

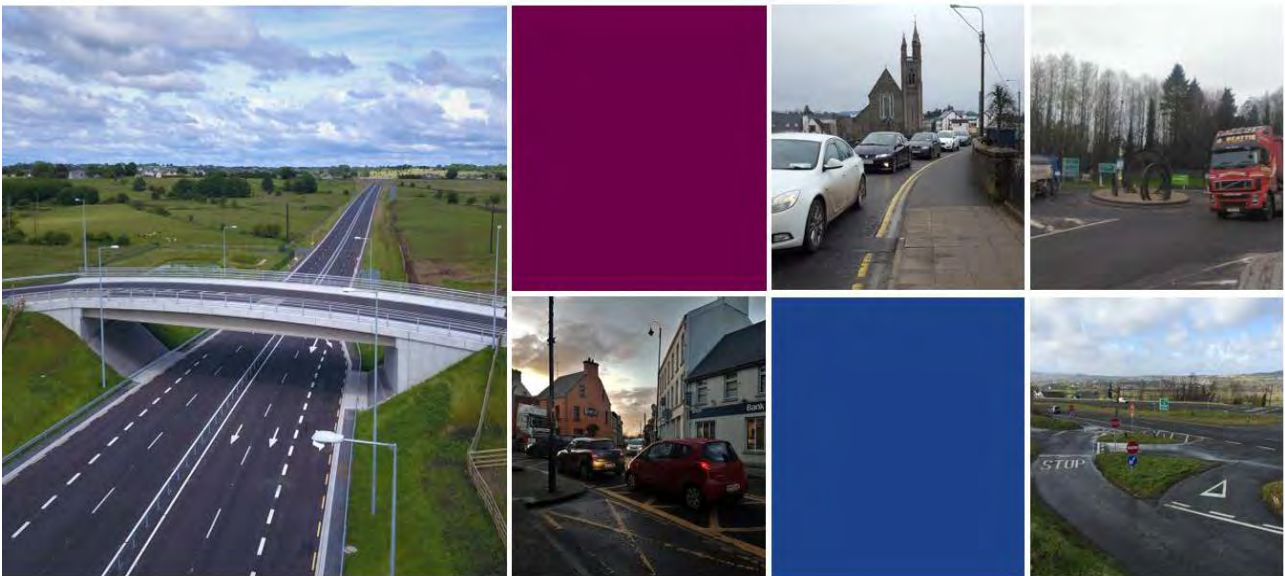
Appendix C4.03

Biodiversity Management Plan

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TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal



TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-ZZ-RP-E-LA0001

Biodiversity Management Plan

March 2026

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Overview of the Proposed TEN-T PRIPD	1
2	METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH TO THE PREPARATION OF THE BMP	3
2.1	Requirement for a BMP	3
2.2	Purpose	3
2.3	Sources Used in the Preparation of the BMP	3
2.4	Scope of the BMP	4
2.5	Habitat and Landscape Design Drawings	4
3	BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (BMP)	6
3.1	Principles of the BMP	6
3.2	Overview of the Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures	6
3.3	Long-Term Management Measures	9
4	ADDITIONAL QUALITATIVE MEASURES	21
4.1	Bat Roosting	21
4.2	Bird Boxes	21
5	MONITORING MEASURES	22
6	REFERENCES	23

Tables

Table 3-1	Grassland Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures	7
Table 3-2	Woodland and Scrub Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures	8
Table 3-3	Hedgerow Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures	8
Table 3-4	Heathland Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures	8
Table 3-5	Watercourses and Attenuation Areas Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures	8
Table 3-6	Swamp Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures	9
Table 3-7	Grassland Types	9
Table 3-8	Woodland and Scrub Types	14
Table 3-9	Hedgerows Types	17
Table 3-10	Heathland Types	18
Table 3-11	Watercourses Types	18
Table 3-12	Swamp Types	19

Figures

Figure 1-1	TEN-T PRIPD	1
Figure 3-1	Cross Section of Road Landscape Illustrating Grassland Types	10
Figure 3-2	Suggested Programme for 6 Week Meadow Verge Mowing Regime (source: Pollinator Friendly Management of Transport Corridors, National Biodiversity Data Series No. 19)	11

Appendices

- Appendix A Fossitt Habitat Descriptions
- Appendix B Habitat and Landscape Design Drawings

List of Abbreviations

The following list of common abbreviations apply to text within the main body of the report.

List of Abbreviations	
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CPO	Compulsory Purchase Order
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
IAPS	Invasive Alien Plant Species
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LVI	Landscape and Visual Impact
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
NBDC	National Biodiversity Data Centre
NNL	No Net Loss
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NRA	National Roads Authority
NRDO	National Roads Design Office
NTA	National Transport Authority
TEN-T PRIPD	Trans-European Network - Transportation Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the site-specific, comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for the Trans-European Network - Transportation Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal (TEN-T PRIPD) (hereafter, called 'the Proposed Development'). The purpose of the BMP is to describe the management and monitoring prescriptions for habitats and landscape to be followed by, or on behalf of, the undertaker to achieve no net biodiversity loss as required by policy BIO-P-3 of the County Donegal Development Plan 2024-2030 (see Section 2.1 below for further details).

This report is presented in five sections as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction and General Overview of Proposed Road Development.
- Section 2: Methodology and Approach to the Preparation of the BMP.
- Section 3: Biodiversity Management Plan.
- Section 4: Additional Qualitative Measures.
- Section 5: Monitoring Measures.

1.1 Overview of the Proposed TEN-T PRIPD

The Proposed Development involves the targeted and appropriate intervention on three sections of the TEN-T network in Donegal, as illustrated in Figure 1-1.

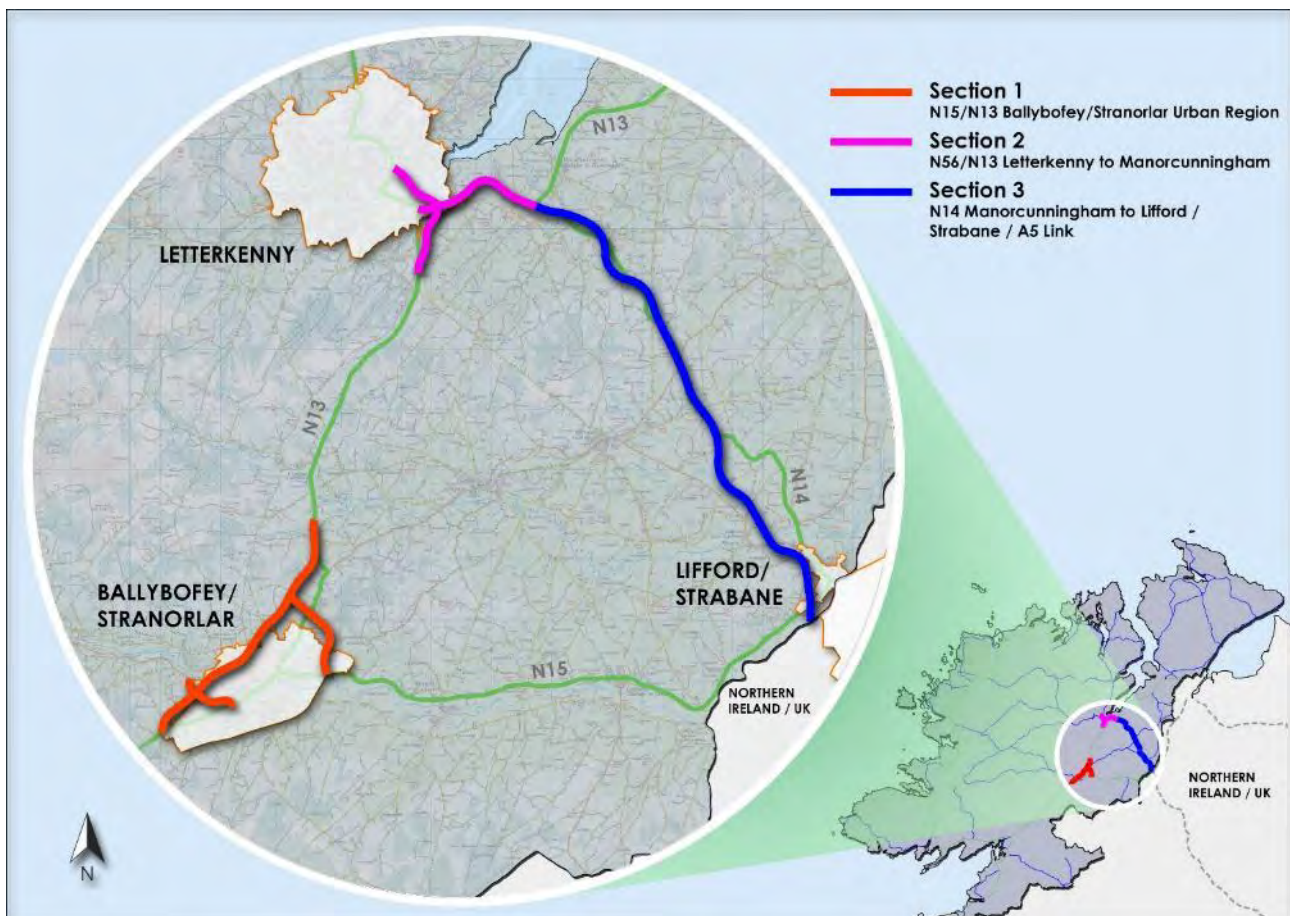


Figure 1-1: TEN-T PRIPD

The intervention includes online improvements and upgrades, the bypassing of urban centres, route realignment and the development of an integrated active travel network. The following three sections form the Proposed Development:

- **Section 1 – N15/N13 Ballybofey/ Stranorlar Urban Region:**
 - *Full active travel, modal hubs, urban bypass (Ballybofey).*
- **Section 2 – N56/N13 Letterkenny to Manorcunningham:**
 - *Full active travel, online/upgrade, route realignment, urban bypass (Letterkenny), modal hub.*
- **Section 3 – N14 Manorcunningham to Lifford/Strabane/A5 Link:**
 - *Full active travel, route realignment, urban bypass (Lifford) and cross border connection (Lifford/Strabane), modal hubs.*

The three sections of the Proposed Development are being considered as one project, i.e. the Proposed Development.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) is the Approving Authority for the project. The Sponsoring Agency is Donegal County Council with Donegal National Roads Design Office (NRDO) performing the role of Project Manager.

2 METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH TO THE PREPARATION OF THE BMP

2.1 Requirement for a BMP

The County Donegal Development Plan 2024-2030 contains policy BIO-P-3 that states the following:

[...]“d. Require that large-scale developments result in no net biodiversity loss and include a site-specific comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), as part of any planning proposal.

This policy will be implemented by the Council in so far as same can be practicably and reasonably achieved within the context of Strategic Infrastructure Projects including, but not restricted to, the TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal, the Bridgend to County border project scheme, the Buncrana Inner relief Road and Greenways.”

Similarly, in 2023 TII published their Biodiversity Plan that contains the following under Objective 4:

Medium Term: Strive to achieve no net loss of biodiversity on all new projects by 2025.

Long Term: Strive to achieve a net gain for biodiversity on all new projects by 2030.

This BMP is site specific covering all three sections of the Proposed Development.

2.2 Purpose

The purpose of this BMP is to provide a comprehensive set of biodiversity management prescriptions for the post development habitats for a period of 30 years to ensure that the quantitative measures, such as desired condition and time to meet that condition, set out within the Biodiversity No Net Loss (NNL) report, can be achieved. It also sets out the qualitative measures that provide enhancements for species groups that are not assessed as part of the NNL calculations.

The BMP sets out prescriptions for habitat creation and management in order to provide ecological enhancement, strengthen the green infrastructure within the local area as well as to provide landscape and visual mitigation of the Proposed Development where this has been identified as necessary in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Chapter 18: Landscape & Visual in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

2.3 Sources Used in the Preparation of the BMP

This BMP has been prepared having regard to the following:

- Chapter 9A: Biodiversity Terrestrial;
- Chapter 9B: Biodiversity Aquatic;
- Chapter 18: Landscape and Visual;
- TEN-T PRIPD Biodiversity No Net Loss Report;
- TII Biodiversity Plan (TII, 2023a);
- TII Landscape Plan (TII, 2023b);
- County Donegal Development Plan 2024-2030 (Donegal County Council, 2024);
- Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020-2032 (Northern and Western Regional Assembly, 2020);
- Ireland’s 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 (DHLGH, 2024);
- All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021 – 2025, National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC, 2021);
- Pollinator-friendly management of Transport Corridors (NBDC, 2025);
- A Guide to Habitats in Ireland by Julie A. Fossitt (the Heritage Council, 2000);

- Guidelines on the Management of Noxious Weeds and Non-Native Invasive Plant Species on National Roads (GE-ENV-01111) (NRA, 2010) (Withdrawn);
- PE-ENV-01101 - Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) of Specified Infrastructure Projects - Overarching Technical Document (TII, 2020a);
- PE-ENV-01102 - Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) of Proposed National Roads – Standard (TII, 2020b);
- GE-ENV-01104 - The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Standard (TII, 2020c)
- GE-ENV-01105 - The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Technical Guidance (TII, 2020d);
- GE-ENV-01102 - A Guide to Landscape Treatments for National Road Treatments in Ireland (TII, 2006);
- GE-ENV-01103 - Guidelines on the Implementation of Landscape Treatments on National Road Schemes in Ireland (TII, 2012);
- GE-ENV-03001 - Guide for the Implementation of Soft Landscape in Towns and Villages on National Roads (TII, 2024a);
- GE-ENV-03002 - Design and Delivery of Soft Landscape Treatments in Urban Transport Environments - Overarching Technical Document (TII, 2024b).
- BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (and updated version of this guidance) (BS, 2012);
- BS 3998: 2010: Tree Work – Recommendations (BS, 2010).

The BMP has been prepared to meet biodiversity and landscape mitigation requirements and to provide certainty that the condition of habitats will be met as set out within the Biodiversity No Net Loss (NNL) Report.

2.4 Scope of the BMP

The BMP covers the establishment, maintenance, and long term (up to 30 years) management of the habitat and landscape measures developed for the Proposed Development. The BMP is a management plan that will remain a live document and shall be developed in response to finalised designs, management responsibilities, new information about pests and diseases and also in response to the operation of the Proposed Development.

2.5 Habitat and Landscape Design Drawings

The BMP is accompanied by habitat and landscape design drawings presented in Appendix B. These drawings illustrate:

- Biodiversity measures for the post development scenario, developed to achieve the biodiversity NNL requirement for the Proposed Development; and
- Landscape and Visual Impact (LVI) mitigation measures, developed as part of the LVIA in the EIAR for the Proposed Development.

2.5.1 Biodiversity NNL Measures

The Biodiversity NNL report (prepared separately) presents the habitats pre-development and those to be created post-development. This consists of retained, reinstated and/or improved habitats that will be created as part of the Proposed Development. The type and condition of the habitats and their respective areas are used to calculate a biodiversity value for the pre-construction and post-construction conditions. The difference between the pre-construction and post construction biodiversity values indicates whether or not biodiversity NNL has been achieved. Where habitats lost is replaced with higher value habitats then an overall positive biodiversity value can be achieved leading to NNL.

The biodiversity measures for the post development scenario feature a range of habitat types, defined with reference to the classification system in 'A Guide to Habitats in Ireland' by Julie A. Fossitt. These are presented as a set of drawings in the NNL Report, submitted as a standalone document for the Proposed Development. These include habitat areas and linear habitats and comprise existing retained, reinstated and proposed habitats. These have been aligned with the landscape mitigation measures and landscape planting design as described below.

2.5.2 LVI Mitigation Measures

The Landscape and Visual Impact (LVI) mitigation measures feature the Proposed Screening Woodland and are presented as a set of drawings in Chapter 18: Landscape and Visual of the EIAR:

3 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (BMP)

3.1 Principles of the BMP

The BMP covers establishment, maintenance and long term management of the proposed habitats and road landscape and within the permanent Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) boundary of the Proposed Development for up to year 30 of operation. The management, maintenance and monitoring requirements for all areas of habitat and landscape shall be carried out in line with the following principles:

- Undertake maintenance as part of the long-term management of the habitats to meet the requirements set out in the EIAR both in terms of biodiversity and landscape and visual amenity. Commit to maintaining and monitoring created habitats for the agreed period to establish those habitats to a specific condition, as set out for the post development scenario that demonstrates no net biodiversity loss;
- Adhere to legal requirements regarding protected species and have regard to responsibilities of the undertaker to conserve biodiversity;
- Manage the successful establishment of native species mixes as self-sustaining treatments with the aim of compensating for habitat loss and conserving biodiversity;
- Ensure that management and maintenance is undertaken in a manner that integrates the Proposed Development into the receiving landscape over time in a manner that is consistent with surrounding landscape character;
- To respond to the driver / passenger experience and to ensure the safe and resilient operation of the Proposed Development in accordance with relevant technical standards;
- Accord with the concept of 'sustainability' by achieving design commitments through management without unnecessary energy expenditure. Where possible, ensure that planting is maintained in a productive and economical way; and
- Ensure that archaeological and heritage matters are considered and that maintenance / management decisions do not affect areas of preservation in situ, or where a particular decision regarding the mitigation of the setting of a heritage asset is not compromised.

The maintenance operations will include:

- Maintain vegetation to ensure safe operation of the Proposed Development;
- Maintain integrity of boundary fencing to afford protection to the operational road and to meet specific biodiversity requirements;
- Avoid conflict between wooded vegetation roots and underground services and vegetation canopy and aboveground services;
- Maintain clearance of ditches and watercourses associated with operational drainage;
- Maintain vehicular accesses (including verges and visibility splays), pedestrian access routes, and maintenance access strips;
- The site is to be maintained free of litter and artefacts which will include all deleterious matter, tipped refuse, abandoned items;
- Use of pesticides is discouraged, to be used very sparingly and only where absolutely necessary, for example, the treatment of Japanese knotweed; and
- Maintenance operations will have regard for access in respect of general maintenance of road features including fences, culverts and watercourses.

3.2 Overview of the Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures.

The habitat and landscape design drawings, illustrate the post development habitats and landscape measures which are the basis for the BMP. These occur within six broad landcover categories as follows (excluding BL3 Buildings and artificial surfaces).

- Grassland;
- Woodland and scrub;
- Hedgerows;
- Heathland;
- Watercourses and Attenuation Areas; and
- Swamp.

These six broad landcover categories are defined with reference to the Fossitt Classification system in Table 3-1 to Table 3-6 below. In each table, the Fossitt habitat type is presented along with the corresponding post development habitat and landscape measures indicated as a mapped code on the habitat and landscape design drawings presented in Appendix B. Further detailed descriptions of the Fossitt habitat types and the potential species composition are described in Appendix A. Species mixes will be selected to reflect the corresponding Fossitt Habitat Type.

These post development habitat and landscape measures illustrated in habitat and landscape design drawings presented in Appendix B include:

- Existing retained areas of habitat and landscape, indicated as '(existing retained)';
- Proposed reinstated areas of habitat and landscape treatment, indicated as '(proposed reinstated)', where the habitat or landscape treatment is to be reinstated, having been removed during construction; and
- Proposed areas of habitat and landscape treatment, indicated as '(proposed)'.

Table 3-1 Grassland Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures

Habitat / landcover type (Fossitt classification level 3)	Post Development Habitats and Landscape measures.
GS1 Dry calcareous and neutral grassland	GS1 (proposed)
GS2 Dry meadows and grassy verges	GS2 (L) – Grassed verge (proposed) GS2 (H) - Grassed slopes (proposed) GS2 (existing retained) GS2 (proposed reinstated)
GS3 Dry-humid acid grassland	GS3 (proposed reinstated)
GS4 Wet Grassland	GS4 (proposed) GS4 (existing retained) GS4 (proposed reinstated) Attenuation Areas (GS4) (proposed)
GA1 Improved agricultural grassland	GA1 (proposed) GA1 (proposed reinstated) GA1 (existing retained)
GA2 Amenity grassland (improved)	GA2 (proposed)

Table 3-2: Woodland and Scrub Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures

Habitat / landcover type (Fossitt classification level 3)	Post Development Habitats and Landscape measures.
WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland	WD1 - Woodland (Proposed) WD1 - Screening Woodland (Proposed) WD1 (proposed reinstated) WD1 (existing retained)
WD2 Mixed broadleaved/conifer woodland	WD2 (existing retained)
WD4 Conifer plantation	WD4 (existing retained)
WN2 Oak-ash-hazel woodland	WN2 (existing retained)
WN4 Wet pedunculate oak-ash woodland	WN4 (existing retained)
WN5 Riparian woodland	WN5 (proposed) WN5 (existing retained) WN5 (proposed reinstated)
WN6 Wet willow-alder-ash woodland	WN6 (existing retained)
WS1 Scrub	WS1 (proposed) WS1 (existing retained)
WS2 Immature woodland	WS2 (proposed) WS2 (existing retained)

Table 3-3: Hedgerow Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures

Habitat / landcover type (Fossitt classification level 3)	Post Development Habitats and Landscape measures.
WL1 Hedgerows	WL1 - Hedgerows (existing and proposed)

Table 3-4: Heathland Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures

Habitat / landcover type (Fossitt classification level 3)	Post Development Habitats and Landscape measures.
HH3 Wet heath	HH3 (existing retained)

Table 3-5: Watercourses and Attenuation Areas Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures

Habitat / landcover type (Fossitt classification level 3)	Post Development Habitats and Landscape measures.
FW1 Eroding/upland rivers	FW1 (existing retained)
FW2 Depositing/lowland rivers	FW2 (existing retained)
CW2 Tidal rivers	CW2 (existing retained)
GS4 Wet Grassland + native submergent and floating aquatic plants	Attenuation Areas (GS4) (proposed)

Table 3-6: Swamp Proposed Post Development Habitats and Landscape Measures

Habitat / landcover type (Fossitt classification level 3)	Post Development Habitats and Landscape measures.
FS2 Tall-herb swamps	FS2 (existing retained)

3.3 Long-Term Management Measures

The establishment maintenance and long term management measures in this BMP are outlined below in accordance with the six broad categories of post development habitat / landscape measures identified and their status as existing retained, proposed and reinstated habitats. These are informed by the habitat descriptions from the Fossitt classification. Newly established habitat / landscape measures would be subject to an establishment maintenance regime for a minimum period of 1 year following their implementation on the newly constructed Proposed Development; thereafter, to be managed according to the long term maintenance regime.

3.3.1 Grassland – Management Measures

The grassland types that will be present in the footprint of the Proposed Development in the long term are tabulated in Table 3-7. These comprise of proposed and reinstated areas along with existing retained areas covering a range of grassland types. The BMP provides for an establishment maintenance regime for proposed newly implemented grassland areas. This will be followed by the long term maintenance regime which will apply to the newly implemented areas along with existing retained areas of grassland for the remainder of the BMP to year 30 of operation.

Table 3-7: Grassland Types

Grassland type	Proposed Grassland Type	Existing Retained Grassland Type
GS1 Dry calcareous and neutral grassland	GS1 (proposed)	
GS2 Dry meadows and grassy verges	GS2 (L) – Grassed verge (proposed) GS2 (H)) - Grassed slopes (proposed) GS2 (proposed reinstated)	GS2 (existing retained)
GS3 Dry-humid acid grassland	GS3 (proposed reinstated)	
GS4 Wet Grassland	GS4 (proposed) GS4 (proposed reinstated) Attenuation Areas (GS4) (proposed)	GS4 (existing retained)
GA1 Improved agricultural grassland	GA1 (proposed) GA1 (proposed reinstated)	GA1 (existing retained)
GA2 Amenity grassland (improved)	GA2 (proposed)	

The areas of grassland within the road corridor can be subdivided into two broad categories in accordance with the wider road landscape. These comprise

- Immediate roadside grass verge area (GS2(L)) – refer Figure 3-1 below; and
- The wider grass verge area (GS2(H)) – refer Figure 3-1 below.

The immediate roadside grass verge area (GS2 (L)) refers to the strip of grass located adjacent to the hard shoulder or carriageway, which has a lower habitat condition score given the management prescriptions. The wider grass slope area (GS2 (H)) typically extends from the edge of the roadside grass verge towards the boundary hedgerow or planting. It varies in width and can occur on level ground or along the road earthworks (cutting or embankment) as illustrated in Figure 3-1 below. Other areas of GS2(H) will be created away from the wider verge areas but will be managed in the same way. These areas have a higher habitat condition target and therefore biodiversity value.

Other areas of grassland habitat creation comprise a variety of grassland types, namely GS1, GS3, GS4, GA1 and GA2 in line with the post development habitats (refer to Table 3-7 above) to be established along the road landscape within the CPO boundary.

Newly implemented areas of meadow grassland will be established in these areas using locally available seed sources obtained usually by brush harvesting or by the spreading of green hay. Host sites as seed sources will be carefully chosen, as close as possible to the Proposed Development for the purpose of establishing the range of meadow types specified including dry calcareous and neutral grassland (GS1), Dry meadows and grassy verges (GS2), dry humid acid grassland (GS3) and wet grassland (GS4). The host sites will be chosen with reference to the Fossitt habitats described in Appendix A to ensure that they accord with an appropriate species mix.

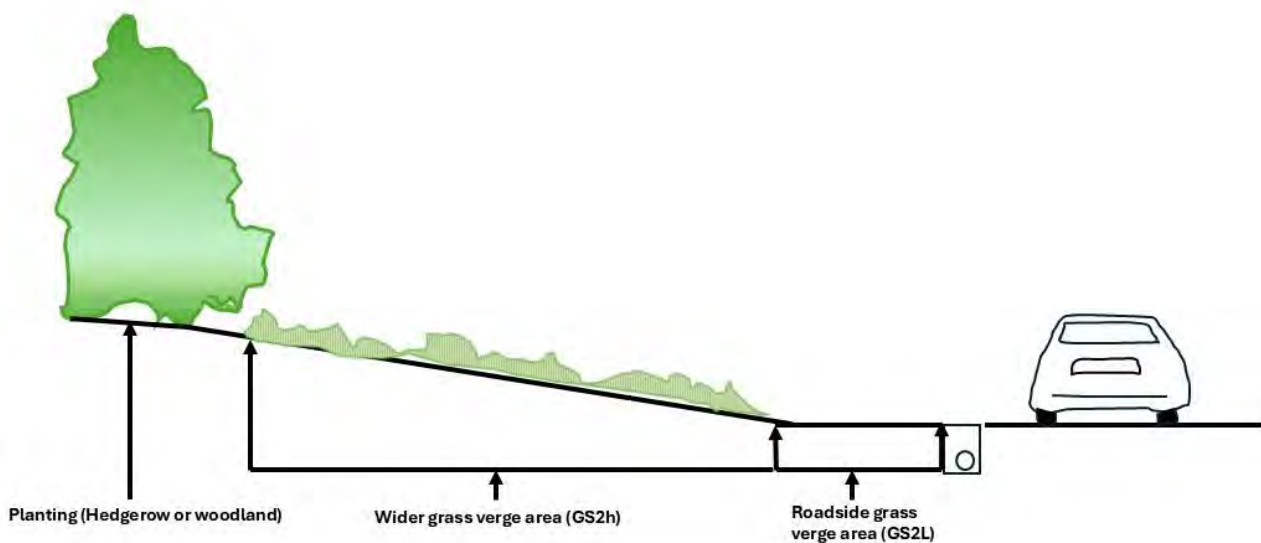


Figure 3-1: Cross Section of Road Landscape Illustrating Grassland Types

3.3.1.1 Roadside Grass Verge Area (GS2(I))

This proposed roadside grass verge area will be established using species which can withstand the harsh conditions adjacent to the carriageway and which can be maintained in the interests of road safety (visibility). The grass verge will comprise shorter growing flowering species along with grass species. The flowering species will be chosen to provide food for pollinators whilst ensuring sightlines are kept clear.

New grass verges will be implemented using either brush harvested seed source or hay strewing methods preferably. The first cut following seeding will take place when the sward has reached 75 mm in height and will be cut to 50mm. Thereafter, a six week mowing regime will be adopted for the growing season for the first three years of operation or until such time as an ecologist determines that the habitat has reached maturity as outlined below and illustrated in Figure 3-2. Where practicable and safe to do so, the arisings will be collected after each mowing in order to maintain a low fertility soil which supports flora. The mowing regime is as follows:

- First cut after 15th April to facilitate dandelion flowering as vital food source for pollinators in spring;
- Second cut at end May after which the grass sward will be left uncut until mid-July to facilitate growth of important species including Clover, Selfheal, Cuckooflower and Bird’s-foot-trefoil;
- Third cut in mid to late July;
- Fourth cut to take place at end of August; and
- Fifth and final cut of the season to take place in mid-October.

Figure 3-2 below illustrates the mowing and management regime and is sourced from Pollinator Friendly Management of Transport Corridors (NBDC, 2025).



Figure 3-2: Suggested Programme for 6 Week Meadow Verge Mowing Regime (source: Pollinator Friendly Management of Transport Corridors, National Biodiversity Data Series No. 19)

After the grass sward has reached maturity, regular maintenance will be undertaken following TII grassland management guidance in line with the All Ireland Pollinator Plan (AIPP).

3.3.1.2 Wider Grass Verge Area and Dry Grassland Meadows (GS2(H)) and Dry Calcareous and Neutral Grassland (GS1)

Existing retained and proposed dry grassland meadow areas will be established and managed along the wider grass verge area including earthworks cuttings and embankments extending from the edge of the proposed grass verge to the boundary hedge or edge of the proposed planting. This area can be an extensive area of the road landscape and usually does not require cutting to a prescribed height to meet safety requirements in respect to sightlines.

The first cut of the newly implemented meadow areas will take place in March / April following an autumn sowing or alternatively June / July after a spring sowing. The sward will be cut to a height of 60-80 mm and subsequent cuts will take place every 6 weeks for the duration of the first growing season extending from late spring to autumn. Litter and unwanted debris to be removed before each cut. Following cutting, the arisings

will be removed off site in order to maintain the low fertility status of the soil required for these grassland types.

Once the meadow areas have become established, these along with the existing retained meadow areas will be cut to a height of 100mm once per year usually in September / October, once seeds have set, where conditions allow. The arisings will be removed from site in order not to increase the fertility of the soil beyond that required for the particular seed mix. Litter and unwanted debris will be removed before each cut.

3.3.1.3 Dry-Humid Acid Grassland (GS3)

The area of acid grassland is being created on an area that is currently in conifer plantation. It has been identified as an area for acid grassland creation given the species of grasses and herbs present within the rides within the woodland including as common bents (*Agrostis capillaris*), fescues (*Festuca* spp.), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), wavy hair-grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) and purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) and lousewort (*Pedicularis sylvatica*). Small areas of heather species were also present within these rides through the woodland.

Following the clearance of the woodland the site will be cleared of debris and any remaining tree stumps.

The area should be allowed to regenerate naturally from the surrounding areas of acid grassland that are currently present. It is likely that a natural dormant seed bank will still be present within the retained soils that should be encouraged to establish. If grass cover is poor to establish a seed mix of acid tolerant grasses can be sown in autumn or spring including species such as locally sourced native common bent, fescues and cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*).

During the first three years of establishment the site should be mown annually in September/ October. The arisings will be removed from site in order not to increase the fertility of the soil. Once the grassland species have established then a light grazing regime with sheep can be introduced during the summer months. If grazing is not possible then the annual mowing regime should be continued.

Monitoring will be required for this period to ensure that areas of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) do not become dominant, small areas of these species provide habitat for wildlife, but should not be allowed to cover more than 20% of the area. If this occurs then cutting of the areas should be undertaken from September to February, with three further cuts of regenerating gorse and bracken undertaken in June, July and August, to weaken the plants and not allow bird nesting habitats to form.

3.3.1.4 Wet Grassland (GS4)

The post development habitats within the NNL report have assumed on a precautionary basis that the attenuation areas for the Proposed Development will be dominated by wet grassland habitat. In reality these areas will also contain permanently wet habitats which are described in Section 3.3.5 below. Other areas of wet grassland will be retained, created or re-instated as set out within Table 3-7 above.

The attenuation areas' wet grassland habitat will need to be more regularly managed allow them to act as they have been designed to function. They may also have higher levels of input from road runoff that may limit their ability to reach a higher condition score and therefore have been separated within the NNL calculations to meet a lower condition score.

The first cut of the newly seeded wet grassland areas will take place in March / April following an autumn sowing or alternatively June / July after a spring sowing. The sward will be cut to a height of 60-80mm and subsequent cuts will take place every 6 weeks for the duration of the growing season extending from late spring to autumn. Litter and unwanted debris to be removed before each cut. Following cutting, the arisings will be removed off site in order to maintain the low fertility status of the soil required for these grassland types.

Once the wet grassland areas have become established, these along with the existing retained meadow areas will be cut to a height of 100mm once per year when flowers have faded usually in September /

October. The arisings will be removed from site in order not to increase the fertility of the soil beyond that required for the particular species present. Litter and unwanted debris will be removed before each cut.

3.3.1.5 Improved Agricultural Grassland (GA1) and Amenity Grassland (GA2)

The areas of Improved grassland will be created in areas that will be returned to agricultural use and then will be managed as seen fit by the agricultural user and will not form part of this management.

These proposed areas of amenity grassland are within areas that border properties or are within amenity areas. These amenity grassland areas will be established using a seed mix suited to regular mowing and comprise of species which can withstand regular management and use by members of the public. The amenity grassland verge will comprise shorter growing flowering species along with grass species. The lower growing species will be chosen to provide food for pollinators whilst ensuring sightlines are kept clear.

The first cut following seeding will take place when the sward has reached 75m in height and will be cut to 50mm. Thereafter, a six week mowing regime will be adopted for the growing season for the first three years of operation or until such time as an ecologist determines that the habitat has reached maturity as outlined for the roadside verge management and repeated below and illustrated in Figure 3-2. These comprise:

- First cut after 15th April to facilitate dandelion flowering as vital food source for pollinators in spring;
- Second cut at end May after which the grass sward will be left uncut until mid-July to facilitate growth of important species including Clover, Selfheal, Cuckooflower and Bird's-foot-trefoil;
- Third cut in mid to late July;
- Fourth cut to take place at end of August; and
- Fifth and final cut of the season to take place in mid-October.

After the grass sward has reached maturity, regular maintenance will be undertaken in accordance with TII grassland management guidance in line with the All Ireland Pollinator Plan (AIPP).

3.3.2 Woodland and Scrub – Management Measures

Woodland and scrub planting types comprise predominantly woody species albeit in some cases admitting natural light so that a ground flora can establish. Woodland and scrub can vary in terms of the species mix, usually chosen to match existing retained adjacent woodland or to provide a visual screen as required of the landscape mitigation in the EIAR.

The woodland and scrub types that will be present in the Proposed Development in the long term are tabulated in Table 3-8. These comprise proposed and reinstated areas along with existing retained areas. The BMP provides for an establishment maintenance regime for proposed new planting indicated on habitat and landscape design drawings presented in Appendix B. The establishment maintenance regime will apply in the early years immediately following planting and will ensure successful establishment and healthy early growth of the proposed planting. This is followed by the long term maintenance regime which will apply for the newly planted areas and, in some cases, existing retained wooded vegetation for the remainder of the BMP to year 30 of operation.

Table 3-8: Woodland and Scrub Types

Woodland and scrub type	Proposed woodland and scrub type.	Existing retained woodland and scrub type.
WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland	WD1 - Woodland (proposed) WD1 –Screening Woodland (proposed) WD1 (proposed reinstated)	WD1 (existing retained)
WD2 Mixed broadleaved/conifer woodland		WD2 (existing retained)
WD4 Conifer plantation		WD4 (existing retained)
WN2 Oak-ash-hazel woodland		WN2 (existing retained)
WN4 Wet pedunculate oak-ash woodland		WN4 (existing retained)
WN5 Riparian woodland	WN5 (proposed) WN5 (proposed reinstated)	WN5 (existing retained)
WN6 Wet willow-alder-ash woodland		WN6 (existing retained)
WS1 Scrub	WS1 (proposed)	WS1 (existing retained)
WS2 Immature woodland	WS2 (proposed)	WS2 (existing retained)

3.3.2.1 Proposed Woodland and Scrub

Newly planted areas of woodland and scrub shall be established usually using native species of local provenance. Species mixes will be chosen to reflect the range of woodland types specified, albeit recognising the restrictions on planting of particular species due to current prevailing diseases. The woodland types include mixed broadleaf woodland (WD1), Riparian woodland (WN5), scrub (WS1) and immature woodland (WS2). Core species will include Hybrid Oak, Scots Pine, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly, Blackthorn, Goat Willow, Alder, Rowan and Birch. Additional species at certain locations will include Blackthorn, Broom, Elder, and Grey Willow

Screening Woodland Mix areas will be planted as whips and feathered transplants at a standard size of 60-90 cm or 90-120 cm augmented by semi-mature individual trees. Species shall be randomly planted in groups. The majority of species used will be quickly maturing species and will have formed dense woodland within ten years. The canopy will reach at least 7 to 10 m, in places where groups of trees are planted. In addition to whip and feathered transplants individual semi-mature trees shall be used to provide screening

Areas of new woodland and scrub shall be planted using young tree stock as a mix of native species. These areas will take time to become established and require management to fulfil their mitigation functions set out in the EIAR relating to landscape and visual amenity along with the biodiversity value set out within the NNL report. The woodland and scrub areas shall be managed to:

- Exhibit structural diversity with a good age structure and species diversity of trees and scrub having regard for transition with other surrounding habitats;
- Integrating the road into the receiving landscape in a manner that accords with wider landscape character;

- Providing visual screening of the road and related structures as prescribed in the LVIA, chapter 18 of the EIAR;
- Mitigating habitat severance by reconnecting severed areas of woodland and scrub where possible; and
- Support wildlife, including protected species such as bats, birds, red squirrel, pine marten and badgers.

