

Appendix 7B. Target Notes

Target Note.	Photograph No. (see Appendix 7C)	Comments
1 (Fantstown XC187)	N/A	Old abandoned house with potential to support roosting bats. No signs of bats recorded externally. However, missing tiles on roof provide potential ingress/egress point for bats.
2 (Fantstown XC187)	1	Narrow (1.5m wide), shallow and slow flowing watercourse, heavily silted at time of survey, heavily vegetated banks. Supporting a small number of sticklebacks.
3 Thomastown (XC201)	2	Outgrown hawthorn coppice and individual ash on old earth mound. Appeared to be regularly used by cattle for shelter. Corvid nests and rabbit burrows recorded.
4 Thomastown (XC201)	N/A	Ditch running along field boundary. Flora indicated this ditch is occasionally wet. Supported species including meadow sweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) and cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>). The trees along this field boundary were considered to have low potential to support bat roosts but offer good foraging opportunities.
5 Thomastown (XC201)	3	Depression in agricultural grassland field dominated by yellow iris.
6 Thomastown (XC201)	4	Stream flowing south to north along eastern side of field boundary at farm gate entrance. Ditch either side of gate entrance was wet and heavily vegetated. Ditch slightly lower on either side of the stream which suggests that this could be a spring/upwelling. Stream appeared to flow under the road into adjacent field forming another wet ditch along the field boundary.
7 Thomastown (XC201)	5a/5b	Wet ditch at south east corner of field heavily vegetated varied in width from 2-4m. Dominated by species including fool's-water-cress (<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>) and great willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>) with occasional meadowsweet, water mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>) and wild Angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>). Vegetation also supported numerous invertebrates at time of survey. Juvenile common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>) recorded in this area.
8 Ballyhay (XC209)	6	Mixed broadleaved woodland dominated by sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) with occasional ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>). The understory was sparse comprising willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), ivy (<i>hedera helix</i>) and occasional elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). The ground layer was dense and overgrown dominated by nettle and butterbur (<i>Petasites hybridus</i>) and occasional ivy and figwort (<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>). The ground flora is indicative of moist, fertile soils. It is likely that the woodland is regularly inundated when the adjacent river floods. This woodland type is most closely linked to the IVC community WL2C Ash-Sycamore woodland (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> – <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> woodland)
9 Ballyhay (XC209)	7	Awbeg (Buttevant East) river considered to have potential to support salmonids, crayfish and lamprey spp. Juvenile lamprey silt beds present. Water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.) recorded downstream of woodland close to bridge.
10 Ballyhay (XC209)	N/A	Old dilapidated house. No bat roost potential.
11 Ballyhay (XC209)	N/A	Ash dominated treeline. Low bat roost potential.
12 Ballyhay (XC209)	N/A	Horse grazed field with small marshy area dominated by great willowherb, meadowsweet, purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) and a small number of individual ragged-robin (<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>) plants. Field is bounded to the north along the rivers' edge.
13	8	Bridge considered to have moderate to high potential to support roosting bats.

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Ballyhay (XC209)		
14 Ballyhay (XC209)	9	Improved agricultural field grading into wet grassland, dominated by rushes (<i>Juncus spp.</i>). Topography of the field slopes north-south and as such the field was ponded in the south-western corner.
15 Ballyhay (XC209)	10	Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) plantation woodland with an understory dominated by iris and meadowsweet. Ditch running through eastern end of woodland, dry at time of survey.
16 Ballyhay (XC209)	11	Wet ditch bordering area of wet grassland and plantation woodland dominated by tall herbs including great willowherb and meadowsweet with occasional reed canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>).
17 Ballyhay (XC209)	N/A	Dense willow (<i>Salix spp.</i>) scrub with scattered ash trees and hawthorn. Trees with low potential to support bat roost, immature.
18 Ballyhay (XC209)	12	Horse grazed field dominated by iris, butterbur and nettle.
19 Ballyhay (XC209)	N/A	Hedgerow growing on old stone wall.
20 Ballycoskery (XC212)	13	Treeline dominated by Ash. One tree with potentially suitable roosting feature. Moderate bat roost potential.
21 Ballycoskery (XC212)	14	This strip of tall herb swamp (FS2) habitat was approximately 30m x 3m and supported a variety of species and was dominated by tall herbs such as yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) and meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) while other smaller vascular plants were recorded including water mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>), water forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>) marsh bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), hoary willowherb (<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>), hemlock water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>) and greater bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>). Common spotted orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>) was rare within the sward while grasses and sedges were also present in lower densities including reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), soft rush (<i>Juncus effuses</i>) and sharp-flowered rush (<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>). This habitat is most closely linked to the IVC community FW3F Meadowsweet – Common Reed tall-herb swamp (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> – <i>Phragmites australis</i> tall-herb swamp). This is a species-rich community compared to other swamp types, being transitional to wet grassland. Examples of this vegetation are likely to correspond with EU HD Annex I habitat 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb.
22 Ballycoskery (XC212)	15	Building with high bat roost potential. Not occupied. This house is over 100 years old but has been renovated in the past. Concrete building with slate roof. Potential roost features providing potential exit/ingress points for bats included raised lead flashing around chimney breast (eastern side), gaps in soffit board and missing/lose tiles on the south-eastern end of building, also away from lit areas along main road. Small concrete garage with tin roof not considered suitable to support roosting bats. No access to either building internally. Building well-lit on main roadside, less potential for bats to roost on this side of building. House martin nests present.
23 Ballycoskery (XC212)	N/A	Field slopes south towards hedgerow. Heavily ponded. Vegetation present suggests ponded all year round.
24 Ballycoskery (XC212)	N/A	Mature trees along field boundary/main road were considered to have low potential to support bat roosts but offer good foraging opportunities
25 Shinanagh	N/A	Derelect building with small amount of old bat droppings on windowsill (confirmed bat roost). Numerous features providing potential entry/exit points for bats including gaps under fascia board,

