CHAPTER 6 FLORA AND FAUNA

- **Appendix 6.7 Plates**

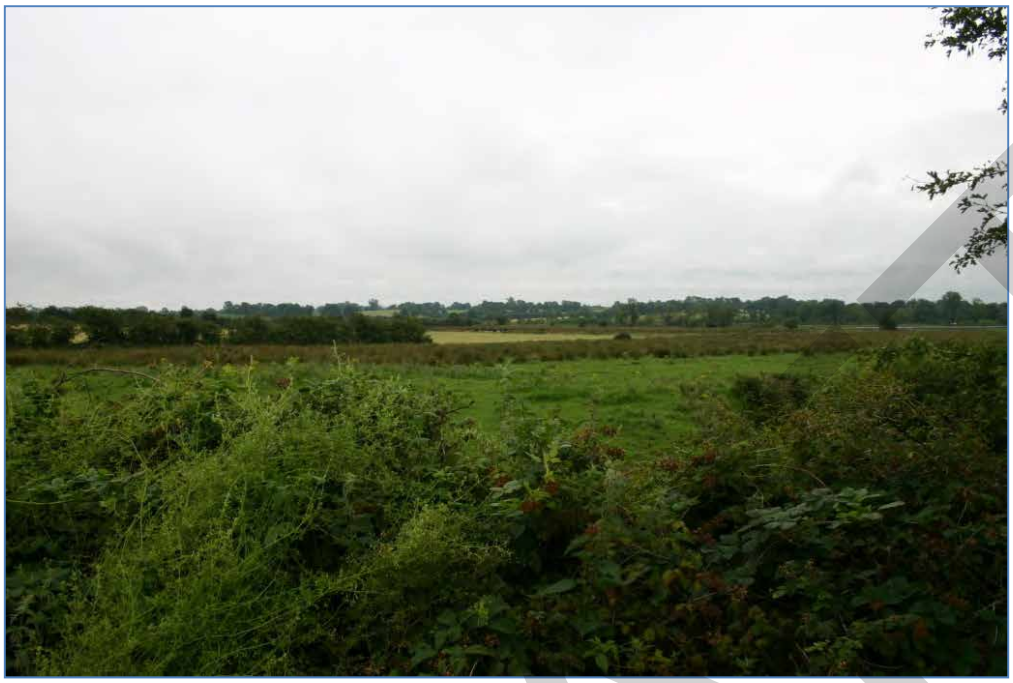

Plate 1: Low growing hedgerows and less managed wet grassland south of Tower 295 – MSA.

Plate 2: Overgrown hedgerow with semi mature ash trees (WL1 Type B) – MSA.

