.02</p>

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
	Beg Bay SAC	Atlantic and Baltic coasts 1355 Otter Lutra lutra 1364 Grey Seal Halichoerus grypus 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with (white dunes) 2140 Decalcified fixed dunes 2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC, To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Embryonic shifting dunes in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC, To restore the favourable conservation condition of Alpine and Boreal heaths in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket bogs in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros	G05.09 G01.03.02 A04.03 C01.01.01 A02.02 A04.01.02 A05.02 J01.01 C01.03.01

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
			<p>Beg Bay SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Otter in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Grey Seal in Slieve Tooley/Tormore Island/Loughros Beg Bay SAC</p>	
000189	Slieve League SAC	<p>1170 Reefs</p> <p>1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</p> <p>4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths</p> <p>4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths</p> <p>7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)</p> <p>8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p> <p>8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation</p>	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Reefs in Slieve League SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts in Slieve League SAC,</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix in Slieve League SAC</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Alpine and Boreal heaths in Slieve League SAC</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket bogs in Slieve League SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation in Slieve League SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation in Slieve</p>	<p>G01.04.01</p> <p>C01.03.01</p> <p>G01.02</p> <p>G05.09</p> <p>F02.01.01</p> <p>A05.02</p> <p>A04.01.02</p> <p>D01.03I01</p> <p>E03.01</p> <p>G05.01</p> <p>C01.03.02</p> <p>E03.03</p>

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
			League SAC	
000165	Lough Nillan Bog SAC	3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) in Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket bogs in Lough Nillan Bog (Carrickatlieve) SAC	C01.03.02 E03.01 K02.01 M02.03 G01.03.02 A04.01.02 C01.03.01 E03.03 G05.09 I01
000197	West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	1013 Geyer's Whorl Snail <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> 1029 Freshwater Pearl Mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> 1065 Marsh Fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> 1106 Salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> 1130 Estuaries 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> 1365 Seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> 1395 Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Estuaries in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Large shallow inlets and bays in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i>) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	G05.01 H01.05 A04.01.05 K01.01 E03.03 A03.03 J02.15 A04.03 D01.02 G05.09 J01.01 E05 D01.01 F02.03 B02.02

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
		1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) 1833 Slender Naiad Najas flexilis 2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with (white dunes) 2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) 2140 Decalcified fixed dunes 2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) 2170 Dunes with (Salicion arenariae) 2190 Humid dune slacks 21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland) 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heath 4030 European dry heaths 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths 5130 formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) 6410 meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) 6510 Lowland hay meadows 7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog) 7150 Depressions on peat substrates	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ('white dunes') in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Humid dune slacks in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Machairs in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC	A08 C01.01.02 G01.03.02 C01.03.01 C01.03.02 F06

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
		<p>of the Rhynchosporion 7230 Alkaline fens</p>	<p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of European dry heaths in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Alpine and Boreal heaths in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco Brometalia</i>) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC,</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Blanket bogs in West of</p>	

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
			<p>Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Alkaline fens in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Geyer's Whorl Snail in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To restore the favourable conservation condition of Freshwater Pearl Mussel in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Marsh Fritillary in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Atlantic Salmon in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Otter in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Harbour Seal in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Petalwort in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Slender Naiad in West of Ardara/Maas Road SAC</p>	

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Negative Impacts (Threats and Pressure Code)*
000133	Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1365 Harbour Seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> 2130 *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') 2190 Humid dune slacks	To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide in Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Harbour Seal in Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) in Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC, To restore the favourable conservation condition of Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) in Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC To restore the favourable conservation condition of Humid dune slacks in Donegal Bay (Murvagh) SAC	F01.01 J02.01.03 G01 K01.01 C01.01.02 G02.08 G05.01 A04.01.01

Table A2: Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within 15km of the Proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project

Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Threats to site integrity
004115	Inishduff SPA	Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018]	Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA: Bird Code Common Name Scientific Name: A018 Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Xi
004150	West Donegal Coast SPA	Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018] Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) [A103] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200] Chough (<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) [A346]	Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA: Bird Code Common Name Scientific Name A009 Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> A017 Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> A018 Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> A103 Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> A184 Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> A188 Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> A200 Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> A346 Chough <i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocora</i>	K03.01 K03.01 A08 K03.04 K03.04

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Site code	Site name	Qualifying interests	Conservation objectives	Threats to site integrity
004110	Lough Nillan Bog SPA	<p>Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]</p> <p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]</p> <p>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) [A466]</p>	<p>Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA: Bird Code Common Name Scientific Name</p> <p>A098 Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i></p> <p>A140 Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i></p> <p>A395 Greenland White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i></p> <p>A466 Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina schinzi</i></p>	<p>A04</p> <p>D01.01</p> <p>D01.02</p> <p>C01.03.01</p> <p>C01.03.02</p> <p>E01.03</p> <p>D01.02</p> <p>C01.03.01</p> <p>A04</p> <p>B</p> <p>C01.03.02</p>
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<p>Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003]</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]</p> <p>Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]</p> <p>Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	<p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Light-bellied Brent Goose in Donegal Bay SPA</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Great Northern Diver in Donegal Bay SPA,</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Common Scoter in Donegal Bay SPA</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Sanderling in Donegal Bay SPA</p> <p>To maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat in Donegal Bay SPA as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds that utilise it</p>	<p>E01.01</p> <p>G01.02</p> <p>D01.02</p> <p>G01.01</p> <p>F01</p> <p>A04</p> <p>A04</p>

APPENDIX B

**Impact Assessment Screening Matrix for Proposed
Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project and
Negative Impacts Threats and Pressures Codes**

Table B.1: Impact Assessment Screening Matrix for Proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project

Proposed development	Natura 2000 Sites That May Be Affected	Potential Impact of Proposed development	Risk of Significant Impact	Potential of In-Combination Impacts	Risk of Significant In-Combination Impacts'	Appropriate Assessment Screening
Change of use, extension and modification of Island House to provide a Tourist Information and reception centre, digital hub, public amenities, café space, and all associated site development works. The extension is proposed at the first and second floor levels and will include viewing platform.	Potentially all sites within the zone of influence of the proposed development.	Unlikely given the nature of the proposed development, its urban infill location and significant remove from a Natura 2000 site.	Unlikely given the nature of the proposed development, its urban infill location and significant remove from a Natura 2000 site.	Unlikely	Unlikely	No potential for impacts on Natura 2000 sites to arise due to this proposed development. The proposed development would therefore not necessitate Stage 2 AA.
Re-development of the existing public car park at the Diamond to provide for a civic space. Alterations to road layout and provision of pedestrian crossing infrastructure and coach set down area on Regional Road R-263. Alterations to road layout and existing one-way system on Main St (L-	Potentially all sites within the zone of influence of the proposed development.	Unlikely given the nature of the proposed development, its urban infill location and significant remove from a Natura 2000 site.	Unlikely given the nature of the proposed development, its urban infill location and significant remove from a Natura 2000 site.	Unlikely	Unlikely	No potential for impacts on Natura 2000 sites to arise due to this proposed development. The proposed development would therefore not necessitate Stage 2 AA.

Proposed development	Natura 2000 Sites That May Be Affected	Potential Impact of Proposed development	Risk of Significant Impact	Potential of In-Combination Impacts	Risk of Significant In-Combination Impacts'	Appropriate Assessment Screening
1355) and L-1275-2 together with pedestrian crossing infrastructure, and new parking arrangements						

Table B.2: Threats and Pressures Codes (Proposed Killybegs Town Centre Regeneration Project)

Code Description – *(Source:www.biodiversity.eionet.euopra.eu)*

A	Agriculture
A01	Agricultural cultivation
A02	Modification of cultivation practices
A02.01	agricultural intensification
A02.02	crop change
A02.03	grassland removal for arable land
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands
A03.01	intensive mowing or intensification

