A Bat Assessment of Grange Ballyboughal Co. Dublin A41 Tr26

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For Downey Planning Ltd

Summary

One roosting Common pipistrelle was noted to roost in the shed central to the site proposed for a housing development in the centre of the village of Ballyboughal, Fingal, north Dublin (OSI Grid Reference O149536) coupled with droppings being present in the attic of the two-story shed and the house show this site to be of significance to bat roosting, although limited feeding socialising and commuting were recorded on the nights of survey. derogation will be required before works on this building may commence.

Bat boxes should be built into the new building and placed on the treeline that is to be retained as part of this development to mitigate the scale of the project as well as other mitigation measures.

Bat species found roosting

Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

Bat species found feeding and commuting on the site

Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus leisleri*
Brown long eared bat	*Plecotus auritus*

Recommendations

(1) A derogation licence must be sought from NPWS prior to any work commencing.

(2) No work can take place on the house or barns from March to September as bats may be breeding and birds may be nesting.

(3) Ivy and fascia on all buildings must be removed by hand.

(4) 3 bat tree boxes and 4 Schwegler 2F Schwegler bat boxes with front panels must be put in place. These should be placed on trees or posts, at least 3m high, with a clear drop below (as bats need to drop to start their flight). These can be purchased from www.nhbs.com (or using the links included below) and must be placed in a dark area.

> Schwegler 2F bat box - https://www.quickcrop.ie/products/schwegler-bat-box-2f-with-double-front-panel.html?searchid=1989104&search_query=bat+boxes

(5) Bats will suffer a loss of feeding. Native shrubs and trees must be used within the new development. Where other climbers and shrubs are required, they should be taken from the approved list from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan: pollinators.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Top-Ten-pollinator-plants-Guide-WEB.pdf

Semi-mature and mature trees and hedgerow should be planted within the new development.
(6) If bats are discovered at any stage of the development, building work must cease and both myself and the Conservation wildlife Ranger must be contacted.

(7) A dark sky area must be designated within the development to provide commuting and feeding corridors, and light spillage and pollution must be kept to a minimum with the use of cowls, caps, and low-level bollard lighting where possible.

Lighting design will be in accordance with:

Bats and Lighting – Guidance Notes for Planners, Engineers, Architects and Developers (Bat Conservation Ireland, 2010) https://www.batconservationireland.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/BCIrelandGuidelines_Lighting.pdf

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(8) Monitoring of the bat boxes should take place within a year of the development being built, and the location of the bat boxes should be changed if they are unused and their site is unsuitable.

(9) All buildings will need to be rechecked prior to any major work or demolition. Any bats present will be safeguarded by a licensed bat specialist and released upon completion of Demolition.

Preliminary survey details

Desktop survey of the existing environment

Thanks to Bat Conservation Ireland for their data. All data from this report will be placed on their database.

See Appendix III for bat data from within 10km of the site.

Habitat classification and descriptions (Fossitt 2000)

WL1 Hedgerow

Linear strips of shrubs, often with occasional trees, that typically form field or property boundaries. Most hedgerows originate from planting and many occur on raised banks of earth that are derived from the excavation of associated drainage ditches. Dimensions of hedgerows vary considerably, depending largely on management and composition, and are taken here as being mainly less than 5 m high and 4 m wide. When wider or taller than this, or dominated by trees, the habitat should be considered as a narrow strip of scrub or woodland, or as a treeline - WL2. Some hedgerows may be overgrown or fragmented if management has been neglected, but they should still be considered in this category unless they have changed beyond recognition. Linear strips of low scrub are included in this category if they occur as field boundaries. Species composition varies with factors such as age, management, geology, soils and exposure. Hedgerows commonly support a high proportion of spinose plants such as Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Gorse (Ulex europaeus), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Dog-rose (Rosa canina) or Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.), in addition to many other native and non-native trees and shrubs including, for example, Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Beech (Fagus sylvatica), Elder (Sambucus nigra), elms (Ulmus spp.) and willows (Salix spp.). Some of these may occur as scattered tall trees. Fuchsia (Fuchsia magellanica), an introduced shrub, is a common component of hedgerows in parts of the south and west of Ireland. Hedgerows frequently support climbing plants such as Ivy (Hedera helix), Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum), Hedge Bindweed (Calystegia sepium), Cleavers (Galium aparine) and

Bush Vetch (Vicia sepium). Tall grasses, including False Brome (Brachypodium sylvaticum) and Hairy-brome (Bromopsis ramosa), ferns, and woodland herbs are characteristic. Drainage ditches are often closely associated with hedgerows and should be recorded separately if they contain standing water or support aquatic plants (see drainage ditches - FW4). Dry ditches are not distinguished as separate habitats. Linear boundaries of low scrub, Gorse (Ulex europaeus) and Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) in particular, should be included here, but note that earth banks - BL2 and stone walls and other stonework - BL1 are treated as separate categories.

This habitat is present onsite at the site at Ballyboughal.

WL2 Treelines: semi-mature and mature trees

A treeline is a narrow row or single line of trees that is greater than 5 m in height and typically occurs along field or property boundaries. This category includes tree-lined roads or avenues, narrow shelter belts with no more than a single line of trees, and overgrown hedgerows that are dominated by trees. Most treelines are planted and trees are often regularly spaced. They commonly comprise a high proportion of non-native 57 species such as Beech (Fagus sylvatica), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), limes (Tilia spp.), some poplars (Populus spp.) and conifers. Trees may occur on level ground or on banks of earth. The presence or absence of hedgerow or scrub at the base should be noted. If treelines are greater than 4 m wide at the base they should be considered as narrow stretches of woodland.

This habitat is present onsite at the site at Ballyboughal.

BL3 Buildings and artificial surfaces

This broad category incorporates areas of built land that do not fit elsewhere in the classification. It includes all buildings (domestic, agricultural, industrial and community) other than derelict stone buildings and ruins (see stone walls and other stonework - BL1). It also includes areas of land that are covered with artificial surfaces of tarmac, cement, paving stones, bricks, blocks or astroturf (e.g. roads, car parks, pavements, runways, yards, and some tracks, paths, driveways and sports grounds). Unpaved areas are excluded (see spoil and bare ground - ED2). Any other built structures that are not made of natural stone, including walls made of bricks, cement blocks and mass concrete, should be considered here. Note that greenhouses and polythene tunnels are excluded (see horticultural land - BC2), as are refuse dumps (see refuse and other waste - ED5). Plant cover should not exceed 50%.

This habitat is present onsite at the site at Ballyboughal.

Connectivity – Map of site showing the wider area with ecological features

Date: [Thursday, 11/9/2025]

Sunrise time: [06:48]

Sunset time: [19:56]

Lux Levels 0 Lux sitewide

Temperature and weather conditions

Temperature during the evening survey was 16°C, with a temperature of 10°C during the morning survey. The weather was dry and overcast.

