AtkinsRéalis

Appendix 7-3 – Biodiversity Net Gain Report

Uisce Éireann
October 2026

BALLINA AND LOUGH TALT WATER SUPPLY UPGRADE

Notice

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1. Project Description

AtkinsRéalis (AR) were appointed as Engineering Services Provider (ESP) by Uisce Éireann (UÉ) to deliver Engineering and Technical Services for the Ballina and Lough Talt Water Supply Upgrade project.

The Proposed Development comprises both existing and new infrastructure, as well as above ground and below ground elements. This section describes the spatial extent, key components and operational parameters of the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development, subject to detailed design, will consist of seven “key locations” and five discrete sections of pipeline, as follows:

- Upgrade to the existing Wherrew Raw Water Intake & Pumping Station (RWI&PS), Wherrew, Ballina, Co. Mayo;
- Upgrade to the existing Lisglennon Raw Water Storage and Pumping Station (RWS&PS), Lisglennon, Ballina, Co. Mayo;
- Proposed Pipeline A – Lisglennon Raw Water Pumping Station to Lisglennon Water Treatment Plant (WTP);
- Upgrade to the existing Lisglennon WTP, Lisglennon, Ballina, Co. Mayo;
- Proposed Pipeline B – Lisglennon WTP to Existing River Moy Crossing;
- Proposed Pipeline C – Existing River Moy Crossing to Bonniconlon Booster Pumping Station (BPS);
- Proposed Pipeline D – Bonniconlon BPS to Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank (BPT);
- Proposed Pipeline E – Windy Gap BPT to Lough Talt WTP;
- Proposed Bonniconlon Booster Pumping Station (BPS) located at Bonniconlon, Ballina, Co. Mayo;
- Proposed Windy Gap BPT located at the Windy Gap, Ballina, Co. Mayo;
- Repurposing the existing Lough Talt WTP, Co. Sligo;
- Proposed Treated Water Reservoir at the existing Bonniconlon Reservoir site, Ballina, Co. Mayo; and,
- All permanent and temporary works, including construction compounds, access routes, pipeline corridors, and trenchless crossings.

Figure 1-1 below illustrates the alignment of the existing and proposed pipelines, existing treatment plants and pumping stations and the indicative locations of the new break pressure tank, reservoir and pumping station.

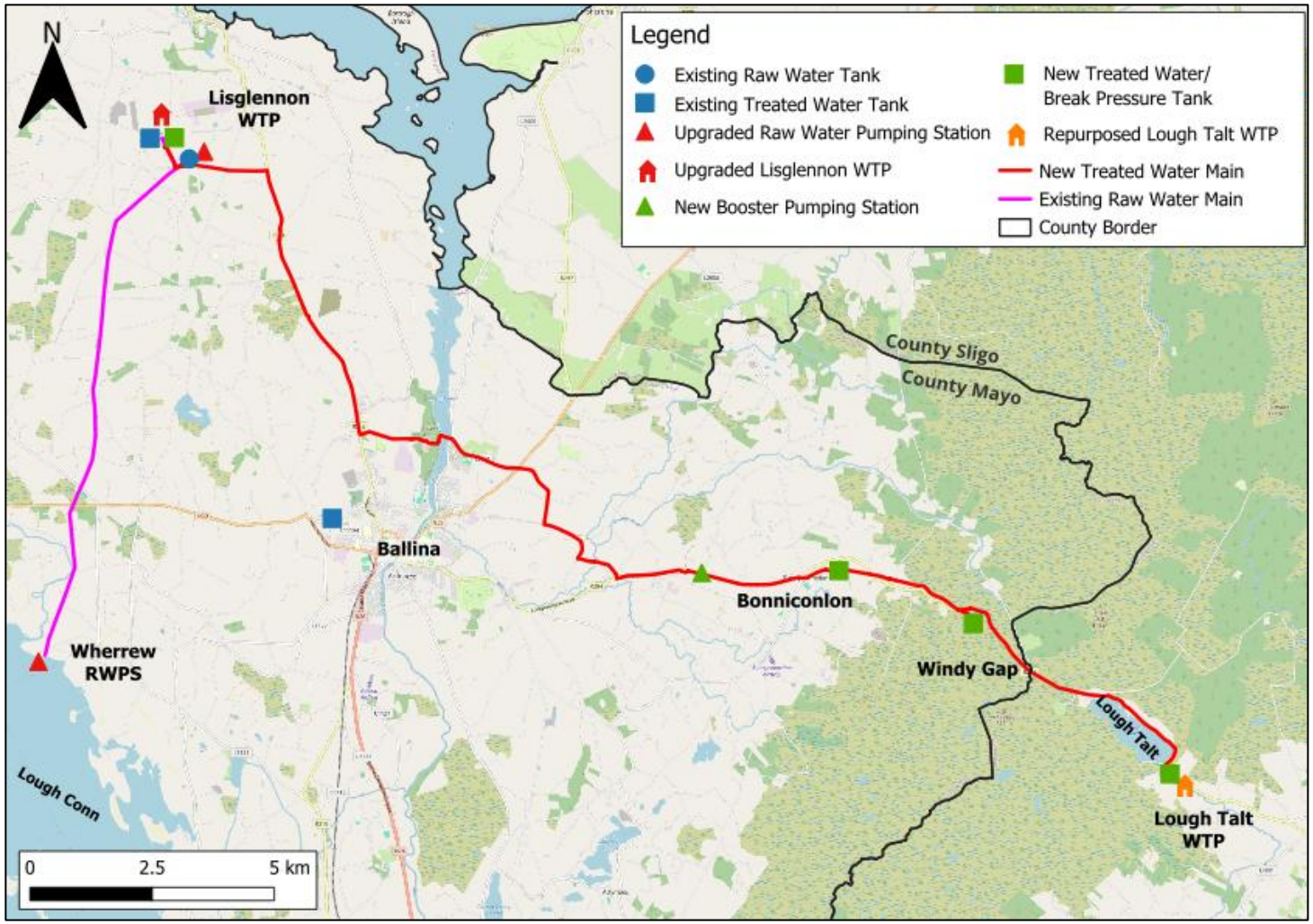


Figure 1-1 – Alignment of the existing and proposed pipelines, existing treatment plants and pumping stations and the indicative locations of the new reservoirs and pumping station.

2. Necessity for Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Biodiversity protection is a key part of Irish Water's Biodiversity (IW-AMT-POL-013) and Sustainability (IW-AMT-POL-002) Policies. The overall aim of Uisce Éireann's Biodiversity Policy is that, in association with the provision of water and wastewater services, biodiversity and the natural environment are conserved, protected and, where practical, enhanced through our responsible stewardship, sustainable water services and strong partnerships. Uisce Éireann launched a Biodiversity Action Plan in 2021 to deliver on this aim.