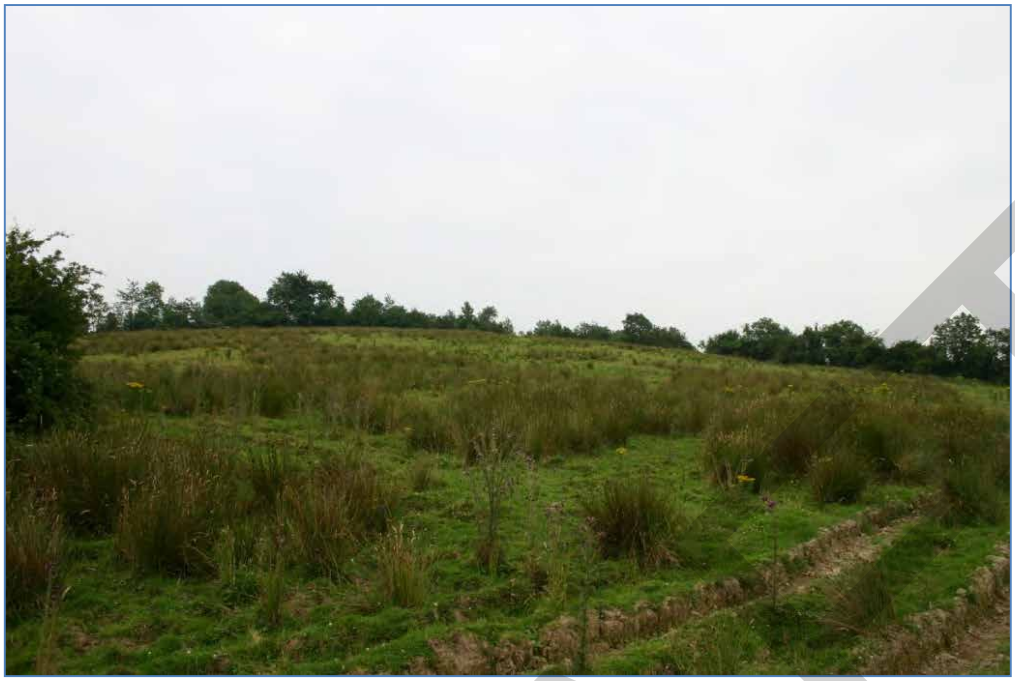

Plate 3: Species poor cattle grazed wet grassland typical along more northern section of MSA.

Plate 4: Mature treelines which will likely require tree lopping/ pollarding (MSA)

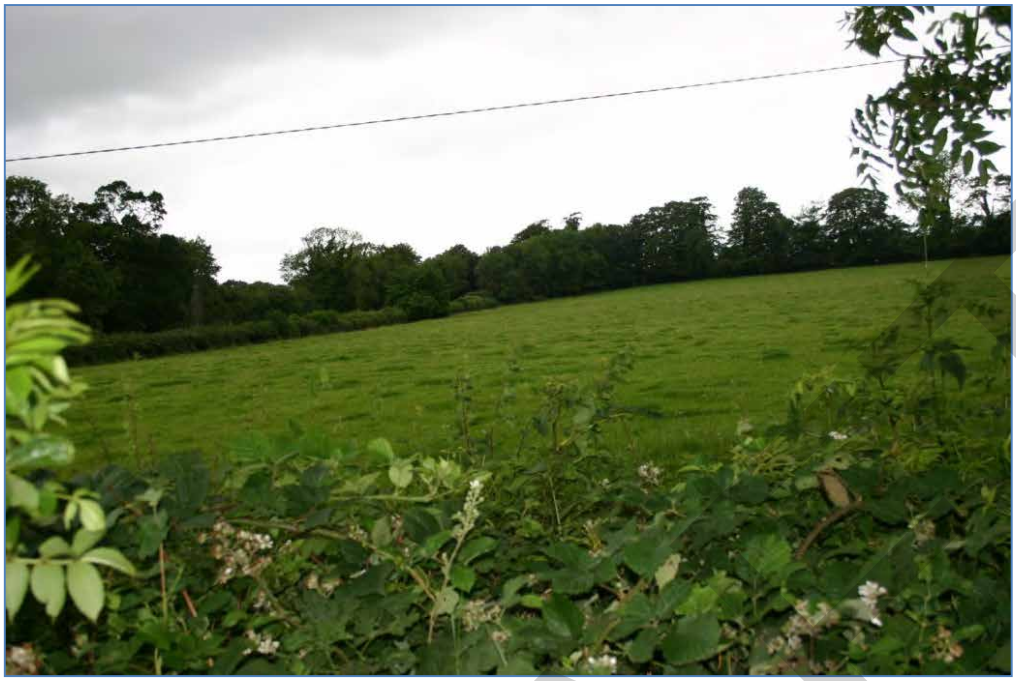

Plate 5: Improved grassland (GA1) and overgrown boundary hedgerows dominate habitats in MSA