The establishment maintenance tasks for the new planting are as follows:

- All plants shall be watered adequately to ensure healthy growth. Watering should be sufficient so as to return the soil to field capacity. In the event of restrictions on the use of water, alternative arrangements for obtaining and using water from other sources shall be made;
- Noxious weeds (Dock, Thistle, and Ragwort) shall not be allowed to flower and shall be cut back/killed and arising's removed before they attain a height of 200 mm. Invasive Alien Plant Species (IAPS) shall be controlled in accordance with GE-ENV-01104 - The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Standard (TII, 2020) and GE-ENV-01105 - The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Technical Guidance (TII, 2020), and follow methodology outlined within the Invasive Species Management Plan for the Proposed Development (refer to Appendix C4.04 of the EIAR);
- Total planted area shall be maintained substantially weed free at all times. The Contractor shall programme hand and/or mechanical weeding operations so as to maintain less than 10% weed cover at any time. The use of herbicides is not recommended;
- All plants shall be maintained alive, healthy, free of minor defects and free of weedkiller or cultivation damage;
- Where required, planting will be protected from damage caused by hares and rabbits by means of protective fencing or rabbit guards;
- Plants which have become loosened, lifted up or out of the ground shall be set upright and re-firmed by treading;
- A circle 700mm radius from the base of each plant and tree, shall be kept free of grass and weed growth. This shall be carried out either by hand or mechanical means;
- Plant supports such as canes, tree ties and tree stakes shall be checked and when necessary adjusted. The adjustments shall prevent chafing and damage to the bark of trees, caused by rubbing against stakes. Tree stakes, ties and other supports and also guards, shelters, etc. shall be removed by the end of the second planting season, after obtaining the agreement of the Resident Engineer. The hole in the ground shall be back filled with topsoil;
- All dead wood and broken, damaged or deformed branches are to be removed by careful pruning. Any dead or badly damaged plants to be removed and replaced as required; and
- The establishment maintenance regime will overlap with a defects liability period during which all trees and transplants shall be guaranteed for a period against death, deformation, dieback, or disease other than that caused by malicious damage by the contractor. During this period, defective plant material will be replaced with material of the same size, specification and species as that originally planted.

Woodland planting shall, over time, exhibit annual, healthy growth consistent with the species selection and the prevailing site conditions. Plants shall have matured so as to form a mature woodland and an uneven age distribution throughout the plot areas, where thinning and replacement planting are key operations in its success. Plants shall have knitted together to have formed a closed canopy. Distinct characteristics of woodland types, edge mixes, individual trees, glades and ground cover, consistent with the landscape design shall be visible and there shall be no large discernible gaps.

As the woodland becomes established, some of the management requirements outlined above for the early years of operation will continue as follows:

- Inspections for the purpose of replacing planted trees and shrubs shall take place annually for the first 5 years after planting to identify dead, diseased and dying stock. These failures will be removed and replanted in the period November to December;

- Re-firming of trees and shrubs and adjustments to stakes, ties and (where applicable) rabbit guards shall be undertaken as trees and shrubs advance in growth to maturity. These checks and adjustments will take place 3 times per year for the first 4 years following planting; and
- Fencing to be inspected and repaired as necessary annually for the first four years following planting.

As the areas of woodland and scrub advance in maturity, further measures in the long term will be required as follows:

- Where required the removal of nurse species, planted for the purpose of providing shelter and enhancing the growth of the dominant species that will form the permanent woodland canopy in the landscape. These thinning operations will take place as a phased approach thereby resulting in gradual change to the woodland and scrub areas as these mature. Thinning will commence at approximately year 8 following planting depending on the species and establishment;
- Thinning operations to prioritise the removal of less healthy trees or less desirable trees thereby providing space for the maturing woodland. The management operations will facilitate light for the field layer to develop;
- In the case of WD1 – Proposed Screening Woodland, planted to achieve the required landscape and visual mitigation, the woodland will be managed to prioritise the screening function and in the early years, be subject to a lighter thinning regime. Once the proposed screening woodland has become established and after five years an assessment shall be carried out on an annual basis to determine which trees need to be removed;
- Coppicing of willow and hazel, will commence at year 8 following planting and will take place on a rotating basis every 5-8 years. This is to encourage the development of the herb layer and provides good conditions for nesting birds as the coppice stools become denser upon regrowth;
- Scrub edge shall be cut on a rotating basis every 5 years starting on year 5 following planting. For any given area of scrub, one fifth of the area will be cut each winter to provide a mosaic of scrub at different stages of growth. This rotational cutting allows the scrub's thicket like structure to rejuvenate; and
- Scrub edge planting will be controlled in order not to encroach upon adjacent habitats.

3.3.2.2 Existing Retained Woodland and Scrub

The site clearance activities associated with the implementation of the Proposed Development is likely to have implications for the existing retained woodland and scrub in terms of increased exposure to windy conditions. This arises especially where clearance of vegetation involves severance of an existing mature woodland. A qualified arboriculturist shall assess trees and scrub at the exposed edges to ensure that they are healthy, undamaged and not at risk of windthrow. Trees and scrub that pose a risk in this regard shall be removed. This management measure is especially important for exposed wooded edges for which, planting is not proposed to take place in the adjacent area thereby leaving the wooded edge exposed for the duration of the BMP. The measure is also important even where proposed planting is located adjacent to the edge of the existing woodland as the proposed planting will take some time to reach maturity.

Any maintenance works such as cutting of trees or necessary felling and removal, should take place during September to February which is outside of the bird nesting season (March to August), for the duration of the BMP. These works should also be carried out when the ground is dry enough to allow machinery access.

3.3.3 Hedgerows – Management Measures

The Proposed Development features existing retained and proposed hedgerows as detailed in the Table 3-9. These have been designed to replace existing hedgerows removed during construction, to mitigate impacts on hedgerow wildlife, to enhance existing hedgerows and provide visual screening.

Hedgerow planting shall be managed to exhibit annual, healthy growth consistent with the species selection and the prevailing site conditions. There shall be no gaps through hedge planting and collectively the hedge shall create a strong visual line of vegetation within the landscape. The plants shall have knitted together

and formed a closed canopy. Tree planting within hedgerows shall be distinctly visible and entering early maturity.

Table 3-9 Hedgerows Types

Hedgerow type	Proposed Hedgerow.
WL1 Hedgerows	WL1 Hedgerows (existing and proposed)

3.3.3.1 Proposed Hedgerows

Hedgerows will be subject to the same establishment maintenance regime as that outlined above for broadleaved woodland and scrub along with the following additional tasks. The establishment maintenance regime will ensure the successful establishment of the new hedgerow planting. These comprise:

- The principal maintenance required in the early years will be the control of competing vegetation at the base of the hedgerow. In this regard a strip of ground 500 mm either side of each hedge, shall be kept free of grass and weed growth, and kept tidy. This shall be carried out either by hand or mechanical means, avoiding the use of chemicals in order to protect pollinators and flowering plants such as clovers, vetches and knapweed. The vegetation clearance will take place between September and March for the first 3 years following planting;
- Hedgerows will be regularly watered in the first summer and thereafter as required during dry periods, where practical and safe to do so;
- The leading shoots of hedgerow plants shall be pruned after the first growing season to a uniform height and the side shoots shall be pruned to two parallel lines to form the beginning of the hedge. Thereafter hedges shall be trimmed so as to leave them wider at the base than at the top. Hawthorn shall be cut at least once within the first 3-4 years after planting to encourage bushy growth;
- New hedgerow planting will link with existing retained hedgerows to form a continuous planting line. Hedgerows will be maintained to avoid gaps in planting;
- Standard trees within the hedgerow will be pruned in accordance with arboricultural practice such as BS 3998:2010; and
- Inspections will take place annually to replace dead plants and to close out any gaps in planting;

Once the establishment maintenance period is complete, these recently planted hedgerows will have become an established element in the road landscape for which the long term maintenance regime will apply for the remainder of the BMP as follows:

- The first hedgerow cut will take place two years post planting ideally in January / February outside the bird nesting season to encourage bushy growth. At year 4, hedgerows can be subject to a harder pruning. Over the longer term maintenance period, cutting will take place every 2 – 3 years to maintain hedgerow height at 4-5m (apart from individual standard trees within the hedge). The hedge will be maintained to be wider at the base than the top; and
- Proposed new hedgerows will provide additional linking habitat and reinforce the existing green network. Any gaps in existing hedgerows will be gapped up with new hedgerow and hedgerow tree planting.

3.3.4 Heathland – Management Measures

A very small area of land that resembled heathland will be retained within the development proposals. It is on an area of former forestry that appears to have been clear felled and left unmanaged for a period of time. The heathland types are as tabulated in Table 3-10.

Table 3-10: Heathland Types

Wet heath type	Post Development Habitats / landscape treatment (existing retained).
HH3 Wet heath	HH3 (existing retained)

3.3.4.1 Retained Wet Heath

The retained wet heath will be left unmanaged to naturally continue to re-establish. It will be monitored to check that tree species and scrub species are not regenerating in the area on an annual basis and tree and scrub removal shall be undertaken when deemed necessary.

Any maintenance works such as removal of trees or scrub, should take place during September to February which is outside of the bird nesting season (March to August), for the duration of the BMP. These works should also be carried out when the ground is dry enough to allow machinery access or be undertaken by hand.

3.3.5 Watercourses and Attenuation Areas – Management Measures

The Proposed Development will cross a number of watercourses as it traverses the rural landscape. The watercourse types that will feature in the long term are tabulated in Table 3-11, some of which will need realignment and for which wetland vegetation and habitat reinstatement works are required. Works at watercourses will be undertaken with the appropriate clearance from the relevant statutory authorities.

Table 3-11: Watercourses Types

Watercourses type	Post Development Habitats / landscape treatment (existing retained).
FW1 Eroding/upland rivers	FW1 (existing retained)
FW2 Depositing/lowland rivers	FW2 (existing retained)
CW2 Tidal rivers	CW2 (existing retained)
GS4 Wet Grassland + native submergent and floating aquatic plants	Attenuation Areas (GS4) (proposed)

The areas of retained FW1, FW2 and CW2 rivers that are to be retained will require monitoring and maintenance, but on the whole will require very little management. Where new realigned rivers, streams and ditches are created the following prescriptions will be required.

During the establishment maintenance phase, watercourses will undergo natural recolonisation. This natural regeneration would also extend to the proposed attenuation ponds, constructed to facilitate the Proposed Development. The translocation of marginal aquatic plant material may also be undertaken to enhance the establishment of the desired aquatic habitat. Clearance of unwanted grass species may be required for the early years of operation in order to facilitate the establishment of the required aquatic habitat. This will be undertaken following annual monitoring, where required, during the late summer mid-July to mid-September.

As the stream and ditch habitat becomes established, the vigour of the colonising species can be such that the watercourse can become choked with plant material and fail to deliver its drainage function. It is important to carry out clearance/de-silting operations moving upstream. Thus, dislodged plant propagules and invertebrates will be able to float downstream onto the disturbed substrate with an opportunity to re-colonise. These clearance works should be undertaken in mid-July to mid-September.

Vegetation cutting to be carried out in short sections in different years. For bank vegetation, a late autumn (September to October) cut every one or two years would simulate a rich grassland sward, without affecting the drainage function of the ditch.

3.3.5.1 Attenuation Areas – Management Measures

The primary function of the attenuation features, which will include some permanent water elements, is for drainage control and conveyance but these features will also offer considerable secondary benefits for wildlife, delivered via the following design principles:

- The permanent open water areas within attenuation features will be variable in depth and will be allowed to colonise with suitable native submergent and floating aquatic plants;
- The translocation of marginal aquatic plant material may also be undertaken to enhance the establishment of the desired aquatic habitat;
- Surrounding these will be wide 'draw-down' zones where water levels will rise and fall naturally, to be seeded with wet grassland seed gathered locally and native wet habitat species which once established will provide habitat and foraging opportunities for birds and small mammals; and
- Surrounding this the seasonally wet grassland will grade into wet of meadow grassland.

Management of the attenuation features and swales throughout the establishment phase will involve annual inspections, for four years, for the presence of IAPS, and aggressive native/naturalised plant species, which thrive particularly well amongst bare pond edges. The inspection should be undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist, with remedial works as required, to control the spread of these species should they be present, implemented immediately. Control measures could involve cutting and removal, mechanical control through excavation if plants become well established and hand removal for shallow rooted plants. An appropriate herbicide application would be a last resort.

Shading vegetation is to be managed through hand clearance/trimming of vegetation, where necessary, to maintain direct sunlight to the attenuation feature area.

Where relevant, marginal vegetation is to be maintained around at least one half of the attenuation feature's edge; where necessary, marginal plants shall be prevented from encroaching across the water's surface by hand removal. As a minimum, 40% of the water's surface is to remain clear. To be effective in removing marginal and emergent vegetation, and to prevent rapid regrowth, plant removal must include removal of the roots. Hand digging with spades is advisable in small areas. Larger areas of clearance will require a mechanical excavator with a dredging bucket to remove desired areas, with the resulting material left on the bankside, for 24 hours, to allow invertebrates/amphibians/aquatic species to naturally return to the water. The material should then be removed offsite. The use of herbicides should be avoided and considered only where all other methods have failed/are not suitable. Monitoring of the attenuation features will be undertaken annually for the duration of the BMP and works undertaken when required.

3.3.6 Swamp - Management Measures

An area of stream side habitat has been classified as tall herb swamp along the margins of the stream and associated ditches. The swamp types are as tabulated in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12: Swamp Types

Wet heath type	Post Development Habitats / landscape treatment (proposed).
FS2 Tall-herb swamps	FS2 (existing retained)

3.3.6.1 Retained Tall-Herb Swamp

The retained tall-herb swamp habitat consists of aquatic marginal vegetation and the stream and ditch courses will require regular desilting to prevent the flow of water through these habitats being altered or stopped. Desilting should take place during the winter period from October to February and follow the method outlined above for the removal of marginal vegetation around attenuation areas.

Desilting should be undertaken when required following annual monitoring of the swamp habitat for the duration of the BMP.

4 ADDITIONAL QUALITATIVE MEASURES

In addition to the mitigation measures that might be required as a result of any conditions attached to a grant of planning and any derogation licenses issued by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), the Proposed Development will deliver the following qualitative measures to ensure that positive green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements are delivered alongside the habitat measures set out above.

4.1 Bat Roosting

Artificial bat roosting structures will be erected during the Construction Phase and in suitable locations to be determined by the appointed Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW). Suitable locations will be determined based on locations available to erect the structures safely, and in the long-term, proximity to artificial lighting (no or little artificial light spillage areas to be favoured) and connectivity to optimal bat foraging and commuting habitats. Suitable locations could include existing mature trees or built-in to the fabric of new built structures. In the absence of suitable locations, the bat roosting structures will be pole-mounted.

10 no. bat boxes per 1 km of new carriageway will be erected in pairs at suitable locations within the CPO boundary. The bat boxes will be Schwegler (woodcrete) type boxes (or similar) and a range of different type boxes (e.g. 2F, 1FF, 3FF, 1FW, 1FE and 1FTH) will be used.

All bat boxes will be subject to annual inspection and maintenance by the Project Ecologist. Any damaged or lost boxes will be replaced with same within two months of the annual inspection. The annual inspection should also record the effective uptake of boxes and be reported to the local authorities and biodiversity record centre.

4.2 Bird Boxes

Artificial bird nesting structures will be erected during the Construction Phase in suitable locations, as determined by the appointed ECoW. Suitable locations will be determined based on locations available to erect the structures safely, and in the long-term, proximity to artificial lighting (no or little artificial light spillage areas to be favoured) and connectivity to optimal nesting and foraging habitats. Suitable locations could include existing mature trees or built-in to the fabric of new built structures. In the absence of suitable locations, the bird nesting structures will be pole-mounted.

6 no. bird boxes per 1 km of new carriageway will be erected at suitable locations within the CPO boundary. The bird boxes will be Schwegler-type (woodcrete) type boxes (or similar) and a range of different type boxes (e.g. 1B, 2H, and 17C) will be used.

All bird boxes will be subject to annual inspection and maintenance by the Project Ecologist. Any damaged or lost boxes will be replaced with same within two months of the annual inspection. The annual inspection should also record the effective uptake of boxes and be reported to the local authorities and biodiversity record centre.

5 MONITORING MEASURES

The aim of monitoring activities carried out post-development is to address any issues relating to biophysical changes to habitats as a result of operating pressure and construction activities within the site. Monitoring will also evaluate the effectiveness of any specific mitigation measures (such as bird and bat boxes) as well as the management and function of retained and newly created habitats as identified above. The success of each feature will be assessed against the management prescriptions as detailed in this document.

Monitoring of retained, enhanced and created habitats will be undertaken by an experienced ecologist to determine habitat conditions in accordance with the Condition Assessments associated with the NNL Report.

Periodic monitoring visits/site inspections will be vital to ensure that any remedial measures are identified to ensure that the objectives of the BMP are being met. As a minimum, annual inspections will be undertaken with additional visits undertaken where necessary until the habitats have established. Inspections will cease once the local authority's ecologist has confirmed that they are no longer required.

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APPENDIX A – FOSSITT HABITAT DESCRIPTIONS

Grassland

Apx Table 1: GS1 Dry Calcareous and Neutral Grassland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

GS1 Dry calcareous and neutral grassland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This category is used for unimproved or semi-improved dry grassland that may be either calcareous or neutral, but not acid. It is associated with low intensity agriculture and typically occurs on free-draining mineral soils of various depths. Calcareous grassland is restricted in its distribution and is now largely confined to the steep slopes of esker ridges and moraines in the midlands, and to other areas with shallow and rocky limestone soils. Management and fertiliser use makes calcareous grasslands more like neutral grasslands in character and these have a wider distribution. Most old permanent pastures and less intensively managed lowland grasslands fit into this category. Grazing is a characteristic feature; unimproved dry meadows which are rarely grazed should be excluded (see dry meadows and grassy verges - GS2). Dry calcareous and neutral grassland may comprise a wide range of grasses and broadleaved herbs. Species richness varies and can be high (up to 45 species per m²). Common grasses include bents (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.), meadow-grasses (<i>Poa</i> spp.), Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), fescues (<i>Festuca</i> spp.), Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Crested Dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) and Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>). Grasses that are indicative of strongly calcareous soils include Downy Oat-grass (<i>Avenula pubescens</i>), Yellow Oat-grass (<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>), Blue Moor-grass (<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>) and Quaking-grass (<i>Briza media</i>). Perennial Rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) may also be present but should not dominate the sward. Common broadleaved herbs include clovers (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.), Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Common Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Cat's-ear (<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>), Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>) and Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>). The more calcareous grasslands are characterised by broadleaved herbs such as Field Scabious (<i>Knautia arvensis</i>), Kidney Vetch (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>), Mountain Everlasting (<i>Antennaria dioica</i>), Yellow-wort (<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>), Salad Burnet (<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>) and Carline Thistle (<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>), and may also be important for orchids, including <i>Ophrys</i> and <i>Orchis</i> spp. Areas that are contaminated with heavy metals, mainly from old lead and zinc mines, and which support a type of calcareous grassland with abundant Bladder Campion (<i>Silene vulgaris</i>), Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>) and the eyebright, <i>Euphrasia micrantha</i>, should be included in this category. Dry calcareous and neutral grassland may grade into or contain elements of dry calcareous heath - HH2 or scrub vegetation, characterised by heathers (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>, <i>Erica cinerea</i>), Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i>), gorse (<i>Ulex</i> spp.), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) or Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). To be considered as grassland, total cover of dwarf shrubs should not exceed 25% and, while trees and shrubs may be present, they should not be abundant.</p>	<p>GS1 (proposed)</p>

Apx Table 2: S2 Dry meadows and grassy verges (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

GS2 Dry meadows and grassy verges - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>Dry meadows that are rarely fertilised or grazed and are mown only once or twice a year for hay are now rare in Ireland. Most have been improved for agriculture and this type of grassland is now best represented on grassy roadside verges, on the margins of tilled fields, on railway embankments, in churchyards and cemeteries, and in some neglected fields or gardens. These areas are occasionally mown (or treated with herbicides in the case of some railway embankments), and there is little or no grazing or fertiliser application. This pattern of management produces grasslands with a high proportion of tall, coarse and tussocky grasses such as False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) and Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>). Other grasses may include Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Smooth Meadow-grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Barren Brome (<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>) and Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>). The broadleaved herb component is characterised by a range of species that either grow tall, such as Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), Hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), Goat's-beard (<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>), Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) and Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), or climb the stems of others, as in the case of Bush Vetch (<i>Vicia sepium</i>) and Meadow Vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>). Grassy verges may support other smaller broadleaved herbs such as Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), Creeping Cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla reptans</i>) and clovers (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.).</p>	<p>GS2 (L) – Grassed verge (proposed) GS2 (H) - Grassed slopes (proposed) GS2 (existing retained) GS2 (proposed reinstated)</p>

Apx Table 3: GS3 Dry-humid acid grassland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

GS3 Dry-humid acid grassland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>Unimproved or semi-improved grassland that occurs on free-draining acid soils that may be dry or humid, but not waterlogged. This type of grassland mainly occurs on mineral rich or peaty podzols in upland areas but can also be found on siliceous sandy soils in the lowlands, as in the case of the Curragh in Kildare. It is usually most extensive near the upper limit of enclosed farmland on hills and mountains, particularly those in the centre and east of the country, but also occurs widely on steep slopes in upland and lowland regions, and near the coast. Dry-humid acid grassland frequently grades into, or forms mosaics with dry siliceous heath - HH1 or blanket bog (PB2-3). This type of grassland is characterised by dense low swards of narrow-leaved grasses such as bents (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, <i>A. tenuis</i>), fescues (<i>Festuca</i> spp.), Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Wavy Hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>) and Mat-grass (<i>Nardus stricta</i>). Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) may be present but should not dominate. Wood-rushes (<i>Luzula</i> spp.), Heath Rush (<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>) and small sedges such as Green-ribbed Sedge (<i>Carex binervis</i>) and Pill Sedge (<i>Carex pilulifera</i>) may also be prominent. Common broadleaved herbs include Heath Bedstraw (<i>Galium saxatile</i>), Tormentil (<i>Potentilla erecta</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Devil's-bit Scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>), Sheep's Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Heath Speedwell (<i>Veronica officinalis</i>), Common Dogviolet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>), Lousewort (<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>) and Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>). Herbs of improved agricultural grassland - GA1 may be well represented in areas that are semi-improved. Moss cover is often extensive. Dwarf shrubs may also be present (particularly <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>, <i>Erica cinerea</i> and <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>) but cover of these should not exceed 25%. Scattered shrubs of Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) or patches of gorse (<i>Ulex</i> spp.) or Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) are common. Acid soils that are contaminated with heavy metals, mostly from old copper mines, and which support a type of grassland with abundant Spring Sandwort</p>	<p>GS3 (proposed reinstated)</p>

GS3 Dry-humid acid grassland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>(<i>Minuartia verna</i>), Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) and Common Mouse-ear (<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>) should be included in this category.</p>	

Apx Table 4: GS4 Wet Grassland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

GS4 Wet Grassland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This type of grassland can be found on flat or sloping ground in upland and lowland areas. It occurs on wet or waterlogged mineral or organic soils that are poorly-drained or, in some cases, subjected to seasonal or periodic flooding. On sloping ground, wet grassland is mainly confined to clay-rich gleys and loams, or organic soils that are wet but not waterlogged. This category includes areas of poorly-drained farmland that have not recently been improved, seasonally-flooded alluvial grasslands such as the River Shannon callows, and wet grasslands of turlough basins (see also turloughs - FL6). Species composition varies considerably. Wet grassland often contains abundant rushes (<i>Juncus effusus</i>, <i>J. acutiflorus</i>, <i>J. articulatus</i> and <i>J. inflexus</i>) and/or small sedges (<i>Carex flacca</i>, <i>C. hirta</i> and <i>C. ovalis</i>), in addition to grasses such as Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), Marsh Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>), Rough Meadow-grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>) and Tufted Hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>). Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) may also be present but should not dominate. The proportion of broadleaved herbs is often high; those that commonly occur in wet grassland include Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Marsh Thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>), Silverweed (<i>Potentilla anserina</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Water Mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>), Common Marsh-bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), Devil's-bit Scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>), Lesser Spearwort (<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>) and Cuckooflower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>). Other common broadleaved herbs that occur on drier grasslands may also be present, depending on the degree of wetness. Wet grassland may be important for orchids such as Spotted-orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>). Horsetails (<i>Equisetum</i> spp.), Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), Floating Sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>) and clumps of tall reeds may be locally abundant. Wet grassland frequently grades into marsh - GM1 and there are many similarities in the range of species present in both habitats. To be included in the wet grassland category, the cover of grasses should exceed 50%, except in areas where rushes or small sedges predominate, and the total cover of reeds, large sedges and broadleaved herbs should be less than 50%. Among the suite of broadleaved herbs that are present, there should be a significant proportion of drier grassland species in addition to those that are more commonly associated with wetlands.</p>	

Apx Table 5: GA1 Improved Agricultural Grassland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

GA1 Improved Agricultural Grassland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This category is used for intensively managed or highly modified agricultural grassland that has been reseeded and/or regularly fertilised and is now heavily grazed and/or used for silage making. It includes regularly-reseeded monoculture grasslands and rye-grass leys that are planted as part of an arable rotation. These differ significantly from areas of permanent grassland. Improved agricultural grassland is typically species-poor. Sward</p>	

GA1 Improved Agricultural Grassland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>quality varies depending on soil type, fertility, drainage and management. Rye-grasses (<i>Lolium</i> spp.) are usually abundant and may entirely dominate the sward, often in association with White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>). Many improved varieties or cultivars of these plants are now widely sown. Other grasses that may be prominent include meadow-grasses (<i>Poa</i> spp.), Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), Crested Dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>) and Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>). Among the more frequently occurring 'agricultural' herbs are Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), plantains (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), thistles (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>, <i>C. vulgare</i>) and docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.). Some reseeded but poorly-drained fields may support abundant rushes.</p>	

Apx Table 6: GA2 Amenity Grassland (Improved) (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

GA2 Amenity grassland (improved) - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This type of grassland is improved, or species-poor, and is managed for purposes other than grass production. It includes amenity, recreational or landscaped grasslands, but excludes farmland. Most areas of amenity grassland have been reseeded and are regularly mown to maintain very short swards. Fertilisers and herbicides are often applied but there is rarely any grazing by livestock. The sward may comprise a variety of grasses, including some that also occur in improved agricultural grassland - GA1, but rye-grasses (<i>Lolium</i> spp.) are rarely abundant. Broadleaved herbs such as Daisy (<i>Bellis perennis</i>), Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.), clovers (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.) and plantains (<i>Plantago</i> spp.) are common. Amenity grassland is typically associated with lawns and other managed grassland areas in gardens, parks, grounds of various buildings or institutions, golf course fairways, grassy sports fields and race courses. Ornamental flower beds and borders - BC4 should be excluded and, if trees are a prominent feature, the category scattered trees and parkland - WD5 should be considered. Note that amenity areas that support unimproved or semi-natural grassland should be considered elsewhere in the grassland section. If a playing field occurs on machair - CD6, for example, it should be considered as amenity grassland only if it has been heavily modified or reseeded.</p>	GA2 (proposed)

Woodland and scrub

Apx Table 7: WD1 (Mixed) Broadleaved Woodland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This general category includes woodland areas with 75-100% cover of broadleaved trees, and 0-25% cover of conifers. It should be used in situations where woodland stands cannot be classified as semi-natural on the basis of the criteria outlined above. Trees may include native and non-native species. Plantations of broadleaved trees are included if the canopy height is greater than 5 m, or 4 m in the case of wetland areas. Stands of immature or sapling trees are excluded (see immature woodland - WS2). If a number of</p>	<p>WD1 – Woodland (Proposed) WD1 – Screening Woodland (Proposed) WD1 (proposed reinstated) WD1 (existing retained)</p>

WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
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different broadleaved tree species contribute significantly to the canopy, the term 'mixed' should be used in the habitat title.

ApX Table 8: WD2 Mixed Broadleaved/ Conifer Woodland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WD2 Mixed broadleaved / conifer woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape Measures mapped codes.
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This general category includes woodland areas with mixed stands of broadleaved trees and conifers, where both types have a minimum cover of 25%, and a maximum of 75%. Trees may be either native or non-native species. Mixed broadleaved/conifer plantations are included if the canopy height is greater than 5 m, or 4 m in the case of wetland areas. Stands of immature or sapling trees are excluded (see immature woodland - WS2).

WD2 (existing retained)

ApX Table 9: WD4 Conifer Plantation (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WD4 Conifer plantation - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
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This category is used for areas that support dense stands of planted conifers where the broadleaved component is less than 25% and the overriding interest is commercial timber production. Conifer plantations are characterised by even-aged stands of trees that are usually planted in regular rows, frequently within angular blocks. Species diversity is low and single species stands are common. The majority of planted conifers are non-native species such as Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta*), Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) and larches (*Larix* spp.). Conifer plantations may be fringed with narrow bands of broadleaved trees, most of which are also planted. Any distinct blocks of broadleaved trees should be recorded separately in the appropriate woodland category. Mixed stands of conifers and broadleaved trees (at least 25% of each) should be considered under mixed broadleaved/conifer woodland - WD2. Young conifer plantations and Christmas tree farms are included in this category but note that plantations that have been felled and not replanted are excluded (see recently-felled woodland - WS5).

WD4 (existing retained)

ApX Table 10: WN2 Oak-ash-hazel woodland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WN2 Oak-ash-hazel woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
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Native, semi-natural woodland that occurs on base-rich or calcareous soils that are generally dry or well-drained, or on rocky limestone terrain. This type of woodland is typically dominated by Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) or Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), or by various mixtures of some or all of these trees. Other trees may be present but should not be abundant. This includes Yew (*Taxus baccata*) which, if dominant, should be assigned to the category yew woodland - WN3. The composition of

WN2 (existing retained)

WN2 Oak-ash-hazel woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>the ground flora varies and may include Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), Wood Anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides nonscriptus</i>), Wood Avens (<i>Geum urbanum</i>), Sanicle (<i>Sanicula europaea</i>), Early Dog-violet (<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>), Lords and Ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>), Ramsons (<i>Allium ursinum</i>), Wood Speedwell (<i>Veronica montana</i>), Barren Strawberry (<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>), Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), False Brome (<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>) and ferns (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>, <i>Polystichum setiferum</i>, <i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>, <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>). Areas of hazel scrub should be considered under scrub - WS1. Although this woodland category is not an annexed habitat, it is very limited in extent in Ireland and should be regarded as being of conservation importance.</p>	

Apx Table 11: WN4 Wet Pedunculate Oak-Ash Woodland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WN4 Wet pedunculate oak-ash woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This type of woodland is associated with areas that are flooded or waterlogged in winter but which dry out in summer. It occurs on periodically-flooded alluvial sites that are well above the limits of regular inundation, and on drumlins and other sites with heavy, poorly-drained clay soils that are subject to waterlogging. Woodland is dominated by Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and/or Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>); other common components include Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.). Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) can be locally abundant. The ground flora typically comprises Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>), Enchanter's-nightshade (<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>), Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), Remote Sedge (<i>Carex remota</i>), Golden-saxifrage (<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>) and Ramsons (<i>Allium ursinum</i>). When flooding subsides in alluvial sites, exposed channels and depressions may remain wet or waterlogged. Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) is often prominent in these situations.</p>	WN4 (existing retained)

Apx Table 12: WN5 Riparian woodland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WN5 Riparian woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This category includes wet woodlands of river margins (gallery woodland) and low islands that are subject to frequent flooding, or where water levels fluctuate as a result of tidal movement (in the lower reaches of rivers). Riparian woodland is dominated by stands of willows that may include native (<i>Salix cinerea</i>, <i>S. purpurea</i>, <i>S. triandra</i>) and non-native (<i>Salix fragilis</i>, <i>S. alba</i>, <i>S. viminalis</i>) species. Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) is occasional. The field layer is characterised by broadleaved herbs such as Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Wood Dock (<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Wild Angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), Hemlock Water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>) and Hedge Bindweed (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>). Stands of Reed Canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) are common. Indian Balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>), an introduced species, is locally abundant. These woodlands often reveal an accumulation of river borne debris, including dead vegetation and plastic, when water levels are low. A fine coating of grey mud on vegetation and tree bases that are regularly submerged and</p>	<p>WN5 (proposed) WN5 (existing retained) WN5 (proposed reinstated)</p>

WN5 Riparian woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
immersed is also characteristic. Willows were widely coppiced and used for basket-making in the past; old Osier (<i>Salix viminalis</i>) beds are included in this category but any actively coppiced areas should be considered under short rotation coppice - WS4.	

Apx Table 13: WN6 Wet willow-alder-ash woodland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WN6 Wet willow-alder-ash woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This broad category includes woodlands of permanently waterlogged sites that are dominated by willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.), Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) or Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), or by various combinations of some or all of these trees. It includes woodlands of lakeshores, stagnant waters and fens, known as carr, in addition to woodlands of spring-fed or flushed sites. Carr is dominated by Rusty Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i> ssp. <i>oleifolia</i>) and Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>). The field layer comprises Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Common Marsh-bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) and Skullcap (<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>). Mosses such as <i>Climacium dendroides</i>, <i>Calliargon cordifolium</i> and <i>Homalia trichomanoides</i> are characteristic. Carr occurs on organic soils and fen peats that are subject to seasonal flooding but remain waterlogged even when flood waters recede. Woodlands of flushed or spring-fed sites are typically dominated by Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) or Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and the ground flora is often 'grassy' in appearance with abundant Remote Sedge (<i>Carex remota</i>) and Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>). Other common components of the field layer include Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Common Marsh-bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), Yellow Pimpernel (<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>) and Lady-fern (<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>). This type of woodland occurs on mineral soils or fen peats and may occasionally be associated with river banks or lakeshores. Note that riparian woodland - WN5 is treated as a separate category. Also included in this category are woodlands of calcareous spring-fed hollows that are characterised by a mixture of trees including willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.), Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>). Greater Tussock-sedge (<i>Carex paniculata</i>) dominates the field layer and tussocks may support species of drier land. Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) may be abundant in open wet areas. The ground surface is often treacherous and water-filled hollows and channels typically support aquatic plants.</p>	WN6 (existing retained)

Apx Table 14: WS1 Scrub (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WS1 Scrub - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This broad category includes areas that are dominated by at least 50% cover of shrubs, stunted trees or brambles. The canopy height is generally less than 5 m, or 4 m in the case of wetland areas. Scrub frequently develops as a precursor to woodland and is often found in inaccessible locations, or on abandoned or marginal farmland. In the absence of grazing and mowing, scrub can expand to replace grassland or heath vegetation. Trees are included as components of scrub if their growth is stunted as a result of exposure, poor</p>	<p>WS1 (proposed) WS1 (existing retained)</p>

WS1 Scrub - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>soils or waterlogging. If tall trees are present, these should have a scattered distribution and should not form a distinct canopy. This category does not include areas that are dominated by young or sapling trees (<5 or 4 m in height) or young conifer plantations (see immature woodland - WS2 or conifer plantation - WD4). Linear boundary features of scrub that are less than 4 m wide should be considered under hedgerows - WL1. Scrub can be either open, or dense and impenetrable, and it can occur on areas of dry, damp or waterlogged ground. Common components include spinose plants such as Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i>), Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and erect or scrambling roses (<i>Rosa</i> spp.), in addition to a number of willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.), small birches (<i>Betula</i> spp.) and stunted Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). Scrub may also contain Bog-myrtle (<i>Myrica gale</i>) and Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>). The field layer is often impoverished and poorly-developed but, in some situations, may be similar to that of woodland. Low growing Western Gorse (<i>Ulex gallii</i>) and prostrate Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i>) can also be components of heath. Note that any areas that are dominated by non-native shrubs should be excluded (see ornamental/non-native shrub - WS3).</p>	

Apx Table 15: WS2 Immature Woodland (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WS2 Immature woodland - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>Immature woodland includes areas that are dominated by young or sapling trees that have not yet reached the threshold heights (5 m, or 4 m in the case of wetland areas) for inclusion in the woodland categories previously described. Recently planted areas and young plantations should also be included here, with the exception of conifer plantations - WD4. Any areas that are dominated by shrubs or stunted trees should be considered under scrub - WS1.</p>	<p>WS2 (proposed) WS2 (existing retained)</p>

Hedgerows

Apx Table 16: WL1 Hedgerows (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

WL1 Hedgerows - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>Linear strips of shrubs, often with occasional trees, that typically form field or property boundaries. Most hedgerows originate from planting and many occur on raised banks of earth that are derived from the excavation of associated drainage ditches. Dimensions of hedgerows vary considerably, depending largely on management and composition, and are taken here as being mainly less than 5 m high and 4 m wide. When wider or taller than this, or dominated by trees, the habitat should be considered as a narrow strip of scrub or woodland, or as a treeline - WL2. Some hedgerows may be overgrown or fragmented if management has been neglected, but they should still be considered in this category unless they have changed beyond recognition. Linear strips of low scrub are included in this category if they occur as field boundaries. Species composition varies with factors such as age, management, geology, soils and exposure. Hedgerows commonly support a</p>	<p>WL1 - Hedgerows (existing and proposed)</p>

WL1 Hedgerows - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>high proportion of spinose plants such as Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Dog-rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) or Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), in addition to many other native and non-native trees and shrubs including, for example, Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), elms (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.) and willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.). Some of these may occur as scattered tall trees. Fuchsia (<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>), an introduced shrub, is a common component of hedgerows in parts of the south and west of Ireland. Hedgerows frequently support climbing plants such as Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>), Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>), Hedge Bindweed (<i>Calystegia sepium</i>), Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>) and Bush Vetch (<i>Vicia sepium</i>). Tall grasses, including False Brome (<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>) and Hairy-brome (<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>), ferns, and woodland herbs are characteristic. Drainage ditches are often closely associated with hedgerows and should be recorded separately if they contain standing water or support aquatic plants (see drainage ditches - FW4). Dry ditches are not distinguished as separate habitats. Linear boundaries of low scrub, Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) and Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) in particular, should be included here, but note that earth banks - BL2 and stone walls and other stonework - BL1 are treated as separate categories.</p>	

Heathland

Apx Table 17: HH3 Wet heath (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

HH3 Wet heath - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>Vegetation with at least 25% cover of dwarf shrubs on peaty soils and shallow wet peats that typically have an average depth of 15-50 cm. Wet heath can occur in upland and lowland areas and is widespread on the lower slopes of hills and mountains that are either too dry or too steep for deep peat accumulation. It can grade into or form intimate mosaics with upland blanket bog - PB2, lowland blanket bog - PB3 or dry siliceous heath - HH1 with minor changes in slope and topography. Wet heath is typically dominated by Ling (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) and Cross-leaved Heath (<i>Erica tetralix</i>) but can also be dominated by Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) and/or sedges. Other common species include Bell Heather (<i>Erica cinerea</i>), Crowberry (<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>), Deergrass (<i>Trichophorum caespitosum</i>), Heath Rush (<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>) and Green-ribbed Sedge (<i>Carex binervis</i>). Moss and lichen cover may be high in areas of undamaged wet heath. Typical mosses include <i>Hylocomium splendens</i>, <i>Dicranum scoparium</i>, <i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i> and <i>Polytrichum commune</i>. Sphagnum mosses (particularly <i>S. papillosum</i>, <i>S. subnitens</i> and <i>S. capillifolium</i>) may also be present. Wet heath differs from dry siliceous heath - HH1 in that Cross-leaved Heath (<i>Erica tetralix</i>), Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) and Deergrass (<i>Trichophorum caespitosum</i>) are usually abundant in the former. Wet heath differs from upland blanket bog - PB2 in that Heath Rush (<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>), Green-ribbed Sedge (<i>Carex binervis</i>) and mosses other than Sphagnum are usually present in the former. The absence of Black Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>) distinguishes wet heath from lowland blanket bog - PB3. The depth of peat can also be used to differentiate these habitats, particularly when they occur in a degraded condition. Peat, or peaty soils, are either absent or very shallow (<15 cm) in the case of dry heath (siliceous or calcareous types), while peat depths in excess of 50 cm are usually, but not exclusively, indicative of blanket bogs.</p>	HH3 (existing retained)

