

Tyrone - Cavan Interconnector

Volume 3 - Part 3(d) of 5

Consolidated Environmental Statement
Appendices



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**This document is Volume 3 : Appendices Part 3 of the
Tyrone – Cavan Interconnector Environmental Statement (ES).**
The whole ES consists of a number of documents printed separately and should be read
together.

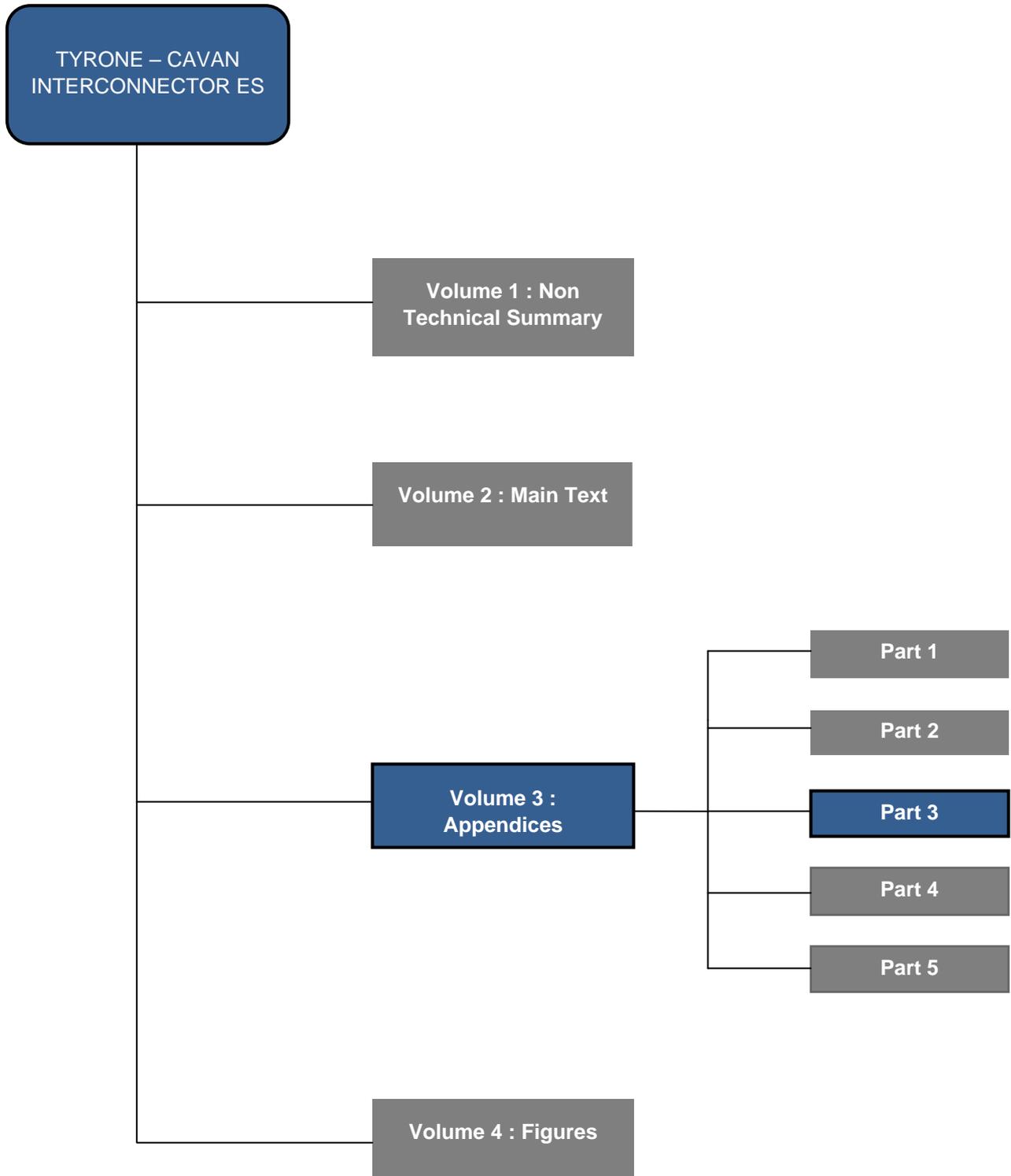


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For ease of use this document has been printed in A4 format. Should a larger format be required, an electronic version is available at www.nie.co.uk.

Alternatively a printed A3 version may be obtained by contacting NIE at:

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Appendix 10B Bat Appendices

Appendix 10B – Bat Survey Reports 2009 - 2012

2012 Bat Survey Report and Figures

Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector Bat Survey

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Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector Bat Survey

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This report is a continuation of the bat surveys which were undertaken by in 2009/2010 and 2011 along the route of the proposed Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector.

The habitat surveys were re-assessed in 2012 and they indicate that the site contains mature features which may act as flight lines for bats and that the site still comprised of improved or semi-improved grassland of low conservation value. Fields and hedgerows were assessed individually and a species list of plants found during the survey was accumulated.

The aims of the bat survey was to update the surveys which had been undertaken in 2009/2010 and gather more current data about the local bat population in the study area, so potential impacts could be assessed. Due to lands access issues, the bat surveys were under taken in August and September 2012.

This report contains:

- Section 3 – Describes the methodologies used in conducting the study;
- Section 4 – Outlines the results of the bat surveys;
- Section 5 – Provides an assessment of the sites suitability for bats;
- Section 6 – Provides an assessment of the potential impact to bats as a result of the proposed development; and
- Section 7 – Gives the conclusions and recommendations resulting from the surveys and the impact assessment.

1.2 Proposed Development

The scheme to provide a cross-border 400kV electricity interconnection comprises the construction and operation of a substation near Moy, County Tyrone and an overhead electricity line from the substation to the international border, from which point the overhead line would continue into the Republic of Ireland (RoI).

1.3 Legislation

The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 and 2009 implement the Habitats Directive in Northern Ireland. Bats are protected under Schedule 2 of the Regulations. The Regulations provide protection for any listed animal, including the deliberate damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. The Regulations also require that implications for a site of European importance are considered prior to authorisation for any project that is likely to have a significant effect on that site. In particular, actions shall not be undertaken that affect the local distribution or abundance of a European protected species.

Under the Regulations it is an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species.
- Deliberately disturb any such animal.
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such a wild animal.
- Keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead wild animal (or plant) of a European protected species, or any part of, or anything derived from such a wild animal.

Bat species are also listed in Appendix II of the Bonn Convention (and its Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe) and Appendix II of the Bern Convention (and Recommendation 36 on the Conservation of Underground Habitats), although these are recommendations and not statutory instruments.

1.4 Quality Assurance

This project has been undertaken in line with AECOM's Integrated Management System (IMS). Our IMS places great emphasis on professionalism, technical excellence, quality, environmental and Health and Safety management. All staff members are

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committed to establishing and maintaining our accreditation to the international standards BS EN ISO 9001:2008 and 14001:2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007. In addition our IMS requires careful selection and monitoring of the performance of all sub consultants and contractors.

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2 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

An ecological desk study was undertaken in July 2012. This was based on the 2009 bat activity surveys and the report which was produced. The methodology associated with this report was updated to include changes to the methodology associated with bat surveys, primarily the BCT Bat Survey Guidelines (2012).

2.2 Review of Previous Bat Survey Works – AECOM 2009/2010

The bat surveys undertaken in 2009/2010 has agreed a bespoke methodology was agreed with NIEA (see Appendix 4). This was based on adapting the NIEA (Jan 09) Bat Survey – Specific Requirements as well as best practice from the Bat Conservation Trust, Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines for the type of development proposed. The existing methodologies were used to develop a methodology which could be used to survey a 35km linear development and provide NIEA with the information it requires to consider the potential impacts of the development on the natural conservation interests of the local area, in this case the local bat population.

It was agreed that the first step would be to identify all sites along the line route potentially useful to bats for commuting, foraging, roosting, hibernating or as advertising posts. This was achieved by reviewing aerial photographs as well as the previously completed phase 1 habitat survey.

This desktop analysis along with local knowledge was used to identify features potentially significant to the local bat population which are likely to be impacted by the proposed line route and substation site. These included:

- Hedgerows with mature trees;
- Riparian corridors;
- Areas of semi-natural habitats (fens, bogs, woodland etc);
- Individual mature standard trees; and,
- Orchards.

Once the desktop review was completed a daytime assessment at each location was conducted to assess the potential for roosting bats to be present in any mature trees. This daytime assessment looked for dead/damaged limbs, scratch marks, urine stains, droppings etc on any mature trees. Surveys were conducted using a variety of electronic bat detectors and associated equipment. The following equipment was utilised during the surveys and analysis:

- Petterson D240x time expansion detector (also with heterodyne output);
- Bat baton detector (frequency division);
- Bat box duet (heterodyne and frequency division);
- Tranquillity time expansion bat detector;
- Olympus VN-6500PC digital voice recorders;
- Yukon Ranger (Kx42) night vision equipment; and a
- Handheld thermo-anemometer (combined windspeed and temperature read out).
- Personal Computer for sound file analysis (using Batscan, Batsound or Wavesufer software)

It was agreed with NIEA that hedges unlikely to harbour bat roosts (i.e. those without mature standard trees, monoculture hedges and those structurally modified by flailing/cutting) did not require a bat roost survey but did require the identification of bat flightlines (commuting routes) between roosts and foraging areas. NIEA agreed that flightline surveys could be carried out during the 2010 survey season to allow the most significant areas to be prioritised for survey during 2009.

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2.3 AECOM 2011 Driven Transects

The aim of the 2011 driven transects were to:

- Check the results of the 2009/2010 surveys
- Consider the activity of the local bat population over an additional year to allow for climatic variation across years;
- Use an additional survey methodology which considers bat activity along 70-80% of the study area over a single survey period.

The equipment used included a Petterson D500x full spectrum bat detector (and an external microphone) and a Batbox baton frequency division bat detector. The microphones and detectors were mounted to a car roof by a suction cup and information was relayed to recorders and detectors within the car.

While the method gave overall coverage at a regional level, it did not provide information associated with the exact location of the proposed development.

2.4 Development of the 2012 Methodology

The 2012 surveys were undertaken with cognisance of the BCT Bat Survey-Good Practice Guidelines (2012) and where possible the limitations of the previous 2009/2010 surveys were addressed.

During the 2012 surveys, automated monitoring was utilised from May until September, to capture bat calls in areas which had previously been unavailable because of land access issues.

During the 2012 surveys, land assess was acquired for approximately 97% of the proposed development site and as a result, a walked transect was undertaken for 97% of the proposed development site between August and September 2012.

The weather conditions at the start and end of every survey were recorded, along with the start and end time. Weather conditions for each survey are shown in Appendix B. All survey work was carried out in appropriate weather conditions. Suitable weather conditions are where night time temperatures do not fall below 8°C and not during periods of heavy rain or strong winds when bats are not likely to be active.

The details of survey personnel are outlined in Appendix A. Surveyors used broadband frequency division and/or time expansion bat detectors. Digital recordings were made to assist with any species identification which could not be confirmed in the field.

2.5 Survey Area

The routes of the walked transects are shown on Figures 1 to 9.

2.6 Assessment of Bat Roost Potential

During the 2012 bat surveys, there was no additional assessment of tree roosting potential other than that completed during 2010.

2.7 Bat Transect Surveys 2012

Due to the length of the route (35km approx) and the associated length of the transects (approx 80km). The transects were designed to coincide with linear features which may be utilised by bats, including all hedgerow and tree line types. Each surveyor was given a transect which was approximately 3km long. The majority of the site was surveyed once, which didn't present the opportunity to rotate the survey direction and limit bias. There were five occasions where two surveys were recorded (in the vicinity of towers 13,41,42,60 and 78) on these occasions the opportunity was taken to rotate the survey direction.

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The number of static listening stops in each transect was dependant on the number of linear features and tower bases which were present along each transect. Listening stops were conducted, where the route of the proposed development crossed a linear feature or in locations where the route of the proposed development runs adjacent to a linear feature. In accordance with the BCT Good Practice Bat Survey Guidelines (2012) each static listening point lasted three minutes and the transects were walked at a 'steady' brisk pace, where the terrain permitted it.

Transects commenced 30 minutes prior to sunset and continued for two hours. Where a dawn survey was undertaken, monitoring began 2 hours before sunrise and ended 30 minutes after sunrise.

Surveyors used broadband frequency division (Batbox Duet/Batbox Baton) and/or time expansion (Pettersson D240x) bat detectors in combination with an automated recording device to record bat calls. Digital recordings were made to provide a record of the survey and assist with species identification. Surveyors recorded, where possible, the direction of movement and type of bat activity (e.g. foraging or commuting). Each record was treated as a "bat pass" to build up a picture of activity levels across the site. Bats were identified as far as possible to species or family level using ultrasonic bat detectors and sound analysis software where required.

The survey dates are detailed in Table 2.1 and weather conditions for each survey were recorded and were considered favourable for bats. Surveys were not undertaken when conditions were considered unfavourable. Weather conditions for each survey are given in Appendix B. Where surveys began in favourable conditions and had to end prematurely because of the weather, results were only recorded to the point where the survey had to be abandoned. This point was picked up on the next transect.

The data was analysed in MS Excel and used to give an estimate of relative bat activity displayed as Bat Activity Index (BAI):

- Bat Activity Index = bat passes / unit time

Table 2.1: Survey type and data undertaken

Survey Type	Date of Survey
Dusk Transect Surveys	20.08.2012
	21.08.2012
	22.08.2012
	29.08.2012
	30.08.2012
	04.09.2012
	05.09.2012
	10.09.2012
	12.09.2012
	27.09.2012
05.10.2012	
Dawn Transect Survey	15.09.2012

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2.8 Static Detector Recording 2012

Four static survey locations were logged initially in May 2012 to develop an understanding of the overall activity. From May until September 2012, 32 static detector locations were selected in areas of close to vegetation and water, which were close to either the route of the proposed development or tower locations proposed as part of the development. Details of the deployment are in Appendix 3.

The static detectors were left to record for five consecutive nights at each point. Locations of the static recorders are shown on Figures 1 to 9. The static detectors deployed were Petterson D500Xs in all cases.

The Petterson D500X records were analysed using Batsound. The resulting data was analysed in MS Excel and used to provide an estimate of relative bat activity displayed as BAI.

2.9 Limitations to survey

Bat surveys offer only 'snapshots' of the location being assessed and do not take account of for potential future changes in abundance or diversity of bats at a given site. However, by completing surveys to best practice, the risks of providing unrepresentative assessments are diminished.

Bat activity transects were undertaken during August and September of 2012 and static monitoring was undertaken from May and September 2012. The results of the bat activity surveys will not give a full seasonal picture of activity within the site but will give an indication of activity levels across the site during late summer / autumn only. Often this period can be one of high activity with mating and feeding activity prior to winter torpor. Surveys were undertaken only in September and October as a confirmation of activity to augment the survey work previously undertaken by AECOM (2011). The static monitoring does provide information across the site but it does not provide information about how bats move across or within the site.

Restricted access to the entire site for the beginning of the surveys has resulted in no assessment of trees with the potential for bat roosts.

No roost emergence or re-entry surveys on trees were undertaken in 2012.

Certain species of bats are harder to detect than others based on the strength (volume) or directionality of their call. Species such as long eared and some *Myotis* sp. bats are particularly difficult to record at range. The use of a range of bat detector models and the use of static detector locations was used to counteract this limitation. However, these species may all have been slightly under recorded.

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3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Statutory Designated Sites

There are no statutory designated sites within 10km of the proposed development.

3.1.2 Non Statutory Designated Sites

There are no local nature conservation designations within 10km of the proposed site.

3.1.3 Species Records

On the occasion of this data search, the Northern Ireland Bat Group did not return any records of either bat roosts or recordings of bat incidents which they had been called to attend.

3.2 Summary of Previous Bat Survey Works – AECOM

AECOM had undertaken walked transect surveys in 2009/2010 and driven transect surveys in 2011. During the 2009/2010 survey period, all the bat species resident in Northern Ireland, were encountered at least once. These are listed as:

- Daubenton's bat
- whiskered bat
- Natterer's bat
- Leisler's bat
- Nathusius' pipistrelle
- common pipistrelle
- soprano pipistrelle
- brown long-eared bat

During the 2011 driven transect surveys, only four of these species were encountered. These were:

- Leisler's bat
- common pipistrelle
- soprano pipistrelle
- Pipistrellus spp.

The 2009/2010 surveys were undertaken to assess the presence or absence of bats within the study area, however because a triage approach was taken relating to the linear features which would be surveyed, the footprint of the study area was approximately 75% of the entire line route.

The 2011 driven transect surveys were undertaken to check the validity of the 2009/2010 results and resulted in 50-70% of the study area in a single study period. However because it concentrated on the minor road network surrounding the proposed development, the bats expected in this type of habitat were only found and it lacked the geographic precision to state bat activity around the tower bases and adjacent linear features.

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The results of both surveys indicated that while bat activity was recorded all over the site and within the study area, it recorded fluctuations in bat movements across the site and not continuous important flight lines.

3.3 Activity Transect Survey Results 2012

The survey was undertaken between August and October 2012. No bats were recorded for the survey which was undertaken on the 10.09.2012. The results are shown on Figures 10 to 23. Table 3.1 shows the number species encountered for each survey.

Table 3.1: Numbers of Bats recorded on each survey date.

Date	Species						Survey Total
	Common Pipistrelle	Leislars Bat	Myotis Spp	Pipistrellus spp.	Soprano Pipistrelle	Unidentified Bat	
20.08.12	36	5	-	10	52	-	103
21.08.12	17	4	-	18	9	2	50
22.08.12	6	9	-	8	2	1	26
29.08.12	-	5	-	1	1	9	16
30.08.12	10	1	-	22	20	12	65
04.09.12	20	4	-	7	3	-	34
05.09.12	20	1	3	1	10	-	35
12.09.12	4	-	-	1	1	-	6
15.09.12	2	-	-	-	3	-	5
27.09.12	3	2	-	1	-	2	8
05.10.12	-	2	-	-	22	-	24
Species Total	118	33	3	69	123	26	372

The 2012 surveys included one full sweep of the site and as a result, each of the surveys were approximately 2.5 hours long. The category "Unidentified bat" was used in cases where there was evidence of bat presence but there was file distortion resulting in non identification. Table 3.2 provides the Bat Activity Index (BAI) for each of the species encountered on each survey.

Table 3.2: Transect Survey BAI (per hour)

Date	Species						Survey Total
	Common Pipistrelle	Liesler's Bat	Myotis Spp.	Pipistrellus spp.	Soprano pipistrelle	Unidentified bat	
20.08.12	14.4	2	0	4	20.8	0	41.2
21.08.12	6.8	1.6	0	7.2	3.6	0.8	20
22.08.12	2.4	3.6	0	3.2	0.8	0.4	10.4
27.09.12	1.2	0.8	0	0.4	0	0.8	3.2
29.08.12	0	2	0	0.4	0.4	3.6	6.4
30.08.12	4	0.4	0	8.8	8	4.8	26

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Date	Species						
	Common Pipistrelle	Liesler's Bat	Myotis Spp.	Pipistrellus spp.	Soprano pipistrelle	Unidentified bat	Survey Total
04.09.12	8	1.6	0	2.8	1.2	0	13.6
05.09.12	8	0.4	1.2	0.4	4	0	14
12.09.12	1.6	0	0	0.4	0.4	0	2.4
15.09.12	0.8	0	0	0	1.2	0	2
05.10.12	0	0.8	0	0	8.8	0	9.6
Species Total	3.93	1.10	0.10	2.30	4.10	0.87	-

The species with the highest BAI across the surveys was Soprano pipistrelle (4.10), the is due to the number encountered on the 20.08.2012 (52).

In an attempt to identify foraging locations, Table 3.3 gives details of the where in relation to the tower locations, foraging and commuting and foraging activity was encountered.

Table 3.3: Foraging in relation to tower locations

Tower Location	Species					
	Common pipistrelle	Leisler's Bat	Pipistrelle Spp.	Soprano pipistrelle	Unidentified Bat	Total
T13	1	-	-	-	-	1
T26	1	-	-	-	-	1
T27	1	-	-	-	-	1
T39	-	-	-	3	-	3
T40	1	-	-	-	-	1
T41	4	2	-	-	-	6
T61	-	1	-	-	-	1
T63	-	-	12	-	-	12
T75	1	-	2	-	-	3
T76	-	-	-	2	-	2
T78	-	-	-	14	-	14
T80	-	-	-	4	-	4
T82	-	-	-	3	-	3
T85	1	-	-	-	-	1
T86	1	-	-	1	-	2
T96	-	-	1	6	-	7
T98	2	-	-	-	-	2
T99	-	-	4	2	-	6

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Tower Location	Species					Total
	Common pipistrelle	Leisler's Bat	Pipistrelle Spp.	Soprano pipistrelle	Unidentified Bat	
T128(part of the Rol oversail)	3	1	-	-	2	6
Total	16	4	19	35	2	76

Soprano pipistrelles were recorded foraging the most (35 registrations), however the most number of encounters at a geographic area was in the area surrounding Towers 63 and Towers 78. While 12 encounters were recorded on the 21.08.2012 in the vicinity of Tower 63, the 14 encounters recorded for Tower 78 were recorded on two occasions (20.08.2012 and 05.09.2012). These low levels of activity during the walked transects indicate tower 63 may be of local importance to foraging bats.

Of the 11 social calls which were encountered, all were encountered with foraging registrations. They were recorded in the vicinity of Towers 39, 63, 78, 80 and 128. The vicinity of Tower 39 recorded five social calls on the 05.10.2012.

In total, 372 bat passes were recorded during the transect survey from August to October 2012. Soprano pipistrelle bats made up 33% of the total bat passes recorded (transect and listening points), with Common pipistrelle occupying a further 32% of bat passes. Bat species passes as a percentage of each survey result can be seen on Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Percentage of Species Encountered during each survey

Survey Dates	Species Encountered (% encountered per survey date)					
	Common Pipistrelle	Leisler's Bat	Myotis Spp	Pipistrellus Spp.	Soprano Pipistrelle	Unidentified Bat
04.09.12	59	12	0	21	9	0
04.10.12	0	8	0	0	92	0
05.09.12	57	3	9	3	29	0
12.09.12	67	0	0	17	17	0
15.09.12	40	0	0	0	60	0
20.08.12	35	5	0	10	50	0
21.08.12	34	8	0	36	18	4
22.08.12	23	35	0	31	8	4
27.09.12	38	25	0	13	0	25
29.08.12	0	31	0	6	6	56
30.08.12	15	2	0	34	31	18
Species Total	32	9	1	19	33	7

3.4 Static Detector Survey Results 2012

The static detectors were placed at thirty one unique survey location points. Static detectors recorded for at least five consecutive nights per month from May until October 2012. Due to an equipment failure, one point in May had to be resurveyed in June. The detectors were left recording for between five and six hours, between the dusk and dawn periods.

Table 3.5 shows the BAI for each species group at each static detector location.

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Table 3.5:BAI (per hour) for each species recorded at the static detector location

Detector Location	Species								Total bat BAI (per hour)
	Common pipistrelle	Leislars bat	Myotis spp.	Nathusius pipistrelle	Natterers bat	Pipistrellus spp.	Soprano pipistrelle	Whiskered bat	
1	0.04	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27
2	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36
3	-	9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.25
4	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.19
5	0.11	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	0.19	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.25
8	-	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16
9	0.90	0.84	-	-	-	0.14	0.63	-	2.50
10	0.95	1.06	-	0.73	-	0.05	0.30	-	3.10
11	1.20	13.63	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	14.86
12	0.05	0.87	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	1.20
13	0.21	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.33
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0.08	0.82	-	-	-	2.78	0.73	-	4.41
16	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
17	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
18	1.83	0.31	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.33	0.19	0.74	3.55
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	0.84	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.53	0.11	1.60
21	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
22	0.34	0.04	-	-	-	0.08	0.04	-	0.50
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	0.67	0.06	-	-	-	0.04	0.20	-	0.97
28	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06	0.03	-	0.19
29	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
30	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.23
31	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05

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Detector Location	Species								
	Common pipistrelle	Leisler's bat	Myotis spp.	Nathusius pipistrelle	Natterer's bat	Pipistrellus spp.	Soprano pipistrelle	Whiskered bat	Survey Total
22	0.51	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.74
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	1.87	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.57	0.00	2.72
28	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.34
29	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
30	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.40
31	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23
% Total Species Recorded	15.81	66.01	0.11	1.76	0.11	7.54	6.74	1.93	100.00

In total 1765 calls were identified as bat passes during the static detector surveys. The species with the highest total percentage activity was Leisler's bat (66.01%). Common pipistrelles were the second highest recorded bat species (66.01%). The other pipistrellus species are represented in the recordings, however the Myotis species are a small percentage of the over all (2.25%).

4 Site Assessment

4.1 Site Assessment

4.1.1 Species Present within the Study Area

The activity and remote detector surveys identified the following species within the survey area:

- Common pipistrelle;
- Soprano pipistrelle;
- Nathusius's pipistrelle;
- Leisler's;
- Pipistrellus spp;
- Whiskered bat;
- Natterer's bat; and
- Myotis sp.

In addition to the above, the following species are known to be present in the area based on the 2009/2010 surveys:

- Brown Long-eared, and;
- Daubenton's bat

The 2011 driven transects did not result in any additional species being recorded.

The 2012 activity and static surveys have identified six of the nine bat species resident in Northern Ireland are active on the site. This site supports a high diversity of bat species. All of the species encountered will be impacted in some way by the vegetation disturbance anticipated as a result of the proposed development. However due to the nature of disturbance (hedge/tree cutting and trimming), all bat species encountered will experience some type of impact. Table 4.1 details how species may be impacted.

Table 4.1: Species Impact resulting from habitat loss

Bat Species	Nature of Impact	Temporary / Permanent
Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle Nathusius's pipistrelle Natterer's bat Whiskered bat	Loss of commuting routes and foraging areas Loss of roosting opportunities	Temporary Permanent
Leisler's bat	Loss of foraging areas Loss of roosting opportunities Loss of song posts	Temporary Permanent Permanent

Capabilities on project:
Environment

4.2 Bat Activity Indices within the Survey Area

The BAI for species detected during the transect surveys is shown in Table 3.2. The species with the highest activity index during the transect surveys was the soprano pipistrelle, followed by the common pipistrelle. Additionally the BAI for species detected during the static surveys is shown in Table 3.5. During the static survey results the species with the highest overall activity index is also the Leisler's bat, followed by the Common pipistrelle.

At this time there is currently no published data on bat activity indices for habitats across the UK, allowing bat activity levels to be compared across sites.

Based on this report the site has been defined a medium risk site as a result of the assessment of habitat potential (based on Table 4.2 of the BCT guidelines) during the AECOM surveys in 2012.

Based on the limitations of the 2012 survey data a worst case approach to the classification has been taken. Further surveys based on the BCT 2012 guidelines should be undertaken to clarify this assessment.

4.3 Bat Foraging and Commuting

Transect surveys carried out by AECOM identified foraging behaviour at 19 locations along the route. From a species perspective, Soprano pipistrelles were recorded most and from a geographical perspective, the areas surrounding Towers 63 and 78 recorded the most activity. However on both occasions, activity was relatively low with 21 and 14 encounters at each site recorded respectively.

Based on the limited months of survey in 2012 it is not possible to make any conclusions on the seasonal use of the site.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

5 Potential Impacts

5.1 Potential Impacts

The aim of the surveys was to gather data to assess the potential impact of the proposed Tyrone ./ Cavan Interconnector on the local bat population.

The following impacts are widely considered be the key impacts of development on bats (Altringham 2011; pp 243-265):

- Loss of roost site;
- Loss of habitat (including foraging areas and commuting routes); and;
- Barriers to commuting or seasonal movements and severance of foraging habitat (habitat removal).

5.2 Bat Commuting and Foraging

5.2.1 Loss of habitat

The total permanent land take associated with the proposed development will be approximately 26.19ha. This will result in the direct loss through clearance of trees and hedgerows as part of the safety vegetation clearance and the removal of habitats as a result of tower base locations. This will result in a direct loss of habitat for bats, including foraging and commuting routes.

Transect surveys carried out by AECOM identified that commuting and foraging behaviour was encountered throughout the site of the proposed development.

5.2.2 Barriers to commuting (habitat removal)

Severance and or loss of hedgerows and other liner features through the proposed development, in construction and to a lesser extent operation, will have a negative impact on foraging and commuting bats, particularly those that are low flying and follow landscape features.

Of the populations encountered. severing potential commuting and foraging routes will also have a negative impact on local populations of species such as Natterer's and other *Myotis* bats and *Pipistrellus* bats, which also forage and/or travel along hedgerows.

5.2.3 Impacts of Future Land Use

The area around the study area, is rural in character, however there has been development of agricultural facilities and single dwellings in the countryside. It is not anticipated that the presence of the proposed development will abate this trend. However these other types of development, while discrete have a large cumulative impact and may result in habitat losses as well as the possible loss of known roosts and future potential roost sites, increased severance of commuting routes and increases in light pollution.

6 Recommendations and Mitigation

6.1 Further Surveys

The following further surveys are recommended:

Additional transect surveys from between May and August along the route of the entire interconnector, utilising existing transects. This will address the data gaps associated with walked activity surveys happening only in the later part of the season in 2012. As with the 2012 surveys, all works should be undertaken following the BCT Good Practice Guidelines Survey Guidelines (2012); and

Roost inspections in trees should be undertaken as a check that the 2009/2010 inspection conclusions are still valid and to update the baseline in relation to possible tree roosts along the proposed route.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Mitigation – Roosts and Licensing

Based on the current understanding of the proposed Development and the understanding of current roosts, a European Protected Species (EPS) licence for bats is not currently required for the proposed development.

If any of the confirmed roosts, and/or moderate or high potential trees for bats require removal, endoscope surveys should be undertaken under license to establish if the trees to be pollarded as a result of the proposed development require inspection surveys to identify any further bat roosts and mitigation for those particular roosts should be implemented through an EPS license. An EPS licence must be in place before any tree pollarding activities commence, to ensure that the works proceed in line with UK and EU legislation.

The proposed construction period for the proposed development is three years, with ground works beginning a year in advance. This four year time period allows NIE to establish bat roost mitigation where necessary, establish if the mitigation is working and then remove or translocate the tree roosts, if necessary. Removal of trees which may contain bat roost will have to be undertaken under the supervision of a licensed bat ecologist and/or accredited agents.

A minimum of 100 Bat boxes will be erected along the line route, adjacent to those hedgerows where mature trees or trees with a dense covering of ivy have been pollarded. This is precautionary compensation and enhancement as lack of available bat roosts can be a limiting factor in many populations. These boxes will be erected prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance connected with the construction and or operation of the overhead line.

The use of these artificial bat boxes as roosts will be monitored by a licensed bat worker as part of the post-construction monitoring regime. NIE has committed to the maintenance of these boxes for 5 years post construction across the operational phase of the project.

6.2.2 Mitigation - Loss of habitat

Woodland shall be avoided wherever possible and any works in the vicinity of trees will follow best practice guidelines, as outlined in BS 5837:2005 'Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations.' In particular, due consideration shall be given to the spread of tree roots where tower foundations are in close proximity to hedgerow trees or woodland edge. Trees that are close to construction works shall be adequately protected from plant and work operations. Excavations or changes in ground levels shall not take place within the protection zone, as even temporary changes can be damaging. During the construction of the substation platform, fill material shall not be allowed to creep towards the roadside trees and hedgerow. The passage of vehicles or storage of materials can compact soil and do significant root damage, and these operations shall not take place within the protected zone. Toxic materials including cement shall not be stored, or discharged, within 10m of a tree. Lines or other materials shall not be fixed to a tree nor shall any tree be used as an anchor point for winching. Where possible, low-growing woodland belts shall be treated as hedgerows, and trimming kept to a minimum.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Due to the nature of the development, the majority of lost habitat will be limited to the location of the substation and at the tower bases. It will also result in a loss of approximately 8039.95m of hedges and hedges with trees and 32 individual trees directly under the spans of the proposed development. A clearance area will also be required approximately 30m from each side of the outer conductor, to minimise incidents of tree falls into the proposed development. While not all the trees and hedges within this 60m buffer will not be cut or pollarded to 2m, as a worst case calculation, approximately 28071.62m of additional hedges and hedges with trees will be affected and 39 additional single trees.

6.3 Mitigation - Barriers to commuting (due to obstruction, lighting or habitat removal)

6.3.1 Loss of Linear features

Wherever possible, hedgerow trees should be pollarded rather than removed, with a height of 2 metres maintained if safety considerations permit. The number of mature trees felled prior to the works shall be kept to a minimum, an ecological clerk of works will be engaged to work alongside to the engineers during construction to facilitate the retention of trees as much as possible. Where mature trees are present these will be crown reduced or pollarded rather than removed. Excavations for tower foundations shall be sited so as to avoid damaging tree roots.

It is acknowledged that the scheme will result in the loss of linear features across the site. It is proposed to maintain connectivity across the proposed tower bases by replacement planting, where possible.

6.3.2 Maintenance, management and replacement of linear features

Where hedgerows are to be lost through the construction of the tower bases, agreement will be sought with the landowner to establish a new hedge of similar length to that which will be lost. If the landowner does not wish to avail of this, NIE will donate an amount to a conservation charity to be used for planting native trees of local provenance in County Armagh. This amount to be donated will be calculated using prevailing rate at the time (figure to be used will be that which is used by DARD (Dept of Agriculture and Rural Development) in its agri-environment schemes.

6.3.3 Mitigation - Future Land Use

Environmental measures should be secured under an environmental strategy for the development, via the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The environmental strategy should include both environmental measures to avoid or reduce significant effects, and to provide compensation and enhancement where appropriate. Care should be taken to ensure that the strategy compliments existing arrangements at the development site. The details of the strategy are to be approved by the local authority following appropriate consultation.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

7 References

Altringham, J.D. (2011). *"Bats: From evolution to Conservation"*, 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press.

Bat Conservation Trust (2007a). *Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Bat Conservation Trust (2012). *Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines (2nd Edition)*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (2006). *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom (version 7 July 2006)*. IEEM.

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Appendix A: Survey Personnel

Date	Type of Survey	Survey Personnel
20.08.2012	Dusk	Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Danielle Thompson (GradIEEM) Joe Martin (MIEnSci) Mary Maguire (AIEMA, MIEnvSc, CSci)
21.08.2012	Dusk	Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Aine O Reilly Joe Martin (MIEnSci) Mary Maguire (AIEMA, MIEnvSc, CSci)
22.08.2012	Dusk	Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Danielle Thompson (GradIEEM) Aine O Reilly Mary Maguire (AIEMA, MIEnvSc, CSci)
29.08.2012	Dusk	Joe Martin (MIEnSci) Sean Meehan (GradIEEM)
30.08.2012	Dusk	Aine O Reilly Donal Griffin Danielle Thompson (GradIEEM) Alistair Archibald Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Joe Martin (MIEnSci)
04.09.2012	Dusk	Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Danielle Thompson (GradIEEM) Sean Meehan (GradIEEM)
05.09.2012	Dusk	Aine O Reilly Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Sean Meehan (GradIEEM) Donal Griffin
10.09.2012	Dusk	Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Joe Martin (MIEnSci)
12.09.2012	Dusk	Brendan Kemp (AIEMA) Joe Martin (MIEnSci)

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Date	Type of Survey	Survey Personnel
		Sean Meehan (GradIEEM) Aine O Reilly
15.09.2012	Dawn	Mary Maguire (AIEMA, MIEnvSc, CSci) Danielle Thompson (GradIEEM)
27.09.2012	Dusk	Joe Martin (MIEnSci) Sean Meehan (GradIEEM)
05.10.2012	Dusk	Sean Meehan (GradIEEM) Joe Martin (MIEnSci)

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Appendix B: Weather Conditions

Date	Sunset / Sunrise Time	Start Time	Finish Time	Weather Conditions (Start) Temperature (°C) Cloud Cover (%) Average Wind (Beaufort)	Weather Conditions (Finish) Temperature (°C) Cloud Cover (%) Average Wind (Beaufort)
20.08.2012	20:43:00	20:13:00	22:43:00	18°C 70% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	16°C 50% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
21.08.2012	20:40:00	20:10:00	22:40:00	18°C 80% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	16°C 60% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
22.08.2012	20:39:00	20:09:00	22:39:00	17°C 40% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	15°C 50% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
29.08.2012	20:22:00	19:52:00	22:22:00	17°C 40% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	15°C 50% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
30.08.2012	20:19:00	19:49:00	22:19:00	16°C 70% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	15°C 70% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
04.09.2012	20:07:00	19:37:00	22:07:00	15°C 70% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	15°C 70% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
05.09.2012	20:05:00	19:35:00	22:05:00	17°C 60% 0 Beaufort(Avg)	16°C 60% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
10.09.2012	19:52:00	19:22:00	21:52:00	10°C 0% 0 Beaufort(Avg)	8°C 0% 0 Beaufort(Avg)
12.09.2012	19:47:00	19:17:00	21:47:00	12°C 55% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	11°C 65% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
15.09.2012	6:57:00	7:27:00	4:57:00	10°C 70% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	9°C 70% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
27.09.2012	19:09:00	18:39:00	21:09:00	10°C 80% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	10°C 80% 1 Beaufort(Avg)
05.10.2012	18:49:00	18:19:00	20:49:00	12°C 55% 1 Beaufort(Avg)	11°C 65% 1 Beaufort(Avg)

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Appendix C: Static Monitoring Conditions

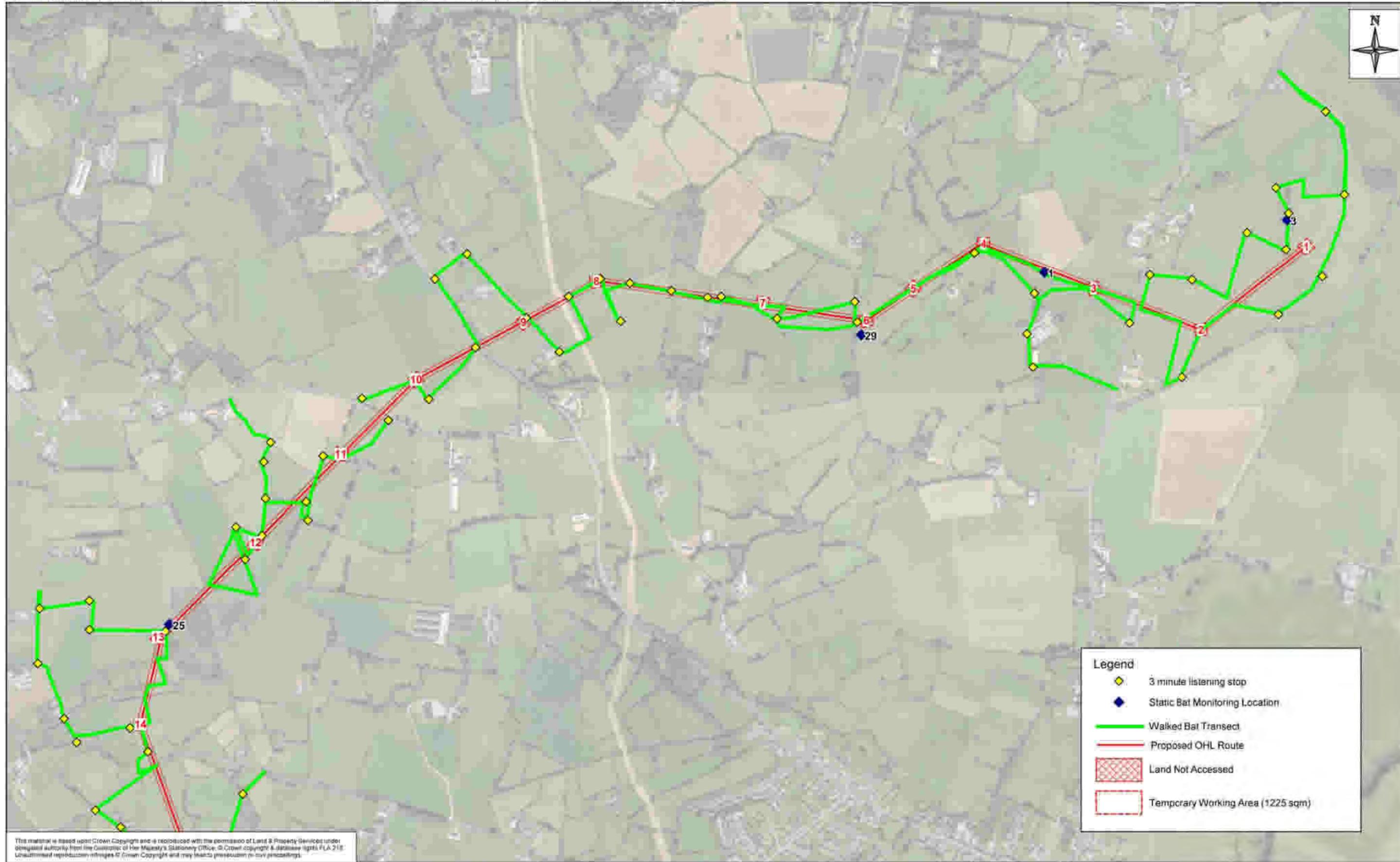
Site No	Location	Date Out	Date In	Dusk Timer on/off	Last recording date	Dawn Timer on/off
1	Hedge line under line between Towers 3 & 4	30/05/2012	04/06/2012	21.25 - 00.10	04/06/2012	03.00 - 05.40
2	Corner of field by Tower 15	30/05/2012	04/06/2012	21.25 - 00.10	02/06/2012	03.00 - 05.40
3	Re- monitoring of Ref 1. Hedge line pointing toward small out building on proposed sub-station site near Moy	04/06/2012	13/06/2012	21.30 - 00.15	12/06/2012	02.50 - 05.30
4	Area of Tower 23	04/06/2012	13/06/2012	21.25 - 00.15	13/06/2012	02.50 - 05.30
5	Hedge line by small watercourse between Towers 28 & 29	13/06/2012	20/06/2012	21.25 - 00.10	20/06/2012	02.50 - 05.30
6	Hedge line by river in area of Tower 43	13/06/2012	20/06/2012	21.25 - 00.10	20/06/2012	02.50 - 05.30
7	Hedgeline of grassed field and old railway track	20/06/2012	26/06/2012	21.35 - 00.20	26/06/2012	02.40 - 05.20
8	Treeline east of Tower 54	20/06/2012	26/06/2012	21.35 - 00.20	25/06/2012	02.40 - 05.20
9	Hedge line south of Tower 58	26/06/2012	04/07/2012	21.35 - 00.20	04/07/2012	02.40 - 05.20
10	Facing west, southern of two Hedgelines on old track between T64 & T65	26/06/2012	04/07/2012	21.35 - 00.20	04/07/2012	02.40 - 05.20
11	Hedgeline facing west toward T60	04/07/2012	11/07/2012	21.25 - 00.10	11/07/2012	02.50 - 05.30
12	Hedgeline facing east towards T69	04/07/2012	11/07/2012	21.25 - 00.10	11/07/2012	02.50 - 05.30
13	Hedgeline facing NW toward T74	11/07/2012	19/07/2012	21.15 - 23.59	19/07/2012	03.00 - 05.30
14	Hedgeline facing NE toward T75	11/07/2012	19/07/2012	21.15 - 23.59	18/07/2012	03.00 - 05.30
15	Hedgeline facing north towards converging hedgelines (T77)	19/07/2012	25/07/2012	21.05 - 23.50	25/07/2012	03.10 - 05.40
16	Hedgeline facing south towards T78	19/07/2012	25/07/2012	21.05 - 23.50	25/07/2012	03.10 - 05.40
17	Hedgeline at T79 facing southwest	25/07/2012	02/08/2012	20.55 - 23.40	29/07/2012	03.20 - 05.50
18	Relocated at Hedgeline facing NE toward T75	25/07/2012	02/08/2012	20.55 - 23.40	02/08/2012	03.20 - 05.50
19	Hedgeline 25m from & facing NNW toward T80	02/08/2012	08/08/2012	20.45 - 23.30	06/08/2012	03.30 - 06.00
20	Hedgeline 25m from & facing NE toward T82	02/08/2012	08/08/2012	20.45 - 23.30	08/08/2012	03.30 - 06.00
21	Clump of tall shrubs at T83 facing NNE	08/08/2012	14/08/2012	20.35 - 23.20	14/08/2012	03.40 - 06.10
22	Tree trunk facing SSW toward T88	08/08/2012	14/08/2012	20.35 - 23.20	14/08/2012	03.40 - 06.10
23	Hedgeline facing east at T91	14/08/2012	22/08/2012	20.55 - 23.10	21/08/2012	03.50 - 06.20
24	Fencepost facing south west toward T100	14/08/2012	22/08/2012	20.55 - 23.10	15/08/2012	03.50 - 06.20
25	Tree facing toward T13	22/08/2012	30/08/2012	20.05 - 22.45	25/08/2012	03.00 - 06.00
26	Hedgeline at T102	30/08/2012	07/09/2012	19.30 - 22.30	01/09/2012	03.10 - 06.30
27	Hedgeline at T100	30/08/2012	07/09/2012	19.30 - 22.30	07/09/2012	03.10 - 06.30