The purpose of this report is to identify, assess, and outline key locations for biodiversity conservation and enhancement as part of the No Net Loss and Biodiversity Net Gain principles of Uisce Éireann's Biodiversity Action Plan for the proposed Ballina Lough Talt Water Supply Upgrade, hereafter referred to as the proposed project.

The proposed project will result in the loss of habitats within the footprint of the proposed project, as a result of the upgrades to the linear aspects (pipeline infrastructure), and construction of new static sites (pump stations, reservoirs, etc) as the works progress through habitats of high ecological value. Habitat loss will predominantly be in areas of hedgerow, grassland, wet grassland, wetland, and woodland.

In line with Uisce Éireann's objectives outlined in the IW Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 to; '*Actively seek opportunities for biodiversity net gain by identifying opportunities for biodiversity enhancement at both existing and proposed Irish Water sites'*, biodiversity enhancement measures and a comprehensive landscaping design will be developed for the proposed project.

3. Assumptions of the Assessment

It is assumed for the purposes of accurately predicting the outcomes of the Biodiversity Net Gain measures as part of the proposed project that all greenfield sites (amenity grassland, horticultural land, dry calcareous and neutral grassland, improved agricultural grassland, and wet grassland) used or impacted during the construction phase of the proposed project will be reinstated to an equal or higher ecological value compared to the established pre-construction baseline value.

The project necessitates hedgerow removal and trimming in certain areas along the proposed route. In line with Uisce Éireann guidelines, following construction activities, existing hedgerows will be bolstered using a combination of under-planting and inter-planting of native[1] species 'whips[2]' to thicken and densify the hedgerow. Native advanced nursery trees, or 'standards[3]' will be used to fill gaps within hedgerows. Whips and standards are used for newly proposed sections of hedgerow and woodland and incorporate a range of age classes and pollinator-friendly native species to replicate natural structure. It is noted that semi-mature trees and evergreen species may be preferred in locations that are visually sensitive. The use of an existing hedgerow, or when planting a new boundary hedgerow, planting of double-hedgerows with a ditch (excavated channel) between them will maximise biodiversity. It should be noted that the effective BNG value of the hedgerow/tree planting on

[1] Plants used should not jus be native to Ireland but of Irish provenance as well, as non-Irish stick may carry diseases not commonly found in Ireland, e.g. it was the native species of Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) imported from the Netherlands brough Ash Dieback into Ireland

[2] Tree seedlings that are 1 to 3 years old, un-, or minimally branched, usually 60 cm to 120 cm tall and often bare-rooted

[3] Mature, well-established young trees, typically 2 to 3 meters tall, with a clear stem (free of branches) up to about 1.8 m, with a well-developed crown that are usually container-grown or root-balled, and require staking when planted due to their size

the proposed project will not occur until the immature planting regimes become fully established. The BNG value for such aspects will, therefore, be calculated based on the expected, ultimate value of the mature regimes.

The non-linear elements of the proposed project (treatment plants, reservoirs, pumping stations etc) are also subject to biodiversity conservation and enhancement measures. These 7 no. non-linear elements are;

- Wherrew Raw Water Intake and RWPS Site
- Lisglennon WTP
- Lisglennon RWPS Site
- Bonniconlon Booster Pumping Station Site
- Bonniconlon Reservoir
- Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank Site
- Lough Talt WTP Site

These non-linear aspects of the proposed project will be subject to landscaping and biodiversity enhancement measures, which will include but are not limited to; the planting of additional woodland screening and hedgerow planting of native Irish species. Significant areas of wildflower mixes or grasslands with reduced mowing regime[4] will also be established which will be suitable for native pollinator species.

For the new break pressure tank near the Windy Gap, it is proposed that any area of peat excavated from the upland bog area will be salvaged for reinstatement. The salvaged material will be reinstated as an embankment around the tank, in line with the No Net Loss / BNG principles outlined above.

Where suitable, bat and bird boxes will be installed at the non-linear elements, with the exception of the uncovered reservoir at Lisglennon RWPS and the Windy Gap Tank Site. Suitable insect boxes and hibernacula will be developed at these nonlinear sites to encourage and enhance the functional nature of the biodiversity enhancement measures as suitable refuge for insects and larger, mobile species such as hedgehogs.

Table 3-1 summarises the landscaping proposals at the various sites. Figures 4-1 to 4-14 display the habitats at each site pre-construction and post construction, highlighting areas of wildflower planting, woodland mix planting, and hedgerows

[4] propose instigation of a changed and much reduced mowing regime - leaving areas largely unmown and then cutting late in the season and then removing the cuttings to reduce nutrient levels over time

Table 3-1 – Sites and proposed biodiversity enhancement measures.

Site	Landscaping Measure	Additional Measures
Wherrew Raw Water Intake and RWPS Site	1,526m^2 woodland mix planting 2,676m^2 wildflower planting or reduced mowing regime 865m^2 exposed rock and sediment 192m^2 improved agricultural grassland	Bat boxes, Bird boxes, Insect Boxes, Hibernaculum
Lisglennon WTP	4,888m^2 woodland mix planting 13,180m^2 wildflower planting	Bat boxes, Bird boxes, Insect Boxes, Hibernaculum
Lisglennon RWPS Site	2027m^2 wildflower planting or reduced mowing regime 137m hedgerow	
Bonniconlon Booster Pumping Station	1,013m^2 woodland mix planting 195m hedgerow with scattered trees 819m^2 amenity grassland 151m^2 artificial pond	Bat boxes, Bird boxes, Insect Boxes, Hibernaculum
Bonniconlon Reservoir	87m^2 hedgerow	
Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank Site	Salvage of peat for reinstatement	
Lough Talt WTP Site	856m^2 wildflower planting or reduced mowing regime 1,070m^2 woodland mix planting 126m hedgerow	Bat boxes, Bird boxes, Insect Boxes, Hibernaculum

4. Pre-Development and Post-Development Mapping

Presented below are Pre-Development and Post-Development habitat mapping for the 7 no. of project sites subject to development;

- Wherrew Raw Water Intake and RWPS Site
- Lisglennon WTP
- Lisglennon RWPS Site
- Bonniconlon Booster Pumping Station
- Bonniconlon Reservoir
- Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank Site
- Lough Talt WTP Site

Pre-Development mapping has been developed where habitat types have been assessed and measured through a combination of site surveys, a review of national landcover datasets and aerial imagery.

Post-Development mapping has been developed by including project site upgrades (i.e. new infrastructure in the 7 no. sites) and the inclusion of proposed biodiversity enhancement measures / landscaping measures.