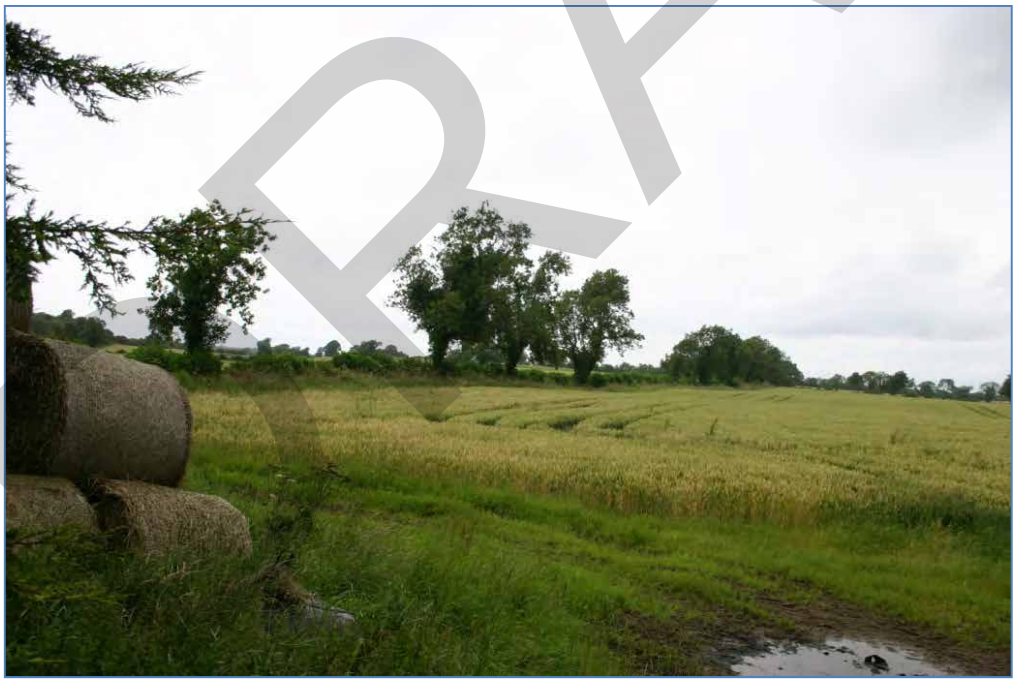

Plate 6: Arable farmland (BC1) is common with improved grassland along the southern part of the MSA

Plate 7: In CMSA the proposed line route traverses rolling drumlin landscape dominated by improved agricultural grassland. The study area comprises managed agricultural fields typically enclosed by hedgerows dominated by hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

Plate 8: In CMSA the majority of hedgerows that occur throughout the study area are characterised by fairly well managed and intact structures with average heights of 2-3 m high.

Plate 9: In CMSA treelines are frequent throughout the study area. The dominant species include ash and sycamore. The habitat supports active badger setts recorded at Cordoagh and Tassan. Other examples of where this habitat occurs include Corglass Stream (pictured) and Lisagoan Stream.