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Site No	Location	Date Out	Date In	Dusk Timer on/off	Last recording date	Dawn Timer on/off
28	Small clump of trees facing across grass NW toward T56	07/09/2012	12/09/2012	19.20 - 22.20	12/09/2012	03.45 - 07.30
29	Fencepost facing W toward T6	10/09/2012	18/09/2012	19.20 - 22.20	11/09/2012	03.45 - 07.30
30	Tree west of T40 facing N over stream toward woods	12/09/2012	18/09/2012	19.18 - 22.20	18/09/2012	04.25 - 07.45
31	Hedge line briars at T27 facing North	18/09/2012	09/10/2012	19.00 - 22.10	20/09/2012	04.15 - 07.10
32	Hedge line tree by stream between T20 & T21	18/09/2012	09/10/2012	19.00 - 22.10	30/09/2012	04.15 - 07.10

Capabilities on project:
Environment

Figures



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Client:	
Project:	TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR CONSOLIDATED ES

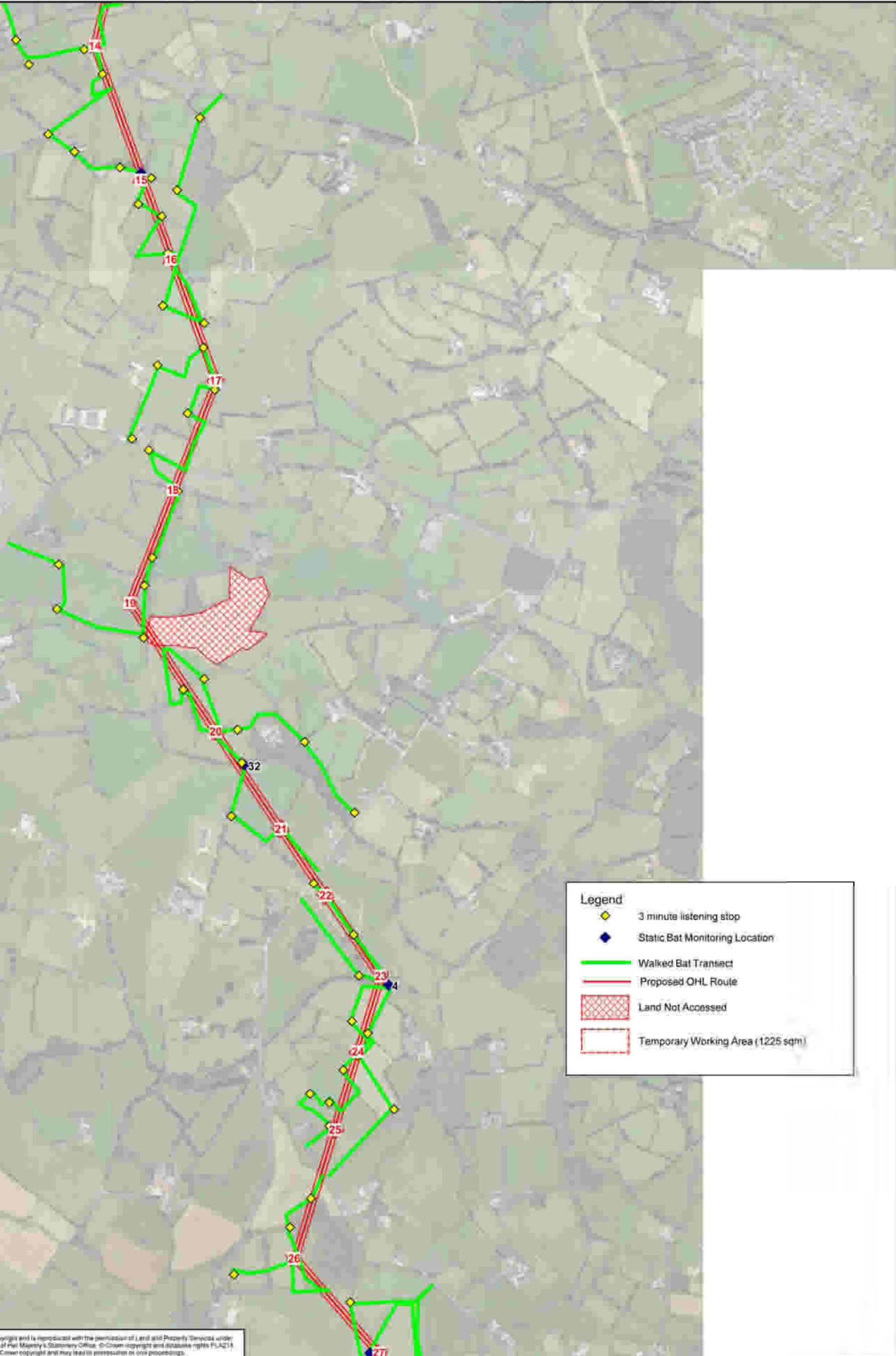
Title:	BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP FIGURE 1
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AECOM

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2 Clarence Street West
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Tel: 028 9060 7200
Fax: 028 9060 7399
www.aecom.com

Design:	GB	GIS:	MM
Chk'd:	BS	App'd:	KW
Date:	21/02/2013	Scale:	1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/A			



Legend

- ◆ 3 minute listening stop
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sqm)

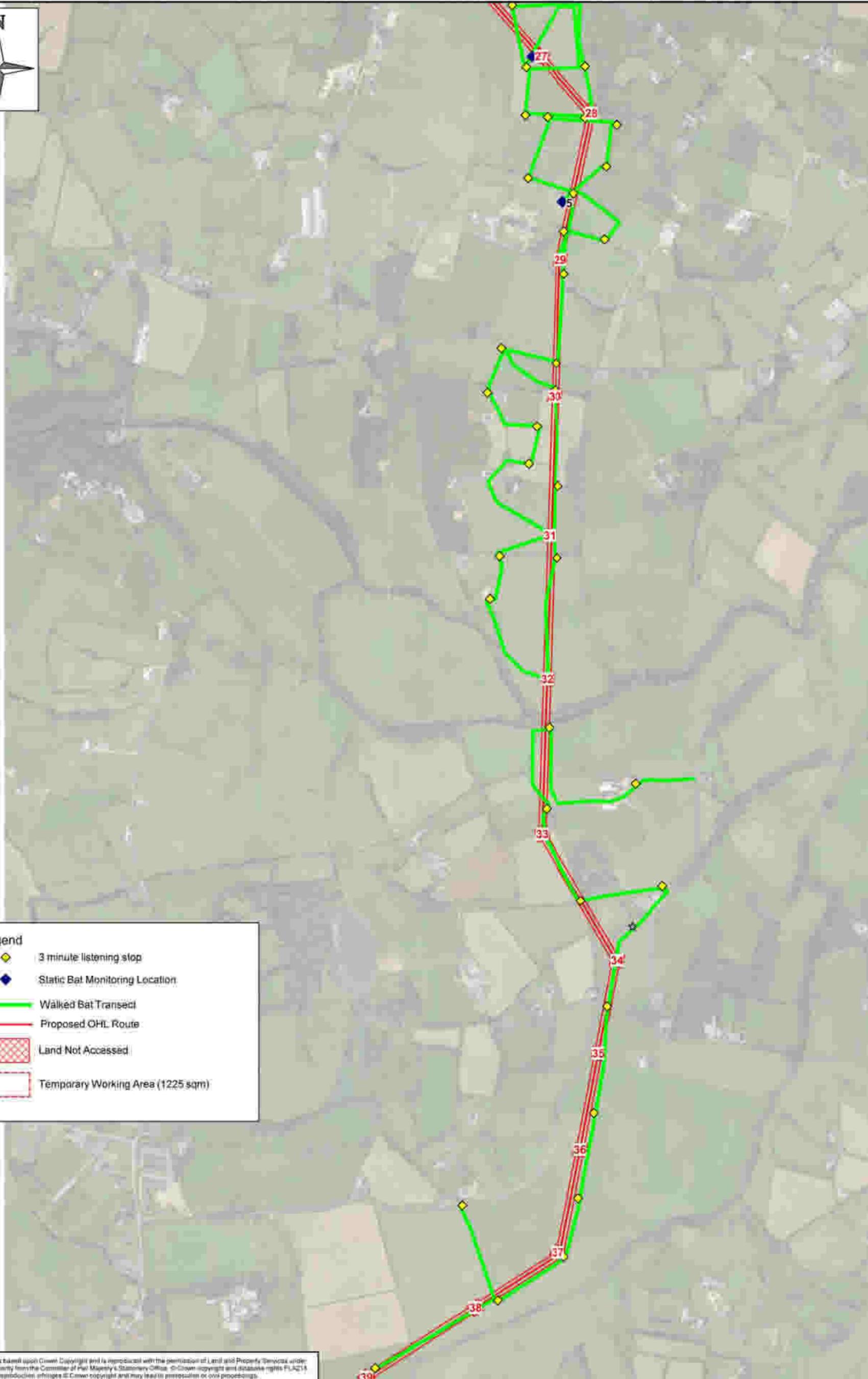
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Client: 
 Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP FIGURE 2**

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No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/B	



Legend

- 3 minute listening stop
- Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sqm)

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Client: **Electricity**

Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP**
FIGURE 3

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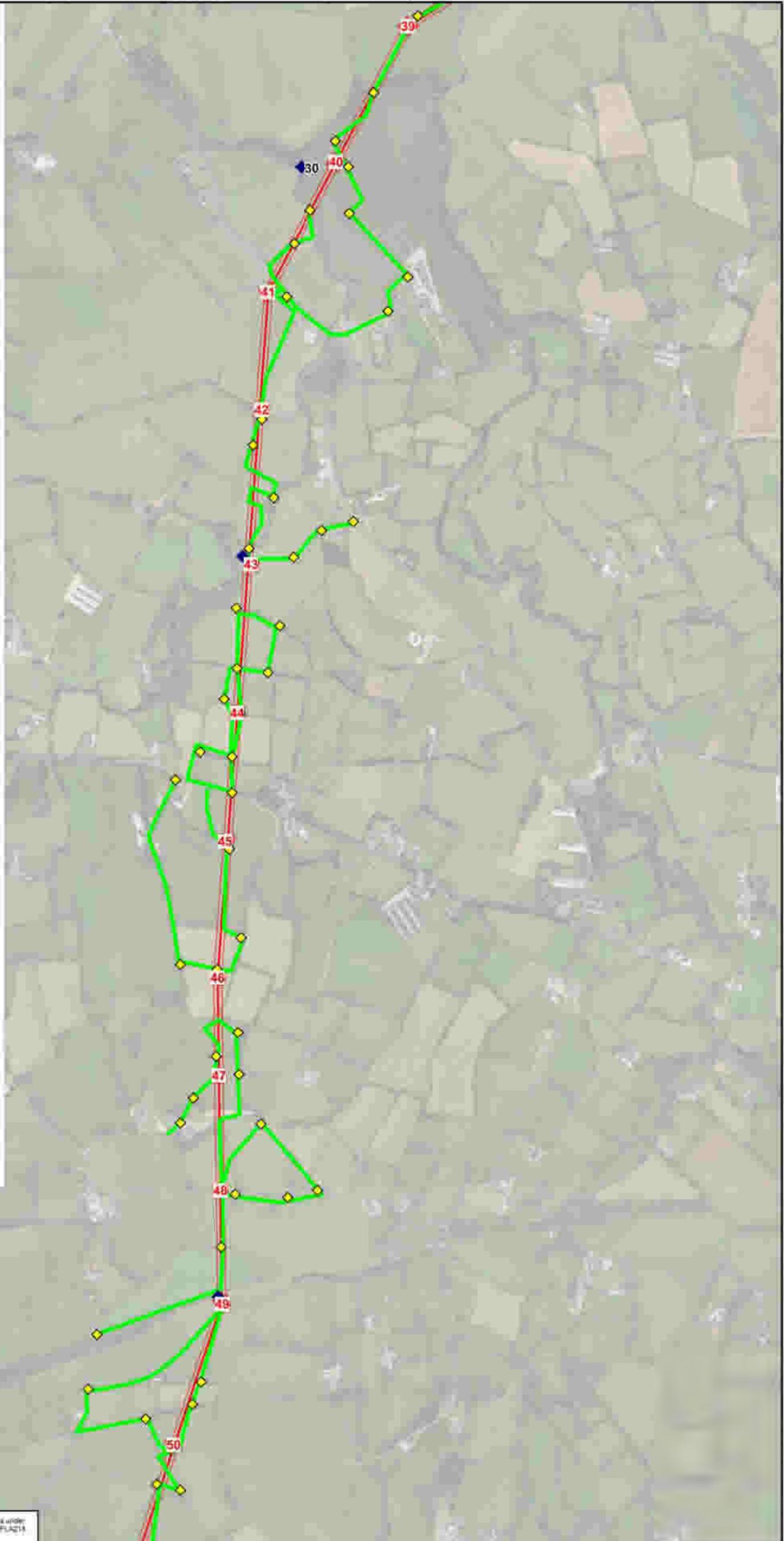
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Chk'd: BS	App'd: KW
Date: 21/02/2013	Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/C	



Legend

- ◆ 3 minute listening stop
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sqm)



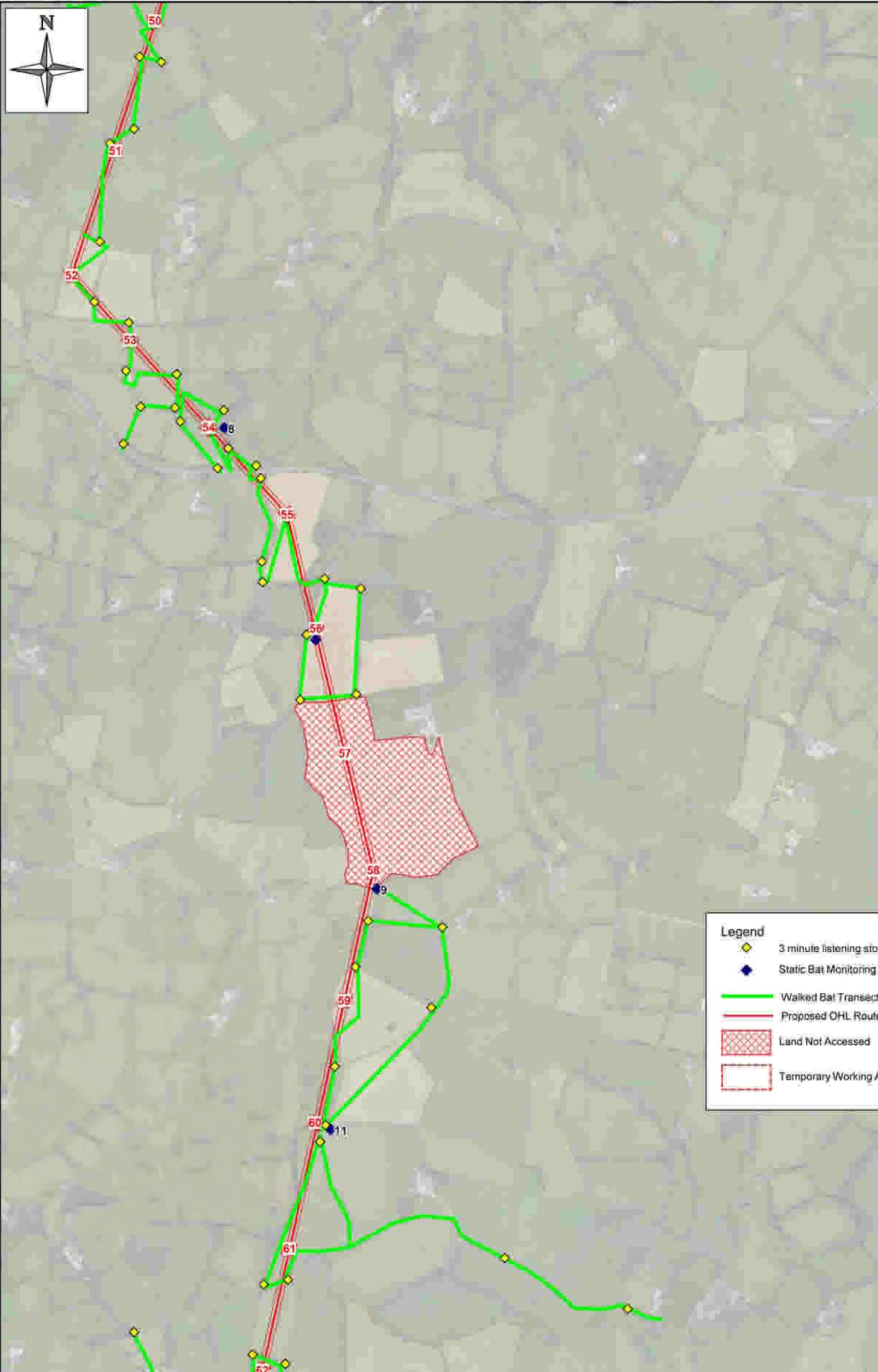
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Client: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP**
FIGURE 4

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Chk'd: BS	App'd: KW
Date: 21/02/2013	Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/D	



Legend

- 3 minute listening stop
- Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sq(m))

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Client: Electricity

Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

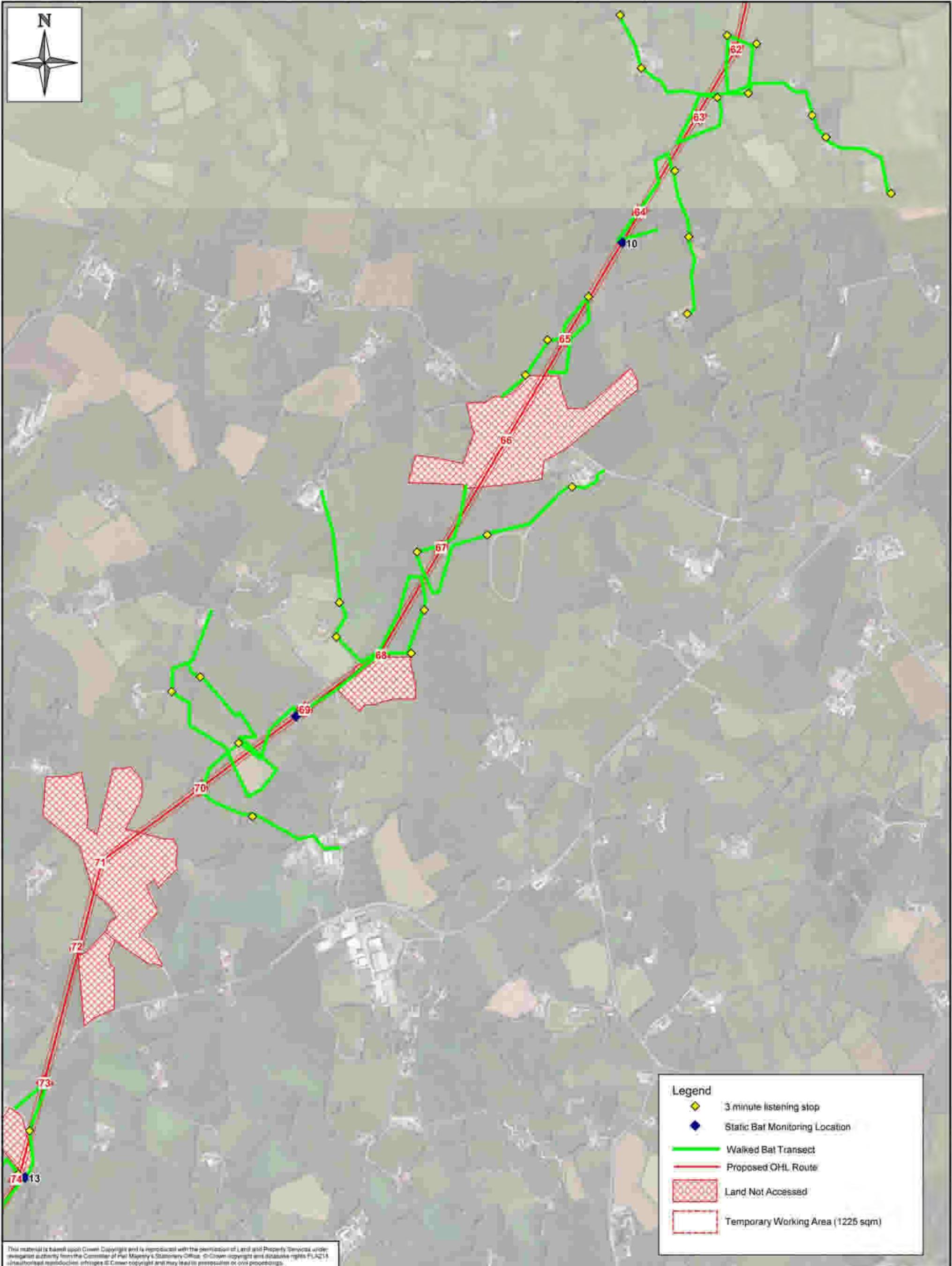
Title: **BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP FIGURE 5**

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Chk'd: BS	App'd: KW
Date: 21/02/2013	Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/E	



Legend

- ◆ 3 minute listening stop
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sqm)

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Client: **Electricity**

Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

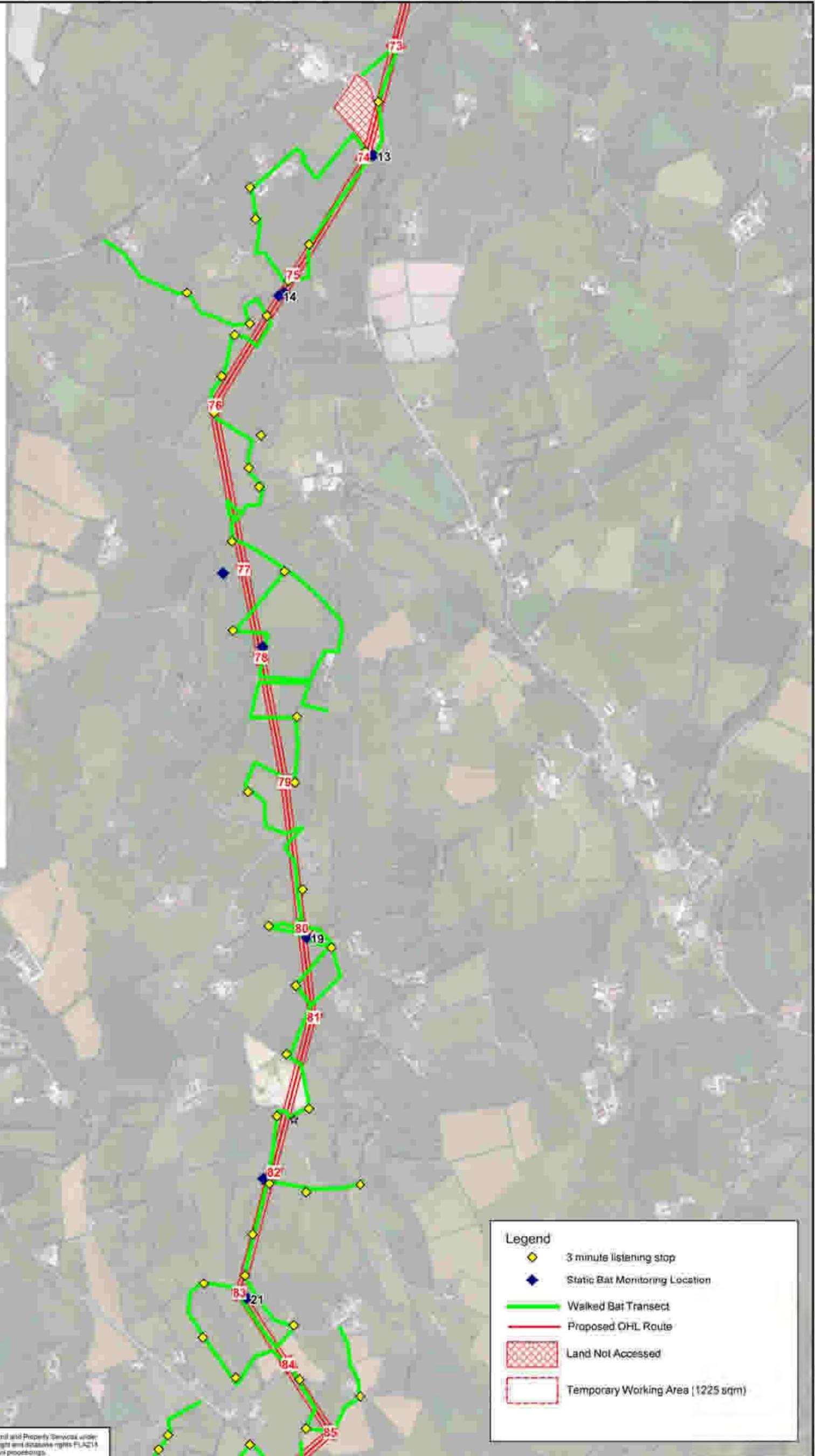
Title: **BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP**
FIGURE 6

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Chk'd: BS	App'd: KW
Date: 22/02/2013	Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/F	



Legend

- ◆ 3 minute listening stop
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sqm)

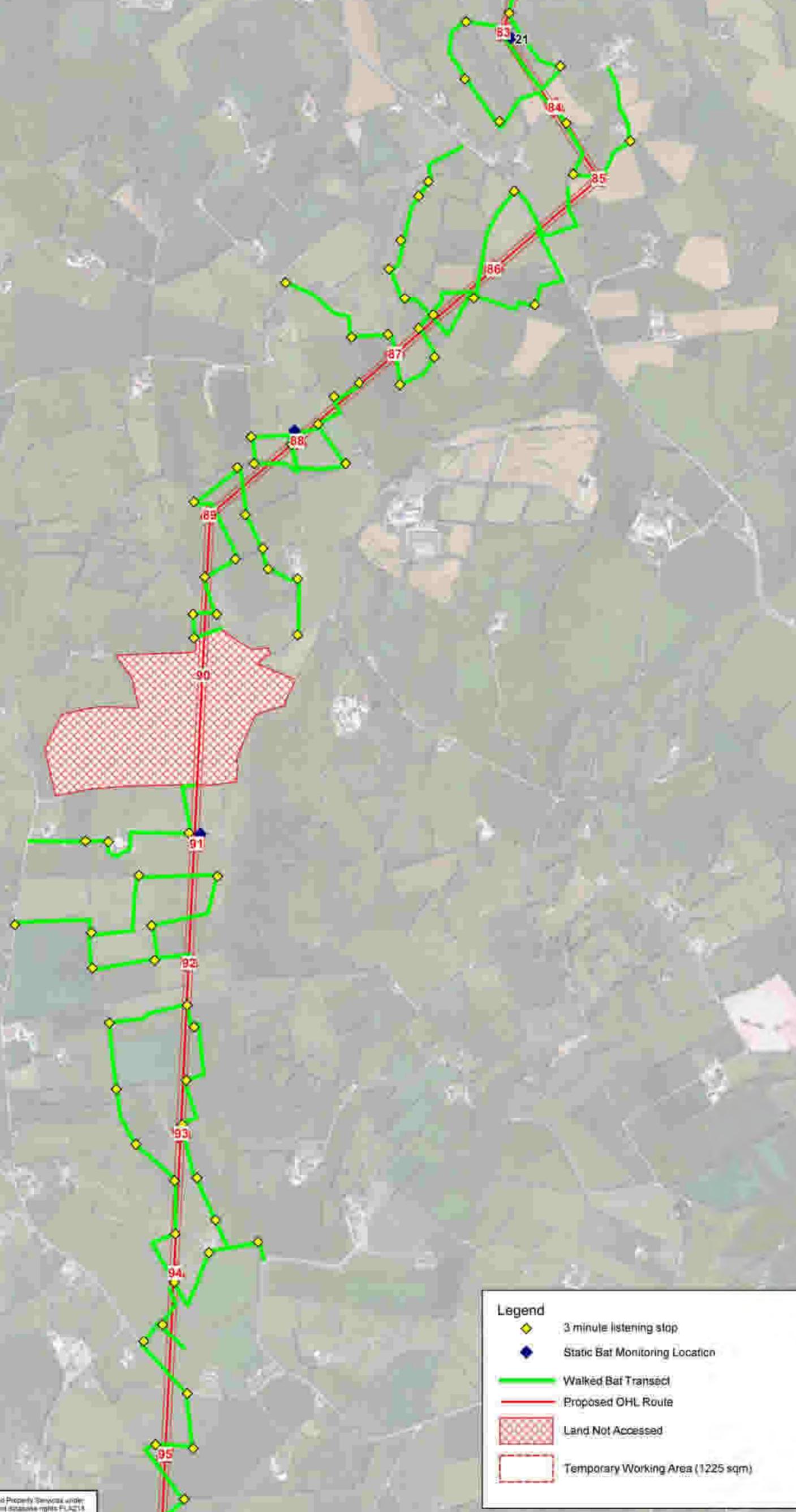
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Client: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP**
FIGURE 7

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Date: 22/02/2013	Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BT/G	



Legend

- ◆ 3 minute listening stop
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sqm)

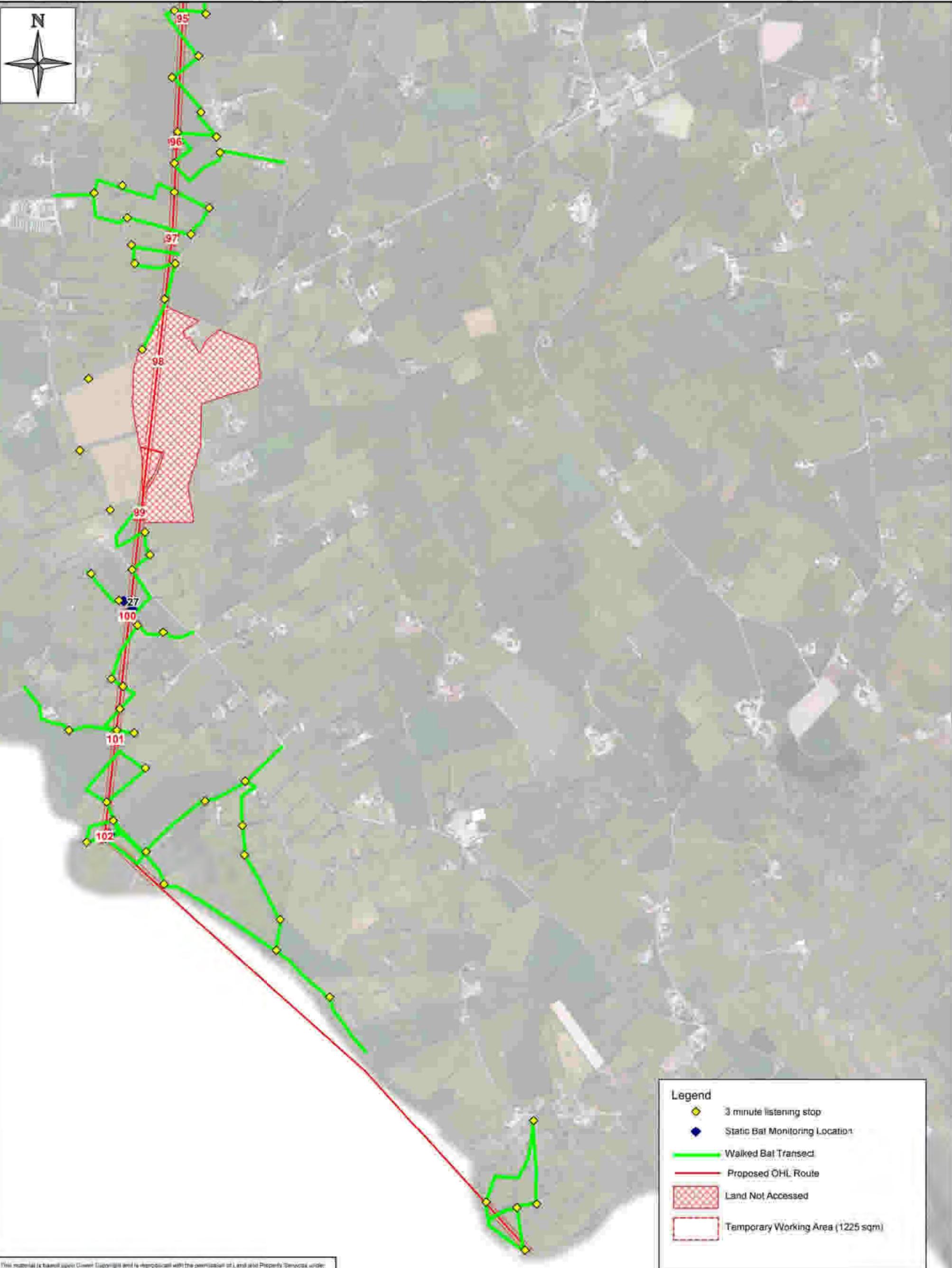
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Client: 
 Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **BAT TRANSECT AND STATIC MONITORING LOCATION MAP**
FIGURE 8

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Chk'd: BS	App'd: KW
Date: 22/02/2013	Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/H	



Legend

- ◆ 3 minute listening stop
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Walked Bat Transect
- Proposed OHL Route
- Land Not Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225 sqm)

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Client: **Electricity**

Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

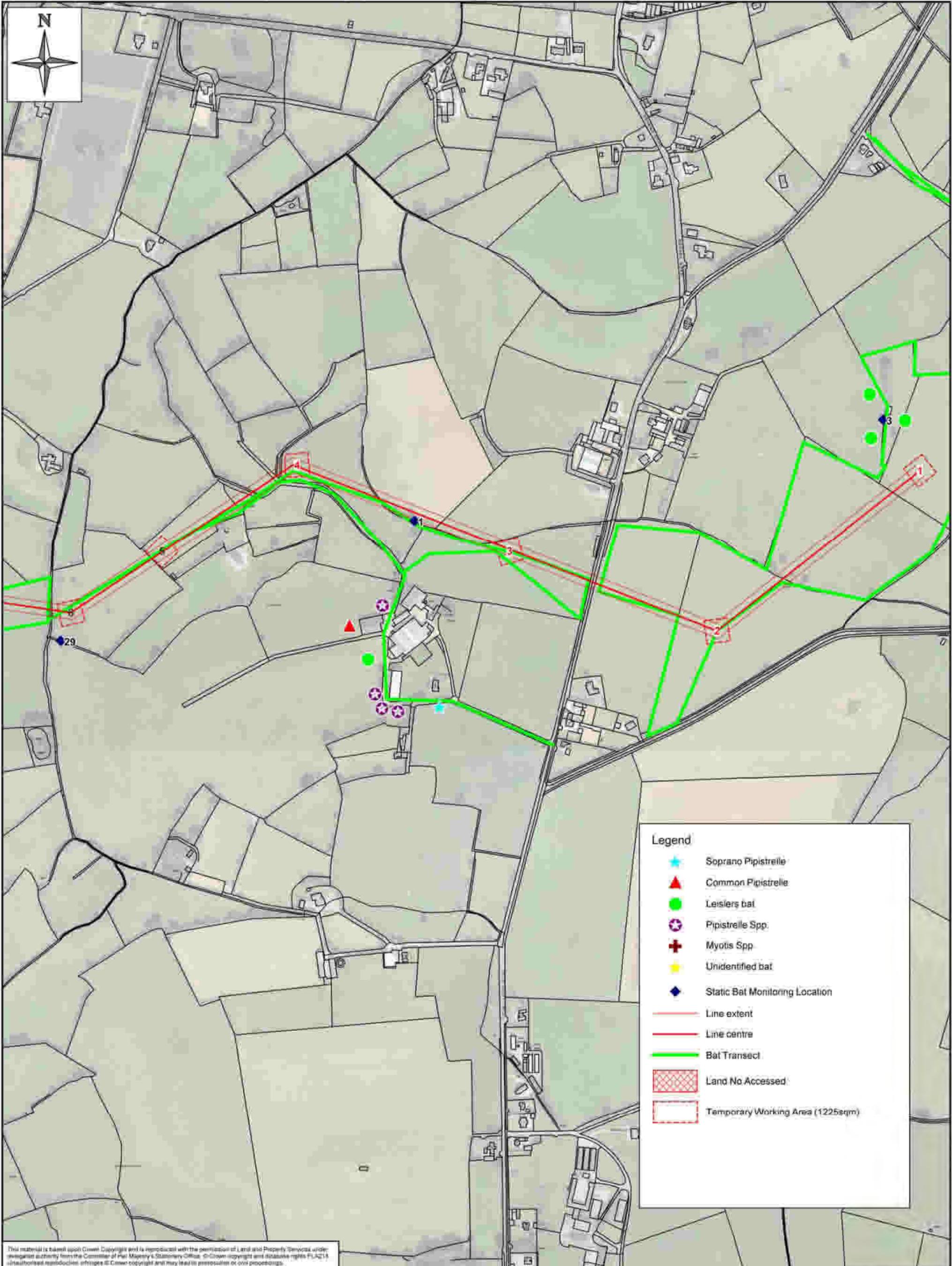
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AECOM

