

2026

Derogation Licence Support Document: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan



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NPWS licence C047/2026 (Licence to handle bats, expires 31st December 2026);

NPWS licence 014/2026 (Licence to photograph/film bats, expires 31st December 2026);

NPWS licence DER/BAT 2026-119 (Survey licence, expires 31st December 2026).

Statement of Authority: Dr Aughney has worked as a Bat Specialist since 2000 and has undertaken extensive survey work for all Irish bat species including large scale development projects, road schemes, residential developments, wind farm developments and smaller projects in relation to building renovation or habitat enhancement. She was a monitoring co-ordinator and trainer for Bat Conservation Ireland for 20 years. She is a co-author of the 2014 publication *Irish Bats in the 21st Century*. This book received the 2015 CIEEM award for Information Sharing. Dr Aughney is a contributing author for the Atlas of Mammals in Ireland 2010-2015. She is a trained bat handler, bat ringer and radio-telemetry project manager. She is a member of the Nathusius' Pipistrelle Working Group and the Cavan Bat Group.

All analysis and reporting is completed by Dr Tina Aughney. Data collected and surveying is completed with the assistance of trained field assistants. Mr. Shaun Boyle and Ms. Eva Boyle (Field Assistants) survey under NPWS licence DER/BAT 2026-119 (Survey licence, expires 31st December 2026). Both field assistants have received in-house training to undertake all elements of bat surveying according to Collins (2023).

Client: Traynor Environmental & Cavan Co. Co.

Project Name & Location: Derogation Licence Support Document - Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan

Report Revision History

Date of Issue	Draft Number	Issued To (process of issuing)
17 th August 2026	Draft 1	Traynor Environmental & Cavan Co. Co. (by email)

Purpose

This document has been prepared as a Report for Cavan Co. Co. Only the most up to-date report should be consulted. All previous drafts/reports are deemed redundant in relation to the named site.

Bat Eco Service Ltd. accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Carbon Footprint Policy

It is the policy of Bat Eco Services Ltd. to provide documentation digitally to reduce carbon footprint. Printing of reports etc. is avoided, where possible.

Record Submission Policy

It is the policy of Bat Eco Services Ltd. to submit all bat records to the NBDC database one-year post-surveying. This is to ensure that a high-level bat and mammal databases are available for future desktop reviews. This action will be automatically undertaken unless otherwise requested, where there is genuine justification.

To whom it may concern:

The following is a report, to meet the application guidelines, to support the application for Derogation under the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2021.

On behalf of the client, Bat Eco Services Limited are applying for a derogation to undertake works that will result in short-term disturbance / access to jetty area at Ducking Stool, Belturbet, Co. Cavan for local Otter usage. A single Otter was recorded on trail cameras under the one of the jetties during surveillance. Additional Otter evidence (spraints) was recorded on the opposite riverbank to where the proposed works are to be undertaken. No holts or resting areas were recorded for 500m on either side of the proposed development during walking transects and kayaking investigations. Therefore, the Otter usage of the jetty is rare and minimal but as a precaution a derogation licence is being applied for to permit the works to the jetties.

It is considered that these works will not impact on local Otters and that the jetty area will be out of access (and therefore use) for 4 weeks during the works. Post work, the underside of the jetty will be accessible for the Otter, as previous. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the proposed works will not impact on the River Erne and therefore the local Otter populations

This report provides the details of the mammal survey completed and the supporting information for the derogation application. The original survey report accompanies the derogation licence application:

Citation: Bat Eco Services (2026) Terrestrial Mammal & Bat Survey for Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan. Unpublished report prepared for Cavan Co. Co.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Tina Aughney

Executive Summary

Project Name & Location: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan

Proposed project: Re-development of jetty

Summary of survey results – Terrestrial Mammals 2025 & 2026

Terrestrial Mammal Species	Trail Cameras	Daytime Walkabout
Red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	✓	✓
Badger <i>Meles meles</i>	✓	
Brown rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	✓	
Irish hare <i>Lepus timidus hibernicus</i>	✓	

2025 Terrestrial Mammal Surveillance Summary

Autumn Survey 1 – Trail cameras (6 Units, 5 of which were retrieved after flood event) were located within vicinity of Ducking Stool. Survey dates: 29th September to 15th October 2025 (15 days).

Autumn Survey 2 – Trail cameras (8 Units) were located within vicinity of Ducking Stool Jetty. Survey dates: 15th October to 12th November 2025 (28 days).

Walkabout Survey – 15th October 2025

2026 Terrestrial Mammal Surveillance Summary

Summer Survey 1 – Trail cameras (6 Units): 25th April to 11th May 2026 (17 days).

Walkabout Survey – 25th April 2026

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1. Introduction

Bat Eco Services Ltd. was commissioned by Traynor Environmental to undertake a terrestrial mammal of the proposed development of Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet. Co. Cavan. This is to provide information on terrestrial mammal as part of a development proposal. The information collated by this survey is used to provided supporting information for the Derogation Licence application. The original report is as follows:

Citation: Bat Eco Services (2026) Terrestrial Mammal & Bat Survey for Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan. Unpublished report prepared for Cavan Co. Co.

1.1 Proposed Works

Replacement of existing Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.

1.2 Ecological Team

In preparation for this report, surveys were undertaken in 2025 and 2026. This survey was completed by Bat Eco Services Ltd by the principal ecologist, Dr Tina Aughney.

Dr Aughney has worked principally as a Bat Specialist as well as working as a general ecologist since 2000 and has undertaken extensive survey work across Ireland including large scale development projects, road schemes, residential developments, wind farm developments and smaller projects in relation to building renovation or habitat enhancement. She was a monitoring co-ordinator and trainer for Bat Conservation Ireland for 20 years. She is a co-author of the 2014 publication *Irish Bats in the 21st Century*. This book received the 2015 CIEEM award for Information Sharing. Dr Aughney is a contributing author for the Atlas of Mammals in Ireland 2010-2015. She is a trained bat handler, bat ringer and radio-telemetry project manager. She is a member of the Nathusius' Pipistrelle Working Group and the Cavan Bat Group.

All analysis and reporting are completed by Dr Tina Aughney. Data collected and surveying is generally completed with the assistance of trained field assistants: Mr. Shaun Boyle and Ms. Eva Boyle. Both field assistants have received in-house training to undertake ecological surveying.

2. Background Information

2.1 Project Location

Ducking Stool Jetty is located along the River Erne in Belturbet, Co. Cavan. There is a large hardcore area with boat access to the water. The jetty also includes platforms constructed from timber boards fitted on a steel frame. Vegetation is located along one section of the proposed development area and continues along the river-side boundary of adjacent residence.



Plate 1: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.



Plate 2: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.



Plate 3: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.



Plate 4: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan – scrub vegetation.



Plate 5: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan – scrub vegetation.



Plate 6: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan – view of jetty from river-side.



Plate 7: Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan – view of jetty from river-side during Summer 2026 survey with water levels much lower compared to October 2025 survey.

2.2 Project Description

The following are the proposed works:

The proposal is for the upgrade and realignment of the existing jetty and slipway at the Ducking Stool Jetty and the creation of a carpark on lands at Willow Avenue, with the reinstatement of a walkway connecting both. Details of the works include:

- removal of the existing timber jetties,
- realignment and widening of the slipway providing access to the River Erne,
- reconfiguration and extension of the existing pier, including amended levels,
- installation of floating jetties and jetty access ramp,
- construction of hard landscaped, public recreational open space,
- reinstatement and upgrade of walkway connecting The Ducking Stool Jetty to lands at Willow Avenue,
- reconfiguration and upgrade of existing gravelled area to create new carpark (7no. spaces), including access steps,
- installation of public lighting and refuse storage,
- amendments to site boundaries
- installation of bike stands
- installation of wayfinding signage
- reconfiguration and upgrading of existing drainage and all associated site development works.