Watercourses

Apx Table 18: FW1 Eroding / Upland Rivers (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

FW1 Eroding/upland rivers - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This category includes natural watercourses, or sections of these, that are actively eroding, unstable and where there is little or no deposition of fine sediment. Eroding conditions are typically associated with the upland parts of river systems where gradients are often steep, and water flow is fast and turbulent. Rivers in spate are included. For some rivers on the seaward side of coastal mountains, particularly in the west of Ireland, eroding conditions persist to sea level because of comparatively steep gradients over short distances, and high rainfall. Small sections of other lowland rivers may also be eroding where there are waterfalls, rapids or weirs. The beds of eroding/upland rivers are characterised by exposed bedrock and loose rock. Pebbles, gravel and coarse sand may accumulate in places, but finer sediments are rarely deposited. These rivers vary in size but are usually smaller and shallower than depositing/lowland rivers - FW2. Small mountain streams that dry out periodically can be included if an obvious channel persists or wetland plants are present. The unstable rocky channels of eroding/upland rivers usually support little vegetation cover. Submerged rocks and boulders may be colonised by aquatic mosses such as <i>Fontinalis</i> spp. and <i>Racomitrium aciculare</i>. Exposed rocks and wet shaded banks may also support extensive cover of lichens and liverworts. Higher plants are generally rare or absent except in places where fine sediments are trapped. Typical species include water-crowfoots (<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>, <i>R. aquatilis</i>), Alternate Water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>) and the aquatic form of Bulbous Rush (<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>). Plant and animal communities of eroding/upland rivers are influenced by a range of factors including bedrock and substratum type, nutrient status, water force, water quality, shade and human impact. Habitat conditions also vary along different stretches of a river where there are riffles, runs, pools, waterfalls and backwaters.</p>	<p>FW1 (existing retained)</p>

Apx Table 19: FW2 Depositing/lowland rivers (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

FW2 Depositing/lowland rivers - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This category includes watercourses, or sections of these, where fine sediments are deposited on the river bed. Depositing conditions are typical of lowland areas where gradients are low and water flow is slow and sluggish. These rivers vary in size but are usually larger and deeper than those above. In a natural state these rivers erode their banks and meander across floodplains. Because of this, most have been modified to some extent to control water flow, facilitate navigation or prevent flooding and erosion. Canalised or walled sections of rivers are included here, as are natural watercourses that have been dredged or deepened, and those with artificial earth banks. If channels have been excavated to divert water away from the main watercourse, these should be considered under canals - FW3. Tidal sections of rivers with brackish water influence are excluded (see tidal rivers - CW2). Rejuvenated sections of lowland rivers associated with rapids, waterfalls and weirs should be considered under eroding/upland rivers - FW1 if eroding conditions predominate. Plant and animal communities are influenced by numerous factors including substratum type, water force, nutrient status, water quality, channel size, water depth, human impact, disturbance and shade. Within a river channel there may be deep pools, backwaters, banks or mid-channel bars of gravel, sand or mud, in addition to vegetated islands and fringing reedbeds. The substratum of depositing/lowland rivers</p>	<p>FW2 (existing retained)</p>

FW2 Depositing/lowland rivers - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>comprises mainly fine alluvial or peaty sediments. Vegetation may include floating and submerged aquatics, with fringing emergents in shallow water or overgrowing the banks. Floating aquatics can include water-lilies (<i>Nuphar lutea</i>, <i>Nymphaea alba</i>), pondweeds (<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.), water-starworts (<i>Callitriche</i> spp.) and Unbranched Bur-reed (<i>Sparganium emersum</i>). Tall emergents such as Common Club-rush (<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>), Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) may also be present. Large areas of fringing reedbed should be considered under reed and large sedge swamps - FS1.</p>	

Apx Table 20: CW2 Tidal Rivers (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

CW2 Tidal rivers- Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This category should be used for the lower reaches of rivers or streams, and any artificial watercourses, that are tidal and where there are regular fluctuations in salinity and turbidity, and in the rate and direction of water flow. Only the areas that are influenced by brackish water conditions should be included here. Fluctuating water levels may extend beyond the limit reached by sea water but note that the freshwater tidal sections of rivers and streams are excluded (see depositing/lowland rivers - FW2). Small tidal creeks off the main river channel are considered as part of the tidal river habitat, as are muddy, sandy or rocky banks or flats that are exposed at low tide. Fringing reedbeds may also be present and, if extensive, these should be considered under reed and large sedge swamps - FS1. Islands in tidal rivers are excluded but their presence should be noted. The lower limit of a tidal river is defined as the point where the channel begins to widen as it enters the sea or estuary (the mouth of the river). The seaward extensions of tidal rivers should be considered under the appropriate marine littoral or sublittoral category on the basis of vertical zonation and substratum type.</p>	CW2 (existing retained)

Apx Table 21: GS4 Wet Grassland + native submergent and floating aquatic plants

GS4 Wet Grassland	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>This type of grassland can be found on flat or sloping ground in upland and lowland areas. Attenuation Areas (GS4) It occurs on wet or waterlogged mineral or organic soils that are poorly-drained or, in some (proposed) cases, subjected to seasonal or periodic flooding. On sloping ground, wet grassland is mainly confined to clay-rich gleys and loams, or organic soils that are wet but not waterlogged. This category includes areas of poorly-drained farmland that have not recently been improved, seasonally-flooded alluvial grasslands such as the River Shannon callows, and wet grasslands of turlough basins (see also turloughs - FL6). Species composition varies considerably. Wet grassland often contains abundant rushes (<i>Juncus effusus</i>, <i>J. acutiflorus</i>, <i>J. articulatus</i>, <i>J. inflexus</i>) and/or small sedges (<i>Carex flacca</i>, <i>C. hirta</i>, <i>C. ovalis</i>), in addition to grasses such as Yorkshire-fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), Marsh Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>), Rough Meadow-grass (<i>Poa. trivialis</i>) and Tufted Hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>). Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia. caerulea</i>) may also be present but should not dominate. The proportion of broadleaved herbs is often high; those that commonly occur in wet grassland include</p>	

GS4 Wet Grassland	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Marsh Thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>), Silverweed (<i>Potentilla. anserina</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Water Mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>), Common Marsh-bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), Devil’s-bit Scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>), Lesser Spearwort (<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>) and Cuckooflower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>). Other common broadleaved herbs that occur on drier grasslands may also be present, depending on the degree of wetness. Wet grassland may be important for orchids such as Spotted-orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>). Horsetails (<i>Equisetum</i> spp.), Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), Floating Sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>) and clumps of tall reeds may be locally abundant.</p> <p>Wet grassland frequently grades into marsh - GM1 and there are many similarities in the range of species present in both habitats. To be included in the wet grassland category, the cover of grasses should exceed 50%, except in areas where rushes or small sedges predominate, and the total cover of reeds, large sedges and broadleaved herbs should be less than 50%. Among the suite of broadleaved herbs that are present, there should be a significant proportion of drier grassland species in addition to those that are more commonly associated with wetlands.</p>	

Swamp

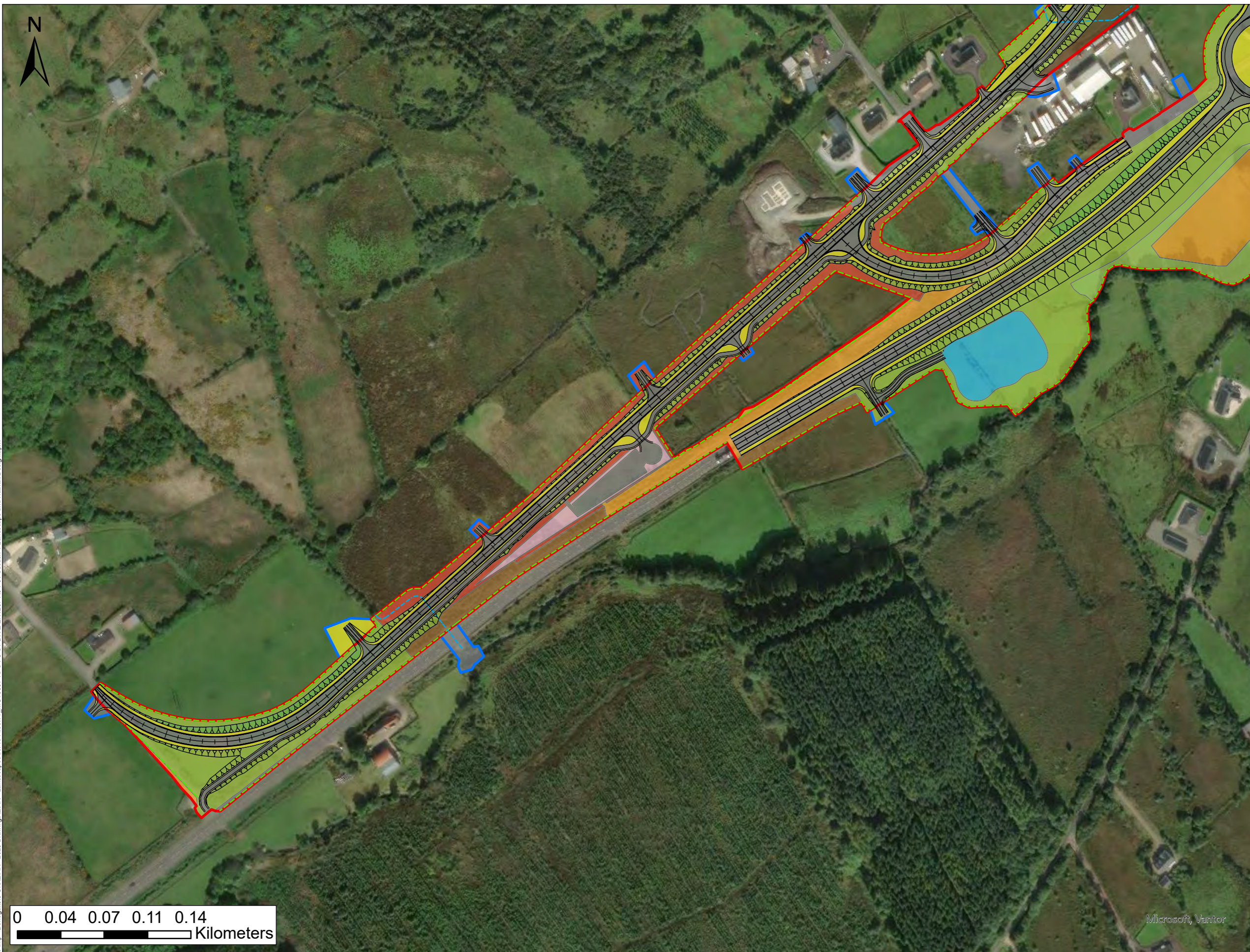
Apx Table 22: FS2 Tall-Herb Swamps (Fossitt Level 3 Classification)

FS2 Tall-herb swamps - Description	Post Development Habitats / Landscape measures mapped codes.
<p>Tall-herb swamps are comparatively species-rich stands of herbaceous vegetation that occur in wet areas where the water table is above the ground surface for most of the year, or where water levels fluctuate regularly as in the case of tidal sections of rivers. Tall or robust broadleaved herbs dominate and common components include Lesser Waterparsnip (<i>Berula erecta</i>), Fool’s Water-cress (<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>), Gipsywort (<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>), Brooklime (<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>), Hemlock Water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>), Hemp-agrimony (<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>) and Water Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>). These swamps may also support Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), Water-plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>) and Water Horsetail (<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>), in addition to occasional reeds, large grasses (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>, <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) and sedges. Cover of the latter should, at most, be patchy or dispersed; swamps that are dominated by reeds, and other large grasses or sedges should be considered under reed and large sedge swamps - FS1 above. Tall-herb swamps may have an understorey element with a range of smaller wetland plants.</p>	<p>FS2 (existing retained)</p>

APPENDIX B HABITAT AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN DRAWINGS

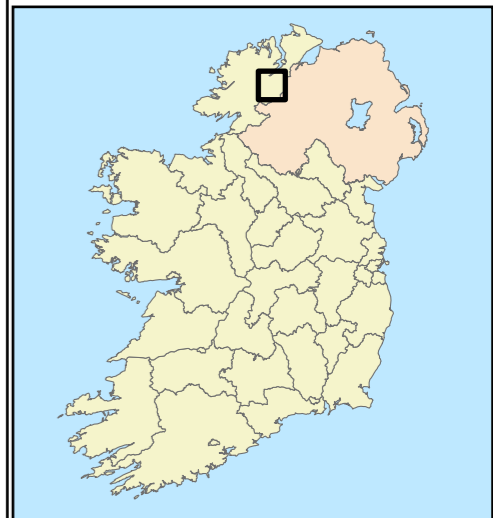
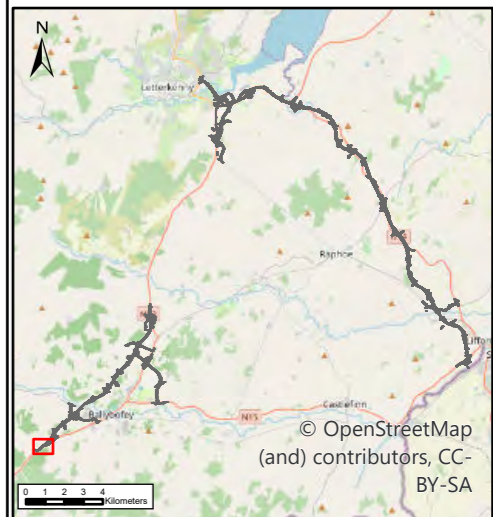
Section 1

N15/ N13 Ballybofey/ Stranorlar Urban Region



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - GA2 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
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 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



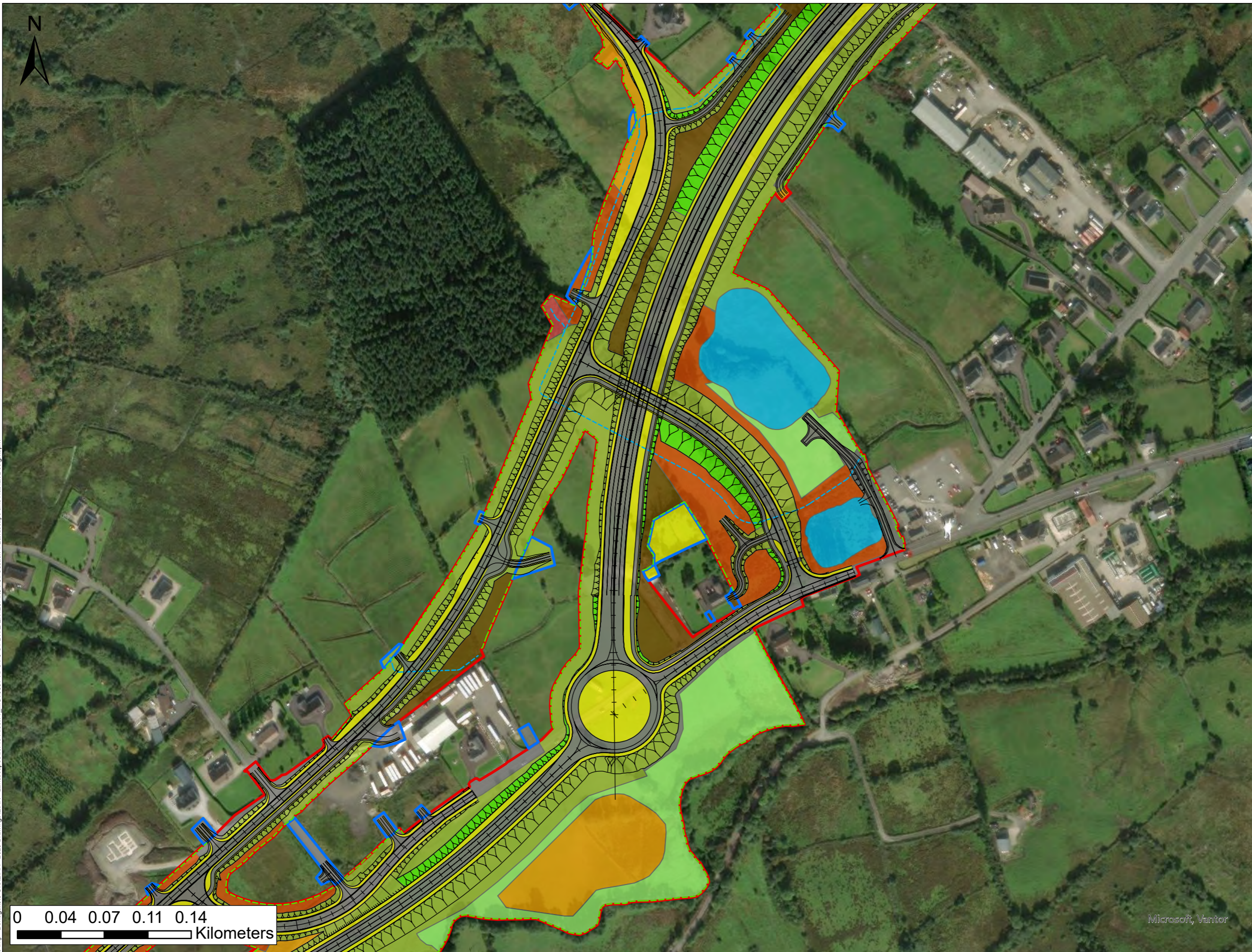
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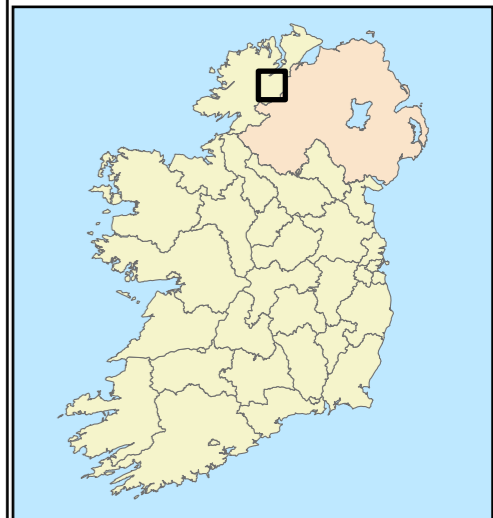
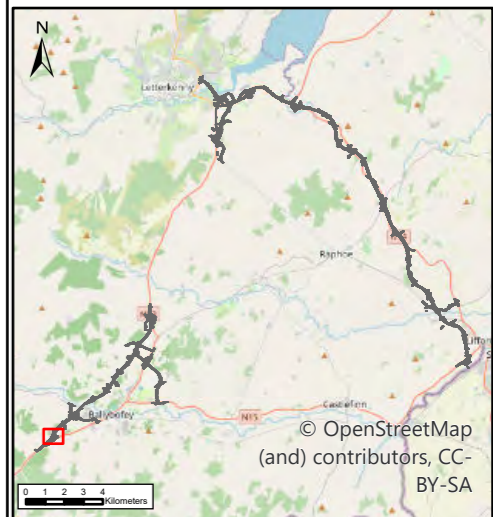
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Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
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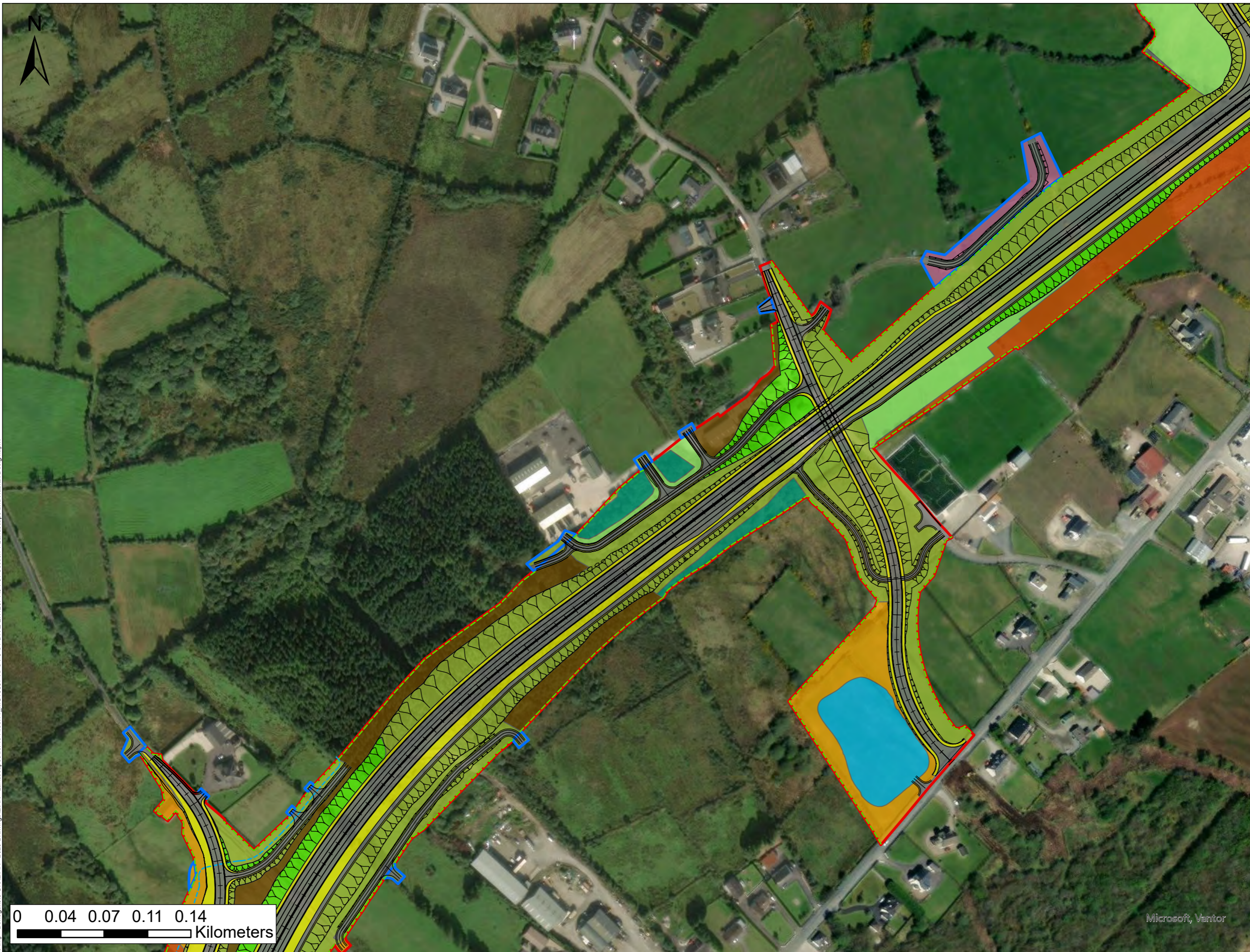
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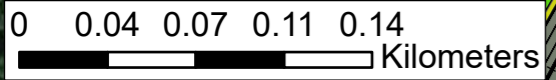
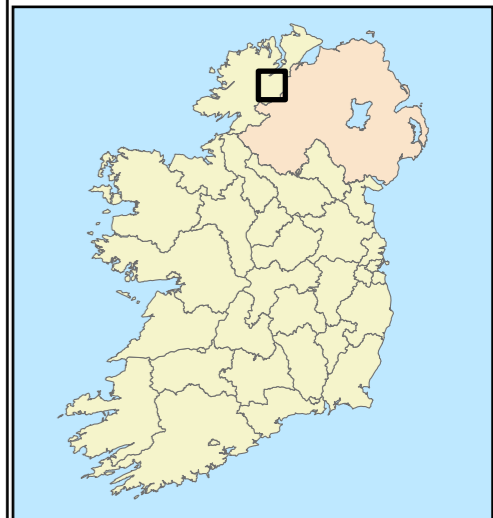
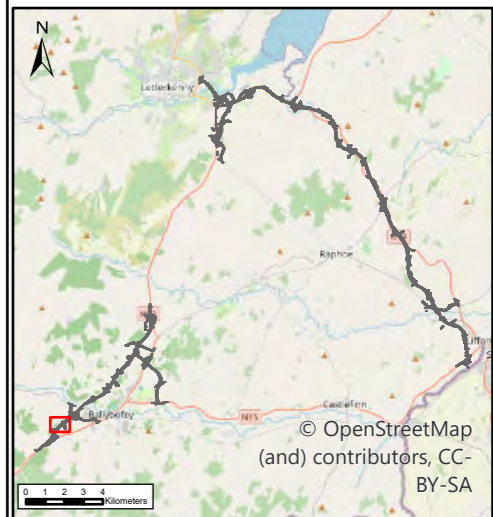
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Data Sources:
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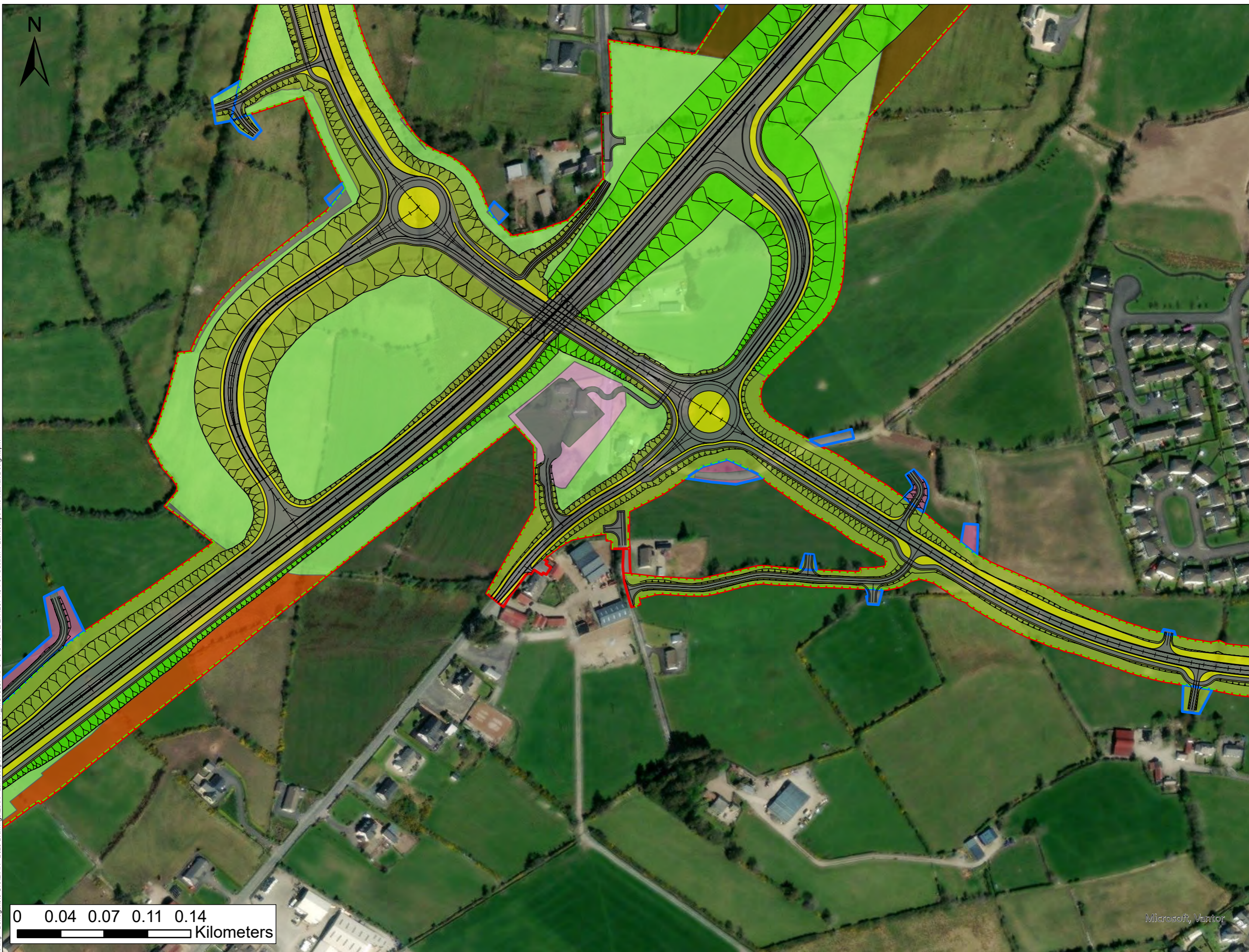
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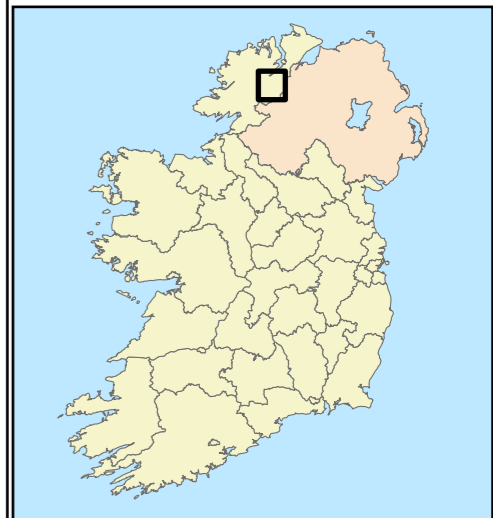
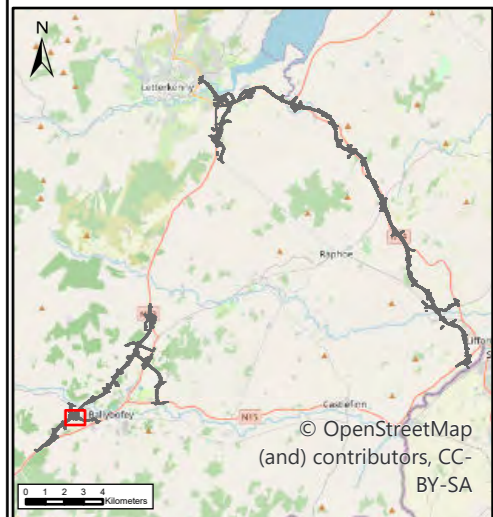
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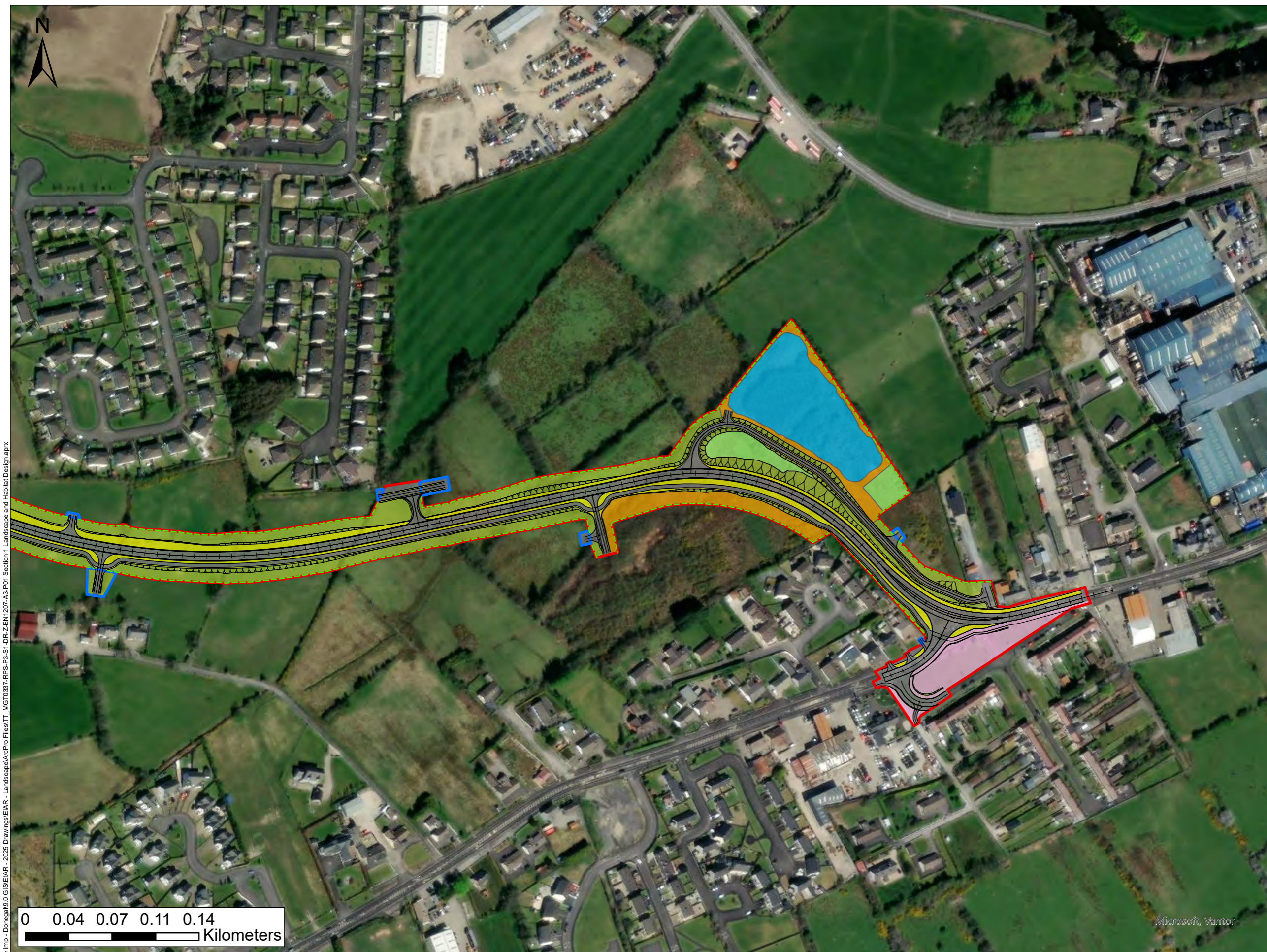


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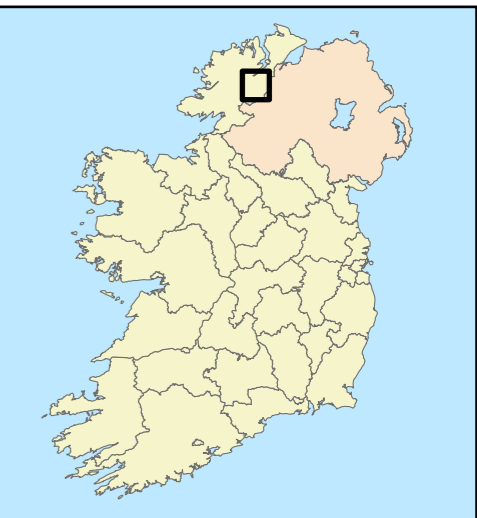
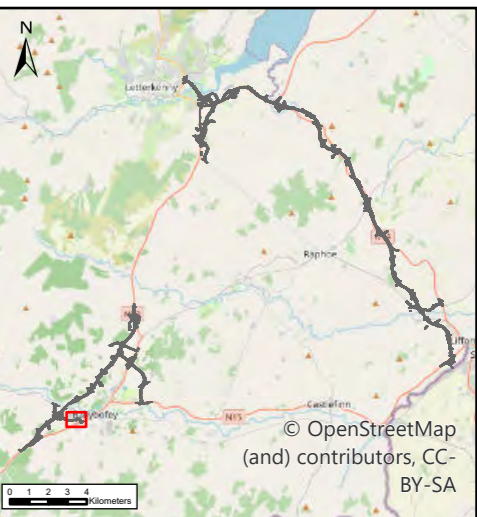
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 - TEMPORARY
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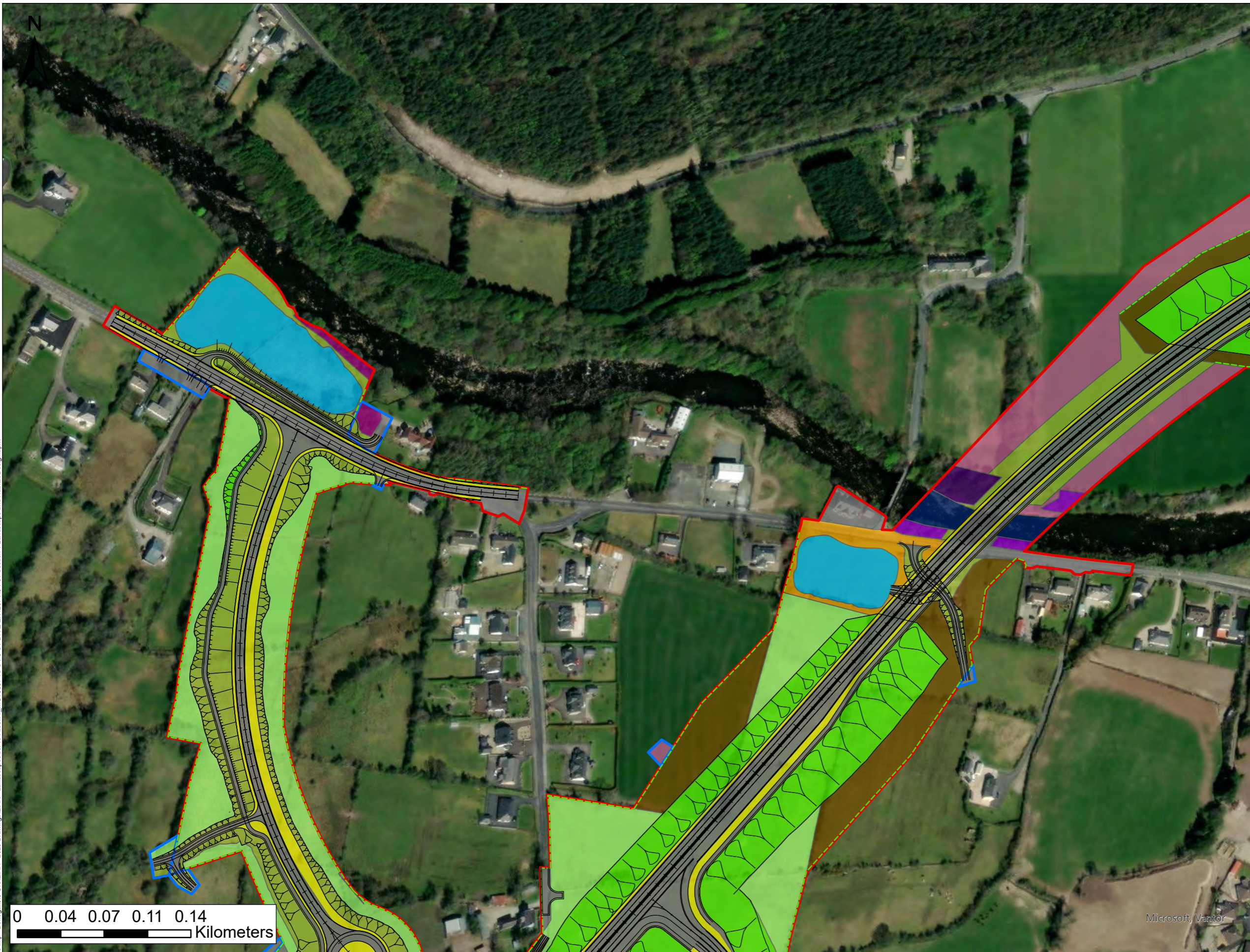


