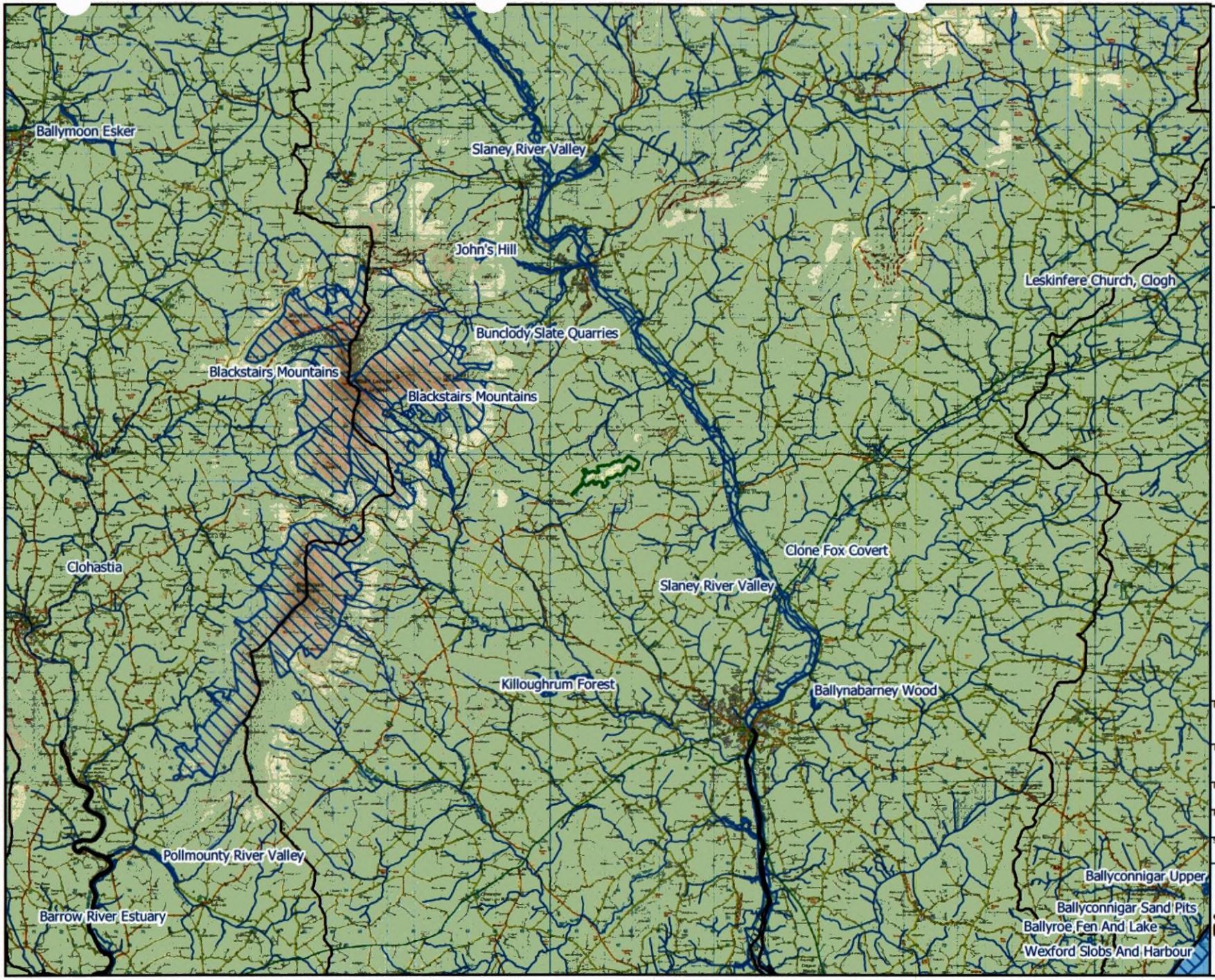

EIAR Site Boundary

WFD Watercourses

WFD Catchments

National Heritage Areas (NHA)

Proposed National Heritage Areas (pNHA)