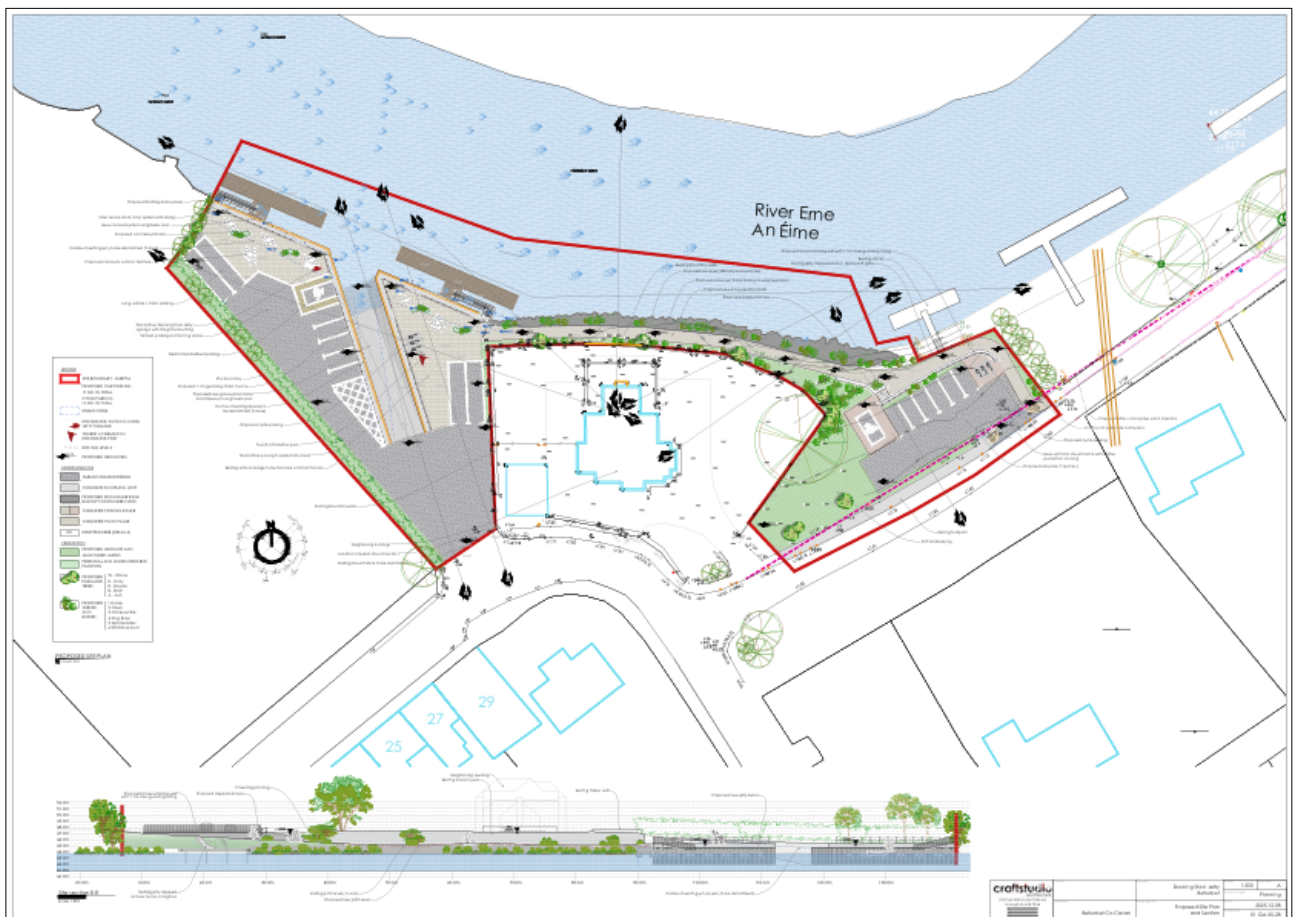


Figure 1: Red line boundary of proposed development at Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.

The following information was provided in relation to operational works:

New Jetties: The floating jetties are purchased as a unit constructed off site and will have to be anchored using steel piles. The piles will be drilled into the rock bed to a required level to sufficiently anchor the pontoons.

Existing Jetties: The old timer static jetties will be removed and the immediate area around the jetties dredged to a suitable level. The jetties will be replaced with a new steel frame with concrete panels to the face and top. Water will be able to run under this frame/platform. The steel frame will be drilled into the rock bed also, and precast concrete panels will be dropped into the web of the column to act as the jetty wall.

Other Works: All other works will be out of water and will be typically resurfacing and landscaping.

Time Frame: The works would be ideally carried out during the summer months during low water and we estimate the water works could be carried out over 4 weeks and the project over 20 weeks.

3. Ecological Surveys

3.1 Terrestrial Mammal Survey

3.1.1 Desktop Review

The NBDC database was checked on 21st November 2025 for all terrestrial mammal recorded within the 1km square of H3617.



Figure 2: Ortho map of the two 1km grids (Source: www.biodiversityireland.ie). Survey area marked in red.

The NBDC database searches confirmed the presence of two additional mammal species to those recorded in the 2025 surveys: Pine marten and American mink; while this survey provided new records for two mammal species not currently listed on the NBDC database for the 1km search area (i.e. Otter and Red fox). Records for three mammal species are located in the 1km square where the proposed development is: Badger, American mink and Pine marten.

Table 1: Mammal records on www.biodiveristyireland.ie for H3617.

Mammal Species	1km Grid H3617	Notes
American mink	Yes	One record
Bank Vole	No	
Brown rat	No	
Chinese Muntjac	No	
Grey squirrel	No	
Badger	Yes	Multiple records
Pygmy shrew	No	
Red squirrel	No	
Otter	No	
Rabbit	No	
Fallow deer	No	
Greater white-toothed shrew	No	
Hazel dormouse	No	
Irish hare	No	
Irish stoat	No	
Pine marten	Yes	Multiple records
Red deer	No	
Red fox	No	
Roe deer	No	
Sika deer	No	
Hedgehog	No	
Wood mouse	No	

3.2 Otter Recorded & Sensitivity

The trail camera surveys and walkabout survey confirmed the presence of Otter within the survey area. This species recorded is widespread and common.

The Otter is a semi-aquatic carnivore and is widely distributed through Ireland from the coastal uplands and lowland midlands to offshore islands (Marnell, 2016). The population has suffered declines across Europe within some declines noted in Ireland between 1980 to 2006 due to water pollution and the use of organochlorines. But the most recent national survey indicates that a full recovery has occurred in Ireland and Ireland continues to be the stronghold population for Europe. This species is associated habitats where there is suitable aquatic prey and nearby terrestrial cover for resting. It is an opportunistic predator favouring fish and crayfish but will substitute its diet with frogs during the spring. A total of 44 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) have been designated for this species. The main threats to the species continues to be water pollution, chemical usage and road kill (NPWS, 2019).

Irish Status	Least Concern
European Status	Least Concern
Global Status	Least Concern
Biographical Range	83,600 km ²
Population Trend	Stable
Estimated Population Size	7,218 to 10,186 breeding females

Taken from Lysaght & Marnell, 2016 & NPWS, 2019

This species was captured on the trail cameras and additional evidence was recorded (spraints) along the River Erne. Much of the activity was recorded on the opposite river bank to where the jetty is located.