The detailed landscaping plan drawings showing the locations of biodiversity enhancement measures including new habitats and the locations of bat boxes, bird, boxes, insect boxes and hibernacula are presented in Appendix 3-1 of the EIAR (AtkinsRéalis 2026).

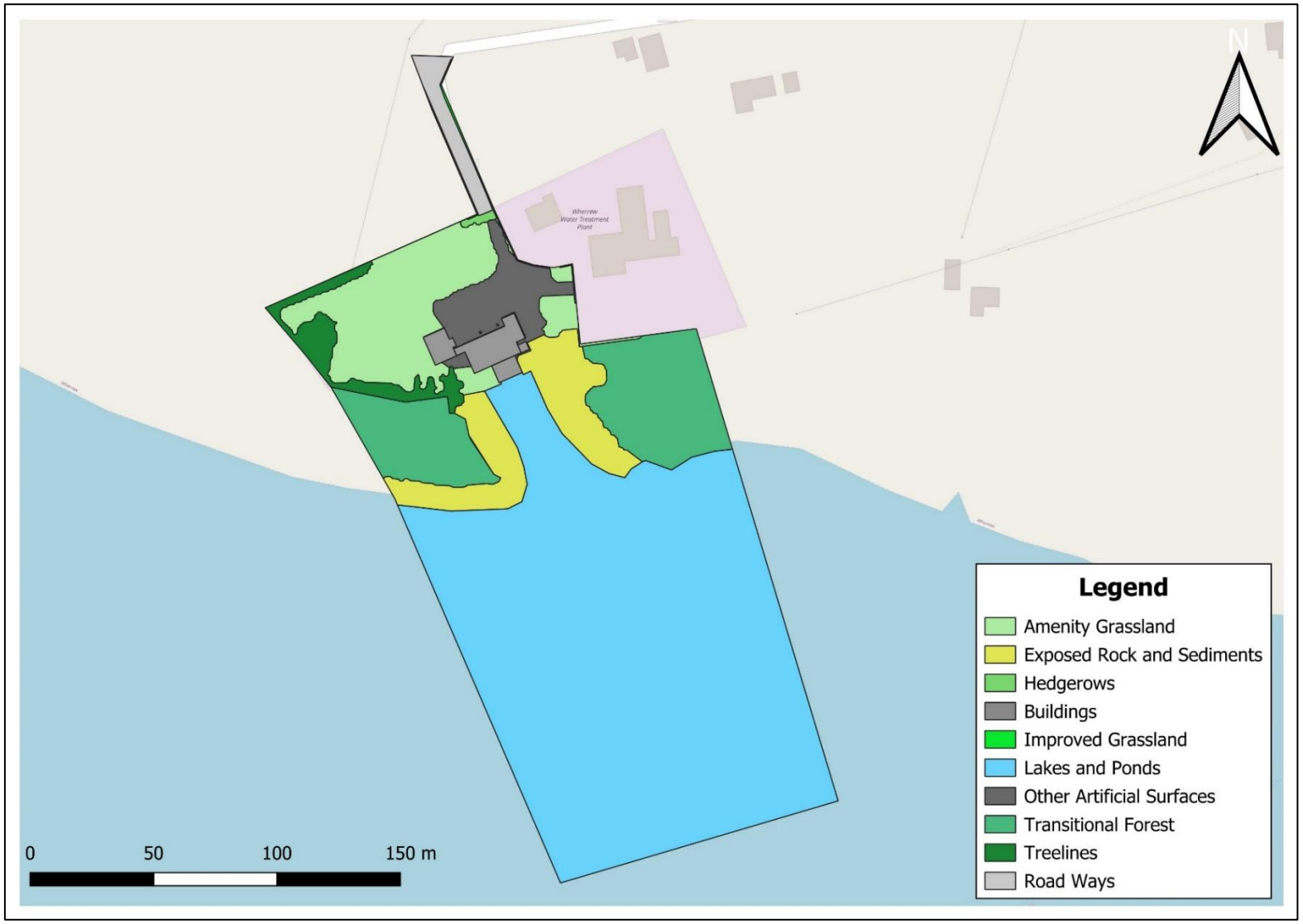


Figure 4-1 – Pre-construction - Wherrew Raw Water Intake and Pumping Station Site.