Date: [Thursday, 26/9/2025]

Sunrise time: [07:18]

Sunset time: [19:14]

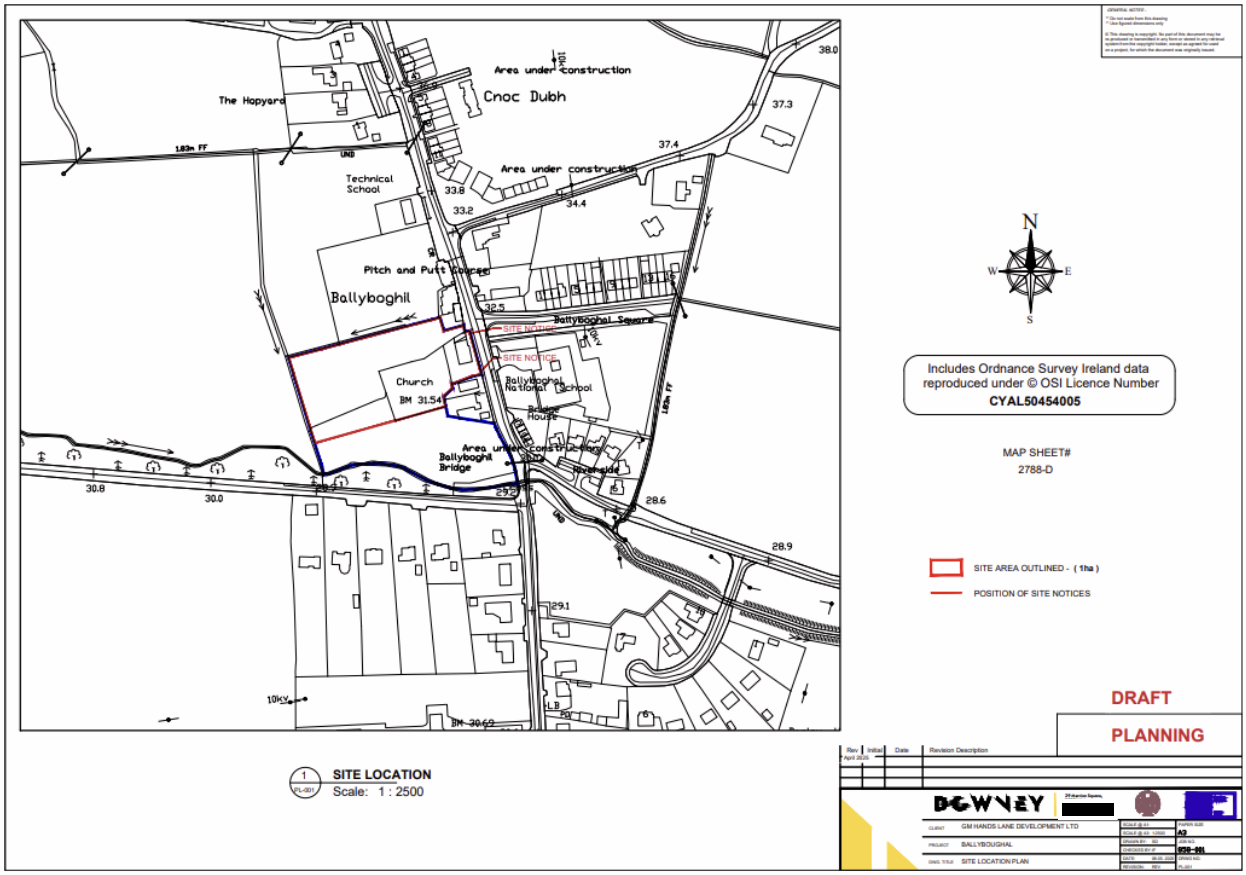
Temperature and weather conditions

Temperature during the evening survey was 12°C, with a temperature of 4°C during the morning survey. There was light rain intermittently throughout the night.

Proposed works

The proposed project involves the construction of 23 housing units including 6 Detached houses, 10 Semi-Detached houses a new 'Barn' building, updates to the existing house and the addition of a new house, as well as parking areas and public zones.

Current site layout



Proposed Site Plan

Objective of Proposed Works
The objective of the proposed works is to facilitate the redevelopment of the Ballyboughal site for residential use in line with the local development plan. The project involves the demolition of an existing de

relict barn and sections of the old house, both of which are no longer structurally suitable for safe use, and the subsequent construction of 23 residential units, associated access routes, public spaces and landscaping.

Complexity of lands and ability to cover ground during surveys All areas were accessible.

Survey constraints

(1) Mobility of bats: Bat species are mobile and can move from roost to roost, depending on roost availability, feeding availability and weather conditions. They may move to roosts which have not been identified in this report in order to hibernate or create mating or feeding perches. A bat survey is a snapshot of bat activity over the survey time.

(2) Identification of bats: It can be difficult to differentiate *Myotis* species. For this reason, sound files are included within the report. Brown long eared bats are very quiet, and their presence can be overlooked in bat surveys as they may not register on bat detectors.

Methodology

Surveyors

Ferdia Keeley and Saoirse Keeley of Wildlife Surveys Ireland carried out this survey.

Equipment

- Exide Lamps (one per surveyor)
- Petzl Tikka Head torches (one per surveyor)
- BatLogger M2 time expansion detectors and Kaleidoscope Pro sound analysis software with GPS (one per surveyor)
- One thermal imager per surveyor
- One Songmeter Mini Bat detector placed overnight at the Ballyboughal site.
- Mobile phones for communication during the survey (one per surveyor)
- One lux meter per surveyor

Survey procedure

Surveyors arrive on site shortly before sunset. All lands, trees, buildings and hedgerows are assessed for suitability for bats, including their suitability as feeding habitat and/or suitability as bat roosts. Areas and features with high potential are identified throughout the site and used as points of interest during the active survey. Survey routes are planned so that a surveyor can efficiently cover as much land as possible while maintaining a focus on these key points of interest. Larger sites are divided up into sections to be covered across multiple nights. Static bat monitoring devices are placed near areas and features of especially high interest, particularly features that bats may be using as roosts, in order to provide a timeline of bat activity throughout the night.

Over the next 90 minutes, surveyors cover the walkable area of the site along their planned routes, with adjustments being made to account for especially high or low bat

activity in an area – for example, a surveyor may examine a tree associated with a high level of bat activity, as it may be a bat roost. After the 90 minutes have elapsed, most bats will already have emerged from their roosts in order to feed for the night, making the period shortly after sunset one of the best times to identify roosts and feeding habitats.

Surveyors return to a site approximately 90 minutes before sunrise the next morning. At this time, any changes in temperature and weather conditions are noted, as well as any other factors (e.g. street lighting) that may have impacted bat activity during the night. Surveyors cover the site area again, this time with particular attention paid to possible roosts, as bats can be seen returning to their roosts during this time period. Any static monitors left out the previous night are collected for analysis.

Surveys are conducted with reference to the following documents –

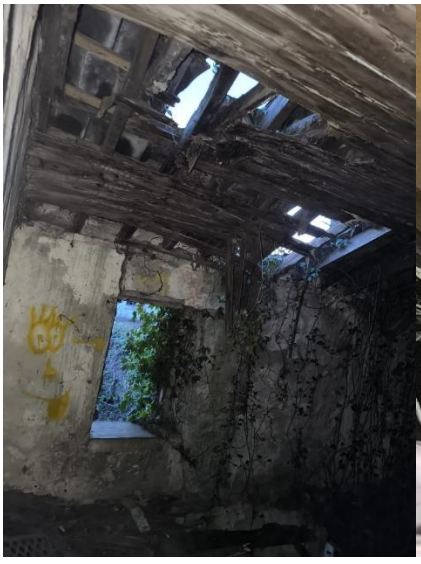
(1) NPWS BAT MITIGATION GUIDELINES FOR IRELAND – V2 Ferdia Marnell, Conor Kelleher & Enda Mullen
(2) Heritage Council's Bat Survey Guidelines for the Traditional Farm Buildings Scheme
(3) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines 4th Edition, 2024. Developed on behalf of the Bat Conservation Trust
(4) C.I.E.E.M Bat Mitigation Guidelines 2023

We feel that both emergence and return surveys are necessary on most occasions and go beyond these guidelines to ensure dawn roosts are located.

Survey:

Assessment of buildings as potential roosts with photos

Wildlife Surveys Ireland



Surveyor 2 entered all attics onsite in order to assess bat roosting potential of the buildings. Both attics contained old bat droppings indicating the presence of bats at some point however no evidence of larger bat roosts were found.

Tree assessment

The large tree central to the site had bat roosting potential on a count of its maturity however no potential bat roost features were observed.

Description 3 treeline at courtyard.

Description 3 treeline eastern border.

Tree Bat Roost Category Classification System (Collins, 2016).

Tree Category

Description 1 Trees with multiple, highly suitable features (Potential Roosting Features = PRFs) capable of supporting larger roosts;
Description 2 Trees with definite bat potential but supporting features (PRFs) suitable for use by individual bats;
Description 3 Trees have no obvious potential although the tree is of a size and age that elevated surveys may result in cracks or crevices being found or the tree supports some features (PRFs) which may have limited potential to support bats;
Description 4 Trees have no potential.

