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Landscape Phase:
All existing boundary vegetation to be retained, except for trees to be managed / removed for H&S reasons

Restoration Phase 1:
Native Woodland
(ca. 1.7 ha)

Restoration Phase 3:
ICW to be retained

Restoration Phase 2:
Area to be left for natural regeneration to retain access to quarry face for continued use by peregrine falcons

Restoration Phase 2:
Native Woodland
(ca. 7.1 ha)

Restoration Phase 3:
Native Woodland
(ca. 7.8 ha)

Landscape Phase:
Native Woodland (ca. 0.45 ha)
Note: Existing diseased ash to be removed and area to be re-planted

Landscape Phase:
All existing boundary vegetation to be retained, except for trees to be managed / removed for H&S reasons

Landscape Phase:
Ca. 15 mature trees (spruce) require removal along the internal access road to facilitate its widening. If planning permission is granted, this is deemed exempt from requiring a felling license under the Forestry Act 2014.

Landscape Phase:
Existing Annex 1 habitat (oak birch holly woodland) to be retained

F F' E E'

0 25 50 75 100 125m

Scale 1:1,250

Note:
Willow and other woody species have self-seeded in several locations within and surrounding the existing quarry void. These are typically small in size and it is not feasible to identify each individual plant. Those located within the proposed fill area will be removed to facilitate the development. If planning permission should be granted these 'trees' are deemed exempt from requiring a felling license under the Forestry Act 2014.

Proposed Biodiversity Enhancement Measures -
Refer to the Biodiversity Managment Plan, contained in the EIAR, for more detail.

Measures for which indicative locations are provided on the plan (note: to be micro-sited appropriately when implemented):

1. Artificial Sand Martin Colony.
2. Barn Owl Box on an existing tree.
3. All existing ponds will be retained and a suitable management program implemented, with an aim to enhance the existing newt habitat. A minimum of one nesting raft will be placed into one of the ponds, as appropriate.
4. Peregrine falcon nest box and camera mount.
5. Deer proof fencing to be installed to fully enclose the site (except for part of the northern boundary, where it will join a an existing fence). The fencing will include standard mammal gates / openings at distances of no greater than 150m. Minor adjustments to the fence location will be made during installation, to avoid existing trees and / or minimise the removal of tree branches.
6. Bat roost to be installed in the existing stone shed within the site.
7. Swift boxes to be installed on the gable end of the existing redbrick building within the site.
8. Low intensity management of existing wet grassland, to retain / improve this habitat (e.g. annual cutting with cuttings removed off site).

Additional measures, the location of which is not indicated on the plan:

9. 50 bat and 50 bird boxes of different designs will be installed across the site in suitable locations.
10. Areas of scrub dominated by bramble will be partially removed to encourage the establishment of more diverse ground cover (to be monitored and repeated, if required).
11. Individual and groups of ash affected by ash dieback, throughout the site, to be treated in line with the 'Tree Management Strategy'.
12. A site-wide 'natural' pest and invasive species control programme will be implemented.

Notes:
1. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (OCTOBER 2023) PROVIDED BY KILSARAN CONCRETE.
2. CONTOURS SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.

Legend:

- Land Interest Boundary (c. 36.0 ha)
- Planning Application Area (c. 32.6 ha)
- Proposed stormwater drainage channel
- Restoration Section Lines - refer to Figures 2-20 and 2-21 of the EIAR

Landscape Phase
(to be carried out on commencement of the proposed development)

- All existing boundary vegetation to be retained - refer to 'Tree Management Strategy' for general management proposals
- Existing Annex 1 Habitat (oak birch holly woodland), east of the site entrance, to be protected and retained
- Native Woodland Planting (note: existing stand of ash affected by ash dieback to be removed - refer to 'Tree Management Strategy' for more detail)
- (1) Approximate locations of proposed Biodiversity Enhancement Measures - refer to legend to the left for the individual numbered elements.
- Proposed Deer Fence

Restoration Phases
(to be carried out in line with restoration programme outlined below left)

- Restoration Phase 1-3: Native Woodland Planting
- Restoration Phase 2: Area to be left for natural regeneration to retain access to quarry face for continued nesting by peregrine falcons
- Restoration Phase 3: ICW to be retained as wetland habitat

Landscape and Restoration Scheme
The proposed landscape and restoration scheme for the inert landfill area at Ballinclare, Co. Wicklow aims at the retention and improvement of existing wildlife habitats, as well as the restoration of the landfill area to a natural habitat, i.e. a native woodland area. This is one of the beneficial afteruses recommended in the EPA Guidelines 'Environmental Management in the Extractive Industry' (2006).
The landscape and restoration works will take place on a phased basis, in conjunction with the phased filling activities.