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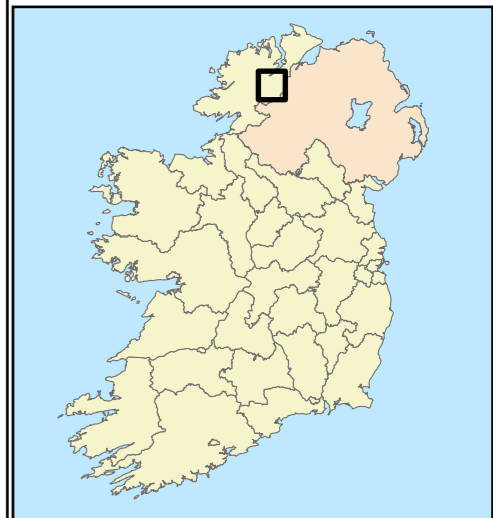
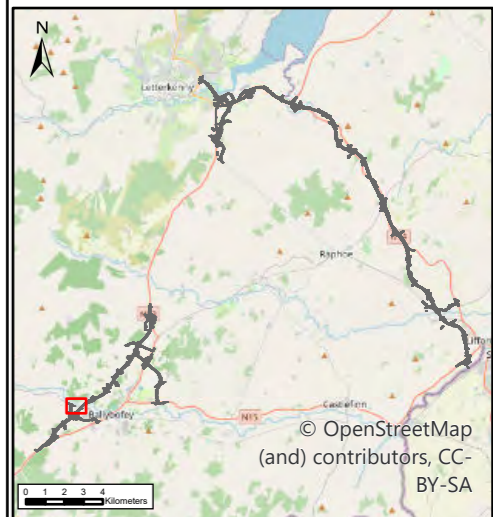
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- LEGEND**
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 - PERMANENT
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 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
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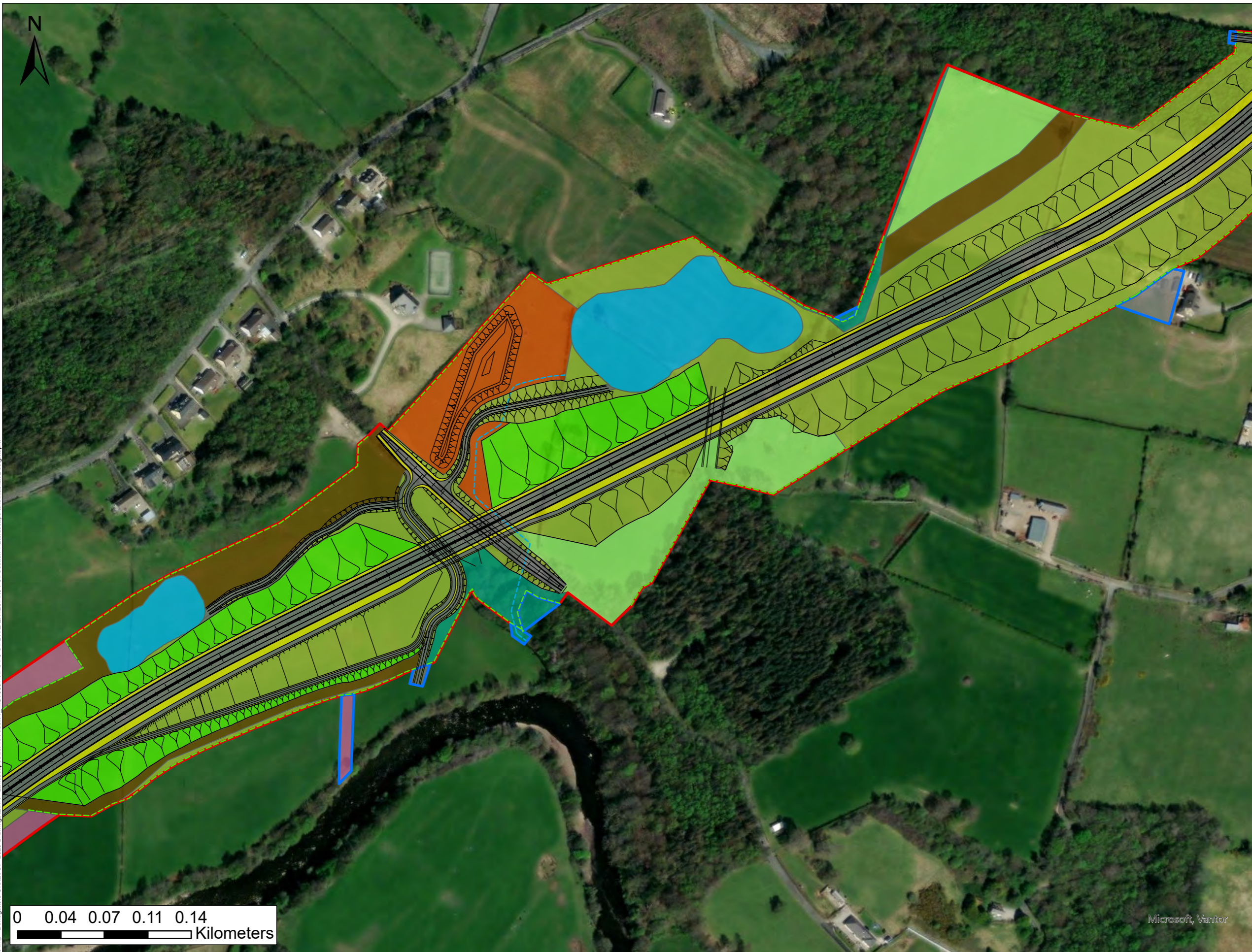


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Kilometers

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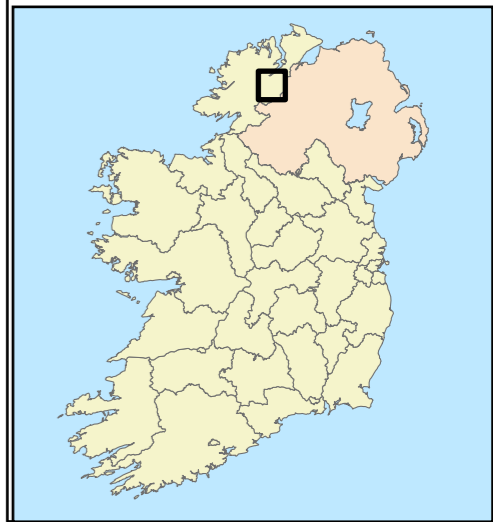
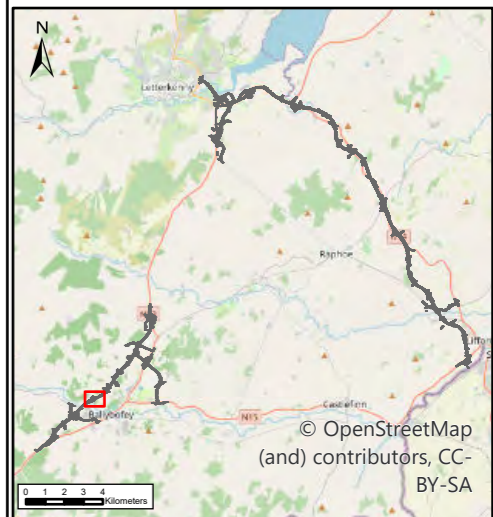
Rev.	Date	Drawn	Description	Chk'd	Appr.
P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title: TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 1 - N15/N13 Ballybofey / Stranorlar Urban Region			
Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status:
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 06 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - GA1 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS

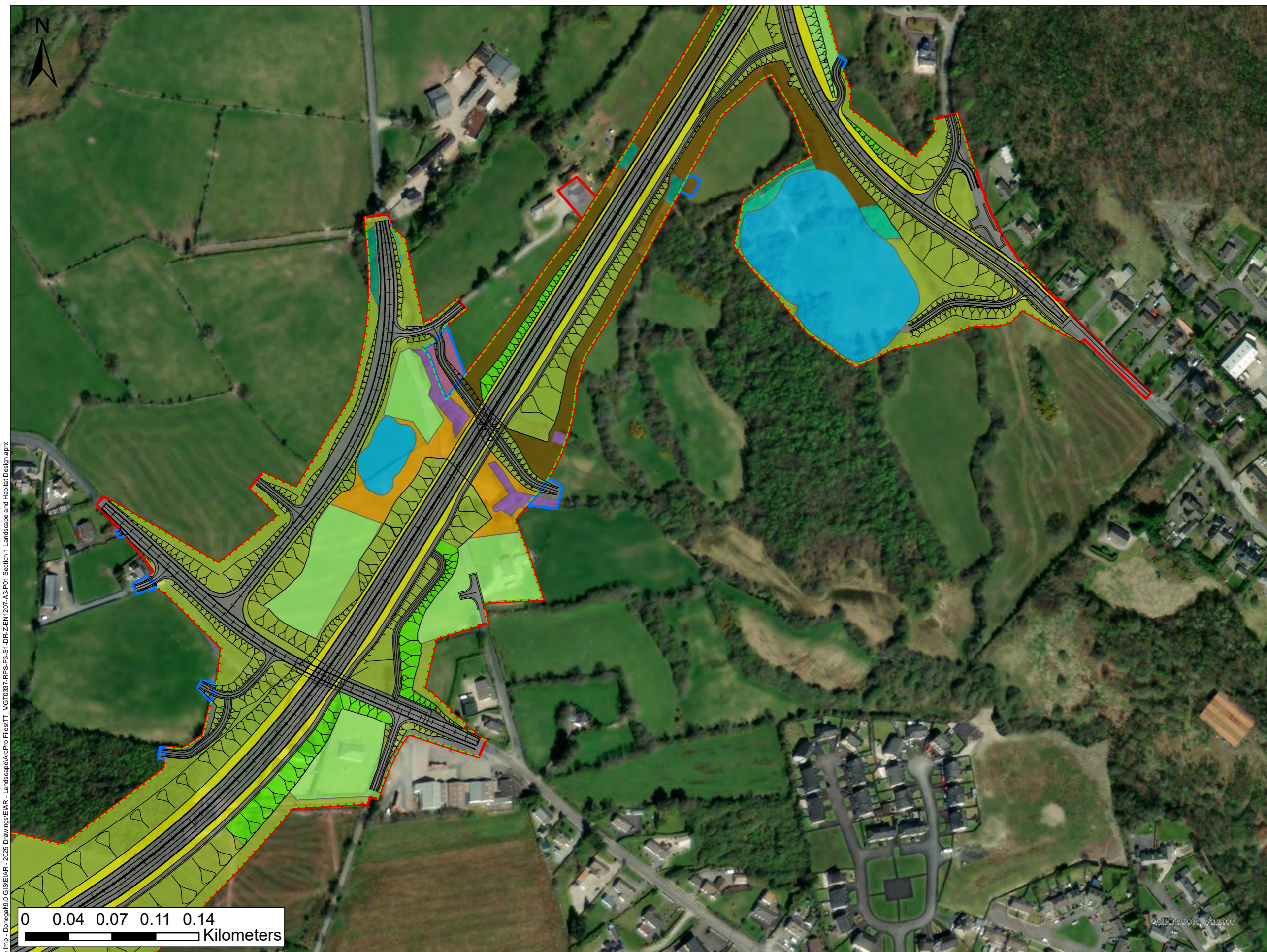


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Kilometers

NOTES
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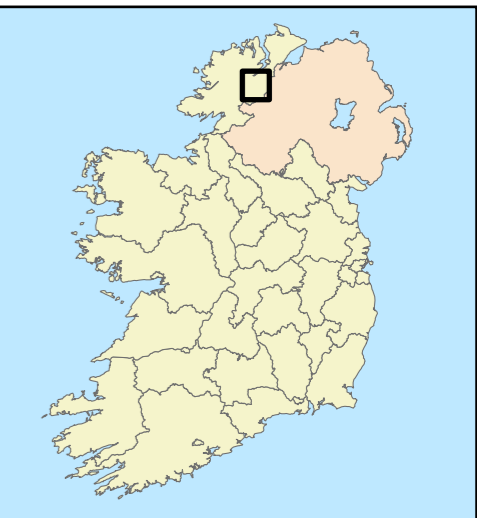
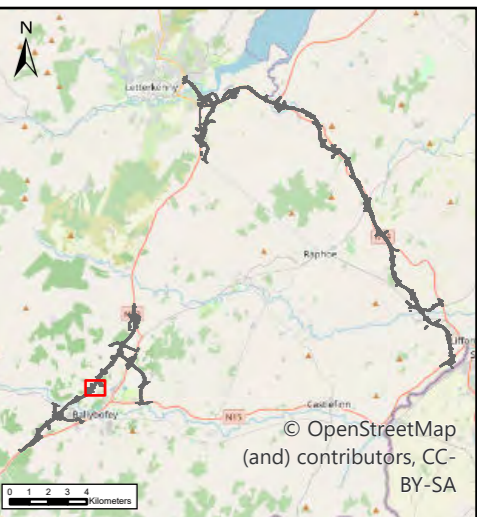
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title: TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 1 - N15/N13 Ballybofey / Stranorlar Urban Region			
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Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 07 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
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 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WN6 (RETAINED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



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Kilometers

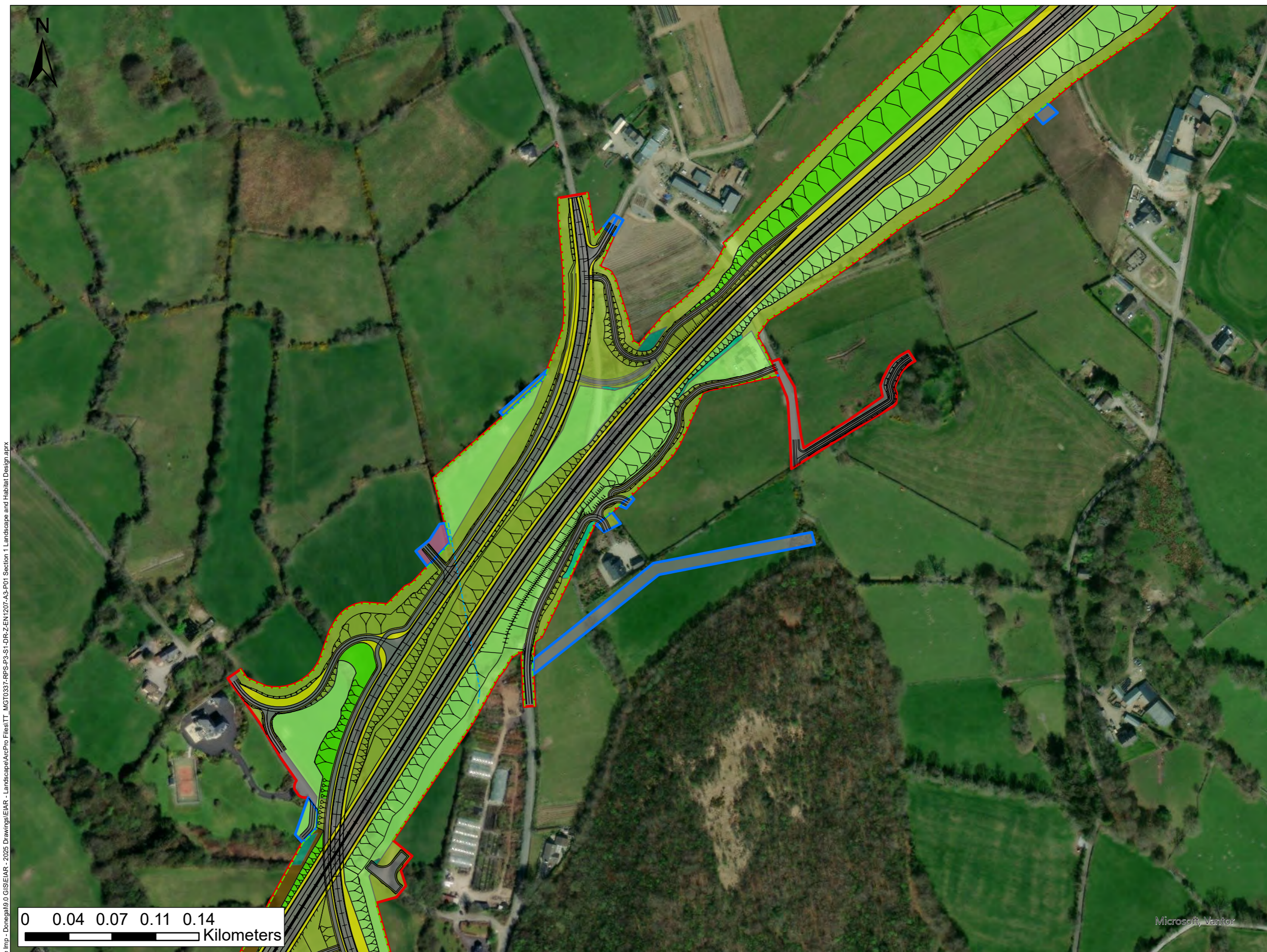
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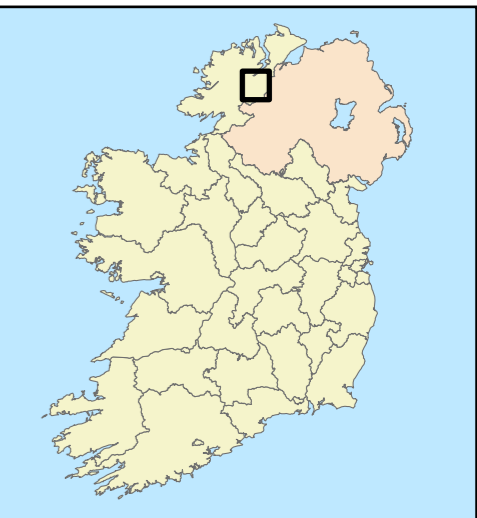
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 08 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
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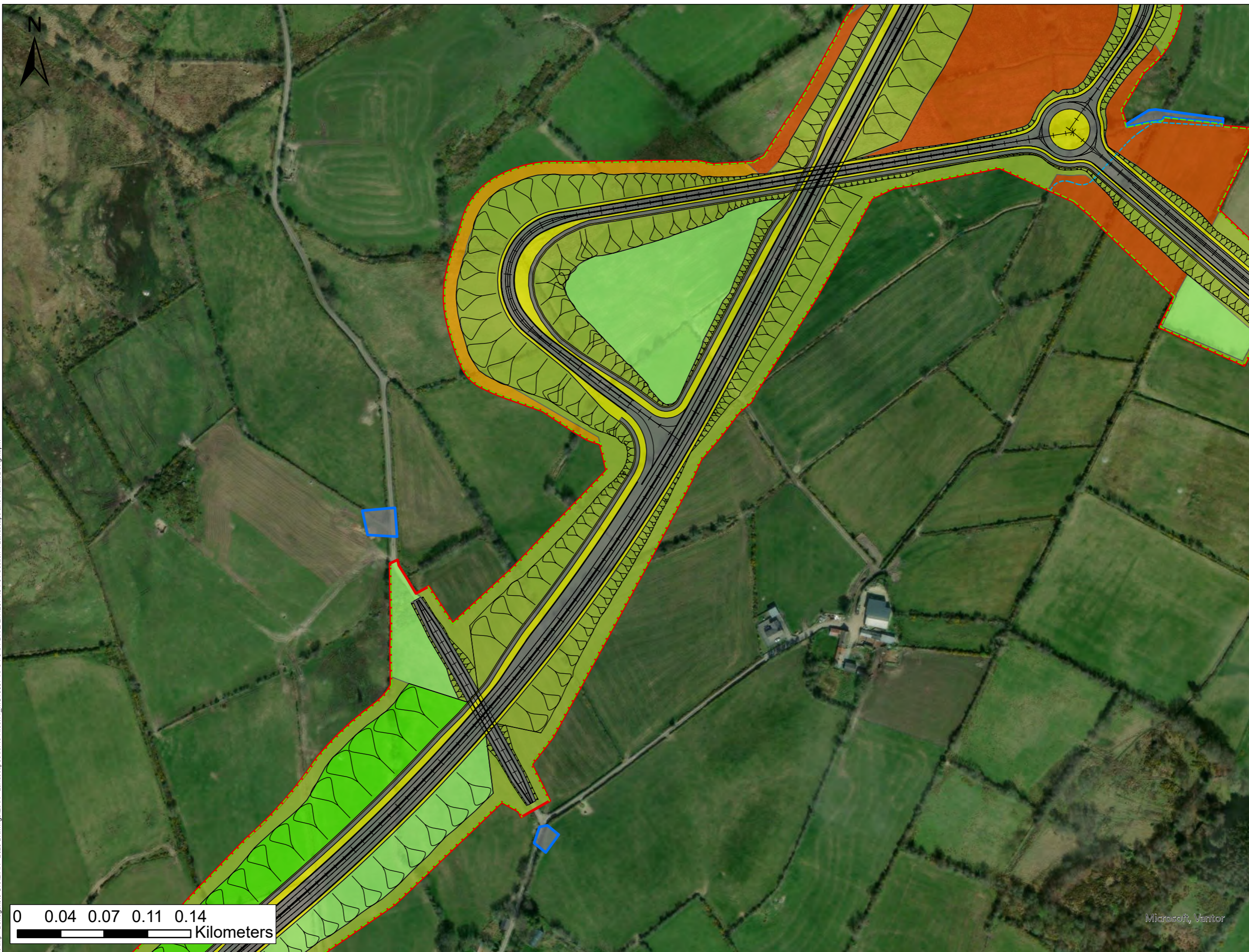


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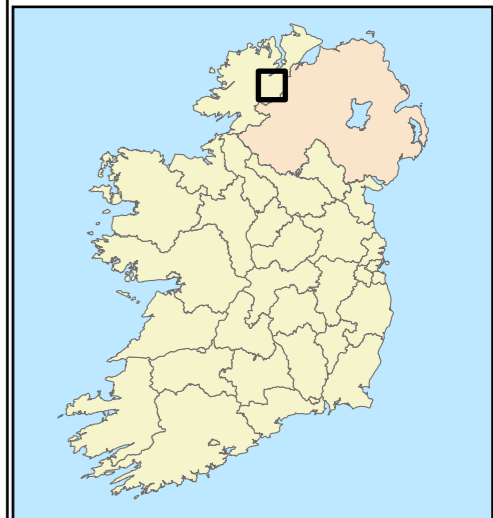
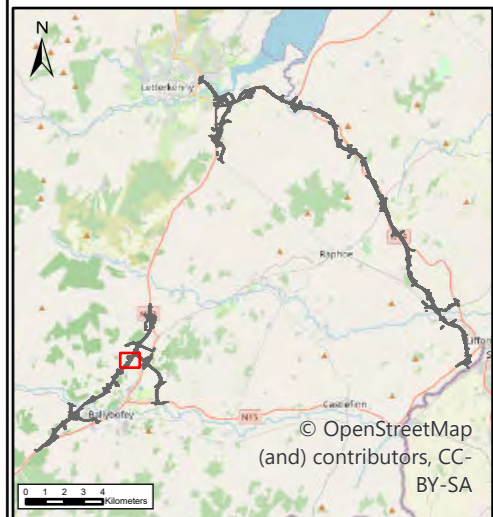
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 09 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
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 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
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Data Sources:
RPS



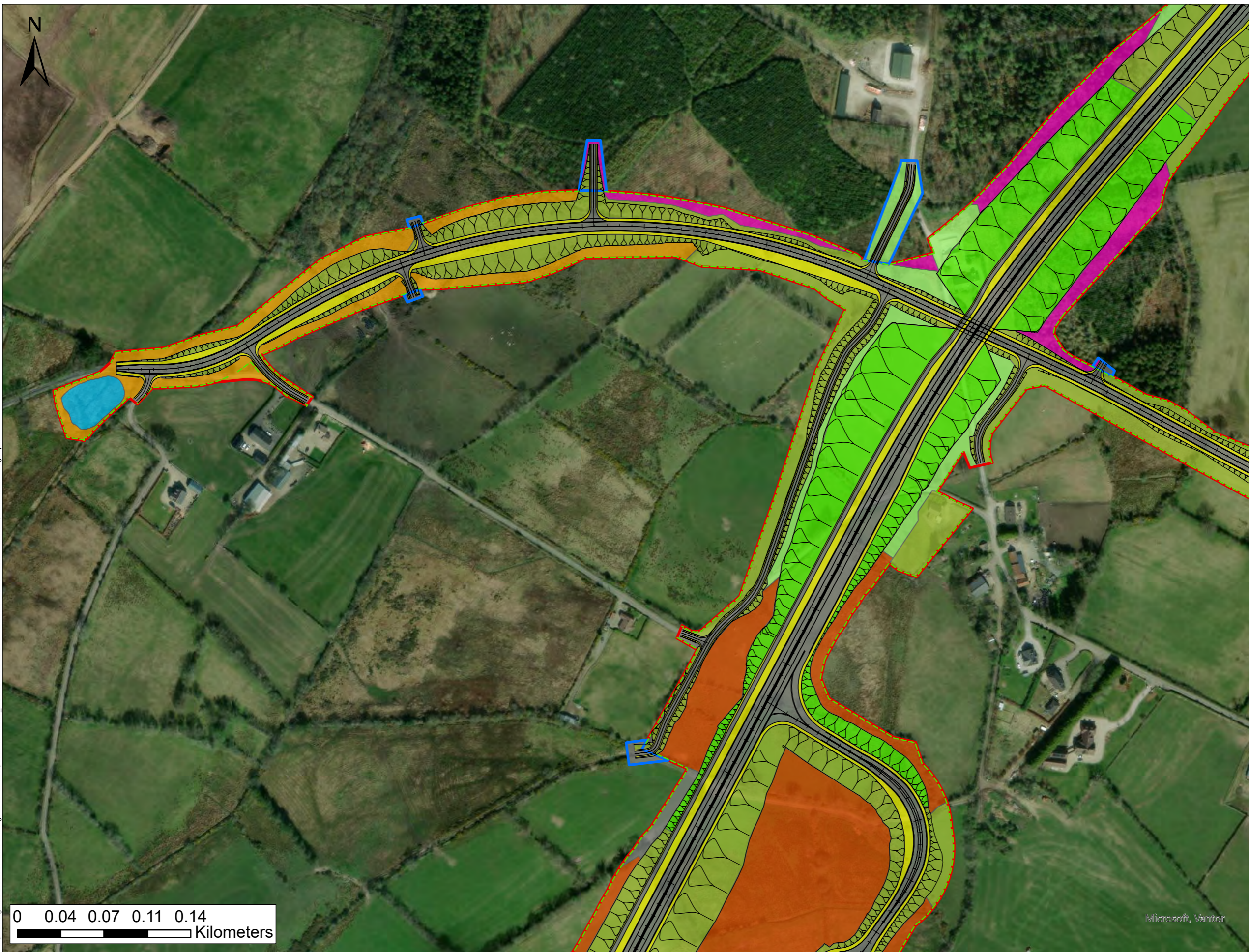
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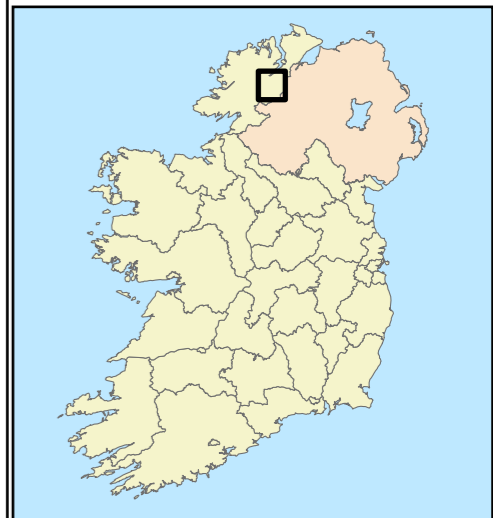
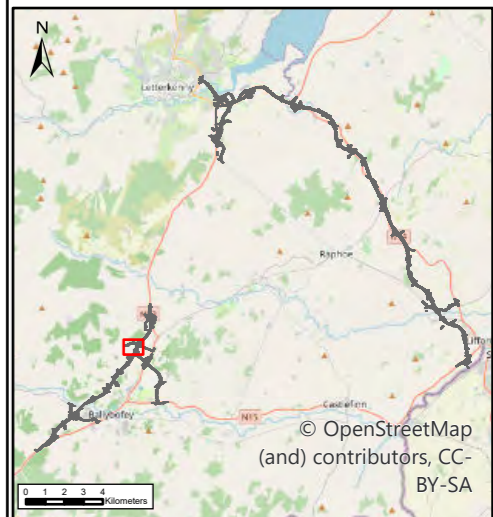
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 10 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
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 - PERMANENT
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 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

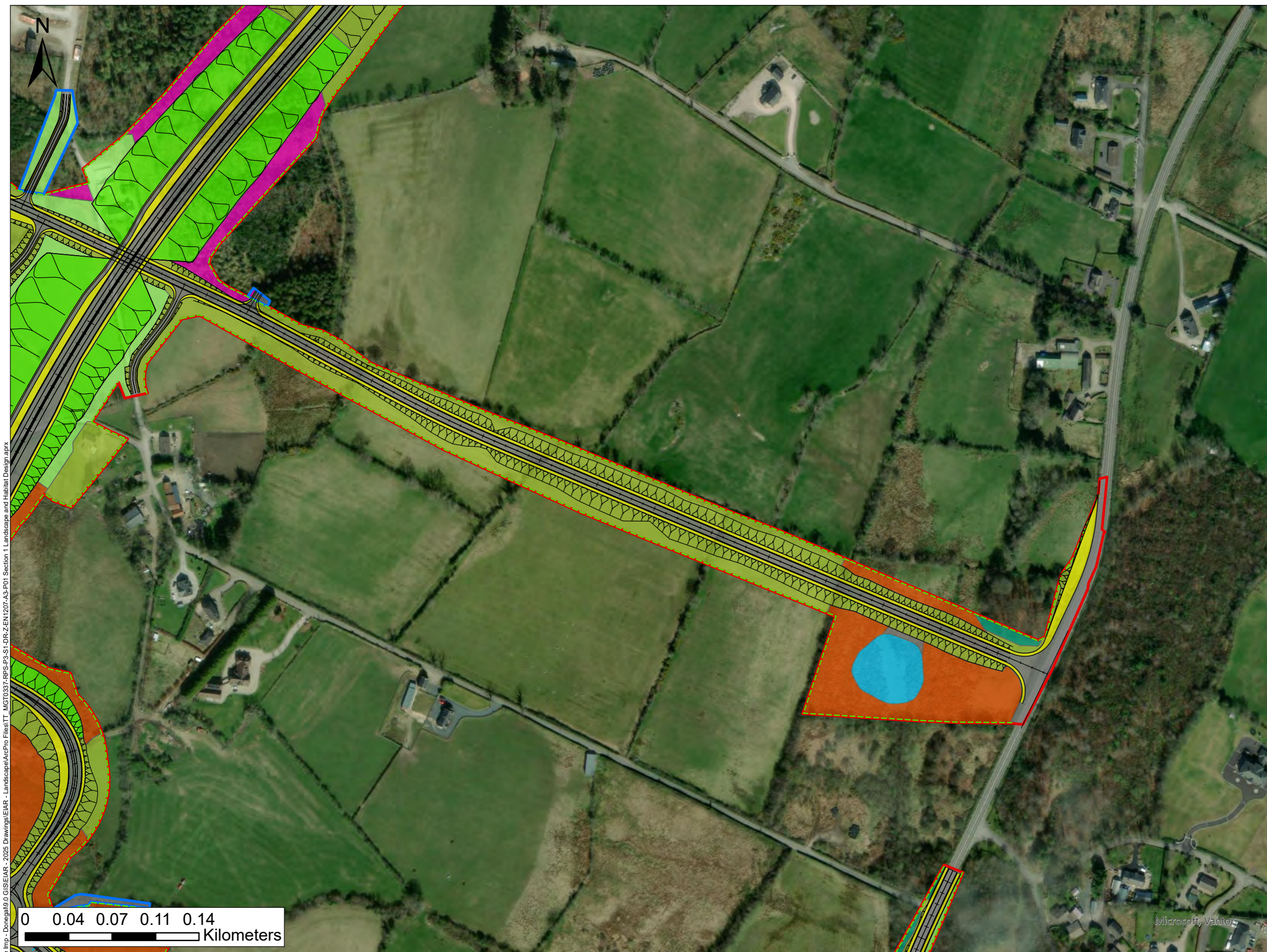
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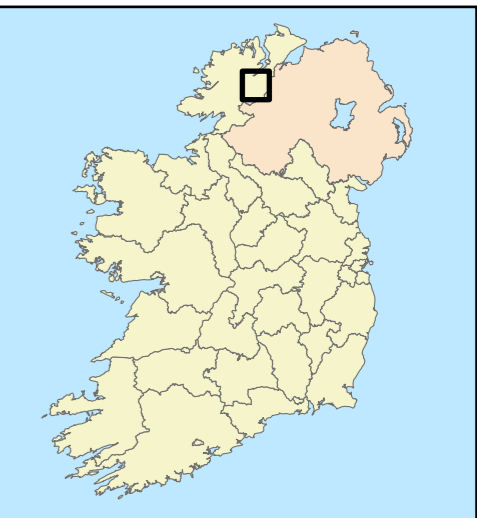
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Project Title: TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 1 - N15/N13 Ballybofey / Stranorlar Urban Region			
Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 11 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
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 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WD2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS

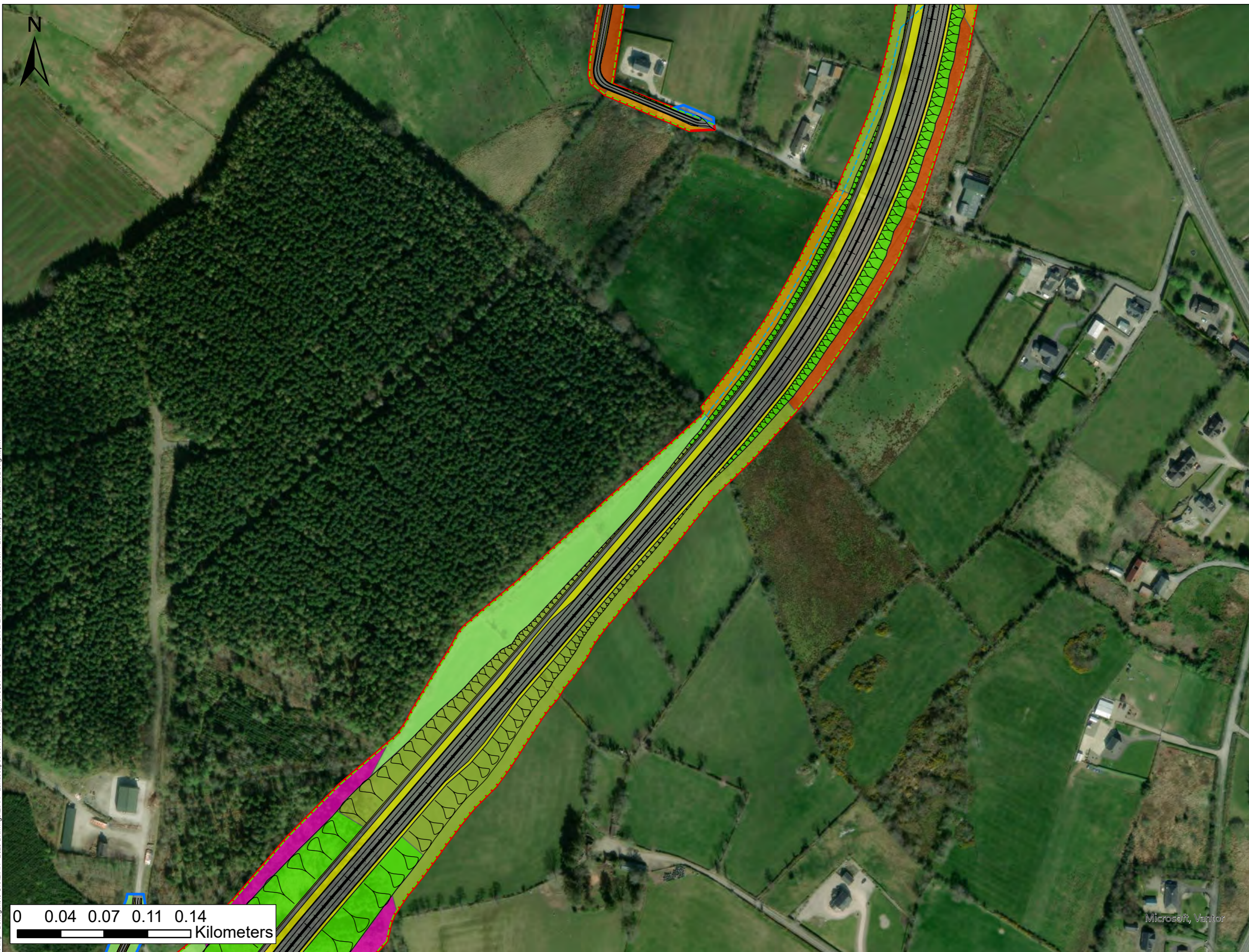


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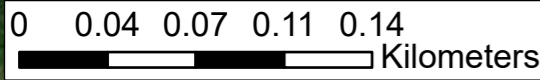
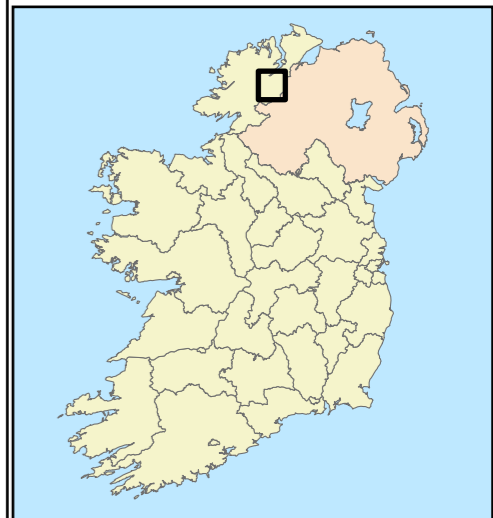
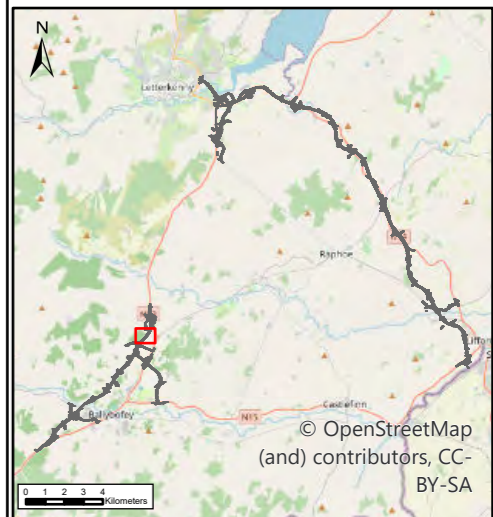
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status:
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 12 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
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 - PERMANENT
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 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS