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N

Drawing Title
National Sites within the likely Zone of Influence

Project Title
Castledockrell Wind Farm Extension of Operational Life

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SC	PD
Project No.	Drawing No.
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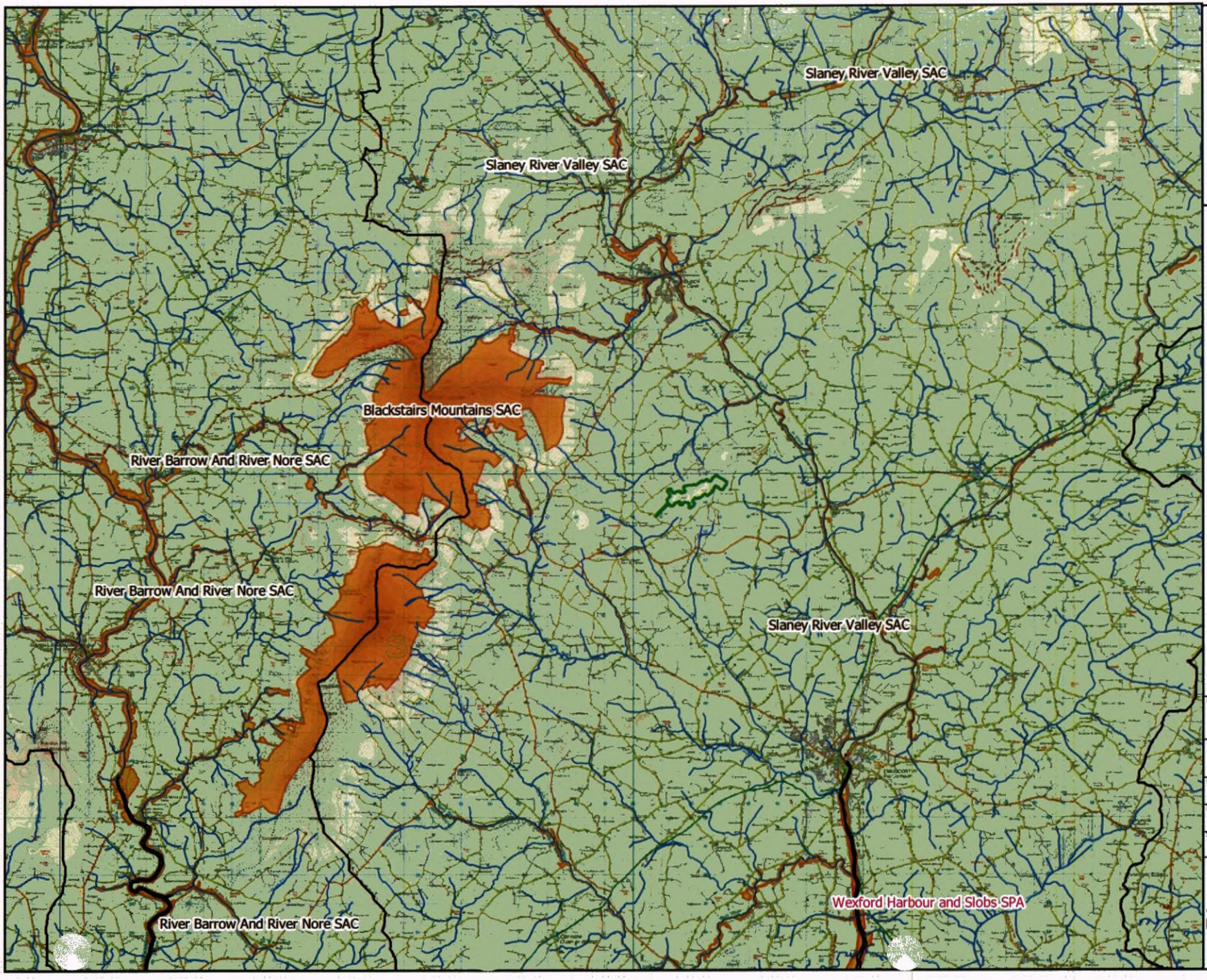
1:180,000	06/03/2025

MKO
Planning and Environmental Consultants
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
email:info@mkoireland.ie
Website: ww.mkoireland.ie



EIAR Site Boundary

WFD Watercourses

WFD Catchments

Special Protected Areas (SPAs)

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

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N

Drawing Title
European Sites within the likely Zone of Influence

Project Title
Castledockrell Wind Farm Extension of Operational Life

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SC	PD
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1:170,000	06/03/2025

