APPENDIX 6-1

Botanical Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

MKO were commissioned to undertake detailed botanical surveys to provide an evaluation and assessment of the habitats occurring within the Proposed Killoshulan Wind Farm site, Co. Kilkenny. The detailed assessments focused on habitats occurring within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project infrastructure. Botanical surveys were undertaken on 26th, 27th and 28th May 2026 and 14th July 2026, with additional information on habitat mapping undertaken on numerous other dates in 2024, as detailed in Section 6.2.3 of Chapter 6 of the accompanying EIAR.

1.2 Statement of Authority

Field surveys were undertaken by Deepali Mooloo (BSc, MSc), Pádraig Desmond (BSc) and Andrew McCarthy (BSc). This report has been prepared by Deepali Mooloo and reviewed by Pádraig Desmond.

Deepali Mooloo

Deepali Mooloo is an Ecologist at MKO, having joined the company in September 2023. She holds an M.Sc. (Hons) in Applied Coastal and Marine Management from University College Cork, where she specialized in spatial ecology, field skills, and drone photogrammetry. Deepali's expertise lies in ecology and field surveys, with experience in a range of multidisciplinary assessments. Since joining MKO, she has conducted walkover surveys, marsh fritillary surveys, mammal surveys, winter bird surveys, and botanical surveys, including detailed relevés of plant species in both coastal and terrestrial habitats. She is also skilled in habitat assessments, utilizing Fossitt's Guide to Habitats in Ireland and the ERICA database. Her professional experience includes preparing Appropriate Assessment Screening Reports (AASR), Feasibility Studies, Ecological Impact Assessments (EcIA), and Natura Impact Statements (NIS). She is proficient in detailed habitat and ecological constraints mapping using QGIS and has expertise in cartography using both QGIS and ArcGIS. In 2024, Deepali successfully completed the Marine Mammal Observer Course with IDWG. She also has prior experience working in coastal and marine environments in Mauritius.

Andrew McCarthy

Andrew McCarthy is a Practitioner ecologist with MKO with over 1 year' experience with the company as well as being an ecology intern during the summer of 2024. Andrew holds BA (Hons) in Ecology and Environmental Biology. Prior to taking up his position with MKO in September 2025, Andrew worked as an education officer in Fota Wildlife Park during the summer of 2023.Andrew's key strengths and areas of expertise are in bird identification and general ecology. Since joining MKO Andrew has been involved in a significant range of projects such as rhododendron mapping in killarney national park, e-DNA surveys for white clawed cray fish and freshwater pearl mussel, kick sampling, multidisciplinary site walkovers, botanical surveys, mammal surveys and a wide range of bat and bird surveys.

Pádraig Desmond

Pádraig is a Project Ecologist with MKO with 5 years post graduate ecological experience, over 4 years of which have been in ecological consultancy. Pádraig holds a BSc (Hons) in Ecology and

Environmental Biology from University College Cork. Pádraig took up his position with MKO in December 2021, prior to which he worked as a Junior Ecologist with Envirico. Through these consultancy roles Pádraig has gained excellent experience in producing ecological reports such as Natura Impact Statements, Ecological Impact Assessments, Biodiversity chapters, Invasive Species Management Plans, and Constraints Reports for a wide range of projects including small private developments to housing developments and renewable energy projects such as solar and wind farms. Prior to the above roles, Pádraig worked as a field ecologist for the Department of Conservation in New Zealand, where he developed a strong field-based skill set.

Pádraig's key strengths and areas of expertise are in terrestrial ecology, including vegetation surveys, habitat identification, invasive species surveys, mammal surveys, Appropriate Assessment and Ecological Impact Assessment. Pádraig is also skilled in GIS.

2. SURVEY METHODS

2.1 Botanical Assessments

A total of 10 detailed relevés were undertaken within representative habitats at turbine bases and associated infrastructure. Where infrastructure was located within forestry monocultures of low ecological value that were unlikely to conform to an Annex I habitat, no relevés were undertaken. The location of each relevé is shown in Figure 2-1.[1]

Habitats were assessed and described using both Fossitt (2000) and the Irish Vegetation Classification (IVC) (Perrin et al., 2018). Where habitats had the potential to correspond to Annex I habitat types, further detailed assessment was undertaken in accordance with the condition assessment methods outlined in Martin et al. (2018), with reference also made to the EU Interpretation Manual (EC, 2013).

Relevés that were undertaken in grassland habitats followed guidelines set out in the following document:

- *O'Neill, F.H., Martin, J.R., Devaney, F.M. & Perrin, P.M. (2013) The Irish semi-natural grasslands survey 2007-2012. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 78. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland*

- *Martin, J.R., O'Neill, F.H. & Daly, O.H. (2018) The monitoring and assessment of three EU Habitats Directive Annex I grassland habitats. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 102. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.*

Plant nomenclature for vascular plants follows New Flora of the British Isles (Stace, 2019), while nomenclature for mosses and liverworts follows Mosses and Liverworts of Britain and Ireland: A Field Guide (British Bryological Society, 2010).

A fundamental requirement of the IVC is to "aid in definition and identification of EU Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) Annex I habitats" and to 'inform the planning process, for example through environmental impact assessments'.

The Engine for Relevés to Irish Communities Assignment (ERICA) is a web application for assigning vegetation data to communities defined by the Irish Vegetation Classification (IVC). Data can be uploaded, checked for errors and analysed and the results can then be downloaded. ERICA works with both quantitative vegetation cover data (such as are recorded in relevés and other types of botanical recording plots) and presence/absence data, such as species lists. ERICA covers grasslands, woodland, duneland, heaths, bogs, fens, mires, freshwater, saline waters, rocky habitats, scrub, strandline, saltmarsh and weed communities (Perrin, 2019[2]).