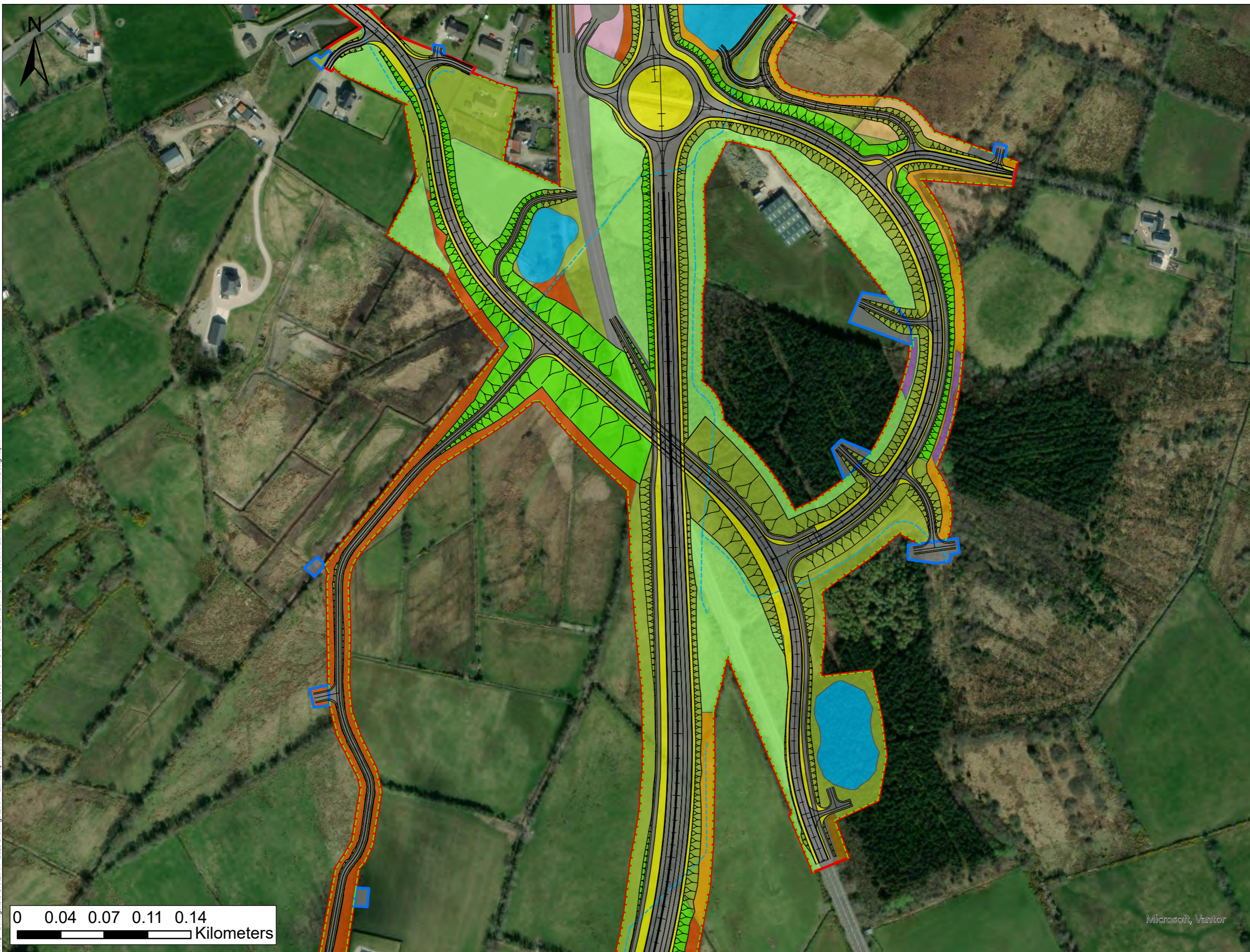


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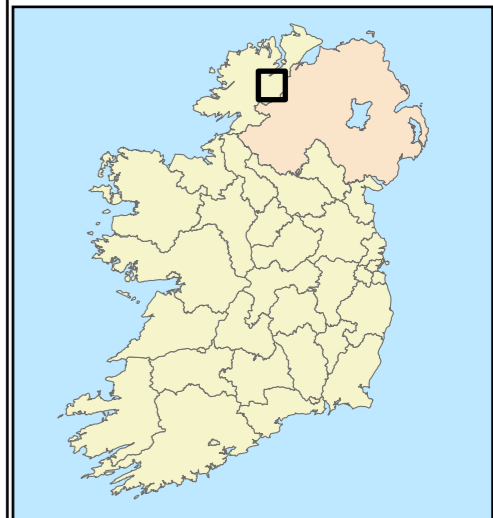
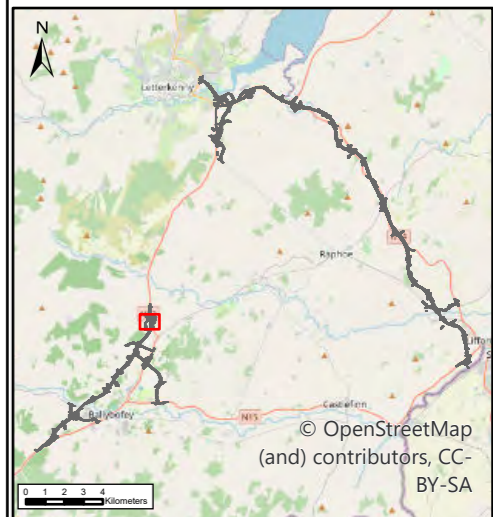
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 13 of 19	TT_MGT10337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
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 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - HH3 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WN6 (RETAINED)
 - WS1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
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Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

Microsoft, Vantor

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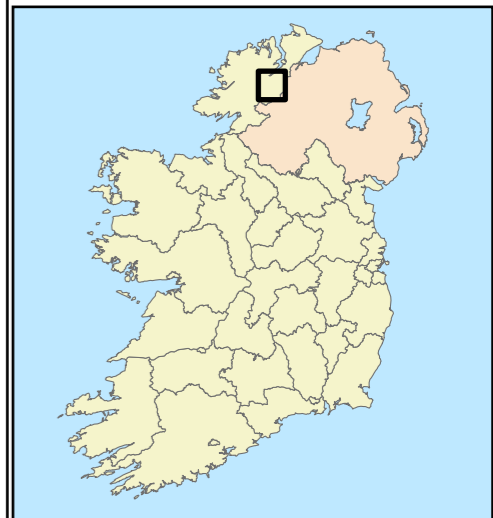
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Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
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- LEGEND**
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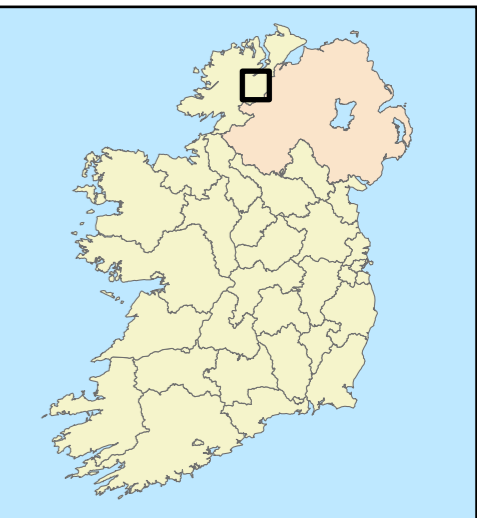
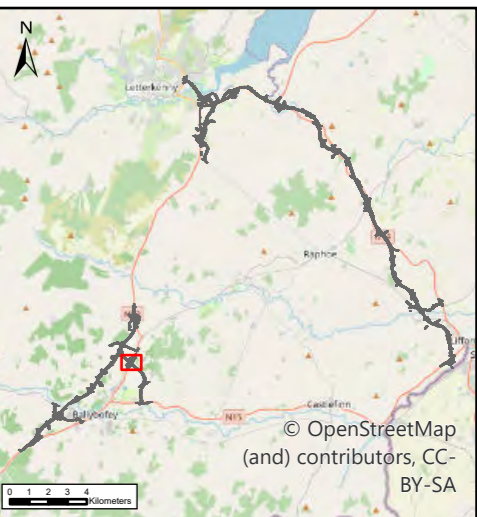
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Checked: WL	Sheet: 15 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	



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 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS

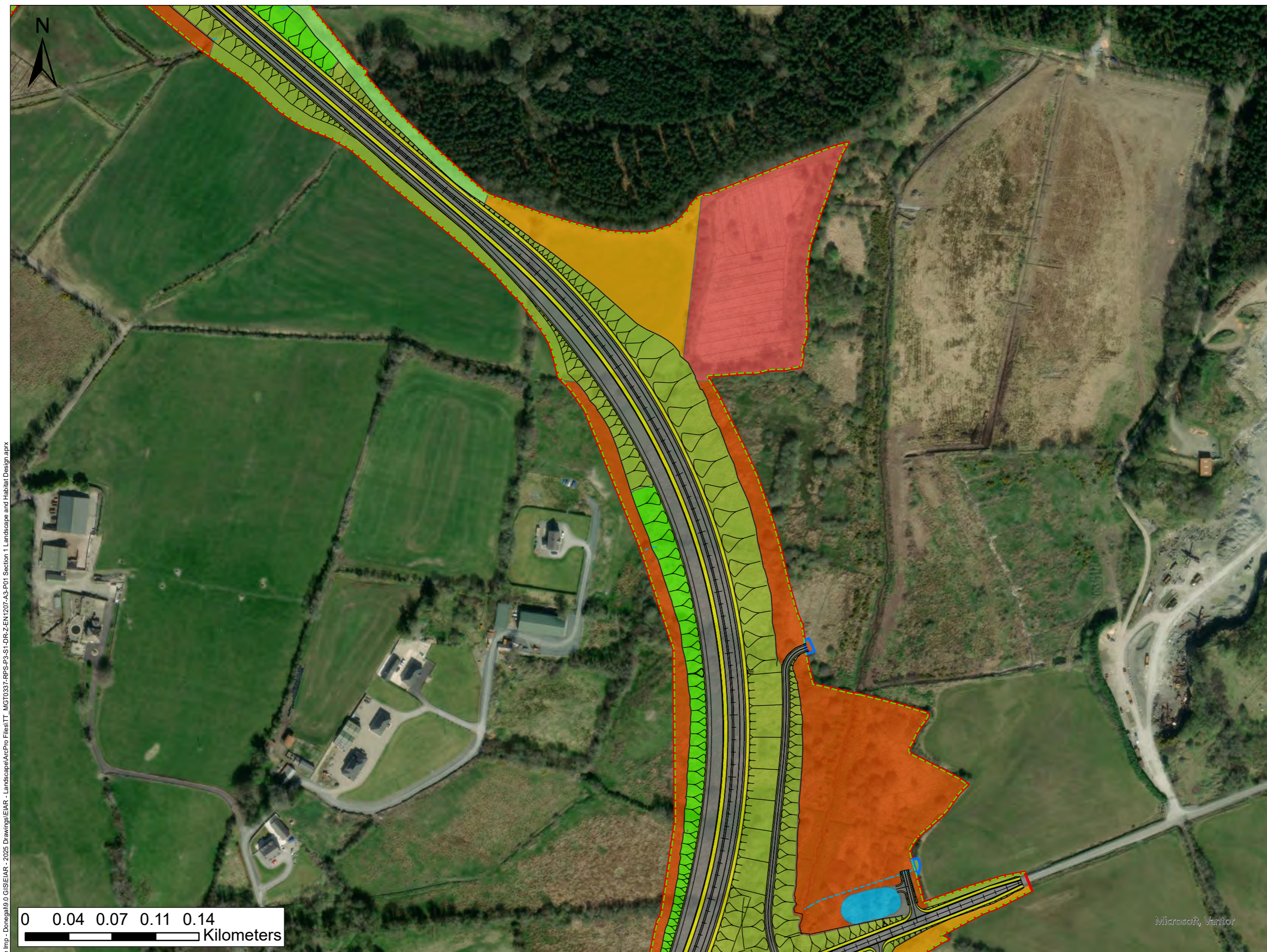


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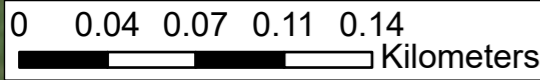
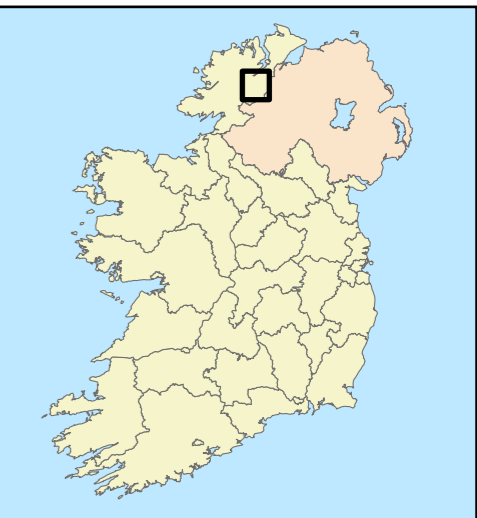
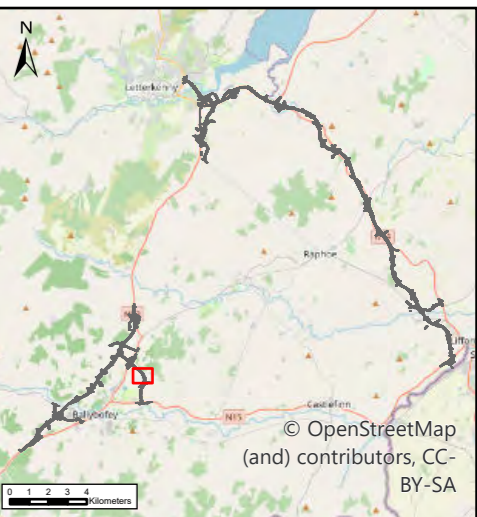
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title: TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 1 - N15/N13 Ballybofey / Stranorlar Urban Region			
Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status:
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 16 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



Microsoft, Vantor

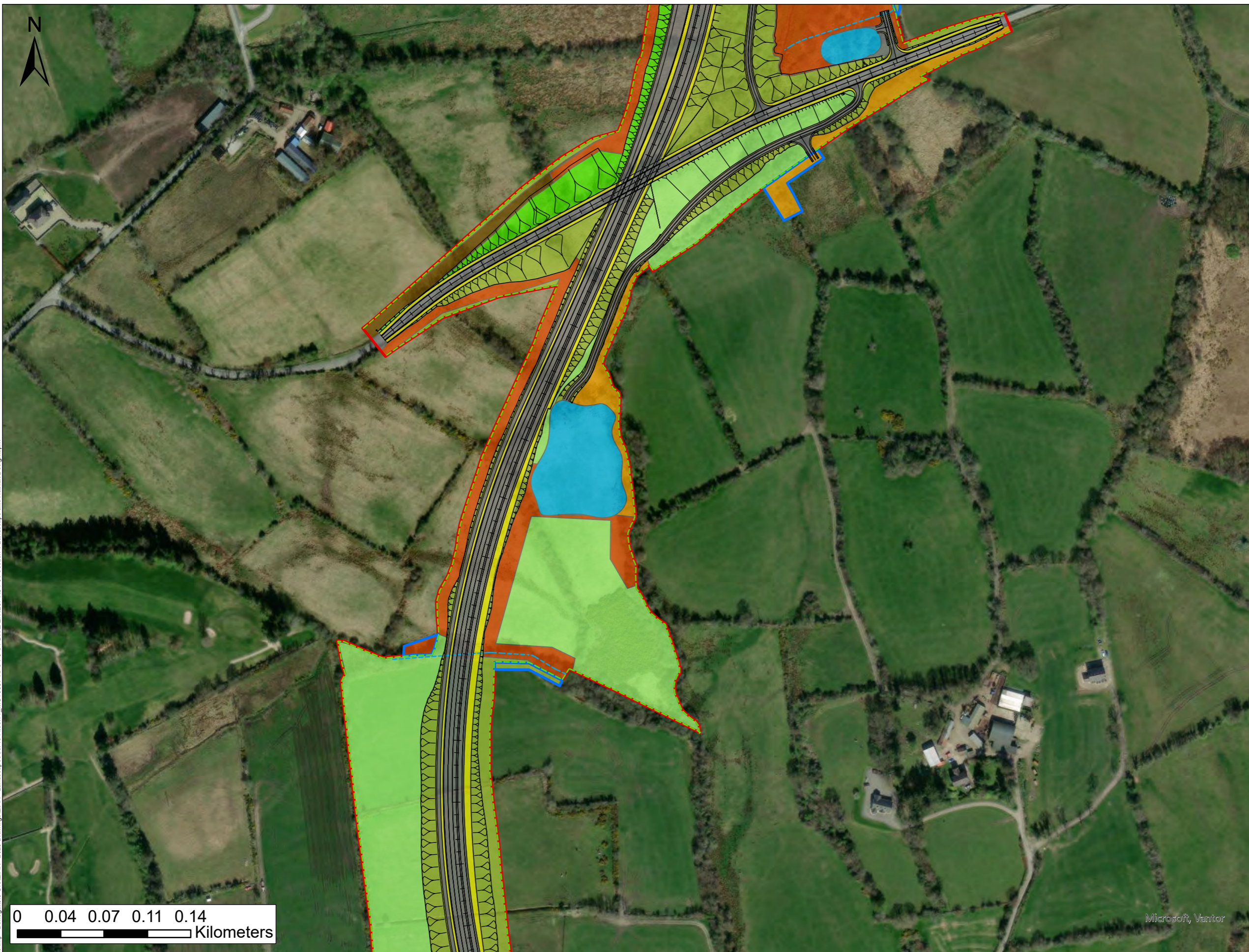
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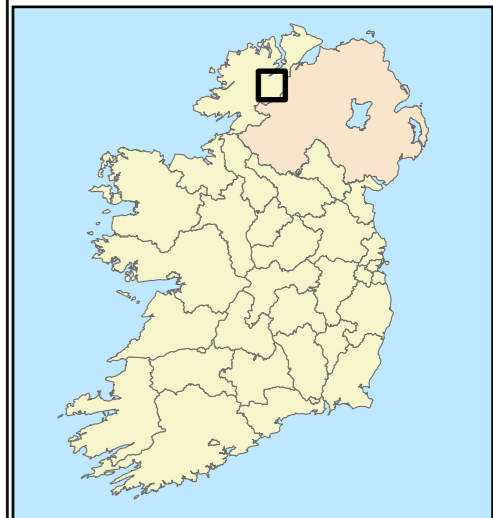
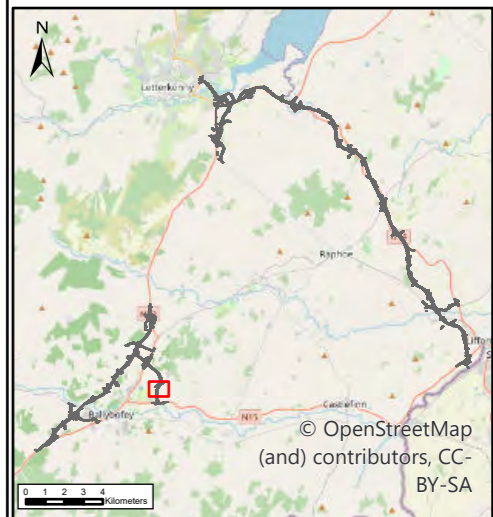
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title: TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 1 - N15/N13 Ballybofey / Stranorlar Urban Region			
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Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status:
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 17 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



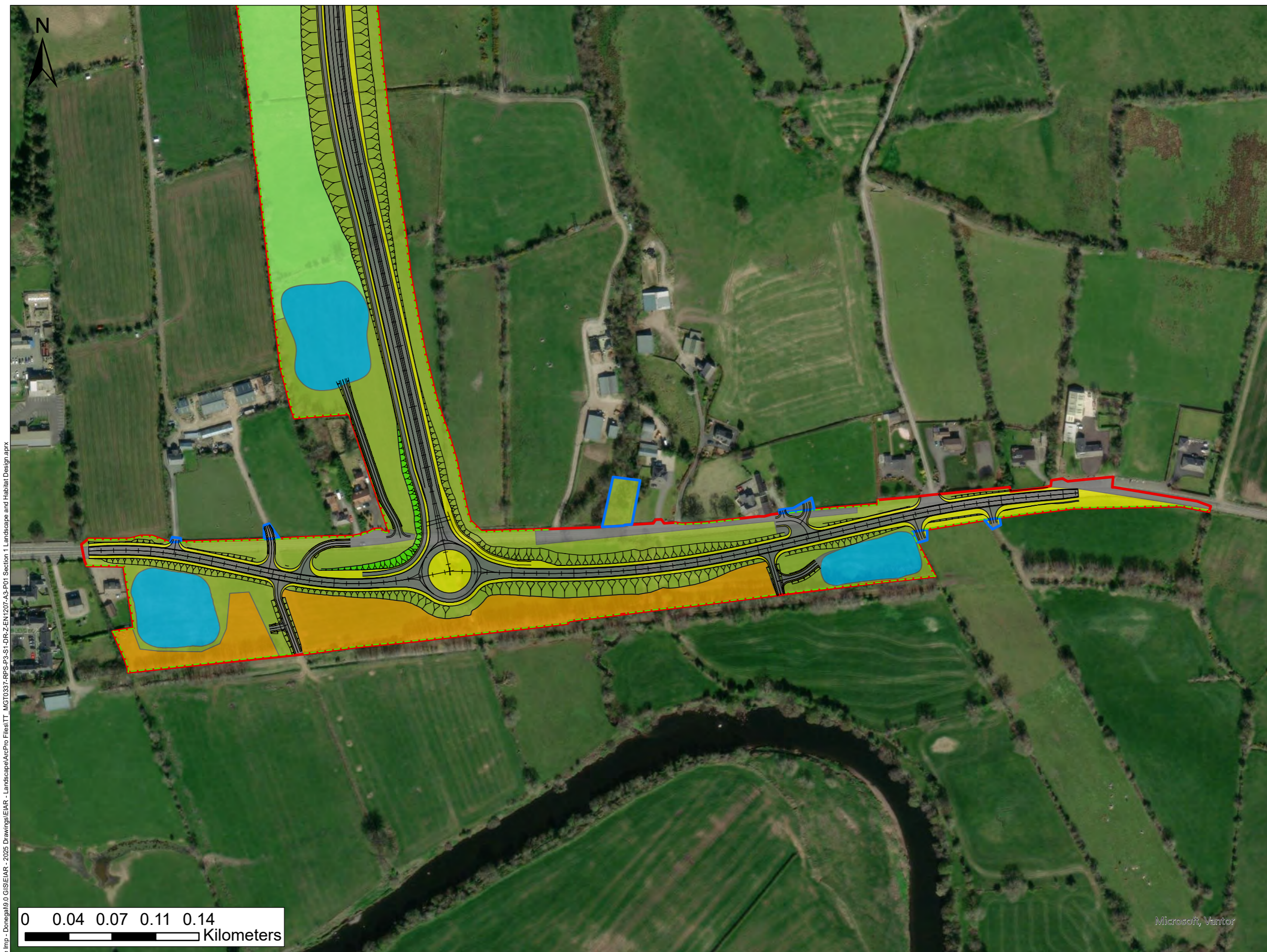
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Kilometers

Microsoft, Vantor

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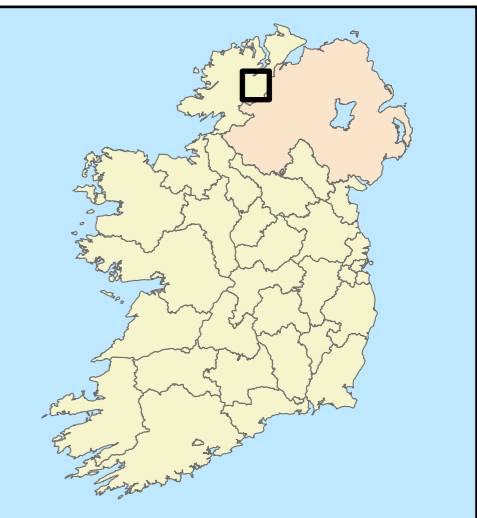
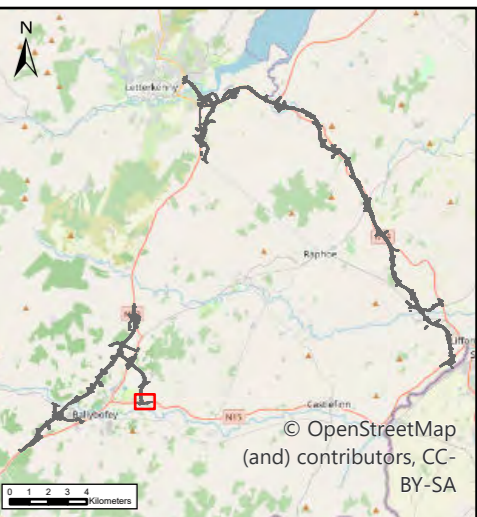
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Project Title: TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 1 - N15/N13 Ballybofey / Stranorlar Urban Region			
Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	Rev: P01
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 18 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
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 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 – SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



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Microsoft, Vantor

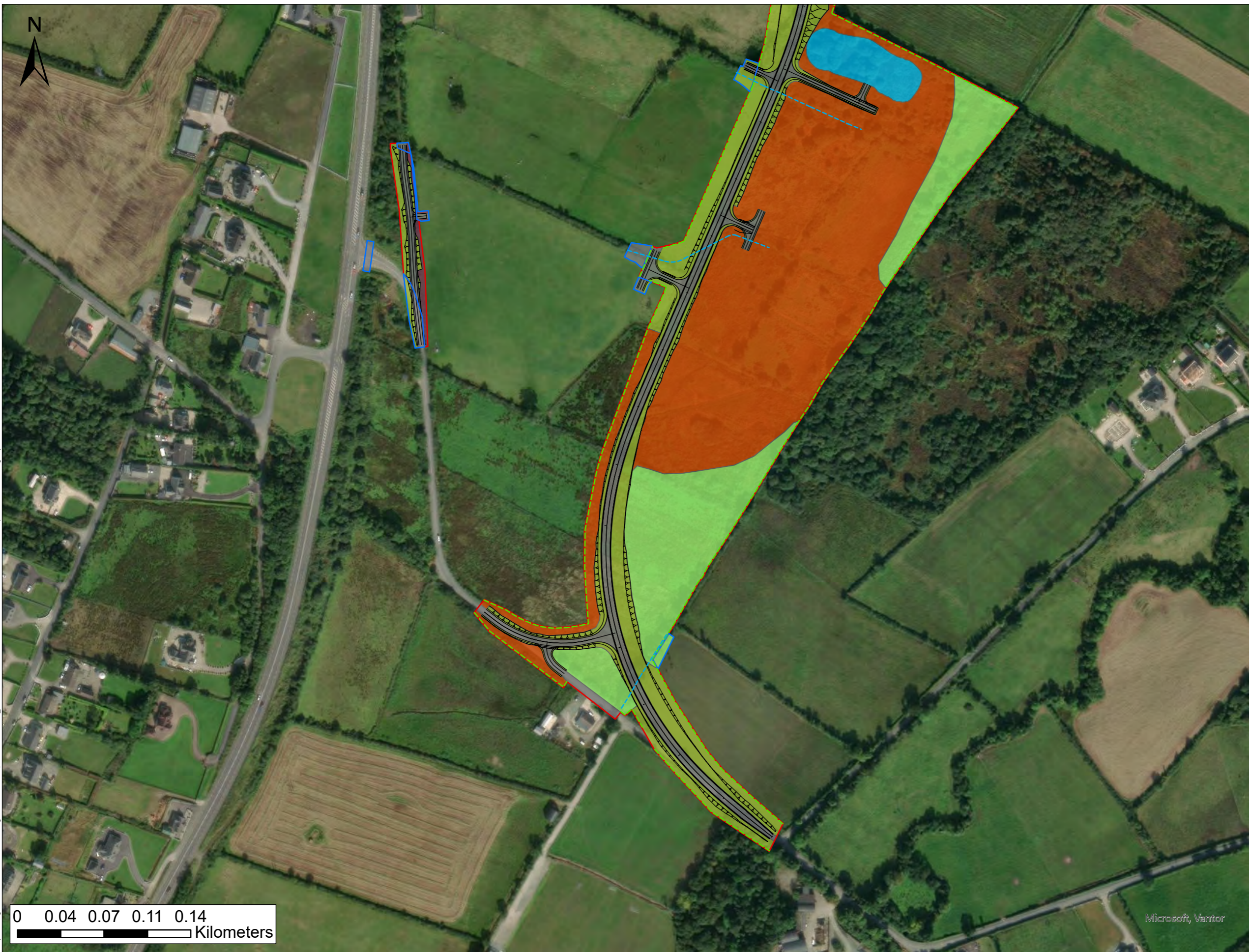
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Drawing Title: Landscape and Habitat Design			
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status:
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.19	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 19 of 19	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S1-DR-Z-EN1207	P01

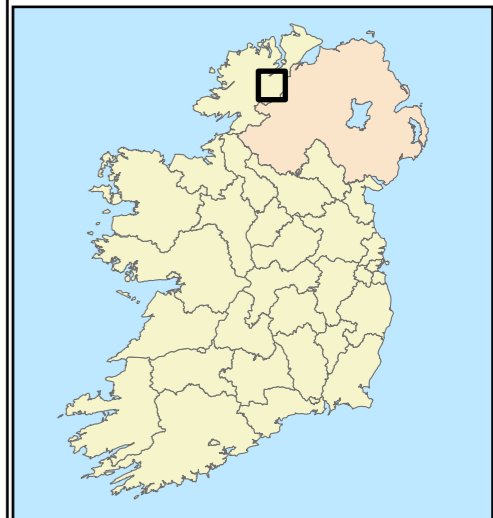
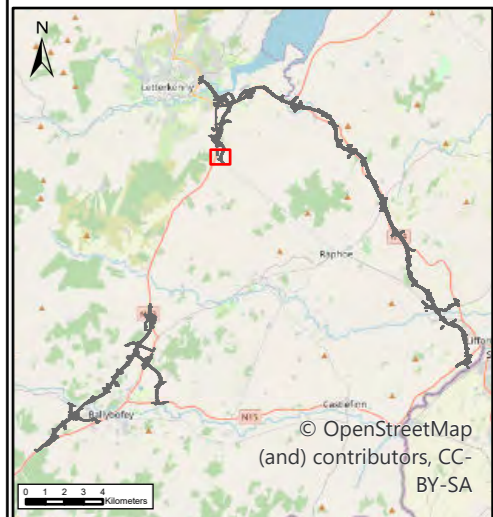
Section 2

N56/ N13 Letterkenny to Manorcunningham



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
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 - GA1 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - GA1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS

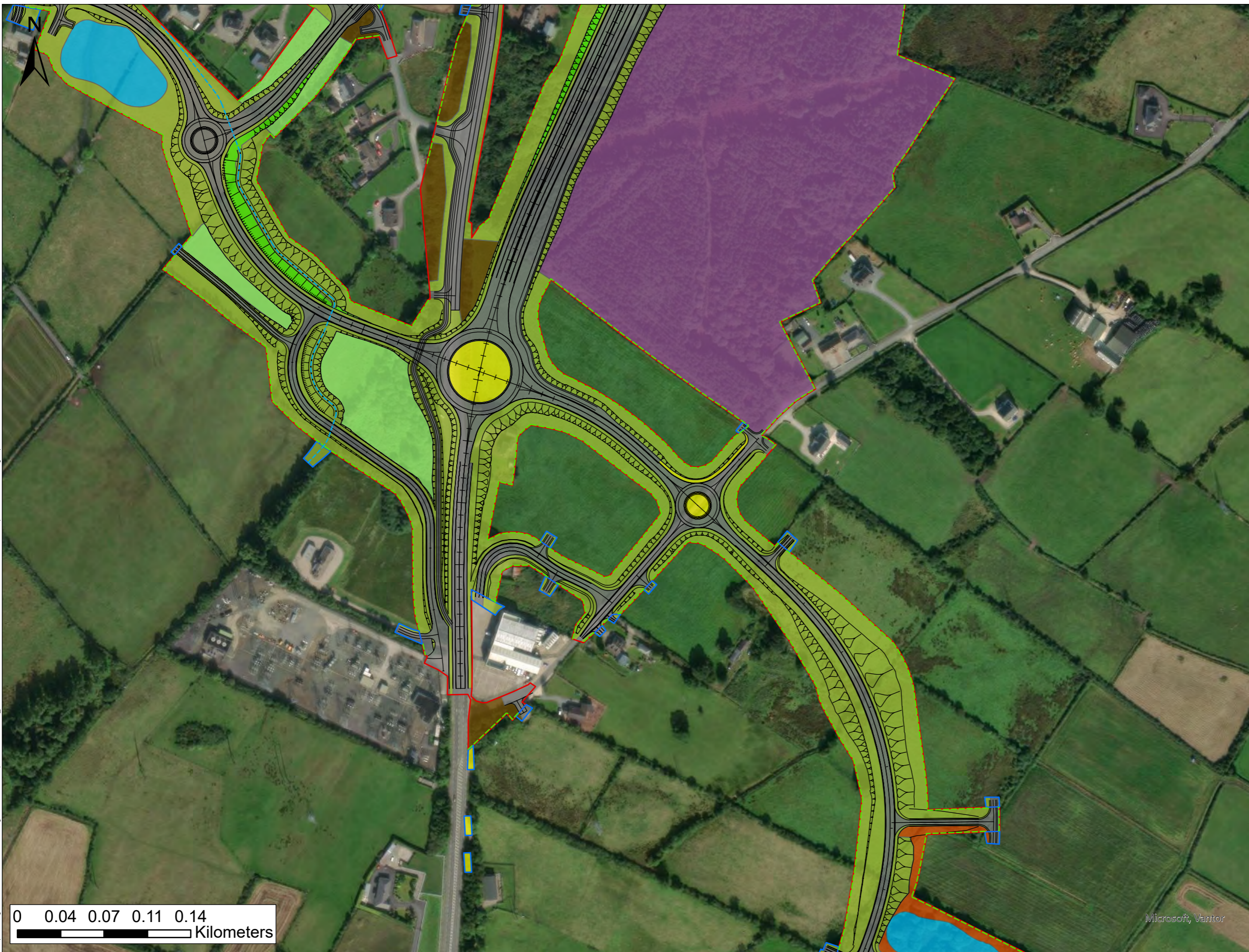


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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

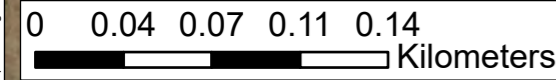
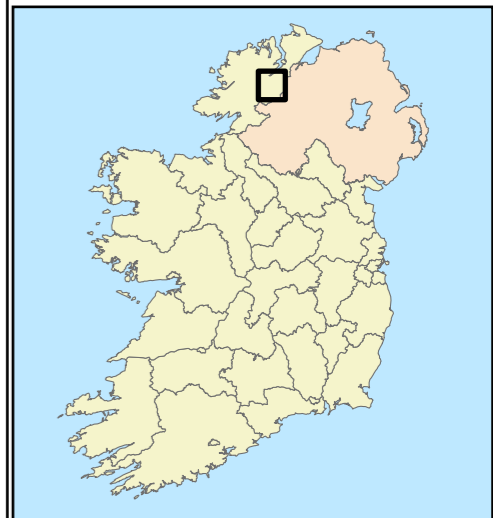
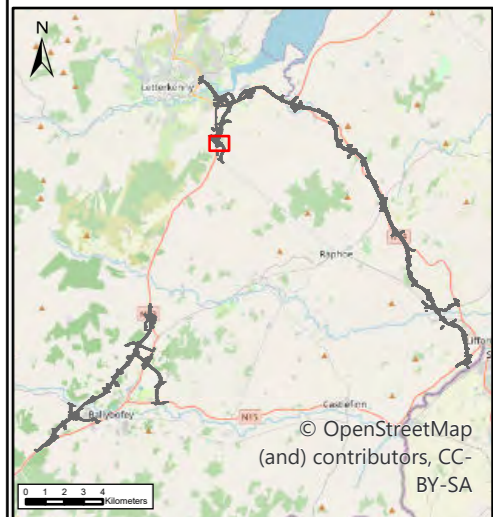
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Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design	
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.20	Rev: P01
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 01 of 11	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S2-DR-Z-EN1207	

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- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS3 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS

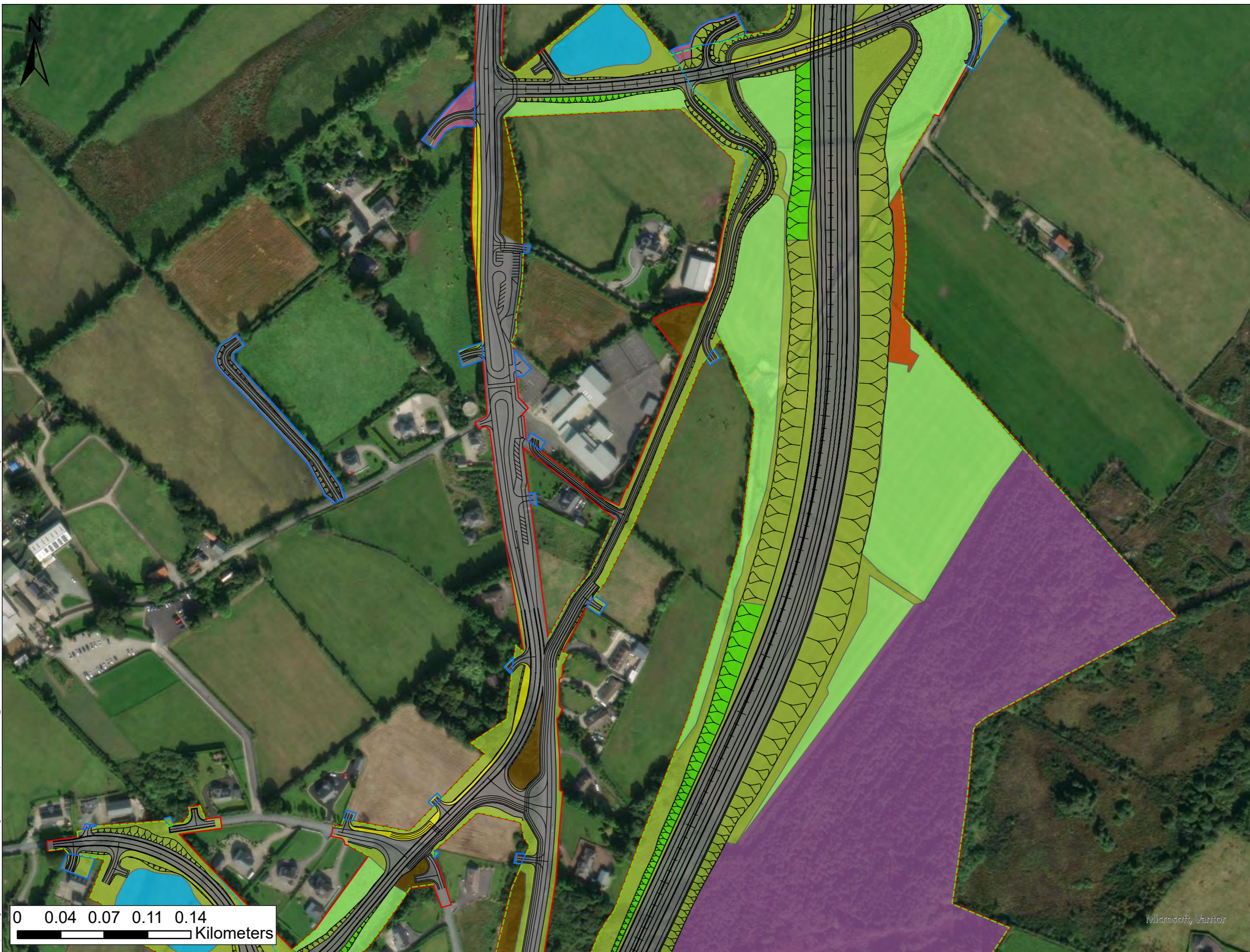


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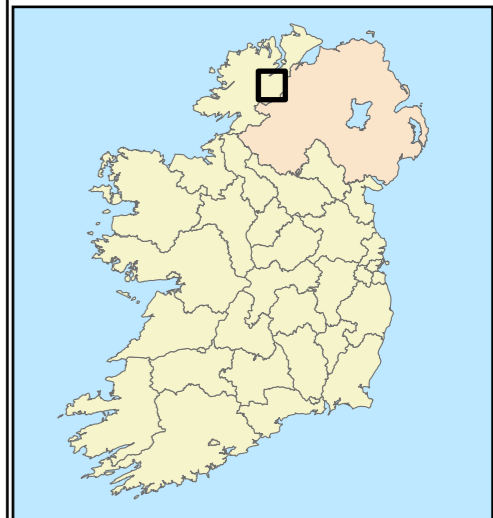
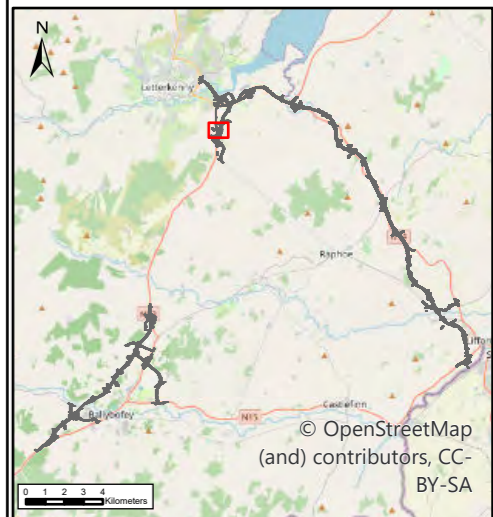
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title:		TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 2 - N56/N13 Letterkenny to Manorcunningham	
Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design	
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status:
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 02 of 11	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S2-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
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 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
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 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
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Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

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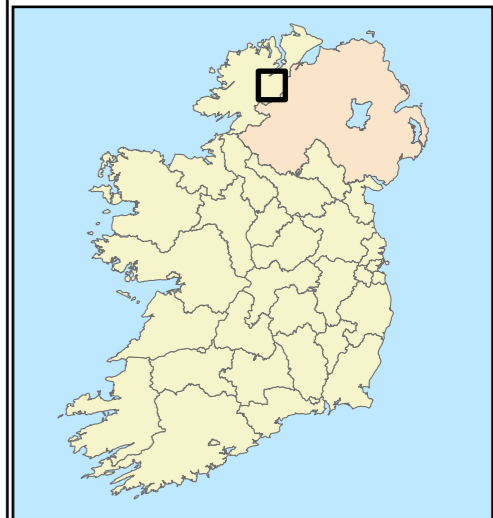
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Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design	
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
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- LEGEND**
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 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 / WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



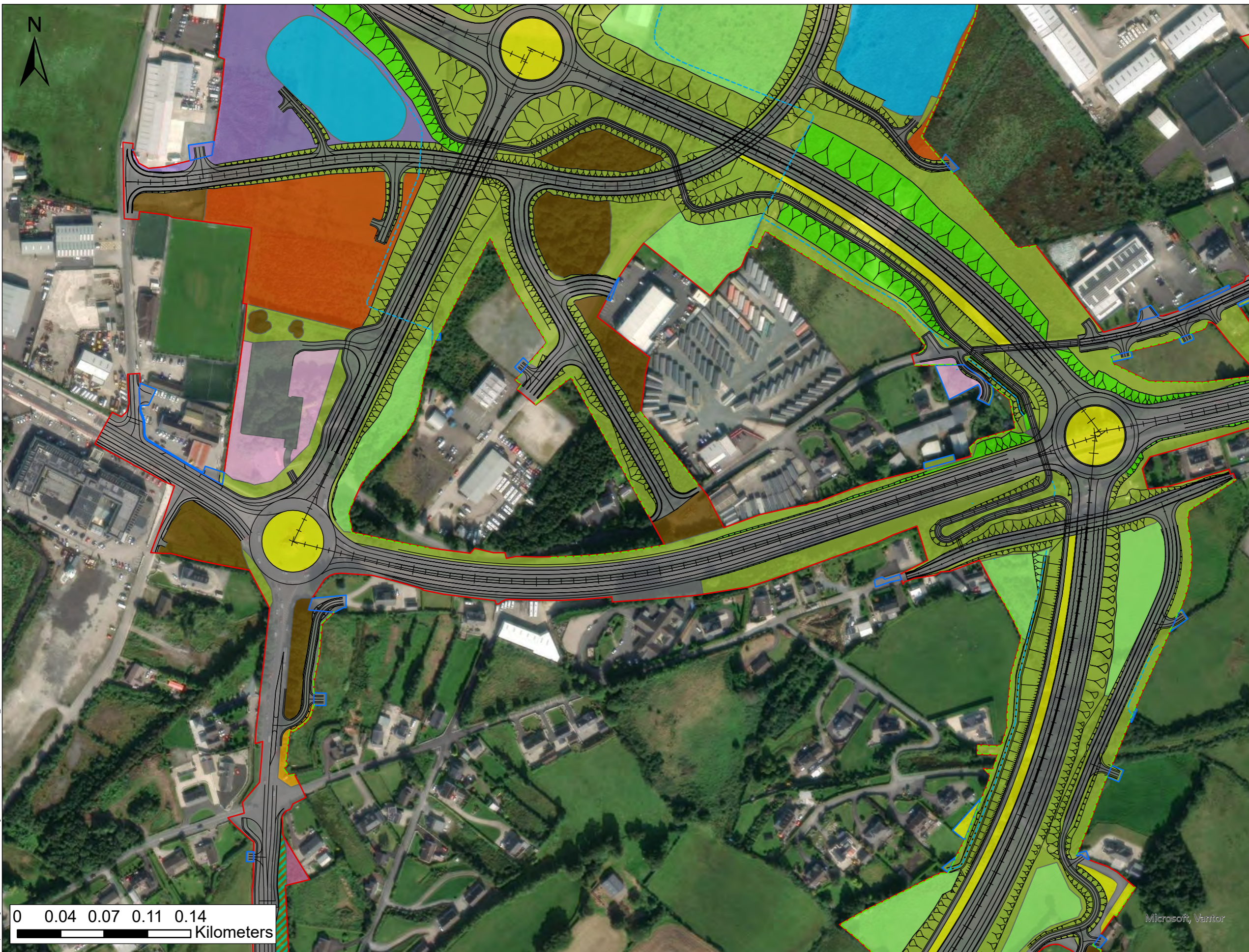
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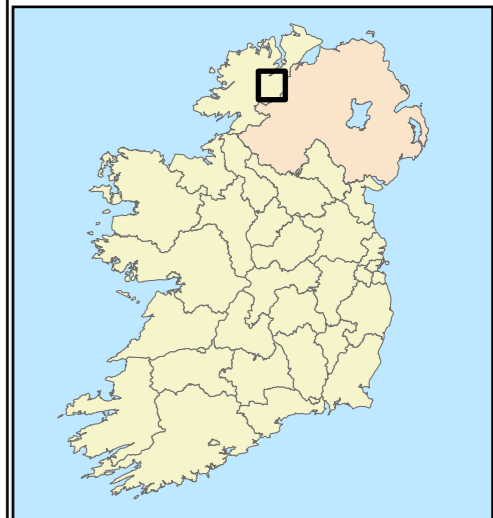
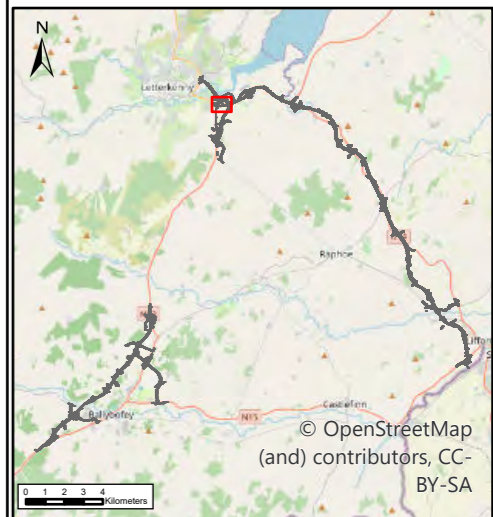
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design		
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 04 of 11	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S2-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 / WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
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Data Sources:
RPS

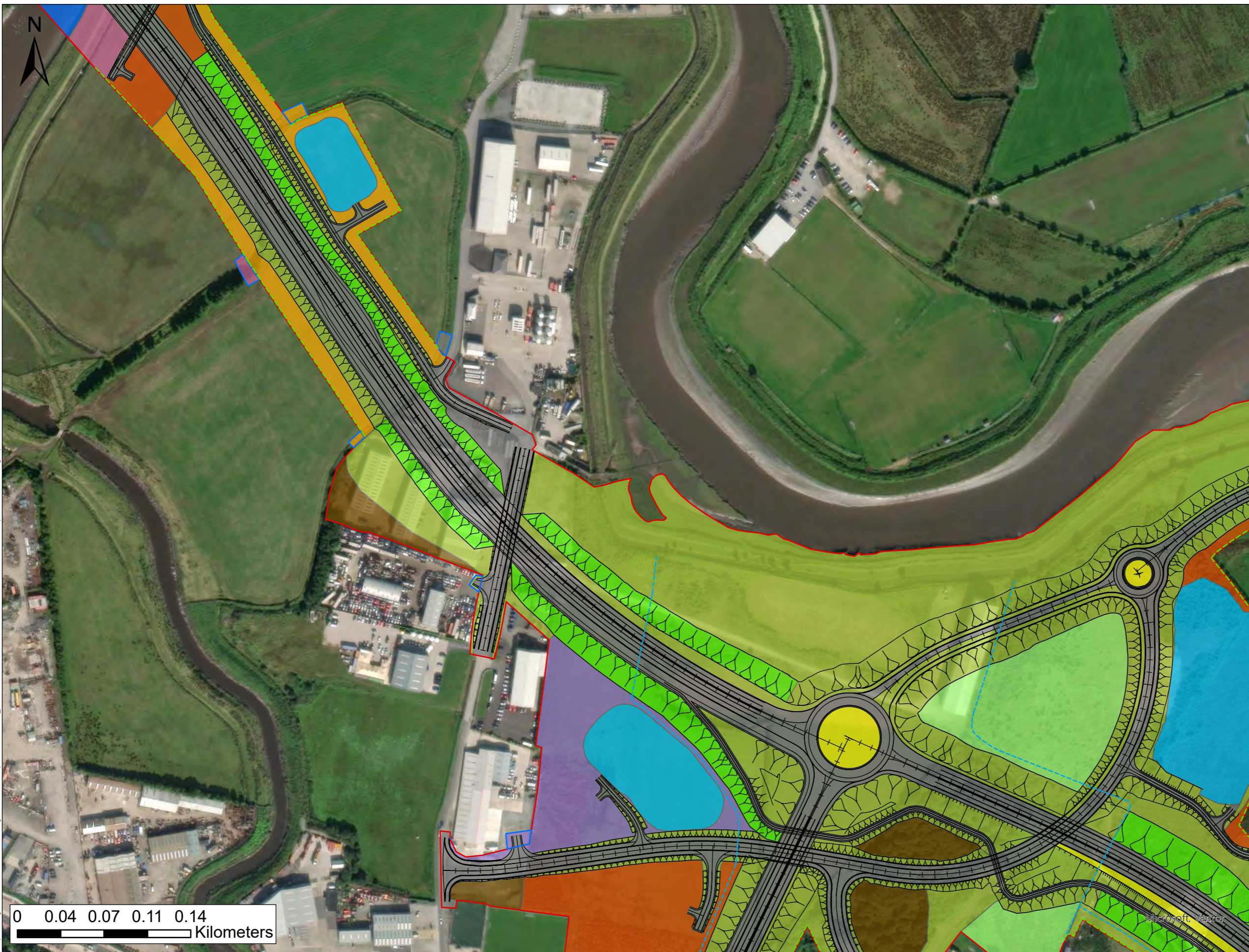


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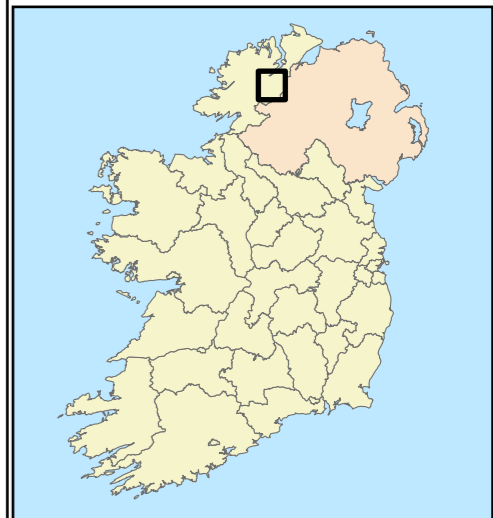
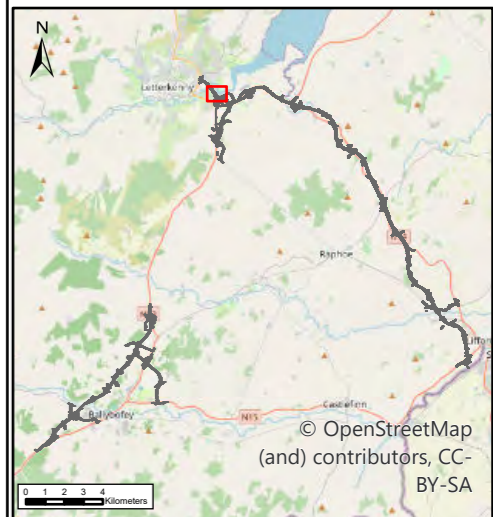
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- LEGEND**
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 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - CW2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GA1 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



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Kilometers

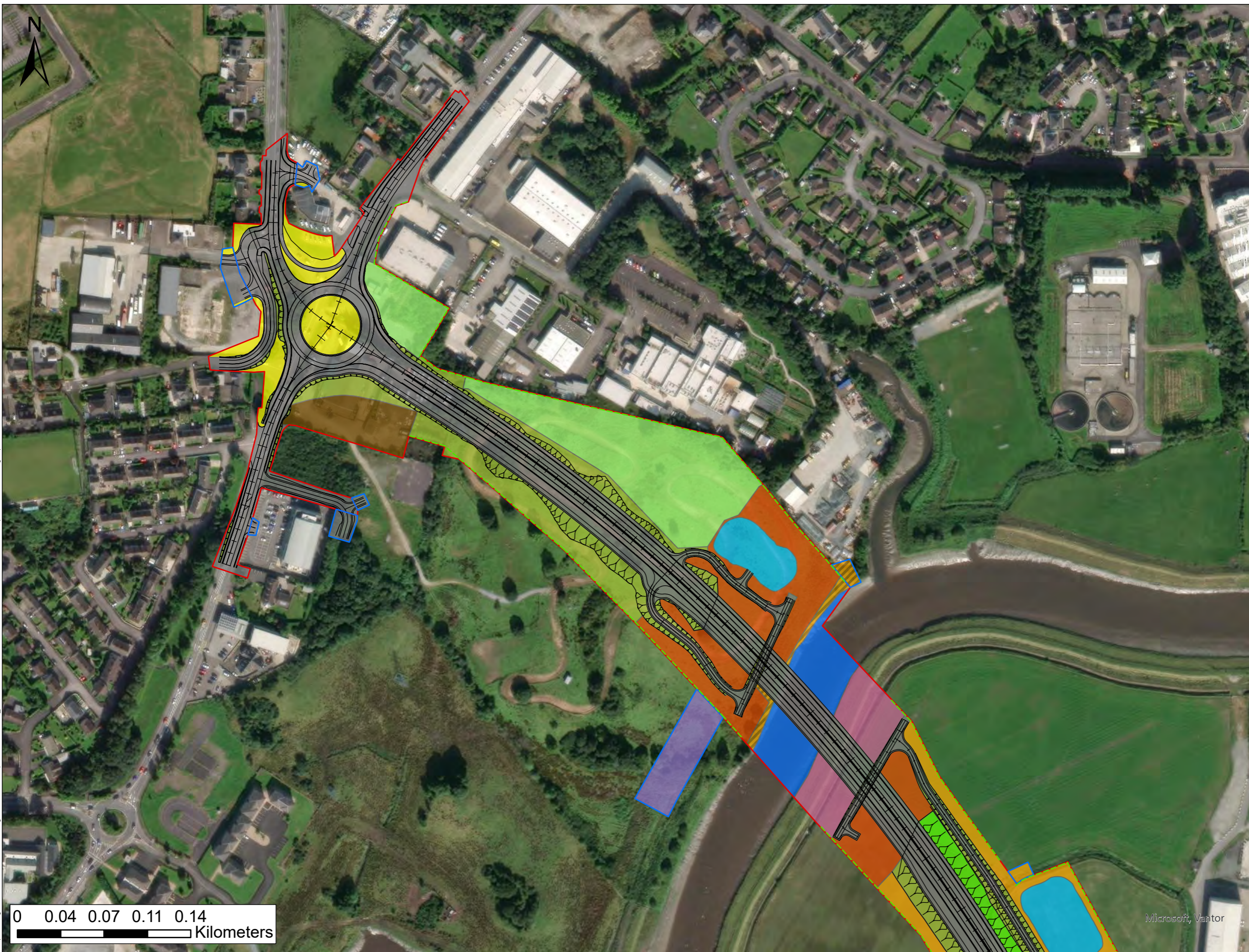


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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

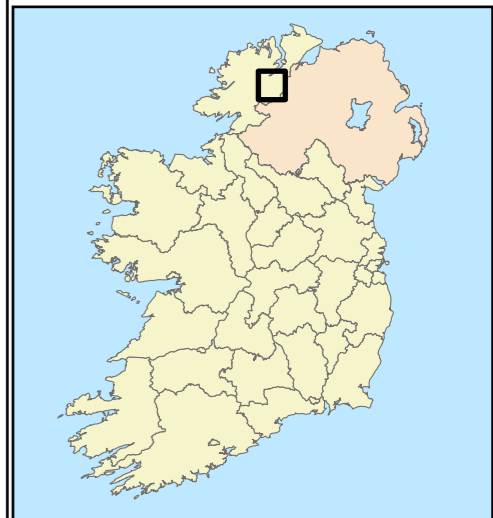
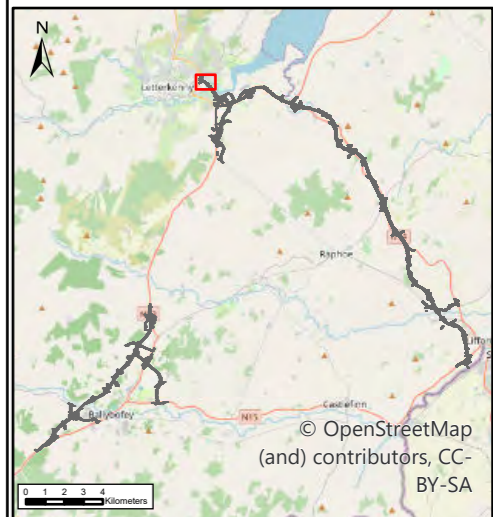
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Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design	
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Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.20	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 06 of 11	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S2-DR-Z-EN1207	P01

U:\MGT0337 - Ten-T Priority Route Imp - Donegal\0 GIS\EIAR - 2025 Drawings\EIAR - Landscape\ArcPro Files\TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S2-DR-Z-EN1207-A3-P01 Section 2 Landscape and Habitat Design.aprx



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - CW2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GA1 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 / WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

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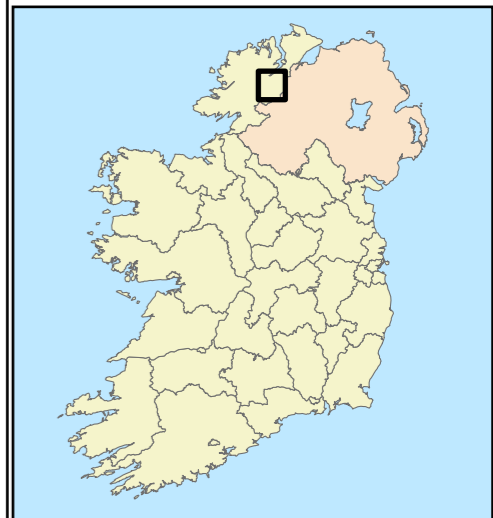
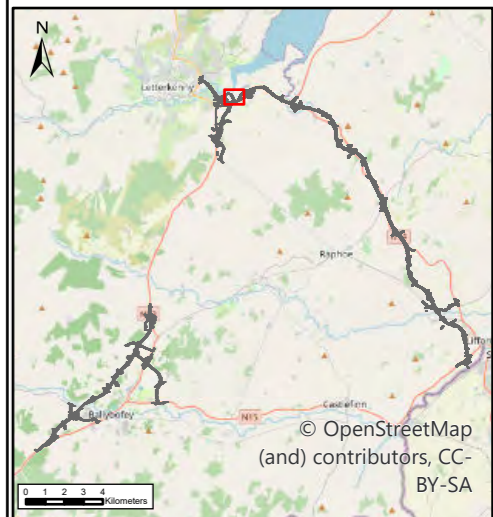
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 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

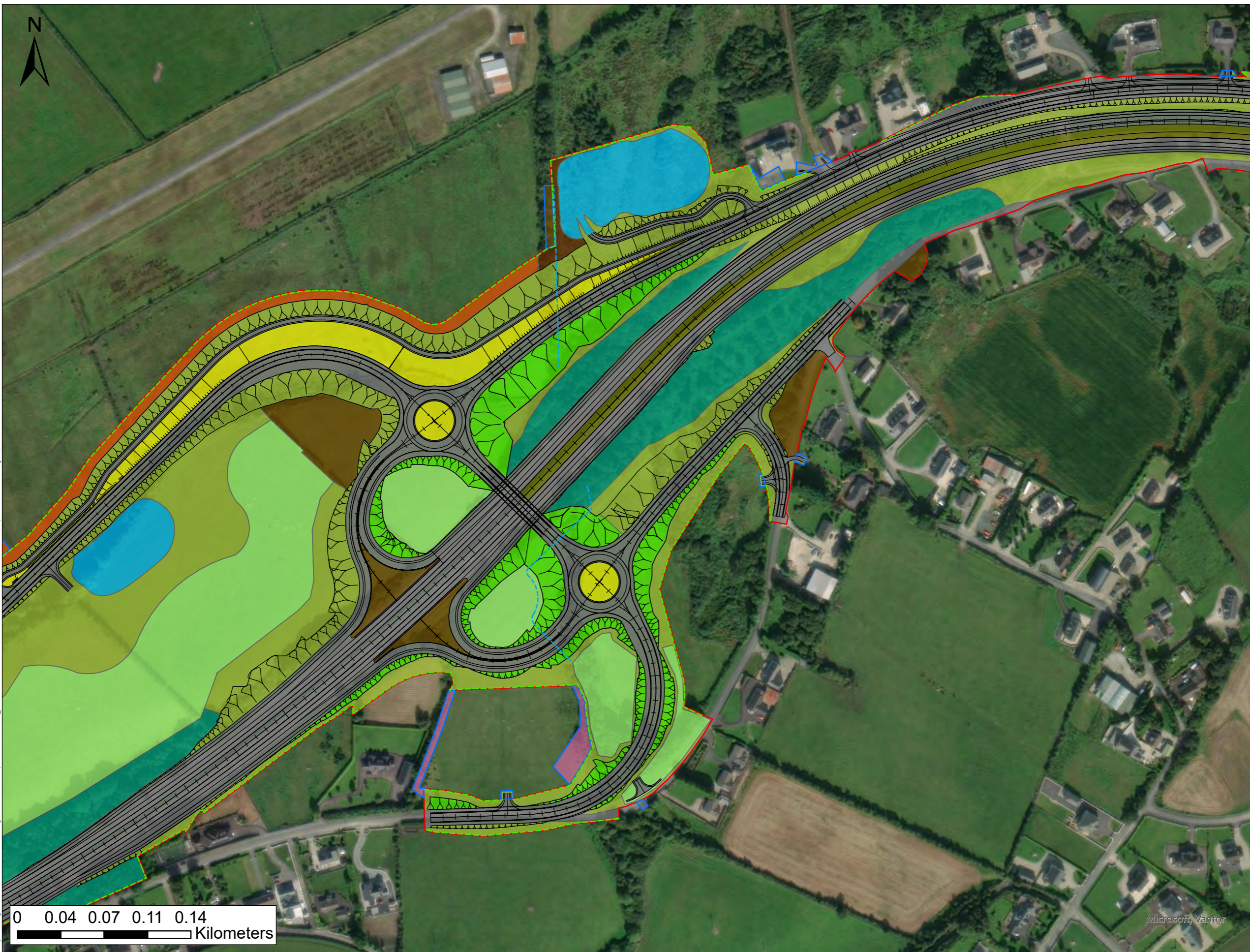
Microsoft, Vantor

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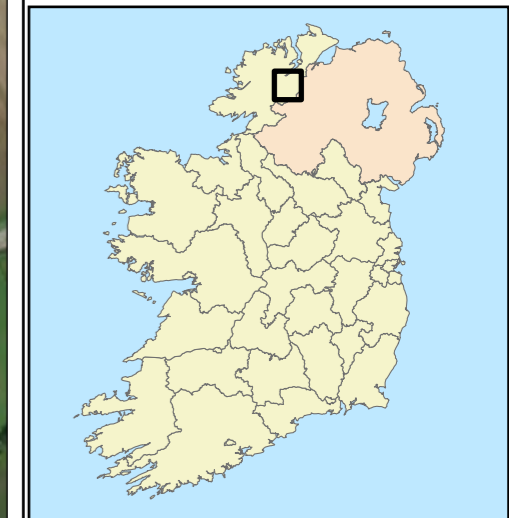
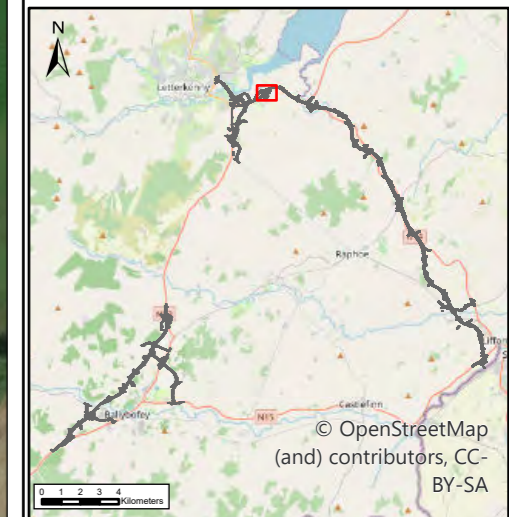
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WS2 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)
 - FW1 (STREAMS TO BE DIVERTED)

Data Sources:
RPS



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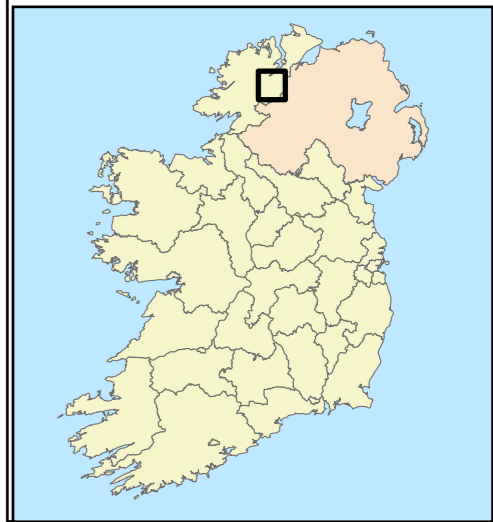
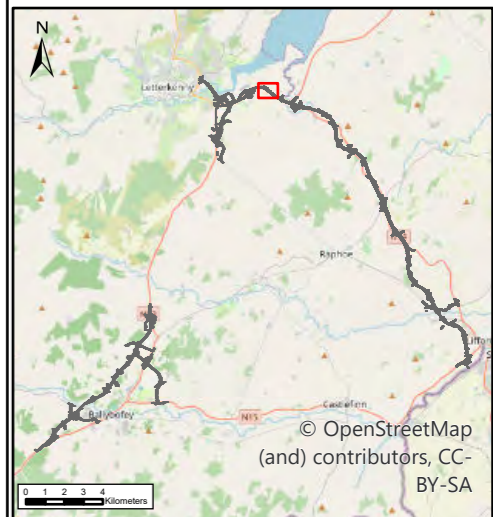
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 09 of 11	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S2-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



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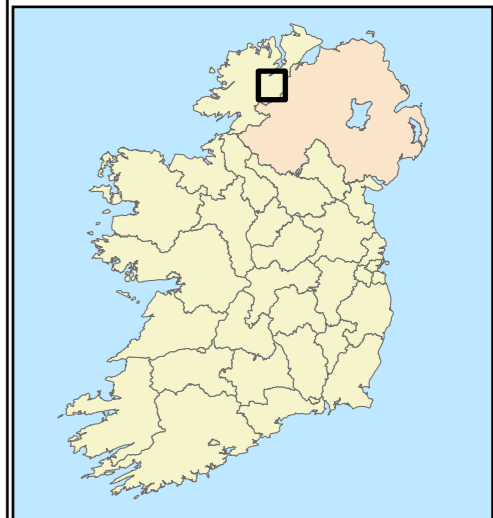
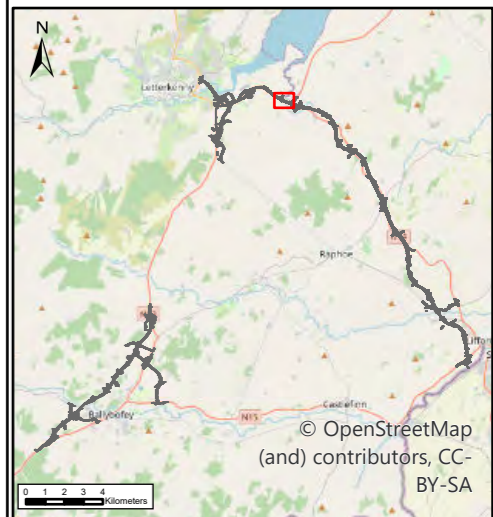
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Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

Microsoft, Vantor

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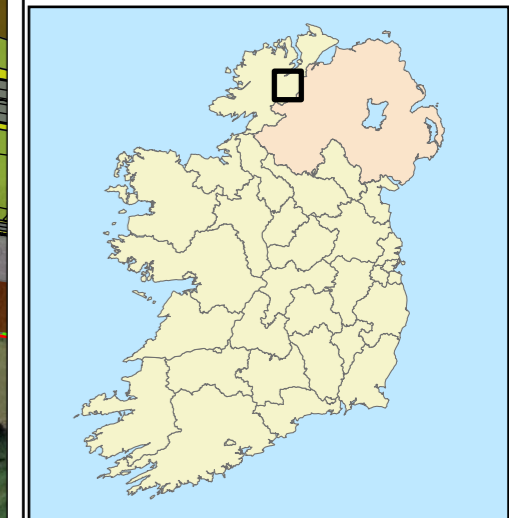
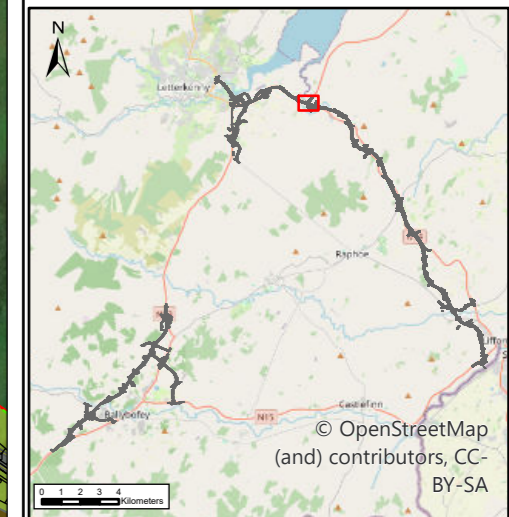
Section 3

N14 Manorcunningham to Lifford/ Strabane/ A5 Link



- LEGEND**
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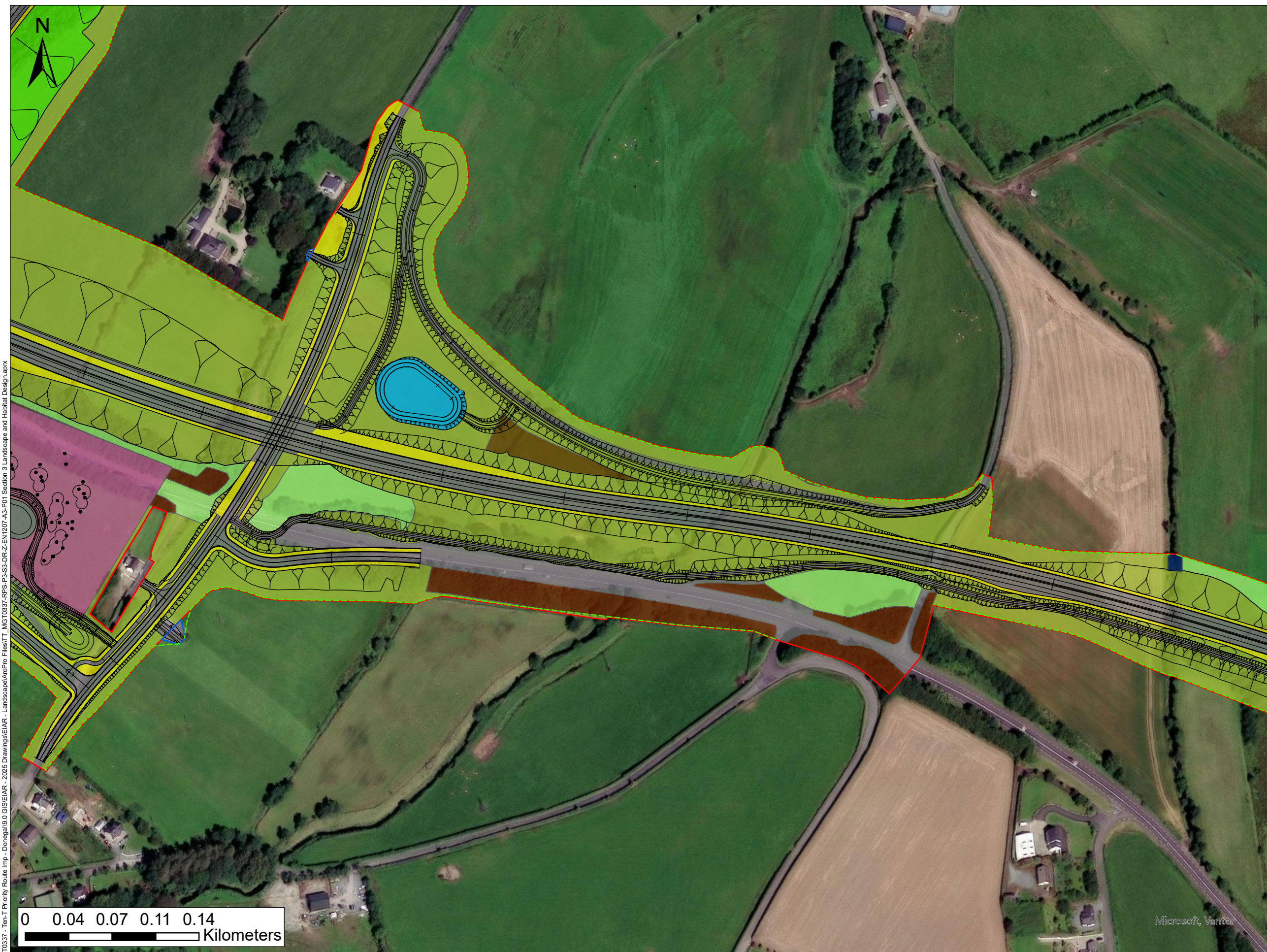
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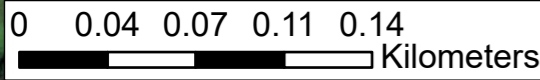
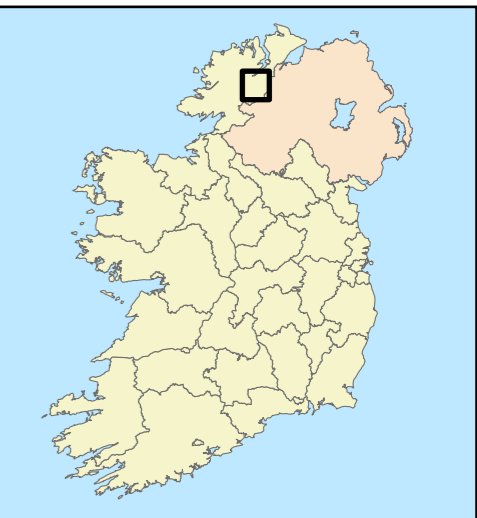
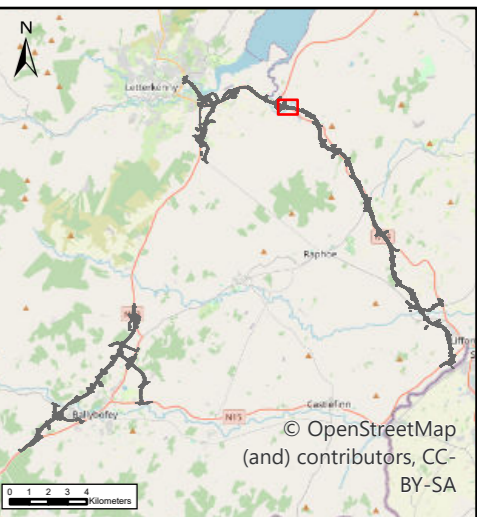
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 01 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207	



