

White Hill Wind Farm Electricity Substation & Electricity Line

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Annex 9.2: Landscape & Ecological Mitigation Plan

White Hill Wind Limited

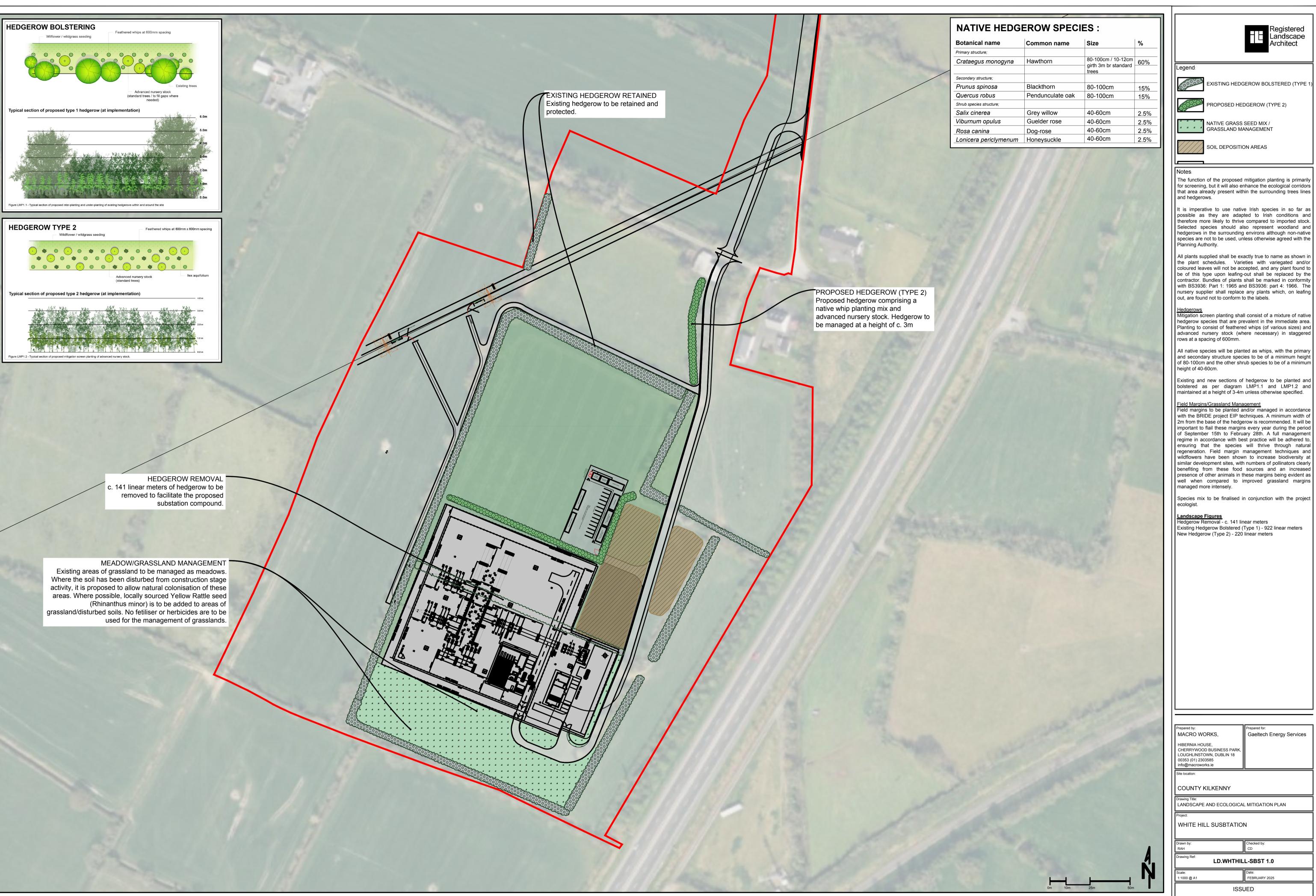
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EXISTING HEDGEROW BOLSTERED (TYPE 1)

PROPOSED HEDGEROW (TYPE 2)

The function of the proposed mitigation planting is primarily for screening, but it will also enhance the ecological corridors that area already present within the surrounding trees lines

It is imperative to use native Irish species in so far as possible as they are adapted to Irish conditions and therefore more likely to thrive compared to imported stock. Selected species should also represent woodland and hedgerows in the surrounding environs although non-native species are not to be used, unless otherwise agreed with the

All plants supplied shall be exactly true to name as shown in the plant schedules. Varieties with variegated and/or coloured leaves will not be accepted, and any plant found to be of this type upon leafing-out shall be replaced by the contractor. Bundles of plants shall be marked in conformity with BS3936: Part 1: 1965 and BS3936: part 4: 1966. The nursery supplier shall replace any plants which, on leafing out, are found not to conform to the labels.

Planting to consist of feathered whips (of various sizes) and advanced nursery stock (where necessary) in staggered

and secondary structure species to be of a minimum height of 80-100cm and the other shrub species to be of a minimum

bolstered as per diagram LMP1.1 and LMP1.2 and maintained at a height of 3-4m unless otherwise specified.

2m from the base of the hedgerow is recommended. It will be important to flail these margins every year during the period of September 15th to February 28th. A full management regime in accordance with best practice will be adhered to, ensuring that the species will thrive through natural regeneration. Field margin management techniques and wildflowers have been shown to increase biodiversity at similar development sites, with numbers of pollinators clearly benefiting from these food sources and an increased presence of other animals in these margins being evident as well when compared to improved grassland margin managed more intensely.

Prepared for:
Gaeltech Energy Services

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION PLAN

LD.WHTHILL-SBST 1.0