[1] *Relevés, or survey plots, included 2m x 2m (for grassland and peat habitats) or 10m x 10m (for woodland) sample areas within which all species and their percentage cover was recorded. Physical characteristics and Irish Grid reference were also noted for each relevé.*

[2] *Perrin, 2019, Engine for Relevés to Irish Communities Assignment (ERICA), Online, Available at: https://biodiversityireland.shinyapps.io/vegetation-classification/_w_ab62059c/manual.pdf, Accessed, 20/01/2026.*

The data collected from the botanical assessments was uploaded to ERICA, analysed and the resulting data downloaded.

The analysis procedure uses a clustering process to assign vegetation plots to IVC communities based on their degree of membership. Table 2-1 describes the plot categories used in the clustering analysis. This classification procedure was used to determine whether grassland plots within the study area had affinity with an Annex I grassland habitat and whether further assessment was required.

Table 2-1 Categorising types of plots using clustering analysis (after Wiser & de Cáceres, 2013[3]).

Plot Type	Definition
Assigned	The plot has membership ≥ 0.5 for one of the vegetation communities and therefore relates to the core definition of that vegetation community.
Unassigned	The plot has membership ≥ 0.5 for the noise class and is poorly represented by the current classification scheme
Transitional	The plot has membership < 0.5 for all vegetation communities and for the noise class. It falls within the scope of the current classification scheme but does not relate to the core definition of any of the vegetation communities.

Detailed relevés were undertaken within habitats which presented higher ecological value and had potential to conform to Annex I habitats. Detailed relevés were not undertaken in habitats which would not be impacted by the Proposed Project footprint, and within habitats which presented low ecological value and low species diversity.

2.2 Hedgerow Condition Assessments

2.2.1 Hedgerow Appraisal System (HAS)

Background:

Hedgerows within the Proposed Project site were assessed using a method adapted from the Hedgerow Appraisal System (HAS) (Foulkes *et al.*, 2013). This methodology was used to record the extent (i.e. quantitative survey) floristic composition, context, physical structure, condition, and management of hedgerows (i.e. qualitative survey) on the site. This detailed survey methodology for hedgerows was applied to hedgerows within the footprint of the Proposed Project with potential to be impacted (i.e. those hedgerows that fall within the bat felling buffers around each of the turbines and other associated infrastructure (turbine hardstand, road infrastructure etc.). Prior to the initial ecological site visit, all hedgerows identified within the development footprint were mapped using landcover data from *Táilte Éireann's National Land Cover Map 2018 (Lydon and Smith, 2018)*. The hedgerows identified were also checked against the *1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1841)* to identify whether they followed Townland Boundaries.

Two definitions of hedgerows are used when applying the HAS. Murray and Foulkes (2006) define hedges or hedgerows as:

> *"Linear strips (4m wide or less) of woody plants with a shrubby growth form that cover more than 25% of the length of a field or property boundary that have been deliberately*

[3] *Wiser, S.K., De Cáceres, M. (2013) Updating vegetation classifications: an example with New Zealand's woody vegetation, Journal of Vegetation Science, 24, 80-93.*

established or managed. They often have associated banks, walls, ditches (drains), or trees."

Hedges that have developed into lines of trees which no longer display a shrubby growth form (remnant hedgerows) are also considered for recording purposes. In order to maintain consistency with other habitat surveys in the Republic of Ireland, hedgerows meeting the following definition of Fossitt (2000) were also recorded (abbreviated):

> ***"Hedgerows WL1**: Linear strips of shrubs, often with occasional trees, that typically form field or property boundaries. Dimensions of hedgerows are taken here as being mainly less than 5m high and 4m 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".*

Hedgerows were assigned unique identifiers and surveyed using an ArcGIS Field Maps layer. Data for each hedgerow were recorded using a Field Maps proforma based on the attributes set out in the HAS methodology (Foulkes et al., 2013).

Context:

Hedgerows were assessed by location, aspect, farm type, and surrounding environment, including adjacent land and habitat links. The purpose of recording these factors was to enable assessment of the potential significance of the surrounding landscape on hedgerow ecology and the structure of the hedge, as distinct from other influences such as management.

Construction:

Each hedgerow's construction was determined by its linearity and features like drains, banks, and walls. These characteristics can be indicative of the period of hedgerow origin and are largely of a fixed nature and unlikely to change over time.

Structure and Condition:

The structure relates to the physical dimensions of the hedge (height, width, cross sectional profile, quantity and age profile of trees). Condition was assessed by gaps, basal growth density (i.e. in the bottom metre of the hedge), bank erosion and overall vigour. These attributes can vary significantly over time and, where repeat surveys are undertaken, can be the main indicators of quality and condition. Furthermore, by assessing trends, the long-term sustainability of the hedgerow can be determined.

Management:

This covers the type and method of hedgerow management, including flailing, laying, coppice management, short- and long-term absence of management, and evidence of past management of the hedgerow.

Floristic Data: Species were recorded from the surveyed hedgerows and categorised into three vegetation layers:

a) **Tree layer** - Hedgerow trees are any trees within the hedge that have been deliberately or incidentally allowed to grow, as distinct from the shrub layer of the hedge.

b) **Shrub layer** - The shrub (understorey) layer includes shrubs such as thorns, woody climbers and tree species that have a shrubby growth form, normally due to management such as cutting or laying.

c) **Ground flora** - This includes all herbaceous broadleaved plants, grasses, rushes and ferns found in the hedge bottom, some of which may be indicators of hedgerow age or origin (e.g. derived from scrub, old or ancient woodland). The list of ground flora species to be recorded followed that outlined in Appendix E of the HAS (Foulkes *et al.*, 2013).