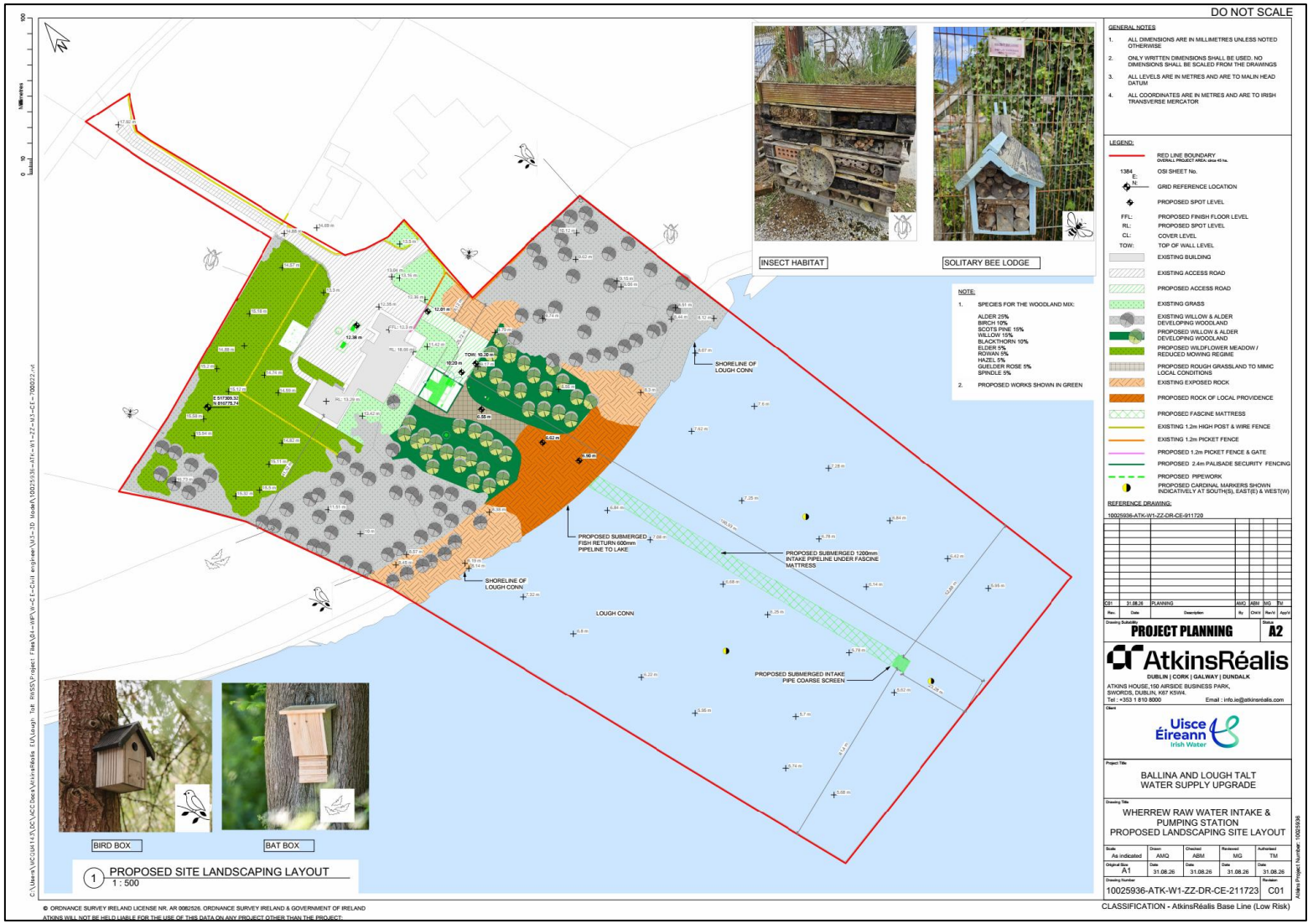


Figure 4-2 – Post-construction - Wherrew Raw Water Intake and Pumping Station Site.



Figure 4-3 – Pre-construction - Lisglennon WTP.



Figure 4-4 – Post-construction - Lisglennon WTP.

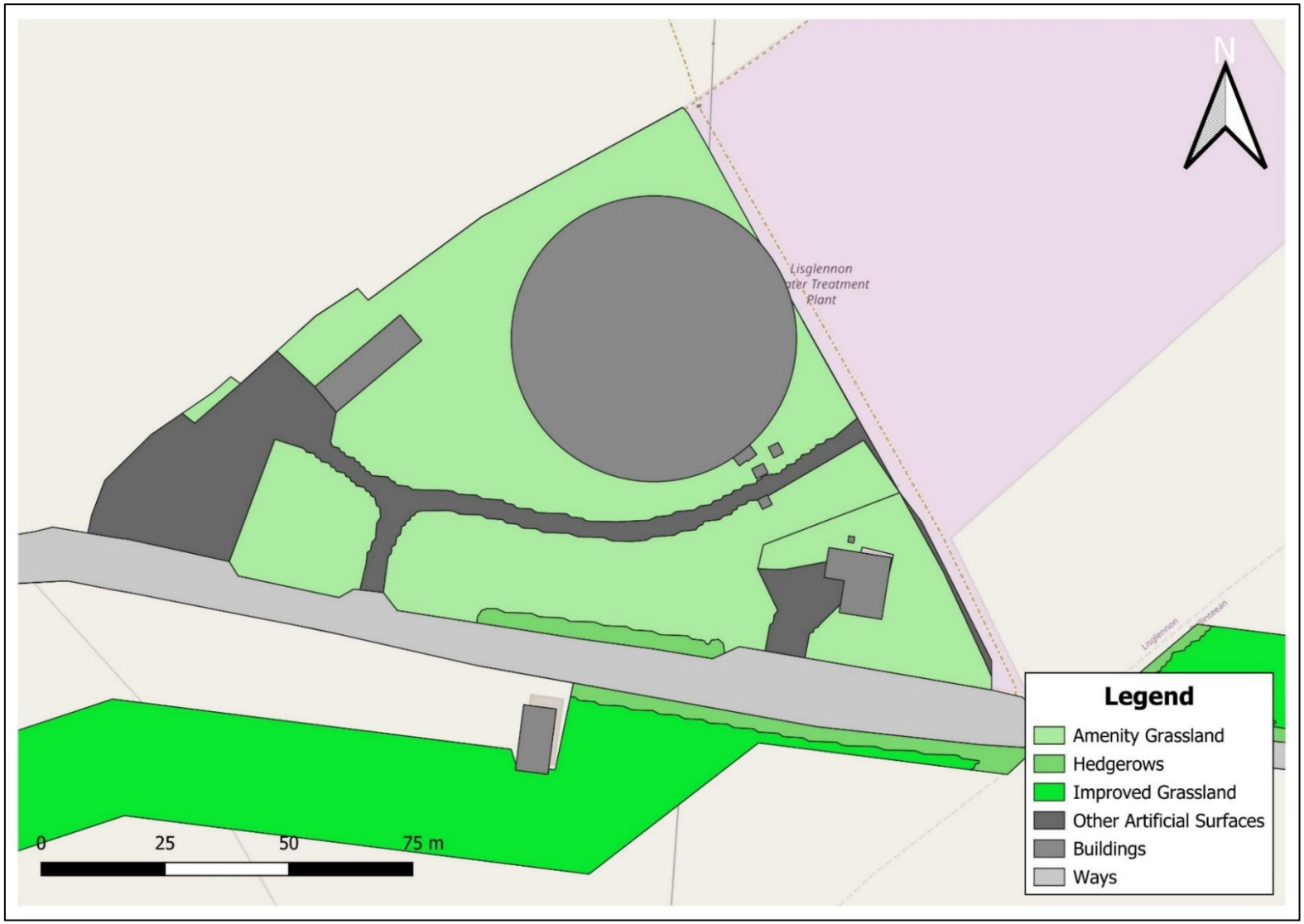


Figure 4-5 – Pre-construction - Lisglennon Raw Water Storage Site.



Figure 4-6 – Post-construction - Lisglennon Raw Water Storage Site.



Figure 4-7 – Pre-construction - Bonniconlon Booster Pumping Station.



Figure 4-8 – Post-construction - Bonniconlon Booster Pumping Station.