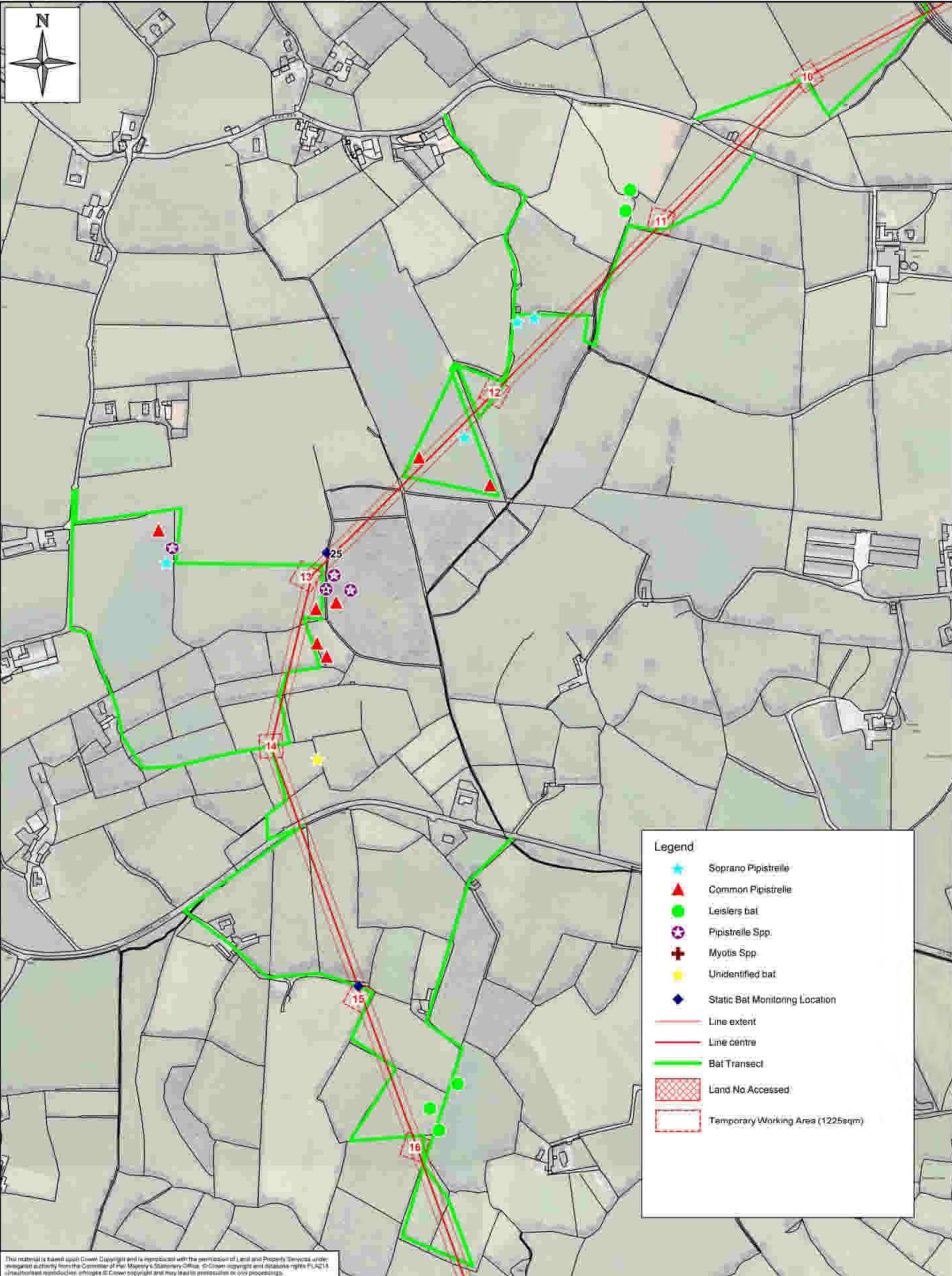
9th Floor
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BELFAST BT2 7GP

Tel: +44 (0) 28 9060 7200
Fax: +44 (0) 28 9060 7399
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Date: 22/02/2013	Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BTSM/I	



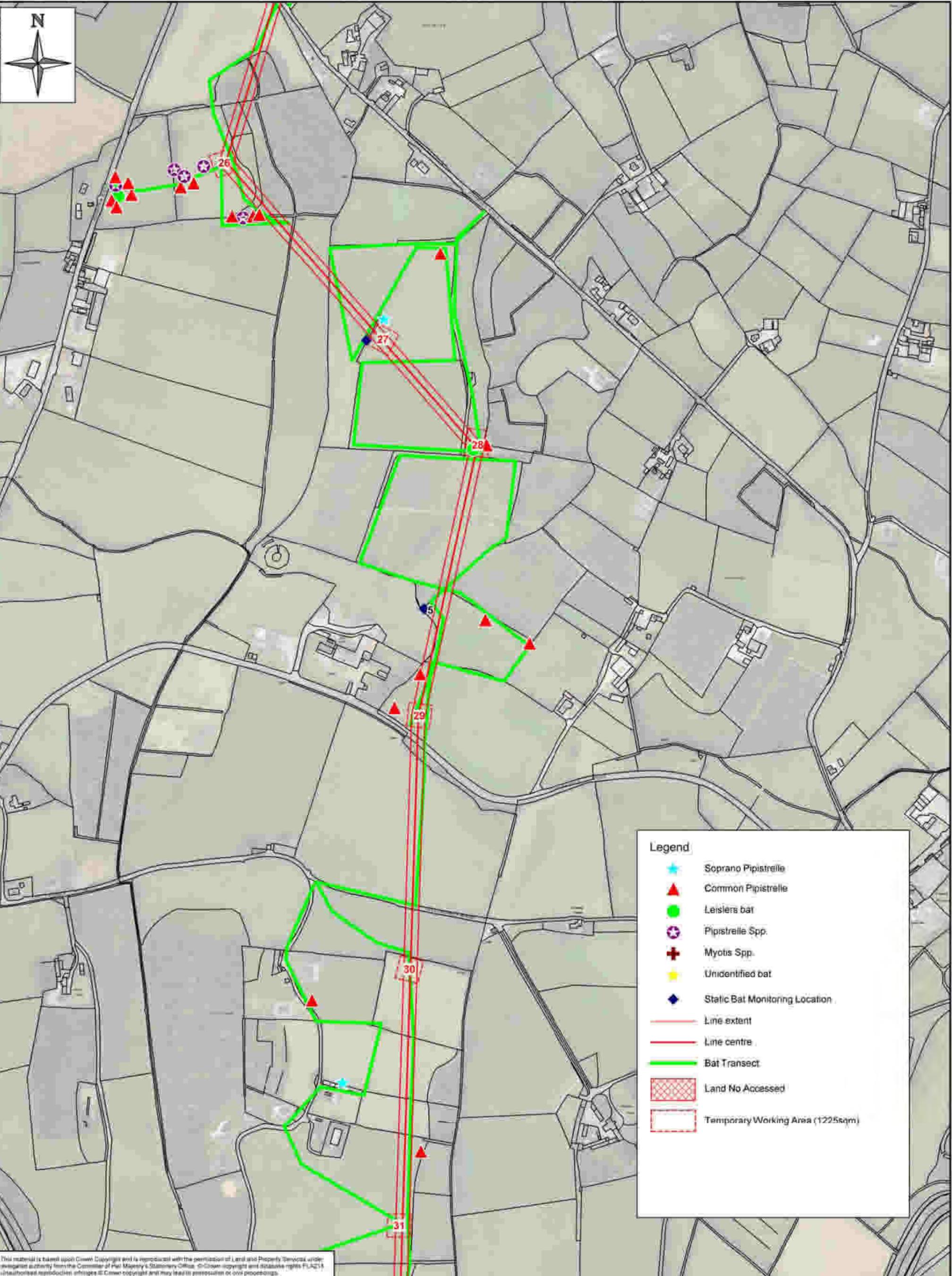
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Legend

- Soprano Pipistrelle
- Common Pipistrelle
- Leislers bat
- Pipistrelle Spp.
- Myotis Spp.
- Unidentified bat
- Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Line extent
- Line centre
- Bat Transect
- Land No Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225sqm)

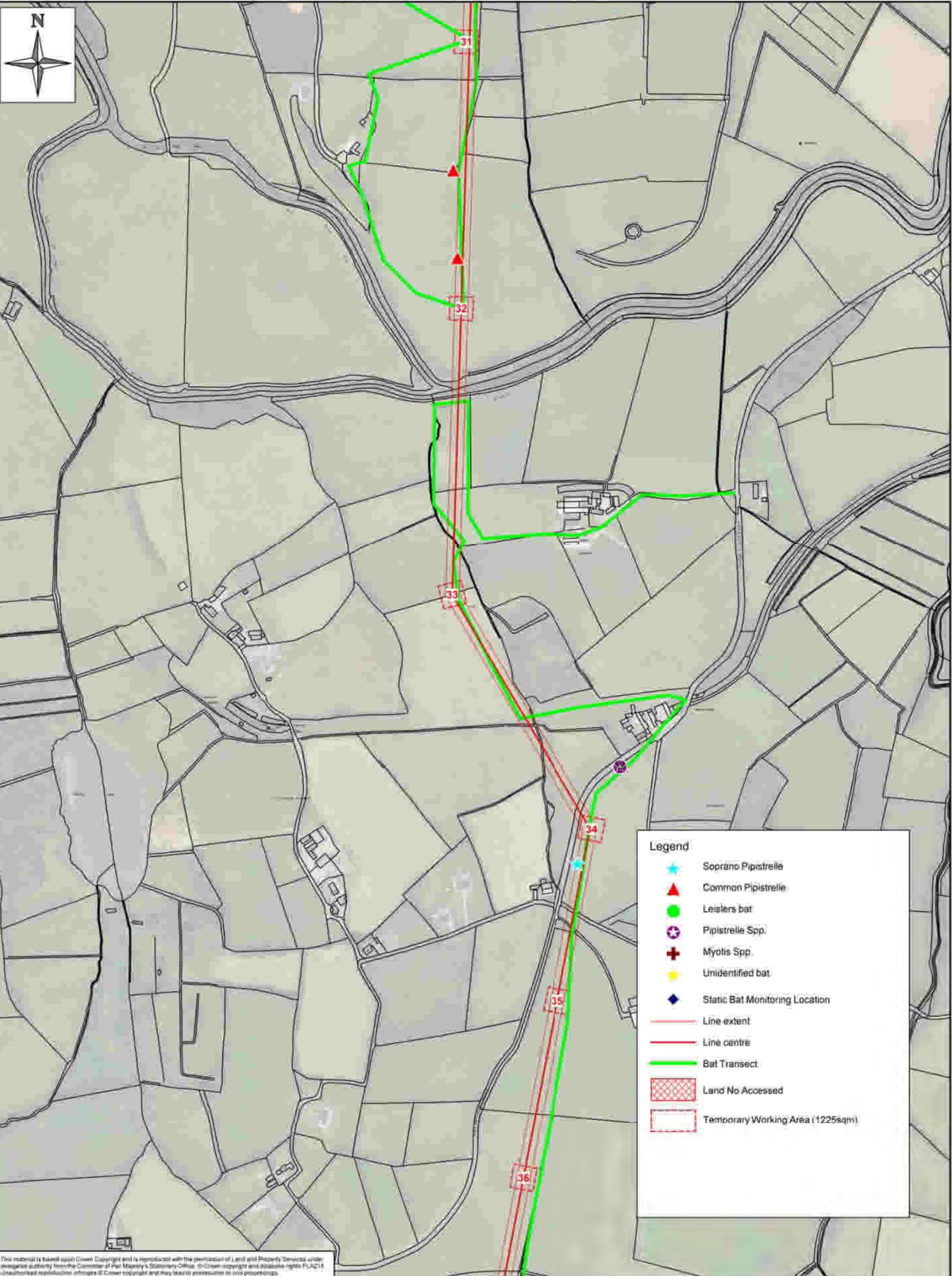
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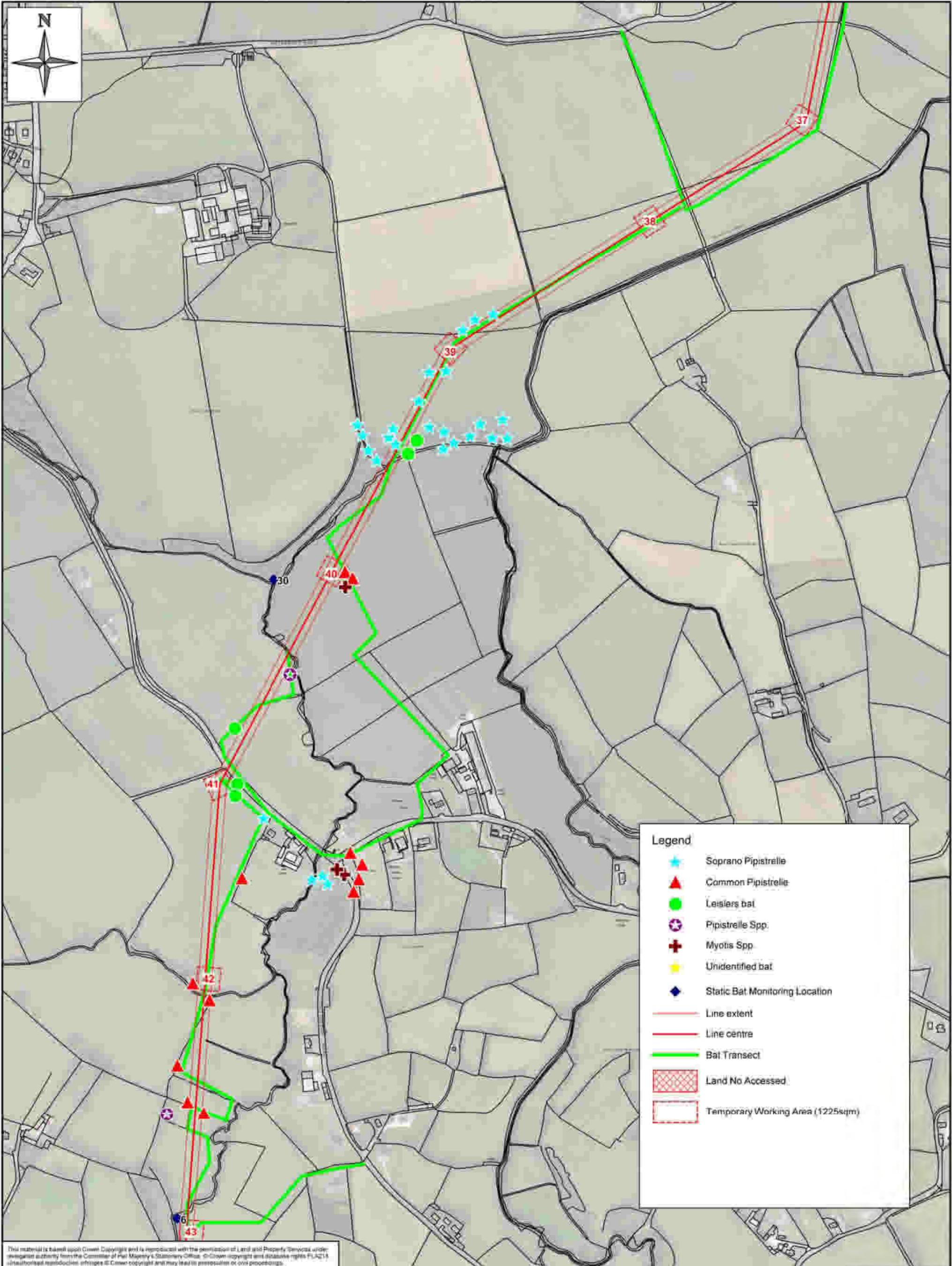
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Legend

- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
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- ★ Unidentified bat
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- Line extent
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Legend

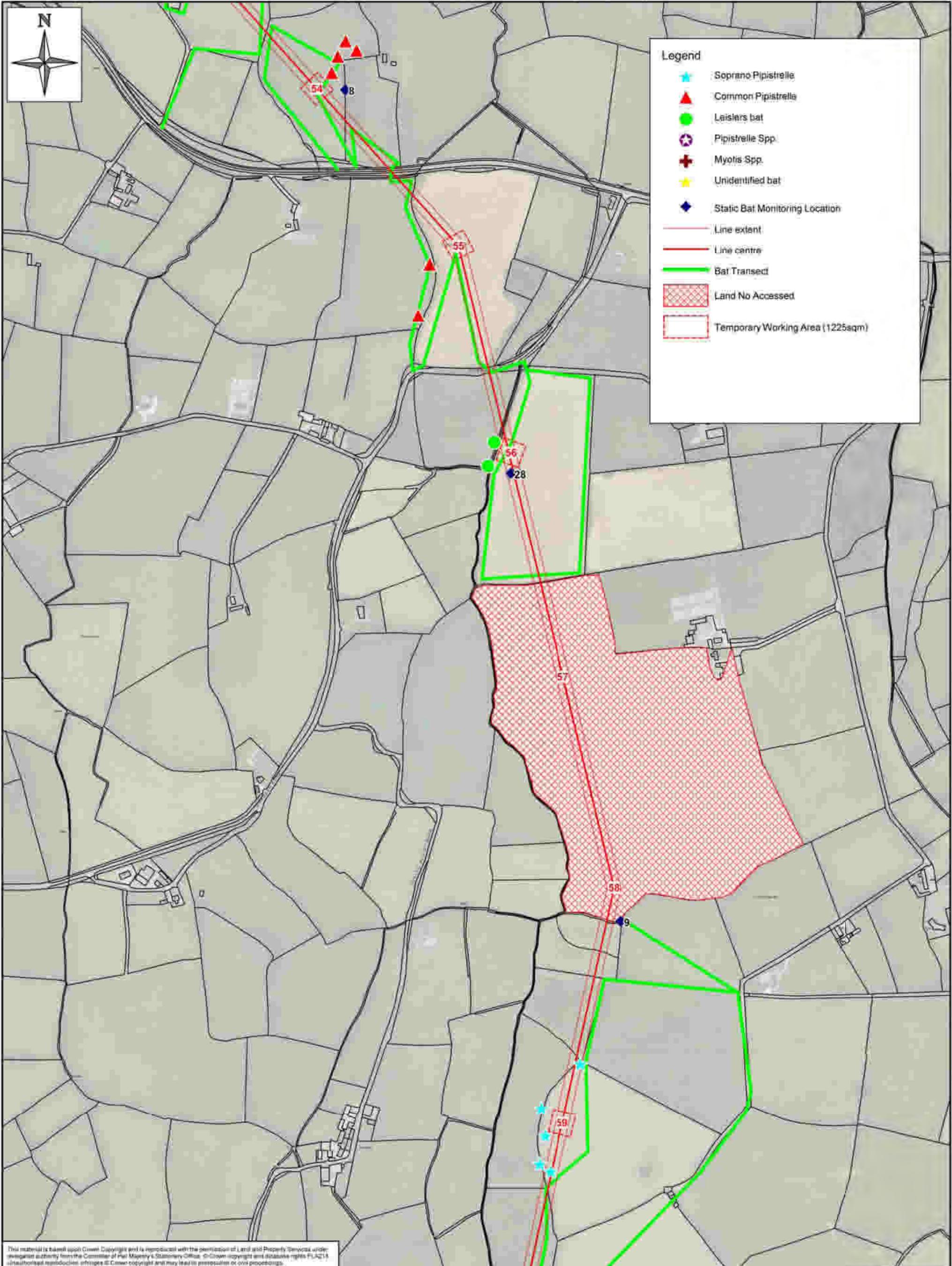
- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
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- ★ Pipistrelle Spp.
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Legend

- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
- ▲ Common Pipistrelle
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- + Myotis Spp.
- ★ Unidentified bat
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Line extent
- Line centre
- Bat Transect
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- Temporary Working Area (1225sqm)



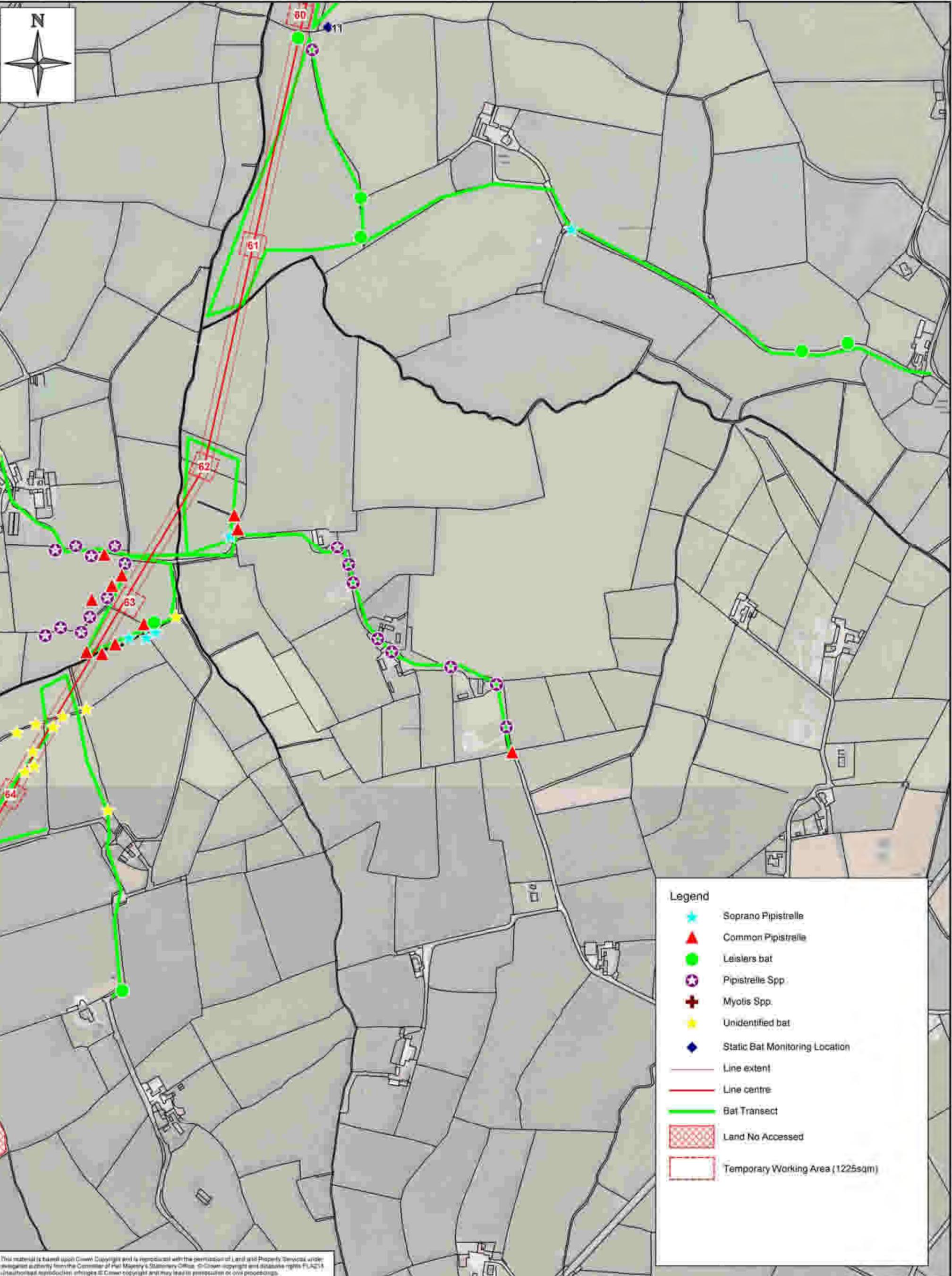
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Client: 
 Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **BAT TRANSECT RESULTS
 FIGURE 15**

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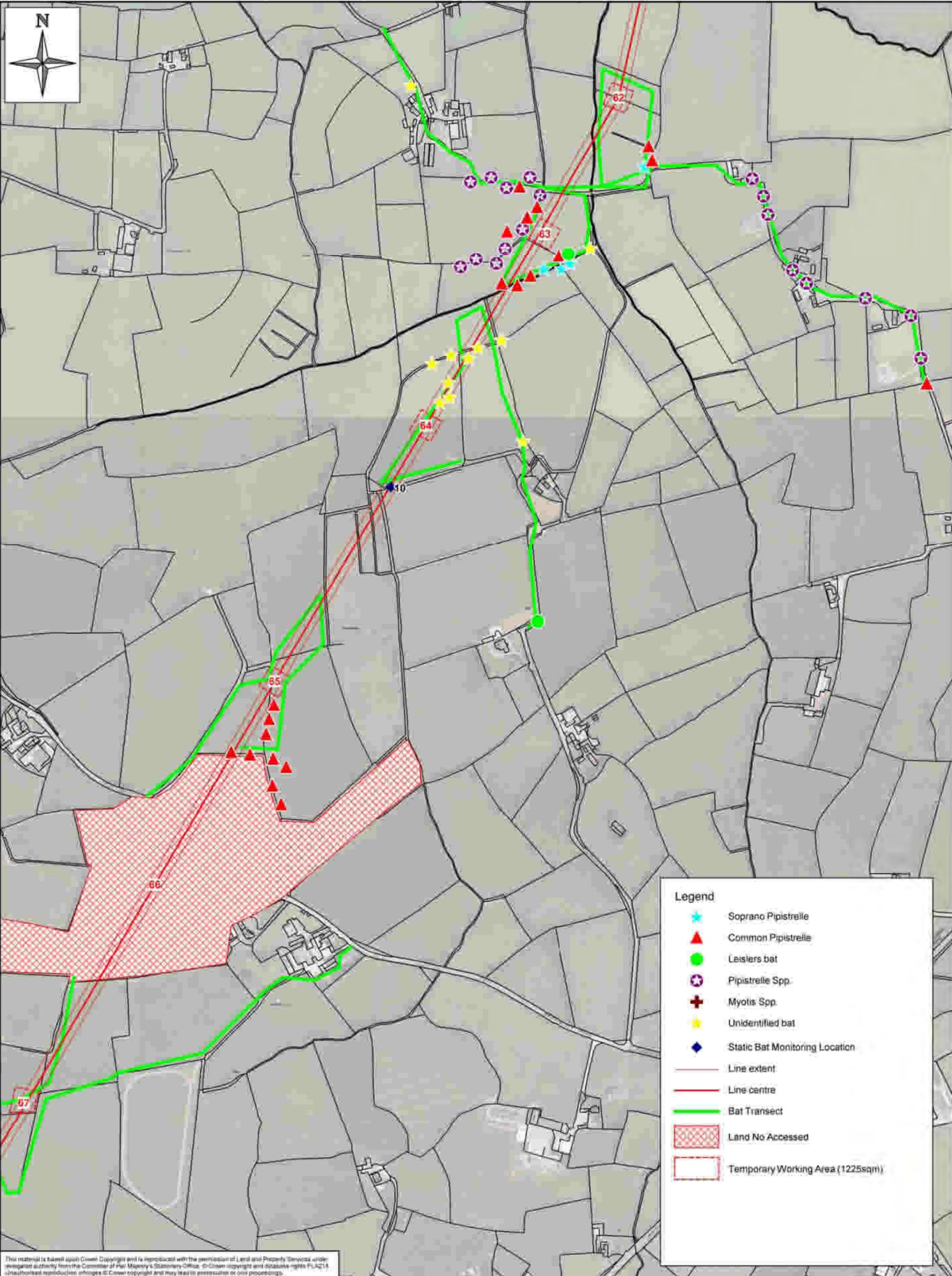
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Chk'd: GB	App'd: KW
Date: 18/02/2013	Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BT/F	



Legend

- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
- ▲ Common Pipistrelle
- Leislers bat
- ★ Pipistrelle Spp.
- + Myotis Spp.
- ★ Unidentified bat
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Line extent
- Line centre
- Bat Transect
- Land No Accessed
- Temporary Working Area (1225sqm)

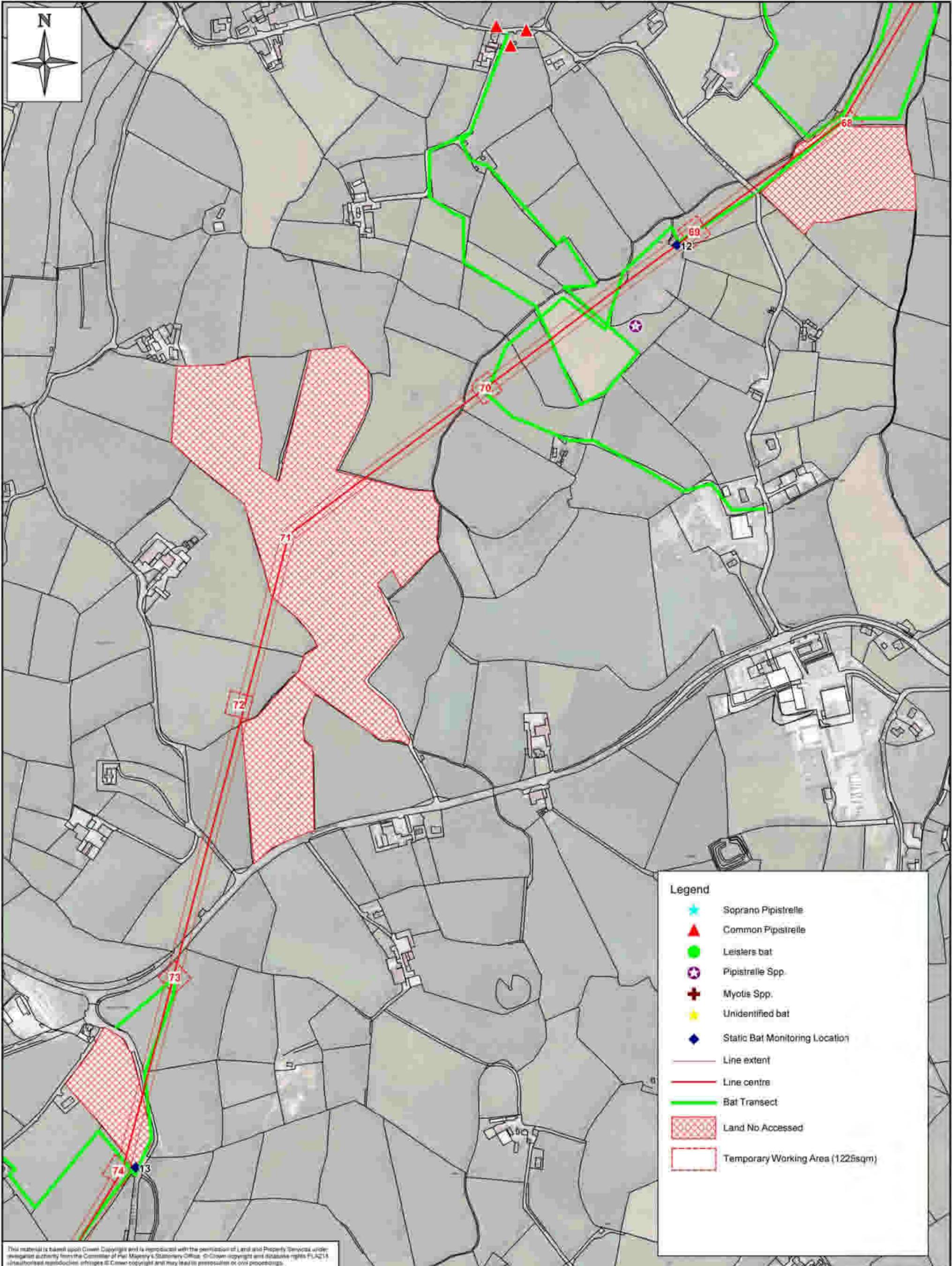
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Legend

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- ▲ Common Pipistrelle
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- ★ Unidentified bat
- ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
- Line extent
- Line centre
- Bat Transect
- ▨ Land No Accessed
- - - Temporary Working Area (1225sqm)

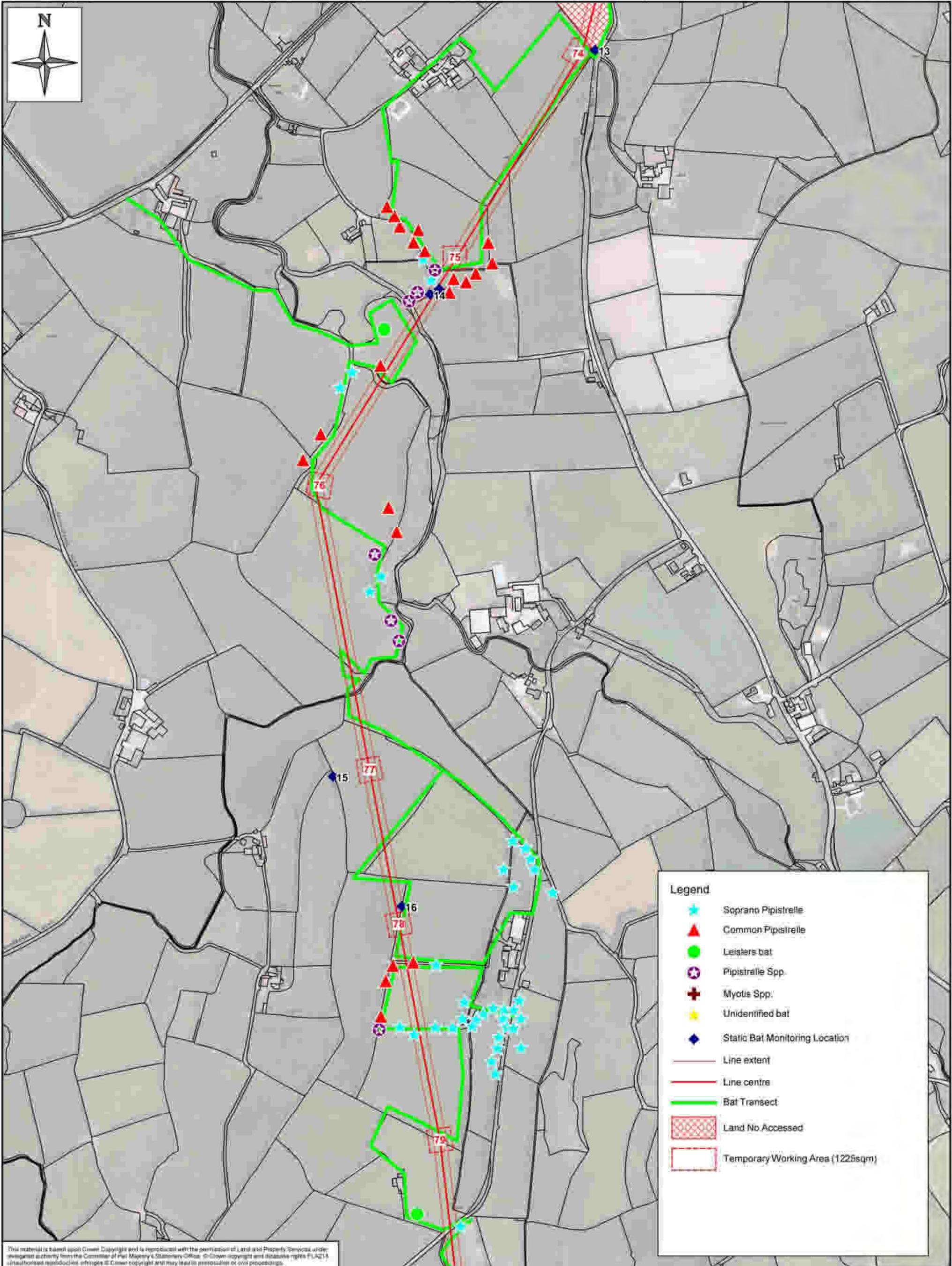
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Legend

- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
- ▲ Common Pipistrelle
- Leisters bat
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- ★ Unidentified bat
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- Line extent
- Line centre
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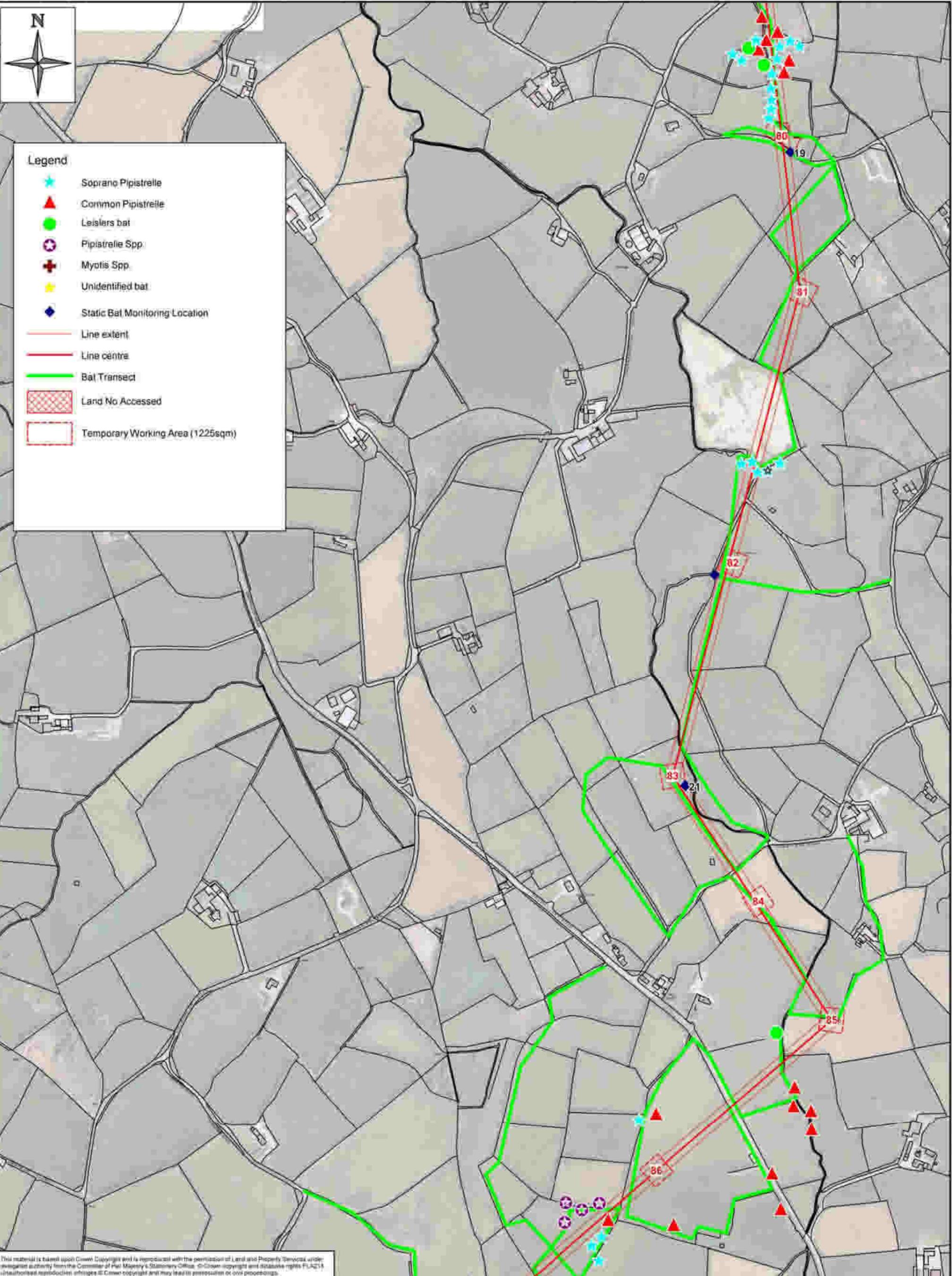
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Legend

- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
- ▲ Common Pipistrelle
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- Legend**
- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
 - ▲ Common Pipistrelle
 - Leislars bat
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 - + Myotis Spp.
 - ★ Unidentified bat
 - ◆ Static Bat Monitoring Location
 - Line extent
 - Line centre
 - Bat Transect
 - ▨ Land No Accessed
 - ▭ Temporary Working Area (1225sqm)

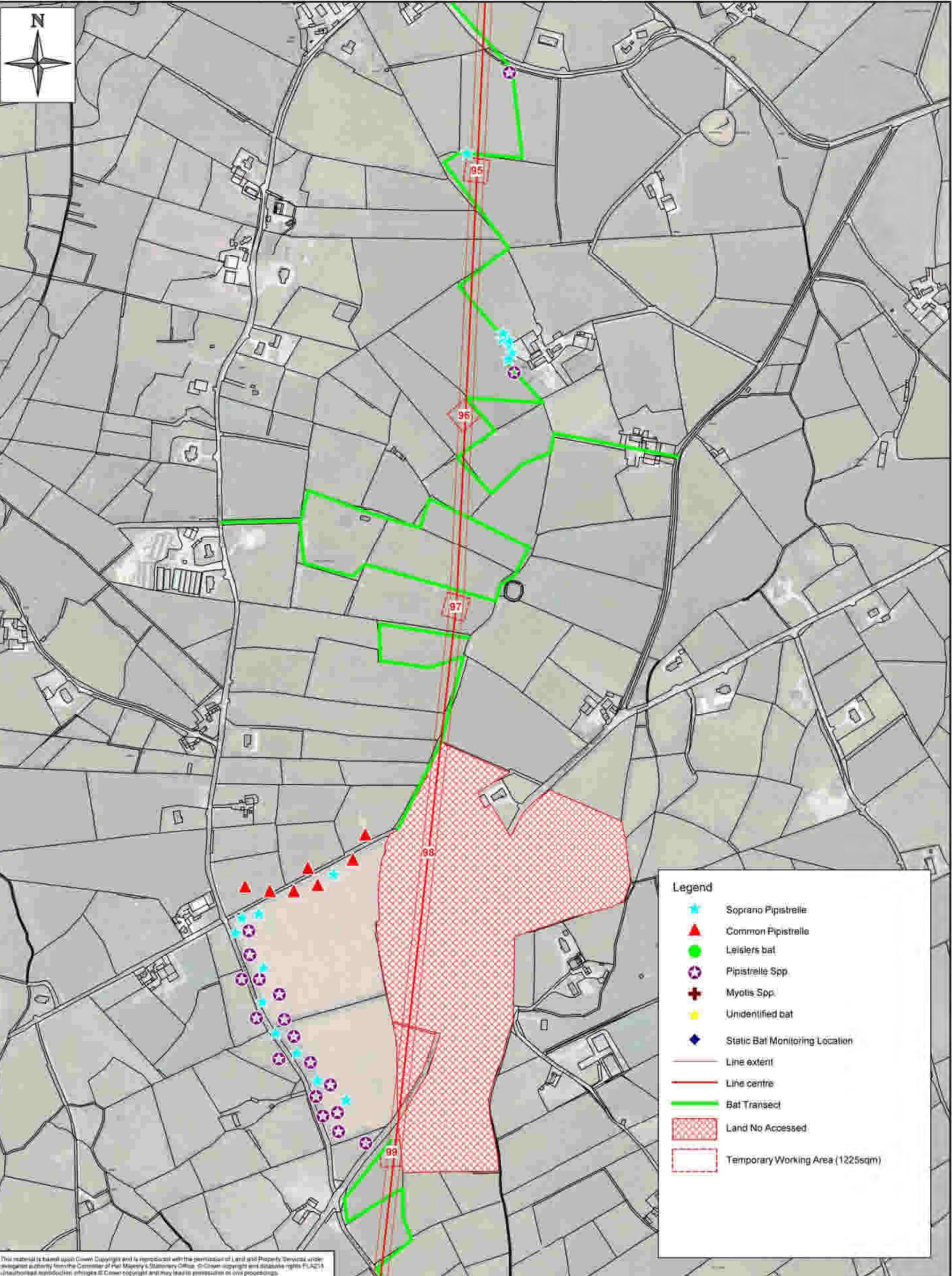
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 Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