Species Diversity Significance:

The significance of hedgerow (woody) species and ground flora species within a hedgerow was determined by applying the criteria summarised in Table 2-2:

Table 2-2 Criteria used to assess the significance of hedgerow species (Foulkes et al., 2013)

Hedgerow (woody) species diversity significance:					
Significance Level:	**0 - Low**	**1 - Slightly**	**2 – Moderately**	**3 - Significant**	**4 - Highly**
Tree / Shrub / Climber Species Count:	1-3 species per 30m strip	4/5 species per 30m strip	6/7 species per 30m strip	8/9 species per 30m strip	10+ species per 30m strip

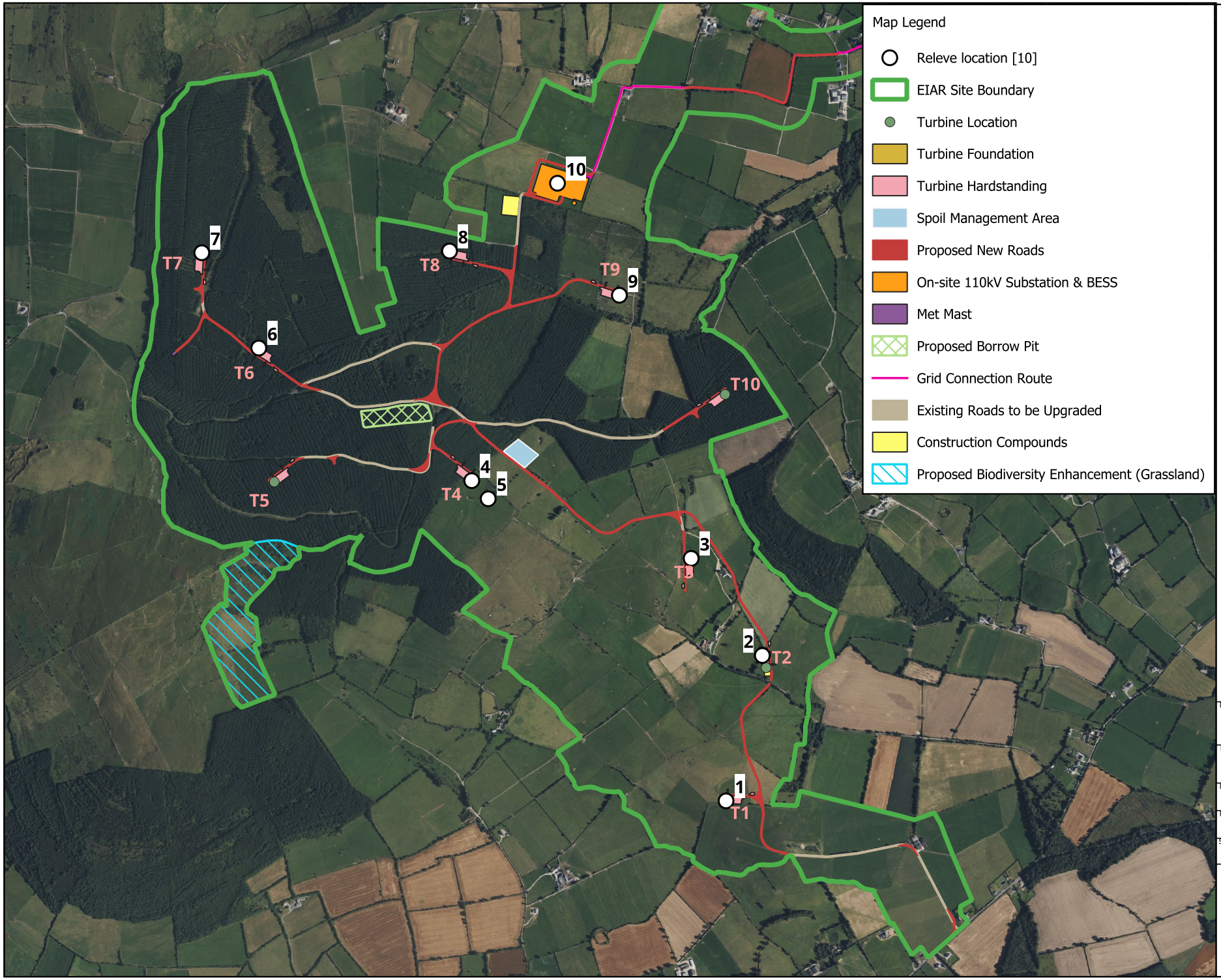
Ground flora species diversity significance:					
Significance Level:	**0 - Low**	**1 - Slightly**	**2 – Moderately**	**3 - Significant**	**4 - Highly**
Species Count (from Species list):	<2 species per 30m strip	2-3 species per 30m strip	4-5 species per 30m strip	6-7 species per 30m strip	>7 species per 30m strip
Pteridophytes (Ferns) (from Species list):				3-5 species	>5 species
Other factors influencing Significance:	Dominated by ruderal species*				

** Ruderal species - Weedy vegetation that shows a preference for growing on compacted, ploughed, or otherwise disturbed ground - nettles / docks / thistles / cleavers. (Foulkes et al., 2013).*

Hedgerow Significance:

Following data collection, the appraisal system was used to identify hedgerows of historical, ecological, or landscape significance and assess their condition based on the recorded data. The system ranks hedgerows on a scale of 0 - 4 (0 being lowest) across five categories: Historical significance, species diversity, structure/construction and associated features, habitat connectivity, and landscape significance. A score of 4 in any category indicates a hedgerow of high significance (Heritage Hedgerow). Hedges with lower scores may still hold value depending on the context.

The locations of the hedgerow condition assessments are shown in Figure 2-2.