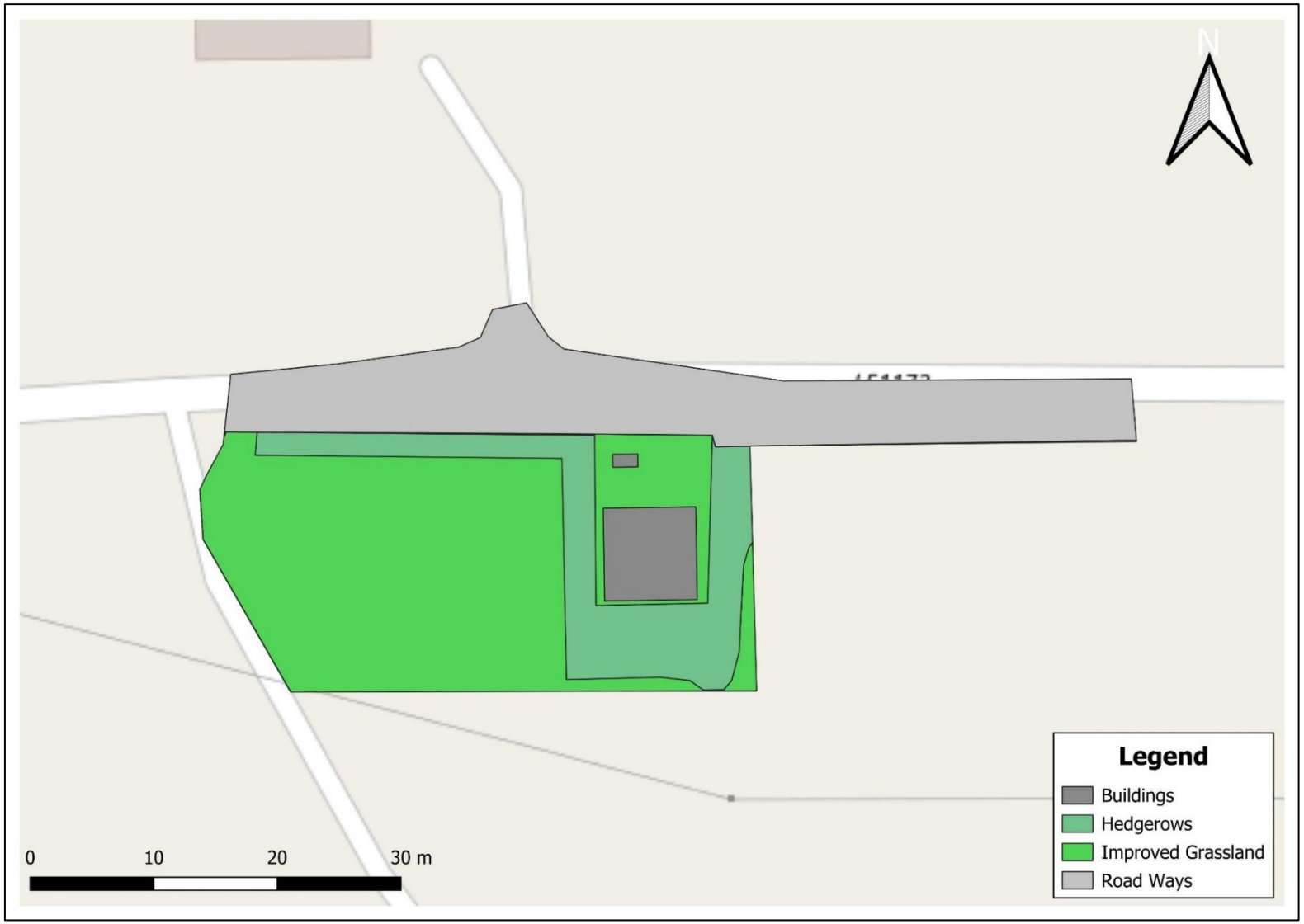


Figure 4-9 – Pre-Construction – Bonniconlon Reservoir

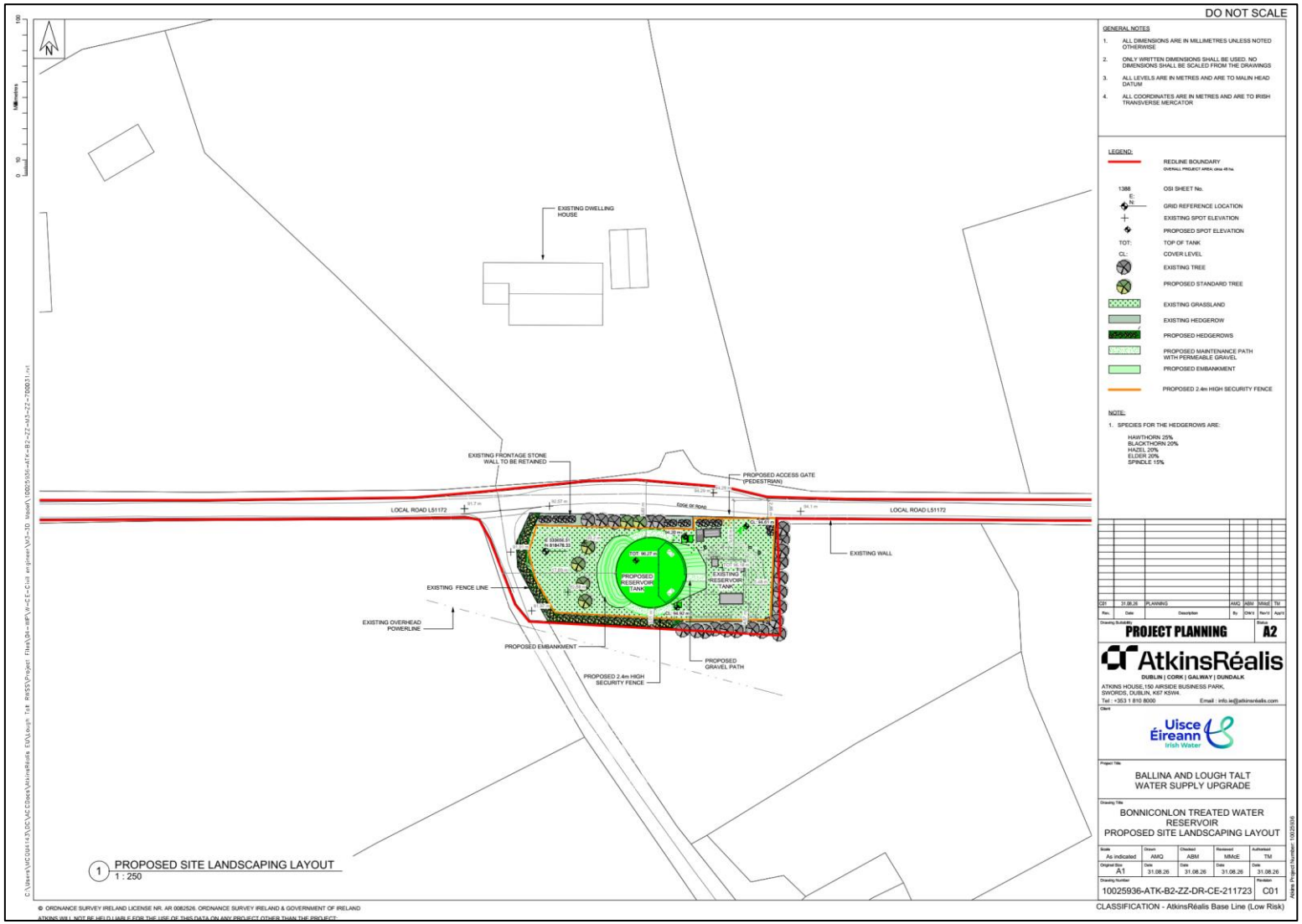


Figure 4-10 – Post-construction – Bonniconlon Reservoir

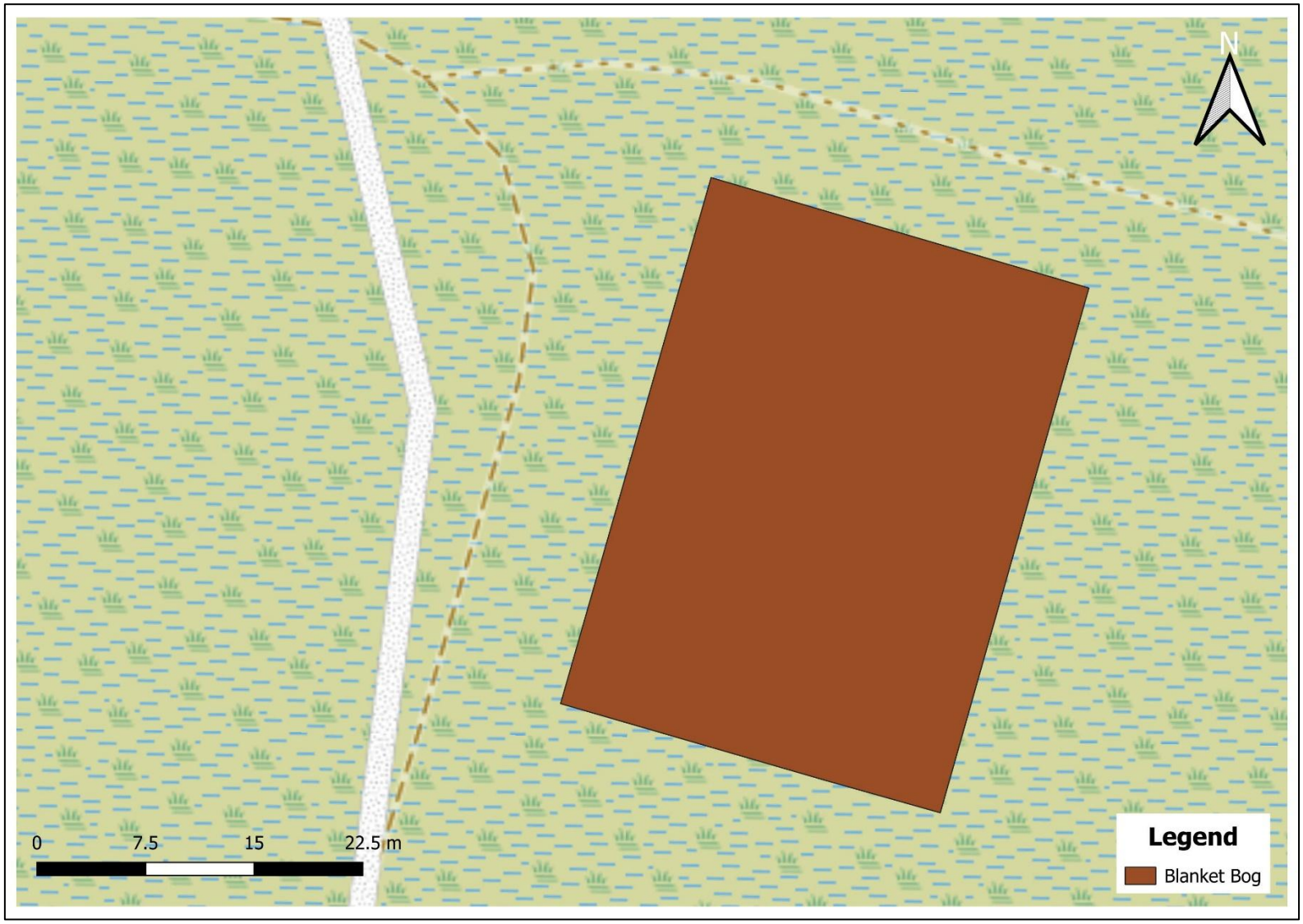


Figure 4-11 – Pre-Construction – Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank Site