Otters are active all year around, typically at night particularly from dusk. They spend up to 4-6 hours in the water alternating between foraging and resting covering on average 4.5km of waterway (Cousens *et al.*, 2021). The suitability of a habitat depends on whether it provides sufficient shelter and food (Woodroffe, 2007). Studies in Scotland have shown that males tend to occupy larger rivers while females forage greater in smaller waterbodies flowing into larger rivers.

The River Erne is part of the Lough Oughter Complex. This habitat is designated as an SAC (Lough Oughter & Associated Loughs, Site Code 000007), SPA (Site Code 004049) and pNHA (Site Code 000007). One of the qualifying interests for the SAC is Otter (Code 1355). Lough Oughter and its associated loughs occupy much of the lowland drumlin belt in north and central Cavan between Upper Lough Erne, Killeshandra and Cavan town. The site is a maze of waterways, islands, small lakes and peninsulas including some 90 inter-drumlin lakes and 14 basins in the course of the Erne River. The area lies on Silurian and Ordovician strata with Carboniferous limestone immediately surrounding.

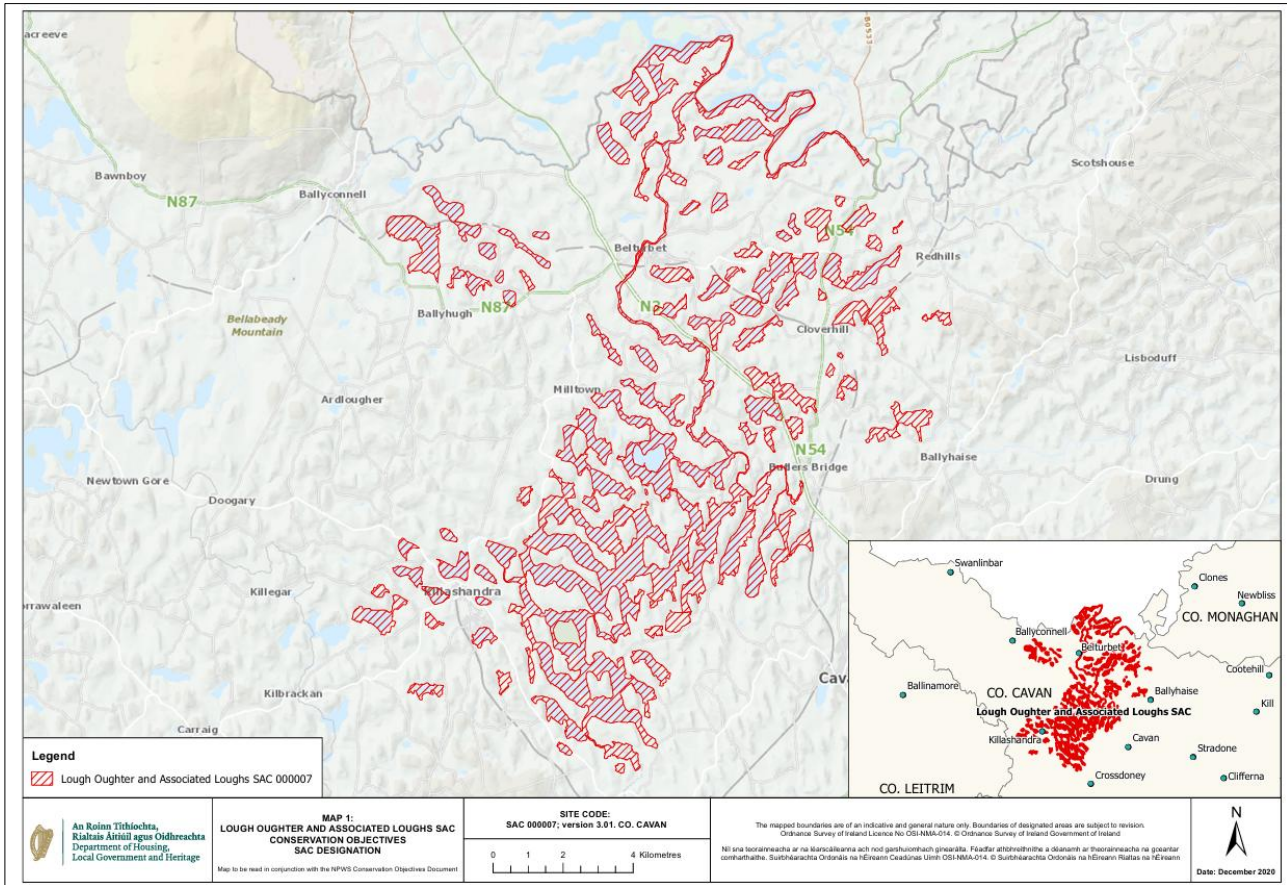


Figure 3a: Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC (Site Code 000007).

Citation: NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives: Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC 000007. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

The following table details the conservation objectives relating to Otter (extracted from the citation above).

Conservation Objectives for : Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC [000007]

1355 Otter *Lutra lutra*

To maintain the favourable conservation condition of Otter (*Lutra lutra*) in Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

Attribute	Measure	Target	Notes
Distribution	Percentage positive survey sites	No significant decline	Measure based on standard otter survey technique. Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) target, based on 1980/81 survey findings, is 88% in SACs. Current range is estimated at 93.6% (Reid et al., 2013)
Extent of terrestrial habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 364.4ha along river banks/ lake shoreline/around ponds	No field survey. Areas mapped to include 10m terrestrial buffer, identified as critical for otters (NPWS, 2007), along rivers and around water bodies
Extent of freshwater (river) habitat	Kilometres	No significant decline. Length mapped and calculated as 71.3km	No field survey. River length calculated on the basis that otters will utilise freshwater habitats from estuary to headwaters (Chapman and Chapman, 1982)
Extent of freshwater (lake) habitat	Hectares	No significant decline. Area mapped and calculated as 1,730.6ha	No field survey. Area mapped based on evidence that otters tend to forage within 80m of the shoreline (NPWS, 2007)
Couching sites and holts	Number	No significant decline	Otters need lying up areas throughout their territory where they are secure from disturbance (Kruuk and Moorhouse, 1991; Kruuk, 2006)
Fish biomass available	Kilograms	No significant decline	Broad diet that varies locally and seasonally, but dominated by fish, in particular salmonids, eels and sticklebacks in freshwater (Bailey and Rochford, 2006; Reid et al., 2013)
Barriers to connectivity	Number	No significant increase	Otters will regularly commute across stretches of open water up to 500m e.g. between the mainland and an island; between two islands; across an estuary (De Jongh and O'Neill, 2010). It is important that such commuting routes are not obstructed

Figure 3b: Conservation objectives for Otter – Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC (Site Code 000007).

Citation: Reid, N., Dingerkus, K., Stone, R., Colhoun, K., Maddox, L. & Marnell, F. (2025). Otter Survey of Ireland 2023-24. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 161. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Ireland.

The above publication states - during 2023-24 Otter survey for the island of Ireland, “a total of 1,063 sites were surveyed with otters present at 65% [95%CI 62 - 68%] of sites in ROI and 66% [58 - 74%] of sites in NI. The otter remains widespread throughout Ireland yet site occupancy has likely declined since the 1980s. Most change appears to have occurred between the early 1990s and mid-2000s.