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A03.02		non intensive mowing
A03.03		abandonment / lack of mowing
A04		Grazing by livestock
A04.01		intensive grazing
A04.01.01		intensive cattle grazing
A04.01.02		intensive sheep grazing
A04.01.03		intensive horse grazing
A04.01.04		intensive goat grazing
A04.01.05		intensive mixed animal grazing
A04.02		non intensive grazing
A04.02.01		non intensive cattle grazing
A04.02.02		non intensive sheep grazing
A04.02.03		non intensive horse grazing
A04.02.04		non intensive goat grazing
A04.02.05		non intensive mixed animal grazing
A04.03		abandonment of pastoral systems, lack of grazing
A05		Farming and breeding of livestock
A05.01		Animal breeding,
A05.02		stock feeding
A05.03		Lack of animal breeding
A06		Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)
A06.01		annual crops for food production
A06.01.01		intensive annual crops for food production/ intensification
A06.01.02		non- intensive annual crops for food production
A06.02		perennial non-timber crops
A06.02.01		intensive perennial non-timber crops/intensification
A06.02.02		non-intensive perennial non-timber crops

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A06.03		biofuel-production
A06.04		abandonment of crop production
A07		Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture
A08		Fertilisation in agriculture
A09		Irrigation in agriculture
A10		Restructuring agricultural parcels
A10.01		removal of hedges and copses or scrub
A10.02		removal of stone walls and embankments
A11		Other agriculture activities
B		Forestry
B01		Afforestation
B01.01		forest planting on open ground (native trees)
B01.02		artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees)
B02		Forest and plantation management & use
B02.01		forest replanting
B02.01.01		forest replanting (native trees)
B02.01.02		forest replanting (non native trees)
B02.02		forestry clearance
B02.03		removal of forest undergrowth
B02.04		removal of dead and dying trees
B02.05		non- intensive timber production (leaving dead wood/ old trees untouched)
B02.06		thinning of tree layer
B03		Forest exploitation
B04		Use of 'pesticides' (forestry)
B05		Use of fertilizers (forestry)
B06		Grazing in forests & woodland
B07		Other forestry activities

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C		Mining, quarrying & energy production
C01		Mining and quarrying
C01.01		Sand and gravel extraction
C01.01.01		sand and gravel quarries
C01.01.02		removal of beach materials
C01.02		Loam and clay pits
C01.03		Peat extraction
C01.03.01		hand cutting of peat
C01.03.02		mechanical removal of peat
C01.04		Mines
C01.04.01		open cast mining
C01.04.02		underground mining
C01.05		Salt works
C01.05.01		abandonment of saltpans (salinas)

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C01.05.02		conversion of salt pans
C01.06		Geotechnical survey
C01.07		Mining and extraction activities not referred to above
C02		Oil and gas exploitation
C02.01		exploration drilling
C02.02		production drilling
C02.03		jack-up drilling rig
C02.04		semi-submersible rig
C02.05		drill ship
C03		Production of renewable energy (abiotic)
C03.01		geothermal power production
C03.02		solar energy production
C03.03		wind energy production
C03.04		tidal energy production

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D		Transportation & service infrastructure
D01		Roads, railroads and paths
D01.01		paths, tracks, cycling tracks
D01.02		roads, motorways
D01.03		car parks and parking areas
D01.04		railway lines, TGV
D01.05		bridge, viaduct
D01.06		tunnel
D02		Utility and service lines/pipelines
D02.01		electricity and phone lines
D02.01.01		suspended electricity and phone lines
D02.01.02		underground/submerged electricity and phone lines
D02.02		pipe lines
D02.03		communication masts and antennas
D02.09		other forms of energy transport
D03		Shipping lanes and ports
D03.01		port areas
D03.01.01		slipways
D03.01.02		piers / tourist harbours or recreational piers
D03.01.03		fishing harbours
D03.01.04		industrial ports
D03.02		Shipping lanes
D03.02.01		cargo lanes
D03.02.02		passenger ferry lanes (high speed)
D03.03		marine constructions
D04		Airports and flightpaths
D04.01		airport
D04.02		aerodrome, heliport