MKO
Planning and Environmental Consultants
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland H91 VW84
91 735611
mkoireland.ie
www.mkoireland.ie

Table 6-2 Identification of Nationally designated sites within the Likely Zone of Influence

Designated Site and distance from Proposed Development	Features of interest	Likely Zone of Influence Determination
Natural Heritage Areas (NHA)		
-	-	No National Heritage Areas are within the Likely Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development.
Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA)		
Slaney River Valley [000781] **Approx. Distance:** 2.3 km	› No NPWS site synopsis available	There is no potential for direct impacts as the footprint of the Proposed Development is located entirely outside of this National Site. Whilst there are no mapped watercourses within or adjacent to the Proposed Development, several tributaries of the River Slaney, which forms part of the Slaney River Valley pNHA, are located down gradient of the Proposed Development and therefore, there is potential for surface water connectivity to this National Site. In addition, the Proposed Development is partially located in same groundwater catchment as this National Site. Therefore, taking a precautionary approach, there is potential for the Proposed Development to result in significant effects on this pNHA as a result of deterioration of water quality via the runoff or percolation of pollutants arising from the operational and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. **Therefore, this pNHA is within the likely Zone of Influence and further consideration is required.**
Blackstairs Mountains [000770] **Approx. Distance:** 4.1 km	› No NPWS site synopsis available	There is no potential for direct impacts as the footprint of the Proposed Development is located entirely outside of this National Site. This pNHA is located 4.1km west of the Proposed Development. No indirect pathways for effect exist between the Proposed Development and this National Site due to its terrestrial nature and the intervening distance between the Proposed Development and the pNHA. **Therefore, this pNHA is not within the likely Zone of Influence.**
Bunclody Slate Quarries [000750]	› Heath habitat › Ordovician slates	There is no potential for direct impacts as the footprint of the Proposed Development is located entirely outside of this National Site.

Designated Site and distance from Proposed Development	Features of interest	Likely Zone of Influence Determination
Approx. distance: 4.9 km	› Small Cudweed (*Filago minima*) › Pale Dog-violet (*Viola acteal*) › Bird's foot (Ornithopus perpusillus) › Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus) › Kestrel (Falco tinnunculus) and Raven (Corvus corax)	This pNHA is located 4.9km north of the Proposed Development. No indirect pathways for effect exist between the Proposed Development and this National Site due to its terrestrial nature and the intervening distance between the Proposed Development and the pNHA. **Therefore, it is not within the likely Zone of Influence.**
Killoughrum Forest [000765] **Approx. distance:** 6.5 km	› Mixed deciduous woodland › Wet woodland › Heath vegetation › Narrow-leaved helleborine (*Cephalanthera longifolia*) › Possible Greater Broomrape (*Orobanche rapum-genistae*)	There is no potential for direct impacts as the footprint of the Proposed Development is located entirely outside of this National Site. This pNHA is located 6.5km south of the Proposed Development. No indirect pathways for effect exist between the Proposed Development and this National Site due to its terrestrial nature and the intervening distance between the Proposed Development and the pNHA. **Therefore, it is not within the likely Zone of Influence.**
Clone Fox Covert [000755] **Approx. distance:** 7.8 km	› Oak-ash-hazel woodland	There is no potential for direct impacts as the footprint of the Proposed Development is located entirely outside of this National Site. This pNHA is located 7.8km southeast of the Proposed Development. No indirect pathways for effect exist between the Proposed Development and this National Site due to its terrestrial nature and the intervening distance between the Proposed Development and the pNHA. **Therefore, it is not within the likely Zone of Influence.**

Designated Site and distance from Proposed Development	Features of interest	Likely Zone of Influence Determination
John's Hill [000808] **Approx. distance:** 8.4km	› Peatland › Bog orchid (*Hammarbya paludosa*)	There is no potential for direct impacts as the footprint of the Proposed Development is located entirely outside of this National Site. This pNHA is located 8.4km northeast of the Proposed Development. No indirect pathways for effects exist between the Proposed Development and this National Site due to its terrestrial nature and the intervening distance between the Proposed Development and the pNHA. **Therefore, it is not within the likely Zone of Influence.**
Ballynabarney Wood [000746] **Approx. distance:** 10.2 km	› No NPWS site synopsis available	There is no potential for direct impacts as the footprint of the Proposed Development is located entirely outside of this National Site. This pNHA is located 10.2km southeast of the Proposed Development. No indirect pathways for effect exist between the Proposed Development and this National Site due to its terrestrial nature and the intervening distance between the Proposed Development and the pNHA. **Therefore, it is not within the likely Zone of Influence.**

No NHAs were identified to be within the Likely Zone of Influence, as detailed above.