Emergence/re-entry survey

Bat Survey September 11th 2025

On the first night of survey surveyor 1 circulated the site while surveyor 2 focused on the barns central to the site.

The house was the focus of the second night of survey.

Activity commenced with one soprano pipistrelle seen flying over the shed, potentially emerging from the shed in the middle of the courtyard. Around this time surveyor 1 observed a common pipistrelle feeding in the roadside courtyard, potentially having emerged from the same shed at the opposite side.

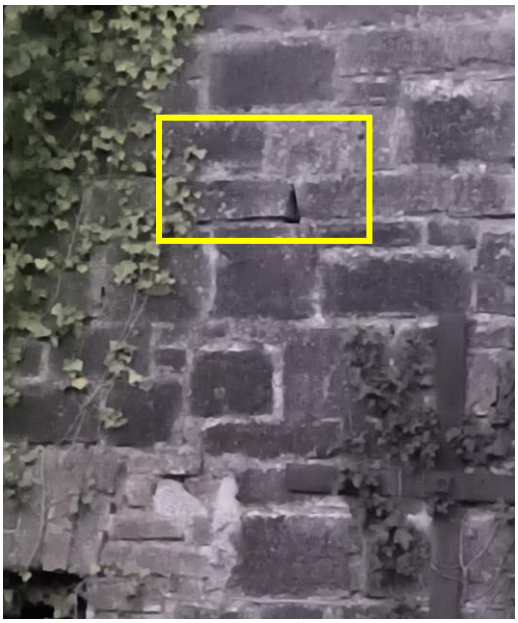
This common pipistrelle was then observed moving to the further courtyard where it was recorded feeding by surveyor 2.

Common pipistrelle activity was recorded across both courtyards throughout the night in intermittent passes with short periods of feeding being observed.

One soprano pipistrelle pass was recorded by surveyor 2 at the metal barn.

At dawn temperatures were lower at 10c but still suitable for bat activity.

One common pipistrelle was recorded feeding in the roadside courtyard before beginning swarming and finally being observed entering the building through a small crack in the brickwork pictured below.



Crevice common pipistrelle was seen to enter

Blue-Mini Location

Mini Data September 11th

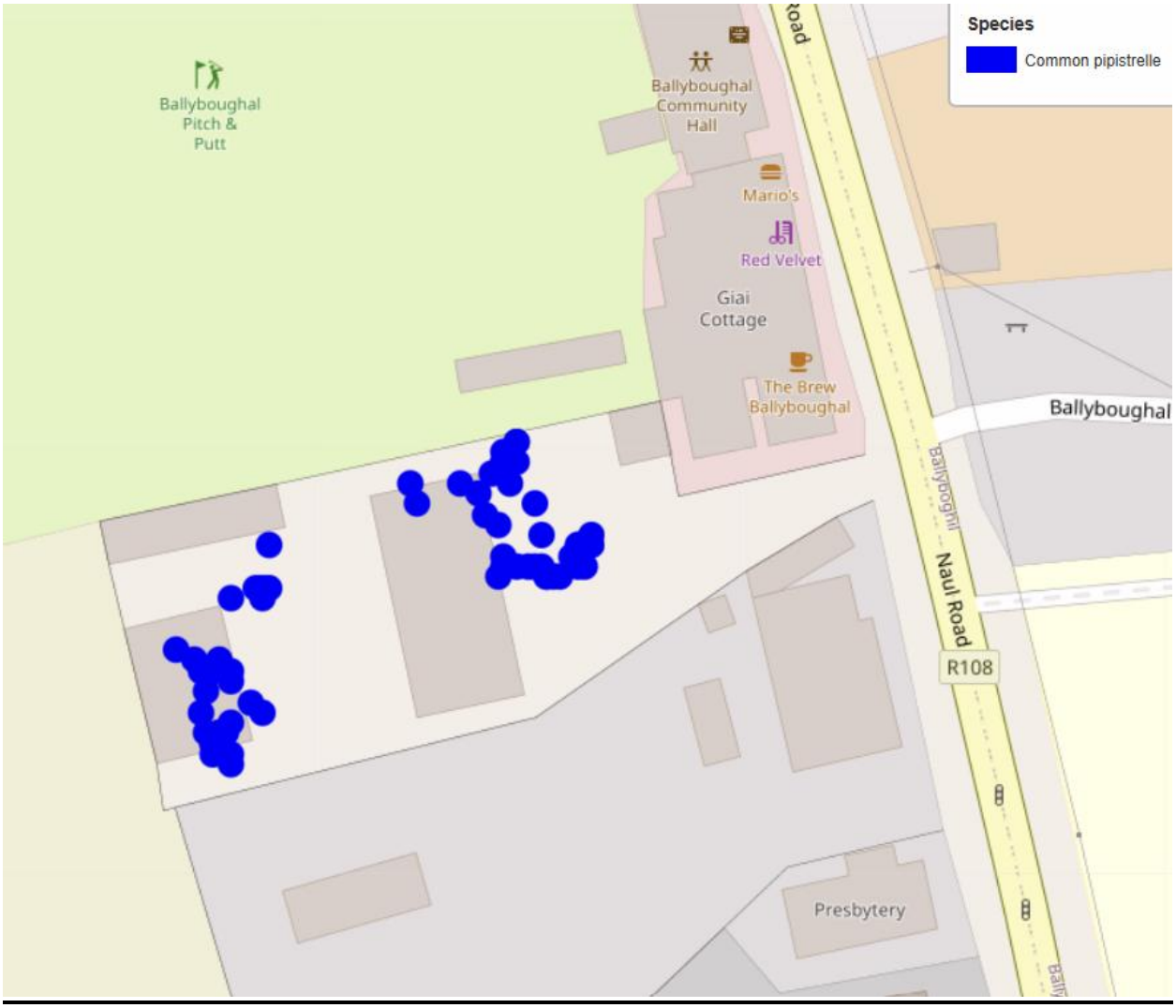
Species	Column Labels							
Hour	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**1**	**5**	**Grand Total**
LEISLER'S BAT			1	1				2
COMMON PIPISTRELLE	82	37	5	9	1	1		135

SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE		2		1			1	4
Grand Total	**82**	**39**	**6**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**141**

Surveyror 1 Batlogger Data

Species	**Column Labels**			
Hour	8	9	6	Grand Total
COMMON PIPISTRELLE	70	24	28	122
Grand Total	70	24	28	122