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D04.03		flight paths
D05		Improved access to site
D06		Other transportation & service infrastructure
E		Urbanisation, residential & commercial development
E01		Urbanisation and human habitation
E01.01		continuous urbanisation
E01.02		discontinuous urbanisation
E01.03		dispersed habitation
E01.04		other patterns of habitation
E02		Industrial or commercial areas
E02.01		factory
E02.02		industrial stockage
E02.03		other industrial / commercial area
E03		Discharges (household/industrial)
E03.01		disposal of household / recreational facility waste

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E03.02		disposal of industrial waste
E03.03		disposal of inert materials
E03.04		Other discharges
E03.04.01		costal sand suppletion/ beach nourishment
E04		Scattered structures and buildings
E04.01		Agricultural structures, buildings in the landscape
E04.02		Military constructions and buildings in the landscape
E05		Storage of materials
E06		Other urban/industrial developments
E06.01		demolishment of buildings & human structures
E06.02		reconstruction, renovation of buildings
F		Use of living resources (other than agriculture & forestry)
F01		Marine and freshwater aquaculture
F01.01		intensive fish farming, intensification

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F01.02		suspension culture
F01.03		bottom culture
F02		Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
F02.01		Professional passive fishing
F02.01.01		potting
F02.01.02		netting
F02.01.03		demersal longlining
F02.01.04		pelagic longlining
F02.02		Professional active fishing
F02.02.01		benthic or demersal trawling
F02.02.02		pelagic trawling
F02.02.03		demersal seining
F02.02.04		purse seining
F02.02.05		benthic dredging

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F02.03		Leisure fishing
F02.03.01		bait digging / collection
F02.03.02		pole fishing
F02.03.03		spear-fishing
F03		Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals
F03.01		Hunting
F03.01.01		damage caused by game (excess population density)
F03.02		Taking and removal of animals (terrestrial)
F03.02.01		collection of animals (insects, reptiles, amphibians.....)
F03.02.02		taking from nest (e.g. falcons)
F03.02.03		trapping, poisoning, poaching
F03.02.04		predator control
F03.02.05		accidental capture
F03.02.09		other forms of taking animals

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F04		Taking and collection of terrestrial plants
F04.01		pillaging of floristic stations
F04.02		collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.)
F04.02.01		hand raking
F04.02.02		hand collection
F05		Illegal taking of marine fauna
F05.01		dynamite
F05.02		date mussel-fishing
F05.03		poisons
F05.04		poaching
F05.05		shooting
F05.06		removal for collection purposes
F05.07		other (i.e. drift nets)
F06		Other hunting, fishing and collection activities

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F06.01		game/ bird breeding station
G		Disturbances due to human activities
G01		Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities
G01.01		nautical sports
G01.01.01		motorized nautical sports
G01.01.02		non-motorized nautical sports
G01.02		walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
G01.03		motorised vehicles
G01.03.01		regular motorized driving
G01.03.02		off-road motorized driving
G01.04		mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology
G01.04.01		mountaineering & rock climbing
G01.04.02		speleology
G01.04.03		recreational cave visits
G01.05		gliding, delta plane, paragliding, ballooning
G01.06		skiing, off-piste
G01.07		scuba diving, snorkelling
G01.08		other outdoor sports and leisure activities
G02		Sport and leisure infrastructures
G02.01		golf course
G02.02		skiing complex
G02.03		stadium
G02.04		circuit, track
G02.05		hippodrome
G02.06		attraction park
G02.07		sports pitch
G02.08		camping and caravans