1 no. pNHA, Slaney River Valley, was determined to be within the likely Zone of Influence. Several tributaries of the River Slaney, which forms part of the Slaney River Valley pNHA, are located down gradient of Proposed Development site. The following pNHAs have been identified to be within the likely Zone of Influence:

- [000781] Slaney River Valley pNHA

The AA Screening that accompanies this application identified the potential for likely significant effects (LSEs) on European sites from the Proposed Development. These sites include:

- [000781] Slaney River Valley SAC
- [004076] Wexford Harbour and Slobs SPA

The potential for adverse effects on these sites has been assessed within the NIS which accompanies this application. The potential for impacts on these sites is summarised in Section 6.7 of this chapter.

6.5.1.2 NPWS Article 17 Reporting

A review of the Irish Reports for Article 17 of the Habitats Directive (92/42/EEC), including the Heath, Bogs and Mires, Irish Semi-Natural Grassland Survey datasets, National Survey of Native Woodlands and Ancient and Long-Established Woodland datasets were conducted prior to undertaking the multi-disciplinary walkover survey.

Available NPWS datasets were downloaded and overlain on the EIAR Study Area. None of the NPWS GIS datasets contain polygon or point data within the EIAR Study Area. None of the habitats listed above were identified within or adjacent to EIAR Study Area.

6.5.1.3 Vascular plants

A search was made in the New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora (Preston *et al*, 2002) to investigate whether any rare or unusual plant species listed under Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive, The Irish Red Data Book - 1 Vascular Plants (Curtis, 1988) or the Flora (Protection) Order (1999, as amended) had been recorded in the relevant 10km hectad in which the study site is situated (S94). Each hectad contains 100 whole one kilometre squares containing terrestrial habitats. Species of conservation concern are given in Table 6-3. Annex II Red List species of the Habitats Directive and the Flora (Protection) Order are shown in the atlas for hectad S94.

Table 6-3 Species listed designated under the Flora Protection Order or the Irish Red Data Book within Hectad S94

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Narrow-leaved helleborine	*Cephalanthera longifolia*	VU
Opposite-leaved pondweed	*Groenlandia densa*	NT
Shepherd's-needle	*Scandix pecten-veneris*	RE
Green-winged orchid	*Orchis morio*	VU
Fragrant Agrimony	*Agrimonia procera*	NT
Hound's-tongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*	NT
Corn Marigold	*Chrysanthemum segetum*	NT

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Common toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*	NT
Pale flax	*Linum bienne*	NT
Greater broomrape	*Orobanche rapum-genistae*	NT
Autumn Lady's-tresses	*Spiranthes spiralis*	NT
Green Field-speedwell	*Veronica agrestis*	NT

Key: Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (VU), Critically Endangered (CR), Regionally Extinct (RE)

6.5.1.4 National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) Records

A search of the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) website was conducted on the 22/02/2024. This helped to inform survey effort and provide a baseline of likely species composition in the area. Records of protected fauna recorded from hectad S94 are provided in Table 6-4. Table 6-5 lists records of protected birds recorded from hectad S94.

Table 6-4 NBDC records for species of conservation interest in hectad S94

Common name	Scientific name	Designation
Common Frog	*Rana temporaria*	HD Annex V, WA
Marsh Fritillary	*Euphydryas aurinia*	HD Annex II
Brown Long-eared bat	*Plecotus auritus*	HD Annex IV
Irish Hare	*Lepus timidus subsp. hibernicus*	WA, HD Annex V
West European Hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus*	WA
Pine marten	*Martes martes*	WA, HD Annex V
Eurasian badger	*Meles meles*	WA
Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* sensu lato	HD Annex IV, WA
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	WA, HD Annex IV
Soprano Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	WA, Annex IV
Eurasian Red Squirrel	*Sciurus vulgaris*	WA
European Otter	*Lutra Lutra*	HD Annex II, IV, WA
Lesser Noctule	*Nyctalus leisleri*	HD Annex IV, WA

HD = EU Habitats Directive; WA = Wildlife Acts (Ireland).