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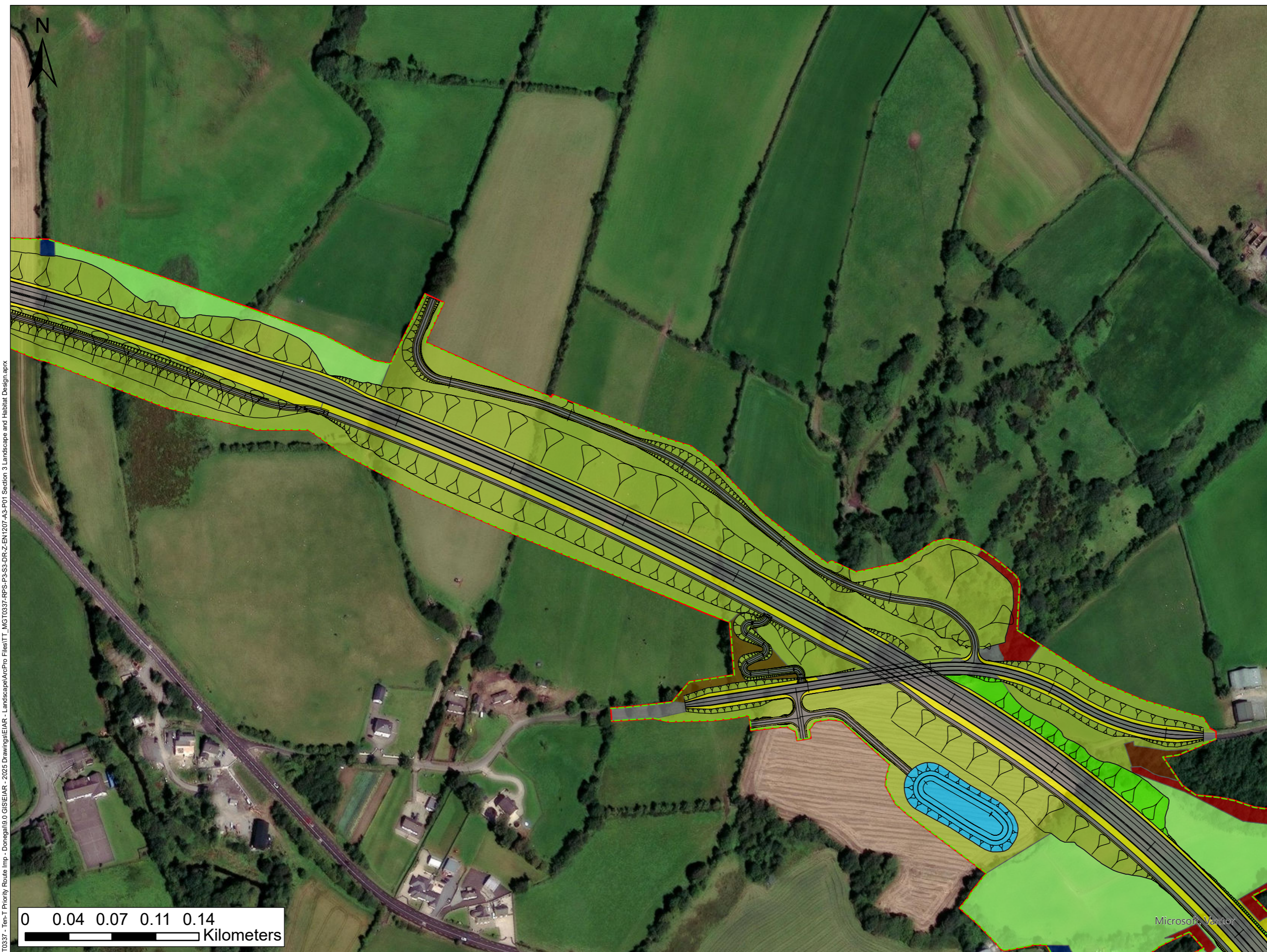
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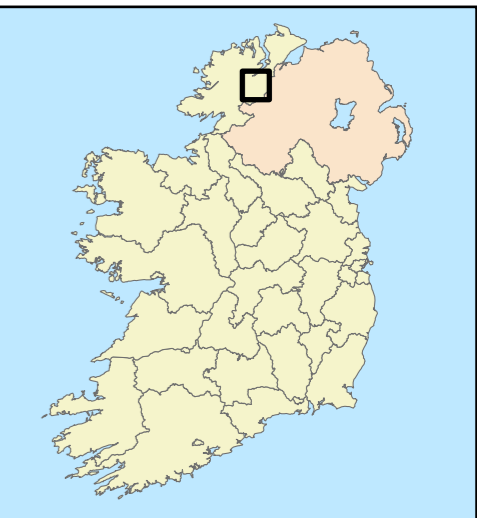
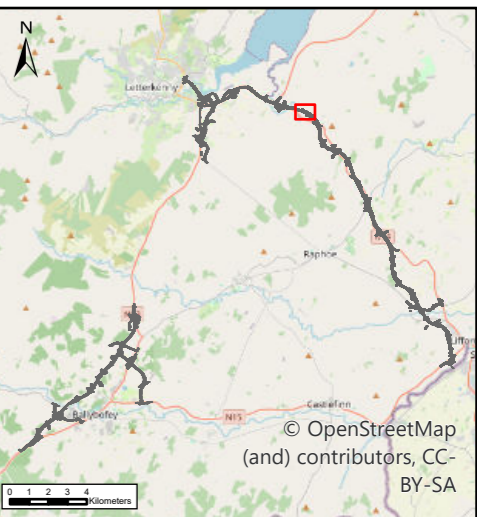
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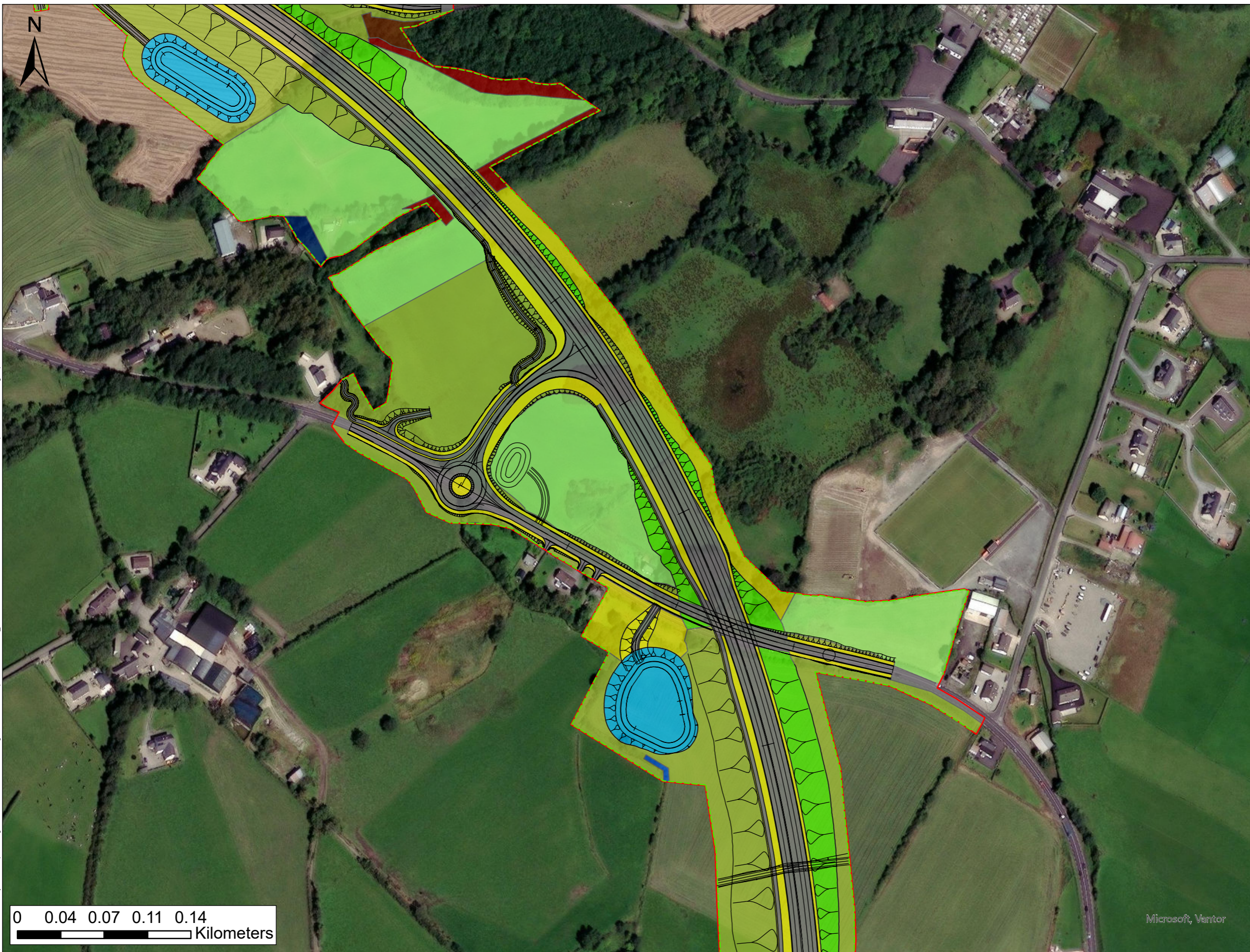
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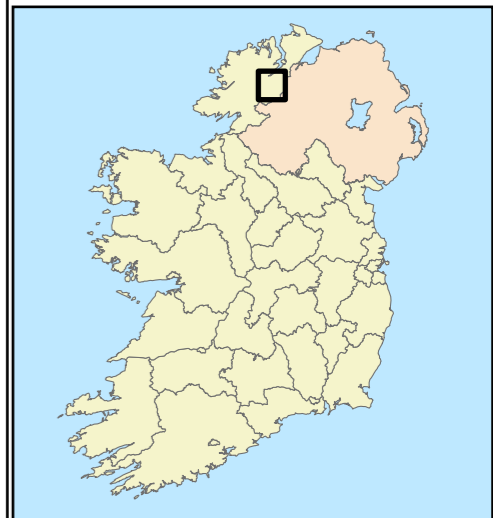
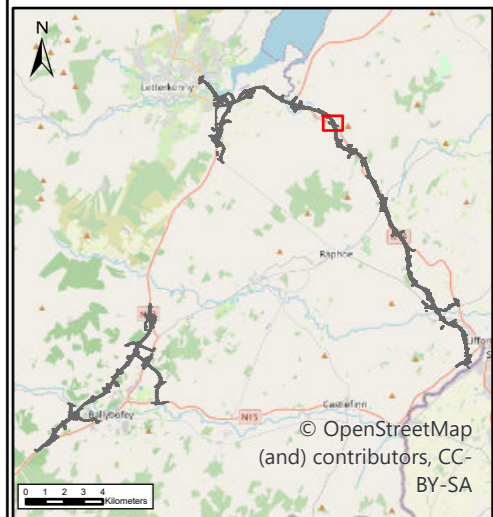
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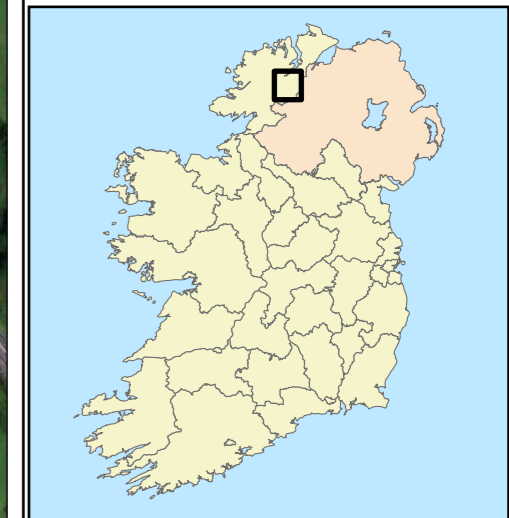
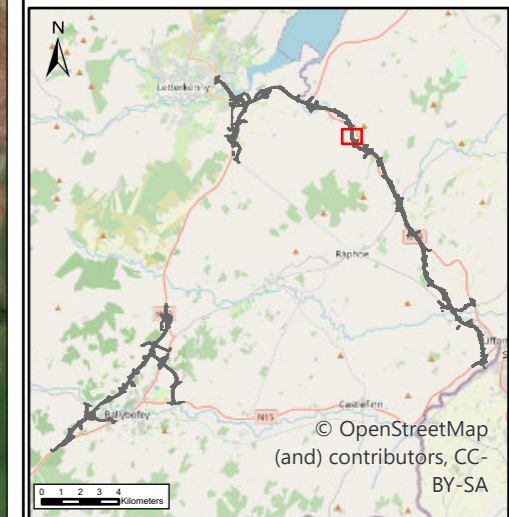
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 04 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - FW2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

NOTES
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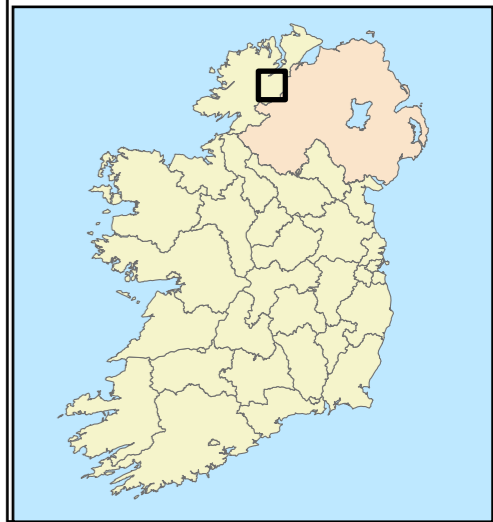
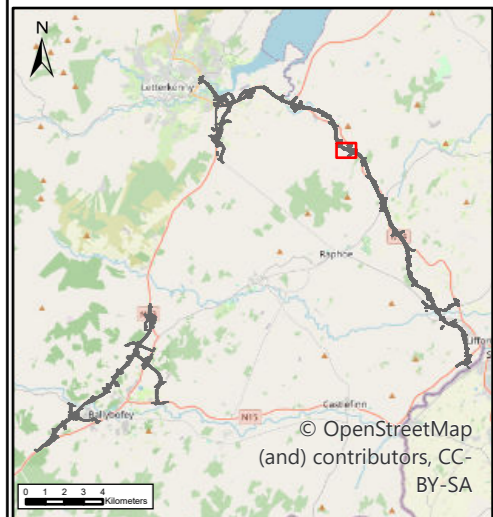
Rev.	Date	Drawn	Description	Chk'd	Appr.
P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title:		TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 3 - N14 Manorcunningham to Lifford/Strabane/A5 Link		
Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design		
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3	
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01	
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 05 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WN6 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

Microsoft, Vantor

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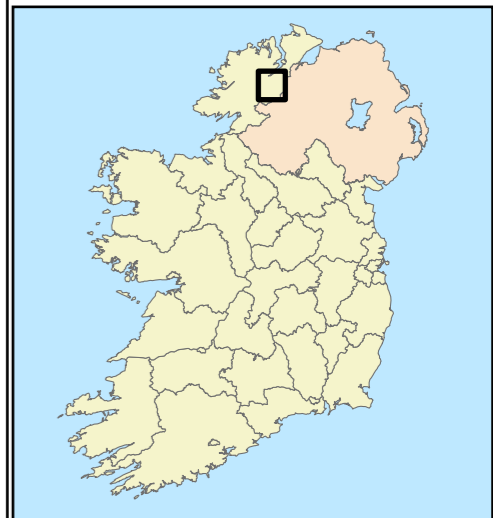
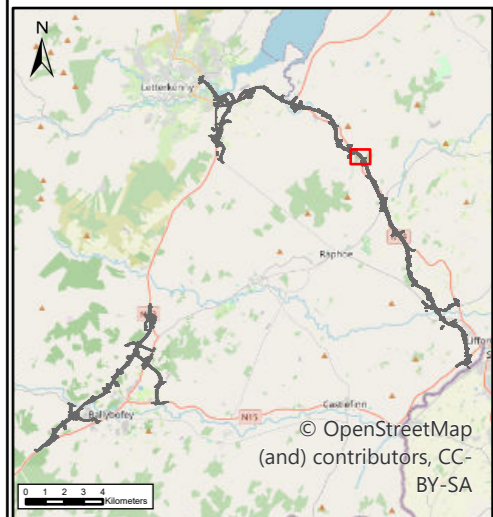
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 06 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WN6 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

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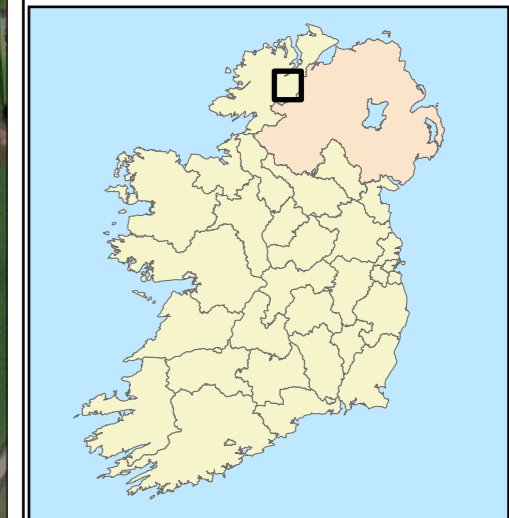
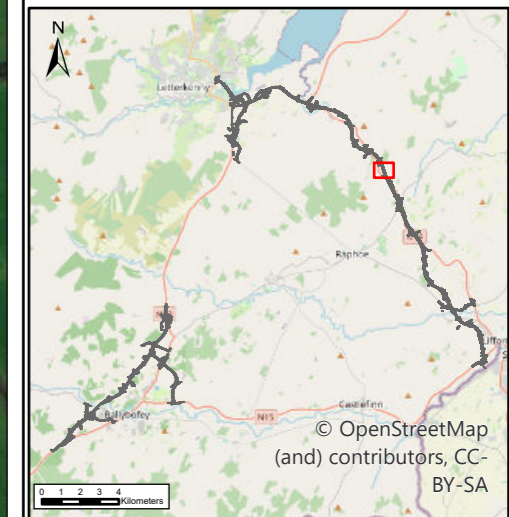
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title:		TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 3 - N14 Manorcunningham to Lifford/Strabane/A5 Link		
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Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3	
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01	
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 07 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WN6 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

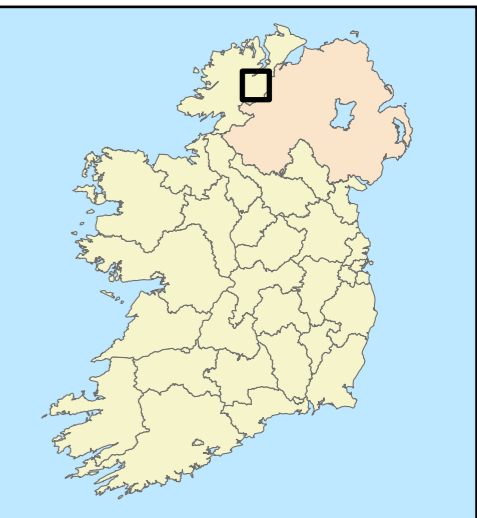
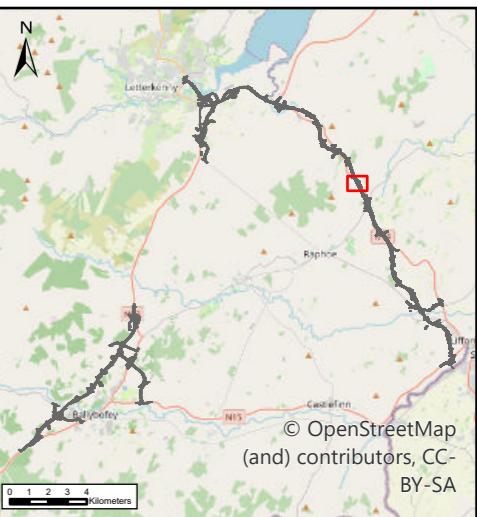
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Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 08 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207	

\\glaibp-01\Work_Transport\TII\Work - Donegal\18.0 GIS\EIAR - 2025 Drawings\EIAR - Landscape\AcPro Files\TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207-A3-P01 Section 3 Landscape and Habitat Design.aprx



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
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 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - GA1 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS

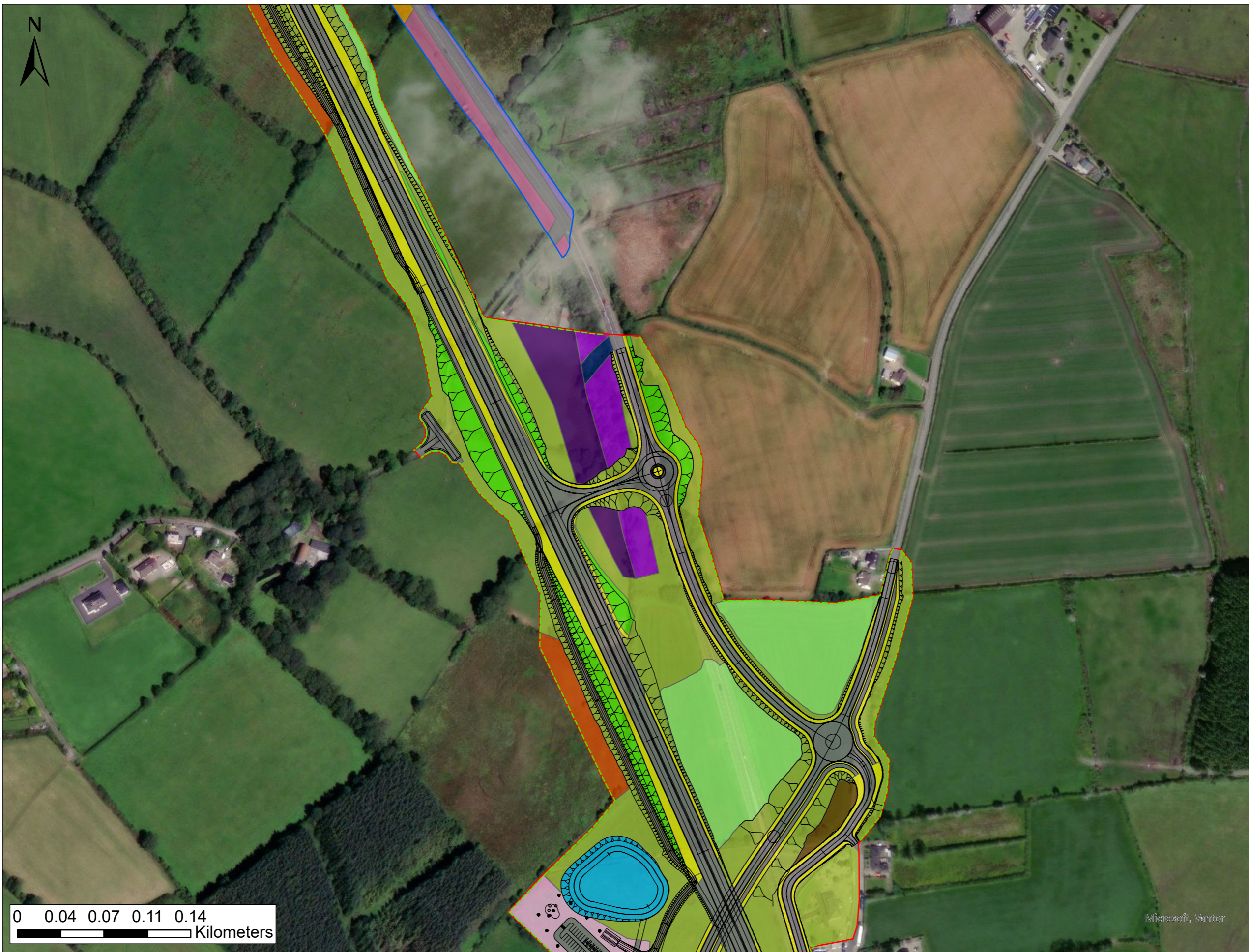


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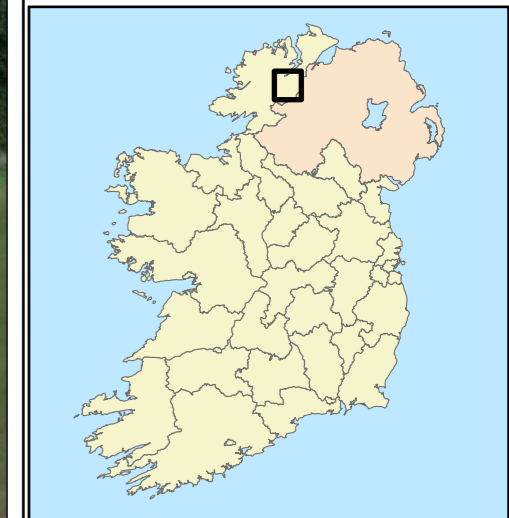
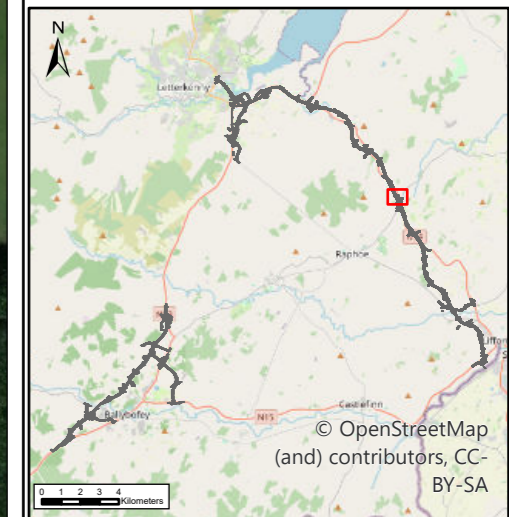
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title:		TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 3 - N14 Manorcunningham to Lifford/Strabane/A5 Link	
Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design	
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 09 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
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 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
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 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - FW2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GA1 (PROPOSED)
 - GA2 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WN5 (PROPOSED)
 - WN5 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14 Kilometers

Microsoft, Vantor

Bonneagar Iompair Éireann
Transport Infrastructure Ireland

Riálas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Tionscadal Éireann
Project Ireland
2040

Donegal
NRO
oifis bhreithne naísir
Dhún na nGall

Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

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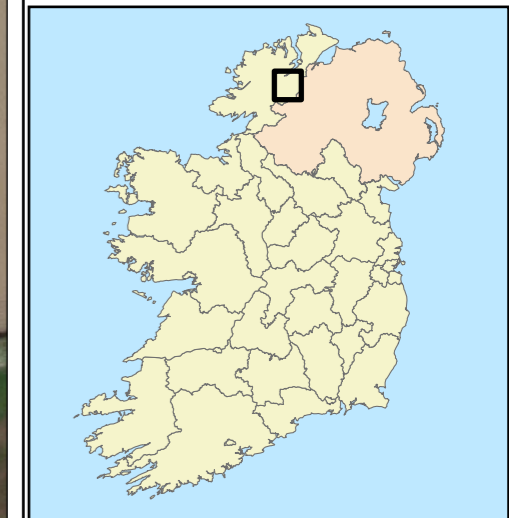
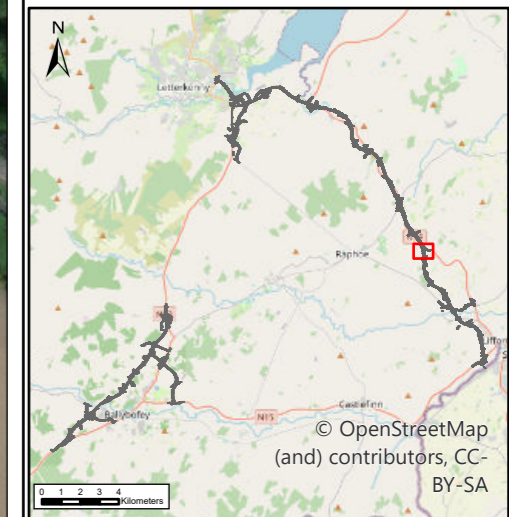
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title:		TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 3 - N14 Manorcunningham to Lifford/Strabane/A5 Link	
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Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	
Checked: WL	Sheet: 10 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207	



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
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RPS



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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

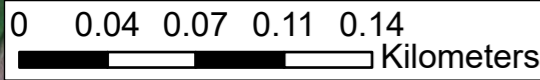
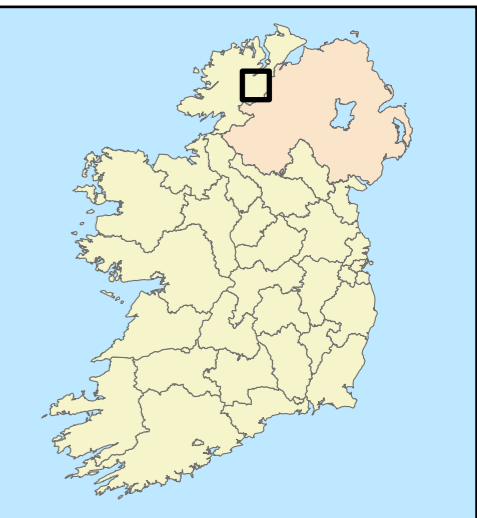
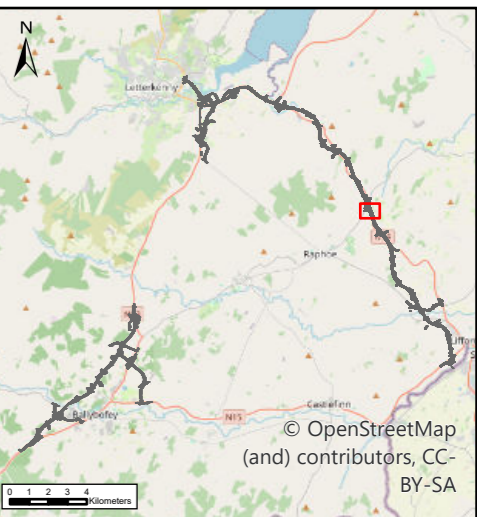
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 11 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		

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- LEGEND**
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 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



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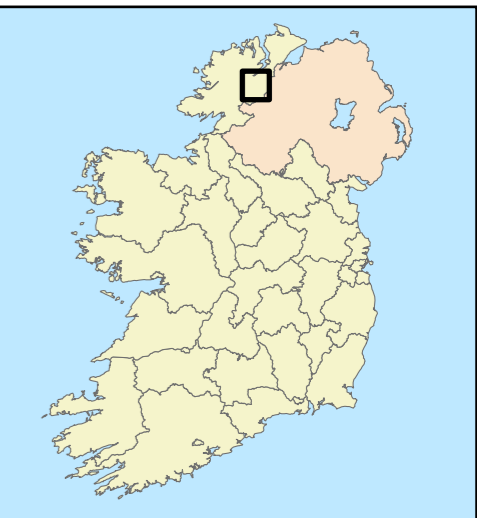
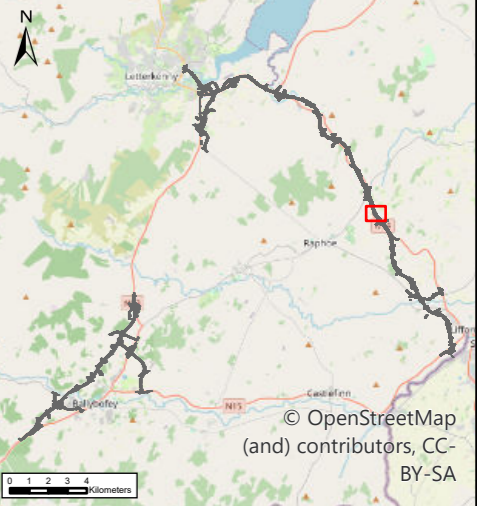
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 12 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
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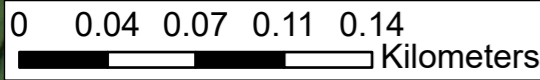
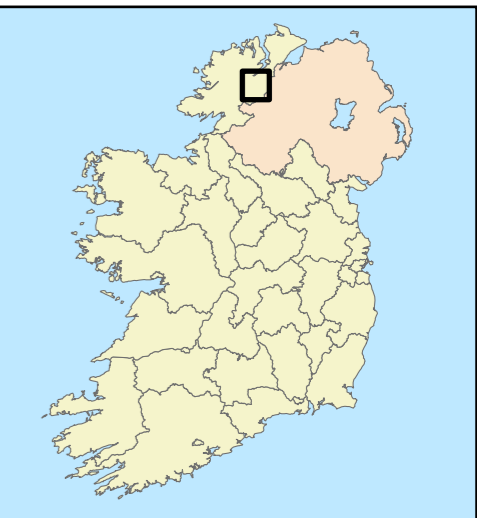
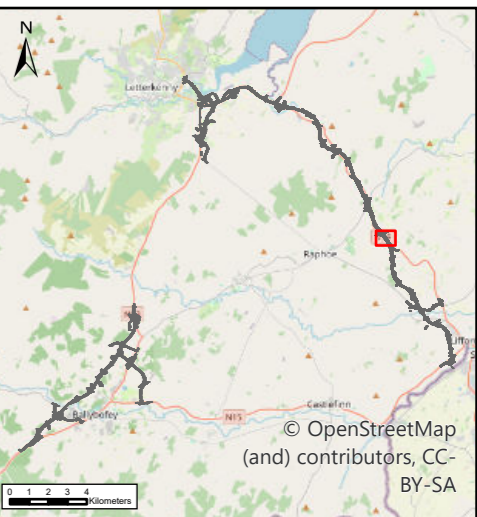
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- LEGEND**
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 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
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Data Sources:
RPS



Microsoft, Vantor

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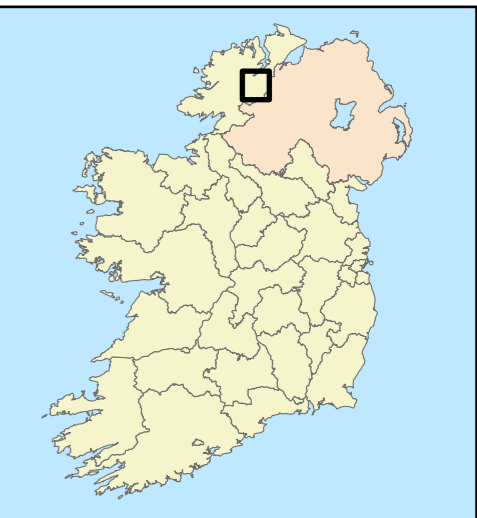
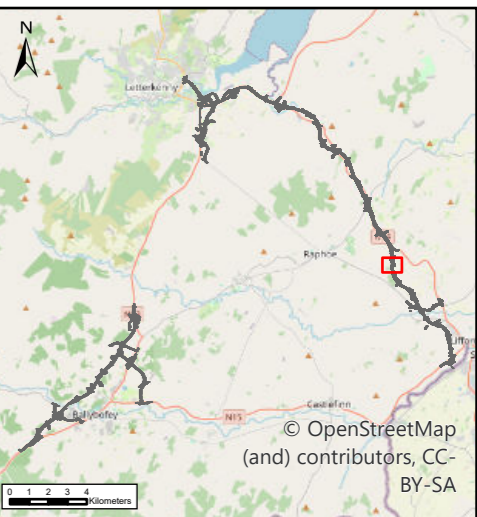
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Checked: WL	Sheet: 14 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD4 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

Microsoft, Vantor

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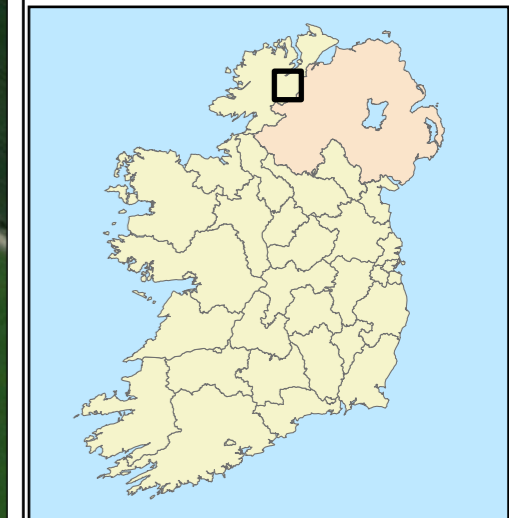
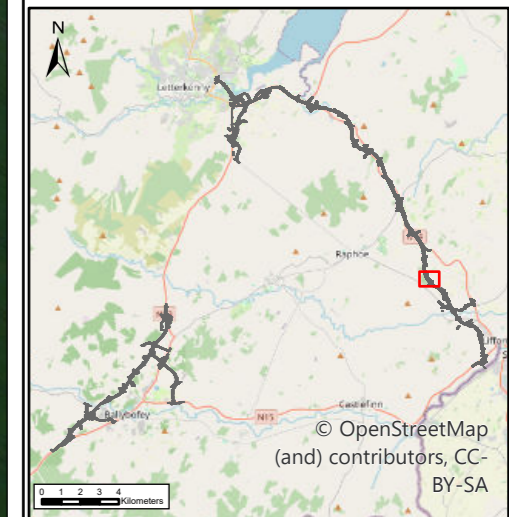
Rev.	Date	Drawn	Description	Chk'd	Appr.
P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

Project Title:		TEN-T Priority Route Improvement Project, Donegal Section 3 - N14 Manorcunningham to Lifford/Strabane/A5 Link	
Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design	
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status:
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	A3
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:	Rev:
Checked: WL	Sheet: 15 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207	P01