Otters were more common at flowing freshwaters than at lakes or the coast and were associated with large, fast flowing rivers, rocky substrates, unmaintained (wild) riverbanks, riparian woodland (trees and shrubs) and areas with evidence of angling (likely reflecting salmonid prey availability) but negatively associated with peatlands.

Eleven candidate pressures were identified with otters negatively associated with disturbance, notably canalisation or re-sectioning. Siltation, pollution both agricultural and domestic, and water abstraction increased in prevalence since the 1980s being more widespread now than ever. While individual pressures were local in extent, and none was judged an existential threat to otters at the national scale, it seems likely the combination of pressures on water quality and freshwater and coastal ecosystems is implicated in population decline.”

Additional points from this report:

Population

- The 2023-24 otter population was estimated at 5,774 [95% 5,005 - 6,560] adult females: 4,949 [4,362 - 5,561] in ROI and 825 [643 - 999] in NI. The population estimate declined by -27% long-term from the 1980s to 2020s (-27% in ROI, -24% in NI), with consistent declines across River Basin Districts.

Habitats

- Otter occurrence increased significantly with river width, rising from ~55% at 1-2m wide rivers to 85% in >40m wide rivers.
- It also varied with water current, being lowest (~32-43%) at static or sluggish sites and highest (~67-70%) in slow, fast, and rapid-flowing waters.
- Otters were more likely to occur at sites with rocky substrates such as boulders, cobbles, gravel but were negatively associated with peat/heathland with no effect of elevation.
- Otters were positively associated with broad-leaved woodland and bank-side trees and shrubs. They prefer wild, unmaintained riverbanks, avoiding sites with bank maintenance including vegetation trimming or cutting.

Pressure & Threats

- Otter occurrence declined significantly with site disturbance score, especially at flowing freshwaters. Occurrence was highest (71%) at undisturbed sites (score = 1) but dropped to 41% at the most disturbed sites (score = 5).
- It seems likely that otter populations have faced pressures from agriculture including habitat loss (riparian corridor loss) as well as development, and water quality degradation from siltation and pollution. Should conservation measures be deemed necessary at the local level, they should focus on protecting semi-natural habitat along riparian corridors while mitigating pollution, disturbance and development.

3.3 Survey Methodology

3.3.1 Surveillance Methods – Literature Review

Hardy (2003) considers that track-pads, digital camera traps and infrared (IR) trail monitoring systems are indirect methods especially suitable for monitoring of animal activity of the wildlife. Each monitoring method has advantages and disadvantages in terms of quality and nature of obtained information, as well as cost. Trail cameras were selected for this study.

3.3.2 2.2.1 Trail Cameras

Camera traps or trail cameras offer a non-invasive method of surveillance of terrestrial wildlife usage of such structures as green bridges. Cameras provide proof of species presence in an area; can teach what prints and scats go with which species (especially when coupled with track pads); for some species allow photo-identification of individuals; estimate the abundance, density and relative abundance of animal populations; allow biodiversity estimation and are a cost effective long-term monitoring tool (Sver, 2016; Ford 2009). However, external conditions (such as night-time, heavy rain or fog) often negatively affect the quality of recorded photographs/movies, and recognition of details may not be possible. In addition, fast moving animals can be missed by the trail camera triggering.

They are considered cost effective monitoring tools (Guzvica *et al*, 2014). Burton (2014) investigated the use of trail camera as an alternative to “snow tracking” in Central and Southern Alberta, Canada where 92 camera stations within 9 sites were set up. She reported that trail cameras were a feasible alternative when a minimum of 4-6 cameras should be deployed at each site for a minimum of 2-3 months to ensure that a full suite of likely wildlife activity is recorded.

3.3.3 Trail Camera Survey – Surveillance Methodology

Trail cameras were deployed in survey periods and three camera types used were:

- 2 units of Maginon WK3HD Wildlife Camera with 3-zone motion sensor
- 2 units of Game/Surveillance WK8A1 Camera with 3-zone motion sensor
- 4 units of Bushnell Core DS Camera

The settings for each camera were as follows:

- Medium sensitivity
- Medium setting for IR light intensity
- Triggered by activity to take 3 consecutive photographs
- 1 minute delay post trigger event

Cameras were positioned between 15 and 30 cm off the ground and locked into place using Python Cable locks.

3.3.4 Mammal Survey

Two rounds of trail camera surveillance were undertaken in 2025:

Autumn Survey 1 – Trail cameras (6 Units, 5 of which were retrieved after flood event) were located within vicinity of Ducking Stool Jetty. Survey dates: 29th September to 15th October 2025 (15 days).

(Please note: river flooded and units were collected when water levels receded. Several of the units were under water and therefore the number of days of recording is less than the surveillance period. One unit remains underwater to-date).

Autumn Survey 2 – Trail cameras (8 Units) were located within vicinity of Ducking Stool Jetty. Survey dates: 15th October to 12th November 2025 (28 days).

Due to the flood water level conditions during the 2025 surveys, the trail camera surveillance was repeated in 2026:

Summer Survey 1 – Trail cameras (6 Units) were in vicinity of Ducking Stool Jetty: 25th April to 11th May 2026 (17 days).



Figure 4a: Location of 2025 trail cameras within the survey site, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.



Figure 4b: Location of 2026 trail cameras within the survey site, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.

3.4 Daytime Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of general area was completed on 15th October 2025 with reference to Cresswell *et al.* (2012). This was undertaken by two surveyors, one in a kayak (500m either side of the jetty) and the second walking accessible sections of the riverbanks. Any signs of mammal activity were noted. This element of the survey was concentrated along the River Erne and the 20m zone of the riverbank (where accessible). This is because the proposed development is associated with the River Erne and is a small area adjacent to the river.

This was repeated on 25th April 2026.

3.5 Survey Limitations

The flooding of the River Erne reduced mammal activity during the surveillance periods. The flood waters would have washed away any mammal signs, if present, prior to the walkabout survey (15th October 2025). Therefore additional surveying was undertaken in 2026 to provide survey information during suitable water levels.

3.6 Terrestrial Mammal Survey Results

3.6.1 Trail Camera Survey 2025

A total of 13 locations were surveyed by trail cameras in 2025. However, the flooding of the River Erne in September/October resulted in sporadic results and water damage to many of the trail camera units. New trail cameras were deployed for an additional period but flood waters remained high and fluctuated during the surveillance period. Therefore, this flooding is likely to have impacted on the terrestrial mammal activity (i.e. reduced activity levels) in the agricultural fields along the River Erne.

Table 2a: Habitat description of trail camera locations.

Code	ITM Easting	ITM Northing	Description of locations
TC 1	636275	817280	Opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree (agri field)
TC 2	636301	817265	Opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree (agri field)
TC 3	636282	817225	On fence in agricultural field adj. to Ducking Stool jetty
TC 4	636317	817212	On fence overlooking river surface, adj. to Ducking Stool jetty
TC 5	636297	817275	On tree in scrub area, opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty
TC 6	636439	817276	Opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty, on fence in agri field
TC 7	636271	817289	Opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree in wooded area
TC 8	636277	817222	On fence in agricultural field adj. to Ducking Stool jetty
TC 9	636300	817271	Opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree
TC 10	636332	817255	Opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree in wooded area
TC 11	636422	817268	Opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree in agri field
TC 12	636257	817232	On fence overlooking river surface, adj. to Ducking Stool jetty
TC 13	636394	817203	On tree in scrub area, opposite river bank to Ducking Stool jetty

During the first surveillance period, Otter was not recorded. Only two mammal species were recorded: Badger (TC 1 – 2 triggered events) and Red fox (TC 5 – 4 triggered events). No mammal activity was recorded on the other three trail cameras (TC2, TC3 and TC4).