Table 6-5 NBDC records for birds of conservation interest in hectad S94

Common name	Scientific name	Designation
Black-headed gull	*Larus ridibundus*	BoCCI Red List
Common Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	BD Annex I
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	BD Annex I
European Golden Plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*	BD Annex I, BoCCI Red List
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	BoCCI Red List
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	BD Annex I
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*	BoCCI Red list
Common Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*	BD Annex II, III, WA
Grey Partridge	*Perdix perdix*	BoCCI Red list
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	BoCCI Red list
Northern lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	BoCCI Red list

BD = EU Birds Directive; BoCCI = Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland.

6.5.1.5 NPWS

National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) online records were searched to see if any rare or protected species of flora or fauna have been recorded from hectad S94. An information request was also sent to the NPWS scientific data unit requesting records from the Rare and Protected Species Database on the 22nd of September 2023. A response was received on the 23rd of September 2023. Table 6-6 lists rare and protected species records obtained from NPWS.

Table 6-6 NPWS records for rare and protected species

Common name	Scientific name	Designation
Eurasian Badger	*Meles meles*	WA
Sea Lamprey	*Petromyzon marinus*	HD Annex II, WA
River Lamprey	*Petromyzon fluviatilis*	HD Annex II, V, WA
Eurasian Otter	*Lutra lutra*	HD Annex II, WA
Irish Hare	*Lepus timidus subsp. Hibernicus*	Annex V, WA
Common frog	*Rana temporaria*	HD Annex V, WA
Shepherd's-needle	*Scandix pecten-veneris*	RL
Greater Broomrape	*Orobanche rapum-genistae*	RL

Common name	Scientific name	Designation
Opposite-leaved Pondweed	*Groenlandia densa*	RL, FPO
Narrow-leaved Helleborine	*Cephalanthera longifolia*	RL, FPO
Hasselquist's Hyssop	*Entosthodon fascicularis*	RL

FPO = Flora Protection Order; RL = Red List, VU = Vulnerable, WA = Wildlife Act

6.5.1.6 Invasive Species

The NBDC database also contains records of invasive species identified within the relevant hectad. Records of 'high impact' invasive species for hectad S94 are provided in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 NBDC records for invasive species (hectad S94)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Three-cornered garlic	*Allium triquetrum*
Canadian Waterweed	*Elodea canadensis*
Giant Knotweed	*Fallopia sachalinensis*
Indian Balsam	*Impatiens glandulifera*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum*
American Mink	*Mustela vison*
Brown Rat	*Rattus norvegicus*
Eastern Grey Squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*

Regulations 49 and 50 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011) include legislative measures to deal with the introduction, dispersal, dealing in and keeping of non-native species. Japanese knotweed (*fallopian japonica*) and Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) are two species subject to restrictions under Regulations 49 and 50 and are included in the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011).

6.5.1.7 Baseline Hydrology

The EPA map viewer was consulted on the 31st of January 2025. The site is located within the Slaney & Wexford catchment. The EIAR Study Area is located within the Slaney_SC_070 hydrological sub-catchment, the Slaney_150, Slaney_160, Urrin_040 and Glasha (Slaney)_010 hydrological sub-basins and is also located in the Ballyglass groundwater catchment. This groundwater body (GWB) is classified as 'Not at risk' and the groundwater status is assigned a status of 'Good' in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) groundwater monitoring programme (2016-2021).

There are no mapped watercourses within the EIAR Study Area, but tributaries of the Slaney River are located downgradient of the site. These include the Glasha 12, the Pullinstown Big, and the Tomgarrow 12.

There are four EPA water quality stations along the Slaney River located downstream of the Proposed Development (Table 6-8).

6.5.1.7.1 Water Quality

The Biotic Index of Water Quality (BIWQ) was developed in Ireland by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Q-values are assigned using a combination of habitat characteristics and structure of the macro-invertebrate community within the waterbody. Individual macro-invertebrate families are classified according to their sensitivity to organic pollution and the Q-value is assessed based primarily on their relative abundance within a sample.

Table 6-8 Water quality status and Q-values of watercourse downstream of the Proposed Development.