Surveyor 1 Mapped Data

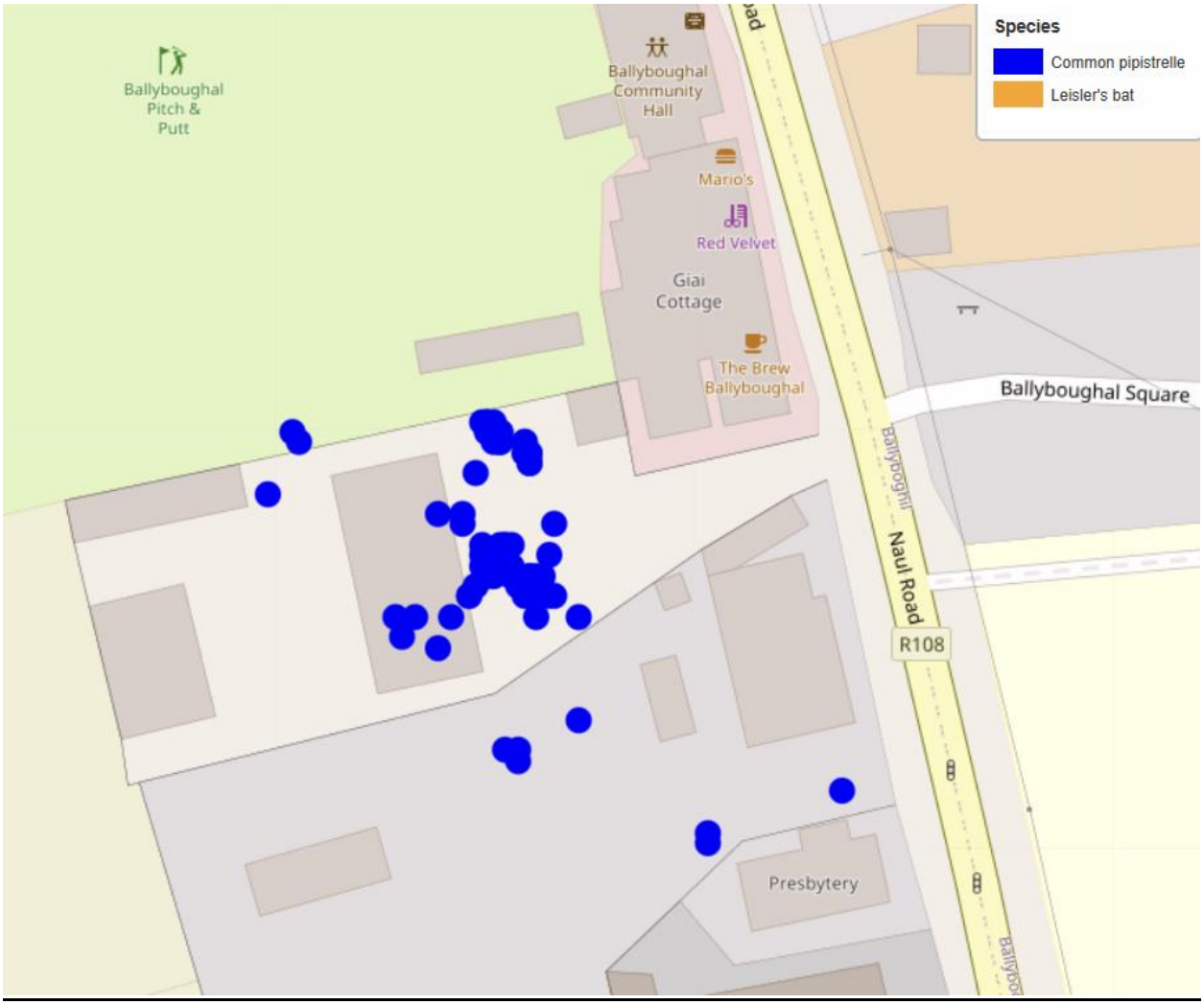


Surveyor 2 Batlogger Data

Species	Column Labels		
Hour	8	6	**Grand Total**

COMMON PIPISTRELLE	112	27	139
Grand Total	**112**	**27**	**139**

Surveyor 2 Mapped Data



Survey September 25th 2025

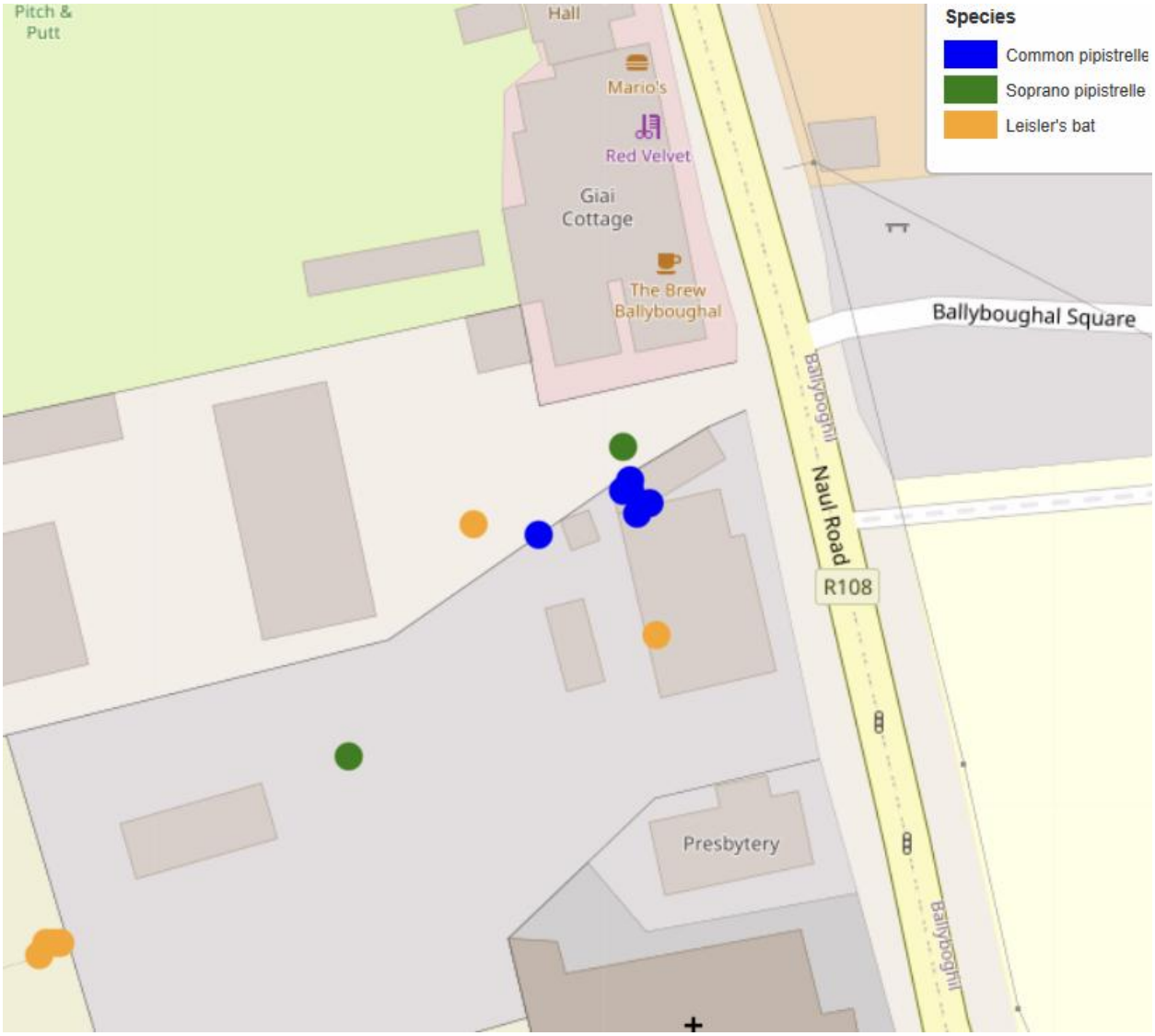
Bat activity on September 25th was space, potentially caused by lower temperatures on the night of survey. The bat recorded roosting in the shed was not observed emerging or returning on this night of survey. Common and soprano pipistrelles were recorded passing the rear of the house at 20:06 and again both recorded at the front of the shed. Feeding was recorded at the shed for a duration of roughly 10 minutes before the pipistrelles were seen to depart.

No bat activity was recorded at dawn.