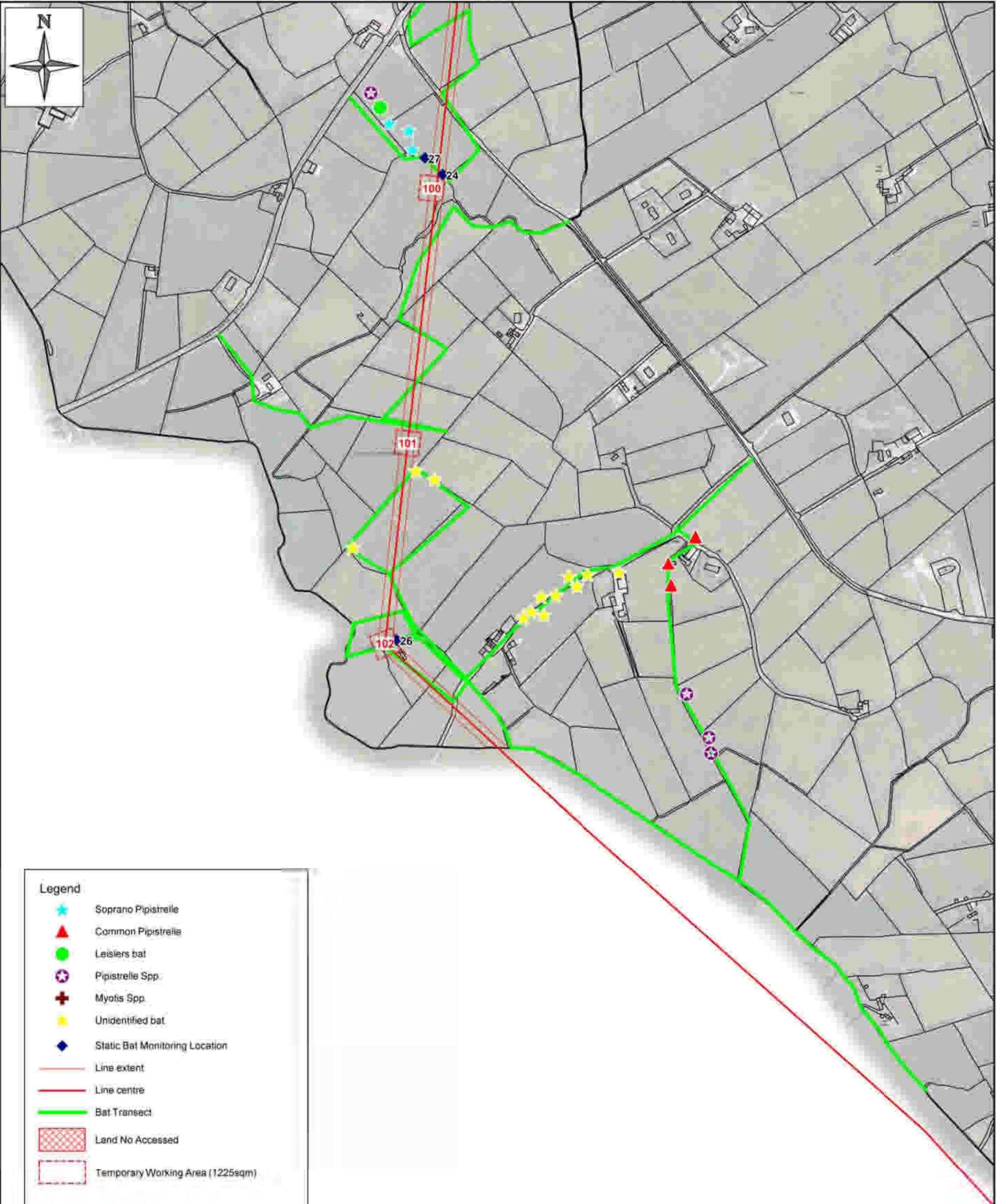
Title: **BAT TRANSECT RESULTS
 FIGURE 20**

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Date: 18/02/2013	Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/3528/BT/K	



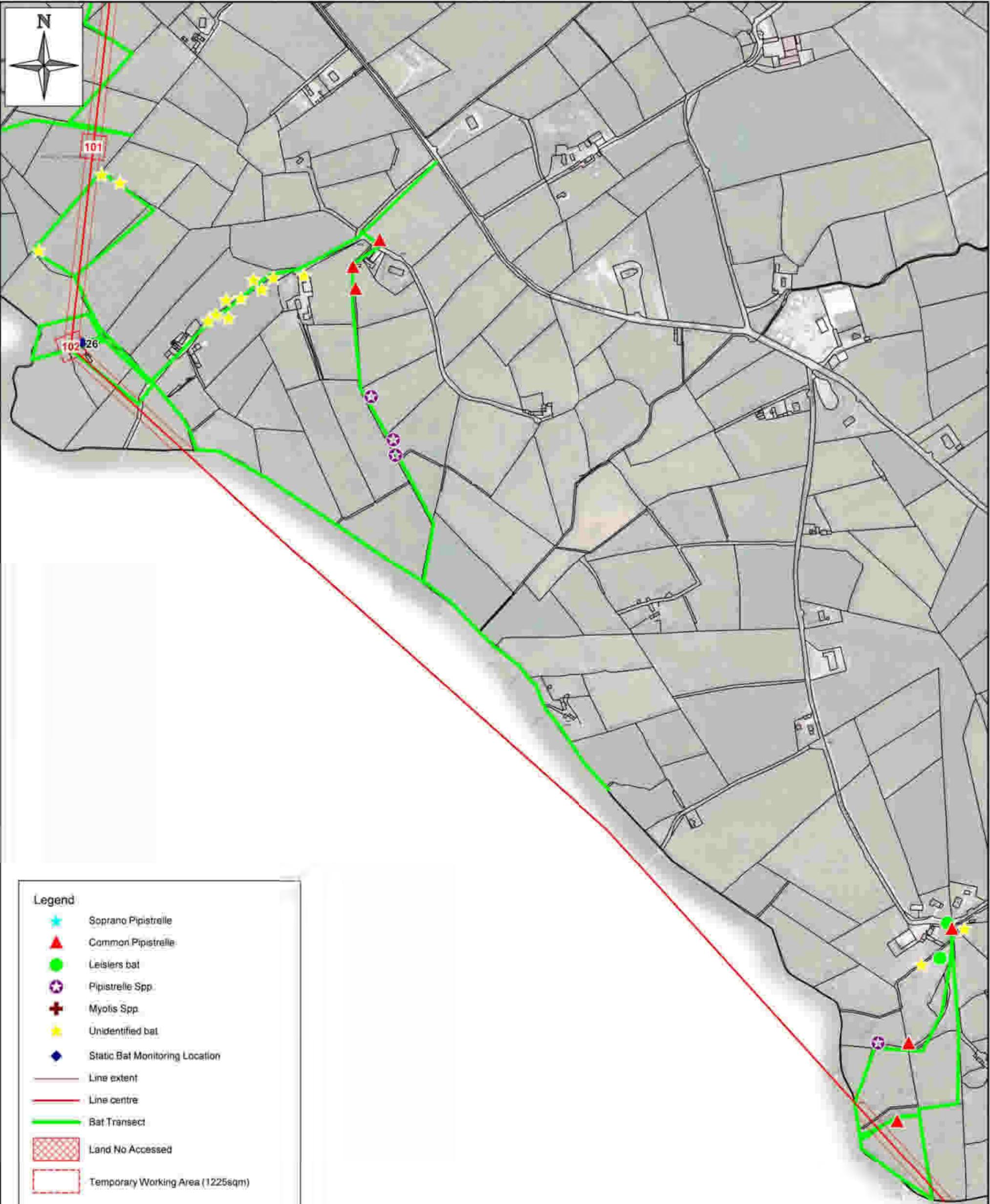
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Legend

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- ★ Soprano Pipistrelle
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**2011 Driven Transect Report and Figures
(Part of the NIE 2nd Addendum Appendices)**

1 Introduction

- a. This report describes survey work, additional to that carried out in 2009 and 2010, that was designed to allow the line route and associated study area to be surveyed across 2 nights (repeated each month May to September). The purpose of this work was to further consider the local bat population throughout the study area to verify the results obtained during earlier surveys in 2009 and 2010. Earlier surveys had considered the potential for roosting bats along the line route and identified significant flightlines in the study area. This earlier work indicated that foraging and commuting bats were commonly encountered in the area across which the line route is proposed to travel. But that no significant roosts were present within the study area. The species assemblage within the area under study reflected the commonly encountered species across N. Ireland as a whole with the most frequently recorded species as follows; common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*. Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* was also frequently encountered near watercourses in a few locations.
- b. The aim of the present study was to survey the route of the proposed development in order to:
- (1) check the results of the earlier surveys (2009/10);
 - (2) consider the activity of the local bat population over an additional year to allow for climatic variation across years;
 - (3) use an additional survey methodology which considers bat activity along 70-80% of the study area over a single survey period (2-3 hours commencing 30 mins before dusk or 2-1.5 hours before sunrise to sunrise)

2 Background

- a. In Northern Ireland there are eight breeding species of bat (Russ & Montgomery, 2002), two of which have only been discovered in the past 15 years (Russ, 1999) and all of them being protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 as amended. The bat fauna of Northern Ireland, and indeed Ireland as a whole, is unique in that there are relatively high numbers of Leisler's bats *N. leisleri* compared to other European countries (Stebbing, 1988).
- b. Bats are protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (amendment) Regulations 2009. These make it an offence to;
 - a. Deliberately capture or intentionally take a bat.
 - b. Deliberately or intentionally kill or injure a bat.
 - c. To be in possession or control of any live or dead wild bat or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat.
 - d. Damage or destroy a breeding or resting place of such an animal or intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection.
 - e. Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection.
 - f. Deliberately disturb any bat in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect;
 - i. The ability of any significant group of animals of that species to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young; or
 - ii. The local distribution or abundance of that species.

A bat roost may be any structure a bat uses for breeding, resting, shelter or protection. It is important to note that since bats tend to re-use the same roost sites, legal opinion is that a bat roost is protected whether or not the bats are present at the time.

3 Methodology

Driven transect

- a. Driven transects can cover much larger areas than walked ones. They can be one long transect or a series of short ones and can also incorporate listening station stops. A 500m buffer was placed around the route corridor for the overhead line, this constitutes the study area for this survey (see Figure 7.1.1). A route was then selected along minor roads keeping within the study area as much as possible. Then a series of listening stops were added to the route. The 20 selected listening stops are all located on minor roads where the overhead line is proposed to oversail the road (i.e. directly underneath the line route), one exception was listening stop one which is located immediately adjacent to the proposed substation site. The driven transect is approximately 56km in length and incorporates 20 'listening stops' (3 minutes of continual recording at a specific location, as well as continued recording as the vehicle travels along the transect route). Figure 7.1.1 shows the route of the driven transect, the 500m study area and the location of each of the listening stops, relative to the route of the overhead line and the local road network.

Method

- b. The transect is driven along the predefined route at a steady speed of 15 mph (24 kph), continually recording bat sounds with a microphone or detector mounted on the roof of the car. The microphone is directed towards the roof of the car at a 45° angle, with the roof acting as a large deflector plate which allows bat calls to be detected for almost 360° around the vehicle. A full spectrum or frequency division detector (across different survey visits) was used to detect bat calls which were simultaneously recorded on to a compact flash card or digital recording device (for later analysis). The location of bat contacts could then be estimated by comparing the time for each bat call with the time record for the relevant transect survey session. During the survey, the ambient air temperature, cloud cover and wind speed were recorded. The transect was driven with dipped headlights and a speed of 15 mph was maintained to allow for recorded sound files to be analysed to species level (higher speeds can distort the recorded calls and wind noise can interfere with recordings). The use of full spectrum and frequency division bat detectors allows for the identification of bats to species level, in all but a few instances. This methodology is adapted from the Bat Conservation Trust, Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 2007. However the only difference was that the detector was mounted on the roof of the car rather than on the passenger window as described in the BCT guidance. Roof mounting allows for bats to be detected from all directions, rather than a single direction (i.e. passenger side hedge/field) when mounted on the window of the car.
- c. Equipment used included a Petterson D500x full spectrum bat detector (and an external microphone) and a Batbox baton frequency division bat detector. A suction mount for a camera was used to secure the microphone or detector to the roof of the vehicle during survey (see photographs 1-3 in the Annex A).
- d. The 56km transect was too long to be completed in a single session, therefore 50-70% was surveyed during each visit; and a total of 8 survey visits were completed. This ensured that each transect section and each listening stop (see Figure 7.1.1) was surveyed on four occasions between May and September. The NIEA general guidance on bats surveys states that 'There must be at least 2/3 surveys carried out between May and September. Survey work must be evenly spaced throughout this period'; therefore the number of surveys completed is 1/2 more than normally required by NIEA.
- e. Sound files recorded during each survey visit were transferred on to the AECOM servers and analysed at a later date using Batsound software. The results of this analysis are described in Section 4, while the raw data can be viewed in the Annex B.
- f. Summary details of the driven transect surveys undertaken are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Survey details

Date	Sunset or Sunrise	Personnel	D500x/Baton	Times	Weather conditions
27 th May 11	2136hrs	Cormac Loughran Mary Maguire	Petterson D500x	2120-0016hrs	Cool, overcast and blustery later in the transect, 11°C
16 th June 11	2155hrs	Cormac Loughran Mary Maguire	Petterson D500x	2233-0003hrs	Dry, slight wind and 12°C
21 st June 11	2157hrs	Cormac Loughran Mary Maguire	Petterson D500x	2225-0008hrs	Dry and mild with a slight wind, 12°C
20 th July 11	0522hrs	Mary Maguire Richard Ayre	Batbox baton	0301-0501hrs	Overcast, fair, 9°C
21 st July 11	0524hrs	Mary Maguire Richard Ayre	Batbox baton	0329-0514hrs	Overcast, fair, 12°C
14 th Sep 11	1944hrs	Brendan Kemp Joseph Martin	Batbox baton	1939-2249hrs	Dry with a slight wind and 12°C
20 th Sep 11	1930hrs	Brendan Kemp Joseph Martin	Batbox baton	1913-2222hrs	Dry with a slight wind and 11°C
27 th Sep 11	1912hrs	Brendan Kemp Joseph Martin	Batbox baton	1912-2214hrs	Dry with a slight wind and 15°C

4 Results

Desk study

- a. Bat records had previously been obtained from the N. Ireland Bat Group and these were reviewed in relation to the transect route. Two of the records obtained from the bat group fell within the 500m buffer from the line route which was the study area boundary for the line route. Record one referred to a sighting from the 22 Aug 1998 or a single unidentified bat, while record two referred to pipistrelle species ‘around a house and yard’ but with no recorded abundance. The second record was date may 1997 – Aug 1997. The nearest substantial bat roost identified from a trawl of the bat group records is from a house >500m from Tower number 3. This record is for 100 *M. daubentonii* with an associated comment in the record as follows ‘requesting permission to exclude the bats’, this is assumed to refer to the fact that the householder was requesting permission to exclude the bats. However no subsequent information is available on the outcome of the request.
- b. The N. Ireland Bat Group provided a number of records for the area surrounding the proposed development (Table 4). Five species were identified; common pipistrelle *P. pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *P. pygmaeus*, Leisler’s bat *N. leisleri*, Daubenton’s bat *M. daubentonii* and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, with a few additional records for bat species and *Myotis spp.*

Table 2 – Records of bats within 5km of the overhead line route (as provided by the N. Ireland Bat Group)

Grid Ref	Scientific Name	Location	County	Date	Number	Comments
H7545	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Caledon	Tyrone	02-Aug-06	20	Householder requesting permission to exclude. Medium quantity of droppings seen.
H7688	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Middletown	Armagh	01-Sep-99	83	
H7945	<i>bat sp.</i>	Caledon	Armagh	28-Aug-89		
H8059	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	04-Jan-07		No bats present.
H8059	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	11-Jul-97	0	90 bats counted recently. Dead juvenile on ground.
H8060	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	17-Aug-98	30	
H8059	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	11-Jul-97	20	Incomplete count. ? Pipistrelle.
H8059	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	11-Jul-97	0	Droppings at gable end. No bats present.
H8059	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	20-Jun-05	100	Estimate of 200 bats (100 counted). Householder bat and research-friendly.
H8152	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Benburb	Tyrone	31-Jul-06	5	Probably less than 5 bats present. Householder requesting permission to exclude bats.
H8144	<i>bat sp.</i>	Killylea	Armagh	10-Jul-92	50	Estimate by householder. Reported by telephone.
H8143	<i>bat sp.</i>		Armagh	14-May-99		
H8259	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	Oct-98	Present	
H8259	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	30-Aug-01	0	Medium quantity of droppings below central ridge beam. No bats seen.
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	27-Jul-91	Present	Bat entered house.
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	Oct-92	Present	Dead bat found.
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	20-Jul-93	130	Bats counted. Bats banded.
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	01-Jun-94	41	Bats counted.
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	30-Jun-95	81	Bats counted.
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	18-Jun-96	53	Bats counted.

Grid Ref	Scientific Name	Location	County	Date	Number	Comments
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	21-Aug-96	77	Bats counted.
H8257	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	17-Oct-05	1	When collected very weak with torn membranes. Still in care in June '06.
H8257	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	APR 1997 - SEP 1997		Annually. Nursery inside house in custom built box.
H8257	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	MAY 1997 - AUG 1997		around house, yard, trees.
H8361	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	1989		No other details.
H8361	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	08-Jun-99	500	Estimated minimum number. Returned at beginning of April "more than ever".
H8361	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	09-Jul-01	500	Estimated number.
H8356	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	21-Jun-99	0	No bats present on this date.
H8356	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	16-Jun-01	1	Bat in ground floor room last week.
H8356	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	17-Jun-01	1	Lactating female - died later.
H8356	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	01-Jul-01	16	Bat detector identification.
H8355	<i>Myotis sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	01-Nov-97	1	
H8456	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	02-Oct-98	1	
H8456	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	15-Oct-97	1	flying along lane nr. old barn
H8461	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	08-Jul-99	5	Minimum of 5 bats counted
H8456	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	01-Aug-96		Moderate amount of droppings.
H8458	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Moy	Tyrone	10-May-07	100	Requesting permission to exclude the bats.
H8558	<i>bat sp.</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	22-Aug-98	1	3 "pairs" reported, one bat seen.
H8552	<i>bat sp.</i>	Blackwatertown	Armagh	21-Aug-98	0	Bats gone at time of visit. Droppings reported to be in large granules.
H8540	<i>bat sp.</i>	Keady	Armagh	01-Aug-96		Small quantity of droppings.
H8543	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Armagh	Armagh	Jul-92	Present	Large quantity of droppings.
H8641	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Armagh	Armagh	03-Oct-06	30	Exclusion permit issued by EHS, Oct 2006.
H8659	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Dungannon	Tyrone	24-Jul-91	19	Bats counted.
H8648	<i>bat sp.</i>	Armagh	Armagh	20-Jun-89	24	Number of bats estimated. Thought to be Pipistrelles.
H8640	<i>bat sp.</i>	Armagh	Armagh	1988		
H8758	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Dungannon	Armagh	1985	Present	No other details.
H8758	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Dungannon	Armagh	1992		
H8754	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Loughgall	Armagh	12-Aug-91	20	Number of bats estimated. Droppings moderate.
H8754	<i>Myotis sp.</i>	Portadown	Armagh	19-Oct-97	1	
H8857	<i>Myotis sp.</i>	Dungannon	Armagh	11-Jan-98	1	

- c. All of the records in Table 4 arise from the villages and dwellings which lie within a 5km buffer from the proposed development. The bats in the colonies identified will use the surrounding countryside to forage and given that bats are a highly mobile species it is probable that bats from these colonies will use the area which is proposed for the overhead line.

Transect survey

- d. The vast majority of land along the transect route is given over to agriculture. The majority of land parcels along either side of the route were under agricultural grassland, mainly improved and semi-improved grassland. Some fields were under arable crops, and these tended to be clustered to some extent, possibly due to soil conditions and/or landowner preferences. The semi-improved grassland in many areas also contained high percentage cover of rushes *Juncus effusus*. Hedgerows varied substantially (and often between landholdings) with many ‘box’ cut monoculture hedges, but also many overgrown and unkempt hedges present with the study area.
- e. Many of the minor roads across which the transect route extended were flanked on either side by tall hedges with trees, these formed a protective canopy over the road in places. With semi-natural woodland infrequent within the study area, these areas are potentially significant for foraging bats, giving protection from the wind and allowing bats to forage relatively protected beneath the canopy. Insect abundance is also likely to be high in these areas given the protection from the wind. In fact Russ & Montgomery (2002) showed that hedgerow avoidance by bats may be related to the common agricultural practice of cutting hedges into low box-shaped forms which are usually species poor and offering little wind protection. It is also suggested that pipistrelle activity was high in areas where tree-lines bordered one side of the road and especially when this habitat bordered both sides of the road. Conversely, bat numbers were significantly lower where a cut hedge bordered both sides of the road.

Table 3: Summary of bat species and number of bat passes recorded during the transect surveys.

Species \ Date	27.05.11	16.06.11	21.06.11	20.07.11	21.07.11	14.09.11	20.09.11	27.09.11	Totals
<i>P. pipistrellus</i>	8	9	23	0	4	8	6	21	79
<i>P. pygmaeus</i>	2	0	3	5	19	0	15	1	45
<i>Pipistrellus spp</i>	2	3	3	22	23	11	7	9	80
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	1	12	7	0	0	7	1	2	30
Bat passes	13	24	36	27	46	26	29	33	234

Table 4 - Number of bat passes in relation to each transect section/listening stop, May to September.

Section \ Date	27.05.11	16.06.11	21.06.11	20.07.11	21.07.11	14.09.11	20.09.11	27.09.11	Totals
LS 1	—	0	—	0	—	0	10	—	10
Section 1	—	2	—	5	—	0	5	—	12
LS 2	—	1	—	4	—	2	0	—	7
Section 2	—	3	—	2	—	0	1	—	6

Section Date	27.05.11	16.06.11	21.06.11	20.07.11	21.07.11	14.09.11	20.09.11	27.09.11	Totals
LS 3	—	7	—	0	—	0	1	—	8
Section 3	—	4	—	5	—	0	0	—	9
LS 4	—	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	0
Section 4	—	3	—	6	—	0	0	—	9
LS 5	—	0	—	4	—	4	0	—	8
Section 5	—	0	—	0	—	1	0	—	1
LS 6	—	0	—	0	—	1	1	—	2
Section 6	—	0	—	0	—	1	4	—	5
LS 7	—	0	—	0	—	1	1	—	2
Section 7	—	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	3
LS 8	—	0	—	0	—	2	0	—	2
Section 8	—	1	—	0	—	0	1	—	2
LS 9	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	0
Section 9	—	0	—	0	—	2	—	0	2
LS 10	—	0	—	—	0	1	—	1	2
Section 10	0	1	—	—	3	3	—	2	9
LS 11	0	1	—	—	3	1	—	8	13
Section 11	0	0	—	—	4	2	—	2	8
LS 12	0	—	1	—	3	0	—	0	4
Section 12	0	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	6
LS 13	3	—	2	—	4	0	—	0	9
Section 13	0	—	6	—	0	2	—	4	12
LS 14	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	5	5
Section 14	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	5	8
LS 15	2	—	0	—	5	—	0	0	7
Section 15	0	—	1	—	0	—	0	0	1
LS 16	0	—	0	—	2	—	0	0	2
Section 16	0	—	1	—	4	—	0	1	6
LS 17	2	—	0	—	5	—	0	0	7

Section Date	27.05.11	16.06.11	21.06.11	20.07.11	21.07.11	14.09.11	20.09.11	27.09.11	Totals
Section 17	0	—	0	—	2	—	0	1	3
LS 18	0	—	3	—	6	—	0	1	10
Section 18	3	—	8	—	0	—	1	1	13
LS 19	0	—	4	—	4	—	0	1	9
Section 19	0	—	8	—	0	—	3	0	11
LS 20	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	0	0
Section 20	1	—	0	—	0	—	0	0	1
Bat passes	13	24	36	27	46	26	29	33	234

5 Recommendations

- a. Wherever possible, hedgerow trees should be pollarded rather than removed, with a height of 2 metres maintained if safety considerations permit. The number of mature trees felled prior to the works shall be kept to a minimum, an ecological clerk of works will be engaged to work alongside to the engineers during construction to facilitate the retention of trees as much as possible. Where mature trees are present these will be crown reduced or pollarded rather than removed. Excavations for tower foundations shall be sited so as to avoid damaging tree roots.
- b. Woodland shall be avoided wherever possible and any works in the vicinity of trees will follow best practice guidelines, as outlined in BS 5837:2005 'Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations.' In particular, due consideration shall be given to the spread of tree roots where tower foundations are in close proximity to hedgerow trees or woodland edge. Trees that are close to construction works shall be adequately protected from plant and work operations. Excavations or changes in ground levels shall not take place within the protection zone, as even temporary changes can be damaging. During the construction of the substation platform, fill material shall not be allowed to creep towards the roadside trees and hedgerow. The passage of vehicles or storage of materials can compact soil and do significant root damage, and these operations shall not take place within the protected zone. Toxic materials including cement shall not be stored, or discharged, within 10m of a tree. Lines or other materials shall not be fixed to a tree nor shall any tree be used as an anchor point for winching. Where possible, low-growing woodland belts shall be treated as hedgerows, and trimming kept to a minimum.
- c. A combination of standard and bespoke mitigation measures for bats and bat habitats is proposed:
 - Once trees that are to be felled or lopped have been identified, any potential roost sites shall be inspected for the presence of bats immediately prior to felling by an experienced bat worker. If evidence of bats is found during inspection, all work shall cease immediately and advice sought from the NIEA Wildlife Officer.
 - Potential tree roosts shall be felled under the supervision of a qualified bat worker. The results of this supervision will be provided to the NIEA Wildlife Officer. Generally this will be carried out in autumn when bats have completed breeding and hibernation has not commenced. Tree felling shall include wedging to prevent cracks closing and trapping bats, and leaving felled limbs in situ for at least 24 hours to enable bats to escape.
 - If bats are discovered after felling has commenced, work shall be stopped and NIEA informed and advice sought.
 - Known flightlines as identified during the 2009/10 bat surveys will be maintained by pollarding affected trees and hedges at 1.5 - 2 metres high rather than the formerly more usual method of coppicing at ground level, as bats rarely use hedges under 1 metre (Briggs & King 1998).
 - A minimum of 100 Bat boxes will be erected along the line route, adjacent to those hedgerows where mature trees or trees with a dense covering of ivy have been pollarded. This is precautionary compensation and enhancement as lack of available bat roosts can be a limiting factor in many populations. These boxes will be erected prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance connected with the construction and or operation of the overhead line.
 - The use of these artificial bat boxes as roosts will be monitored by a licensed bat worker as part of the post-construction monitoring regime. NIE has committed to the maintenance of these boxes for 5 years post construction across the operational phase of the project.
- d. Where hedgerows are to be lost through the construction of the tower bases, agreement will be sought with the landowner to establish a new hedge of similar length to that which will be lost. If the landowner does not wish to avail of this, NIE will donate an amount to a conservation charity to be used for planting native trees of local provenance in County Armagh. This amount to be donated will be calculated using prevailing rate at the time (figure to be used will be that which is used by DARD (Dept of Agriculture and Rural Development) in its agri-environment schemes (currently £12 per metre, per year for 5 years) for a new hedge which is fenced either side). This compensation measure will also resolve a consultation response dated 9th March 2011 from DARD Countryside Management Branch (see Appendix 6.1). The consultation response had raised the issue of hedgerow reinstatement and these compensation measures will provide that reinstatement.

6 Conclusions

- a. Bats as highly mobile species are frequently encountered within 500m of the proposed line route. They appear to forage extensively along the numerous narrow tree-lined minor roads which crisscross the study area. Personal observations during this study mirror those found by Russ & Montgomery 2002; with fewer bats in areas that contained significant proportions of improved grassland and box cut hedge (<0.5m). Russ & Montgomery (2002) also showed that both of these habitats are generally avoided by bats in Northern Ireland and suggest that hedgerow avoidance by bats may be related to the common agricultural practice of cutting hedges into low box-shaped forms which are usually species poor and offering little wind protection. They also showed that pipistrelle activity was high in areas where tree-lines bordered one side of the road and especially when this habitat bordered both sides of the road. Conversely, bat numbers were significantly lower where the cut hedge bordered both sides of the road.
- b. This study clearly demonstrates that *P. pipistrellus*, *P. pygmaeus* and *N. leisleri* are commonly encountered within the study area. This verifies the results of the 2009 & 2010 activity surveys. The species assemblage recorded reflects the wider countryside with the species identified during survey, the same species which are most common across N. Ireland.
- c. Observations made during this study would appear to be in line with those revealed by Russ & Montgomery 2002 that high incidence of bat calls coincides with habitats on either side of the transect route. Specifically, that bats appear to forage in areas with tree-lines on either side of the road which form a protective canopy over the road. With substantially fewer bat calls along those sections of transect which have box cut hedges on either side of the road.
- d. The driven transect method can be used to rapidly establish the bat assemblage within a given study area and provide a minimum number of bats. It can also provide information with respect to habitat associations, although this was not the main subject under study during this investigation.

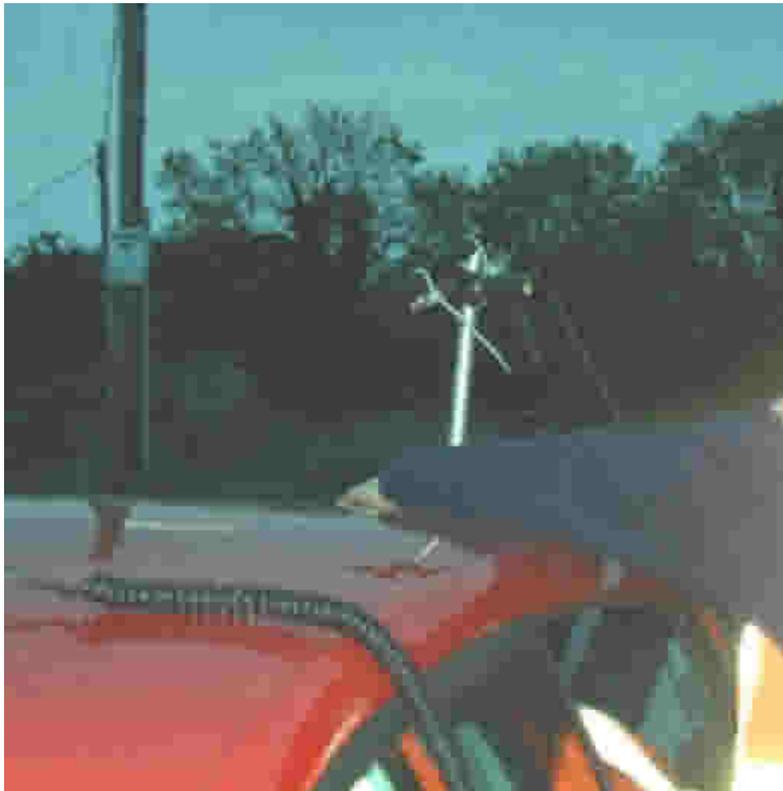
7 References

- a. Russ, J. M. & Montgomery, W. I. (2002). Habitat associations of bats in Northern Ireland: Implications for conservation. *BiolConserv.* 108: 49–58.
- b. Russ, J. M. (1999). *The bats of Britain and Ireland. Echolocation calls, sound analysis and species identification.* Powys: Alana Books.
- c. Russ, J. M. Briffa, M. & Montgomery, W. I. (2003). Seasonal patterns in activity and habitat use by bats (*Pipistrellus* spp. and *Nyctalus leisleri*) in Northern Ireland, determined using a driven transect. *J. Zool., Lond.* (2003) 259, 289–299.

Annex A - Photographs



Photograph 1 – shows the external microphone for the Petterson D500x full-spectrum bat detector being secured to the attachment of the suction mounted support on the roof of a vehicle immediately prior to the commencement of a transect survey.



Photograph 2 – shows a more distant view of the same set up as in the close up in photo 1. Note that the external microphone is attached to the Petterson D500x full-spectrum bat detector inside the vehicle allowing the recording to be continually monitored by the passenger during the transect survey. The coiled cable in the foreground is for the flashing beacon to identify a slow moving vehicle (15mph) during survey.



Photograph 3 – Vehicle ready for the commencement of survey. The photographs were taken on the Derrynoose Road near to Tower 100, prior to the commencement of a transect survey.

Annex B –
Bat Activity Forms

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran Mary Maguire	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, MIEEM, CEnv Site: N/S Interconnector Project and Reference: 60032220
Date:	27.05.2011	
Arrival time:	2120hrs	
Departure time:	0016hrs	

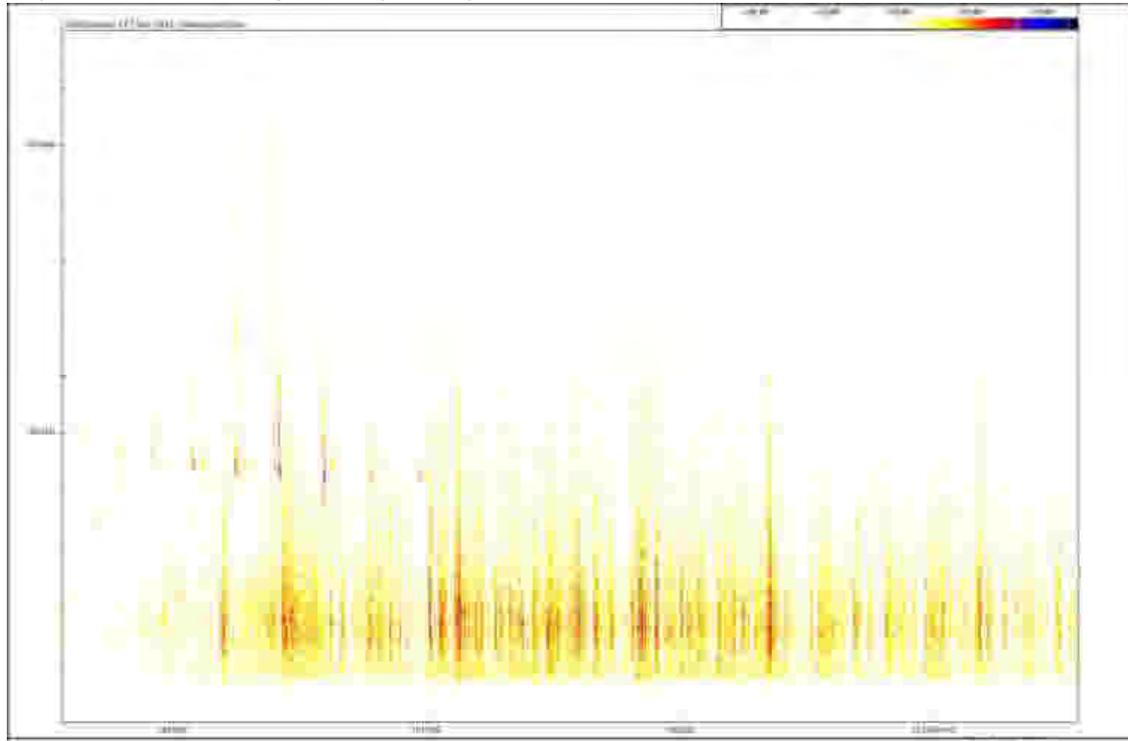
Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	-----	Sunset:	2136hrs
Wind speed & direction	4-5mph	Air temperature (C)	11°C
Weather (rain etc):	Cool, overcast and blustery later at the end of the transect survey		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

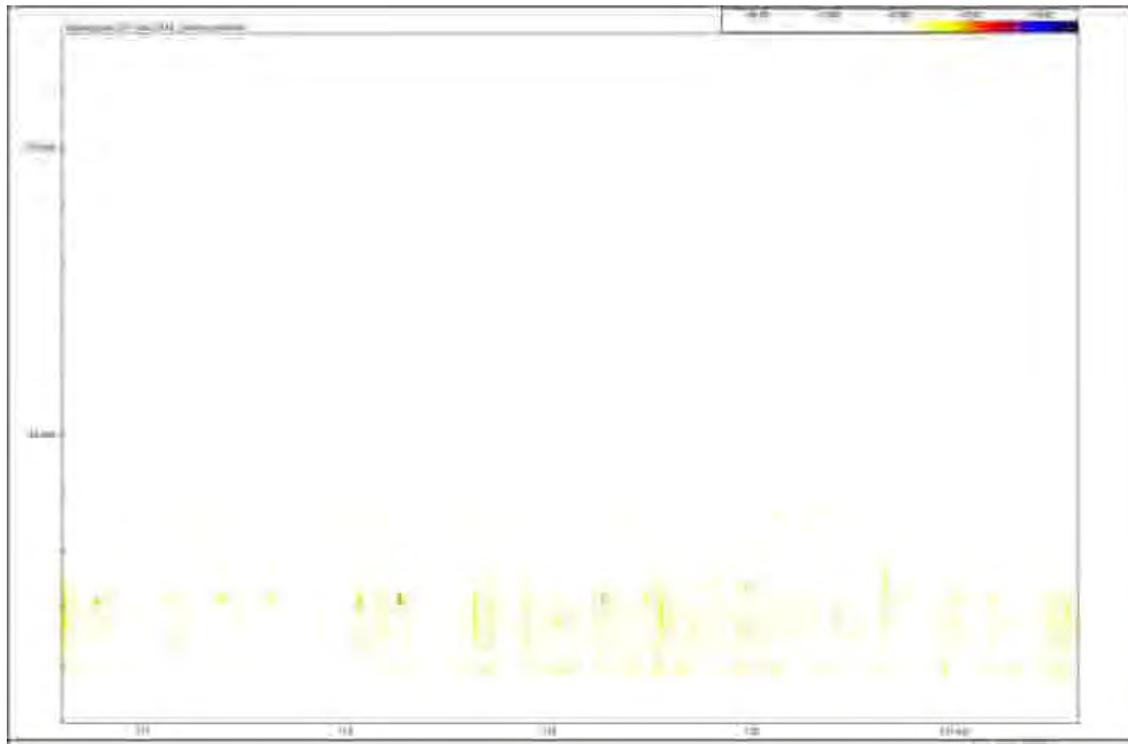
TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species (position on mp3 in secs)	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2210	M00009	Section 20	<i>P. pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
2	2213	M00010	Listening Stop 20	---	--	-
3	2219	M00011	Section 19	---	--	-
4	2222	M00012	Listening Stop 19	---	--	-
5	2228	M00013	Section 18	<i>N. leisleri</i> (115 secs) <i>P. pipistrellus</i> (307 secs) <i>P. pipistrellus</i> (318 secs)	Commuting	1 1 1
6	2247	M00014	Listening Stop 18	---	--	-
7	2258	M00001	Section 17	---	--	-
8	2302	M00002	Listening Stop 17	<i>Pipistrellus spp</i> (81 secs) <i>P. pygmaeus</i> (190 secs)	Commuting	1 1
9	2306	M00003	Section 16	---	--	-
10	2309	M00004	Listening Stop 16	---	--	-
11	2314	M00005	Section 15	---	--	-
12	2320	M00006	Listening Stop 15	<i>P. pipistrellus</i> (119 secs) <i>P. pipistrellus</i> (197 secs)	Commuting	1 1
13	2340	M00007	Section 14	<i>P. pipistrellus</i> (34 secs) <i>P. pygmaeus</i> (158 secs)	Commuting	1 1
14	2342	M00008	Listening Stop 14	---	--	-
15	2348	M00009	Section 13	---	--	-
16	2355	M00010(2)	Listening Stop 13	<i>Pipistrellus spp</i> (165 secs) <i>P. pipistrellus</i> (211 secs) <i>P. pipistrellus</i> (243 secs)	Commuting	1 1 1
17	2358	M00011(2)	Section 12	---	--	-

18	0002	M00012(2)	Listening Stop 12	---	--	-
19	0007	M00013(2)	Section 11	---	--	-
20	0011	M00014(2)	Listening Stop 11	---	--	-
21	0016	M00015	Section 10	---	--	-

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



A *P. pipistrellus* on Section 20 of the transect (@161 secs along the recording).