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT
 - TEMPORARY
 - POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS AND LANDSCAPE MEASURES
 - ATTENUATION AREAS (GS4) (PROPOSED)
 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

Microsoft, Vantor

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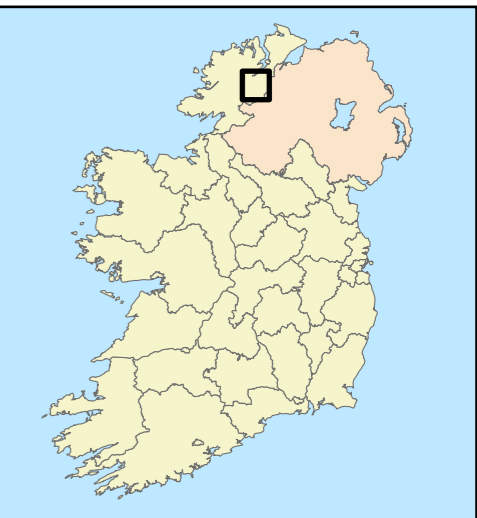
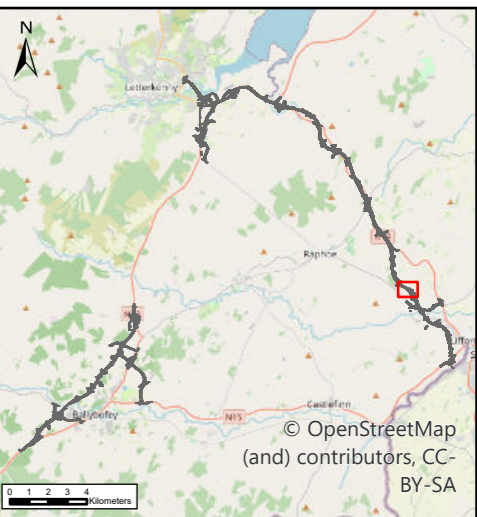
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Drawing Title:		Landscape and Habitat Design		
Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3	
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01	
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 16 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		

\\gah-bp-01\Work_Transport\TGT0337 - Ten-T Priority Route Imp - Donegal\18.0 GIS\EIAR - 2025 Drawings\EIAR - Landscape\AcPro Files\TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207-A3-P01 Section 3 Landscape and Habitat Design.aprx



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

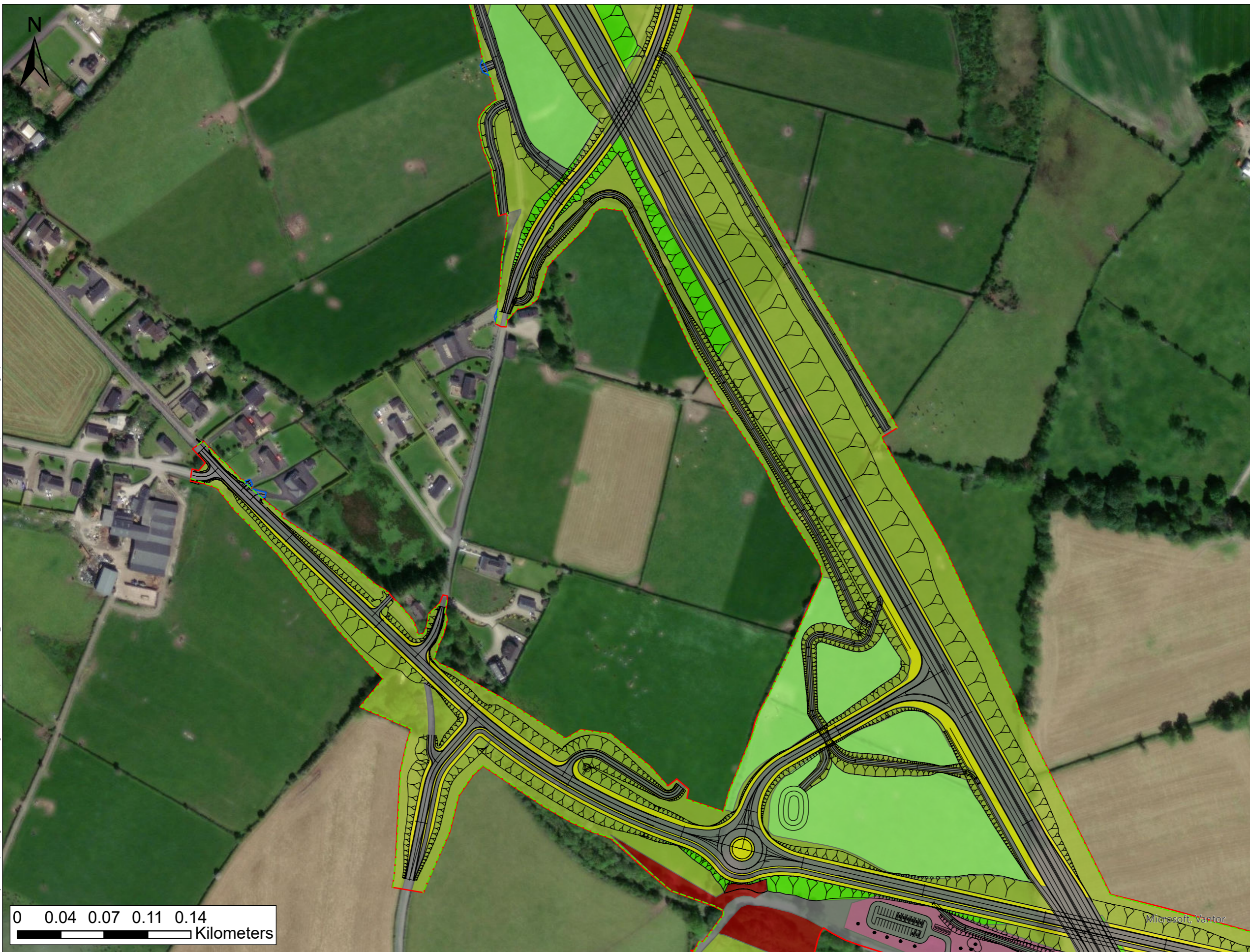
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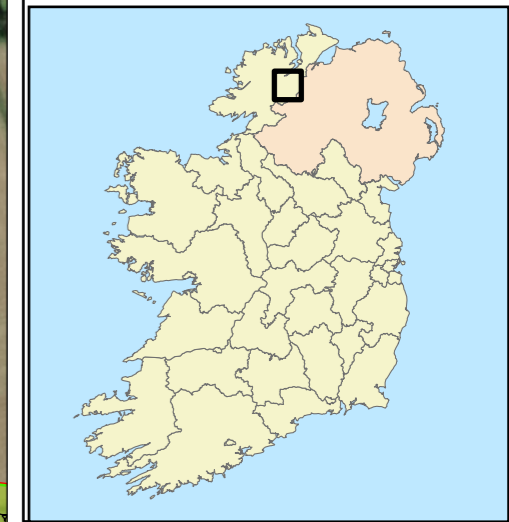
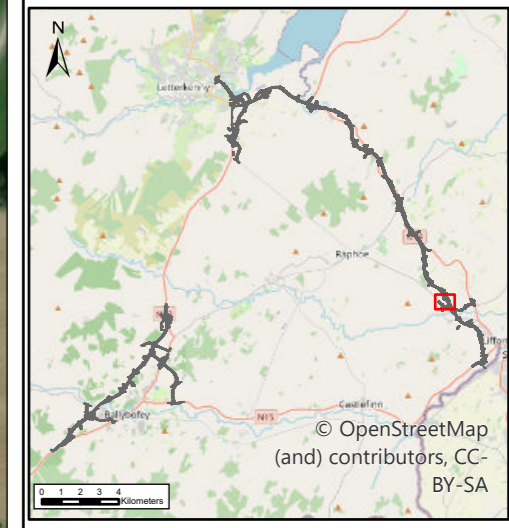
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Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01	
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 17 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - PERMANENT
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 - BL3 (PROPOSED)
 - GA1 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WN2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
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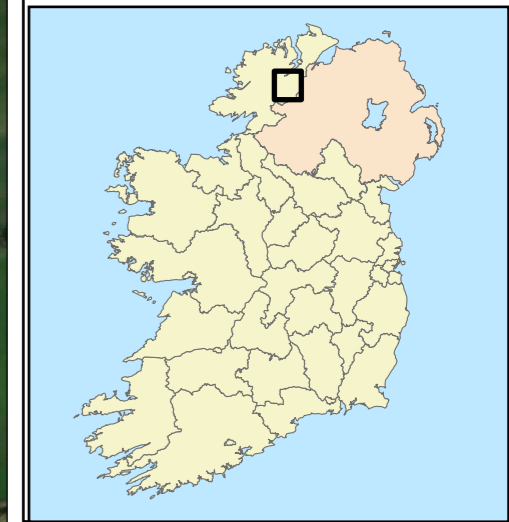
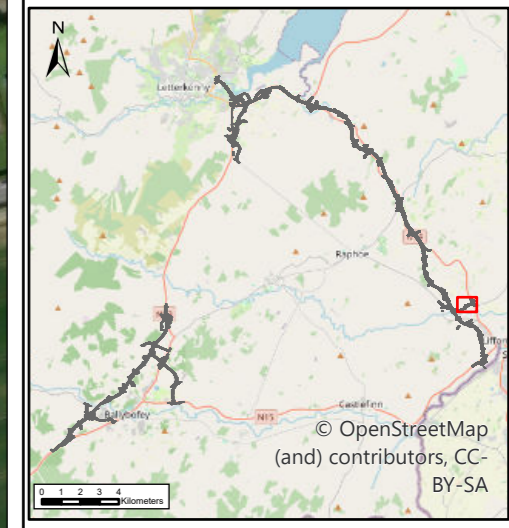
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Checked: WL	Sheet: 18 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS

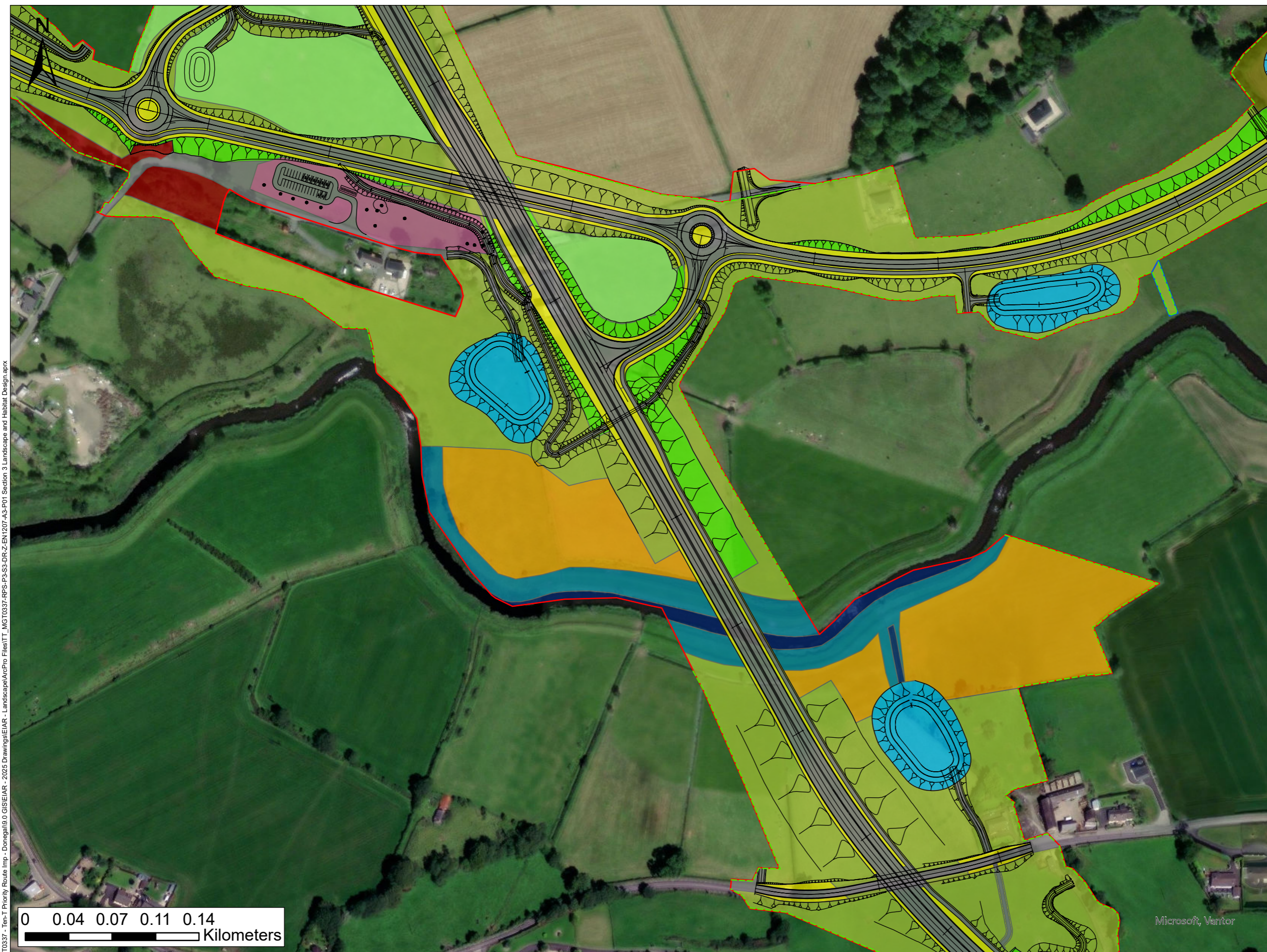


0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

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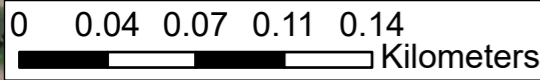
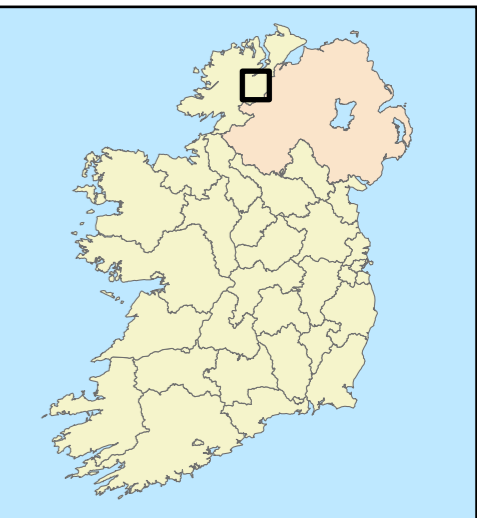
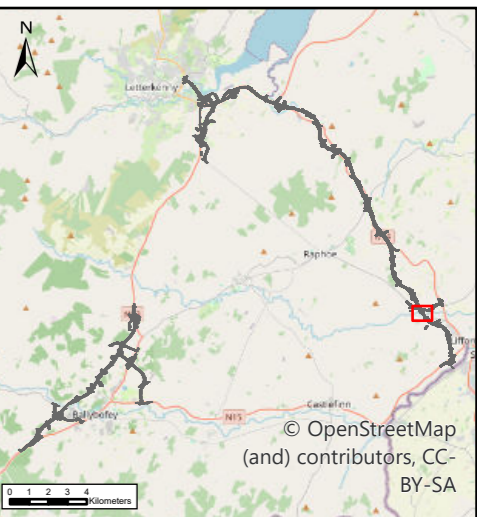
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 19 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - FS2 (PROPOSED)
 - FW2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GA1 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WN2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS



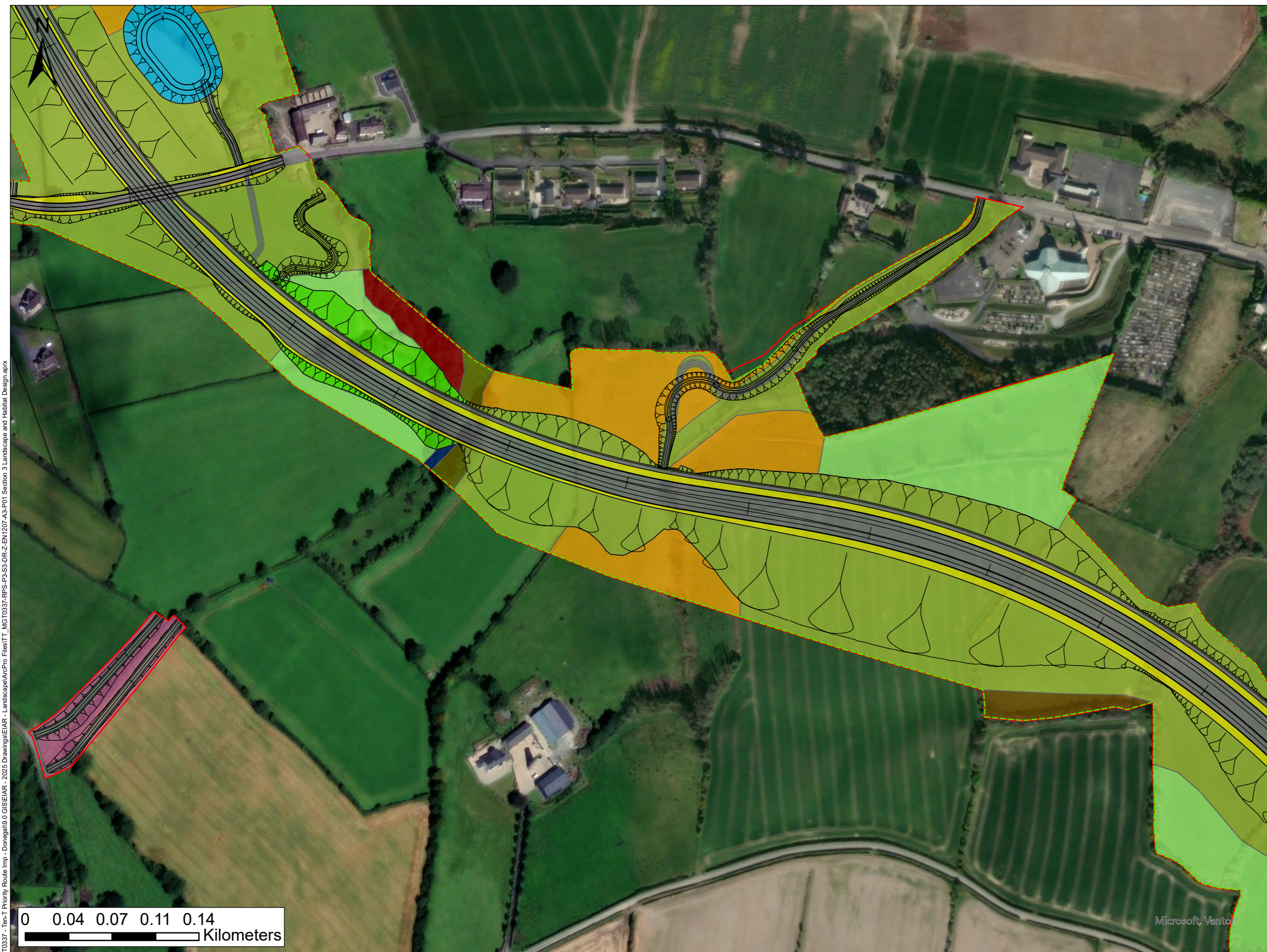
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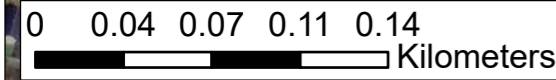
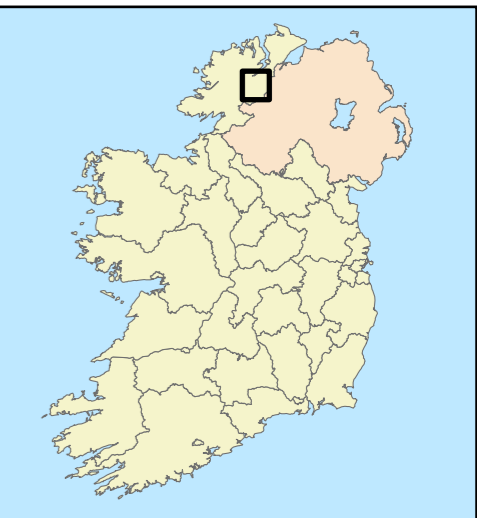
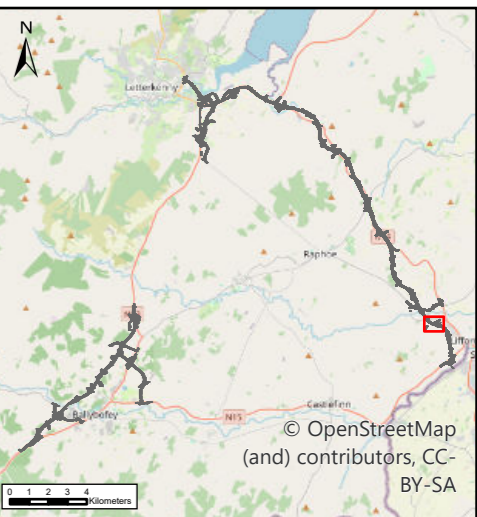
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P01	02/04/26	NR	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	WL	MN

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Designed: N/A	Date: 02/04/2026	EIAR Drawing Identifier:	Status: A3	
Drawn: NR	Scale @ A1: N/A	EIAR Drawing 18.21	Rev: P01	
Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 20 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WN2 (EXISTING RETAINED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

Data Sources:
RPS

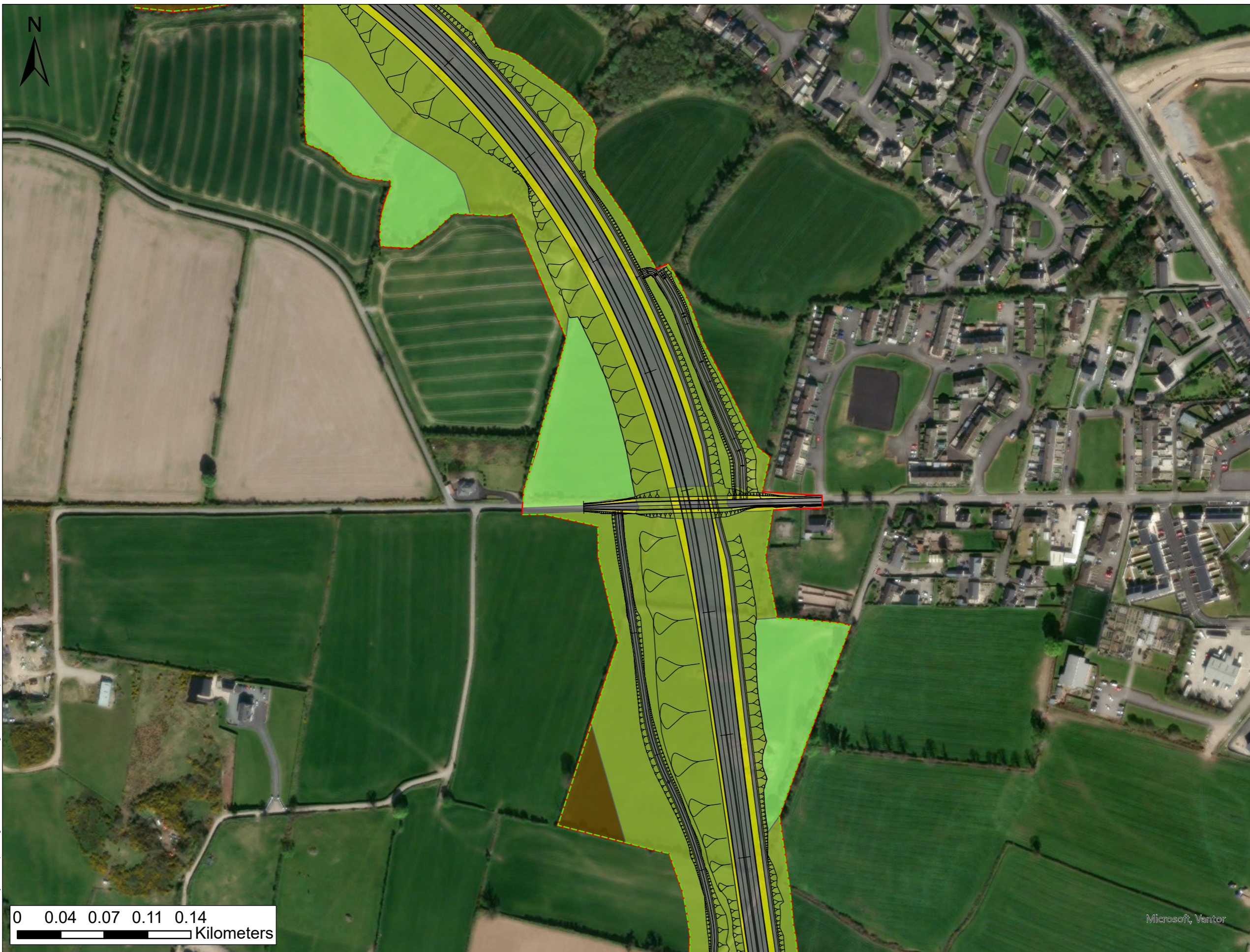


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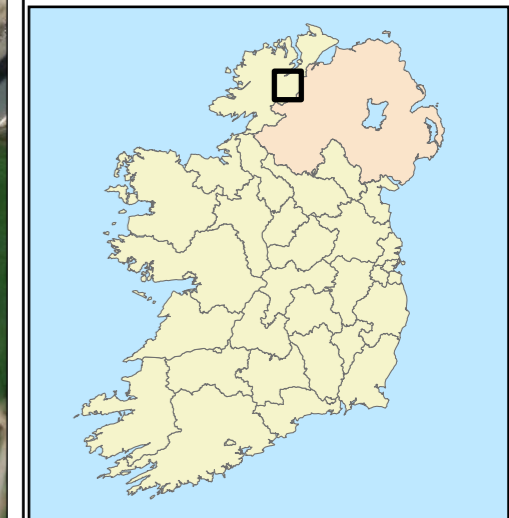
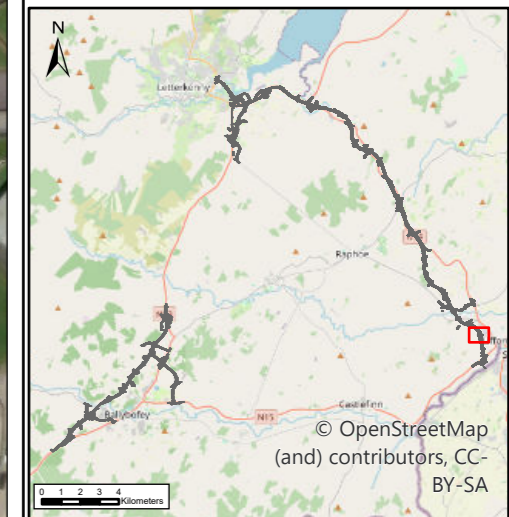
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Approved: MN	@ A3: 1:3,000	File Identifier:		
Checked: WL	Sheet: 21 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



- LEGEND**
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 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - WD1 (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
 - WL1 HEDGEROWS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

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RPS

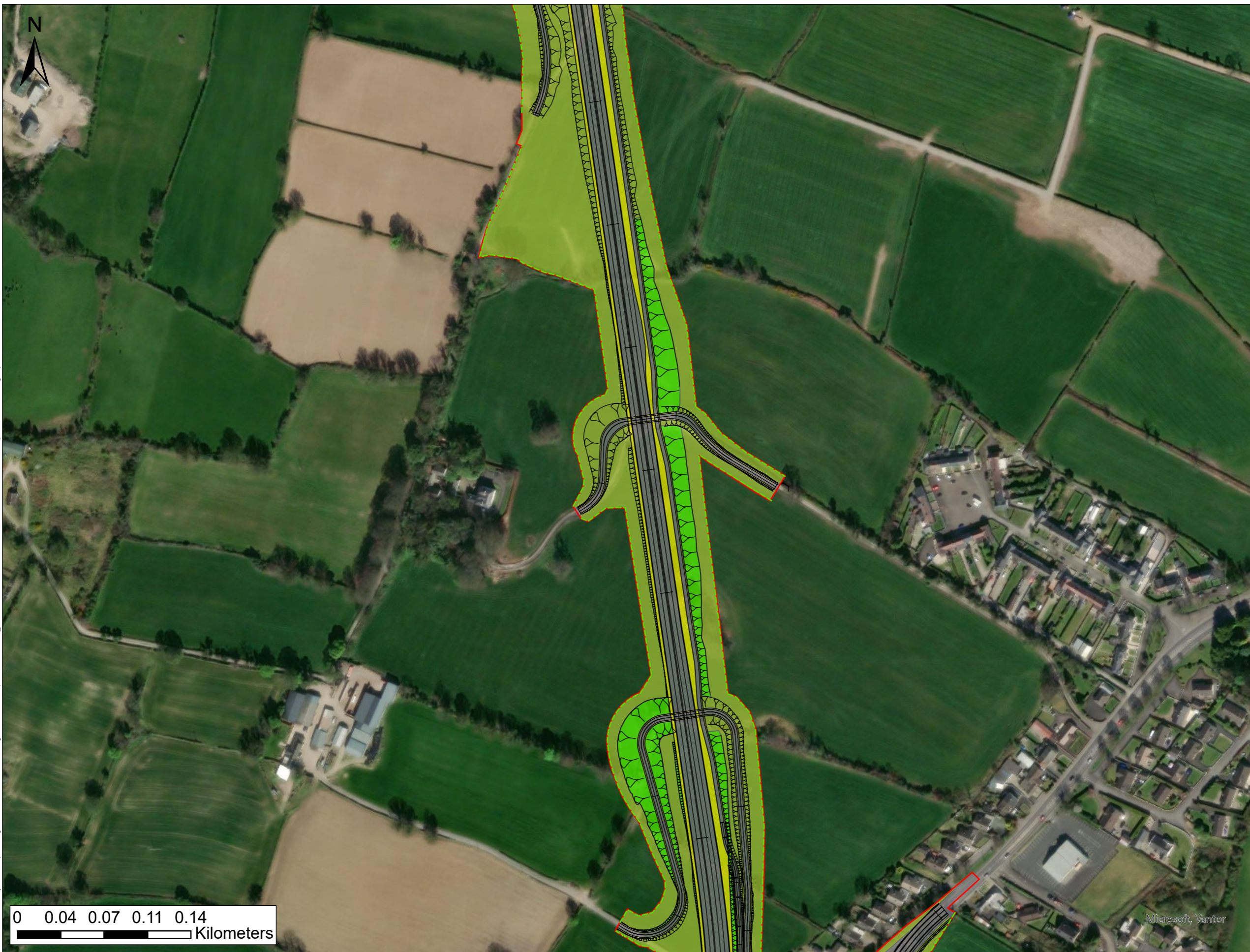


0 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.14
Kilometers

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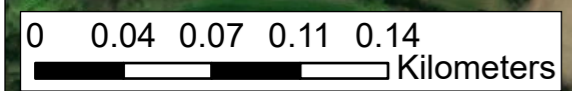
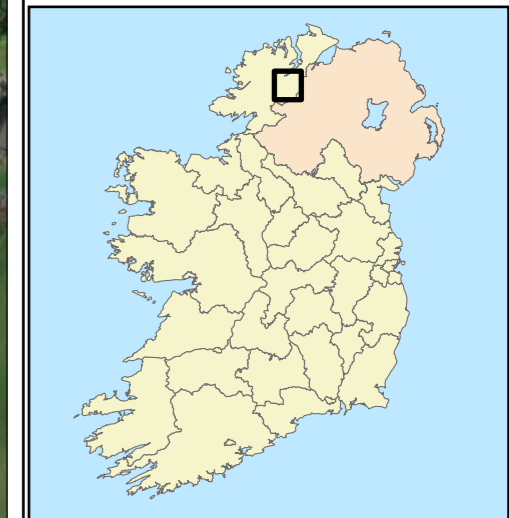
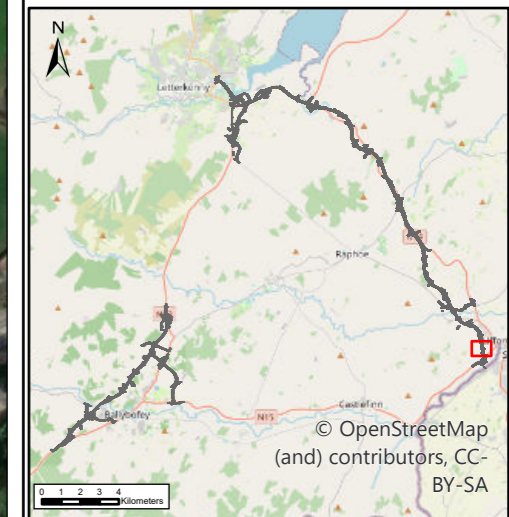
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Checked: WL	Sheet: 22 of 24	TT_MGT0337-RPS-P3-S3-DR-Z-EN1207		



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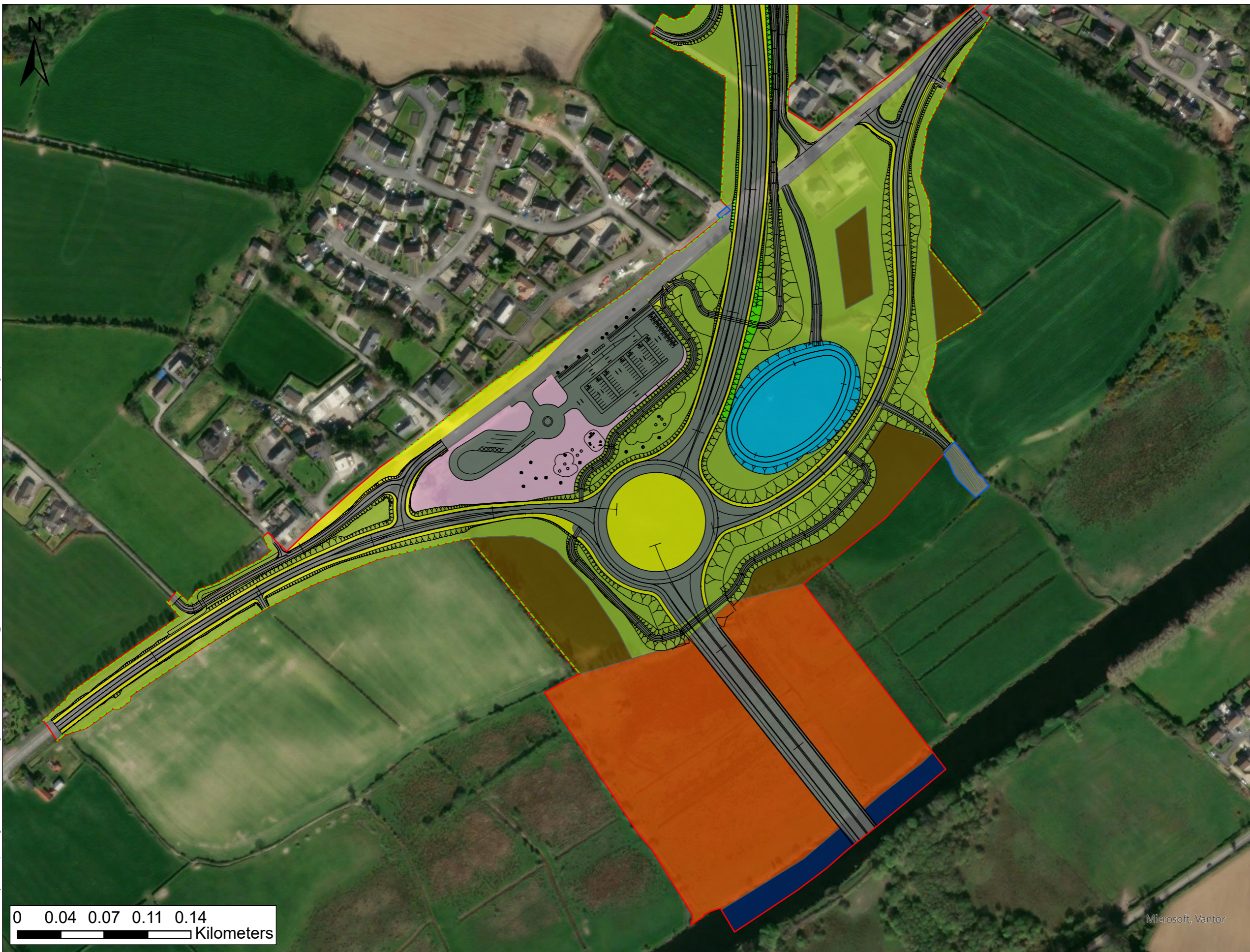
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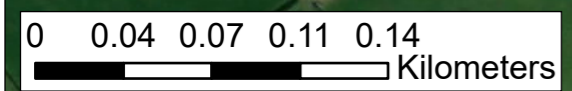
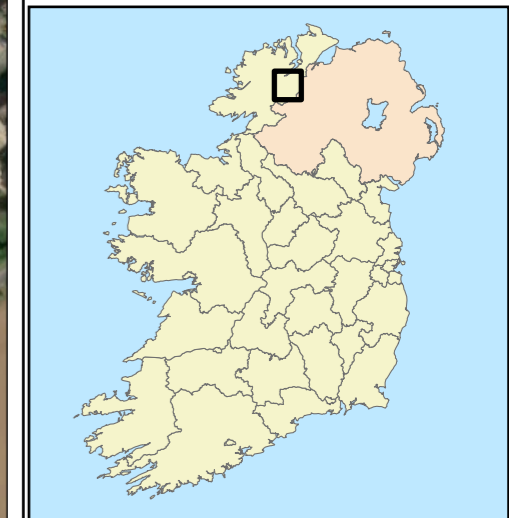
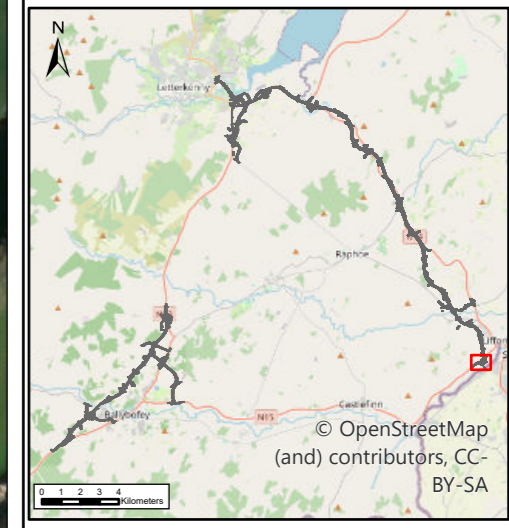
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- LEGEND**
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 - GA2 (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (L) (PROPOSED)
 - GS2 (H) (PROPOSED)
 - GS4 (PROPOSED REINSTATED)
 - WD1 - SCREENING WOODLAND (PROPOSED)
 - WS1 (PROPOSED)
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