Landscape / Restoration Programme
Landscape Phase: to be carried out on commencement of the development.
Restoration Phase 1: to be carried out on completion of filling Phase 1A
Restoration Phase 2: to be carried out on completion of filling Phase 2
Restoration Phase 3: to be carried out on completion of filling Phase 3

Landscape / Restoration Elements:
Retention of Existing Vegetation: All existing screening vegetation along the site boundaries, and most of the internal woodland areas and scrub vegetation will be retained. Please refer to the Tree Management Strategy provided as part of the EIAR for further information on the management proposals.
Management of ash dieback: There are a number of individual ash trees / groups of ash affected by as dieback. Any diseased / dead trees will be removed in line with the Tree Management Strategy and the natural re-growth of native trees encouraged.
Biodiversity Enhancement: Biodiversity enhancment actions will be carried out in a number of locations, as indicated on the plan above, in line with the Biodiversity Plan provided as part of the EIAR.
Planting Preparations: The infill landform will be covered with ca. 350mm of subsoil and 200-300mm of topsoil on completion of each phase of the landfilling/ re-grading works. The spoil material will be sourced from the material imported into the site, which will be stored in temporary stockpiles.
Native Woodland Planting: Once the earthworks are complete, the area will be planted, using a Native woodland planting mix.

General Notes:
Earthworks: All soil handling to be carried out, as per current best practice guidance. Topsoil and subsoil to be handled separately.
Planting General: All proposed species are native and are to be sourced from Irish provenance, where possible.
All plant handling, planting and establishment works will be carried out in accordance with current best practice and will take place in the appropriate planting season (e.g. bareroot planting: November to March only) and in favourable weather conditions. The planting will be carried out by a suitably qualified landscape contractor.
Plant establishment: Establishment maintenance will be carried out for 2 years following each stage of the planting works (minimum 3 maintenance visits per year; i.e. spring, summer and autumn).This will include weed control, replacement planting where required and the adjustment/removal of tree ties and spiral guards.
Long-term management: The woodland planting establishment will be followed by long-term woodland maintenance, in line with the chosen forestry grant.

Native woodland planting mix:
The proposed mix and planting details are based on the Native Forest Grants currently available in Ireland provided, as by DAFM (i.e. Forest Type (FT) 1 - Native Forests; Scenario 5: Pioneer Birch Forest).
The species mix may be updated to reflect the eligible grants available at the time the planting will be carried out, depending on the ground / soil conditions of the completed fill areas.
To be planted at 2 m centres (i.e. 1 plant/4 m^2 or 2,500 plants / ha; approx. 17 ha in total = 42,500 plants; spread over 4 phases, including the Landscape Phase). Transplants to be planted randomly with no more than 15-20 plants of the same species in one group. The whole site will be enclosed with deer proof fencing. However, the transplants will be individually protected from rabbit/hare grazing by spiral guards.

No.	*Plant Name*	*Common Name*	*Height (cm)*	*Age*	*%*
Transplants/Container Grown Shrubs					
19,125	Betula pubescens	Downy birch	60-90	1+1	45
2,125	Corylus avellana	Hazel	60-90	1+0	05
2,125	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	60-80	2Lt	05
8,500	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	60-80	2Lt	20
6,375	Quercus petraea	Sessile oak	60-90	1+1	15
4,250	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	60-90	1+1	10

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth

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Client: Kilsaran Concrete
Ballinclare, Kilbride, Co. Wicklow.

Project: Environmental Impact Assessment Report
Materials Recovery / Recycling Facility
and Inert Landfill

Drawing Title: Proposed Landscape and Restoration Plan

Scale	SLR Project No.
1:2,500 @ A1	065366.00001

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
SH	SH	AM	DL
Date 07/24	Date 07/24	Date 07/24	Date 07/24

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05/11/2024

\\slr.local\eu\Offices\IE\Dublin\SLR DATA\SLR Projects\0036 Kilsaran Concrete\065366 Ballinclare Materials Mgmt Facility\EIAR\Volume-2 EIAR Report Figs Appends\02 Project Description\Dwgs\CAD\Wking\065366.00001.2 FIG_2-4 Landscape and Restoration Plan.dwg

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