A *N. leisleri* commuting at Section 18 at 2229hrs approximately

Additional Comments / Observations

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s):		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:	
	Date:	16.06.2011		
	Arrival time:	2202		Site: N/S Interconnector
	Departure time:	0010		Project and Reference:

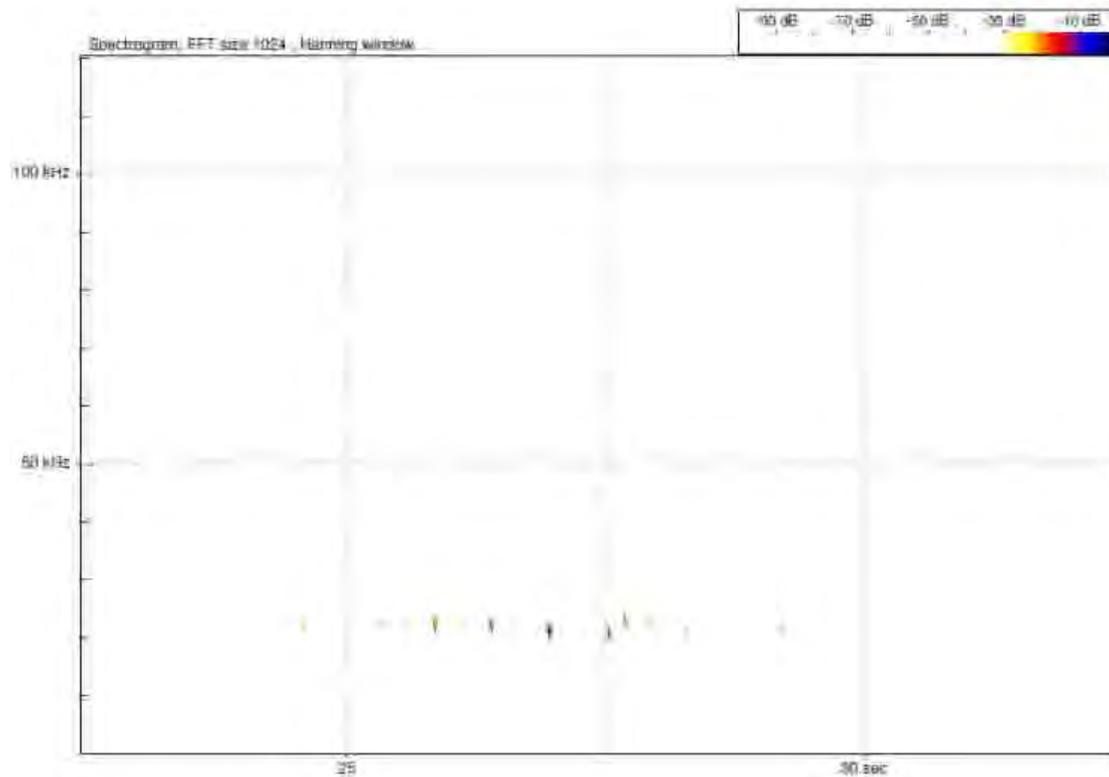
Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	n/a	Sunset:	2202
Wind speed & direction	2-3mph	Air temperature (C)	12
Weather (rain etc):	Dry / slight wind		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2221	M0001	Listening Stop 1	No bats recorded.		
2	2230	M0002	Section 1	Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2231			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	2234	M0003	Listening Stop 2	Leisler's	Commuting	1
4	2239	M0004	Section 2	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2239			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2240			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	2241	M0005	Listening Stop 3	Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2241			Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2242			Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2242			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2242			Leisler's	Commuting and foraging	2
	2243			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
6	2250	M0006	Section 3	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2251			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2253			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2253			Leisler's	Commuting	1
7	2254	M0007	Listening Stop 4	No bats recorded.		
8	2303	M0008	Section 4	Leisler's	Commuting and foraging	2
	2306			Leisler's	Commuting	1
9	2307	M0009	Listening Stop 5	No bats recorded.		
10	2310	M0010	Section 5	No bats recorded.		
11	2319	M0011	Listening Stop 6	No bats recorded.		
12	2325	M0012	Section 6	No bats recorded.		
13	2328	M0013	Listening Stop 7	No bats recorded.		

14	2338	M0014	Section 7	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
15	2339	M0015	Listening Stop 8	No bats recorded.		
16	2346	M0016	Section 8	Leisler's	Commuting	1
17	2349	M0017	Listening Stop 9	No bats recorded.		
18	2352	M0018	Section 9	No bats recorded.		
19	2359	M0019	Listening Stop 10	No bats recorded.		
20	0004	M0020	Section 10	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
21	0007	M0021	Listening Stop 11	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
22	0010	M0022	Section 11	No bats recorded.		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Leisler commuting on track no. M00003

Additional Comments / Observations

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran Mary Maguire		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, MIEEM, CEnv
	Date:	21 st June 2011	
	Arrival time:	2225hrs	
	Departure time:	0008hrs	
			Site: N/S Interconnector
			Project and Reference: 600032220

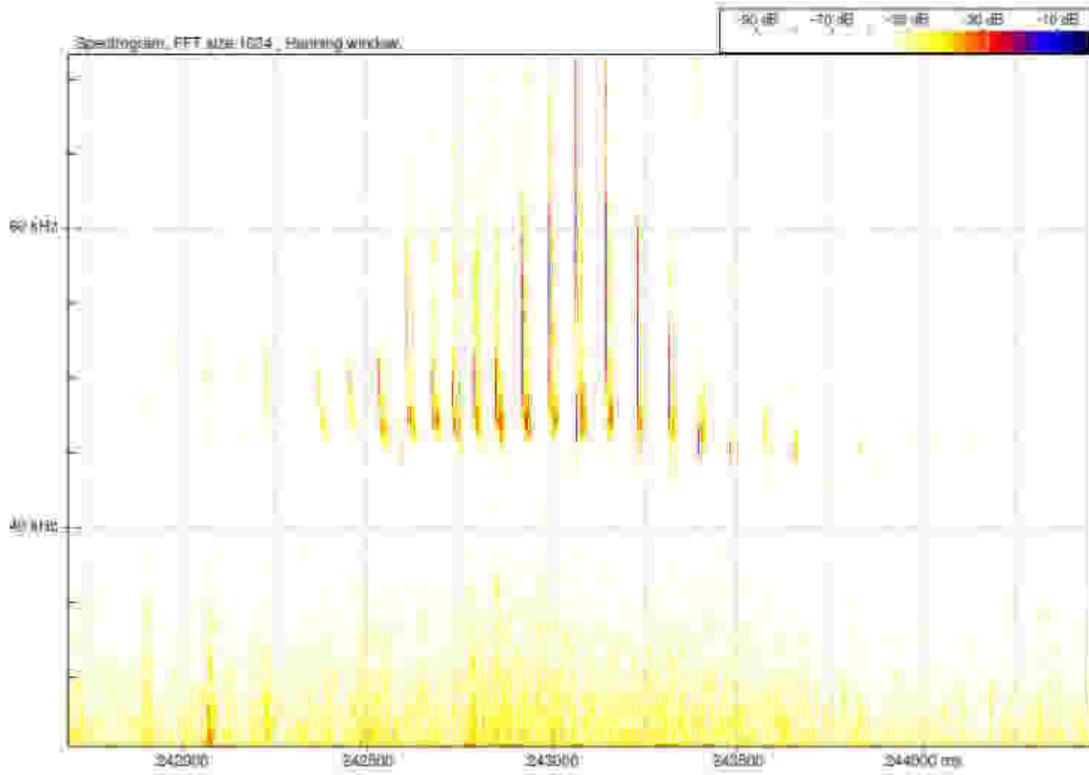
Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2157hrs
Wind speed & direction	2-3mph	Air temperature (C)	12
Weather (rain etc):	Dry / slight wind		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2233	M0001	Section 20	No bats recorded.		
2	2236	M0002	Listening Stop 20	No bats recorded.		
3	2243	M0003	Section 19	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2243			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2243			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2244			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
	2244			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2244			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2244			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
	2244			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
4	2247	M0004	Listening Stop 19	Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2247			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2248			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2249			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	2253	M0005	Section 18	Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2253			Leisler's	Commuting	2
	2254			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2254			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2255			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2256			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2256			Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	1

6	2257	M0006	Listening Stop 18	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2257			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2258			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
7	2304	M0007	Section 17	No bats recorded.		
8	2308	M0008	Listening Stop 17	No bats recorded.		
9	2318	M0009	Section 16	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
10	2331	M0010	Listening Stop 16	No bats recorded.		
11	2328	M0011	Section 15	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
12	2331	M0012	Listening Stop 15	No bats recorded.		
13	2336	M0013	Section 14	Leisler's	Commuting	1
14	2340	M0014	Listening Stop 14	No bats recorded.		
15	2349	M0015	Section 13	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2349			Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2349			Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2349			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2349			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2349			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
16	2350	M0016	Listening Stop 13	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2351			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
17	0000	M0017	Section 12	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
18	0003	M0018	Listening Stop 12	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Common pipistrelle commuting on track no M00003.

Additional Comments / Observations

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire / Richard Ayre		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc, AIEMA Site: N/S Interconnector Project and Reference: 60032220
Date:	20/07/11		
Arrival time:	0329		
Departure time:	0530		

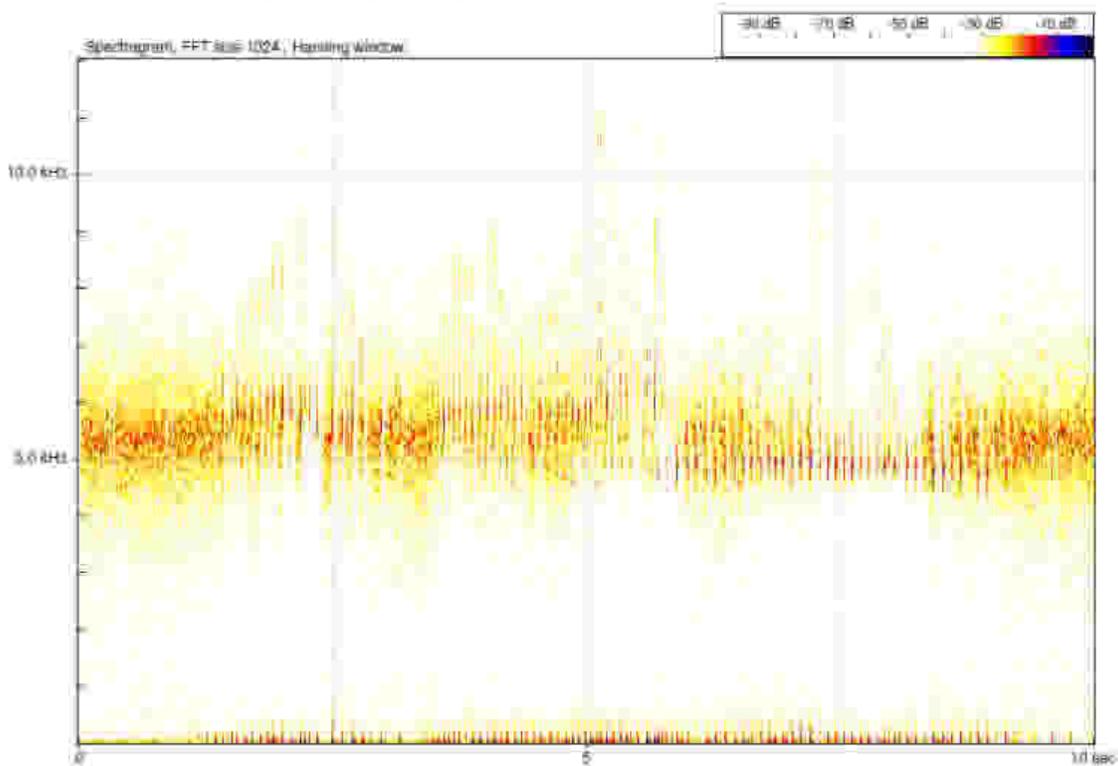
Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	0519	Sunset:	N/A
Wind speed & direction	N/A	Air temperature (C)	9
Weather (rain etc):	Over cast, fair		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0329	VN680199	Listening Stop 1	No bats recorded.		
2	0338	VN680200	Section 1	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0338			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0339			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0339			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0340			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
3	0341	VN680201	Listening Stop 2	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0342			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0343			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0344			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
4	0345	VN680202	Section 2	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0347			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
5	0348	VN680203	Listening Stop 3	No bats recorded.		
6	0356	VN680204	Section 3	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0356			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0357			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0357			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0358			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
7	0359	VN680205	Listening Stop 4	No bats recorded.		
8	0407	VN680206	Section 4	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0407			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0407			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0408			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0408			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0409			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
9	0410	VN680207	Listening Stop 5	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0412			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0413			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0414			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
10	0419	VN680208	Section 5	No bats recorded.		

11	0422	VN680209		No bats recorded.		
12	0428	VN680210		No bats recorded.		
13	0431	VN680211		No bats recorded.		
14	0439	VN680212	Listening Stop 6	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
15	0442	VN680213	Section 6	No bats recorded.		
16	0449	VN680214	Listening Stop 7	No bats recorded.		
17	0452	VN680215	Section 7	No bats recorded.		
18	0458	VN680216	Listening Stop 8	No bats recorded.		
19	0501	VN680217	Section 8	No bats recorded.		
20	0508	VN680218	Listening Stop 9	No bats recorded.		
21	0511	VN680219	Section 9	No bats recorded.		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Pipistrelle spp. continuous foraging on track no VN680207

Additional Comments / Observations

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire / Richard Ayre		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc, AIEMA
Date:	21/07/11		
Arrival time:	0311		
Departure time:	0457		
			Site: N/S Interconnector
			Project and Reference: 60032220

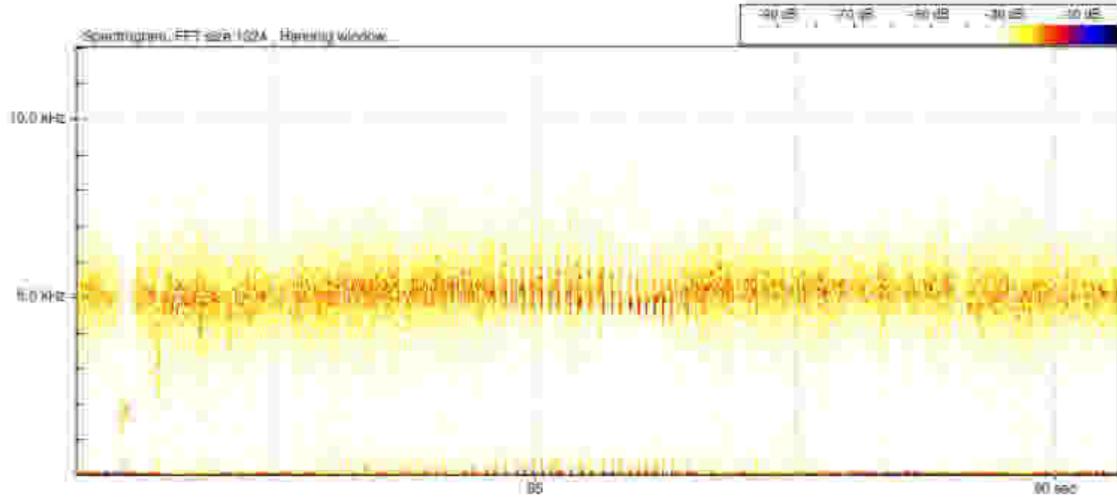
Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	0519	Sunset:	N/A
Wind speed & direction	N/A	Air temperature (C)	12
Weather (rain etc):	Over cast, fair		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0301	VN680220	Listening Stop 10	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
2	0304	VN680221	Section 10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0306			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0307			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
3	0310	VN680222	Listening Stop 11	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0311			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0312			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
4	0313	VN680223	Section 11	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0314			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0320			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0322			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
5	0326	VN680224	Listening Stop 12	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0327			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0328			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
6	0329	VN680225	Section 12	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
7	0335	VN680226	Listening Stop 13	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0336			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0336			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0337			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
8	0338	VN680227	Section 13	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
9	0346	VN680228	Listening stop 14	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
10	0349	VN680229	Section 14	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
11	0353	VN680230	Listening Stop 15	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0354			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1

	0354			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0355			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
	0355			<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>	Commuting	1
12	0356	VN680231	Section 15	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
13	0403	VN680232	Listening Stop 16	<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
	0406			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
14	0407	VN680233	Section 16	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0408			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0409			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
	0410			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting/foraging	1
15	0413	VN680234	Listening Stop 17	<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
	0414			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
	0414			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
	0415			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
	0415			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
16	0416	VN680235	Section 17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
	0418			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
17	0422	VN680236	Listening Stop 18	<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
	0423			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
	0424			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	0424			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
	0424			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
	0424			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
18	0425	VN680237	Section 18	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
19	0439	VN680238	Listening Stop 19	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	0439			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	0439			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	0440			<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>	Commuting	1
20	0440	VN680239	Section 19	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
21	0443	VN680240	Listening Stop 20	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
22	0447	VN680241	Section 20	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Pipistrelle spp. commuting on track no. VN680236.

Additional Comments / Observations

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Joseph Martin Brendan Kemp	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: Joseph Martin BSc MSc Brendan Kemp BSc AIEMA
Date:	14 th September 2011	
Arrival time:	1939hrs	
Departure time:	2249hrs	
		Site: N/S Interconnector
		Project and Reference: 600032220

Weather conditions

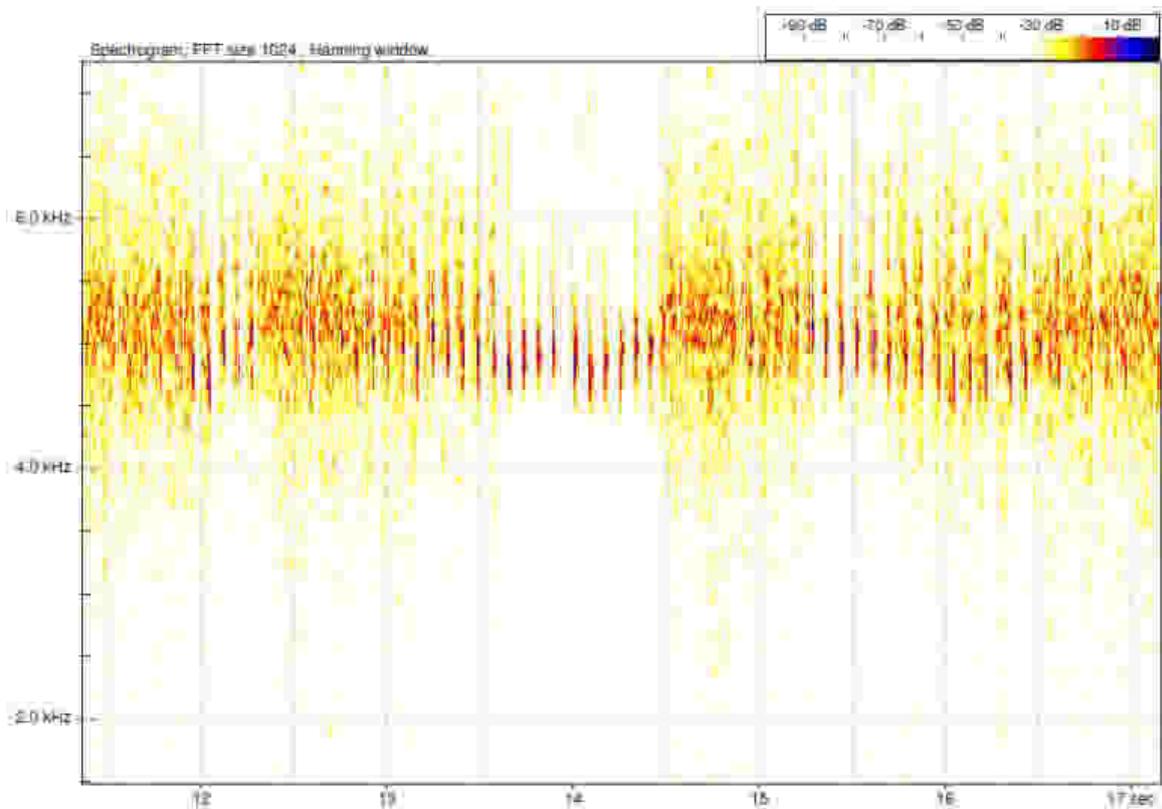
Sunrise:	N/A	Sunset:	1944hrs
Wind speed & direction	2-3mph	Air temperature (C)	12
Weather (rain etc):	Dry / slight wind		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting	MP3 time and track	Location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	1939	VN680071	Listening Stop 1	No bats recorded.		
2	1943	VN680072	Section 1	No bats recorded.		
3	1954	VN680073	Listening Stop 2	Leisler's	Commuting	2
4	2000	VN680074	Section 2	No bats recorded.		
5	2003	VN680075	Listening Stop 3	No bats recorded.		
6	2007	VN680076	Section 3	No bats recorded.		
7	2015	VN680077	Listening Stop 4	No bats recorded.		
8	2018	VN680078	Section 4	No bats recorded.		
9	2017	VN680079	Listening Stop 5	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting and foraging	3
	2019			Leisler's	Commuting	1
10	2021	VN680080	Section 5	Leisler's	Commuting	1
11	2026	VN680081	Listening Stop 6	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
12	2027	VN680082	Section 6	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
13	2031	VN680083	Listening Stop 7	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
14	2034	VN680084	Section 7	No bats recorded.		
15	2040	VN680085	Listening Stop 8	Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2041			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
16	2044	VN680086	Section 8	No bats recorded.		
19	2122	VN680089	Listening Stop 9	No bats recorded.		
20	2126	VN680090	Section 9	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2127			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
21	2131	VN680091	Listening Stop 10	Leisler's	Commuting	1
22	2136	VN680092	Section 10	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2137			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
	2137			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
23	2141	VN680093	Listening Stop 11	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
24	2146	VN680094	Section 11	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1

	2150			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
25	2155	VN680095	Listening Stop 12	No bats recorded.		
26	2157	VN680096	Section 12	Leisler's	Commuting	1
	2159			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
	2200			Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
27	2202	VN680097	Listening Stop 13	No bats recorded.		
28	2208	VN680098	Section 13	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
	2209			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
29	2215	VN680099	Listening Stop 14	No bats recorded.		
30	2216	VN680100	Section 14	No bats recorded.		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Three Soprano pipistrelle encounters with two feeding buzzes and commuting.

Additional Comments / Observations

None.

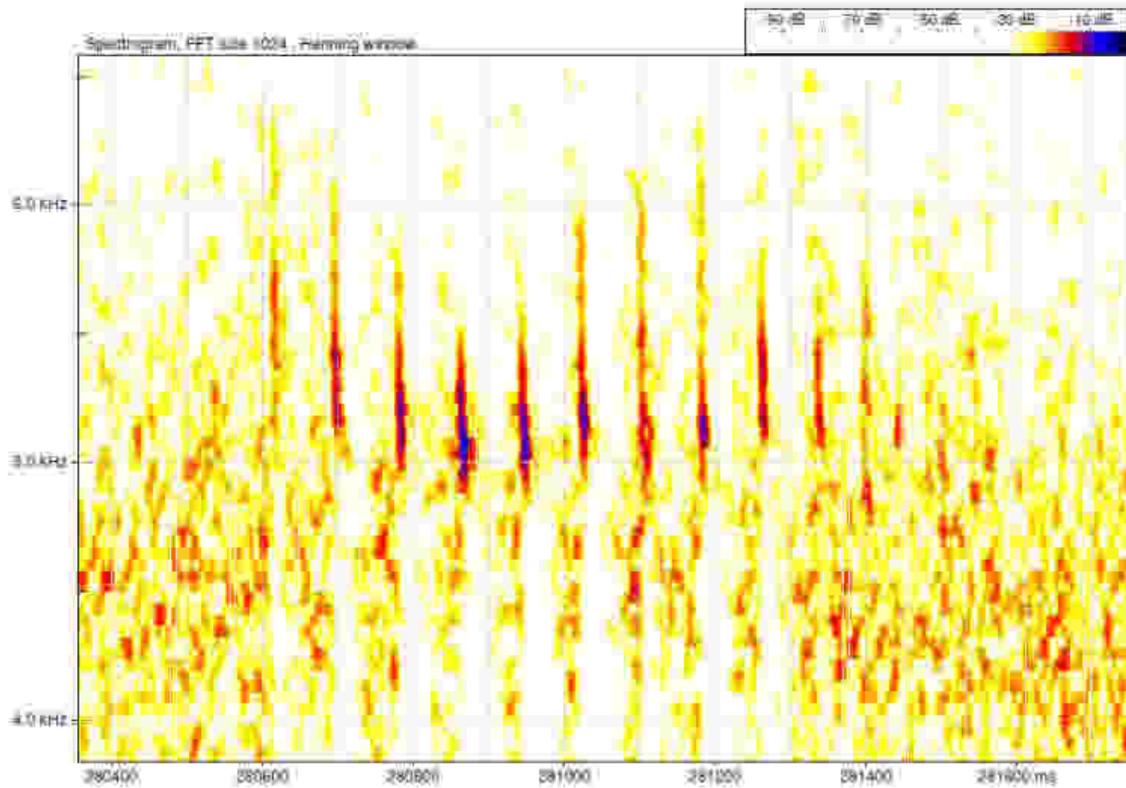
DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Brendan Kemp Joseph Martin	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: Joseph Martin BSc MSc Brendan Kemp BSc AIEMA
Date:	20 th September 2011	
Arrival time:	1913hrs	
Departure time:	2017hrs	
		Site: N/S Interconnector
		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions

Sunrise:	N/A	Sunset:	1930hrs
Wind speed & direction	3-4mph	Air temperature (C)	11
Weather (rain etc):	Dry / slight wind		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
3	1922	VN680106	Listening Stop 15	No bats recorded.		
4	1925	VN680107	Section 15	No bats recorded.		
5	1929	VN680108	Listening Stop 16	No bats recorded.		
6	1934	VN680109	Section 16	No bats recorded.		
7	1943	VN680110	Listening Stop 17	No bats recorded.		
8	1946	VN680111	Section 17	No bats recorded.		
9	1957	VN680112	Listening Stop 18	No bats recorded.		
10	2004	VN680113	Section 18	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	0206	VN680114	Listening Stop 19	No bats recorded.		
12	2010	VN680115	Section 19	Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	1
	2011			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2011			Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	1
13	2017	VN680116	Listening Stop 20	No bats recorded.		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

Soprano pipistrelle recorded on track no VN680113.

Additional Comments / Observations

Southern section of the transect was completed first, before returning to the substation and recommencing from the north of the transect.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Brendan Kemp Joseph Martin	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: Joseph Martin BSc MSc Brendan Kemp BSc AIEMA
Date:	20 th September 2011	
Arrival time:	2105hrs	
Departure time:	2222hrs	
		Site: N/S Interconnector
		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions

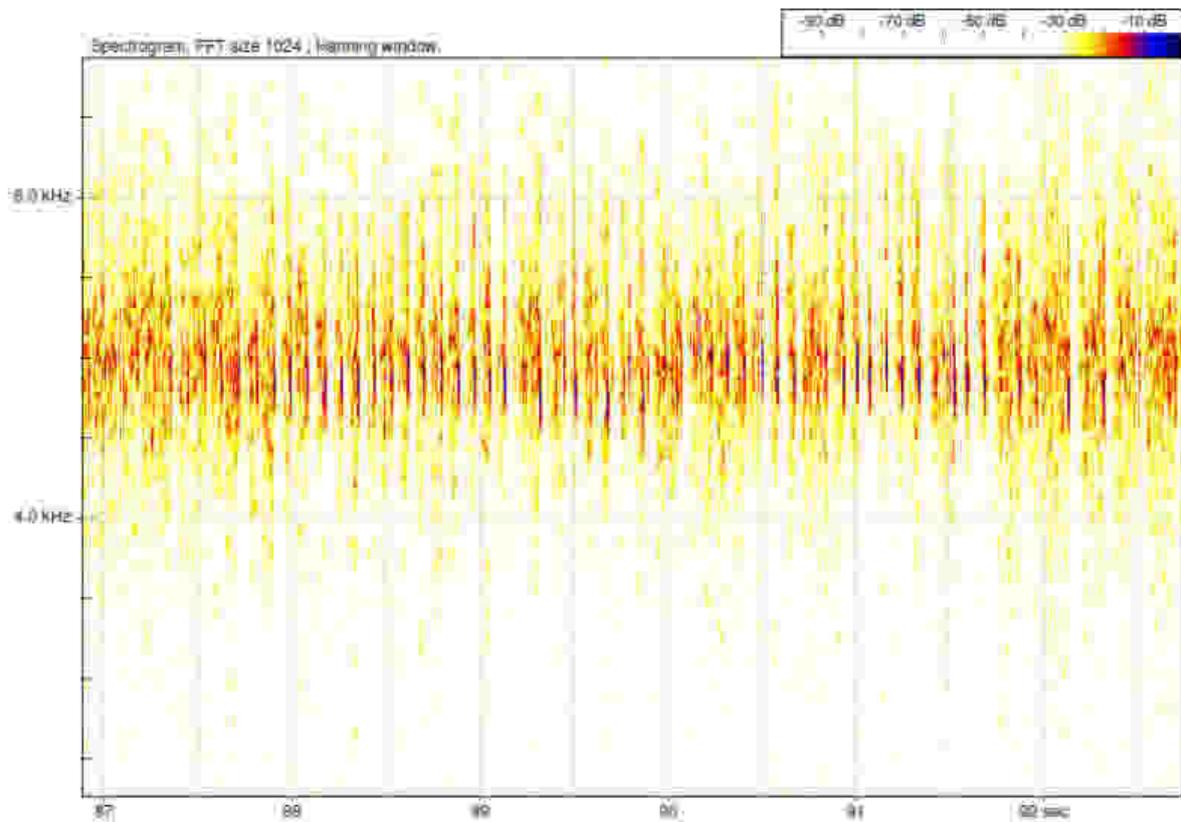
Sunrise:	N/A	Sunset:	1930hrs
Wind speed & direction	3-4mph	Air temperature (C)	11
Weather (rain etc):	Dry / slight wind		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2105	VN680117	Listening Stop 1			
	2105			Common pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	2
	2106			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2106			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2106			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	1
	2106			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	3
	2106					
	2106			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	2
2	2107	VN680118	Section 1			
	2107			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	3
	2107					
	2107			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2109			Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	2116	VN680119	Listening Stop 2	No bats recorded.		
4	2123	VN680120	Section 2	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	2123	VN680121	Listening Stop 3	Leisler's	Commuting	1
6	2126	VN680122	Section 3	No bats recorded.		
7	2136	VN680123	Listening Stop 4	No bats recorded.		
8	2139	VN680124	Section 4	No bats recorded.		
9	2146	VN680125	Listening Stop 5	No bats recorded.		
10	2149	VN680126	Section 5	No bats recorded.		
11	2154	VN680127	Listening Stop 6	No bats recorded.		
12	2159	VN680128	Section 6	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1

13	2200	VN680129	Listening Stop 7	Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	4
14	2202	VN680130	Section 7	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
15	2207	VN680131	Listening Stop 8	Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	1
16	2213	VN680132	Section 8	No bats recorded.		
17	2217	VN680133	Listening Stop 9	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting and social calls	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Pipistrelle spp. commuting on track no. VN680129.

Additional Comments / Observations

None.

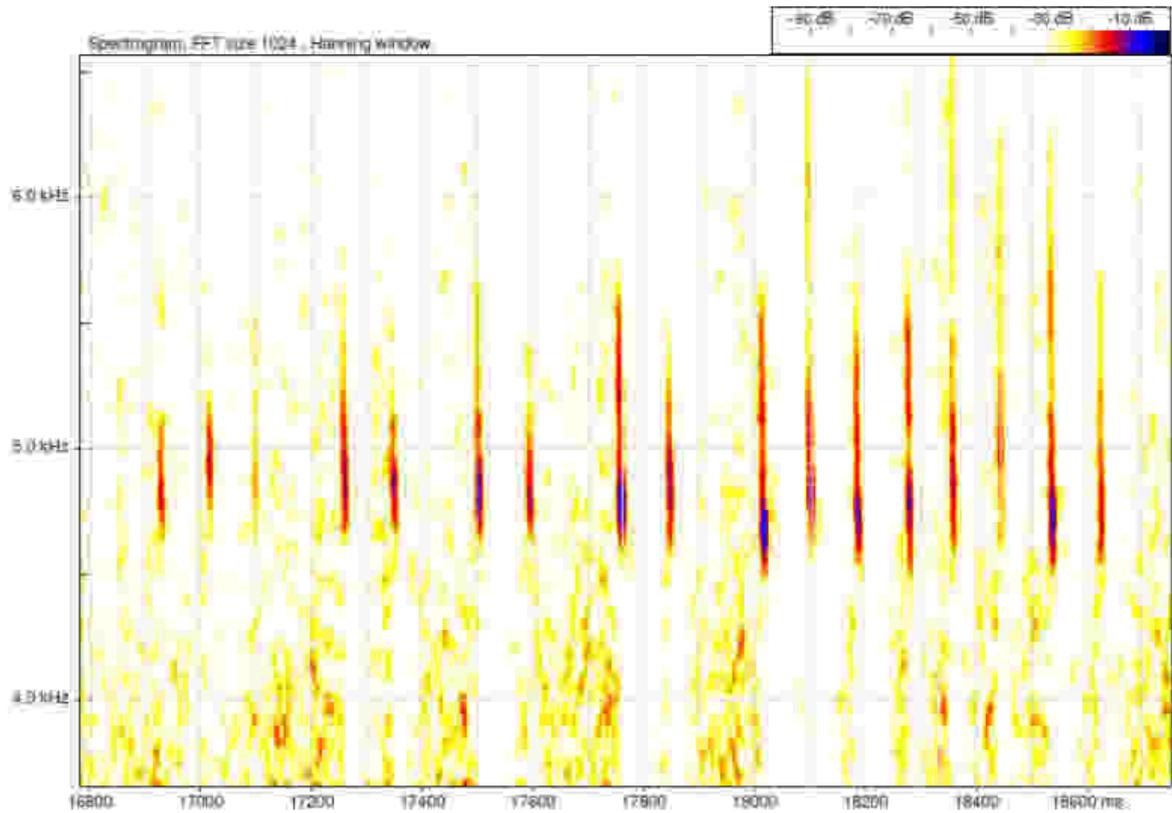
DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Brendan Kemp Joseph Martin		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: Joseph Martin BSc MSc Brendan Kemp BSc AIEMA		
	Date:	27.09.11			
	Arrival time:	1912hrs			Site: N/S Interconnector
	Departure time:	2214hrs			Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	N/A	Sunset:	1912hrs
Wind speed & direction	3-4mph	Air temperature (C)	15°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry / slight wind		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	1930	VN680136	Listening Stop 9	No bats recorded.		
2	1934	VN680137	Section 9	No bats recorded.		
3	1939	VN680138	Listening Stop 10	Leisler's	Social Call	1
4	1942	VN680139	Section 10	Pipistrelle Spp.	Foraging and Commuting	1
	1946			Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	1
5	1948	VN680140	Listening Stop 11	Leisler's	Commuting	1
	1948			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	1949			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	1949			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	1949			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	1950			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	1950			Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	1
	1950			Common pipistrelle	Foraging and Commuting	1
6	1951	VN680141	Section 11	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	1954			Common pipistrelle	Foraging and Commuting	1
7	2023	VN680144	Listening Stop 12	No bats recorded.		
8	2026	VN680145	Section 12	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
9	2034	VN680146	Listening Stop 13	No bats recorded.		
10	2037	VN680147	Section 13	Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	2
	2038			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2038			Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting and Foraging	1

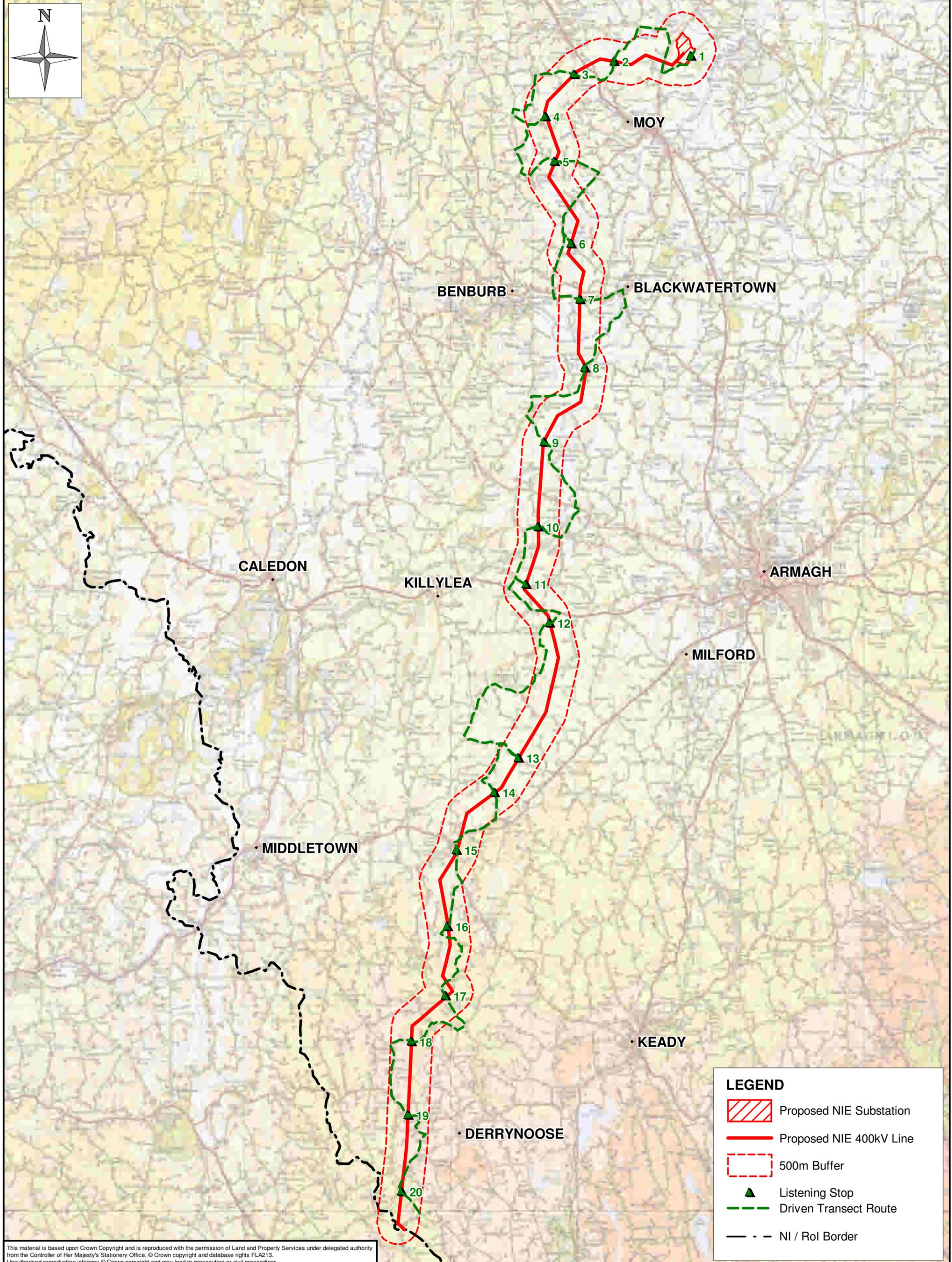
11	2049	VN680148	Listening Stop 14	Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting and Foraging	2
	2049			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2050			Common pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	1
	2050			Common pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	1
12	2052	VN680149	Section 14	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2053			Common pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	1
	2054			Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2054			Common pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	2
13	2058	VN680150	Listening Stop 15	No bats recorded.		
14	2101	VN680151	Section 15	No bats recorded.		
15	2106	VN680152	Listening Stop 16	No bats recorded.		
			Section 16	File corrupted during survey		
16	2119	VN680153	Listening Stop 17	Common pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	1
17	2122	VN680154	Section 17	No bats recorded.		
18	2130	VN680155	Listening Stop 18	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2131			Common pipistrelle	Commuting and Foraging	1
19	2133	VN680156	Section 18	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
	2135			Pipistrelle Spp.	Commuting	1
20	2148	VN680157	Listening Stop 19	No bats recorded.		
21	2151	VN680158	Section 19	No bats recorded.		
22	2158	VN680159	Listening Stop 20	No bats recorded.		
23	2201	VN680160	Section 20	No bats recorded.		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

Two Pipistrelle Spp. Commuting on track no VN680147.

Additional Comments / Observations

None



LEGEND

- Proposed NIE Substation
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line
- 500m Buffer
- Listening Stop
- Driven Transect Route
- NI / RoI Border

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Client: Electricity

Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **FIGURE 7.1.1:
DRIVEN TRANSECT BAT SURVEY**

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Fax: +44 (0) 28 9060 7399
www.aecom.com

Design: CL	MapInfo: GB
Chk'd: CL	App'd: FL
Date: 03/10/2011	Scale: 1:80,000 @ A3
No: 60032220/7.1.1	

**2009 – 2010 Bat Survey Results and Figures
(Part of the NIE 1st Addendum Appendices)**

Addendum B1

Bat Report

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1 Introduction

- a. This report summarises the results of the bat surveys and provides an assessment of the impacts to bats from the proposed development.
- b. Habitat surveys for the proposed development were undertaken between 2005 and 2007. These habitat surveys indicated that there were numerous mature hedgerows and other habitats likely to be of significance for bats.
- c. During the 2008 Pre-Application Discussion (PAD) process, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) was asked by Planning Service to consider the Draft Environmental Statement. In its response (27/01/09) NIEA, Natural Heritage considered that mature trees along the line route could support roosting bats and these will be subject to a bat survey.
- d. The January 2009 amendment of The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995, which implement the Habitats Directive in Northern Ireland, resulted in more stringent requirements for bat surveys to assist with the assessment of impacts of developments on bat species.
- e. Consultation with an NIEA Natural Heritage representative (10th June 2009) was undertaken to further refine the scope, appropriate methodologies and timeframe for the required bat surveys. In particular, bat roosts were to be identified through visual inspection and electronic monitoring of potential roost sites, and the presence of significant flightlines and foraging areas were to be identified.
- f. All relevant correspondence relating to the methodology of these surveys is contained in Annex 3. Following agreement of the methodology, bat surveys were completed during both 2009 and 2010.
- g. In this report:
 - Section 2 – Describes the methodologies used in conducting the study;
 - Section 3 – Describes the baseline conditions (bat habitats);
 - Section 4 – Provides an overview of Irish Bats;
 - Section 5 – Outlines the results of the bat surveys;
 - Section 6 – Provides an assessment of the impacts of the development on bats; and
 - Section 7 – Gives the conclusions resulting from the surveys and the impact assessment.