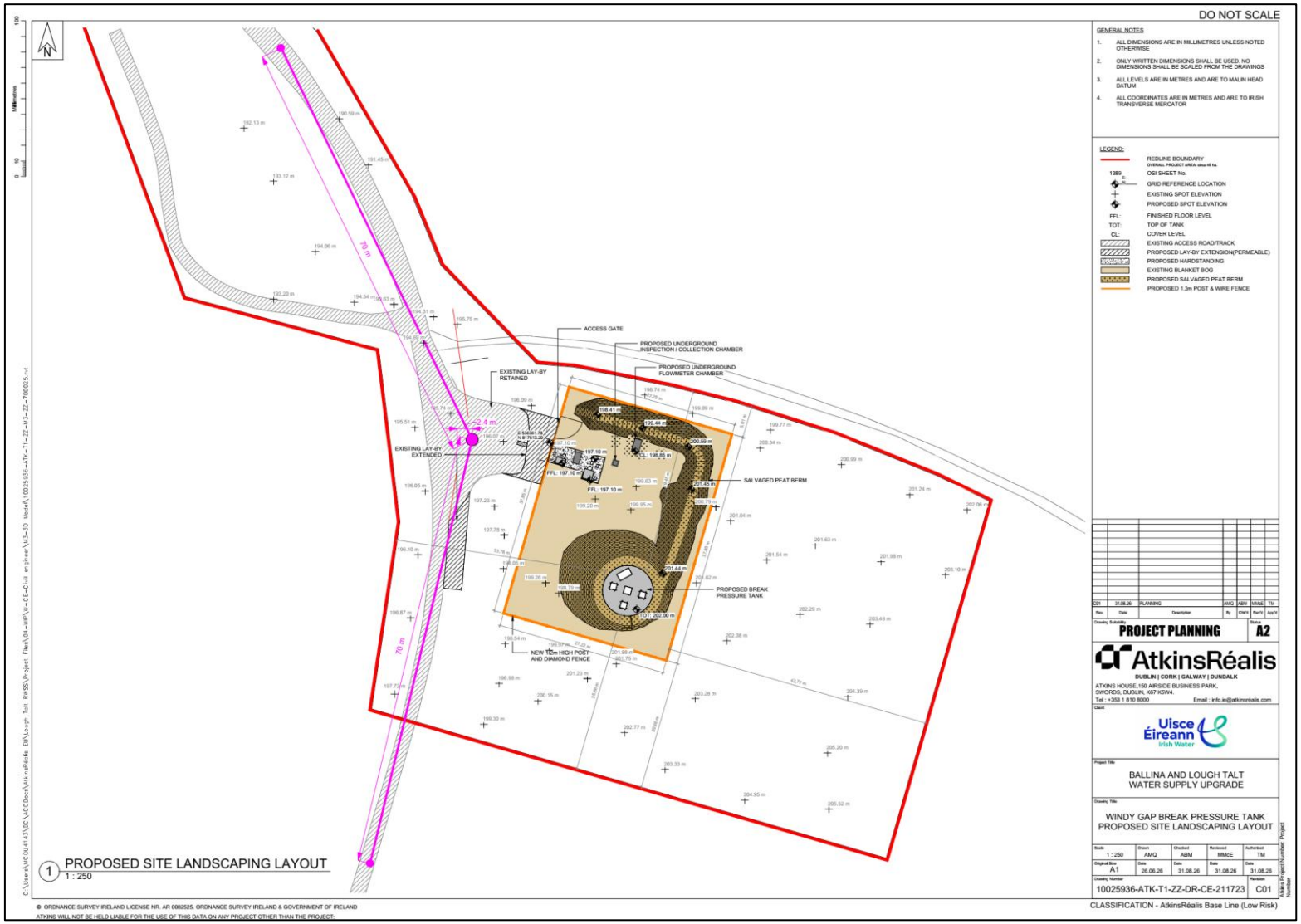


Figure 4-12 – Post-construction – Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank Site



Figure 4-13 – Pre-construction – Lough Talt WTP Site



Figure 4-14 – Post-construction – Lough Talt WTP Site

5. Biodiversity Calculator

5.1 Project Sites

Pre-development habitats types and their sizes for the 7 no. project sites are presented in Table 5.1 below and an ecological value/score has been assigned to each habitat type for the purposes of the baseline metric.

Post-development habitat types, sizes and ecological value/score for the 7 no. project sites have similarly be calculated to include all areas of habitat loss, habitat reinstatement and new habitat creation areas.

The biodiversity calculator has been used to determine the difference of size and value between habitats pre-development and post development.

The aim of the biodiversity enhancement measures / landscaping measures is to ensure that the overall project can achieve a Biodiversity Net Gain in line with UE principles.

A summary of the overall total BNG for the 7 no. project sites is presented below.

Note; the UE Biodiversity Calculator does not allow for input of areas of invasive plant species (Japanese knotweed) so this has been included as 'Ornamental non-native shrub'. The UE Biodiversity Calculator does not allow for input of areas for wildflower mix planting / reduced mowing regime so this has been input as 'Dry Meadows and Grassy verges'.

Biodiversity measures for the linear pipeline section of the proposed project are assessed in section 5.2.

Table 5-1 – Total Biodiversity Net Gain Calculator

m (All Planning Application Lodgements and some Projects / Works by the Project ESP Ecologist and following five sheets ies (FM004), Invasive Species (FM004) & Interventions complete FM005 instead.		Pre-Development Total Biodiversity Unit Area (m²) Total Biodiversity Unit Length (m) Total Biodiversity Unit	130516.35 5140.938 135659.888	Planned Total Biodiversity Unit Area (m²) Total Biodiversity Unit Length (m) Total Biodiversity Unit	221844.736 6273.12 228117.316	Post-Construction Total Biodiversity Unit Area (m²) Total Biodiversity Unit Length (m) Total Biodiversity Unit	221844.736 6273.12 228117.316	Planned Biodiversity Units Change +91326 +1132 +92458
Habitat Type		Pre-Development – Baseline Habits and Extent Refer to IW Biodiversity Guidance Document No. IW-AMT-GL-021 including Appendix B for further explanation		Planned Development – Baseline Habits and Extent		Post-Construction Development – Baseline Habits and Extent		Further Information
Habitat Type (Fossitt Level 3)	Area (m²) / Length (m)	Area / Length	Score	Biodiversity Units	Area / Length	Score	Biodiversity Units	Area / Length	Score	Biodiversity Units	Comments / Additional Details to Justify Score
USE DROPDOWN	USE DROPDOWN		USE DROPDOWN	(AUTOCALCULATED)		USE DROPDOWN	(AUTOCALCULATED)		USE DROPDOWN	(AUTOCALCULATED)	
GA2 Amenity grassland (improved)	Area (m2)	17671.02	1	17671.02	14279.776	1	14279.776	14279.776	1	14279.776	
BL3 Buildings and artificial surfaces	Area (m2)	22419.475	0	0	30126.604	0	0	30126.604	0	0	
ER3 Siliceous scree and loose rock	Area (m2)	2869.4	0	0	2601.4	0	0	2601.4	0	0	
WL1 Hedgerows	Length (m)	968.202	4	3872.808	1104	4	4416	1104	4	4416	
GA1 Improved agricultural grassland	Area (m2)	25234.103	1	25234.103	5715.225	1	5715.225	5715.225	1	5715.225	
FL3 Limestone/marl lakes	Area (m2)	20405.025	1	20405.025	18035.025	1	18035.025	18035.025	1	18035.025	
WN6 Wet willow-alder-ash woodland	Area (m2)	3898.251	4	15593.004	5423.251	4	21693.004	5423.251	4	21693.004	
WL2 Treelines	Length (m)	147.02	6	882.12	147.02	6	882.12	147.02	6	882.12	
GS2 Dry meadows and grassy verges	Area (m2)	0	4	0	18786	4	75144	18786	4	75144	
GM1 Marsh	Area (m2)	723.259	6	4339.554	723.259	6	4339.554	723.259	6	4339.554	
WD1 (Mixed) broadleaved woodland	Area (m2)	0	8	0	6971	8	55768	6971	8	55768	
WL1 Hedgerows	Length (m)	77.202	5	386.01	195	5	975	195	5	975	Hedgerows and scattered trees at Bonniconlon BPS, higher score than hedgerow alone
PB2 Upland blanket bog	Area (m2)	1028.737	8	8229.896	935.608	8	7484.864	935.608	8	7484.864	
WS1 Scrub	Area (m2)	554.611	4	2218.444	554.611	4	2218.444	554.611	4	2218.444	
GS4 Wet grassland	Area (m2)	10644.496	3	31933.488	3744.496	3	11233.488	3744.496	3	11233.488	
FL8 Other artificial lakes and ponds	Area (m2)	0	4	0	151	4	604	151	4	604	
WL1 Hedgerows	Area (m2)	0	5	0	87	5	435	87	5	435	Hedgerow in area due to thickness
WL2 Treelines	Area (m2)	815.736	6	4894.416	815.736	6	4894.416	815.736	6	4894.416	Treeline in area due to thickness