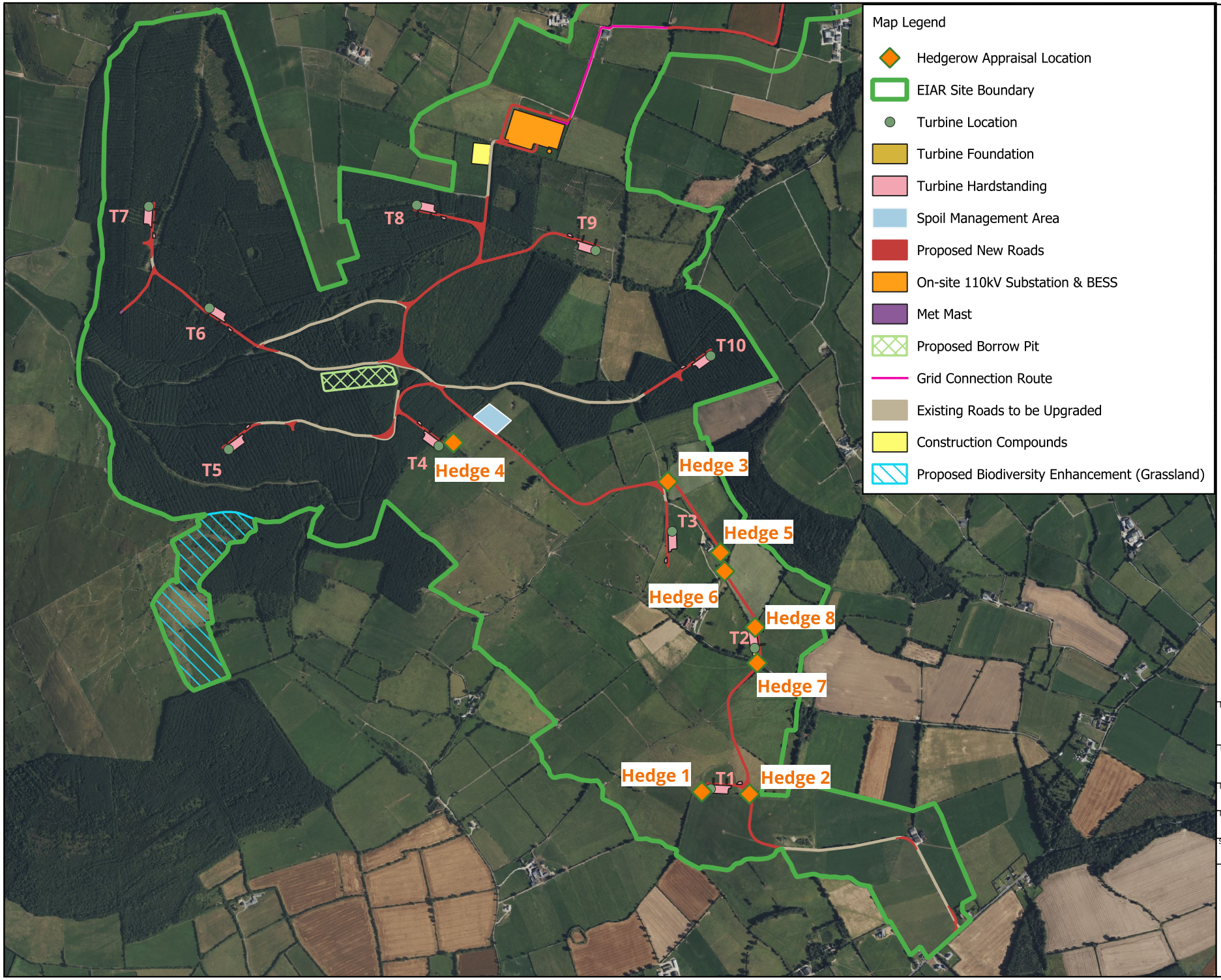
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Drawing Title
Releve Location Map

Project Title
Killoshulan WF

Drawn By	Checked By
DM	PD
Project No.	Drawing No.
260172	Figure 2-1
Scale	Date
1:20,000	23.10.2026

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Map Legend

- Hedgerow Appraisal Location
- EIAR Site Boundary
- Turbine Location
- Turbine Foundation
- Turbine Hardstanding
- Spoil Management Area
- Proposed New Roads
- On-site 110kV Substation & BESS
- Met Mast
- Proposed Borrow Pit
- Grid Connection Route
- Existing Roads to be Upgraded
- Construction Compounds
- Proposed Biodiversity Enhancement (Grassland)

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Drawing Title
Hedgerow Appraisal Map

Project Title
Killoshulan WF

Drawn By	Checked By
DM	PD
Project No.	Drawing No.
260172	Figure 2-2
Scale	Date
1:18,700	23.10.2026

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3. RESULTS

3.1 Botanical Assessments

The Proposed Project has been designed to maximise usage of existing internal roads and heavily modified habitats such as forestry and agricultural grasslands. As such, the majority of the construction footprint is located within areas of Conifer Plantation (WD4), Recently felled woodland (WS5), Spoil and bare ground (ED2) and Recolonising bare ground (ED3).

3.1.1 Turbine 1

The hardstanding base associated with Turbine 1 is predominantly located within Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), dominated by perennial rye-grass, with a smaller area extending into Hedgerow (WL1). The representative relevé was undertaken within the Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), as presented in Table 3-1. The receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-1.

Table 3-1 Botanical Survey Results – Turbine 1

Relevé 1	ITM: *-7.471605, 52.733572*	Date 27/05/2026
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye-grass	70
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernal grass	10
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	7
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	15
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	0.5
Bellis perennis	Daisy	5
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	2
Cerastium fontanum	Mouse ear chickweed	2
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's foot	7
Trifolium repens	White Clover	10
Cirsium arvense	Creeping thistle	2
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	5
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	5
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping bent	1
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	3
Conopodium majus	Pignut	0.5

Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	GA1- Improved Agricultural Grassland
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)	GL3B - Perennial Rye-grass - White Clover grassland
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - This section of the Proposed Project was disturbed in nature due to signs of grazing, had relatively low diversity value, and typical indicator species of associated Annex I grasslands were absent. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.



Plate 3-1 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 1

3.1.2 Turbine 2

The hardstanding base associated with Turbine 2 is predominantly located within Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), dominated by perennial rye-grass, with a smaller area extending into Hedgerow (WL1). The representative relevé was undertaken within the Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), as presented in Table 3-2. The receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-2.

Table 3-2 Botanical Survey Results – Turbine 2

Relevé 2	ITM: *-7.468692, 52.738538*	Date 27/05/2026
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye-grass	70
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad leaved dock	7
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	5
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	10
Trifolium pratense	Red clover	2
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	1
Cerastium fontanum	Mouse ear chickweed	1
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's foot	5
Trifolium repens	White Clover	5
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	7
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	10
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping bent	5
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	GA1- Improved Agricultural Grassland	

IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)	GL2C - Yorkshire-fog – Perennial Rye-grass grassland
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - This section of the Proposed Project was disturbed in nature due to signs of grazing, had relatively low diversity value, and typical indicator species of associated Annex I grasslands were absent. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.