During the second surveillance period, Otter was recorded on the following trail cameras: TC 6 – 2 triggered events, TC 10 – 2 triggered events and TC 12 – one triggered event). Additional mammal

species included: Red fox (TC 7 – 3 triggered events, TC 9 – one triggered event and TC 11 – 4 triggered event). An unidentified rodent was recorded on one trail camera (TC 7 – one triggered event). No mammal activity was recorded on the other two trail cameras (TC8 and TC13).

The level of sightings (or triggered events) per period is low: 0.4/day and 0.5/day for Period 1 and Period 2 respectively. The level of Otter sightings is also low.

Table 2b: Total number of terrestrial mammal trigger events recorded during Trail Camera Surveys.

Mammal Species	Period 1 (15 days)	Period 2 (28 days)
Red Fox	4	9
Badger	2	0
Otter	0	5
Rodent	0	1
TOTAL	6	15
No of sightings/day	0.4/day	0.5/day

3.6.2 Walkabout Surveys 2025

Otter spraints were recorded on a rock in amongst a wooded area on the opposite riverbank to Ducking Stool Jetty. A little further downstream, an area where otters entered the water (i.e. Otter slide) was recorded. A mammal activity hole in amongst scrub was visible from the water during kayaking and this is also attributed to potential access point for otter from adjacent land into the river, but this was not confirmed. These three sightings are mapped below.



Plate 7: Otter spraint on rock (flooded area).

3.7 Summary 2025

The following maps depict the location of each of the Otter confirmations recorded during both trail camera surveillance periods.

- Otter was captured on three trail cameras, one located in the agricultural field adjacent to Ducking Stool jetty and the two located on the opposite side of the River Erne in relation to Ducking Stool jetty. In addition, three additional locations are considered to be due to otter activity, all three located on the opposite side of the River Erne in relation to Ducking Stool jetty.



Figure 4c: Otter captured on trail cameras during trail camera surveillance.

3.7.1 Flood Conditions - Otters

Holts and resting areas for otters can be difficult to locate as shown by radio tracking studies completed where only six out of 21 holts and three out of 24 couches (resting areas) were recorded by field surveys compared to radio tracking events (Woodroffe, 2007). Holts are often under trees with less developed root systems and with underwater entrances while resting areas can be a pile of sticks, brambles, river debris and depressions in banksides.

In relation to the proposed development area, while this is a small area, when the water level of the River Erne is low, the area under the jetties could provide suitable resting areas for local otter populations. As the surveillance completed for this survey was undertaken during flood water period, this area was not accessible and therefore it was not examined for signs of otter.

In addition, the small area of vegetation on the riverside of the private residence wall boundary is a thick bramble habitat which would be suitable rest refuge for otters. The kayak survey of the riverbank also recorded numerous areas of dense bramble and river debris that may also provide additional resting areas for otters.

The photograph presentation prepared by Traynor Environmental provide visual evidence of the proposed development area at low water levels of the River Erne. Under the existing jetty there are large boulders that may provide dry resting area for otters to consume prey items while the bramble vegetation may provide further resting areas. Therefore, it is important that further information on potential otter usage of the proposed development area is gathered as part of pre-construction surveys. Therefore, further information on potential otter usage of the proposed development area was gathered in 2026 when water levels reflected the conditions in Plate 9 (see Plate 8 for water levels during the 2026 trail camera surveillance).

The 2026 trail camera surveillance provided evidence that Otter occasional visits the rock armour below the exiting jetty but no spraints were present to indicate territory marking. The two triggered events recorded were also brief and therefore indicate foraging activity as opposed to the resting areas.



Plate 8: View under jetty in low water level conditions (Source: Traynor Environmental).

3.7.2 Trail Camera Survey 2026

A total of 6 locations were surveyed by trail cameras in 2026. The primary purpose of this trail camera survey was to determine if there is Otter usage within the proposed development area. The river water levels were at a more appropriate level to allow two trail cameras to be located on the jetty structures to determine if Otter's use this part of the proposed development area. A third unit was erected on a pole along the river edge in the vegetation proposed to be removed. The remaining three units were located on the opposite side of the river to the jetty.

Table 2c: Habitat description of trail camera locations.

Code	ITM Easting	ITM Northing	Description of locations
TC 14	636334	817249	Opposite riverbank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree (agri field)
TC 15	636295	817278	Opposite riverbank to Ducking Stool jetty, on tree (agri field)
TC 16	636317	817207	On upright structure Ducking Stool jetty
TC 17	636292	817217	On upright structure Ducking Stool jetty
TC 18	636354	817206	On pole along river edge in vegetation
TC 19	636419	817274	On fence in agricultural field adj. to Ducking Stool jetty

During the 2026 surveillance period, Otter was recorded on one trail camera (TC 17 – 2 triggered events).

Table 2d: Total number of terrestrial mammal trigger events recorded during Trail Camera Surveys.

Mammal Species	Period 1 (17 days)
Red Fox	22
Irish hare	2
Otter	2
Brown rate	2
Badger	1
Unidentified mammal	1
TOTAL	30
No of sightings/day	1.8/day

The trail camera surveillance provided evidence that Otter does enter the spaces under the jetty, however, these were brief visits and no “Resting” was recorded.



Plate 9: Otter recorded under the Jetty (TC 17).

4. Derogation Licence Application

Evidence to support the Derogation Tests

4.1 Test 1 – Reason for Derogation

In the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.

Cavan Co. Co. propose to:

Upgrade and realignment of the existing jetty and slipway at the Ducking Stool Jetty and the creation of a carpark on lands at Willow Avenue, with the reinstatement of a walkway connecting both. Details of the works include:

- removal of the existing timber jetties,
- realignment and widening of the slipway providing access to the River Erne,
- reconfiguration and extension of the existing pier, including amended levels,
- installation of floating jetties and jetty access ramp,
- construction of hard landscaped, public recreational open space,
- reinstatement and upgrade of walkway connecting The Ducking Stool Jetty to lands at Willow Avenue,
- reconfiguration and upgrade of existing gravelled area to create new carpark (7no. spaces), including access steps,
- installation of public lighting and refuse storage,
- amendments to site boundaries
- installation of bike stands
- installation of wayfinding signage
- reconfiguration and upgrading of existing drainage and all associated site development works.