Watercourse Name	Sampling Station	Location	Sampling Year	Q-Value & Water Quality Status
Slaney River	Scarawalsh Br	E298372.22 N 145065.48	2022	Q4 Good
	Ballycarney Br	E 296784.18 N 148847.27	2022	Q4 Good
Glasha [Slaney]	GLASHA (SLANEY) - Br W of Ballynelahillan	E290799.42 N150247.28	1991	Q5 High
	Coolattin Br	E294321 N152621	2022	Q4 Good

River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) have been published for all River Basin Districts in Ireland in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The online EPA Envision map viewer provides access to water quality information at individual waterbody status for all the River Basin Districts in Ireland. The EPA Envision map viewer was consulted on 24th of September 2024 regarding the water quality status of watercourses surrounding the Study Area. The WFD River Waterbody Status 2016 – 2021 for the watercourses surrounding the site have been assessed in Table 6-9.

Table 6-9 Watercourses adjacent to the site with relevant water quality statuses

Name	Location	Status	Risk
Tomatee 12 [EPA Code: 12T28]	Located north-west of the EIAR Study Area, flowing north-east.	Moderate	At Risk
Glasha Trib 1 [EPA Code: 12G57]	Located north-west of the EIAR Study Area, flowing north.	Moderate	At Risk
Kilmacdermot [EPA Code:	Located north of the EIAR Study Area, flowing north.	Moderate	At Risk
Tombrick 12 [EPA Code: 12T34]	Located east of the EIAR Study Area, flowing north-east.	Good	Not at risk
Tomgarrow 12 [EPA Code: 12T37]	Located east of the EIAR Study Area, flowing south-east.	Good	Not at risk

Name	Location	Status	Risk
Tomanoole 12 [EPA Code: 12T65]	Located south-west of the EIAR Study Area, flowing south.	Moderate	At Risk

Status– WFD River Waterbody Status 2016-2021 Risk – WFD River Waterbodies Risk

6.5.1.8 Conclusions of the Desktop Study

The desktop study has provided information about the existing environment in Hectad S94 within which the Proposed Development is located. The site is located in Slaney and Wexford Harbour surface water catchment (IESE) within Hydrometric Area 12 of the South Eastern River Basin District.

On a more local scale, the site is located in the Slaney and Wexford Harbour catchment (Catchement_12) and within the Slaney sub-catchment (Slanet_SC-070) and Urrin sub-catchment (Urrin_SC_010). The development is located within following river sub basins; Glasha (Slaney)_150, Glasha (Slaney)_010, Urrin_040, Slaney_160.

The desktop study has provided information about the existing environment in Hectad S94, within which the EIAR Study Area is located. Whilst there are no mapped watercourses within the EIAR Study Area, several tributaries of the Slaney River are located downgradient. Taking a precautionary approach, there is potential for the Proposed Development to result in significant effects on the Slaney River Valley pNHA as a result of deterioration of water quality.

The desk study identified that a variety of protected faunal species are known to occur within hectad S94, within which the Proposed Development is located, including bats, marsh fritillary, otter, lamprey spp., and badger. The mammal species recorded during the desk study informed the survey methodologies undertaken during the site visits.

The desk study also provided useful information to inform the ecological surveys undertaken on site as well as the identification of pathways for potential impact on sensitive ecological receptors.

6.6 Ecological Walkover Survey

6.6.1 Description of Habitats, Flora & Fauna within the Ecological Survey Area

A total of twelve habitats were recorded within the EIAR Study Area (Table 6-10), some of which form mosaics with each other. A habitat map of the site is provided in Figure 6-5, Figure 6-6, and Figure 6-7. While no watercourses were recorded within the site, several Upland eroding rivers were surveyed in close proximity to the EIAR Study Area.

Table 6-10 Habitats within the site boundary.