Plate 3-2 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 2

3.1.3 Turbine 3

The hardstanding base associated with Turbine 3 is predominantly located within Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), dominated by perennial rye-grass, with a smaller area extending into Hedgerow (WL1). The representative relevé was undertaken within the Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), as presented in Table 3-3. The receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-3.

Table 3-3 Botanical Survey Results – Turbine 3

Relevé 3	ITM: *-7.473665, 52.742396*	Date 27/05/2026
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye-grass	70
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad leaved dock	7
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	5
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	10
Trifolium pratense	Red clover	2

Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	1
Cerastium fontanum	Mouse ear chickweed	1
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's foot	5
Trifolium repens	White Clover	5
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	7
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	10
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping bent	5
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	GA1- Improved Agricultural Grassland	
IVC (Irish Vegetation Community classification)	GL2C - Yorkshire-fog – Perennial Rye-grass grassland	
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - This section of the Proposed Project was disturbed in nature due to signs of grazing, had relatively low diversity value, and typical indicator species of associated Annex I grasslands were absent. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.	



Plate 3-3 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 3

3.1.4 Turbine 4

Turbine 4 is located within Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), while the associated hardstanding is mainly located within the adjacent Conifer plantation (WD4). The botanical assessment is presented in Table 3-4, and the receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-4.

Table 3-4 Botanical Survey Results – Turbine 4

Relevé 4	ITM: -7.486691, 52.745401	Date 14/07/2026
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
Juncus effusus	Soft rush	5
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye-grass	70
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo flower	2
Poa annua	Annual meadow-grass	5
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	10
Ranunculus acris	Meadow buttercup	3
Cirsium arvense	Creeping thistle	5
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernal grass	2
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	GA1- Improved Agricultural Grassland	
IVC community classification	GL2C - Yorkshire-fog – Perennial Rye-grass grassland	
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - This section of the Proposed Project was disturbed in nature due to signs of grazing, had relatively low diversity value, and typical indicator species of associated Annex I grasslands were absent. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.	



Plate 3-4 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 4

3.1.5 Limestone pavement south-east of Turbine 4

A mosaic of Exposed calcareous rock (ER2), including limestone pavement, and Dry calcareous and neutral grassland (GS1) was recorded south-east of Turbine 4. Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) Scrub (WS1) was also present around this area. The botanical assessment is presented in Table 3-5, and the receiving habitat is shown in Plates 3-5 and 3-6.

Table 3-5 Botanical Survey Results – Limestone pavement and calcareous grassland south-east of Turbine 4

Relevé 5	ITM: -7.485779, 52.744641	Date 28/05/2026
Species	**Common Name**	**% Cover**
Vascular Plants		
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernal grass	20
Festuca ovina	Sheep fescue	0.5
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel	10
Ranunculus acris	Meadow buttercup	25
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	15
*Pilosella officinarum**	Mouse-ear hawkweed	*5*
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	*10*
Brachythecium rutabulum	*Brachythecium rutabulum*	*5*
Bellis perennis	Common Daisy	*0.5*
Prunella vulgaris	Self-heal	*0.5*
*Lotus corniculatus**	Common bird's foot trefoil	*5*
Ctenidium molluscum*	Comb moss	*1*
Agrostis capillaris	Common bent	*2*

Trifolium repens	White clover	*7*
Rumex obtusifolius	Bitter dock	*0.5*
Cirsium arvense	Creeping thistle	*7*
*Galium verum**	Lady's bedstraw	*0.5*
Geranium lucidum	Shining crane's bill	*2*
Cerastium fontanum	Mouse ear chickweed	*5*
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	*0.5*
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping bent	*1*
Calliergonella cuspidata	Spear moss	*0.5*
Urtica dioica	Nettle	*1*
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander speedwell	*2*
Conopodium majus	Pignut	*0.5*
Sagina sp.	Pearlwort	*0.5*
Poa annua	Poa Annua	*0.5*
*Thymus polytrichus**	Creeping thyme	*1*
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	*5*
Arrhenatherum elatius	False oat grass	*1*
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	*1*

Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	ER2 Exposed calcareous rock / GS1 Dry calcareous and neutral grassland
IVC community classification	GL3C- Red Fescue - Ribwort Plantain grassland
Affinity to Annex I habitat	Yes – the exposed calcareous rock recorded at this location presented with typically glint and grike formation, with grikes filled with vegetated shallow soils. Clints were typically exposed with very shallow soils recorded on the surface in places only. Therefore, this habitat exhibits an affinity with the Annex I Priority Habitat 8240 Limestone pavements. However, the grassland associated with this location does not meet the criteria for classification as an Annex I grassland habitat. Although five positive indicator species of semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (6210) were recorded (denoted by *), no orchid or high-quality positive indicator species were present. Five indicator species alone are insufficient to support Annex I classification.



Plate 3-5 Example of the limestone pavement and calcareous grassland south-east of Turbine 4



Plate 3-6 Example of the Scrub habitat south-east of Turbine 4

3.1.6 Turbine 5

The location of the proposed Turbine 5 is within Recently-felled woodland (WS5), formerly dominated by Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis). Given the low species diversity, no relevé was undertaken. The receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-7.



Plate 3-7 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 5

3.1.7 Turbine 6

Turbine 6 and its associated hardstanding are located within a mosaic of Conifer plantation (WD4), dominated by Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), and colonising rush-dominated Wet grassland (GS4). Small areas of willow and bramble Scrub (WS1) were also recorded within the footprint. The botanical assessment is presented in Table 3-6, and the receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-8.