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(XC215)		raised lead flashing. Three house martin nests observed on building and garage next to building had swallows nesting.
26 Shinanagh (XC215)	N/A	Graveyard in middle of field.
27 Shinanagh (XC215)	16	Badger latrine with fresh dung recorded in hedgerow. No other signs of badger were recorded in the vicinity and no setts were recorded.
28 Shinanagh (XC215)	N/A	Earth bank of hawthorn coppice. Numerous rabbit burrows.
29 Shinanagh (XC215)	N/A	Ash dominated tree line. Trees with low bat roost potential but offer good foraging opportunities.
30 Shinanagh (XC215)	N/A	Large embankment covered in low growing scrub next to railway line/road.
31 Shinanagh (XC215)	17a/17b	Japanese knotweed infestation along existing road, treatment is in place and most of the knotweed appears to have died back. However, some areas of fresh growth (see photo 17b) were noted at the southern end of the road close to the new access/road alignment off the N20.
32 Buttevant (XC219)	N/A	Winter heliotrope (<i>Petasites fragrans</i>) growing on rubble area of approx. 3m x 2m.
33/34 Buttevant (XC219)	18a/18b	Large old stone building/shed. Partial roof collapse and open at one end. However, building supports numerous features that could be used by bats. Building open on southern end and open inside. Gaps around windowsill were considered to have high potential to support roosting bats. Second small derelict building with potential to support bats. Features with potential to support bats including broken and raised tiles, gaps under ridge tiles and gaps in chimney. Western face of building well-lit at night.
35 Buttevant (XC219)	19a/19b/19c	<p>Area of species rich grassland surrounding old building ruin. The grassland habitat has also seeded over the footprint of the old building. Pyramidal orchid (<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>) was abundant here. This area also supported numerous invertebrate species including the field grasshopper (<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>), red-tailed bumblebee (<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>) (photograph 19c) and a number of butterfly species including the common blue (<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>), Peacock (<i>Inachis io</i>), small white (<i>Pieris rapae</i>) and painted lady (<i>Vanessa cardui</i>).</p> <p>This habitat is most closely linked to the IVC community GL3C <i>Festuca rubra</i> – <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> grassland. This is a grassland community of medium to high species richness to which belong some swards of two EU HD Annex I habitats, the priority habitat 6210 Orchid-rich calcareous grassland*, on the more base-rich soils, and 6510 Lowland hay meadows. Grasslands of these types are important for pollinators.</p>
36 Buttevant (XC219)	20a/20b	Pepperhill River is a tributary of the River Awbeg. This ephemeral watercourse was noted to be dry during the initial walkover in June (at the location of the bridge). Otter signs (footprints) recorded under bridge/culvert at the time along with other small mammal prints. No other signs of otter including resting places (holts etc.) were recorded. Although wetted in October the stream was shallow and slow flowing. Given the ephemeral nature of the watercourse it is not considered suitable to support large numbers of fish, however, the watercourse had suitable habitat to support white-clawed crayfish.
37 Buttevant (XC219)	21	Pepperhill River converges with the River Awbeg approximately 20m downstream of this point. The stream was heavily choked with vegetation at this point, while the main river channel also supported a lot of marginal vegetation.

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38 Buttevant (XC219)	22	Fields are prone to flooding and were flooded at time of survey.