Habitat Name	Fossitt Code
Earth banks	BL2
Buildings and artificial surfaces	BL3
Spoil and bare ground	ED2
Recolonising bare ground	ED3
Improved agricultural grassland	GA1
Dry meadows and grassy verges	GS2
Dense Bracken	HD1
Hedgerow	WL1
Arable Crops	BC1
Scrub	WS1
Stone walls and other stonework	BL1
Amenity Grassland	GA2

6.6.1.1 Habitats within the Site Boundary

The site comprises the existing windfarm infrastructure, including turbines and associated hardstand areas and the wind farm access roads, which are classified as Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3) and Spoil and bare ground (ED2). Outside of the existing wind farm infrastructure, the lands within the EIAR Study Area are dominated by agricultural fields, comprised of Improved agricultural grassland (GA1) and Arable crops (BC1). Field boundaries are typically delineated by Hedgerows (WL1), while the internal access tracks were often lined with strips of Dry meadows and grassy verges (GS2). Several field boundaries are deep and are best classified as Scrub (WS1), often with pockets of Dense bracken (HD1). A large area of previously farmed land on the south-eastern boundary had been disturbed at the time of the site visits and was best classified as a mosaic of Spoil and bare ground (ED2) and Recolonizing bare ground (ED3). The site is accessible from the south via a network of local roads and the existing wind farm access tracks. A description of the main habitats within the EIAR Study Area is provided below.

6.6.1.1.1 *Buildings and Artificial Surfaces (BL3)*

The existing windfarm infrastructure, including turbines, buildings and road infrastructure on site (Plate 6-1), were classified as Buildings and artificial surfaces (BL3). Additionally, a substation located adjacent to Turbine 1 (Plate 6-2) falls under this classification, as does an old derelict building adjacent to Turbine 11 (Plate 6-3).

Plate 6-1 Typical windfarm infrastructure indicating turbine base and hardstand.

Plate 6-2 Substation adjacent to Turbine 1.

Plate 6-3 Derelict building adjacent to Turbine 11.

6.6.1.1.2 Improved Agricultural Grassland (GA1)

Improved agricultural grassland is the dominant habitat type within the EIAR Study Area and was recorded throughout the site. These are used for intensive dairy/beef grazing practices and are species poor in composition. These grasslands were dominated by perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) with meadow thistle (*Cirsium dissectum*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), red clover (*T. pratense*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Fumitory (*Fumaria sp.*), sheep's bit (*Jasione montana*), and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), also recorded.

Plate 6-4 Improved agricultural grassland which has not been grazed recently, where some broadleaved flora species were recorded

Plate 6-5 Short improved agricultural grassland habitat recently grazed.

6.6.1.1.3 Arable Crops (BC1)

This habitat type is also abundant within the EIAR Study Area, identified primarily throughout the southern half of the site. These are monoculture habitats which provide very little ecological importance to the EIAR Study Area.

Plate 6-6 Monocultural field of wheat within the EIAR Study Area.

Plate 6-7 Field of recently cut hay in the eastern section of the of EIAR Study Area.

6.6.1.1.4 Hedgerow (WL1)

Hedgerow habitat formed the field boundaries within the EIAR Study Area and were recorded throughout the site (Plate 6-8). These are managed through hedge cutting, particularly along the internal roads (Plate 6-9). The structure of these habitats was typically dominated by European gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), with occasional occurrences of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). Species recorded in the understory of this habitat were diverse, including ivy (*Hedera helix*), false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), rosebay willow herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*), cleaver (*Galium aparine*), tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), and ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*).

Plate 6-8 Field boundaries comprised of hedgerow habitat were recorded throughout the site.

Plate 6-9 Example of managed hedgerow habitat adjacent to internal road infrastructure.

6.6.1.1.5 Dry Meadows and Grassy Verges (GS2)

Small areas of the EIAR Study Area, typically adjacent to existing internal road infrastructure and turbine hardstands, often presented sections of Dry meadows and grassy verges. (Plate 6-10 & and Plate 6-11). This habitat typically contained false oat-grass (*Arthenatherum elatius*), Bent grasses (*Agrostis spp.*) sheep's bit (*Jasione montana*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*) and rosebay willow herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*).

Plate 6-10 Typically example of grassy verges identified adjacent to existing road infrastructure within the EAIR Study Area.

Plate 6-11 Grassy verges recorded on the edges of turbine bases within the EIAR Study Area.

6.6.1.1.6 Earth Banks (BL2)

Earth banks were present around the hardstanding bases of turbines within the EIAR Study Area (Plate 6-12). These earth banks were generally comprised of gravel that was deposited when building the turbines. These banks were generally covered by grassy verge, scrub, and recolonising bare ground habitat. A range of species occur on the earth banks including Yorkshire fog (***Holcus lanatus)***, dandelion (***Taraxacum officinale*** agg.), soft rush (***Juncus effusus***), creeping cinquefoil (***Potentilla reptans***), haircap moss (***Polytrichum*** sp.) and compact rush (***Juncus conglomeratus***).