Table 3-6 Botanical Survey – Turbine 6

Relevé 6	ITM: -7.499586, 52.750164	Date 27/05/2026
Species	**Common Name**	**% Cover**
Vascular Plants		
Picea sitchensis	Sitka spruce	35
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	*10*
Cirsium vulgare	Bull thistle	*2*
Juncus effusus	Soft rush	*5*
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	*25*
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	7
Rubus fruticosus agg	Bramble	7

Juncus conglomeratus	Compact rush	10
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel	2
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	0.5
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernal	5
Dryopteris affinis	Scaly male fern	2
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh foxtail	3
Rabelera holostea	Greater stitchwort	3
Urtica dioica	Nettle	2
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	WD4 Conifer plantation	
IVC community classification	WL5A - *Picea sitchensis* forest	
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - The relevé is classified as Conifer plantation (WD4) and is dominated by non-native Sitka spruce. had relatively low diversity value, and absence of typical indicator species of Annex I grasslands. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.	



Plate 3-8 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 6

3.1.8 Turbine 7

Turbine 7 and its associated hardstanding are located within Conifer plantation (WD4). The botanical assessment undertaken within the footprint is presented in Table 3-7, and the receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-9.

Table 3-7 Botanical Survey – Turbine 7

Relevé 7	ITM: -7.502933, 52.753684	Date 28/05/2026
Species	**Common Name**	**% Cover**
Vascular Plants		
Picea sitchensis	Sitka spruce	45
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	*10*
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	*25*
Rubus fruticosus agg	Bramble	7
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel	2
Polystichum setiferum	Soft shield fern	5
Urtica dioica	Nettle	7
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	*3*
Sambucus nigra	Elder	*2*
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	*7*
Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	WD4 Conifer plantation	
IVC community classification	WL5A - *Picea sitchensis* forest	
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - The relevé is classified as Conifer plantation (WD4) and is dominated by non-native Sitka spruce. had relatively low diversity value, and absence of typical indicator species of Annex I grasslands. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.	



Plate 3-9 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 7

3.1.9 Turbine 8

Turbine 8 and its associated hardstanding are located within a mosaic of Conifer plantation (WD4), dominated by Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), and colonising rush-dominated Wet grassland (GS4). A small area comprising Wet willow-alder-ash woodland (WN6) and Scrub (WS1) was also recorded within the footprint. The species recorded within this area are recorded in Table 3-8 and illustrated in Plates 3-10 and 3-11.

Table 3-8 Botanical Survey – Turbine 8

Relevé 8	ITM: -7.488428, 52.753865	Date 28/05/2026
Species	**Common Name**	**% Cover**
Vascular Plants		
Salix caprea	Goat willow	*20*
Salix cinerea	Grey willow	*35*
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	*10*
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	*10*
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	*5*
Juncus effusus	Soft rush	*5*
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping bent	*7*
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	*3*
Holcus mollis	Creeping soft-grass	*10*
Dryopteris affinis	Scaly Male Fern	*2*

Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	WN6 Wet willow-alder-ash woodland / WS1 Scrub
IVC community classification	*SC1E - Bramble – Yorkshire-fog wayside community*
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - This section of the Proposed Project was classified as Scrub (WS1), dominated primarily by bramble, gorse, and willow species. No typical indicator species of any Annex I habitat were recorded. Scrub vegetation could only potentially correspond to Annex I habitat type 5130 *Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands*. However, the characteristic species associated with this Annex I habitat are absent from this section of the Proposed Project. Therefore, this scrub habitat does not conform to an Annex I habitat.



Plate 3-10 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 8



Plate 3-11 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 8

3.1.10 Turbine 9

Turbine 9 and its associated hardstanding are primarily located within Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), dominated by perennial rye-grass. The botanical assessment is presented in Table 3-9, and the receiving habitat is shown in Plates 3-12 and 3-13.

Table 3-9 Botanical Survey Results – Turbine 9

Relevé 9	ITM: -7.477956, 52.752125	Date 28/05/2026
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye-grass	60
Cirsium palustre	Marsh thistle	*2*
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	7
Epilobium ciliatum	Fringed willowherb	2
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	5
Juncus effusus	Soft rush	5
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh foxtail	2
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping bent	5
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernal grass	10
Equisetum arvense	Field horsetail	3
Poa pratensis	Smooth meadow-grass	2
Carex leporina	Oval sedge	0.5
Juncus conglomeratus	Compact rush	2

Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	*GA*1- Improved Agricultural Grassland
IVC community classification	GL2C - Yorkshire-fog – Perennial Rye-grass grassland
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No - This section of the Proposed Project was highly modified and disturbed in nature owing to its usage for agricultural purposes and evidence of grazing. The vegetation was also comprised of low species diversity, and typical indicator species of Annex I grasslands were absent. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.



Plate 3-12 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 9



Plate 3-13 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 9

3.1.11 Turbine 10

The location of the proposed Turbine 10 is within Recently-felled woodland (WS5), formerly dominated by Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). Given the low species diversity, no relevé was undertaken. The receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-14.



Plate 3-14 Example of the receiving habitat at Turbine 10

3.1.12 Substation

The Proposed 110kV Substation is located within a mosaic of Improved agricultural grassland (GA1) and Wet grassland (GS4). The botanical assessment is presented in Table 3-10, and the receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-16.

Table 3-10 Botanical Survey – Substation

Relevé 10	ITM: -7.481561, 52.756021	Date 27/05/2026
Species	Common Name	% Cover
Vascular Plants		
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye-grass	60
Cirsium palustre	Marsh thistle	*5*
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower	*2*
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion	*1*
Cerastium fontanum	Mouse-ear chickweed	*3*
Trifolium pratense	Red clover	*2*
Trifolium repens	White clover	*0.5*
Juncus inflexus	Hard rush	*5*

Bellis perennis	Daisy	*0.5*
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping bent	*5*
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	*2*
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	*5*
Angelica sylvestris	Wild angelica	*2*
Poa trivialis	Rough meadow-grass	*3*
Carex panicea	Carnation sedge	*3*
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup	10
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire fog	5
Juncus effusus	Soft rush	7
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh foxtail	2
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernal grass	5
Equisetum arvense	Field horsetail	2
Carex leporina	Oval sedge	2
Juncus conglomeratus	Compact rush	0.5
Carex hirta	Hairy sedge	0.5

Fossitt (2000) Habitat Classification	*GA1 Improved agricultural grassland / GS4 Wet grassland*
IVC community classification	GL2C - Yorkshire-fog – Perennial Rye-grass grassland
Affinity to Annex I habitat	No – This section of the Proposed Project was dominated with perennial rye-grass, had relatively low diversity value, and absence of typical indicator species of Annex I grasslands. Therefore, this habitat does not conform to any Annex I habitat.