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G02.09	wildlife watching
G02.10	other sport / leisure complexes
G03	Interpretative centres
G04	Military use and civil unrest
G04.01	Military manouvres
G04.02	abandonment of military use
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances
G05.01	Trampling, overuse
G05.02	shallow surface abrasion/ mechanical damage to seabed surface
G05.03	penetration/ disturbance below surface of the seabed
G05.04	Vandalism
G05.05	intensive maintenance of public parcs /cleaning of beaches
G05.06	tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees
G05.07	missing or wrongly directed conservation measures
G05.08	closures of caves or galleries
G05.09	fences, fencing
G05.10	overflying with aircrafts (agricultural)
G05.11	death or injury by collision
H	Pollution
H01	Pollution to surface waters
H01.01	pollution to surface waters by industrial plants
H01.02	pollution to surface waters by storm overflows
H01.03	other point source pollution to surface water
H01.04	diffuse pollution to surface waters via strom overflows or urban run-off

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H01.05		diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
H01.06		diffuse pollution to surface waters due to transport and infrastructure without connection to canalization/sweepers
H01.07		diffuse pollution to surface waters due to abandoned industrial sites
H01.08		diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters
H01.09		diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed
H02		Pollution to groundwater
H02.01		groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites
H02.02		groundwater pollution by leakages from waste disposal sites
H02.03		groundwater pollution associated with oil industry infrastructure
H02.04		groundwater pollution by mine water discharges
H02.05		groundwater pollution by discharge to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soakaways
H02.06		diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities
H02.07		diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population
H02.08		diffuse groundwater pollution due to urban land use
H03		Pollution to marine waters
H03.01		oil spills in the sea

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H03.02	toxic chemical discharge from material dumped at sea
H03.02.01	non-synthetic compound contamination
H03.02.02	synthetic compound contamination
H03.02.03	radionucleide contamination
H03.02.04	introduction of other substances (e.g. liquid, gas)
H03.03	marine macro-pollution (i.e. plastic bags, styrofoam)
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
H04.01	Acid rain
H04.02	Nitrogen-input
H04.03	other air pollution
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excl. discharges)
H05.01	garbage and solid waste
H06	Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic)
H06.01	Noise nuisance, noise pollution
H06.01.01	point source or irregular noise pollution
H06.01.02	diffuse or permanent noise pollution
H06.02	Light pollution
H06.03	Thermal heating of water bodies
H06.04	Electromagnetic changes
H06.05	Seismic exploration, explosions
H07	Other forms of pollution
I	Invasive and introduced species
I01	Invasive alien species
I02	Problematic native species
I03	Introduced species/genes
I03.01	genetic pollution (animals)
I03.02	genetic pollution (plants)
J	Modification of natural conditions

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J01	Fire and fire suppression
J01.01	burning down
J01.02	supression of natural fires
J01.03	lack of fires
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions
J02.01	Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
J02.01.01	polderisation
J02.01.02	reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh
J02.01.03	infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits
J02.01.04	recultivation of mining areas
J02.02	Removal of sediments (mud...)
J02.02.01	dredging/ removal of limnic sediments
J02.02.02	estuarine and coastal dredging
J02.03	Canalisation & water deviation
J02.03.01	large scale water deviation
J02.03.02	canalisation
J02.04	Flooding modifications
J02.04.01	flooding
J02.04.02	lack of flooding
J02.05	Modification of hydrographic functioning, general
J02.05.01	modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents)
J02.05.02	modifying structures of inland water courses
J02.05.03	mofification of standing water bodies
J02.05.04	reservoirs
J02.05.05	small hydropower projects, weirs
J02.05.06	wave exposure changes
J02.06	Water abstractions from surface waters
J02.06.01	surface water abstractions for agriculture