Plate 6-12 Example of earth bank adjacent to turbine hardstanding area with scrub grassy verge mosaic.

6.6.1.1.7 Scrub (WS1)

Scrub was mainly recorded where field boundaries were too wide to be considered hedgerow habitat (Plate 6-13). These sections of scrub typically had to same composition as the hedgerow habitat detailed in Section 6.6.1.1.4. In larger sections of scrub, small pockets of Dense bracken (HD1) was recorded within, as shown in Plate 6-13. Elsewhere, scrub was recorded on the perimeter of the wind farm infrastructure where it has naturally colonised. These sections of scrub were typically dominated by European gorse and often formed a mosaic with Recolonizing bare ground (ED3).

Plate 6-13 Scrub habitat recorded adjacent to agricultural fields within the EIAR Study Area.

6.6.1.1.8 Spoil and Bare Ground (ED2) and Recolonising Bare Ground (ED3)

These habitats were recorded in areas of grassland cleared in recent times and often formed mosaics together within the EIAR Study Area. The main area of this mosaic was in the southern section of the site, south of Turbine 5, where a field was recently scraped and has been left to recolonise (Plate 6-14). Both these habitats were also recorded on Earth banks (BL2), as described in Section 6.6.1.1.6.

Recolonising bare ground was identified in the turbine hardstand areas, forming a mosaic with buildings and artificial surfaces, as seen in Plate 6-11.

Plate 6-14 Mosaic of spoil and bare ground and recolonising bare ground south of Turbine 5.

6.6.1.1.9 Upland Eroding Rivers (FW1)

Although no watercourses were identified within the EIAR Study Area, several watercourses were surveyed immediately downgradient. These were typically first or second order streams and were characterized by shallow flow, often forming riffles and pool. See Plate 6-15 & 6-16, which show examples of Upland eroding rovers (FW1).

Plate 6-15 Upland eroding stream surveyed downgradient of the EIAR Study Area.

Plate 6-16 Upland eroding stream surveyed downgradient of the EIAR Study Area, adjacent to farmland.

Map Legend

- EIAR Study Area
- Existing Turbine Locations
- Hedgerows
- Treelines
- Arable crops
- Buildings and artificial surfaces
- Spoil and bare ground
- Recolonising bare ground
- Improved agricultural grassland
- Dry meadows andgrassy verges
- Scrub

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Drawing Title

Habitat Map (entire site)

Project Title	
Castledockrell Wind Farm Extension of Operational Life	
Drawn By: SC	Checked By: PD
Project No.: 210847	Drawing No.: 6-5
Scale: 1:11,000	Date: 05/03/2025

MKO
Planning and Environmental Consultants
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
mkoireland.ie
w.mkoireland.ie

Map Legend

- EIAR Study Area
- Existing Turbine Locations
- Hedgerows
- Treelines
- Arable crops
- Buildings and artificial surfaces
- Spoil and bare ground
- Recolonising bare ground
- Improved agricultural grassland
- Dry meadows and grassy verges
- Scrub

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Drawing Title: Habitat Map (eastern extent)

Project Title: Castledockrell Wind Farm Extension of Operational Life

Drawn By	Checked By
SC	PD
Project No.	Drawing No.
210847	6-6
Scale	Date
1:6,000	05/03/2025

MKO
Planning and Environmental Consultants
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
email:info@mkoireland.ie
Website:www.mkoireland.ie

Map Legend

- EIAR Study Area
- Existing Turbine Locations
- Hedgerows
- Treelines
- Arable crops
- Buildings and artificial surfaces
- Spoil and bare ground
- Recolonising bare ground
- Improved agricultural grassland
- Dry meadows and grassy verges
- Scrub

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Drawing Title
Habitat Map (western extent)

Project Title
Castledockrell Wind Farm Extension of Operational Life

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MKO
Planning and Environmental Consultants
Tuam Road, Galway
Ireland, H91 VW84
+353 (0) 91 735611
mkoireland.ie
www.mkoireland.ie