Plate 3-16 Example of the receiving habitat at the Proposed 110kV Substation

3.1.13 Temporary Construction Compound

The proposed temporary construction compound is located within a mosaic of Improved agricultural grassland (GA1) and Wet grassland (GS4). These habitats are highly modified and disturbed owing to agricultural use and grazing. Species diversity is low, and no Annex I habitat indicator assemblage was recorded. Therefore, no relevé was undertaken. The receiving habitat is shown in Plate 3-15.



Plate 3-15 Example of the receiving habitat at the Construction compound

3.1.14 New Access Roads

The new access roads are primarily located within Conifer plantation (WD4), Improved agricultural grassland (GA1), Scrub (WS1), Spoil and bare ground (ED2), and Recolonising bare ground (ED3). The conifer plantations are predominantly mature, with heavily shaded and species-poor ground flora. Rush-dominated Wet grassland (GS4) and willow-bramble Scrub (WS1) occur locally within younger Conifer plantations (WD4). No relevés were undertaken in these low-diversity habitats.

3.2 Hedgerow Appraisal

3.2.1 Hedgerow 1

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 1 are presented in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 1

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 1	**West of Turbine 1**	**S 35668 64813**
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 10:32	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Continuous, A-shaped hedgerow following a Wall/Bank (>0.5m)
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		bramble
Sambucus nigra		**elder**
Crataegus monogyna		**hawthorn**
Prunus spinosa		**blackthorn**
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Heracleum sphondylium		Hogweed
Arrhenatherum elatius		False oat grass
Festuca		Fescue
Galium sp.		Gallium sp.
Rubus fruticosus		Bramble
Vicia sepium		Bush vetch
Urtica dioica		Nettle
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire fog
Dactylis glomerata		Cocksfoot
Cirsium vulgare		Spear thistle
Hypochoeris radicata		Cat's ear
Species Diversity Significance*		
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:		**0 – Low Significance**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:		**0 - Low Significance**
Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:		
Historical Significance:		**4- Highly Significant**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:		**1 - Slightly Significant**
Landscape Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:		4 - Highly Significant
Other Factors of Significance:		
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?		Yes

*Species in **Bold** are those included in the species list within Appendix D of the HAS guidelines (Foulkes et al., 2013).*

** Species Diversity Significance is calculated as the highest significance value for hedgerow / ground flora species for any 30 m sample along the hedgerow.*

3.2.2 Hedgerow 2

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 2 are presented in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 2

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 2	**East of Turbine 1**	**S 35892 64800**
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 10:46	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Continuous, A-shaped hedgerow forming internal field boundary
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		bramble
Crataegus monogyna		**hawthorn**
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Arrhenatherum elatius		False oat grass
Achillea millefolium		Yarrow
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire fog
Potentilla reptans		Cinquefoil
Festuca rubra		Red fescue
Galium aparine		Cleavers
Ranunculus repens		Creeping buttercup
Urtica dioica		Common nettle
Vicia sativa		Common vetch
Species Diversity Significance*		
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:		**0 - Low Significance**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:		**0 - Low Significance**
Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:		
Historical Significance:		**4 - Highly Significant**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:		**3 -Significant**
Landscape Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:		4 - Highly Significant
Other Factors of Significance:		
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?		Yes

*Species in **Bold** are those included in the species list within Appendix D of the HAS guidelines (Foulkes et al., 2013).*

** Species Diversity Significance is calculated as the highest significance value for hedgerow / ground flora species for any 30 m sample along the hedgerow.*

3.2.3 Hedgerow 3

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 3 are presented in Table 3-13.

Table 3-13 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 3

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 3	North of Turbine 3	S 35567 65992
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 11:31	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Continuous, A-shaped hedgerow forming internal field boundary
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Sambucus nigra		**elder**
Crataegus monogyna		**hawthorn**
Prunus spinosa		**Blackthorn**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Hedera helix		**Ivy**
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Brambles
Galium aparine		Cleavers
Ranunculus repens		Creeping buttercup
Cirsium arvense		Creeping thistle
Urtica dioica		Nettle
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire fog
Pteridium aquilinum		Bracken
Rumex obtusifolius		Bitter dock
Dactylis glomerata		Cock's-foot / Cocksfoot
Trifolium repens		White clover
Agrostis canina		Velvet bent

Species Diversity Significance*	
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:	**1 - Slightly Significant**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:	**0 – Low significance**

Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:	
Historical Significance:	**0 - Low Significance**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:	**0 - Low Significance**
Landscape Significance:	**2 – Moderately Significant**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:	**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:	2 - Moderately Significant

Other Factors of Significance:	
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?	No

3.2.4 Hedgerow 4

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 4 are presented in Table 3-14.