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J02.06.02	surface water abstractions for public water supply
J02.06.03	surface water abstractions by manufacturing industry
J02.06.04	surface water abstractions for the production of electricity (cooling)
J02.06.05	surface water abstractions by fish farms
J02.06.06	surface water abstractions by hydro-energy
J02.06.07	surface water abstractions by quarries/ open cast (coal) sites
J02.06.08	surface water abstractions for navigation
J02.06.09	surface water abstractions for water transfer
J02.06.10	other major surface water abstractions
J02.07	Water abstractions from groundwater
J02.07.01	groundwater abstractions for agriculture
J02.07.02	groundwater abstractions for public water supply
J02.07.03	groundwater abstractions by industry
J02.07.04	groundwater abstractions by quarries/open cast (coal)sites
J02.07.05	other major groundwater abstractions from groundwater for agriculture
J02.08	Raising the groundwater table /artificial recharge of groundwater
J02.08.01	discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes
J02.08.02	returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted
J02.08.03	mine water rebound
J02.08.04	other major groundwater recharge
J02.09.	Saltwater intrusion of groundwater
J02.09.01	saltwater intrusion

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J02.09.02		other intrusion
J02.10		management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes
J02.11		Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits
J02.11.01		Dumping, depositing of dredged deposits
J02.11.02		Other siltation rate changes
J02.12		Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general
J02.12.01		sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages
J02.12.02		dykes and flooding defense in inland water systems
J02.13		Abandonment of management of water bodies
J02.14		Altered water quality due anthropogenic changes in salinity
J02.15		Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
J03		Other changes to ecosystems
J03.01		reduction or loss of specific habitat features
J03.01.01		reduction of prey availability (including carcasses)
J03.02		anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity
J03.02.01		reduction in migration/ migration barriers
J03.02.02		reduction in dispersal
J03.02.03		reduction in genetic exchange
J03.03		reduction, lack or prevention of erosion
J03.04		applied (industrial) destructive research
K		Natural processes (excluding catastrophes)
K01		Abiotic natural processes

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K01.01		Erosion
K01.02		Silting up
K01.03		Drying out
K01.04		Submersion
K01.05		Soil salinization
K02		Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution
K02.01		species composition change (succession)
K02.02		accumulation of organic material
K02.03		eutrophication (natural)
K02.04		acidification (natural)
K03		Interspecific faunal relations
K03.01		competition (fauna)
K03.02		parasitism (fauna)
K03.03		introduction of disease (microbial pathogens)

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K03.04		predation
K03.05		antagonism arising from introduction of species
K03.06		antagonism with domestic animals
K03.07		other forms of interspecific faunal competition
K04		Interspecific floral relations
K04.01		competition (flora)
K04.02		parasitism (flora)
K04.03		introduction of disease (microbial pathogens)
K04.04		lack of pollinating agents
K04.05		damage by herbivores (including game species)
K05		Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression
K05.01		reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in animals (inbreeding)
K05.02		reduced fecundity/ genetic depression in plants (incl. endogamy)
K06		Other interspecific floral competition

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L		Geological events, natural catastrophes
L01		Volcanic activity
L02		Tidal waves, tsunamis
L03		Earthquake
L04		Avalanche
L05		Collapse of terrain, landslide
L06		Underground collapses
L07		Storm, cyclone
L08		Flooding (natural processes)
L09		Fire (natural)
L10		Other natural catastrophes
M		Climate change
M01		Abiotic changes (climate change)
M01.01		temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes)
M01.02		droughts and less precipitations
M01.03		flooding and rising precipitations
M01.04		pH-changes
M01.05		water flow changes (limnic, tidal and oceanic)
M01.06		wave exposure changes
M01.07		sea-level changes
M02		Biotic changes (climate change)
M02.01		habitat shifting and alteration
M02.02		desynchronisation of processes
M02.03		decline or extinction of species
M02.04		migration of species (natural newcomers)
U		Unknown threat or pressure
X		No pressures or threats

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XE		Threats and pressures from outside the EU territory
XO		Threats and pressures from outside the Member State