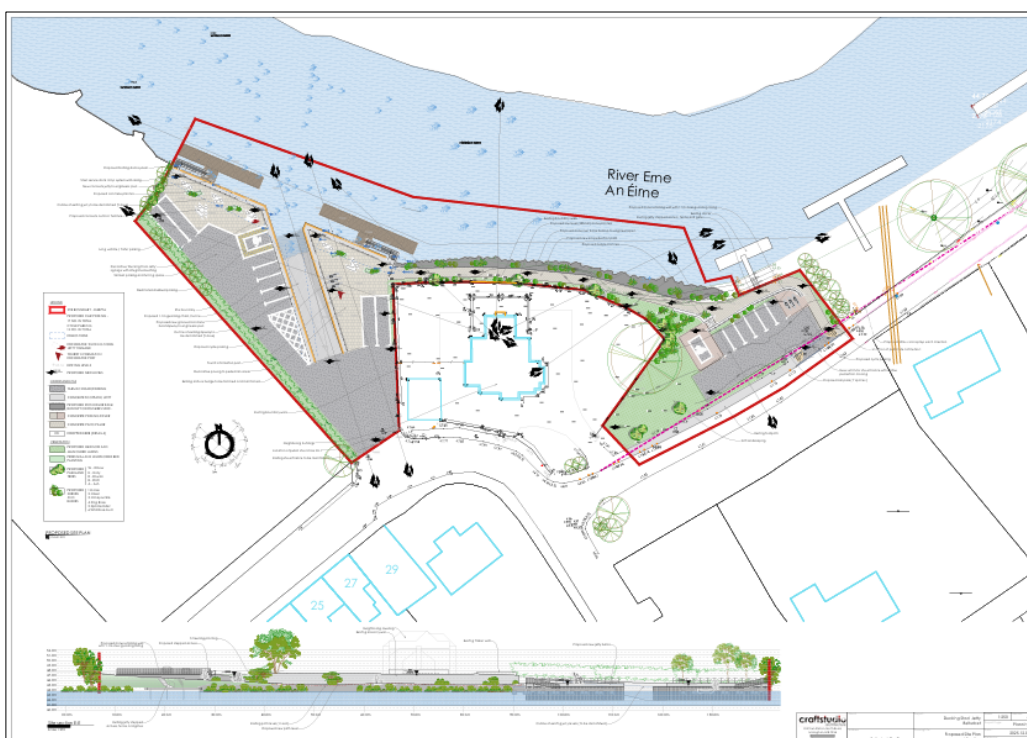


Figure 5a: Red line boundary of proposed development at Ducking Stool Jetty, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.

The following information was provided in relation to operational works:

New Jetties: The floating jetties are purchased as a unit constructed off site and will have to be anchored using steel piles. The piles will be drilled into the rock bed to a required level to sufficiently anchor the pontoons.

Existing Jetties: The old timer static jetties will be removed and the immediate area around the jetties dredged to a suitable level. The jetties will be replaced with a new steel frame with concrete panels to the face and top. Water will be able to run under this frame/platform. The steel frame will be drilled into the rock bed also, and precast concrete panels will be dropped into the web of the column to act as the jetty wall.

Other Works: All other works will be out of water and will be typically resurfacing and landscaping.

Time Frame: The works would be ideally carried out during the summer months during low water and we estimate the water works could be carried out over 4 weeks and the project over 20 weeks.

The proposed works will result in the temporary (4 weeks) closure of the jetty area while all works will take 20 weeks to complete. The Derogation is being sought to permit the proposed works to be undertaken.

EXPLANATION:

1. Public Health & Safety

The current state of the jetty is a health and safety hazard. The redevelopment of Ducking Stool Jetty will reduce this public health and safety hazard.

2. Overriding Public Interest (Social & Economic)

The town of Belturbet is a tourist town that depends on River Erne and associated boating economy. The return to use of Ducking Stool Jetty will improve access for the Belturbet community and visitors.

4.2 Test 2 – Absence of Alternative Solutions

There are no other suitable alternatives to the proposed works.

Alternative Solution	Reasons for “Unsatisfactory”
Do-Nothing	[This will cause the jetties to continue to deteriorate, which will increase the health and safety concerns, reduce the suitability of the jetty for other usage.]
[Temporary Patch-up work]	[Patch-up works are not an economically viable option for Cavan Co. Co. due to the extensive current condition of the jetties.]

4.3 Test 3 – Impact of a derogation on Conservation Status

4.3.1 Summary of Survey Results

The potential impacts of the proposed development on local terrestrial mammal populations within the project area are considered across each phase in terms of the following aspects, where relevant:

Construction Phase

- Potential pollution event during the removal of existing jetty;
- Disturbance due to increased lighting;
- Disturbance due to increased noise;
- Loss of riparian habitat to facilitate construction of proposed development (i.e. walkway).

Operation Phase

- Disturbance due to increased lighting;
- Disturbance due to increased noise;
- Potential pollution event due to boating activities.

The degree of potential impact varies depending on the terrestrial mammal species and their location relative to the proposed development. Otter, is an Annex II mammal species and a species listed as a Qualifying Interest for the Lough Oughter & Associated Loughs SAC. Therefore, this species of mammal is used to determine the potential impact of the proposed development.

The potential impact of the proposed development considers the following points:

- Small proposed development area;
- No holt sites located within the proposed development area;
- Extent of foraging and commuting habitat associated with the River Erne in the Belturbet area.

The potential impacts of the proposed development, during construction, is deemed to be **Negative, Slight Significant** impacts in the **short-term (20 weeks of construction, 4 weeks in the watercourse)**. The potential impacts of the operation of proposed development is deemed to be **Negative, Slight Significant** impacts in the **long-term**.

Since Otter sightings were less during the 2023/24 All Ireland survey compared to the previous national survey, it is important that piecemeal loss of riparian vegetation is taken seriously and where possible, not undertaken. There is an exiting pathway that connects the existing jetty area to the proposed section of the development on the opposite side of the residence located adjacent to the proposed development. Therefore, it is considered to be unnecessary to construct another walkway that will decrease riparian vegetation and increase human activity along the riverbank. It is evident from the survey results that most of the mammal activity recorded is located on the opposite side of the river and this may be due to reduced human activity on that side of the river compared to the location of the existing jetty. Therefore, retaining as much riparian vegetation as possible is important to ensure that there are wild areas remaining along the riverbank, especially on the bankside of the proposed development.

With reference to the map prepared by Traynor Environmental present below, the area highlight in green is of concern with respect to otters. It is recommended that this area is not developed as a walkway to retain this small section of riparian vegetation and leave “wild”.



Figure 5b: Area highlighted in green represents an area of riparian vegetation within the proposed development site.

Table 3: Potential impacts of the proposed development on local Otter populations.

Pressure or Threat	Likely Impact
Removal of riparian vegetation	Destruction and degradation of riparian corridor vegetation (i.e. shrubs) which will result in decrease of wild areas needed as refuges for mammals.
Mixed source pollution to surface waters due removal of existing jetty	Negative impact on water quality.
Mixed source pollution to surface waters due to boating activity	Negative impact on water quality.
Installation of outdoor public lighting	Otters are nocturnal mammals and increase of public lighting has a negative impact and prevent such mammals feeding in lit up areas.

Terrestrial mammal mitigation measures are required to reduce the potential impacts on local populations.

Note: In consultation with Traynor Environmental and Cavan Co. Co., it has been agreed that riparian vegetation along the proposed walkway (highlighted in green in Figure 5) will not be removed. In addition, it has been agreed that no lighting will be erected along this walkway by Cavan Co. Co.

5. Conservation & Mitigation Measures

5.1 Terrestrial Mammals

Five confirmed terrestrial mammal species were recorded during the trail camera surveys and walkabout survey: Red Fox, Badger, Irish hare, Brown rat and Otter with additional Otter evidence recorded adjacent to the survey area during the walkabout survey. The species recorded are widespread and common. Two additional records from the NBDC database are within the survey area: Pine marten and American mink.

In summary, a single Otter was recorded on trail cameras under the one of the jetties during surveillance. Additional Otter evidence (spraints) was recorded on the opposite riverbank to where the proposed works are to be undertaken. No holts or resting areas were recorded for 500m on either side of the proposed development during walking transects and kayaking investigations. Therefore, the Otter usage of the jetty is rare and minimal but as a precaution a derogation licence is being applied for to permit the works to the jetties.