2 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

- a. The methodology adopted involved both a desktop search and a field survey. The relevant statutory bodies were contacted with regard to appropriate methodologies for a less impactful linear development such as this project. In particular, NIEA was consulted with regard to its response to the PAD application. Detailed consultations were undertaken between NIE, its consultants and NIEA with respect to the development of a methodology for this study. Details of these discussions can be found in Annex 3.
- b. In addition, non- governmental organisations such as the Northern Ireland Bat Group (NIBG) were consulted on the provision of local bat records to inform this assessment. The Centre for Environmental Data and Research (CEDaR) was previously approached for records of species of conservation concern (including bats) along the route and at the substation site. The NIBG provided detailed records of known bat roosts for a 5 kilometre (km) wide corridor centred on the proposed line route. In total 33 records were received, these varied from single records of individual bats through to a roost containing 249 pipistrelle bats.

2.2 Details of Methodology

- a. A methodology was agreed with NIEA (see Annex 3). This was based on adapting the NIEA (Jan 09) Bat Survey – Specific Requirements as well as best practice from the Bat Conservation Trust, Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines for the type of development proposed. These existing methodologies were used to develop a methodology which could be used to survey a 34km linear development of the nature proposed and provide NIEA with the information it requires to consider the potential impacts of the development on the natural conservation interests of the local area, in this case the local bat population.
- b. It was agreed that the first step would be to identify all sites along the line route potentially useful to bats for commuting, foraging, roosting, hibernating or as advertising posts. This was achieved by reviewing aerial photographs as well as the previously completed phase 1 habitat survey.
- c. This desktop analysis along with local knowledge derived from previous surveys was used to identify features potentially significant to the local bat population which are likely to be impacted by the proposed line route and substation site. These included:
 - Hedgerows with mature trees;
 - Riparian corridors;
 - Areas of semi-natural habitats (fens, bogs, woodland etc);
 - Individual mature standard trees; and,
 - Orchards.
- d. Once the desktop review was completed a daytime assessment at each location was conducted to assess the potential for roosting bats to be present in any mature trees (see Annex 1). This daytime assessment looked for dead/damaged limbs, scratch marks, urine stains, droppings etc on any mature trees. This also helped to familiarise surveyors with individual sites which would require follow up crepuscular surveys. Surveys were conducted using a variety of electronic bat detectors and associated equipment. The following equipment was utilised during the surveys and analysis:
 - Petterson D240x time expansion detector (also with heterodyne output);
 - Bat baton detector (frequency division);
 - Bat box duet (heterodyne and frequency division);
 - Tranquillity time expansion bat detector;
 - Olympus VN-6500PC digital voice recorders;
 - Yukon Ranger (Kx42) night vision equipment;
 - Handheld thermo-anemometer (combined windspeed and temperature read out); and
 - Personal Computer for sound file analysis (using Batscan, Batsound or Wavesufer software)

- e. It was agreed with NIEA that hedges unlikely to harbour bat roosts (i.e. those without mature standard trees, monoculture hedges and those structurally modified by flailing/cutting) did not require a bat roost survey but did require the identification of bat flightlines (commuting routes) between roosts and foraging areas. NIEA agreed that flightline surveys could be carried out during the 2010 survey season to allow the most significant areas to be prioritised for survey during 2009.
- f. The 2009 surveys took place between June and September (inclusive), while the 2010 surveys took place between May and September (inclusive). Dates and times of each survey, including the location (referenced to each proposed tower) can be found in Annex 2. All surveys took place during appropriate weather conditions; and these were recorded on the bat activity record forms in Annex 2. Cold, wet and windy nights when insect prey was likely to be scarce were avoided.
- g. A single outbuilding will be removed by the proposed development at the site of the proposed substation; however it was considered unsuitable for roosting bats due to its corrugated roof and the absence of any suitable crevices with the potential to be used by bats. No other buildings will be impacted by the line route and therefore no further inspections of buildings were conducted.
- h. Recordings from all surveys were analysed using batsound software (wavesurfer or bat scan) to ascertain the species involved where possible (Russ 1998) and to provide an index of bat activity at each location. The raw data was used to determine “bat passes” per unit time for each recognisable species. A “bat pass” is defined as a sequence of two or more echolocation calls registered as a bat passes within range of the detector. This method permits a comparison of activity levels between the various sites. However, it is not possible to estimate absolute numbers of bats present. This is because detectors cannot differentiate between several passes by the same bat and a single pass by several bats. There is no simple correlation between passes and the number of bats present. Nor is any means currently known for evaluating this relationship to provide population density data.
- i. Sites with mature trees with the potential to be used by bats as recorded during the daytime tree assessment (and from aerial photograph review and the results of the phase 1 habitat survey) were subject to a dusk survey visit by an ecologist to identify flightlines and assess roosting potential. Areas with the potential to be used by roosting bats were followed up for a dawn survey visit to look for swarming activity. During all surveys surveyors looked for the presence of roosts, advertising posts, and foraging areas and assessed the presence of any established flight paths. The approximate height of flying bats was estimated, along with the number of ‘bat passes’ recorded and species determined.
- j. The information from each survey location is presented in Figures B1.1 – B1.25, in Volume 3 of this Environmental Statement (ES) Addendum, at 1:2500 scale. The location of any roosts, advertising posts, swarming activity and foraging movements is shown for each of the activities/signs recorded during field survey in these Figures. The habitat present, date and time of survey, including a record of the weather conditions at the time of survey, has also been included in Annex 2.
- k. Based on the survey data this report evaluates the potential impact of the proposed development on the local bat population and recommends mitigation to protect the local bat population during the construction and operational phase of the proposed development. Residual effects (after the implementation of the mitigation) are described and the long-term impact to the bat population from the line is assessed.

3 Baseline Conditions

3.1 Potential Bat Habitat

- a. Surveys were undertaken to record and assess the habitat and bat interest of the line route and substation. Records were acquired from CEDaR for all species groups, including bats. The NIBG was also contacted for records.
- b. The surveyed area contains suitable bat foraging habitat including improved/semi-improved grassland with numerous hedgerows. There are occasional areas of semi-natural vegetation along the line route and mature trees are common within the hedges, although there are also numerous monoculture hedges structurally modified by annual flailing with a tractor mounted cutter. Woodland is rare although there are a few small copses near to the proposed overhead line route and semi-natural woodland is crossed by the proposed overhead line route at a single location. There are potential roosting opportunities along the 34km route, mostly in the form of mature trees and standing dead trees. No buildings with the potential to contain roosts are impacted upon by the proposed development.

3.2 Habitat Survey

- a. An ecological walkover survey of the proposed development was undertaken. The results of this showed that the majority of the study area is comprised of improved or semi-improved grassland of low conservation value. Fields and hedgerows were assessed individually and a species list of plants found during the survey was accumulated.
- b. The habitats recorded were mapped and are shown in Figures 10.1 – 10.10 of the Tyrone - Cavan Interconnector Environmental Statement – Volume 4. Significant target notes were recorded and these assisted in informing the bat survey locations (see Appendix D1 in Volume 3 of the ES). These habitat maps were updated in this ES Addendum (Addendum D2).
- c. The following text addresses the proposed substation site and then the most frequent habitats present along the overhead line route, highlighting habitats of conservation interest for bats.

3.3 Substation Site

- a. The site of the proposed substation is at present under improved grassland or rush-dominated pasture of low conservation value. Fields in the vicinity are separated by barbed-wire fences or hedgerows of low species-diversity and are often in poor condition. A single mature pine species is present in one of these fields. A line of trees along the approximate position of the western edge of the proposed substation site comprises three oak *Quercus petraea*, a horse-chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* and two sycamores *Acer pseudoplatanus*.
- b. Immediately to the south west of the proposed substation site is a line of mature trees which will be directly impacted upon by the overhead line. The tree-line consists of mature oak, common alder *Alnus glutinosa* and horse chestnut. A single standing dead oak tree lies immediately to the north west of this tree-line and this may be directly impacted upon (ie, removed).

3.4 Proposed Overhead Line Route

3.4.1 Improved agricultural land (grassland & arable)

- a. The greatest part (around 90%) of the proposed overhead line route habitats consists of agricultural grassland that has been improved to a variable extent. In addition to this the route also crosses through semi-improved grassland, rush pasture and arable crops. The vast majority of this land is generally of low conservation value and is considered to be of low value for foraging bats. These areas were not specifically surveyed for bat activity except where habitats potentially useful for bats were present. Potentially useful habitats for bats included mature hedges, standard trees, scrub, fens, riparian zones and orchards. Hedges and trees less than 4 metres (m) high and which will not be impacted upon by the proposed overhead line or towers were not surveyed.

3.4.2 Hedgerows and Tree Lines

- b. Hedgerows within the study area vary in their conservation value, with species diversity of woody plants, herb diversity and management regime the most important discriminants. Hedgerows dominated by a single species were common in the more intensively managed farms but on the whole over the 34km line route they were relatively scattered. Most functional hedgerows contained four or more woody species, with blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, dog-rose *Rosa canina*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and holly *Ilex aquifolium* the most frequently occurring species. Overall 16 woody species were recorded from the hedgerows along the route. Where these were deemed to be potentially significant for commuting/foraging bats an initial dusk survey was conducted to assess their potential further.
- c. Management of hedgerows in the surveyed area varies from severe box-cutting, most frequently adjacent to improved grassland fields, to neglect. A small number of hedgerows have been removed in recent years to increase the size of improved grassland fields or have been replaced with fences.
- d. Well-grown mature trees are a frequent feature of hedgerows in the surveyed area. The most frequent tree species are ash, sycamore, beech and common alder, but crack willow *Salix fragilis*, white willow *Salix alba*, and oak are also present. Rarely have neglected hedgerows developed into tree lines.

3.4.3 Woodland

- e. Woodland is infrequent in the general area of the proposed line and is generally confined to wooded ribbons along stream banks, along old railway cuttings and adjacent to old country houses. The woodland strip at Artasooly (TN31) is notable for its even-aged mature oak, although woodland structure and species diversity are poor in the vicinity of the proposed overhead line route. An area of more extensive wet woodland is present at Clonteevy towards the north of the line but this will not be directly impacted upon by the project. Woodland on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) is rare along the proposed overhead line route, although the proposed development passes woodlands on the AWI at H823495, H813475, H798381 and at H801385, at distances of around 300m, 500m, 200m and 300m respectively (the AWI inventory information can be found on the Woodland Trust – Back on the Map website). These woodlands are sufficiently remote from the proposed development; no negative impacts are likely on their bat populations.
- f. All semi-natural broadleaved woodland is of conservation value, as Northern Ireland probably has the lowest native woodland cover in Western Europe, at 1.7% of the land surface (Cooper et. al. 2002). However, the relative conservation value of a woodland depends on a range of criteria, in particular its size, diversity, naturalness, rarity, relationship to the regional woodland pattern, fragility and representativeness (Ratcliffe 1977). Only a single narrow section of woodland will be impacted upon by the line route, at Artasooly. This was surveyed for bat activity and the results are recorded in Figure B1.6 in Volume 3.

3.4.4 Orchards

- g. The overhead line route impacts upon a number of orchards of recent origin towards the northern end. These did not support a diverse bat fauna or significant levels of bat commuting/foraging activity.

3.4.5 Scrub

- h. There are occasional areas of scrub along the overhead line route, with examples of willow *Salix* sp scrub, but gorse *Ulex europaeus* scrub is also frequent. Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. occasionally forms small scrubby stands.

3.4.6 Fen/Swamp/Wet Grassland

- i. Four areas of fen, generally grading or deteriorating into wet/marshy grassland and scrub were identified along the overhead line route. They varied from species-poor nutrient-enriched types to relatively species-rich. This includes an area of damp grassland that may once have been a fen, but has now largely dried out, and still retains some herbs and sedges typical of fen habitats.

3.4.7 Watercourses

- j. The proposed overhead line route crosses a major regional drain, the River Blackwater. Local terrestrial habitats in the vicinity of the river are of low conservation value, and are dominated by agricultural grassland. Elsewhere, watercourses along the overhead line route consist mainly of minor streams and field drains. These features are generally less than 1m wide, and are often marked by hedgerows or banks of bramble. Occasionally banks support linear woodland. Common wetland species such as floating sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans* and brooklime *Veronica beccabunga* are locally frequent. Two more substantial streams, up to 4m wide, cross the proposed overhead line route towards the south. The banks of watercourses frequently act as refuges for species that have been eradicated from surrounding agricultural land, although most plant communities are dominated by rank grasses and/or herbs.

4 Irish Bats – A Background

4.1 Overview

- a. There are currently known to be eight native species of bat resident in Northern Ireland. An additional species recorded on the island of Ireland (lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposiderus*) has a south westerly distribution (Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick and Galway, amongst others) and has not been recorded in Northern Ireland.
- b. Bats roost in a variety of places such as caves, mines, trees and buildings. Woodlands, pasture, ponds and slow flowing rivers or canals provide suitable feeding areas for bats as they support an abundance of suitable insect prey. Bats tend to feed during the first two to three hours after sunset and again before dawn, when insect activity is at its most intense (JNCC 2004).
- c. Bat activity changes dramatically from season to season, either due to food availability or mating cycles:
 - **January - March** - Insect prey is scarce and bats will hibernate alone or in small groups. Some species occasionally come out of hibernation to feed or warm in sunlight.
 - **April - May** - Insects are more plentiful and bats will become active. They may become torpid (cool and inactive) in bad weather. Females will start to form groups and search for suitable maternity roost sites. Bats are nomadic and will use multiple roosts throughout the year.
 - **June - July** - Females gather in maternity roosts and give birth to young, which are suckled for several weeks. Males roost alone nearby.
 - **August - September** – Mothers leave the roost before the young. Bats mate and build up fat for the winter.
 - **October - December** – Bats search for potential hibernacula. They become torpid for longer periods and then hibernate.
- d. As habitat requirements for bats change seasonally, different roosts are used at different times of the year. For instance, in summer bats require warm roosts when the females are producing young and in the winter cold roosts are required in order to conserve energy and facilitate hibernation. Summer roosts may be occupied between April and October, with peak activity from May to September. The remaining part of the year is a hibernation period.
- e. The several different types of roost which bats occupy throughout the year are:
 - Daytime summer roosts are usually cool and secluded and are where bats wait for their next feeding opportunity.
 - Nursery/maternity roosts are where young are born and are usually quite warm. Young spend their first few weeks here before they become independent.
 - Temporary night roosts are used for shelter nearer to feeding areas if the weather is bad. They are also used for short periods between dusk and dawn to save returning to the main roost.
 - Mating roosts are set up by the males, where they attempt to attract females for mating.
 - Hibernacula are those roosts in which bats hibernate over winter. These have to be cold and free from any temperature fluctuation. The coldness enables bats to lower their body temperature and become torpid. This saves energy, enabling bats to survive on the fat stores within their bodies that they have built up throughout the summer.
- f. The biggest threats to bats include habitat loss (e.g. deforestation), loss of feeding areas as a result of modern forestry and farming practices, use of toxic agrochemicals and remedial timber treatment chemicals and disturbance to bat roosts.

4.2 Legal Framework

- a. The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 and 2009 implement the Habitats Directive in Northern Ireland. Bats are protected under Schedule 2 of the Regulations. The Regulations provide protection for any listed animal, including the deliberate damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place. The Regulations also require that implications for a site of European importance are considered prior to authorisation for any project that is likely to have a significant effect on that site. In particular, actions will not be undertaken that affect the local distribution or abundance of a European protected species.
- b. Under the Regulations it is an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species.
 - Deliberately disturb any such animal.
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such a wild animal.
 - Keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead wild animal (or plant) of a European protected species, or any part of, or anything derived from such a wild animal.
- c. Bat species are also listed in Appendix II of the Bonn Convention (and its Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe) and Appendix II of the Bern Convention (and Recommendation 36 on the Conservation of Underground Habitats), although these are recommendations and not statutory instruments.

5 Survey Results

5.1 Results

5.1.1 Overview

- a. Overall bats were encountered frequently along the proposed overhead line route during survey. There were also a number of locations where higher levels of activity were recorded. All eight bat species currently recorded as resident in Northern Ireland were encountered during survey on at least one occasion. These are:

- Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*
- whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*
- Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*
- Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*
- Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*
- common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
- soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
- brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*

- b. The most commonly encountered species was common pipistrelle, followed by soprano pipistrelles and then Leisler's bats. Daubenton's and Natterer's bats were encountered on a number of occasions, while a *Myotis* sp., possibly a whiskered bat, was recorded at a single location. Nathusius' pipistrelle were also recorded a number of times in at least three locations. However apart from these few records, the remaining records were for common and soprano pipistrelles and Leisler's bats. A detailed breakdown of these records can be found in Table B1.5.1. Maps illustrating these results are in Volume 3 of the ES Addendum. The results are discussed following Table B1.5.1.

Table B1.5.1 – Survey dates, locations and bat species encountered.

Date of Survey	Tower Number	Species encountered & bat passes
07.09.09	1	Pipistrelle spp. (13) Leisler's bat (6) Soprano pipistrelle (2) Common pipistrelle (2) Daubenton's bat (1)
13.06.09	1	Leisler's bat (2)
14.07.10	3 - 4	Pipistrelle spp. (6) Leisler's bat (43) Soprano pipistrelle (42) Common pipistrelle (18)
07.09.10	3 – 4	Pipistrelle spp. (10) Leisler's bat (2) Common pipistrelle (2) Soprano pipistrelle (1)
07.09.09	6	Daubenton's bat (199) Soprano pipistrelle (32) Common pipistrelle (11)

Date of Survey	Tower Number	Species encountered & bat passes
14.09.10	11 - 12	Leisler's bat (12) Soprano pipistrelle (5) Nathusius' pipistrelle (1) Pipistrelle spp. (3)
24.06.10	13	Pipistrelle spp. (11) Leisler's bat (87) Soprano pipistrelle (14) Common pipistrelle (6) Myotis spp. (2)
22.07.09	15	Soprano pipistrelle (12) Leisler's bat (6) Pipistrelle spp. (18) Common pipistrelle (6)
20.05.10	16	Leisler's bat (1) Common pipistrelle (12) Pipistrelle spp. (4) Unknown (12)
03.06.10	18	Common pipistrelle (9) Leisler's bat (13) Soprano pipistrelle (11)
02.06.10	19 - 20	Common pipistrelle (3) Leisler's bat (5) Soprano pipistrelle (1)
22.06.09	23	Common pipistrelle (11) Leisler's bat (2) Soprano pipistrelle (2)
25.05.09	26	Common pipistrelle (15) Leisler's bat (3)
03.06.10	28	Leisler's bat (5)
17.08.09	29	Common pipistrelle (5) Soprano pipistrelle (5) Pipistrelle spp. (3) Nathusius' pipistrelle (1)
17.09.09	32 - beside Blackwater River	Leisler's bat (88) Soprano pipistrelle (28) Daubenton's bat (4)
07.09.10	33 - 34	Soprano pipistrelle (2) Pipistrelle spp. (3) Common pipistrelle (7) Leisler's bat (1)
24.06.09	39	Pipistrelle spp. (30) Common pipistrelle (25) Leisler's bat (26) Soprano pipistrelle (9)

Date of Survey	Tower Number	Species encountered & bat passes
25.05.09	39	Pipistrelle spp. (82) Common pipistrelle (20) Leisler's bat (6) Soprano pipistrelle (20) Myotis spp. (8)
25.05.09	39	Pipistrelle spp. (66) Common pipistrelle (24) Leisler's bat (3) Soprano pipistrelle (14) Myotis spp. (10)
05.07.10	42	Common pipistrelle (37) Soprano pipistrelle (14) Leisler's bat (5) Pipistrelle spp. (2) Unidentified (2)
05.07.10	43	Common pipistrelle (17) Nathusius' pipistrelle (2) Pipistrelle spp. (9) Leisler's bat (1)
07.09.10	46 – 47	Leisler's bat (5) Common pipistrelle (33)
14.09.09	49	Common pipistrelle (3) Leisler's bat (5) Pipistrelle spp. (4)
14.09.09	51	Soprano pipistrelle (6) Common pipistrelle (1) Leisler's bat (27) Pipistrelle spp. (7)
14.09.09	53	Common pipistrelle (2) Leisler's bat (8) Pipistrelle spp. (3)
07.09.09	54	Myotis sp. (1) Soprano pipistrelle (5) Leisler's bat (2) Pipistrelle spp. (2)
18.08.09	55	Leisler's bat (2) Pipistrelle spp. (4)
18.08.09	56	Common pipistrelle (14) Soprano pipistrelle (2) Daubenton's bat (2) Pipistrelle spp. (2)
19.07.10	58 – 60	Common pipistrelle (47) Soprano pipistrelle (10) unidentified (1)

Date of Survey	Tower Number	Species encountered & bat passes
02.08.10	58 – 60	Leisler's bat (21) Soprano pipistrelle (5) Pipistrelle spp. (8) Common pipistrelle (22)
19.07.10	60	Leisler's bat (4) Soprano pipistrelle (4) Pipistrelle spp. (5) Common pipistrelle (51) Nathusius' pipistrelle (8)
02.08.10	60	Leisler's bat (14) Soprano pipistrelle (6) Common pipistrelle (11)
09.06.10	63	Leisler's bat (4)
02.06.10	64	Soprano pipistrelle (1)
09.06.10	64	Common pipistrelle (1)
21.08.09	68	Leisler's bat (5) Pipistrelle spp. (1) Soprano pipistrelle (1) Myotis sp. (1)
21.08.09	72	Common pipistrelle (4) Leisler's bats (1) Pipistrelle spp. (3) Natterer's bat (1)
21.08.09	75	Common pipistrelle (6) Leisler's bat (6) Pipistrelle spp. (3) Soprano pipistrelle (1)
29.07.10	76	Common pipistrelle (2) Leisler's bat (3)
24.08.09	80	Pipistrelle spp. (11) Leisler's bat (1) Common pipistrelle (4) Soprano pipistrelle (2)
20.07.10	80	Leisler's bat (1) Myotis sp. (1)
22.06.10	82	Pipistrelle spp. (2) Common pipistrelle (14) Soprano pipistrelle (6)
29.07.10	82	Pipistrelle spp.(4) Common pipistrelle (33) Soprano pipistrelle (2) Leisler's bat (10) Natterer's bat (4)
24.08.09	83	Daubenton's bat (2) Common pipistrelle (16) Soprano pipistrelle (4) Pipistrelle spp. (6)

Date of Survey	Tower Number	Species encountered & bat passes
22.06.10	87	Pipistrelle spp.(4) Soprano pipistrelle (10) Common pipistrelle (2) Leisler's bat (1)
22.06.10	88 - 89	Common pipistrelle (1) Leisler's bat (1) Soprano pipistrelle (1)
24.08.09	90	Common pipistrelle (2) Soprano pipistrelle (1)
08.09.10	91	Soprano pipistrelle (19) Pipistrelle spp. (15) Common pipistrelle (1)
02.06.10	93	No bats recorded.
15.06.10	93 - 94	No bats recorded.
15.09.10	95 - 96	Pipistrelle spp. (2) Common pipistrelle (7) Leisler's bat (2)
08.09.10	97 – 98	Pipistrelle spp. (5) Leisler's bat(4) Common pipistrelle (11)
15.09.10	100 – 101	Nathusius' pipistrelle (1) Soprano pipistrelle (1) Daubenton's bat (1) Common pipistrelle (2) Natterer's bat (1) Myotis spp. (2)
15.09.10	102 - 103	Pipistrelle spp. (3)

5.1.2 Proposed Substation Site

- c. A single Leisler's bat was observed and recorded almost continuously between 2215 hours and 2300 hours on the 13th June 2009 from around the mature trees (Photograph 1, Annex 1) which currently occupy the site of the proposed new substation. It was also seen to chase away another bat (probably another Leisler's bat) on two separate occasions during this time. The weather was fine and mild with a slight breeze. The Leisler's bat flew around the trees at between 7-10 metres on average but was also observed at approximately 20m on occasion.

5.1.3 Proposed Overhead Line

- d. Two Leisler's bats were recorded briefly from the tree-line to the south west of the proposed substation site between Towers 1 & 2 (Photograph 1) at 2305 hours and at 2320 hours on the 13th June 2009. This record was followed up with a daytime inspection of the nearby standing dead oak tree and wind damaged common alder. No evidence in the form of scratch and grease marks or droppings or urine stains was found. The advanced state of decay of the dead oak with the associated loss of bark may mean that the tree does not provide sufficient protection for roosting bats. However the tree could still be used as a temporary night roost for bats caught out in inclement weather or as an advertising post for males during the mating season.
- e. The proposed overhead line route at Tower 6 crosses a stream/drain, this area is not far from a known bat roost as provided by the Northern Ireland Bat Group during consultation. Surveys here revealed substantial levels of bat foraging along the riparian corridor. Common and soprano pipistrelles and Daubenton's bats were all frequently encountered. However given the position of

the tower and the height of the vegetation fringing the drain it is unlikely that there will be any impediment to foraging activities in this area and vegetation clearance of trees will be limited. No roosting opportunities are present in this area.

- f. Approximately 3.35km to the south west of the proposed substation the proposed overhead line crosses over an area of degraded fen between Towers 12 and 13. An initial dusk survey was conducted on the 24th June 2009. On arrival at 2253 hours at least two Leisler's bats were immediately apparent flying overhead and feeding buzzes were recorded via batbox duet detector. The Leisler's bats were an almost constant presence for the first 15 minutes after which they disappeared. A final Leisler's bat registration occurred at 2328 hours but there were none for the remainder of the recording period. Between 2328 hours and 2338 hours there was an occasional registration from a more distant common pipistrelle foraging along the opposite side of the fen. No registrations were recorded (seen or heard) for the final 15 minutes of the visit.
- g. Surveys near proposed Tower 18 were concentrated along tall alder/hawthorn hedgerows immediately east of proposed tower location. Bat activity was rather sparse despite ideal weather conditions. Soprano pipistrelles were observed flying from adjacent farm buildings, across fields and along hedgerows where the survey was undertaken. However much of the bat activity recorded was distant from the survey location in the surrounding fields and hedges to the east.
- h. An initial survey was carried out at proposed Tower 23. This was due to the fact that two hedges lie within 15 m of the tower, one 6m to the north and one 12m to the south. Both hedges will likely have to be pollarded at between 1-2m during construction of the proposed overhead line and every 5 years thereafter for the operational lifetime of the development. The northern hedge consists primarily of hawthorn and elder *Sambucus nigra*, and is quite dense and overgrown. The southern hedge consists more of a narrow tree-line of common alder growing along a small stream. A survey visit was conducted on the 22nd June 2009. At this time 15 bat passes were recorded and most bats appeared to be commuting although occasional feeding buzzes were recorded. Common pipistrelles were by far the most frequently encountered species with one Leisler's bat also recorded. An unusual silhouette was also noted by one of the observers present and this was thought to indicate the presence of possible whiskered bat during the survey.
- i. The area of degraded fen and scrub to the east of Tower 26 was considered to be a potentially substantial area for foraging bats. This was subject to a dusk survey on the 25th June 2009. Immediately on arrival at the survey location several common pipistrelle registrations were noted and over the next seven minutes, ten (peak of four passed over at the same time) common pipistrelles were recorded passing overhead in the same general direction. This led to the conclusion that they were travelling from a nearby roost, passing across the degraded fen during commuting to a foraging area. For the remaining 50 minutes of the survey two distant Leisler's bat registrations were heard and six further common pipistrelles were recorded. There was limited evidence of bat foraging around the fen and most bats appeared to pass overhead en route to other more suitable feeding grounds.
- j. Artasooly Wood will be impacted by the proposed overhead line between Towers 39 - 40. At this point the wood consists of a narrow band of even aged possibly planted oaks, one to two trees wide. The trees are perhaps 80 - 100 years old and there are two standing dead trees within the narrow wood. These are Scots pine and not as old as the adjacent oaks. A total of 28 bat passes (estimated 31 bats) were recorded during the initial survey visit. It is difficult to estimate how many of these passes were the same bat foraging along a regular circuit and how many were commuting bats passing by. The other factor to consider is the total species diversity with both common and soprano pipistrelles recorded, Leisler's bat and *Myotis spp*, as well as a possible brown long-eared bat.
- k. A wood to the south of Artasooly between the Tullyneagh and Battle Ford Roads was also a 'hot spot' for bat activity. This wood will not be impacted upon by the line route, but the line crosses immediately to the east of the wood and over a stream. Surveys in this location revealed that the corner of the adjacent field which is bounded by tall hedges is a favoured foraging area. The low ground beside the river and protected from the wind by the trees obviously concentrates insect prey.
- l. Between proposed Towers 54 – 56 there is a number of taller hedges and tree lines, therefore a number of surveys were carried out in this locations. No behaviour which would indicate the presence of a roost was recorded and the trees appeared to be healthy with limited rot holes and cracks. However foraging common and soprano pipistrelles, Daubenton's bats and Leisler's bats were all recorded in this area. A small stream and tall lime, ash and beech provide some foraging opportunities, however the level of activity would be described as moderate in terms of 'bat passes' recorded. The minor roads in the area appeared to be favoured for foraging with bats observed circling in the protective canopy provided by the overhanging roadside trees.
- m. A long section of mature hedge runs parallel with the route of the proposed overhead line between Towers 58 – 60. Surveys in this area revealed moderate to high levels of bat activity and a dawn survey on the 2nd August 2010 identified some possible swarming activity around a mature ivy-covered ash tree close to the location of Tower 60. Common, soprano and possibly Nathusius' pipistrelles were all recorded in this area. The area is low lying with a stream nearby and is provides good foraging

habitat for bats. However a number of trees in this area have been removed by the landowner with an excavator and the tree line could be described as under threat. All mature trees in this area will be checked by a licensed bat worker prior to vegetation clearance.

- n. Proposed Tower 80 is located near an area with a number of small wet fields bounded by tall hedges. There is also a dead tree in the hedge to the north of the Tower location and immediately under the proposed overhead line route. Surveys in this area during 2009 revealed a moderate level of activity although repeat surveys during 2010 recorded a much reduced level of activity. However this area has the potential to be good foraging habitat for bats, as it is sheltered, contains tall trees and supports abundant insect prey. All trees in this area will be rechecked by a licensed bat worker immediately prior to vegetation cutting and pollarding is recommended for all mature trees.
- o. Immediately to the south of proposed Tower 100 lies a small hazel copse and a tall hedge along a small stream. Although the hazel copse is low enough not to require any tree cutting this area was considered to have a high potential to be used by foraging bats. Access was not permitted to the hazel copse; however surveyors could get within 50m via an adjacent field. This area supported commuting bats with a *Myotis spp* (possibly both Daubenton's and Natterer's bats), Nathusius' and common pipistrelles. Small numbers were present although species diversity was substantial. The vegetation in this area will not be impacted upon by construction of the overhead line.

6 Impact Assessment

6.1 Approach and Methods

- a. The impacts, both potential and actual, of the proposed development are assessed according to the following criteria.
- (i) The importance of a receiving habitat, defined by its position in a hierarchy of site importance and conservation value. This hierarchy extends from international (highest) importance to negligible (lowest) importance. This range of values is expressed in the protection afforded a site by international and national legislation, and in planning policy at a more local level (Table B1.6.1).
- (ii) The biodiversity value of a site, as measured by such factors as:
- animal or plant species, subspecies or varieties that are rare or uncommon, either internationally, nationally or more locally;
 - endemic species or locally distinct sub-populations of a species;
 - ecosystems and their component parts, which provide the habitats required by the above species, populations and/or assemblages;
 - habitat diversity, connectivity and/or synergistic associations (e.g. networks of hedges and areas of species-poor pasture that might provide important feeding habitat for rare species);
 - notably large populations of animals or concentrations of animals considered uncommon or threatened in a wider context;
 - notably large populations of animals or concentrations of animals considered uncommon or threatened in a wider context;
 - plant communities (and their associated animals) that are considered to be typical of valued natural/semi-natural vegetation types, including examples of naturally species-poor communities;
 - species on the edge of their range, particularly where their distribution is changing as a result of global trends and climate change;
 - species-rich assemblages of plants or animals; and
 - typical faunal assemblages that are characteristic of homogenous habitats.
- (iii) The secondary value of a site as part of a corridor or a series of stepping stones that facilitate *the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species, or as a buffer zone that protects a valued site from negative environmental impacts.*(iv) The magnitude of the impacts on the features during both construction and operational phases. The magnitude of ecological impacts considers the size of an impact, and is measured according to the criteria listed in Table B1.6.2. Using these criteria, Table B1.6.3 is used to determine the magnitude of an impact.
- (iv) Significance of impacts on sites of conservation interest, badgers, otters, bats and birds, based on their presence as determined by survey. Factors to be considered in significance assessment are outlined in Table B1.6.4. An ecologically significant impact is defined as an impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographical area (IEEM 2006). The likelihood of the direction of predicted impacts should also be considered, and their significance assessed, taking into account the process described above (Table B1.6.5).

Table B1.6.1 - Criteria for Assessing Ecological Sensitivity

SITE IMPORTANCE	SITE DESCRIPTION
<p>Internationally important sites (very high conservation value)</p>	<p>World Heritage Sites identified under the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural & Natural Heritage, 1972;</p> <p>Biosphere Reserves identified under the UNESCO Man & Biosphere Programme;</p> <p>Wetlands of International Importance designated as Ramsar Sites under the terms of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) formulated at Ramsar, Iran, in 1971;</p> <p>Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated in accordance with the 1979 European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC): the Birds Directive. This Directive requires member states to take measures to protect birds, particularly rare or endangered species as listed in Annex I of the Directive, and regularly occurring migratory birds;</p> <p>Special Areas of Conservation (SACs and cSACs) designated in accordance with the 1992 European commission Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (1992): the Habitats Directive. This Directive requires member states to establish a network of sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving habitat types and species identified in Annexes I and II;</p> <p>Other sites maintaining habitats and/or species listed under the Birds and/or Habitats Directives (see above);</p> <p>Sites hosting significant populations of species under the Bonn Convention;</p> <p>Sites hosting significant populations under the Bern Convention; and</p> <p>Biogenetic Reserves (UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme).</p>
<p>Nationally important sites (high conservation value)</p>	<p>Areas of Special Scientific Interest are the principal national designation for sites of nature conservation interest. They are notified under Section 28 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002 and are chosen by virtue of any of their flora, fauna or geological, or physiographic features to represent the best national and regional example of natural habitat, physical landscape features or sites of importance for rare or protected species;</p> <p>National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and Marine Nature Reserves (MNRs) are designated under the Environment Order;</p> <p>Sites maintaining UK Red Data Book species that are listed as being either of unfavourable conservation status in Europe, of uncertain conservation status or of global conservation concern; and</p> <p>Sites maintaining species listed in Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of The Wildlife (NI) Order 1985.</p>
<p>Regionally important sites (medium conservation value)</p>	<p>Sites that reach criteria for Local Nature Reserve but do not meet ASSI selection criteria;</p> <p>Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLNCIs) are recognised by DOE Planning Service and are intended to complement the network of nationally and regionally important sites. SLNCIs receive special consideration in relation to local planning issues;</p> <p>Sites supporting viable areas or populations of priority habitats/species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan or smaller areas of such habitat that contribute to the maintenance of such habitat networks and /or species populations;</p> <p>Sites maintaining habitats or species identified in Regional Biodiversity Action Plans on the basis of national rarity or local distribution: and</p> <p>Other sites of significant biodiversity importance (e.g. sites relevant to Local Biodiversity Action Plans).</p>

SITE IMPORTANCE	SITE DESCRIPTION
Other sites with local conservation interest (lower conservation value)	Sites not in the above categories but with some biodiversity interest.
Negligible conservation value	Sites with little or no local biodiversity interest.

Table B1.6.2: Factors to be considered when assessing Magnitude of Ecological Impacts

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
Extent	The area over which an impact occurs.
Duration	The period required for a feature to recover or be replaced following an impact. Duration of an activity may have a shorter duration than the impact of the activity.
Reversibility	A permanent impact is one from which recovery is unlikely within a reasonable timescale. A temporary impact is reversible either through natural recovery or as a result of mitigation.
Timing and frequency	In some cases, an impact may only occur if it occurs during a critical season or part of a species' life-cycle, and may be avoided by careful scheduling of work activities. Frequency of an activity may also affect the magnitude of its impact by reinforcement of the impact.

Table B1.6.3: Determination of Magnitude of Impacts

MAGNITUDE	DESCRIPTION
High	Major loss or alteration to key features of the baseline condition.
Medium	Loss or alteration to a key feature(s) of the baseline condition, such that the feature(s) will be partially changed.
Low	Minor, but perceptible change to baseline conditions.
Negligible	Very slight or imperceptible change to baseline conditions.

Table B1.6.4: Factors to be Considered when Assessing Ecological Significance of Impacts

PARAMETER	DEFINING CRITERIA
Site integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent to which site/ecosystem processes will be removed or changed; - Effect on the nature, extent, structure and function of component habitats; and - Effect on the average population size and viability of component species.
Conservation status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitats: conservation status is determined by the sum of the influences acting on the habitat and its typical species, that may affect its long-term distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within a given geographical area; - Species, conservation status is determined by the sum of influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within a given geographical area; and - Conservation status may be evaluated for any defined study area at any defined level of ecological value. The extent of the area used in the assessment will relate to the geographical level at which the feature is considered important.
Probability of expected outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Known or likely trends and variations in population size/habitat extent; and - Likely level of ecological resilience.

- b. Taking the factors in Table B1.6.4 into account the significance of an impact may be broadly categorised according to Table B1.6.5.

Table B1.6.5: Significance (direction) of Impacts

SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION
Positive	The proposal has a positive impact on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographical area.
Major Negative	The proposal (either on its own or with other proposals) is likely to negatively affect the integrity of a European or nationally designated site, in terms of coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the population levels of species of interest, or is likely to negatively affect the numbers, distribution or viability of a species or population of conservation concern. A major change in a site or feature of local importance may also enter this category.
Moderate Negative	The integrity of a European or nationally designated site will not be negatively affected, but the effect on the site is likely to be significant in terms of its ecological objectives. If, in the light of full information, it cannot be clearly illustrated that the proposal will not have a negative effect on integrity, then the impact should be assessed as major negative. The proposal may negatively affect the integrity of a locally important conservation site, or may have some negative effect on the numbers, distribution or viability of a species or population of conservation concern.
Minor Negative	None of the above applies, but some minor negative impact is evident. (In the case of Natura 2000 sites a further appropriate assessment may be necessary if detailed plans are not yet available.
Neutral	No observable impact in either direction.

- c. In this section of the report the habitats present within the proposed substation site and line route are considered, followed by a consideration of the likely significant impacts of the proposed development on bats. Impacts due to construction and longer term impacts during the operational phase are identified. The impacts of the proposed development are discussed and are summarised in Table B1.6.6.

6.2 Proposed Substation Site

6.2.1 Impacts Due to Construction

- a. The proposed erection of a substation will require land take of grassland habitats of low conservation value. Hedgerows that will be removed during construction of the substation are gappy, species-poor and of poor quality, and therefore likely to be of limited value for bats. The impact of this on bats is considered to be a **minor negative**. A tree line which consists of mature oak, horse-chestnut and sycamore will be removed, and impact of this on bats will be of moderate negative significance as the trees are known to be used by foraging Leisler's bats. A small area of woodland adjacent to the site will be avoided and impact on this habitat will be neutral. Poor quality hedgerows and grassland provide poor foraging conditions for bats, although hedgerows may function as flightlines. The likely impact of substation construction on bat species is therefore considered at this stage to be moderate negative.

6.2.2 Impacts Due to Operation

- b. The construction related impacts of the proposed development (above) will continue into the longer term. However, in the longer term, habitat provision measures will replace the ecological value of the foraging area lost during construction of substation; these measures are outlined in the mitigation section of the ES.

6.2.3 Cumulative Impacts

- c. The cumulative impacts of the construction of the substation include both negative and positive aspects. The substation will increase the area of land that is no longer available to wildlife as a result of the provision of a built surface, with limited possibilities for colonisation by plant and animal species. The site will add to the existing stock of built structures. While the area of the substation site is relatively small, and occupies land that is currently under agricultural habitats of low conservation value,

the structure will add to the continual removal of land capable of supporting wildlife communities and species that result from the additive development of the countryside.