Pre-Development		Planned		Post Construction		Planned Biodiversity Unit Changes	
Biod Unit Area	130519	Biod Unit Area	221845	Biod Unit Area	221845	Biod Unit Area	+91326
Biod Unit Length	5141	Biod Unit Length	6273	Biod Unit Length	6273	Biod Unit Length	+1132
Total Biod Unit	135660	Total Biod Unit	228118	Total Biod Unit	228118	Total Biod Unit	+92458

5.1.1 Project Sites Summary

Wherrew Raw Water Intake and Raw Water Pumping Station: BNG achieved through changing amenity grassland to wildflower areas/ reduced mowing regime areas and also the inclusion of wet willow and alder woodland planting along lake infill areas to match existing lakeside conditions. New areas of grassland and exposed rock also included on lough infill area. Additional measures include bird boxes, bat boxes, insect boxes and hibernacula.

Lisglennon WTP and Treated Water Storage: BNG achieved through changing amenity grassland and wet grassland to wildflower areas/ reduced mowing regime areas and also the inclusion of woodland planting. Additional measures include bird boxes, bat boxes, insect boxes and hibernacula.

Lisglennon Raw Water Storage and RWPS Site: BNG achieved through changing amenity grassland and recolonizing bare ground to wildflower areas/ reduced mowing regime areas. Measures will also include the enhancement of existing hedgerows. No inclusion of bat or bird boxes due to potential contamination of open water reservoir tanks.

Bonniconlon BPS: BNG achieved through changing agricultural grassland to woodland planting areas and also the inclusion of hedgerows are the site. An artificial pond will also be constructed on site. Additional measures include bird boxes, bat boxes, insect boxes and hibernacula.

Bonniconlon Reservoir: There will be a loss of grassland due to reservoir installation. BNG is achieved by new hedgerow proposed to be planted around structure.

Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank: This is the only site (of 7 no.) where there will be a Biodiversity Net Loss. Upland bog habitat is to be lost as result of new infrastructure (roadway and reservoir tank and associated equipment). No treelines, hedgerow or ground cover planting is appropriate for this uniform blanket bog area. No inclusion of bat or bird boxes due to potential contamination of open water reservoir tanks.

Lough Talt WTP Site: BNG achieved through changing hardstanding surfaces to wildflower areas/ reduced mowing regime areas and also the inclusion of woodland planting achieved. New hedgerows will also be included along the southern boundary of the site.

5.2 Linear Pipeline

The overall linear length of the pipeline sections of the project is approximately 30km. Approximately 4.855km is aligned off road. Off road sections includes pipeline alignment through areas of agricultural land (improve agricultural grasslands), through Belleek Woods and across 18 no. watercourses. The off road sections are detailed in Table 5-2 below.

The pipeline is aligned through c. 30 hedgerows. It is assumed for the purposes of this assessment that all hedgerows will be replanted like for like following completion of works.

Where the alignment of the pipeline is through agricultural grasslands and field systems lands are assumed to be re-instated like for like post works.

Where the alignment of the pipeline is through Belleek Woods the route is along wide pathways and road surfaces and as such there will be no tree loss of woodland habitat loss. Site photos showing the pathways / roadways through Belleek Woods are presented below.

In summary, lands and hedgerows will be re-instated like for like post works along the pipeline corridor as such there will be no Biodiversity Net Loss along the linear sections of the project.

Table 5-2 – Off Road Sections of the project.

Chainage	Length off road (meters)	Habitat / Area	Details	Re-instatement
50 - 800	750	Agricultural Grasslands	Pipe aligned through existing field entrances. One area of hedgerow loss	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated
900 - 2400	1500	Agricultural Grasslands	Pipeline aligned through 11 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated
5580 - 5680	100	Watercourse crossing	Pipeline aligned through 2 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated
9420 - 10200	780	Belleek Woods	Pipeline aligned entirely along wide paths and roadways and amenity grassland. No woodland or tree loss.	Land reinstatement. No tree loss to replace
10200 - 10400	200	Moy Estuary crossing	The proposed pipeline will tie into either side of the existing watermain that crosses River Moy. There are no	None required

			works proposed in the River Moy.	
14750 - 15750	1000	Agricultural grasslands, Glenree River Crossing / River Moy SAC.	HDD under river. Pipeline aligned where possible through existing field entrances. Aligned through 4 no. field boundaries.	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated. No interaction with river or SAC qualifying interest habitats
17050 - 17250	200	Watercourse crossing	Pipeline aligned across 2 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated.
17550 - 17600	50	Watercourse crossing	No hedgerow loss	Lands to be re-instated.
20180 - 20240	60	Watercourse crossing	Pipeline aligned across 2 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated.
21375 - 21460	85	Watercourse crossing	Pipeline aligned across 2 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated.
25490 - 25540	50	Watercourse crossing	Pipeline aligned across 2 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated.
27280 - 27320	40	Watercourse crossing	Pipeline aligned across 2 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated.
28680 - 28720	40	Watercourse crossing	Pipeline aligned across 2 no. field boundaries	Lands and Hedgerow to be re-instated.



Plate 5.1 – Pipeline alignment along wide pathway through Belleek Woods



Plate 5.2 – Pipeline alignment along wide roadway in Belleek Woods.

6. Conclusion

As detailed in Section 5 above, following establishment of the proposed landscaping measures, the proposed project will result in a biodiversity net gain primarily as a result of the inclusion of new biodiversity enhancement measures; woodland mix planting, hedgerow planting, wildflower areas/reduced mowing regime and bird nesting boxes, bat roosting boxes and hibernaculum.

The 3 no. larger sites along the project, i.e. Wherrew RW Intake, Lisglennon WTP and Lisglennon RWPS roffered the most opportunity for biodiversity enhancement measures and BNG. The smaller sites along the project, i.e. Bonniconlon PS and Reservoir sites, and Lough Talt WTP still achieved BNG to a smaller degree. The only site of Biodiversity Net Loss is at Windy Gap Break Pressure Tank Site where uniform upland blanket bog occurs in this area.

AtkinsRéalis

AtkinsRéalis Ireland Limited

150-155 Airside Business Park
Swords
Co. Dublin
K67 K5W4

<contact info>

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