It is considered that these works will not impact on local Otters and that the jetty area will be out of access (and therefore use) for 4 weeks during the works. Post work, the underside of the jetty will be accessible for the Otter, as previous. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the proposed works will not impact on the River Erne and therefore the local Otter populations

The following table is the principal likely impacts of the proposed development on local Otter populations and the recommended conservation measures. The presence of Otter informed the mitigation measures required.

Table 4: Potential impacts of the proposed development on local Otter populations and Conservation Measures recommended.

Pressure or Threat	Likely Impact	Conservation Measure
Walkway along river (Green highlighted area in Figure 5)	Potential degradation of riparian corridor vegetation (i.e. shrubs) which will result in decrease of wild areas needed as refuges for mammals.	Protect riparian vegetation during proposed works and retain riparian vegetation post works.
Mixed source pollution to surface waters due removal of existing jetty	Negative impact on water quality.	Reduce the impact of mixed source pollution.
Mixed source pollution to surface waters due to boating activity	Negative impact on water quality.	Reduce the impact of mixed source pollution.
Installation of outdoor public lighting	Otters are nocturnal mammals and increase of public lighting has a negative impact and prevent such mammals feeding in lit up areas.	Do not install lighting within 25m of the River Erne. This provides an additional reason to not create a new walkway along the riverbank and therefore reduce the potential

		call for public lighting to light up the walkway. Do not install lighting along proposed walkways.
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A single Otter was recorded on trail cameras under the one of the jetties during surveillance. Additional Otter evidence (spraints) was recorded on the opposite riverbank to where the proposed works are to be undertaken. No holts or resting areas were recorded for 500m on either side of the proposed development during walking transects and kayaking investigations. Therefore, the Otter usage of the jetty is rare and minimal but as a precaution a derogation licence is being applied for to permit the works to the jetties.

It is considered that these works will not impact on local Otters and that the jetty area will be out of access (and therefore use) for 4 weeks during the works. Post work, the underside of the jetty will be accessible for the Otter, as previous. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the proposed works will not impact on the River Erne and therefore the local Otter populations

5.1.1 Construction Phase

It is stated that works directly relating to the River Erne will take 4 weeks while the entire project will take 20 weeks to complete. The following mitigation measures will be strictly implemented and will reduce the potential impacts of the proposed works on the River Erne and therefore local Otter usage.

5.1.1.1 Working Near Watercourses

To minimise the potential negative impact of the proposed works on the River Erne the following is required:

- It is important to minimise the footprint of the construction activity adjacent to the river.
- The natural path of water flow will not be blocked.
- Works within and adjacent to the waterbody will be undertaken during low flow periods and suspended during periods of heavy rain (i.e. greater than 10mm/hour or greater than 25mm in a 24-hour period)
- In-stream works will not be carried out in water bodies frequented by salmon or trout during the Annual Close Season, or as otherwise agreed with IFI. The duration of the season varies regionally within the period from the beginning of October to the end of February. The timing of works will be considered on a site-specific basis and in agreement with the IFI, because some rivers have late spawning salmonids.
- All construction machinery operating in-stream will be mechanically sound to avoid leaks of oils, hydraulic fluid, etc. Machinery will be cleaned and checked prior to commencement of in-stream works.
- A sediment mat/silt trap or similar will be located immediately downstream of the works. These will be inspected daily, maintained and cleaned regularly during the course of site works. Diversion of water to and from a temporary diversion channel will only take place during the period March to September or as agreed with the IFI.
- Stock piling of waste material (e.g. timber boards of existing jetty) is not permitted within 25m of the river and removal of such should be undertaken as quickly as possible. Any potential run-off from stock piling should be directed to existing drainage system and not permitted to

flow into the River Erne. Bunds or another form of diversion will be provided to keep run-off from entering the stock pile area.

5.1.1.2 Pollution Events

Accidental spillages and releases could lead to a serious pollution incident. In order to reduce the likelihood of occurrence and the likely impact should such an incident occur; the following measures will be implemented:

- A detailed method statement including pollution prevention measures will be prepared prior to commencement of works. All subcontractors and staff will be made aware of its contents and their responsibilities
- Pollution control measures will be included in all method statements and all staff will be made aware of their contents and their responsibilities
- Staff will be trained in the implementation of the Incident Response Plan and the use of any spill control equipment as necessary. A training log will be maintained and updated regularly
- In the event of an accidental spill, procedures and contingency plans will be in place at each work site to address cleaning up small spillages as well as dealing with an emergency incident
- In the unlikely event of a hydrocarbon spillage, contaminated spill clean-up material will be properly disposed of to an authorised waste contractor
- Spill kits will be provided at high risk and/or sensitive sites
- Safe handling and legal disposal of contaminated materials and wastes resulting from an incident will be clearly defined
- A reporting procedure will be in place for recording pollution incidents for review and future actions for prevention, mitigation and training prior to commencement of construction.

Therefore, a comprehensive Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be in place to reduce potential pollution from any proposed work.

5.1.2 Operational Phase

5.1.2.1 Outdoor Lighting

The presence of bats in the survey area informed that lighting element of the proposed project. Bats are light sensitive bats species, hence their nocturnal activities and where possible, no lighting is the Best Practice to prevent an impact on nocturnal wildlife as lighting is a barrier to movement and therefore impacts on feeding, commuting and potentially roosting. Therefore, no lighting is permitted within 25m of the River Erne.

All lighting, during construction, will be turned off outside of work hours.

Outdoor lighting will be limited in the car parking area and where lighting is required, the luminaire design will meet the BCT Lighting Guidelines (BCT, 2023). Therefore the following will be implemented:

- No lighting will be erected within 25m of the River Erne.
- Lighting associated with the car park must meet the guidelines below to reduce the impact on local bat populations.

- Consideration of a Smart Lighting System where lighting only comes when human activity is detected in the car park, thereby reducing unnecessary lighting particularly during the later hours of the night when there is little or no human activity.
- Any lighting erected must not be directed towards the Rier Erne but positioned in a manner that the luminaire is directed away from the river (with back shields to prevent lighting spill behind the luminaire).

Where lighting is deemed necessary, the following are required:

- All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, compact fluorescent sources should not be used.
- LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp-cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability,
- A warm white light source (2700 Kelvin or lower) should be adopted to reduce blue light component of luminaires. A 2200 - 2700 Kelvin luminaire appears as a warm yellow due to the reduction in the stark blue light associated with higher Kelvin values (e.g. 4000 Kelvins). The “warmer” the light, the less of an impact on nocturnal wildlife. The progression of LED technology means that the majority of luminaires are available at 2700 Kelvins and 2200. Therefore, it is recommended that such luminaires (i.e. 2200 Kelvin) are standard for “biodiversity areas”. The lower the Kelvin level the more Yellow the light appears.
- Light sources should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats.
- Internal luminaires, in relation to buildings within the proposed development area, can be recessed (as opposed to using a pendant fitting) where installed in proximity to windows to reduce glare and light spill.
- Waymarking inground markers (low output with cowls or similar to minimised upward light spill) to delineate path edges, if required, for pedestrian zones within the proposed development area should be used.
- Column heights should be carefully considered to minimise light spill and glare visibility. This should be balanced with the potential for increased numbers of columns and upward light reflectance as with bollards.
- Only luminaires with a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio, and with good optical control, should be considered.
- Luminaires should always be mounted horizontally, with no light output above 90° and/or no upward tilt.
- Where appropriate, external security light should be set on motion sensors and set to as short a possible a timer as the risk assessment will allow (e.g. 1-2 minute timer).
- Only if all other options have been explored, accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvers can be used to reduce light spill and direct it only to where it is needed.