- d. Habitat creation at the substation site as part of landscaping mitigation will play a part in the attempts to increase the area of semi-natural habitats in the wider countryside outside protected sites, as recommended in the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

6.3 Proposed Overhead Line Route

6.3.1 Impacts Due to Construction

- a. The proposed erection of new towers will require permanent land take, which will entail direct habitat loss, especially for those 31 towers which are located within a hedgerow. Each tower site will, however, require a footprint that is small in relation to the extensive habitats along the line route. The major impact will be on grassland, which, within the surveyed area, is generally of low conservation value. Tower locations avoid the few areas of semi-improved grassland that support significant diverse herb communities, which may support significant densities of insect prey of importance to bats. Temporary trackways will be used for access (provided that the ground is relatively level and dry), complemented as appropriate by use of helicopters (where this would not cause substantial disturbance).
- b. The impact on agricultural grassland is not considered to be significant, as it is generally of low ecological value. Rush-dominated pasture is often more diverse than improved and semi-improved grassland, and supports isolated species-rich pockets. Proposed tower locations avoid those fields that support a relatively rich herb flora, and impact on these grasslands will be neutral. No grassland areas of high conservation value will be directly affected by the proposed development. The impact on these grassland habitats is considered to be minor negative, and will have minimal impact on bat feeding opportunities.
- c. The impact on hedgerows is likely to be of moderate conservation significance. However, the siting of some towers in hedgerows in order to reduce the loss of land of agricultural value will require the removal of limited lengths of hedgerow to accommodate the towers. No hedgerows that fulfil the criteria for species-rich hedgerows will be affected in this way. Where required hedgerows over which lines will pass will be protected by a scaffolding cage or the line will be strung over the hedgerow, and there will be no negative impact on these hedgerows. Hedgerows act as wildlife corridors for dispersing and feeding birds and mammals, as well as flightlines for bats, and this function will be unimpaired. The species composition of species-rich hedgerows, a NI Priority Habitat, will not be affected by the proposed development. The impact on the hedgerow network will be insignificant, and overall the impact on this habitat is considered to be minor negative.
- d. The construction of the proposed overhead lines will also require some cutting back of hedgerow trees, with potential for removal of bat roost sites. The major impact will be on mature trees, which may require lopping or removal, thus reducing the structural diversity of affected hedgerows and potentially the structure of invertebrate prey populations. In places lines of mature or semi-mature trees will be removed in order to provide clearance for conductors, and to protect towers within falling distance of the trees. Removal of mature hedgerow trees will have a negative impact on local habitat diversity, and in those areas where hedgerows are the only remaining features of significant conservation value, this impact will be major negative. However, because of the length of the proposed overhead line, which dilutes the overall impact, this impact is overall assessed as moderate negative.
- e. The proposed development will require the provision of coppiced or pollarded swathes through narrow belts (often less than 8m wide) of native broadleaved woodland along two stream courses. Neither of the woodlands is extensive, although the presence of mature oaks at one of the sites adds conservation value. Nutrient enrichment arising from agricultural inputs into adjacent fields has resulted in low species diversity of the lower vegetation layers. The line route has been directed through a relatively narrow part of the woodland, and the height of the line at this point, determined by the location of the nearest tower on high ground, requires that the upper limbs of trees will need to be lopped. Overall, the small scale of the impacts on the affected woodland habitat indicates that the effect of the proposed development is unlikely to be significant in terms of the ecological value of these woodlands, and its impact is considered to be minor negative.
- f. Mature trees may function as bat roosts, and may be of local importance to bat populations. The felling of a tree used by bats will result in their displacement, but individual trees are unlikely to support large roosts. The proposed development will not disrupt bat flightlines, and potential feeding areas over woodland will not be affected. The overall impact on bat populations is assessed to be **minor negative**.

6.3.2 Impacts Due to Operation

- g. Permanent habitat loss will be restricted to the footprint of the proposed towers. Removal of haul routes will permit grassland vegetation to recover, although soil compaction may result in a protracted recovery time, and an altered species composition. However, most fields are cultivated to a varying extent, and the cultivation process will reduce this impact. The impact of changes in low diversity agricultural grassland is unlikely to have a significant impact on the availability of insect prey for bats.
- h. Line maintenance will require that hedgerow trimming will be of a recurrent nature over a five year cycle, but hedgerow presence will be retained, and the habitat will continue to function as an ecological entity. The major impact in hedgerows will be on lopped or removed mature trees, reducing the structural diversity of affected hedgerows in the longer term. Hedgerows act as wildlife corridors for dispersing and feeding birds and mammals, as well as flightlines for bats, and this function will be unimpaired. The species composition of species-rich hedgerows, a NI Priority Habitat, will not be affected by the proposed development. The impact on the hedgerow network will be insignificant in the longer term and overall the impact on this habitat is considered to be minor negative.
- i. Provision and maintenance of corridors through wooded belts will modify woodland structure and may allow penetration of these woodlands by tall herb and scrub species more characteristic of disturbed ground. However, local landform configurations will allow for limited lopping of trees, and it is unlikely that, as already mature trees adjust to this management regime, enhanced light values at ground level will have a significant impact on an already impoverished floristic composition. Overall, the small scale of the affected woodland habitat indicates that the effect of the proposed development is unlikely to be significant in terms of the ecological value of these woodlands, and its impact is considered to be minor negative in the longer term.
- j. Removal of mature trees may reduce the potential roost sites available to bats for short term shelter or for longer periods. Hedgerows, where maintenance coppicing is required under the overhead lines, will be retained at a height of 1.5 – 2 metres, and the proposed development will not disrupt bat flightlines. Potential feeding areas over woodland, which may also provide roost sites and mating sites, will not be affected. The overall longer term impact on bat populations is assessed to be minor negative.
- k. It should be noted that access to towers and overhead lines may be required to address failures in emergency situations. However, this is unlikely to be a frequent occurrence, and the generally low conservation value of the habitats that the line will cross indicates that the significance of the impacts of these operations on habitats and species will be **neutral**.

6.3.3 Transboundary Impacts

- l. There is limited scope during the construction and operation of the proposed development to have an impact on bat populations in the Republic of Ireland. The overhead line will occupy airspace above that which bats will generally use for foraging in the open grassland habitats that characterise the transboundary area. The impact on bats which may use foraging grounds and flightlines on both sides of the border will be **neutral**.

6.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

- m. Although individually small in extent, the footprints of the towers will cumulatively increase the area that is no longer available to wildlife to a more significant extent. However, the spread of this loss over a wide area means that it will have little impact on the connectivity of habitats and on the movement of animal species, including bats.

6.4 Summary of Potential Impacts

Table B1.6.6: Impacts on Bats by Associated Habitats

FEATURE	ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT (OVERHEAD LINE)	ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT (SUBSTATION)
Improved/semi-improved grassland	Neutral	Minor negative
Rush pasture	Neutral	Neutral
Wet grassland/fen/swamp	Neutral	Neutral
Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	Minor negative	N/A
Hedgerows	Minor negative	Minor negative
Mature trees and treelines	Moderate negative	Moderate negative
Watercourses	Neutral	N/A

6.5 Mitigation

- a. This section deals with mitigation measures identified as means of reducing, avoiding or compensating for impacts on the natural environment. Table B1.6.7 details identified impacts and mitigation.
- b. Tower locations will avoid hedgerows of conservation value and no species-rich hedgerows will be affected by the works. Hedgerows will be protected by scaffolding when conductors are drawn between towers. Wherever possible, hedgerow trees will be pollarded rather than removed.
- c. New habitats will be provided and maintained around the proposed substation, which will provide replacement habitat for foraging bats. Steep banks incised into the local hillside will be ideally suited to dense native shrub species.
- d. The number of environmentally valuable mature trees felled prior to the works will be kept to a minimum, and line routes will avoid hedgerow trees wherever possible. Where mature trees are present these will be crown reduced or pollarded rather than removed. Excavations for tower foundations will be sited so as to avoid damaging tree roots.
- e. Woodland will be avoided wherever possible and any works in the vicinity of trees will follow best practice guidelines, as outlined in BS 5837:2005 'Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations.' In particular, due consideration will be given to the spread of tree roots where tower foundations are in close proximity to hedgerow trees or woodland edge. Trees that are close to construction works will be adequately protected from plant and work operations. Excavations or changes in ground levels will not take place within the protection zone, as even temporary changes can be damaging. During the construction of the substation platform, fill material will not be allowed to creep towards the roadside trees and hedgerow. The passage of vehicles or storage of materials can compact soil and do significant root damage, and these operations will not take place within the protected zone. Toxic materials including cement will not be stored, or discharged, within 10m of a tree. Lines or other materials will not be fixed to a tree nor will any tree be used as an anchor point for winching. Where possible, low-growing woodland belts will be treated as hedgerows, and trimming kept to a minimum.
- f. Riparian habitat will be retained wherever possible to provide cover for faunal species following the works.
- g. Wetland areas will be avoided wherever possible. Trampling and the use of machinery on saturated, quaking surfaces will be avoided. The locations of towers have been configured to avoid areas of wet grassland and fen vegetation.
- h. A combination of standard and bespoke mitigation measures for bats and bat habitats is proposed:
 - Once trees that are to be felled or lopped have been identified, any potential roost sites will be inspected for the presence of bats immediately prior to felling by an experienced bat worker. If evidence of bats is found during inspection, all work will cease immediately and advice sought from the NIEA Wildlife Officer.

- Potential tree roosts will be felled under the supervision of a qualified bat worker. The results of this supervision will be provided to the NIEA Wildlife Officer. Generally this will be carried out in autumn when bats have completed breeding and hibernation has not commenced. Tree felling will include wedging to prevent cracks closing and trapping bats, and leaving felled limbs in situ for at least 24 hours to enable bats to escape.
- If bats are discovered after felling has commenced, work will be stopped and NIEA informed and advice sought.
- Known flightlines as identified during the 2009/10 bat surveys will be maintained by pollarding affected trees and hedges at 1.5 - 2 metres high rather than the formerly more usual method of coppicing at ground level, as bats rarely use hedges under 1 metre (Briggs & King 1998).
- A minimum of 100 bat boxes will be erected along the line route, adjacent to those hedgerows where mature trees or trees with a dense covering of ivy have been pollarded. This is precautionary compensation and enhancement as lack of available bat roosts can be a limiting factor in many populations. These boxes will be erected prior to the commencement of vegetation clearance connected with the construction and or operation of the overhead line.
- The use of these artificial bat boxes as roosts will be monitored by a licensed bat worker as part of the post-construction monitoring regime. NIE has committed to the maintenance of these boxes for 5 years post construction across the operational phase of the project.

Table B1.6.7: Summary Table of Potential Ecological Impacts and Mitigation

SITE/HABITAT	INTEREST	IMPACT	MITIGATION
Improved/semi-improved grassland	Associated invertebrate fauna for foraging bats	Habitat loss	Minimise area of disturbance.
Species-rich grassland	Associated invertebrate fauna for foraging bats	Habitat loss	Avoid species-rich grassland.
Damp/Marshy grassland	Associated invertebrate fauna for foraging bats	Habitat loss	Keep loss of damp grassland to minimum.
Broadleaved woodland	Bat roosts	Disturbance, loss of roost	Provision of new hedgerows and trees/shrubs of native provenance around substation site. Preconstruction inspection surveys to assess use made of trees by bats. Creation of new native woodland of local provenance in wider area.
	Associated invertebrate fauna for foraging bats	Habitat loss Disturbance of foraging bats	Avoid wherever possible. Works impacting on this habitat will take place outside the active season April to October (inclusive).
Hedgerows, hedgerow trees and tree lines	Associated flora and fauna	Habitat loss	Hedgerows and trees will be cut outside active season. Trees will be lopped or pollarded wherever possible, rather than removed.
	Bat roosts	Disturbance, loss of roost	Provision of new hedgerows and trees/shrubs of native provenance around substation site. Preconstruction inspection surveys to assess use made of trees by bats.
Ancient/long-established woodland (AWI)	Habitat	No impact	Avoid sensitive woodland sites.

SITE/HABITAT	INTEREST	IMPACT	MITIGATION
Fen/swamp	Associated invertebrate fauna for foraging bats	Habitat loss/damage and disturbance	Locate towers remotely from wetland areas.

6.6 Residual Effects of the Proposed Development

6.6.1 Overview

- a. Residual impacts relate to the effects arising from the proposed development that will persist during the lifetime of the new infrastructure. Overall residual impacts on overhead line route ecology will generally be of minor (negative) significance, and mainly restricted to loss or trimming of vegetation at tower sites and along restricted lengths of hedgerows, treelines and linear woodlands. There will be no loss of significant habitats and impacts on mammal and bird species will largely be indiscernible.
- b. The proposed substation will alter site ecology substantially. Grassland and hedgerow habitats of low conservation value will be removed, but new habitats developed around the site will provide compensatory higher quality semi-natural habitats that may increase local foraging opportunities for bats.

6.6.2 Transboundary Impacts

- c. Works within Northern Ireland will have no direct impacts on habitats within the Republic of Ireland. There is some potential for impacts on bats, which are a highly mobile species; however none of these is likely to be significant. Bats may have foraging areas that straddle the border, but the nature of the proposed development means that these species are unlikely to be significantly adversely affected. Potential residual impacts on bats which use both jurisdictions will reduce throughout the operational period of the proposed development.

6.6.3 Cumulative Impacts

- d. There is a potential for any proposed development to have an enhanced impact on the natural environment resulting from the additive effect of increased development of the countryside. The continuing small-scale disruption of limited areas of land can in total be significant if those areas are of high conservation value. The restricted footprint of individual towers, together with the substation footprint, will add to the area that is no longer available to wildlife. However, towers are selectively sited in widespread habitats of low conservation value, particularly improved and semi-improved grassland and species-poor rush pasture. Tower sites avoid grassland fields of higher conservation value. There will therefore be a low cumulative impact on these habitats in terms of the significance of the impact on their constituent species and on animal species that use the habitats.
- e. The habitat of greatest conservation value that will be affected by the works is hedgerow and associated mature trees. Loss of hedgerow sections will be additive to the loss of hedgerows that is ongoing as a result of development. However, the works will not negatively affect any species-rich hedgerows, and the ecological function and overall structure of this habitat will be retained. The cumulative impact of the proposed development on the habitat will be of minor negative significance, and will be offset to some extent by the provision of new habitat around the substation.

6.6.4 Long-term Impacts

- f. There are unlikely to be any long-term significant residual effects on bat populations. There will be no impact on sites within Northern Ireland designated under European or local legislation, or on sites recognised through the planning system as being of conservation value. The proposed line will avoid Ancient Woodland Inventory sites, and will have a neutral impact on them.
- g. In summary, the proposed development will overall have a **minor long term negative impact** on the bat conservation interest of the study area.

6.6.5 Interrelationship of Impacts

- h. The legislative requirements with regard to bats are contained in European instruments (Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) and are implemented in Northern Ireland in the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1995, as amended. These requirements, in particular addressing the protection of bat species and the maintenance of the range of bat species, must be considered alongside the impacts of the proposed development as described in the chapters of the Environmental Statement and this ES Addendum. For the majority of topics there will be no interrelated impacts with known impacts on bats or their distribution.

- i. Ecological best practice with respect to bats will be incorporated within any mitigation or compensatory measures devised to accommodate impacts on these other disciplines within the environmental assessment process. Moreover, measures designed to mitigate landscape impacts involve new plantings/habitat creation, which may then become part of the habitats used by bats for feeding, breeding or socialising. In order to accommodate the habitat requirements of bats, as shown by their current use of the proposed overhead line route, the existing semi-natural habitats in the surrounding area will be taken into account. Native species of local provenance will be used in planting schemes to ensure compatibility with bat habitat requirements and maintenance of their current range.
- j. No further interrelated impacts have been identified.

7 Conclusions

- a. The assessment indicates that the proposed development will have a minimal impact on the bat population within the vicinity. The major spatial impact will be the loss of the cumulative area of land required for tower bases; however, since the great majority of tower sites will be in fields devoted to agricultural grassland or in species-poor damp grassland of low conservation value, the ecological significance of this impact will be a minor negative.
- b. The provision of the proposed substation will require the removal of existing grassland and hedgerow habitats of low conservation value, together with a treeline which contains mature oaks. The landforming required to accommodate the substation provides opportunities for habitat creation that will increase the biodiversity interest of the site.
- c. Over the majority of the length of the overhead line route, the conservation value of existing hedgerows will be unaffected, as most hedges are modified via existing land management regimes with a poor structure and few mature trees.
- d. In some instances the siting of towers in or near hedgerows will result in some localised loss of short lengths of hedgerow, but there will be limited negative impacts on the ecological function of the hedgerows at each location.
- e. There will inevitably be the loss of some mature hedgerow trees in those hedgerows which are mature and structurally complex. Although at a small scale in relation to the length of the proposed line route, and in terms of ecological function at a landscape scale, this will reduce habitat diversity locally. Areas of significant conservation interest, likely to be used by foraging bats, such as species-rich grassland, woodland, riparian corridors and wetlands have been avoided as tower location sites.
- f. The proposed overhead line will have a minor negative impact on the bat populations in the vicinity. Known bat roosts are remote from tower locations, and the siting of towers away from woodland, and the techniques used for stringing lines across hedgerows, will mean that bat populations will not be significantly negatively affected. A number of trees potentially used by bats will be removed, but the impact on bat populations will be imperceptible. Mitigation and compensatory measures will further contribute to minimising the overall impact of the proposed development on bats and bat populations.

References

- Bat Conservation Trust (2007). *Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency (January 2009). *Bat Survey – Specific Requirements*. NIEA, Belfast.
- John D. Altringham (2003). *British Bats*. HarperCollins, London.
- Jon Russ (1999). *The Bats of Britain & Ireland*. Alana Books, UK.
- Brian Briggs & David King (1998). *Bat Detective: a field guide for bat detection*. Stag Electronics, West Sussex.

Annex 1 – Photographs from Daytime Tree Assessment



Photograph 1 – The view northwards across the proposed new substation site. Left to right are 3 oak trees, a horse chestnut and 2 sycamores.



Photograph 2 – The first tree line crossed by the proposed overhead line route. The oak (left), 2 common alder (centre) and a number of horse chestnut (centre right) will be impacted by the overhead line route.



Photograph 3 – This standing dead (oak) tree lies immediately to the north west of the line route and will not be directly impacted by the overhead line route.



Photograph 4 – 2 Leislars were recorded around the tree (2305hrs 13th June 2009). This tree is a potential temporary night roost as well as a potential advertising post for males during the mating season.



Photograph 5 – This area of degraded fen (drained & suffering from the effects of agricultural eutrophication) which will be overtopped by the line route. Potentially useful foraging area for bats.



Photograph 6 – Although the line route will overtop the degraded fen (photo 5) the tower will be located in this agriculturally improved field.



Photograph 7 – The line will impact upon the hedge shown here. It will be coppiced every 5 years down to 1-2 metres. This impact is considered to be minimal at this location.



Photograph 8 – The line route will impact upon this line of semi-mature broadleaved trees. However the trees all appeared to be healthy with limited sign of wind damage, fungal attack or disease. Therefore they have low potential for roosting bats.



Photograph 9 – The line route will impact upon the hedge at the centre of the photograph. It is a potential flightline but has limited potential for use by roosting bats.



Photograph 10 – The elder and blackthorn in this image will be coppiced (every 5 years) to accommodate the overhead line. They have low potential for roosting bats.



Photograph 11 – This area of degraded bog with encroaching willow scrub will be overtopped by the line route. Commuting common and soprano pipistrelles were recorded at dawn from a hedge immediately to the right of this photo.



Photograph 12 – These three mature trees will be impacted upon by the line route. They are healthy and show low potential for roosting bats.



Photograph 13 – This hedge will be impacted upon by the overhead line. There is limited potential for roosting bats within it.



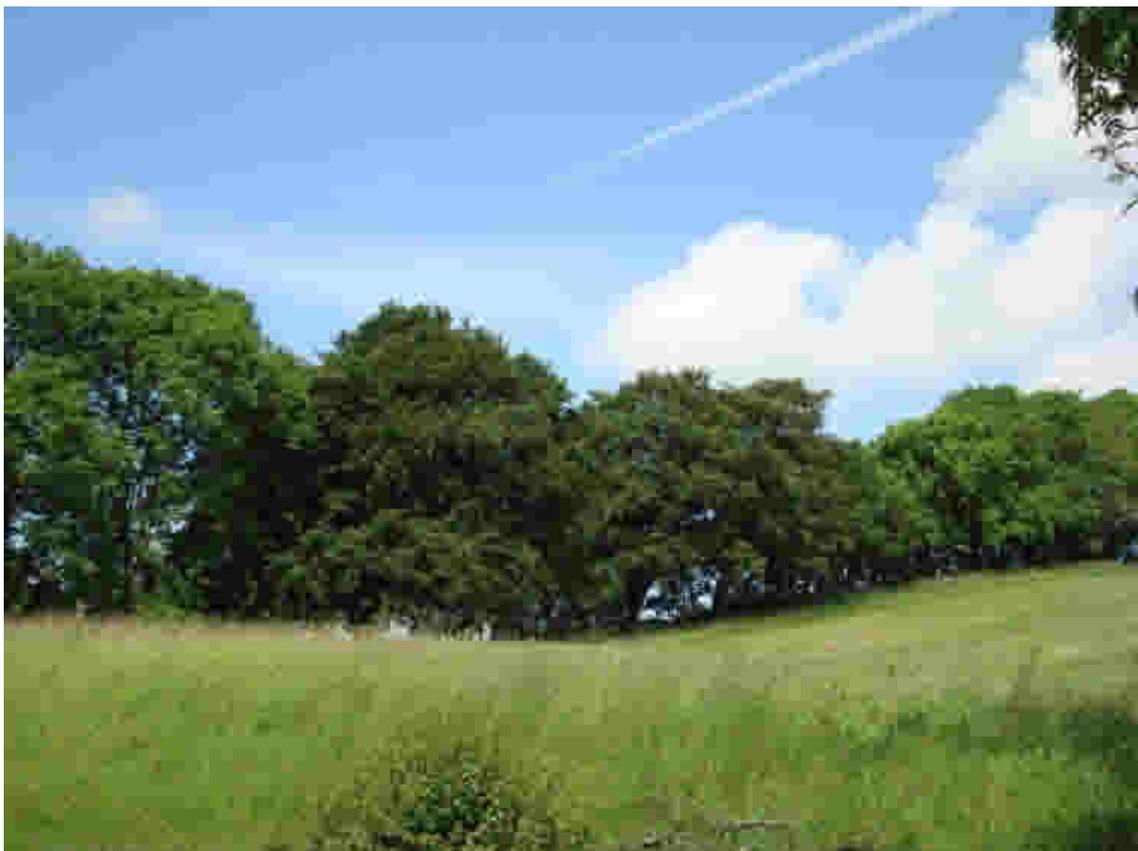
Photograph 14 – The line route crosses the hedge at the centre of this photograph. Limited potential for roosting bats but could be used by commuting bats.



Photograph 15 – The line crosses this image from left to right and will impact upon the taller tree in the left of the image. Low potential for roosting bats.



Photograph 16 – A number of the taller trees in this image (left half) will be directly impacted upon by the proposed line route. They are of low significance for bat roosts but may be used by commuting bats.



Photograph 17 – This mature tree line will be bisected by the proposed line route. These trees (mostly beech) are of low value for roosting bats but maybe used by commuting and foraging individuals.



Photograph 18 – These trees lie within the impact zone of the proposed overhead line and will likely be pollarded down between 1 & 2 metres in height. Limited potential for roosting bats but have the potential to be used by foraging individuals.



Photograph 19 – A row of common alder along a small stream. These will be impacted upon by the line route and pollarded at 1-2m height. They are of low potential for roosting bats but are likely to be used by commuting/foraging individuals. Pollarding the trees every 5 years should significantly reduce the impact of the scheme on this aspect of bat behaviour/ecology.



Photograph 20 – This mature lime tree will be pollarded at 1-2m height. The impact of this on the local bat population is likely to be low.



Photograph 21 – The line route will impact upon the small group of common alders in the centre right of this image. The impact of this upon roosting/foraging bats is likely to be neutral.



Photograph 22 – This small copse of sycamore and ash will be pollarded at 1-2m high. This will have a low – neutral impact upon the local bat population.



Photograph 23 – The line route will result in the hedge immediately behind the rush dominated area being pollarded at 1-2 height. This will likely result in a low impact upon roosting bats and a moderate impact to foraging individuals.



Photograph 24 - The line route will run across the (bright green) field left to right immediately behind the hedge line. There will be no substantial impact to trees and hedges at this location and therefore no impact upon bats.



Photograph 25 – The tree line in the centre of this image will be substantially reduced during the construction and operation of the proposed overhead line..



Photograph 26 – The line route will over top this area of fen. This should have a neutral impact upon foraging bats as the operation of the line will not reduce the area available for foraging.



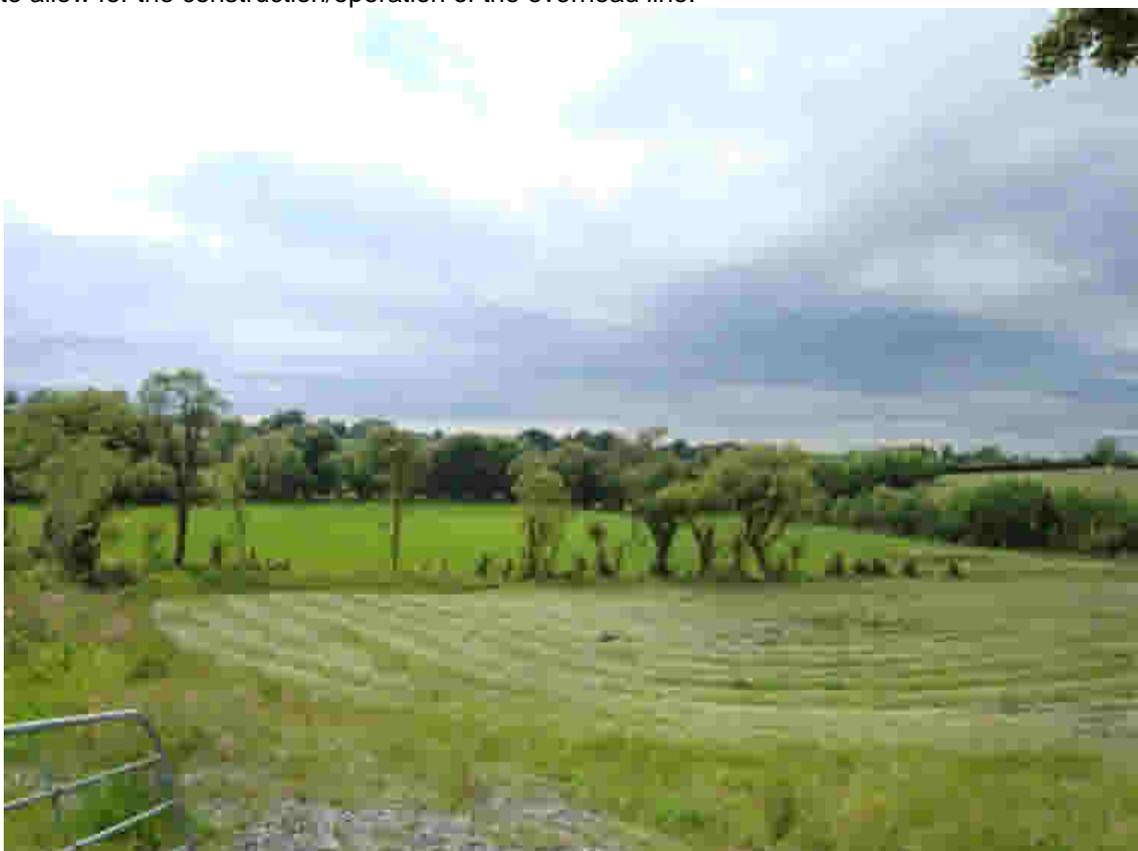
Photograph 27 – This hedge will be pollarded at 1-2m high to allow for the construction / operation of the line route. This should result in a neutral to low impact upon the local bat population.



Photograph 28 – This mature beech tree is not directly under the line route but is within the fall zone and will likely need to be pollarded or crown reduced by a specialist tree surgeon. The impact upon roosting bats is deemed to be low as no roosts are present.



Photograph 29 – The hedge in the left half of the photo will need to be pollarded at 1-2 metres to allow for the construction/operation of the overhead line.



Photograph 30 – The hedgerow in the middle distance will be impacted upon by the proposed line route. However no opportunities for roosting bats were identified during a daylight tree assessment of the area. Foraging/commuting bats maybe impacted by pollarding the trees at 1-2 metres, flightlines can be maintained.



Photograph 31 – This tree line will be directly impacted upon by the proposed line route. There is a network of small wet fields with well developed hedges in the immediate vicinity.



Photograph 32 – This hedge will be impacted upon by the line route. Given the age and structure it is unlikely to be useful to roosting bats and if pollarded at 1-2m its usefulness as a commuting corridor should be maintained.



Photograph 33 – This hedge will be impacted at the centre of this image.



Photograph 34 – This hedge will be pollarded every 5 years to a height of 1 - 2 metres. There are limited opportunities for roosting bats based on a daytime assessment of mature trees.



Photograph 35 - This hedge will be pollarded every 5 years to a height of 1 - 2 metres. There are limited opportunities for roosting bats based on a daytime assessment of mature trees. Maintenance along the route will ensure that flightlines are retained by the pollarding rather than coppicing of trees under the overhead line.



Photograph 36 – This small copse of blackthorn and hazel will be over topped by the line route, therefore there will be no impact to roosting, foraging or commuting bats at this location.



Photograph 37 – A tower is to be erected in the hedgerow above. The two trees in this image will therefore likely be removed during construction. Daytime assessment of the two trees

revealed no signs of rot, disease or physical damage therefore there is limited opportunity for roosting bats to be present.



Photograph 38 – The hedge in the above image from the photographer into the distance will be pollarded to 1-2m high. So long as the flightline is maintained the effects of this should be of low impact to roosting bats.



Photograph 39 – A section of the wooded stream corridor in the middle distance will coppiced. This hazel scrub which dominates the vegetation is 4-5 m (maximum height) with much of the scrub woodland in a shallow valley with a stream. This has the effect of lowering the overall height of the wood. Therefore only a small amount of the canopy will be lost every 5 years.

Annex 2 – Bat Survey Analysis Forms

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, MIEEM
	Date:	7th September 2009	
	Arrival time:	2005hrs	
	Departure time:	2135hrs	
			Site: Substation site, near Moy, County Armagh.
			Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	NA	Sunset:	20.05
Wind speed & direction	Gusts of ~10-15 mph at times	Air temperature (C)	14.5
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, mild with 80% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Open fields with hedges and mature trees in boundaries and along nearby minor roads. Occasional mature parkland type trees in places (oak spp).

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2040	VN350057	Along the leeward side of a hedgerow.	Pipistrelle species & Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
2	2042	VN350058	Along the leeward side of a hedgerow.	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	2043	VN350060	Along nearby minor road.	Common Pips	Commuting	2
4	2044	VN350061	Along nearby minor road	Pipistrelle species	Foraging	3
5	2045	VN350062	Along the edges of the trees nearby trees.	Soprano Pip & Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
6	2045	VN350063	Along the edges of the trees nearby trees	Pipistrelle species & Leisler's bat	Commuting and Foraging	5
7	2045	VN350064	Along the edges of the trees nearby trees	Pipistrelle species & Leisler's bat	Commuting and Foraging	2
8	2045	VN350065	Around the tops of nearby hedges	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
9	2046	VN350066	Around the tops of nearby hedges	Pipistrelle species & Leisler's bat	Commuting	3
10	2046	VN350067	Around the tops of nearby hedges	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	3

An almost continuous stream of bat registrations was recorded between 2040hrs and 2135hrs. At least 100 bat passes were recorded although many of these registrations are likely to include the same bats foraging up and down the nearby hedgerow bordering the road, combined with commuting bats as well. Leisler's bat, common pipistrelles and soprano pipistrelles were all recorded frequently with a single Daubenton's bat recorded at 2116hrs.

69	2116	VN350127	Along nearby drains	Daubenton's bat	Commuting	1
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Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

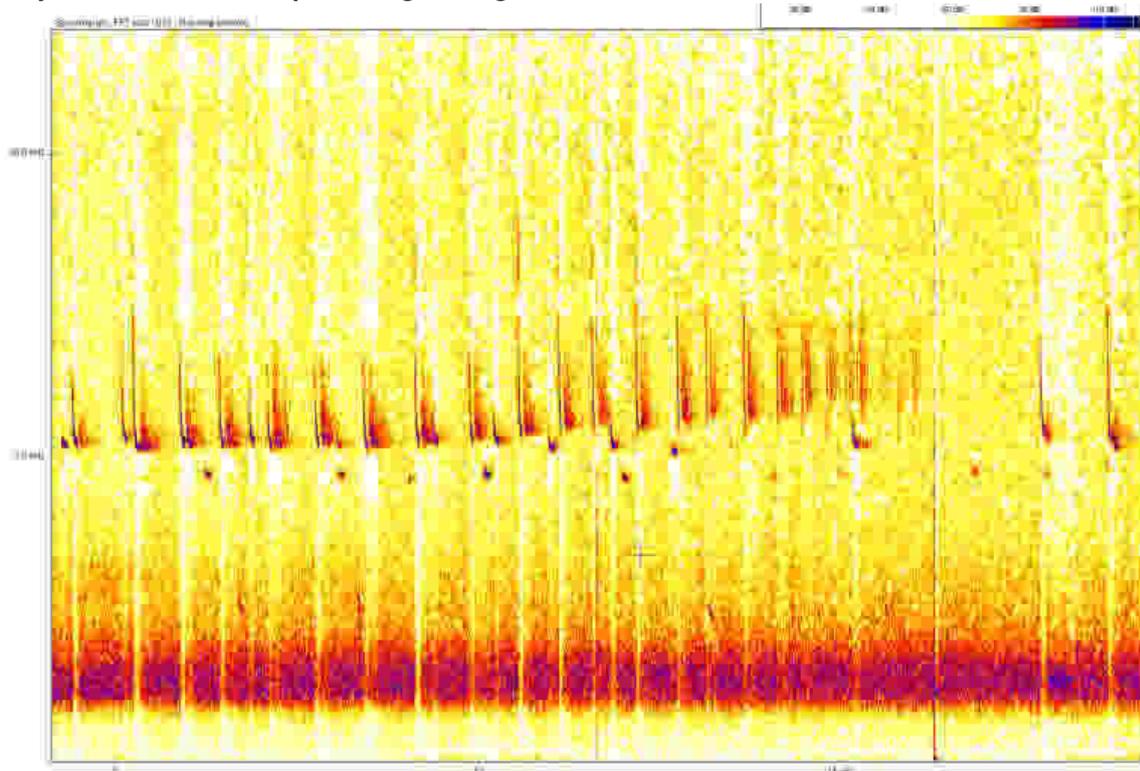


Plate 1: Spectrogram of a Pipistrelle species 'feeding buzz' at 2046hrs 7/09/09.

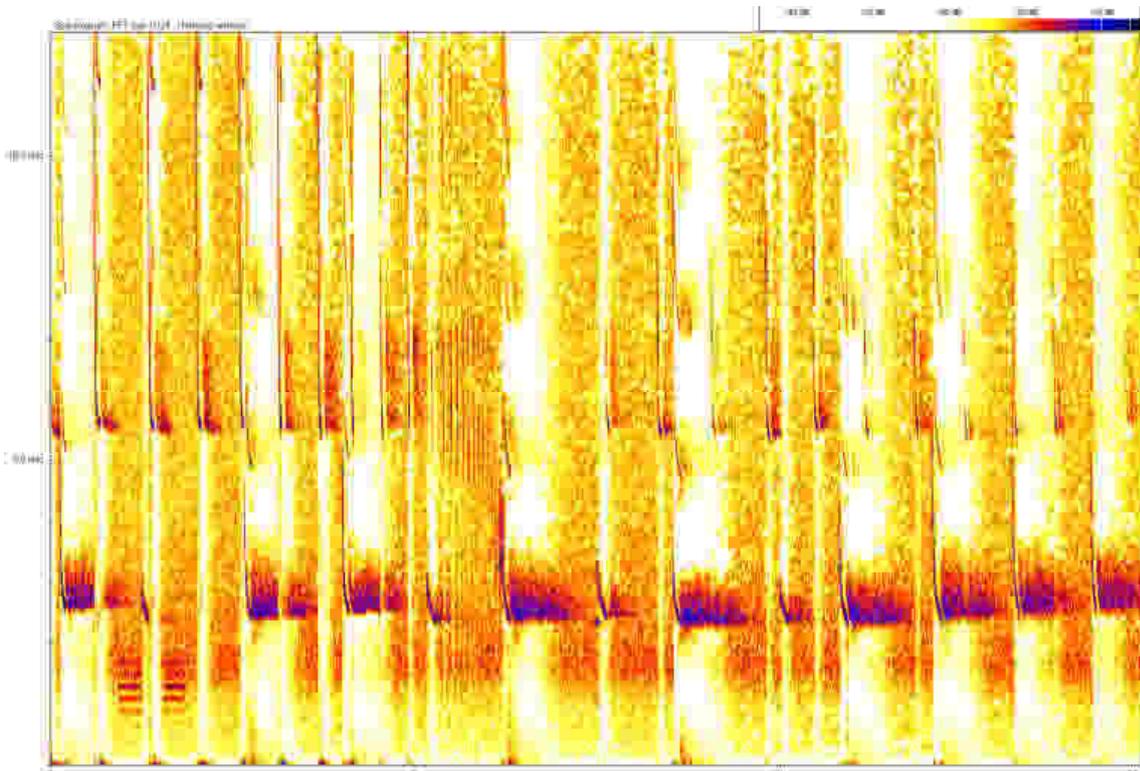


Plate 2: Spectrogram of file VN350064 at 2045hrs 7/09/09 from a minor road near the sub-station site. There appears to be Leisler's bat and Soprano pipistrelles foraging in close proximity to one another.

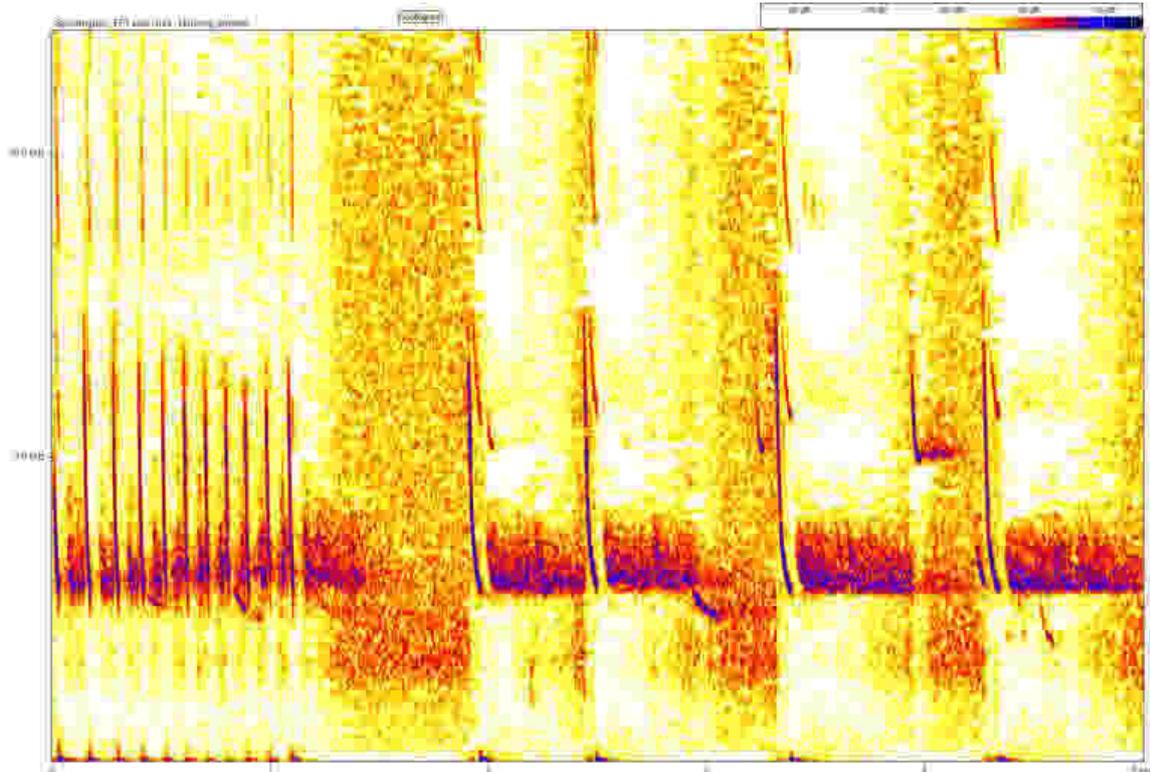


Plate 3: Spectrogram of a 'feeding buzz' from a Leisler's bat recorded at 2046hrs 7/09/09.