Surveyor 1 Batlogger Data

Species			
Hour	**7**	**8**	**Grand Total**
LEISLER'S BAT		8	8
COMMON PIPISTRELLE	4	5	9
SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE	2		2
Grand Total	**6**	**13**	**19**

Surveyor 1 Mapped Data

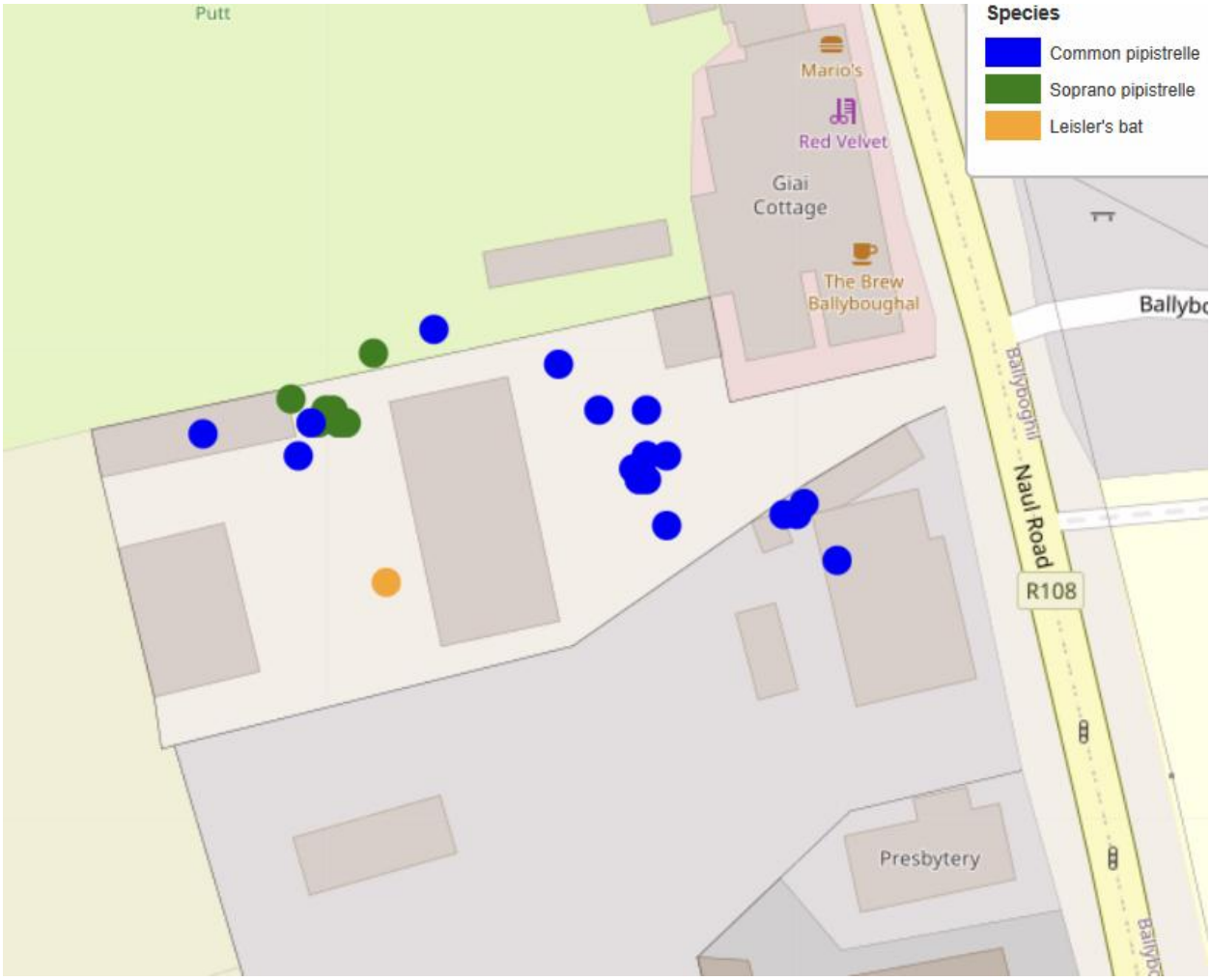


Surveyor 2 Batlogger Data

Species				
Hour	7	8	6	Grand Total
LEISLER'S BAT		1		1

COMMON PIPISTRELLE	6	50	1	57
SOPRSNO PIPISTRELLE		1		1
Grand Total	**6**	**52**	**1**	**59**

Surveyor 2 Mapped Data



Song Meter Mini Data September 25th

Species							
Hour	**7**	**8**	**9**	**11**	**4**	**5**	**Grand Total**
LEISLER'S BAT		5	1	1	1	1	9

COMMON PIPISTRELLE	5	10	30	1			46
SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE	2	2	1				5
Grand Total	7	17	32	2	1	1	60

Blue-Mini Location

Put in map of the placement of the static detectors.

Impact assessment procedure:

Potential impacts assessed

- Habitats
- Fauna
- Roosts
- Flight paths
- Feeding areas

Results of survey

Results of this survey found one common pipistrelle roosting in the central barn

Yellow-Barn with bat roost.

Soprano pipistrelle and Leisler's activity were recorded feeding and commuting across the site on both nights of the survey, although activity was not especially high.

Potential impacts

Predicted Impacts Before Mitigation

(1) Loss of feeding and commuting habitat .Three species of bat are feeding and commuting along and within the grassland and hedgerow which may be removed in this development. There will be a loss of feeding for birds in the existing lawns. This will not affect the conservation status of any species present even in the absence of mitigation. This will have a moderate long-term impact on individuals within these species.

(2) Loss of roosting habitat. The trees if allowed develop would have roosting potential. Removal of the trees and hedgerow will have a slight long-term impact on individual bats.

(3) Light Pollution -Lighting of the development and areas around it will have a moderate long-term impact on individual bats.

Mitigation and Recommendations

(1) A derogation licence must be sought from NPWS prior to any work commencing.

(2) No work can take place on the house or barns from March to September as bats may be breeding and birds may be nesting.

(3) Ivy and fascia on all buildings must be removed by hand.

(4) 3 bat tree boxes and 4 Schwegler 2F Schwegler bat boxes with front panels must be put in place. These should be placed on trees or posts, at least 3m high, with a clear drop below (as bats need to drop to start their flight). These can be purchased from www.nhbs.com (or using the links included below) and must be placed in a dark area.

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1. **Lighting must be cowled if required to prevent light overspill on to surrounding trees**
   Light modelling would provide appropriate information on how light will be restricted from the trees while providing illumination for pedestrians and cyclists. Internal louvres are the most efficient means of controlling light overspill / pollution.

2. **Lighting operation should be based on levels of activity**
   This should mirror the levels of use of the infield area. Lighting is unnecessary except at times of darkness and when games or training is under way.

3. **Lighting should be sufficiently controlled to provide for low levels at ground level.** The design should strive to achieve 3 lux at ground level in the case where bats are found to be present, through landscaping or similar, to control spill as required. It is easier to control light overspill from shorter columns, but this is not possible for sports lighting. The measures below may assist in creating darker areas for bats that would in some areas be less than 3 lux.

4. **LED lights should be considered as the option for the lighting**
   LED lights are an energy efficient and highly controllable light source, are highly adaptable in terms of direction and strength and can be timed to switch on and off as they light quickly to the level required. These should ensure energy efficiency and money-saving as well as ecological advantages.

5. **Planting should be used to reduce / prevent light overspill and create commuting corridors**
   Planting of treelines and hedgerow can prevent lighting from creating a barrier to movement and provide feeding for birds and mammals lost by the removal of vegetation. This should include species that will grow to tree height rather than low shrubs.

Impacts after mitigation

(1) Loss of feeding and commuting habitat .The loss of trees and foliage will impact feeding negatively. Native planting will restore this within a number of years meaning a mild medium term negative effect on bat life.

(2) Loss of roosting habitat. The removal of several buildings with evidence of past roosting/bat activity and the removal of one confirmed bat roost will lead to a negative impact on bat life. With the addition of bat tree boxes and roosting boxes build into new buildings, increased opportunity for bat roosting will be present. This will reduce the medium term negative effect on bat roosting to a short term negative effect as roosting opportunities will be provided upon completion of the project.

(3) (3) Light Pollution – There will be light pollution with this development. However creating dark sky areas within the development will reduce the impact to a slight long term negative impact on individual bats.

This will result in a moderate short term negative impact on local bat populations which will reduce to a slight short term negative impact, with proper implementation of the above measures.

Assessment of Derogation tests (Regulation 54)

Under Regulation 54 of the European Communities Birds and Natural Habitats, Regulation 2011, three tests must be satisfied before a derogation may be granted. The following assessment has been undertaken to demonstrate compliance.

Test 1 – Reason For Derogation

This derogation is required to allow the lawful removal of a Common pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) in the derelict barn in Ballyboughal. Significant deterioration has been observed across the buildings on this site, meaning the development is in the interest of the local public for the following reasons.