Any external lighting for the proposed development will strictly follow the above guidelines and these will be strictly implemented during construction and operation phase of the proposed development. It is also recommended that this system is motion sensor to ensure that it is off when there is no human activity in vicinity of the proposed development site.

5.1.2.2 Mammal Friendly Zones

The operation of the survey area will increase human activity within the area (e.g. noise and lighting). To reduce impact on local mammal populations the following is recommended:

- Dark zones: areas where there is no lighting especially along the bank of the River Erne within the proposed development area. This zone needs to be continuous so that there is no light within the mammal friendly zones to reduce mammal trespass.
- Physical barriers: fencing is not recommended as it limits mammal movement and cause undue stress if individuals wander into the proposed development area and there is no breaks in barriers for such individuals to leave unharmed. Therefore, any plans for fencing needs to be carefully considered and where there is fencing etc., access points within the boundary fencing is required to be inserted at strategic points (e.g. along known mammal trials) and of a size to permit large mammals such a badgers and foxes to safely traverse through the mammal friendly zones. It is important to ensure that terrestrial mammals can freely move in the landscape without being trapped along barriers/boundary fences.

5.1.2.3 Vegetation Removal

Vegetation removal will not be undertaken along the River Erne. This is primarily a measure required for local Otter populations but will benefit other local mammal populations too. It is recommended that the vegetation existing along the River Erne and boundary with the exiting residence is allowed to remain wild. Landscaping on either side of this area could be undertaken to buffer this area from management. Any landscape planting should be native (locally sourced) and deciduous tree (e.g. Rowan, Crab apple and Irish cherry – all small native trees that provide berries for local bird populations) and shrub species (Hawthorn, holly and blackthorn).

5.1.2.4 Access

It is important that once the works are completed that there is access for Otters to use the rock area under the jetties. Therefore, no obstacles will be constructed as part of the proposed development. This is required to retain the area previously used by Otters (2026 trail camera surveillance).

5.1.3 Monitoring

Supervision of the proposed works will be undertaken project using trail cameras.

5.1.4 Reporting

Bat Eco Services Ltd. will provide a report on the mitigation measures undertaken and the monitoring results during the proposed works. A returns form will automatically be filed on completion of the works.

5.1.5 Future Surveys

Bat Eco Services Ltd. will undertake monitoring surveys during and post-works to determine presence of Otter post works. Data collected will be submitted to the NBDC.

5.1.6 Final Remarks

A single Otter was recorded on trail cameras under the one of the jetties during surveillance. Additional Otter evidence (spraints) was recorded on the opposite riverbank to where the proposed works are to be undertaken. No holts or resting areas were recorded for 500m on either side of the proposed development during walking transects and kayaking investigations. Therefore, the Otter usage of the jetty in rare and minimal but as a precaution a derogation licence is being applied for to permit the works to the jetties.

It is considered that these works will not impact on local Otters and that the jetty area will be out of access (and therefore use) for 4 weeks during the works. Post work, the underside of the jetty will

be accessible for the Otter, as previous. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the proposed works will not impact on the River Erne and therefore the local Otter populations

The strict implementation of the mitigation measures will reduce the potential impacts of the proposed development on local Otter usage. It will also ensure continued use of Ducking Stool Jetty by Otters post works. Therefore, it is deemed that the proposed development of Ducking Stool Jetty will not impact on local Otters and therefore the conservation status of the local population. This takes into consideration the following points:

- Small proposed development area
- No holts or resting areas are located within the proposed development area
- Extent of foraging and commuting habitat associated with the River Erne in the Belturbet area.

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7. Appendices

7.1 Appendix 1 Trail Camera Results

Table 1: 2025 Trail Camera Results

	TC 1 (Camera 3)		ITM 636275,817280
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	29/09/2005	08:44	Badger
2	30/09/2025	00:46	Badger

	TC 2 (Camera 6)		ITM 636301,817265
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	No triggered events		
	TC 3 (Camera C)		ITM 636282,817225
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	No triggered events		
	TC 4 (Camera E)		ITM 636317,817212
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	No triggered events		

	TC 5 (Camera U)		ITM 636297,817275
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	02/10/2025	00:42	Red fox
2	02/10/2025	01:22	Red fox
3	02/10/2025	05:06	Red fox
4	06/10/2025	00:59	Red fox

	TC 6 (Camera P)		ITM 636439,817280
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	28/10/2025	20:59	Otter
2	07/11/2025	21:39	Otter

	TC 7 (Camera N)		ITM 636271,817276
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	29/10/2025	02:15	Red fox
2	29/10/2025	02:21	Red fox
3	29/10/2025	04:07	Red fox
4	02/11/2025	04:15	Rodent

	TC 8 (Camera G)		ITM 636277,817222
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	No triggered events		
	TC 9 (Camera H)		ITM 636300,817271
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	30/10/2025	21:13	Red fox

	TC 10 (Camera I)		ITM 636332,817255
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	03/11/2025	00:24	Red fox
2	12/11/2025	00:50	Otter
3	12/11/2025	00:52	Otter
	TC 11 (Camera K)		ITM 636422,817268
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	30/10/2025	18:49	Red fox
2	05/11/2025	03:56	Red fox
3	05/11/2025	03:51	Red fox
4	06/11/2025	00:44	Red fox

	TC 12 (Camera J)		ITM 636257,817231
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	29/10/2026	18:13	Otter
	TC 13 (Camera L)		ITM 636394,817203
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	No triggered events		

Table 2: 2026 Trail Camera Results

	TC 14 (Camera A)		ITM 636334,817249
No.	Date	Time	Mammal (& bird) Species
1	26/04/2026	19:58	Grey heron
2	27/04/2026	08:25	Grey heron
3	29/04/2026	21:08	Grey heron
4	06/05/2026	22:06	Red Fox
5	07/05/2026	01:22	Red Fox
6	10/05/2026	04:59	Red Fox
	TC 15 (Camera B)		ITM 636295,817278
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	27/04/2026	05:40	Irish hare

2	30/04/2026	01:24	Red fox
3	30/04/2026	03:45	Red fox
4	01/05/2026	22:20	Red fox
5	01/05/2026	23:33	Red fox
6	03/05/2026	01:25	Badger
7	04/05/2026	03:05	Red fox
8	06/05/2026	01:55	Red fox
9	06/05/2026	22:21	Red fox
10	06/05/2026	23:59	Red fox
11	08/05/2026	22:44	Red fox
12	09/05/2026	23:45	Red fox
13	10/05/2026	03:15	Red fox
14	11/05/2026	00:03	Red fox
	TC 16 (Camera C)		ITM 636317,817207
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	06/05/2026	22:41	Unknown mammal
	TC 17 (Camera D)		ITM 636292,8172217
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	07/05/2026	02:53	Otter
2	09/05/2026	23:28	Otter
	TC 18 (Camera E)		ITM 636354,8172206
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	30/04/2026	01:46	Brown rat
2	30/04/2026	04:22	Brown rat
	TC 19 (Camera F)		ITM 636419,8172274
No.	Date	Time	Mammal Species
1	26/04/2026	00:21	Red fox
2	26/04/2026	04:41	Red fox
3	26/04/2026	05:50	Irish hare
4	27/04/2026	00:03	Red fox
5	05/05/2026	23:04	Red fox
6	06/05/2026	02:07	Red fox
7	08/05/2026	03:14	Red fox
8	09/05/2026	00:00	Red fox