Table 3-14 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 4

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 4	**South of Turbine 5**	**S 34758 66131**
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 12:55	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Continuous and overgrown recently established hedgerow forming internal field boundary
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Ulex europaeus		**gorse**
Crataegus monogyna		**hawthorn**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Brambles
Galium aparine		Cleavers
Ranunculus repens		Creeping buttercup
Cirsium arvense		Creeping thistle
Urtica dioica		Nettle
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire fog
Pteridium aquilinum		Bracken
Rumex obtusifolius		Bitter dock
Dactylis glomerata		Cock's-foot / Cocksfoot
Trifolium repens		White clover
Agrostis canina		Velvet bent
Species Diversity Significance*		
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:		**0 - Low Significance**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:		**0 - Low Significance**
Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:		
Historical Significance:		**0 – Low Significance**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:		**0 – Low Significance**
Landscape Significance:		**0 - Low Significance**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:		2 - Moderately Significant
Other Factors of Significance:		
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?		No

*Species in **Bold** are those included in the species list within Appendix D of the HAS guidelines (Foulkes et al., 2013).*

** Species Diversity Significance is calculated as the highest significance value for hedgerow / ground flora species for any 30 m sample along the hedgerow.*

3.2.5 Hedgerow 5

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 5 are presented in Table 3-15.

Table 3-15 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 5

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 5	**Between Turbine 2 and Turbine 3**	**S 35779 65713**
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 14:14	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Continuous and forming internal field boundary. Ploughing up to base of hedge shrubs
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Sambucus nigra		**elder**
Crataegus monogyna		**hawthorn**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Prunus spinosa		**blackthorn**
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Brambles
Galium aparine		Cleavers
Cirsium arvense		Creeping thistle
Urtica dioica		Nettle
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire fog
Dactylis glomerata		Cock's-foot / Cocksfoot
Trifolium repens		White clover

Species Diversity Significance*	
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:	**0 - Low Significance**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:	**0 - Low Significance**

Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:	
Historical Significance:	**1 – Slightly Significant**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:	**1 – Slightly Significant**
Landscape Significance:	**2 - Moderately Significant**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:	**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:	2 - Moderately Significant

Other Factors of Significance:	
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?	No

*Species in **Bold** are those included in the species list within Appendix D of the HAS guidelines (Foulkes et al., 2013).*

** Species Diversity Significance is calculated as the highest significance value for hedgerow / ground flora species for any 30 m sample along the hedgerow.*

3.2.6 Hedgerow 6

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 6 are presented in Table 3-16.

Table 3-16 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 6

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 6	**Between Turbine 2 and Turbine 3**	**S 35763 65622**
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 14:15	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Continuous A-shaped hedgerow forming internal field boundary.
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Sambucus nigra		**elder**
Crataegus monogyna		**hawthorn**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Corylus avellana		**hazel**
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Brambles
Ranunculus repens		*Creeping buttercup*
Rumex acetosa		Common sorrel
Geranium robertianum		**Herb robert**
Urtica dioica		Nettle
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire fog
Species Diversity Significance*		
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:		**0 - Low Significance**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:		**0 - Low Significance**
Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:		
Historical Significance:		**1 - Slightly Significant**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:		**1 - Slightly Significant**
Landscape Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:		2 - Moderately Significant
Other Factors of Significance:		
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?		No

3.2.7 Hedgerow 7

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 7 are presented in Table 3-17.

Table 3-17 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 7

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 7	**South of Turbine 2**	**S 35932 65311**
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 14:42	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Continuous roadside hedgerow forming internal field boundary.
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Crataegus monogyna		**Hawthorn**
***Rosa* sp.**		**Wild rose**
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Heracleum sphondylium		Hogweed
Urtica dioica		Nettle
Crepis capillaris		Smooth hawksbeard
Vicia sepium		Bush vetch
Stachys sylvatica		Hedge woundwort
Epilobium parviflorum		Hoary willowherb
Cirsium arvense		Creeping thistle
Geranium robertianum		**Herb robert**
Dryopteris filix-mas		**Male fern**
Arrhenatherum elatius		False oat-grass
Lotus corniculatus		Bird's foot trefoil

Species Diversity Significance*	
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:	**0 - Low Significance**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:	**0 - Low Significance**

Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:	
Historical Significance:	**2 - Moderately Significant**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:	**2 - Moderately Significant**
Landscape Significance:	**0 - Low Significance**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:	**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:	2 - Moderately Significant

Other Factors of Significance:	
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?	No

*Species in **Bold** are those included in the species list within Appendix D of the HAS guidelines (Foulkes et al., 2013).*

** Species Diversity Significance is calculated as the highest significance value for hedgerow / ground flora species for any 30 m sample along the hedgerow.*

3.2.8 Hedgerow 8

The hedgerow condition assessment results for Hedgerow 8 are presented in Table 3-18.

Table 3-18 Hedgerow Condition Assessment Results – Hedgerow 8

Hedgerow ID:	Approximate Location:	Grid reference:
Hedge 8	**North of Turbine 2**	**S 41647 74787**
Date Surveyed:	**Surveyor(s):**	**Notes:**
14/07/2026 14:44	Padraig Desmond Deepali Mooloo	Semi-Opaque continuous hedgerow forming internal field boundary.
Hedgerow (Tree) Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Crataegus monogyna		**Hawthorn**
Corylus avellana		**Hazel**
Prunus spinosa		**Blackthorn**
Salix caprea		**Goat willow**
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Hedera helix		**Ivy**
Ground Flora Species Present:		
Species		**Common Name**
Arrhenatherum elatius		False oat
Rubus fruticosus agg.		Bramble
Cirsium arvense		Creeping thistle
Urtica dioica		Nettle
Holcus lanatus		Yorkshire fog
Prunus spinosa		Blackthorn
Species Diversity Significance*		
Hedgerow (Woody) Species Diversity:		**1 - Slightly Significant**
Ground Flora Species Diversity:		**0 – Low Significance**
Historical, Ecological and Landscape Significance:		
Historical Significance:		**1 - Slightly Significant**
Structure, Construction & Associated Features:		**0 - Low Significance**
Landscape Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Habitat Connectivity Significance:		**2 - Moderately Significant**
Overall Hedgerow Significance:		2 - Moderately Significant
Other Factors of Significance:		
Hedgerow follows Townland Boundary?		No

*Species in **Bold** are those included in the species list within Appendix D of the HAS guidelines (Foulkes et al., 2013).*

** Species Diversity Significance is calculated as the highest significance value for hedgerow / ground flora species for any 30 m sample along the hedgerow.*

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