1) Provision of housing- A strain on residential supply means housing is required in this area.
2) Replacement/repair of unsafe structures. The buildings onsite have fallen into disrepair and pose a threat to public safety in their current condition.
3) Deliver public amenity space.

Test 2 – Absence of Alternative Solutions

A full appraisal of alternatives was undertaken. The following potential solutions were considered and deemed unsatisfactory for the reasons outlined:

1. Do-Nothing Approach

Retaining the barn would leave a structurally unstable building on the site, posing a long-term health and safety risk. The structure is in disrepair and would require extensive maintenance or reconstruction. Any such works would likely disturb the bat roost, and without a planned development there would be no ecological monitoring, mitigation, or habitat enhancement.

2. Avoiding the Roost Location Within the Site

Relocating or redesigning the development to retain the barn was assessed. However, the barn is centrally located within the footprint of the proposed residential layout. Retention would eliminate a substantial portion of the developable area, prevent suitable access and drainage design, and reduce the housing yield below viable levels. This option is therefore not feasible. Equally, this still creates the need to make the building safe and this would place the roost at risk.

Conclusion of Test 2

All alternatives were objectively assessed. Each was found to be either unfeasible, unsafe, or incompatible with the requirements of the project. Therefore, no satisfactory alternative exists that would both avoid roost loss and allow the project to be delivered.

Test 3 – No Detriment to Favourable Conservation Status

The roost comprises a single common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), a widespread species in Ireland with a favourable conservation status at national and EU levels. Survey data from two nights confirm low levels of bat activity on site, with limited feeding and commuting.

The following mitigation and compensation measures will ensure no adverse impact on the conservation status of the species:

1. Timing of Works

Demolition will occur outside the breeding and hibernation periods and only under ecological supervision.

2. Pre-Demolition Exclusion and Checks

A licensed bat ecologist will conduct pre-demolition checks and install one-way exclusion devices if necessary to ensure all bats have safely vacated the roost.

3. Provision of Alternative Roosts

Seven bat boxes will be installed prior to demolition in ecologically suitable locations across the site, ensuring no net loss of roosting potential.

4. Habitat Enhancement

Native hedgerows, tree planting, and insect-rich planting will be incorporated into the landscaping. Dark corridors and bat-sensitive lighting will maintain commuting routes and reduce disturbance.

5. Post-Construction Monitoring

Monitoring will be undertaken during at least one post-construction bat season to assess the uptake of new roosts and bat activity. Adaptive management will be implemented if required.

Conclusion of Test 3

Given the low number of bats affected, the favourable conservation status of the species, and the comprehensive suite of mitigation and compensation measures, the derogation will not be detrimental to the maintenance of Common pipistrelle at a favourable conservation status within its natural range.

Bat Biology

Female bats gather in groups known as maternity roosts in summer to have their young. They generally have one baby each year, so are slow to reproduce, and disturbance of a maternity roost can be catastrophic.

In winter bats move to old stonework, trees and caves to hibernate. They are especially vulnerable here as they are slow to awaken, and if tree felling is carried out, they can easily be killed.

> Species descriptions from Bat Conservation Ireland (2025), Biodiversity Ireland (2025) and further as listed below:
>
> **Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle**
>
> *Pipistrellus* and *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
>
> Ireland's two smallest bat species, and also the commonest, the common and soprano pipistrelles are the bats most likely to be seen flying around soon after dusk in both urban and rural areas. Both have a rapid, twisting flight as they pursue tiny prey of midges, mosquitoes and small moths. A single pipistrelle (weighing no more than 5-6g, the weight of a 1-euro piece) may consume as many as 3,000 of these insects in one night. Pipistrelles are frequently

found roosting in houses, although they also roost in other locations such as tree holes. In houses they prefer to occupy confined spaces such as behind hanging tiles and soffit boards or between roofing felt and roof tiles, rather than the main attic space.

The two are called common and soprano because the latter echolocates at a higher frequency peaking at 55kHz, compared with the former which echolocates at a peak frequency of 46kHz. The soprano pipistrelle tends to form nursery (or maternity) roosts with larger numbers of individuals (up to 1,500) compared with the common pipistrelle which would typically have a much smaller nursery roost size.

Trends in these species are monitored annually using the Car-based Bat Monitoring Scheme. Results from this scheme indicate that since 2003 the soprano pipistrelle has increased significantly while the common pipistrelle has also increased, albeit more slowly. The reasons for these increases are poorly understood but both species may be recovering from past declines or responding to increased woodland cover and/or climate change.

Conservation status

HABITATS DIRECTIVE ARTICLE 17 REPORTING
Range: Favourable
Population: Favourable
Habitat: Favourable
Future Prospects: Favourable
Overall Assessment of Conservation Status: Favourable
Overall Trend in Conservation Status: N/A
Source: NPWS 2013.

IUCN Conservation Status
Ireland: Least Concern
Europe: Least Concern
Global: Least Concern
Sources: (1) Marnell, F. et al 2009; (2) Hutson T., et al 2007 (3) Hutson, A.M. et al 2008

Legal status
Protected by the following legal instruments:
- Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), Annex IV
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II
- Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS)
- Wildlife Act (1976)
- Wildlife (Amendment) Act (2000)
- Wildlife (N.I.) Order of 1985

Leisler's bat

Nyctalus leisleri

This is the biggest Irish bat, and it is often found roosting in buildings although 13% of its roosts recorded in Ireland have been in trees. The Leisler's bat has distinctive level flight at greater heights than the other Irish species, from which it dives down after dung flies and beetles. It can be seen soon after sunset flying over open spaces such as parks and fields. Because it is one of the first bats to emerge in the evening and is quite large, the Leisler's may be confused with swifts that may also be flying around. They are best told apart by the wing shape; the swift's wings are smoothly curved and scimitar-like. Swifts also shriek, while the Leisler's bat is inaudible without a bat detector. The Leisler's bat is rare in Britain and the rest of Europe, but it is relatively common here. For this reason, the Irish population of Leisler's bats is considered of International Importance.

Leisler's bat is monitored by the Car-based Bat Monitoring Scheme and its annual trend has shown significant increases since 2003. The reason for the increase is poorly understood but it may be recovering from past declines, or responding to increased woodland cover and/or climate change.

Conservation status

HABITATS DIRECTIVE ARTICLE 17 REPORTING
Range: Favourable
Population: Favourable
Habitat: Favourable
Future Prospects: Favourable
Overall Assessment of Conservation Status: Favourable
Overall Trend in Conservation Status: N/A
Source: NPWS 2013.

IUCN Conservation Status
Ireland: Near Threatened
Europe: Least Concern
Global: Least Concern
Sources: (1) Marnell, F. et al 2009; (2) Hutson T., et al 2007 (3) Hutson, A.M. et al 2008

Legal status
Protected by the following legal instruments:
- Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), Annex IV
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II
- Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS)
- Wildlife Act (1976)
- Wildlife (Amendment) Act (2000)
- Wildlife (N.I.) Order of 1985

Legislation

Bats are protected under the 1996 Wildlife Act, the 2000 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, S.I. No 477 of 2011, The Habitats Directive, The Bonn and Bern Convention, and the Eurobats agreement.

The European Community (Natural Habitats) Regulations S.I. No 477 of 2011 states:

51. (1) The Minister shall take the requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the fauna consisting of the species referred to in Part 1 of the First Schedule. (2) Notwithstanding any consent, statutory or otherwise, given to a person by a public authority or held by a person, except in accordance with a licence granted by the Minister under Regulation 54, a person who in respect of the species referred to in Part 1 of the First Schedule— (a) deliberately captures or kills any specimen of these species in the wild, (b) deliberately disturbs these species particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration, (c) deliberately takes or destroys eggs of those species from the wild, (d) damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place of such an animal, or (e) keeps, transports, sells, exchanges, offers for sale or offers for exchange any specimen of these species taken in the wild, other than those taken legally as referred to in Article 12(2) of the Habitats Directive, shall be guilty of an offence. (3) The prohibitions referred to in paragraph (2) shall apply to all stages of life of the biological cycle of fauna to which this Regulation applies. (4) The Minister shall establish a system to monitor the incidental capture and killing of fauna consisting of the animal species referred to in Part 1 of the First Schedule and, having regard to the information gathered, he or she shall conduct further research or take such conservation measures as required to ensure that incidental capture and killing does not have a significant negative impact on the species concerned.

The EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) lists all Irish bat species in Annex IV and one Irish species, the lesser horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros), in Annex II. Annex II includes animal and plant species of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) because they are endangered, rare, vulnerable or endemic. Annex IV includes various species that require strict protection. Article 11 of the Habitats Directive requires member states to monitor all species listed in the Habitats Directive and Article 17 requires States to report to the EU on the findings of monitoring schemes.

The Bern and Bonn Conventions:

Ireland is also a signatory to a number of conservation agreements pertaining to bats such as the Bern and Bonn Conventions. The European Bats Agreement (EUROBATS) is an agreement under the Bonn Convention. Ireland and the UK are two of the 31 signatories. The Agreement has an Action Plan with priorities for implementation.

Devising strategies for monitoring of populations of selected bat species in Europe is among the resolutions of EUROBATS.

1.3.1 The Bern Convention:

Article 6 of the “Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats’ (Berne Convention) reads:

“Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II. The following will in particular be prohibited for these species:

a) all forms of deliberate capture and keeping and deliberate killing;

b) the deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites;

c) the deliberate disturbance of wild fauna, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing and hibernation, insofar as disturbance would be significant in relation to the objectives of this Convention; ...

Appendix II lists strictly protected fauna species and this list includes “Microchiroptera, all species except Pipistrellus pipistrelles”.

The EUROBATS Agreement:

The ‘Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats’ (EUROBATS) was negotiated under the ‘Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Wild Species’ (Bonn Convention) and came into force in January 1994. The legal protection of bats and their habitats are given in Article III as fundamental obligations:

“1. Each Party shall prohibit the deliberate capture, keeping or killing of bats except under permit from its competent authority

2. Each Party shall identify those sites within its own area of jurisdiction which are important for the conservation status, including for the shelter and protection, of bats. It shall, taking into account as necessary economic and social considerations, protect

such sites from damage or disturbance. In addition, each Party shall endeavour to identify and protect important feeding areas for bats from damage or disturbance."

The Agreement covers all European bat species.

[redacted] Our website is https://www.wildlifesurveys.net/

About Our Team

Wildlife Surveys Ireland Ltd. was founded by Brian Keeley and Donna Mullen. The company undertakes a variety of ecological evaluations and operations and have provided advice to County Councils, government departments, NPWS, OPW, developers, individuals applying for planning applications, local community groups, Tidy Towns organisations and many more. Brian and Donna have been engaged in bat detector surveys since the late 1980s on a voluntary basis, and were first trained by Bat Conservation Trust in 1992. They have been involved in surveying for over 30 years and have surveyed in every county on the island of Ireland.

Brian and Donna are engaged in all surveys undertaken by Wildlife Surveys Ireland and are involved in the fieldwork for all larger projects or where there is a project that requires long-term experience and expertise. All reports are co-written by either Director and the principal fieldworker, to ensure that they address the issues of bat conservation correctly and thoroughly.

We trial our mitigation at our own nature reserve in North Meath – Golashane Nature Reserve, so we have first hand knowledge of working mitigation.
Our company was a finalist in the RDS Rural Sustainability Awards in May 2022. In 2019, we achieved a Rural Inspiration Award, and presented our work on our nature reserve to Mr Phil Hogan in Brussels. A tree is planted on our reserve for each survey and 5% of our company profits are given to charities.

Brian Keeley BSc (Hons) zool

Director

Brian has been involved in overseas survey work in Wales, England, France, Hungary and Poland and was involved in the compilation of the NRA / TII publications on bat survey and mitigation for roads. Brian has been involved in bat conservation since 1988 and founded the Dublin Bat Group (and later Bat Conservation Group Dublin) and Bat Conservation Ireland and has served as chair of this group for much of its existence. Brian is still a Council member of BCIreland. Brian has been vaccinated against Rabies and is licensed to disturb roosts for the purpose of survey.

Donna Mullen M.P.P.M D.E.N.V.S.P

Director
Donna Mullen is a founder member of Bat Conservation Ireland and the Irish Environmental Network. She was involved in drawing up the guidelines for the Heritage Council on bats and traditional farm buildings and has worked on providing new roosts and adapting old roosts to facilitate bats. This work includes surveying, advising architects, working with derogations and monitoring. She has also worked worked with the Irish Landmark Trust and the OPW providing advice on castles and old buildings. She has a strong interest in environmental law and worked on case 183/05 which was successful in the ECJ. She has recently published a book “Make Your Home A Nature Reserve” – O Brien Press, and is a frequent contributor on wildlife matters with the Claire Byrne Show on RTE. Donna has been vaccinated against Rabies and is licensed to disturb roosts for the purpose of survey.

Ferdia Keeley BSc (Hons). Cert in Field survey techniques

Field ecologist

Ferdia Keeley has been undertaking bat surveys for seven years. During this time, he has been tutored by both Brian and Donna in bat activity survey techniques and has operated a variety of bat detectors including Echometer EM2 and EM3, Echometer Touch, Echometer Touch 2 Pro, Anabat, Batbox III, Pettersson D240X and most recently Batlogger M2. Ferdia has also installed static monitors within sites: Songmeter 2, Songmeter Mini Bat and Songmeter Mini Bat 2. Ferdia has been trained in bat tree surveys with Flight Ecology Surveying England.. He is training with Bat Conservation Ireland for trapping techniques and has been training with WSI in capturing and handling bats and identification of Irish bats. Ferdia has been vaccinated against Rabies and is licensed to disturb roosts for the purpose of survey. (Note: the welfare of bats is paramount in the survey work of WSI and once a roost has been established, no further disturbance to the roost is permitted).

Saoirse Keeley BCL(Hons) (Law and business, Maynooth University)

Legal support

Saoirse has a bachelor's degree in law and business, and has a particular interest in European Law and Environmental Regulation. She helps with the preparation of environmental reports and contributes to applications for derogation licences. Her understanding of legal frameworks – particularly around EU and constitutional environmental legislation – has been really useful in ensuring our work meets regulatory requirements. She also brings strong research, analytical and communication skills to the team. Saoirse has also trained with Bat Conservation Ireland and frequently leads bat walks. Saoirse is rabies vaccinated.

Hugh Keeley

Student surveyor

Hugh assists in surveying under instruction from a senior ecologist. Hugh has an interest in business economics and is studying for a degree in Maynooth University. Hugh assists with bat walks and talks and is particularly good in dealing with bat rehabilitation. Hugh is vaccinated against rabies.

Appendix I -Definition of Effects – EPA 2017

Significance of Effects	Definition
Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
Not significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
Slight Effects	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
Moderate Effects	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
Significant Effects	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment
Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Profound Effects	An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics

3.5.2.3 Criteria Used to Define Duration of Effects

In line with the EPA Guidelines (EPA, 2017), the following terms are defined when quantifying duration and frequency of effects. See Table 4, below.

TABLE 4. DEFINITION OF DURATION OF EFFECTS.