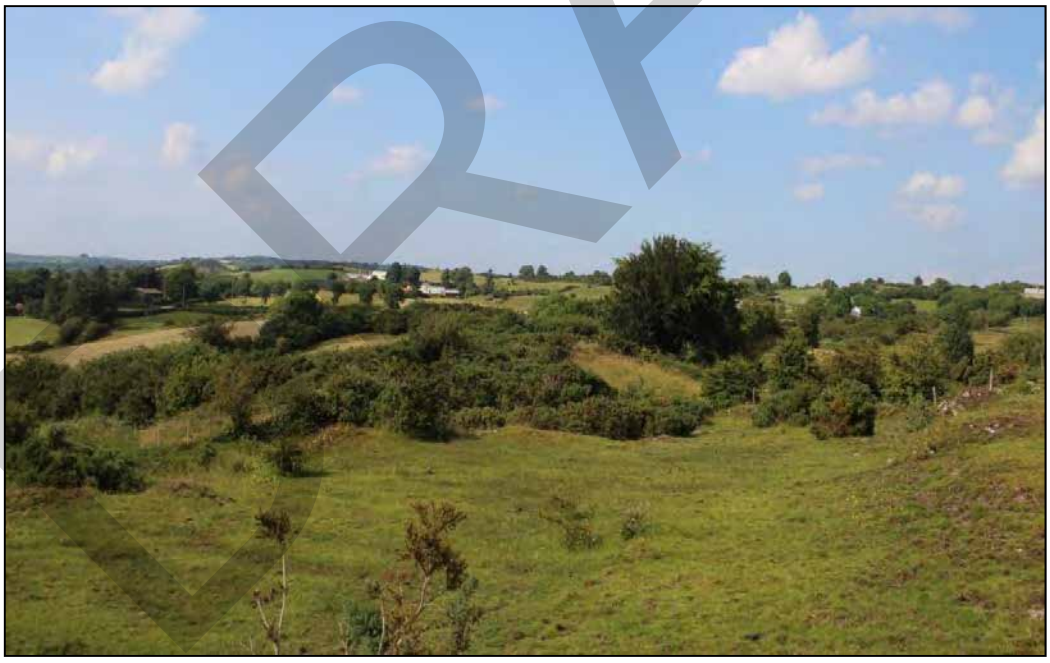

Plate 10: Scrub occurs occasionally throughout the CMSA section of the alignment and is mostly dominated by common gorse and bramble. Examples of where this habitat has been recorded include Annaglogh (pictured) and Cordoagh.

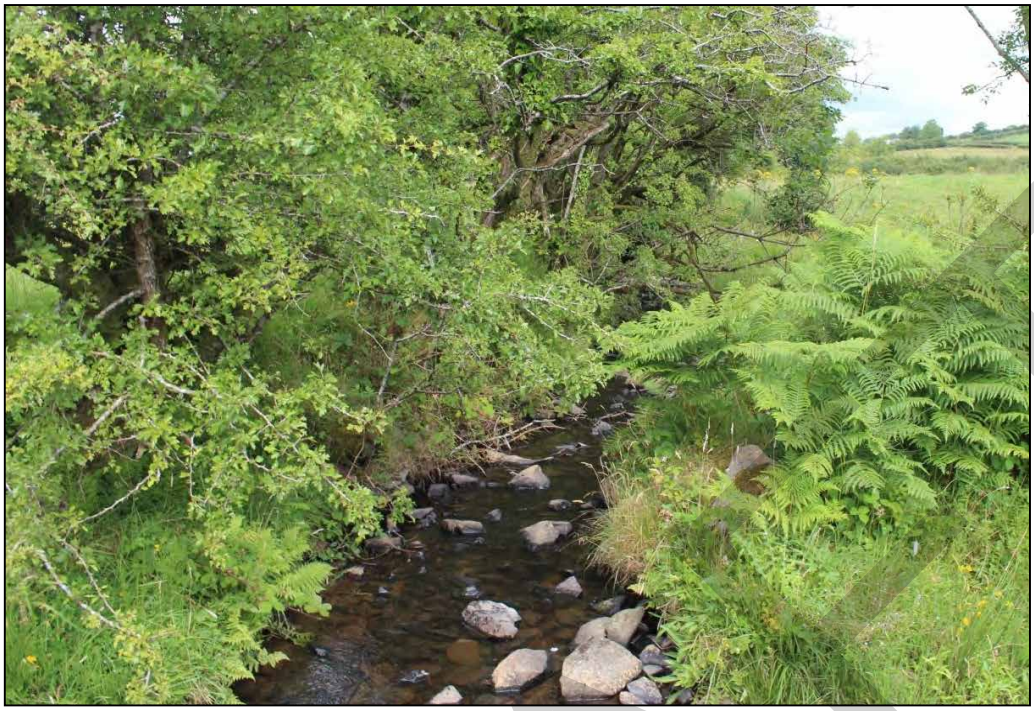

Plate 11: The line route crosses a number of natural watercourses within the CMSA. Targeted surveys were undertaken along natural watercourses to confirm the potential presence of Otter. No Otter activity was recorded during the course of field surveys.

Plate 12: Marsh and other wetland habitats are common at inter-drumlin hollows where drainage is impeded specifically in CMSA. The proposed alignment oversails a number of sites identified as key ecological receptors. Corlea Bog (pictured) is a site comprising cutover bog with secondary fen communities (between towers 206 -207). The site has been evaluated as being of national importance.