Quality	Definition
Momentary Effects	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
Brief Effects	Effects lasting less than a day
Temporary Effects	Effects lasting less than a year
Short-term Effects	Effects lasting one to seven years.
Medium-term Effects	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
Long-term Effects	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
Permanent Effects	Effects lasting over sixty years
Reversible Effects	Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration

Appendix II – Bat Data

DATE	TIME	PULSES	MANUAL ID
11/09/2025	23:29:24	3	LEISLER'S BAT
11/09/2025	20:27:27	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:03:21	27	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:11:28	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:53	58	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:17:33	56	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:24	53	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:31:35	48	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:10	47	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:10	38	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:17:51	35	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:23:49	35	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:20	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:21:50	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:26	30	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:37:17	30	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
12/09/2025	01:27:27	31	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	20:21:39	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:51	29	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:31:45	29	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:40:12	30	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:43:04	30	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:20:41	28	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:22:48	28	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:46	29	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:50:11	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:05:30	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:16:55	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:41:58	28	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:53:05	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:16:36	28	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:41:16	25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:42:39	28	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:20:48	24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	20:29:27	24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:48	26	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:00	23	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:23:26	22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:25:08	22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:26:15	23	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:03:58	25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:05:04	27	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:10:32	27	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:17:43	21	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:35:54	21	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:52:48	22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:20:37	22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:04:24	24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:17:05	24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:40:26	25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	21:08:32	26	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:23:16	20	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:45:52	21	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:28:11	22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:46:09	23	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:50:05	23	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:57:18	25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:14:44	19	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:13:12	19	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:45:42	22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:03:48	24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:52:24	20	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:40:54	21	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:06:37	21	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:56	25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:43:40	17	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:59:12	19	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

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11/09/2025	21:07:27	23	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
12/09/2025	00:32:18	17	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:10:00	15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:53:48	16	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:39:43	17	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:36	18	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:53:15	15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:05:14	15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:09:19	17	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:42:15	13	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:25:57	13	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:22:05	14	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:54:35	14	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:00	15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:05:40	16	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	21:09:06	16	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:10:09	19	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:59:22	14	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:06:02	15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:21:47	11	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:05	11	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:47:02	11	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:14:18	10	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	21:04:49	8	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:11:05	10	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:49:59	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	20:59:28	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:42	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:57:06	8	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:06:07	8	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:37	8	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:33:24	8	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:18:32	6	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:19:59	6	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:03:07	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:16:30	6	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:05:52	6	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:13:33	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:31:50	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:30:48	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:59:00	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:17:38	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:30:24	3	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	20:25:03	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:42:49	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:32:24	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
12/09/2025	05:12:54	23	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:27:09	17	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:36:34	12	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:27:18	7	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE

DATE	TIME	PULSES	MANUAL ID
25/09/2025	20:22:45	22	LEISLER'S BAT
25/09/2025	20:04:49	15	LEISLER'S BAT
25/09/2025	23:45:46	13	LEISLER'S BAT
25/09/2025	21:28:58	19	LEISLER'S BAT
25/09/2025	20:22:55	8	LEISLER'S BAT
26/09/2025	04:34:30	8	LEISLER'S BAT
25/09/2025	19:49:48	11	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
26/09/2025	05:14:46	5	LEISLER'S BAT

25/09/2025	20:09:06	3	LEISLER'S BAT
25/09/2025	20:07:49	2	LEISLER'S BAT
25/09/2025	20:44:09	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:29:08	29	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:01:57	45	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	19:49:38	40	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:25:10	31	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:03:07	32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:29:49	30	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:46:01	30	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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25/09/2025	21:26:05	25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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25/09/2025	21:39:46	24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:43:31	21	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:36:18	23	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:49:12	22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

25/09/2025	21:15:27	25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:03:55	15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:19:25	15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:02:57	12	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:46:11	10	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:51:28	9	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:30:23	8	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:26:48	11	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	19:47:46	6	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:34:01	6	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:45:13	6	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:25:37	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:29:23	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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25/09/2025	21:44:38	4	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:13:54	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	19:49:33	3	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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25/09/2025	21:43:41	3	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:20:39	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:16:21	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:24:52	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:24:38	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:45:08	2	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:30:16	3	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:44:47	3	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	19:41:43	32	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	19:53:22	20	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	21:03:55	19	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:31:26	16	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
25/09/2025	20:13:13	11	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE

25/09/2025	23:04:12	7	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

DATE	TIME	MANUAL ID
11/09/2025	22:30:45	LEISLER'S BAT
11/09/2025	23:29:24	LEISLER'S BAT
11/09/2025	20:27:27	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:43:47	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:03:21	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:34	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:36	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:23:06	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:53	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:17:33	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:31:35	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:10	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:24:10	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:17:51	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:23:49	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:20	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:21:50	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:12:26	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:37:17	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
12/09/2025	01:27:27	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:21:39	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:40:12	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:43:04	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:20:41	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:22:48	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	20:12:46	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	21:05:30	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:41:58	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	21:10:55	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:08:56	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:12	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	23:20:27	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:54:25	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:41:16	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:42:39	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:53:38	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:20:48	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:35:54	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:52:48	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:20:37	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:04:24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	23:17:05	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:08:32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:23:16	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:45:00	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:45:52	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:26	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:28:11	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:46:09	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:50:05	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:46:16	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:45:10	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:03:31	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:57:18	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:13:12	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:14:44	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:45:42	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:04:14	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:40:54	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:06:37	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:56	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:43:40	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:16:26	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:40:36	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:27	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
12/09/2025	00:32:18	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:10:00	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:53:48	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	21:05:14	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:42:15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:25:57	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:22:05	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	20:54:35	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:00	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:05:40	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:09:06	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:10:09	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:59:22	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:06:02	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:21:47	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:05	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:47:02	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:55:02	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:15:16	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:14:18	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:55:15	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:01:50	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:10:14	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:39:37	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:59:28	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:02:42	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:57:06	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:06:07	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:07:37	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:33:24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:18:32	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:19:59	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
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11/09/2025	20:31:50	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:59:00	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:17:38	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:30:24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE

11/09/2025	20:25:03	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	20:42:49	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	22:32:24	COMMON PIPISTRELLE
12/09/2025	05:12:54	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:27:09	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	23:36:34	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE
11/09/2025	21:27:18	SOPRANO PIPISTRELLE

Appendix III – Data from Bat Conservation Ireland – Records from within a 10km radius of the site

Search parameters: Roosts with observations of all species within 10000m of O149536				
Roosts				
Name	**Grid reference**	**Species observed**		
153 Ard na Mara	O2145	Unidentified bat		
15DITA13WC	O2450			
15DITA14WC	O2450			
15DITA15WC	O2450			
15DITA16WC	O2450			
15DITA17WC	O2450			
15DITA18WC	O2450			
15DITA19WC	O2450			
15DITA20WC	O2450			

15DITA21WC	O2450			
15DITA22WC	O2450			
15DITA23WC	O2450			
15DITA24WC	O2450			
15DITA25WC	O2450			
15DITA26WC	O2450			
15DITA27WC	O2450			
15DITA28WC	O2450			
52 River Valley Grove	O1745	Pipistrellus spp. (45kHz/55kHz)		
Ardgillan Castle Roost	O2161	Plecotus auritus		
Balrothery	O2060	Nyctalus leisleri		
Brady Residence	O1355	Pipistrellus spp. (45kHz/55kHz)		
Cedarwood Cottage	O1346	Nyctalus leisleri		
Farm building Newtowncorduff	O1953	Plecotus auritus		
Farm shed Clonard Cross	O1863	Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45kHz)		
Farmyard Surgalstown	O1247	Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45kHz)		
Fieldstown House	O1150	Nyctalus leisleri,Pipistrellus pygmaeus,Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45kHz)		
Flatroof Building, St. Itas	O2450	Plecotus auritus,Pipistrellus pygmaeus,Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45kHz)		
Haybarn, Fingal Co. Council Depot	O2050	Pipistrellus spp. (45kHz/55kHz)		
House	O2256	Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45kHz)		
Martin Residence	O2350	Unidentified bat		
Robertstown House	O0851	Plecotus auritus		
Roncallic House	O2254			
Seamount House	O2345	Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45kHz)		
Seamount Lodge	O2345	Plecotus auritus		
Skidoo House	O1550	Pipistrellus pygmaeus		
Skidoo House stable	O1550	Pipistrellus pygmaeus		
St Peters Yellow walls	O0743	Pipistrellus spp. (45kHz/55kHz)		
Thompson Residence	O2353	Unidentified bat		
Tree	O2052	Pipistrellus pygmaeus		

Unused Building, fingal Council Depot	O2050	Pipistrellus spp. (45kHz/55kHz)