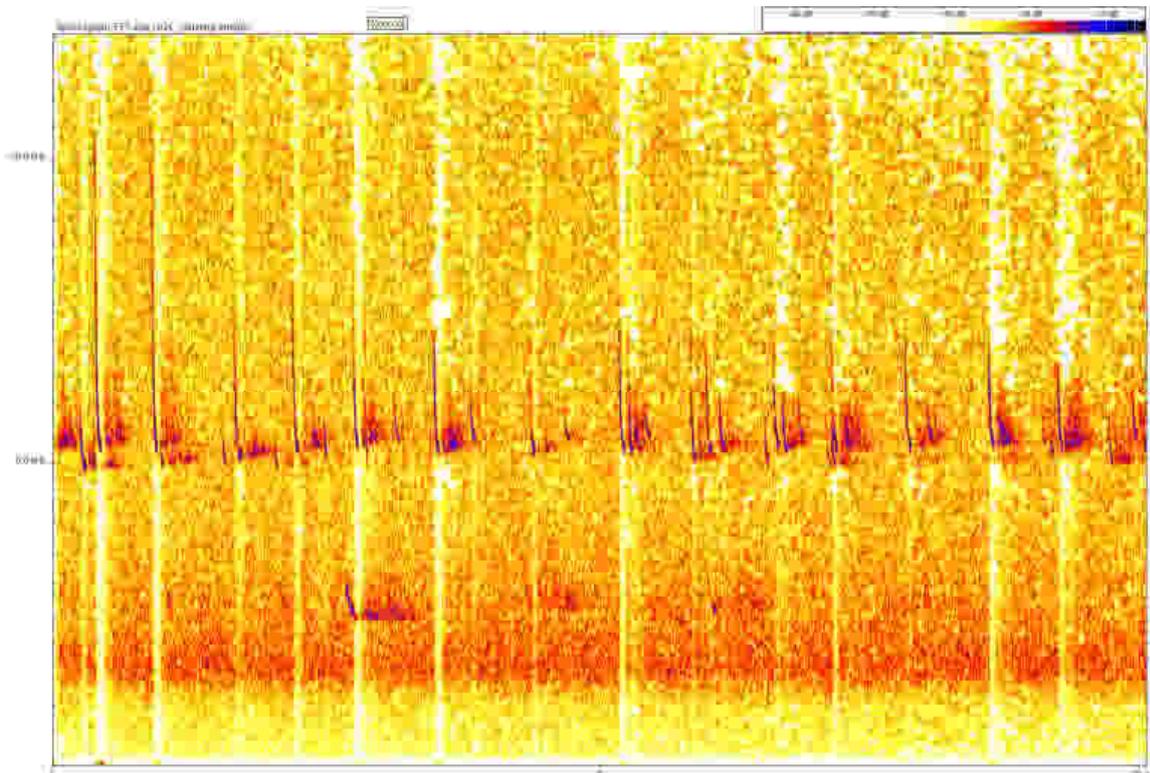


Plate 4: Spectrogram of 3 or more Pipistrelle species flying together with a distant Leisler's bat also evident at a much lower frequency at 2046hrs 7/09/09.

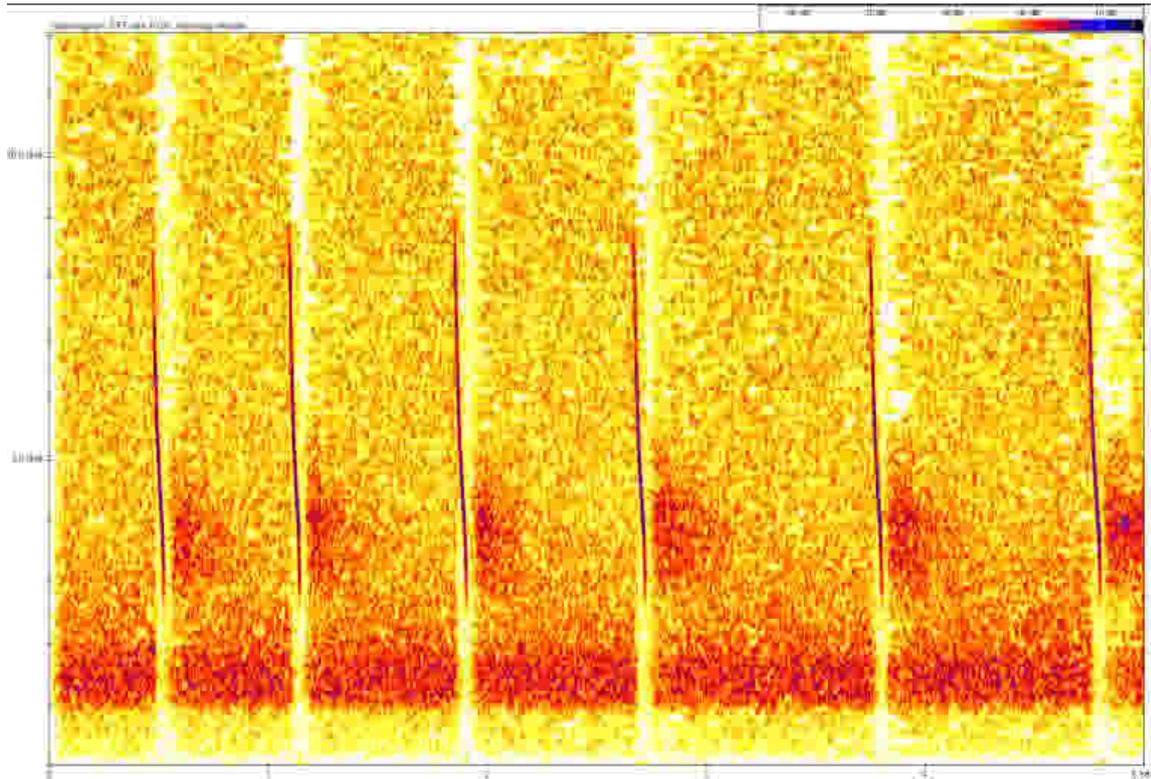


Plate 5: Spectrogram of a Daubenton's bat recorded at 2116hrs 7/09/09.

Additional Comments / Observations

Windy conditions seemed to concentrate several foraging bats along the leeward side of the hedges and along a tree covered nearby minor road. Limited bat activity recorded or observed within the impact zone of the actual substation, however the general area is obviously good for both foraging and commuting bats.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, CEnv, MIEEM	
	Date:	13 th June 2009		
	Arrival time:	2135hrs		
	Departure time:	2335hrs		
		Site: Substation site, near Moy, County Armagh.		
		Project and Reference: 60032220		

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	NA	Sunset:	2211hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm with occasional gentle breeze	Air temperature (C)	16
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, mild with 10% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Open fields with hedges and mature trees in boundaries and along nearby minor roads. Occasional mature parkland type trees in places (oak spp).

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats

Bat detector indicated the presence of bats and a single Leisler's bat was observed foraging around the mature trees almost continuously for 30 minutes. It was also observed to chase away another bat (most probably also a Leisler's bat) and return to the trees. No recordings were made as the recorder cable was malfunctioning.

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

None recorded

Additional Comments / Observations

Trees at the substation are obviously good foraging ground for Leisler's bats during evenings with little or no wind.

DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. 5 years bat survey experience
Date:	14 th July 2010	Site: Interconnector – area between Towers 3 and 4
Arrival time:	0330hrs	
Departure time:	0500hrs	Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:	0514	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	16°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry for first 60 minutes of survey. Rain commenced at 0355 and the survey was terminated.		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

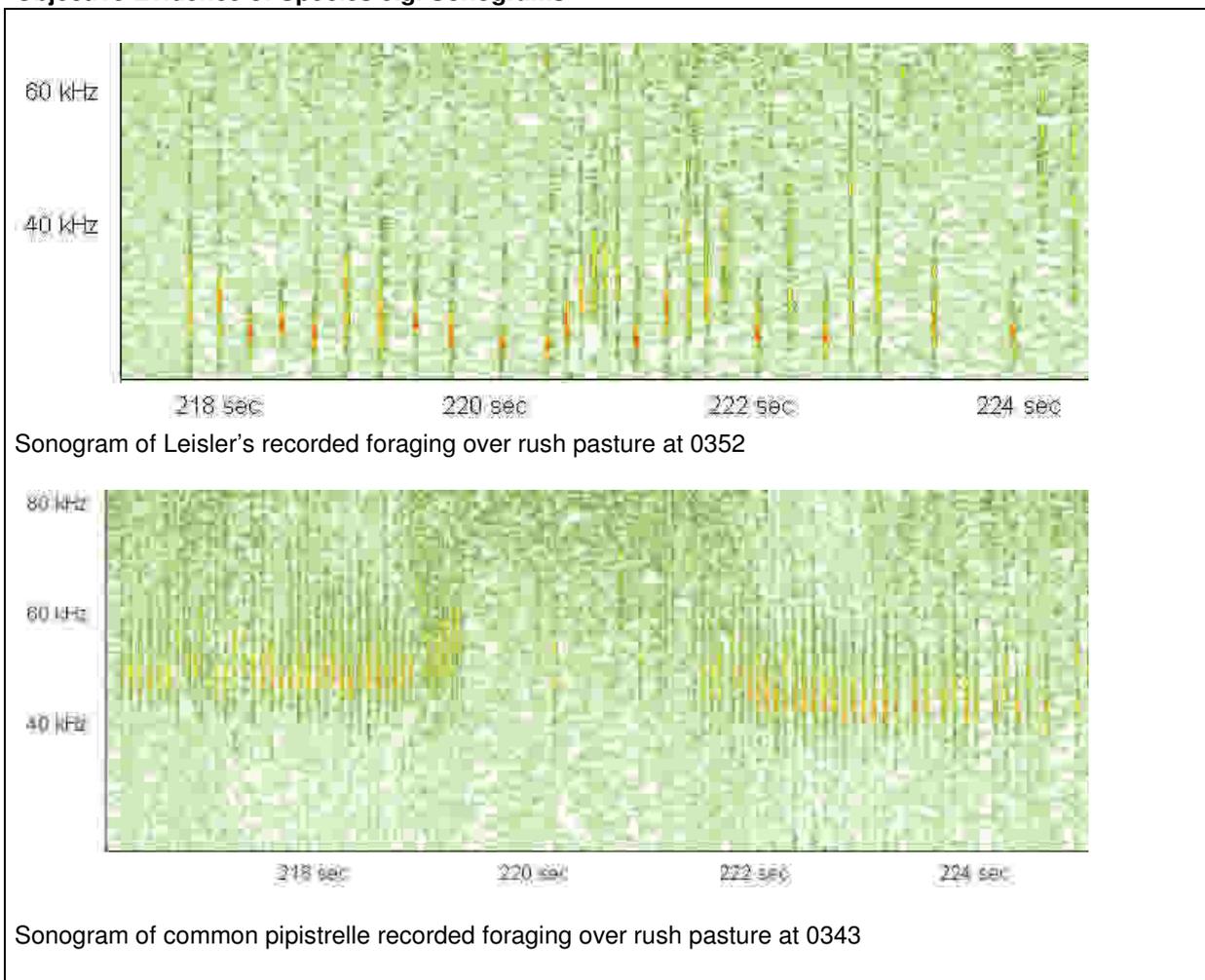
Hedgerow with tall ash trees and an area of rush pasture. This is accessed by a farm lane bounded with tall hedgerows.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0332	Track 1	Along farm lane	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
2	0337	Track 2	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
3	0337	Track 2	Along farm lane	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
4	0338	Track 2	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	0339	Track 2	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	3
6	0341	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
7	0341	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
8	0341	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
9	0342	Track 3	Along farm lane	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
10	0342	Track 3	Along farm lane	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	3
11	0342	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2
12	0342	Track 3	Along farm lane	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
13	0343	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2
14	0343	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2
15	0343	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1

16	0343	Track 3	Along farm lane	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
17	0343	Track 3	Over trees	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
18	0344	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
19	0344	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2
20	0344	Track 3	Along farm lane	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
21	0344	Track 3	Along farm lane	Pipistrelle species	Foraging	1
22	0344	Track 3	Hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
23	0345	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
24	0346	Track 3	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
25	0346	Track 4	Along hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
26	0346	Track 4	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
27	0346	Track 4	Over rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
28	0347	Track 4	Along hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	3
29	0347	Track 4	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
30	0347	Track 4	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
31	0347	Track 4	Along hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
32	0347	Track 4	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
33	0348	Track 4	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	8
34	0348	Track 4	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
35	0350	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	7
36	0350	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	6
37	0350	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Commuting	4
38	0350	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	3
39	0352	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	3
40	0352	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Commuting	4
41	0352	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	6
42	0352	Track 5	Over rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	3
43	0352	Track 5	Along farm lane	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
44	0358	Track 6	Over trees and rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
45	0358	Track 6	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	3
46	0358	Track 6	Over trees and rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
47	0401	Track 6	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
48	0401	Track 6	Over trees and rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1

49	0402	Track 6	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	3
50	0403	Track 6	Over trees and rush pasture	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
51	0403	Track 7	Over trees and rush pasture	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
52	0403	Track 7	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
53	0404	Track 7	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
54	0405	Track 7	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
55	0406	Track 7	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

Bats were not using the hedgerow in the impact zone as a flightline. Most bat activity observed was over the rush pasture and along the adjacent farm lane.

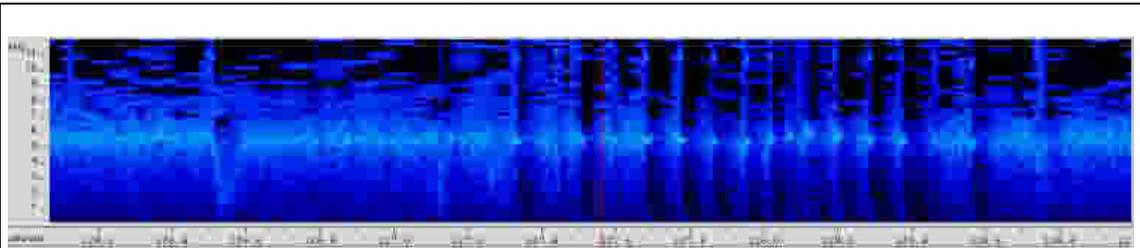
DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Amy Craig		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc.
	Date:	07 th September 2010	
	Arrival time:	1930	
	Departure time:	2115	
			Site: Interconnector – area between Towers 3 and 4
			Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2016hrs
Wind speed & direction	3mph	Air temperature (C)	12
Weather (rain etc):	Dry ~70% cloud cover		
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Hedgerow with tall ash trees and an area of rush pasture. This is accessed by a farm lane bounded with tall hedgerows.			

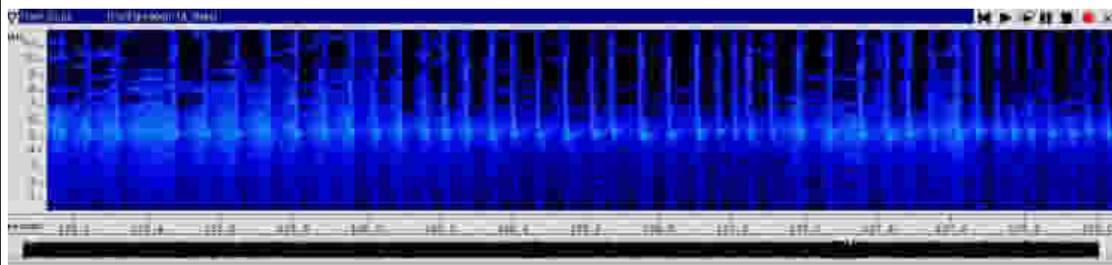
TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	19.43	Track 1	Along hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
2	19.44	Track 1	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
3	19.47	Track 2	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
4	19.53	Track 3	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	2
5	19.57	Track 4	Along hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
6	20.02	Track 5	Along hedgerow	No bat activity recorded		
7	20.06	Track 6	Along hedgerow			
8	20.10	Track 7	Over trees and rush pasture	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
9	20.14	Track 8	Over trees and rush pasture	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
10	20.19	Track 9	Over trees and rush pasture	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	2
11	20.24	Track 10	Over trees and rush pasture	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
12	20.37	Track 11	Along farm lane	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1

13	20.41	Track 12	Along farm lane	No bat activity recorded		
14	20.45	Track 13	Along farm lane	No bat activity recorded		
15	20.51	Track 14	Along farm lane			
16	20.55	Track 15	Along farm lane			
17	20.59	Track 16	Along farm lane			
18	21.03	Track 17	Along farm lane			
19	21.06	Track 18	Along farm lane			
20	21.10	Track 19	Along farm lane			
21	21.15	Track 20	Along farm lane	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
22	21.17	Track 20	Along farm lane	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
23	21.18	Track 20	Along farm lane	Common Pipistrelle	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Sonogram of Pipistrelle species commuting along tall hedgerow at 1947hrs.



Sonogram of Common Pipistrelle recorded foraging along farm lane at 2115hrs.

Additional Comments / Observations

No bat activity recorded between 2045hrs and 2110hrs

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown / Mary Maguire		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc BSc, MSc, AIEMA
	Date:	07 th September 2009	
	Arrival time:	2033hrs	
	Departure time:	2133hrs	
			Site: Tower 6
			Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	20.05
Wind speed & direction	Blustery	Air temperature (C)	14.5
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, with light rain beginning towards the end of the survey.		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Transect along a slow flowing stream with Alder and Willow fringes and tall herbs and grasses. Beside agricultural farmland and flowing towards a pond to the south which is surrounded by conifers.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	20.33	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1 ¹
2	20.37	Unavailable	Sited commuting from the area of the pond	Soprano Pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	20.38	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
4	20.38	Unavailable	Sited commuting towards the pond	Soprano Pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	20.39	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
6	20.40	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Commuting	1
7	20.41	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	3
8	20.42	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
9	20.43	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	2
10	20.44	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	3
11	20.45	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	2
12	20.46	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
13	20.47	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
14	20.48	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	4
15	20.49	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	8
16	20.50	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	6

¹ Numbers of individuals obtained by counting feeding buzzes.

17	20.51	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Soprano Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
18	20.51	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	1
19	20.52	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	2
20	20.53	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	3
21	20.55	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	5
22	20.56	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	9
23	20.57	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	10
24	20.58	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	11
25	20.59	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	+15
26	21.00	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	+15
27	21.01	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	+15
28	21.03	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	2
29	21.04	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	1
30	21.05	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	3
31	21.06	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	1
32	21.08	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	+15
33	21.09	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	+15
34	21.10	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	+15
35	21.11	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	8
36	21.12	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	12
37	21.13	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	12
38	21.14	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	12
39	21.15	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	7
40	21.16	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	1
41	21.17	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	1
42	21.18	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	2
43	21.19	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	2
44	21.21	Unavailable	Flying along stream towards pond	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	3
45	21.21	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
46	21.26	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
47	21.28	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1

48	21.29	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1
49	21.30	Unavailable	Along trees fringing stream	Common Pipistrelle	Foraging	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

Unavailable

Additional Comments / Observations

Two surveyors were present on site during this survey using a Batbox Duet Heterodyne detector. The recorder attached to the bat detector did not work correctly so detailed notes of bat activity detected were taken throughout the survey. Bat species were identified by the surveyors using their knowledge of bat calls and peak frequencies. There was a vast amount of Daubenton's bat activity in this area – numbers noted here are estimates. It was not possible to count every individual due to the constant number of feeding buzzes.

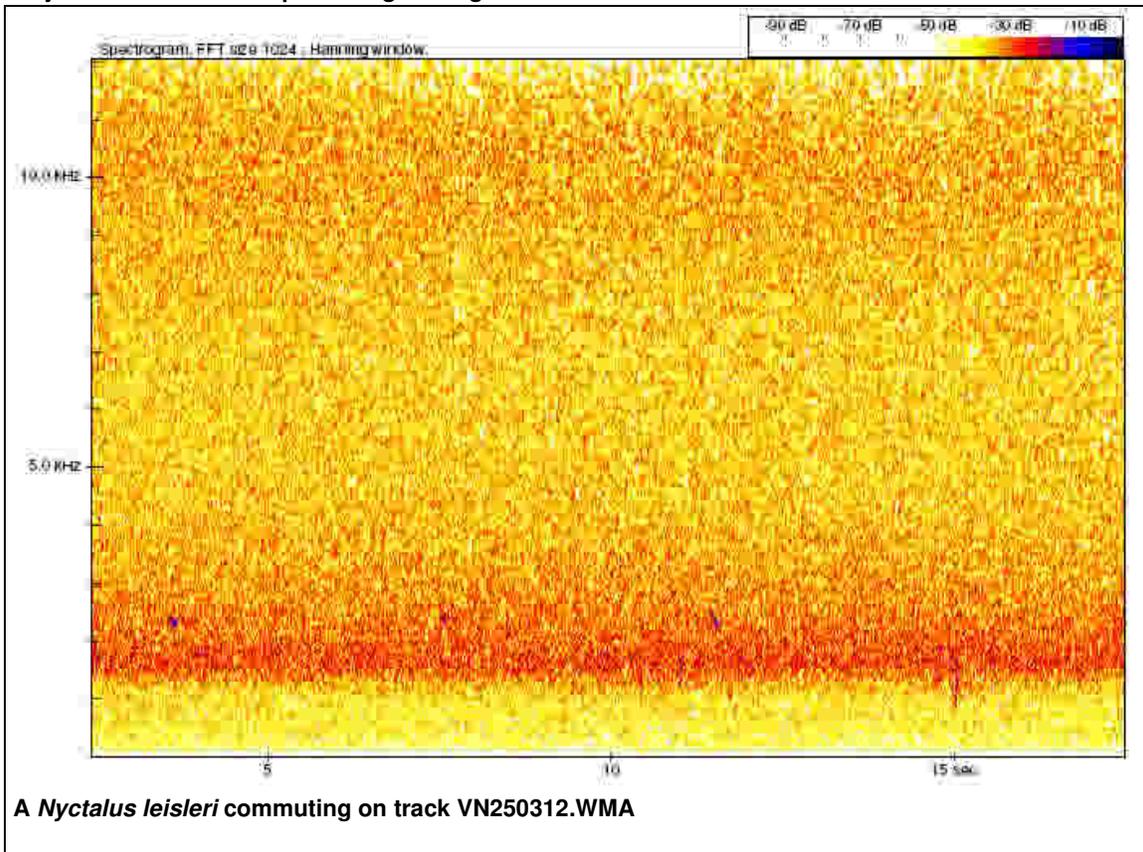


DAWN SURVEY					
Site: Towers 11 to 12					
Project and Reference: Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector (60032220)					
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire			Arrival time:	0427hrs
Date:	14 th September 2010			Departure time:	0530hrs
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:	0656hrs			Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction:	calm			Air temperature (C):	16°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry until the survey had to be abandoned because of a heavy rain shower.				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
One agricultural field, which is bounded to the north by a mature hedge line.					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bat passes
0427	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35029 8.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
0428	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35029 9.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
0429	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 0.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0429	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 1.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
0432	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 2.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
0438	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 3.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
0440	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 4.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
0442	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 5.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
0445	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 6.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	2
0447	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 7.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
0447	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 8.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1



0450	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35030 9.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
0450	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35031 0.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
0452	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35031 1.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
0454	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35031 2.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	3
0455	Along the mature hedge boundary which separates tower 11 and tower 12.	VN35031 3.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

Survey had to be abandoned after 30mins due to the onset of rain.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

MSc, BSc, AIEMA

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA	
	Date:	24 th June 2009		
	Arrival time:	2225hrs		Site: Tower 13
	Departure time:	2325hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	NA	Sunset:	2204hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	13°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Fen bordered by willow scrub and scattered alder

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	22.25	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	16
2	22.26	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	8
3	22.27	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	8
4	22.28	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	9
5	22.28	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
6	22.30	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	3
7	22.30	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting	10
8	22.31	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	7
9	22.32	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	5
10	22.32	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	3
11	22.33	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting and foraging	1
12	22.33	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	6
13	22.35	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	2

14	22.36	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	3
15	22.36	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting and foraging	1
16	22.38	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	2
17	22.39	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	1
18	22.40	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	1
19	22.40	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	4
20	22.40	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Myotis species possibly a Natterer's bat	Commuting	1
21	22.40	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	2
22	22.40	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
23	22.45	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting and foraging	5
24	22.46	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Pipistrelle species	Commuting and foraging	2
25	22.47	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	1
26	22.48	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	4
27	22.48	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Myotis species	Foraging	1
28	22.54	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
29	22.57	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	3
30	22.57	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
31	23.02	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	4
32	23.07	Track 1 duet	Along wet ditch and site boundary	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

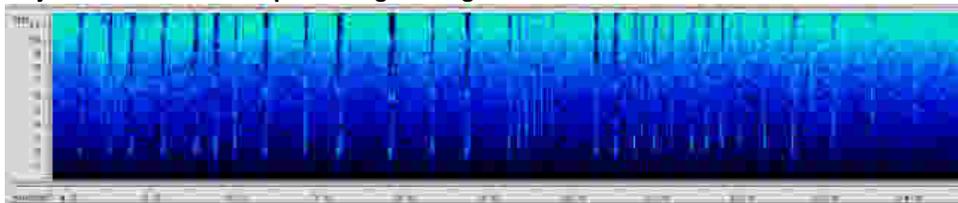


Plate 1: Sonogram of a Leisler's bat 'feeding buzz' at 22:25hrs 24/06/09.

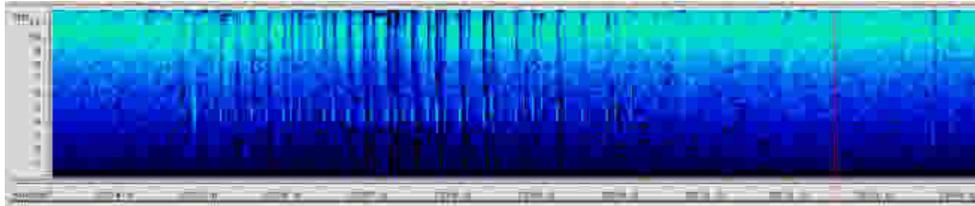


Plate 2: Sonogram of commuting Common pipistrelle at 2307hrs 24/06/09.

Additional Comments / Observations

An almost continuous stream of bat registrations was recorded between 2225 hrs and 2236 hrs. This was a hotspot of Leisler's bat activity, with over 70 registrations recorded in the first 10 minutes of the survey. These were observed flying along the willow scrub and scattered alders along the boundary of the degraded fen.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): M. Maguire	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B/Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA
	Date: 22 nd July 2009	
	Arrival time: 2240hrs	
	Departure time: 2341hrs	
		Site: Tower 15
		Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2144hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	15°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Small band of trees to the north of an agricultural field with sycamore, hawthorn and brambles.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	22.40	22 40 dusk Duet 28.400 – 28.683	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
2	22.40	22 40 dusk Duet 33.735 – 34.345	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
3	22.40	22 40 dusk Duet 35.163 – 35.330	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4	22.41	22 40 dusk Duet 87.772 – 91.142	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
5	22.41	22 40 dusk Duet 90.295 – 90.810	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
6	22.41	22 40 dusk Duet 93.400 – 93.647	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
7	22.43	22 40 dusk Duet 218.415	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
8	22.43	22 40 dusk Duet 230.940 – 232.018	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
9	22.44	22 40 dusk Duet 248.158 – 248.893	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
10	22.44	22 40 dusk Duet 286.108 – 286.950	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
11	22.46	22 40 dusk Duet 365.618 – 366.085	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
12	22.46	22 40 dusk Duet 391.392 – 393.365	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
13	22.46	22 40 dusk Duet 410.913 – 412.280	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
14	22.49	22 40 dusk Duet 570.742 – 575.260	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
15	22.50	22 40 dusk Duet 635.677 – 641.627	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
16	22.51	22 40 dusk Duet 699.352 – 704.728	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1

17	22.52	22 40 dusk Duet 763.601 – 772.414	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
18	22.53	22 40 dusk Duet 824.071 – 825.547	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species.</i>	Foraging	1
19	22.56	22 40 dusk Duet 1014.291-1015.834	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
20	22.57	22 40 dusk Duet 1065.464-1066.977	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
21	22.57	22 40 dusk Duet 1274.635-1275.649	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
22	22.57	22 40 dusk Duet 1284.163 - 1285.147	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
23	22.58	22 40 dusk Duet 1314.338 –1315.250	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
24	22.58	22 40 dusk Duet 1321.138 –1323.325	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species.</i>	Commuting	1
25	22.58	22 40 dusk Duet 1323.757 –1329.418	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species.</i>	Commuting	1
26	22.58	22 40 dusk Duet 1351.108 –1352.730	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
27	23.05	22 40 dusk Duet 1539.955 –1540.600	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
28	23.09	22 40 dusk Duet 1758.098 – 760.575	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
29	23.10	22 40 dusk Duet 1809.573 –1810.803	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
30	23.10	22 40 dusk Duet 1811.618 –1812.912	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Foraging	1
31	23.10	22 40 dusk Duet 1813.787 – 814.060	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
32	23.10	22 40 dusk Duet 1817.096 – 817.876	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
33	23.13	22 40 dusk Duet 1983.448 – 985.273	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
34	23.18	22 40 dusk Duet 2332.965 – 333.491	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
35	23.19	22 40 dusk Duet 2378.856 –2379.783	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
36	23.20	22 40 dusk Duet 2380.120 – 381.783	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
37	23.20	22 40 dusk Duet 2382.472 – 383.167	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
38	23.24	22 40 dusk Duet 2648.366 – 652.209	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
39	23.25	22 40 dusk Duet 2718.073 – 719.929	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
40	23.26	22 40 dusk Duet 2762.726 – 763.867	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Commuting	1
41	23.28	22.40 dusk Duet 2906.335– 2907.180	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Foraging	1
42	23.31	22.40 dusk Duet 3352.512– 3355.597	Along mature hedgeline	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

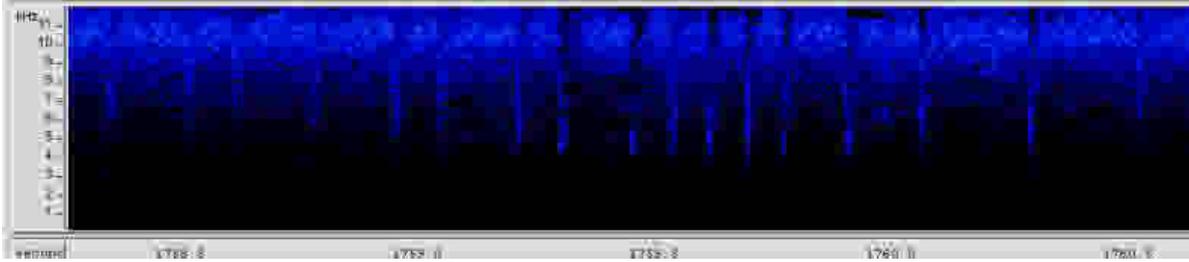


Plate 1: Sonogram of commuting Common pipistrelle recorded at 22.40 hrs on 22/07/09

Additional Comments / Observations

None

DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc 5 years bat survey experience	
	Date:	20 th May 2010		
	Arrival time:	0400hrs		Site: Interconnector Tower 16
	Departure time:	0500hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	0517hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	16°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

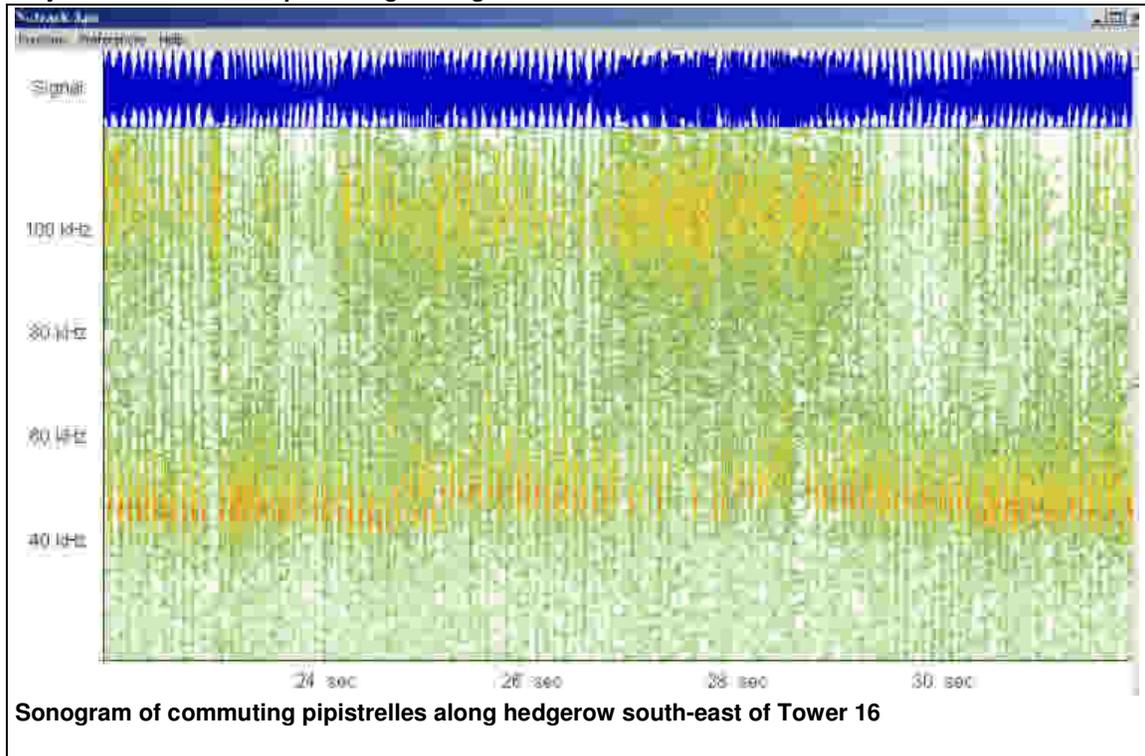
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tower location in tall hawthorn hedge between newly planted orchard and pasture. Survey also covered tall hedgerow with mature trees to the east and south of the tower location.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0404	Track 1	In distance – south of tower location towards tower 17	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
2	0405	Track 1	At location of Tower 16	Unknown	Social call	1
3	0406	Track 1	At location of Tower 16	Unknown	Social call	1
4	0410	Track 2	At location of Tower 16	Unknown	Social call	1
5	0421	Track 3	At tall hedge/tree south east of Tower 16 location	Common pipistrelle	Commuting/Foraging	4
6	0421	Track 3	At tall hedge/tree south east of Tower 16 location	Unknown	Social call	2
7	0422	Track 3	At tall hedge/tree south east of Tower 16 location	Common pipistrelle	Commuting/Foraging	4
8	0423	Track 3	At tall hedge/tree south east of Tower 16 location	Unknown	Social call	1
9	0425	Track 3	At tall hedge/tree south east of Tower 16 location	Common pipistrelle	Commuting/Foraging	4
10	0427	Track 3	At tall hedge/tree south east of Tower 16 location	Unknown	Social call	1
11	0435	Track 4	At boundary NE of Tower 16 location	Unknown	Social call	2
12	0439	Track 5	At location of Tower 16	Pipistrelle species	Commuting in distance	1

13	0440	Track 5	At location of Tower 16	Pipistrelle species	Commuting in distance	1
14	0441	Track 5	At location of Tower 16	Pipistrelle species	Commuting in distance	2
15	0449	Track 6	At boundary NE of Tower 16 location	Unknown	Commuting	3

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

Much pipistrelle activity was recorded along a tall hedgerow with mature trees to the south-east of Tower 16. The line between Tower 16 and Tower 17 crosses this hedgerow and tree inspections are recommended to assess the presence of potential roosts during pre-construction vegetation in this area given the numbers of bats recorded here.

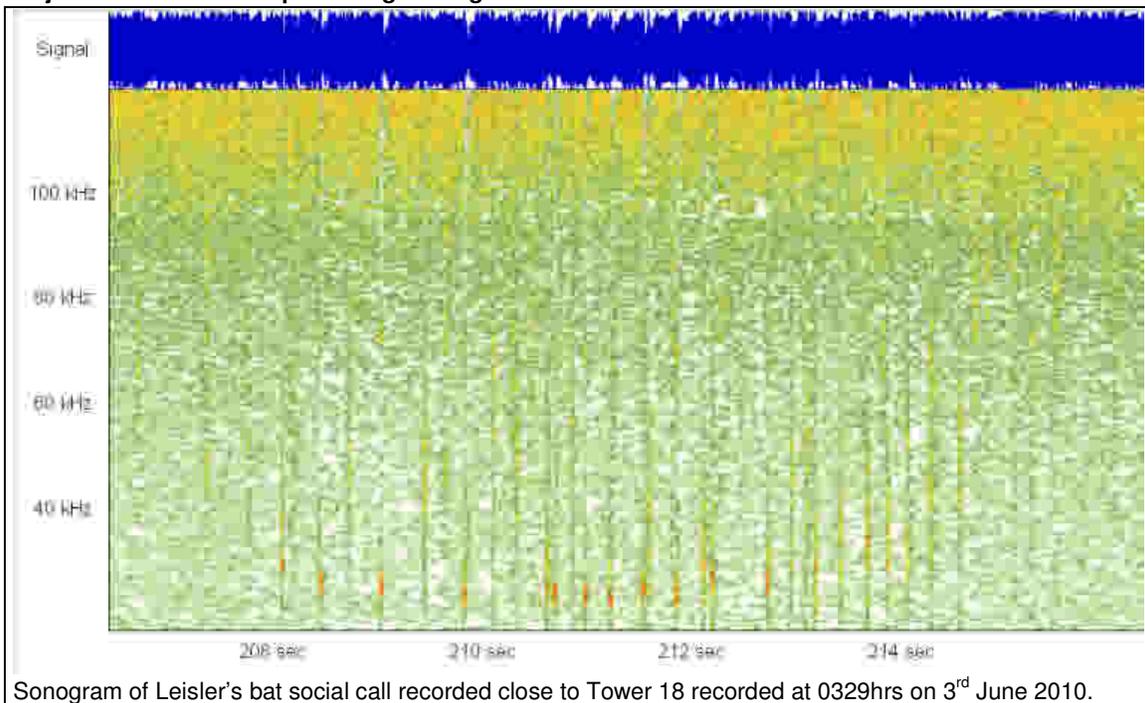
DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc. Environmental Management 15 years ecology experience 5 years bat survey experience	
Date:	3 rd June 2010		Site: Tower 18	
Arrival time:	0325hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector	
Departure time:	0500hrs			

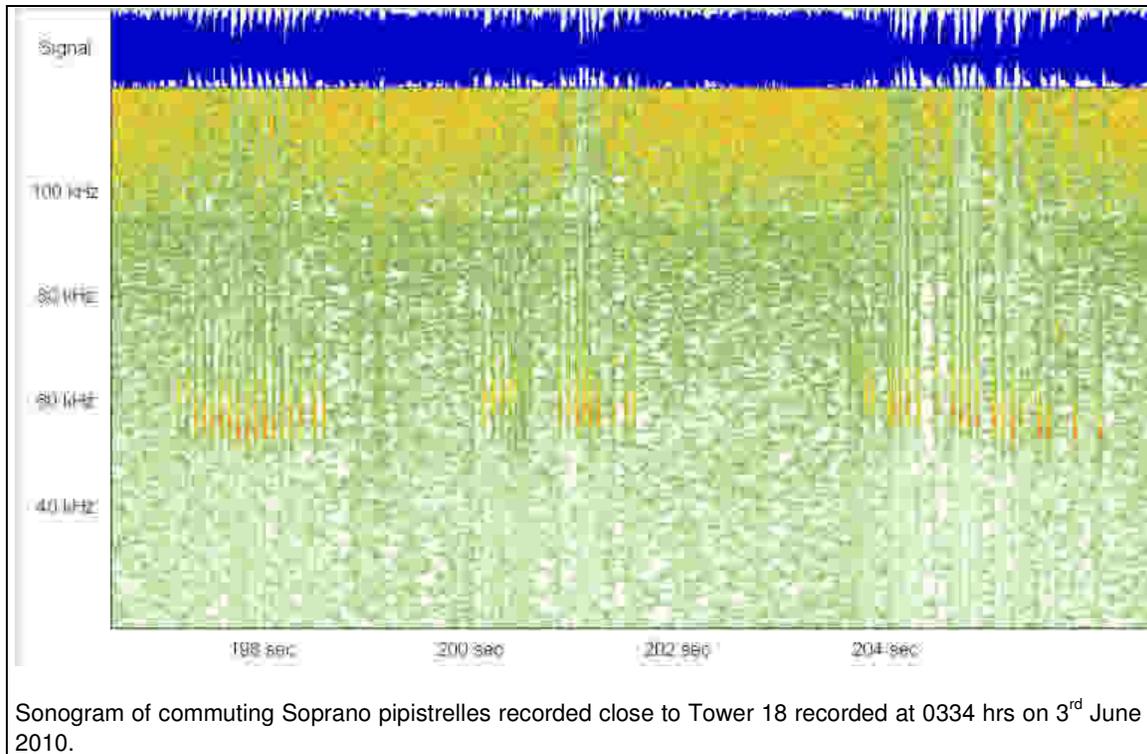
Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	0502hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	13°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry with ~ 80% cloud cover		
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Improved grassland bounded by tall alder and hawthorn hedgerows. Low hawthorn hedge fringes road.			

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0325	Track 1	Tall alder/hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
2	0326	Track 1	Tall alder/hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
3	0328	Track 1	Tall alder/hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
4	0429	Track 1	Tall alder/hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
5	0331	Track 2	Large alder in corner of field	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
6	0331	Track 2	Large alder in corner of field	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting in distance	2
7	0331	Track 2	Large alder in corner of field	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
8	0332	Track 2	Large alder in corner of field	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
9	0332	Track 2	Large alder in corner of field	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
10	0333	Track 2	Large alder in corner of field	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	0334	Track 2	Large alder in corner of field	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	4
12	0338	Track 3	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting in distance	1
13	0338	Track 3	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
14	0346	Track 4	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting in distance	2
15	0351	Track 5	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting in distance	1

16	0351	Track 5	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Leisler's bat	Foraging in distance	1
17	0352	Track 5	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Common pipistrelle	Communing in distance	1
18	0354	Track 5	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
19	0359	Track 6	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting in distance	2
20	0406	Track 7	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
21	0406	Track 7	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Leisler's bat	Social call / foraging	1
22	0407	Track 7	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
23	0408	Track 7	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
24	0412	Track 8	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
25	0412	Track 8	Tall alder /hawthorn hedge along drain	Leisler's bat	Social call	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



**Additional Comments / Observations**

The survey was concentrated along tall alder/hawthorn hedgerows immediately east of Tower 18. Bat activity was rather sparse despite ideal weather conditions. Soprano pipistrelles were observed flying from adjacent farm buildings, across field and along hedgerows where the survey was undertaken. Much activity recorded was distant from the survey location.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. 5 years bat survey experience
Date:	2 nd June 2010	Site: Interconnector – area between Towers 19 and 20
Arrival time:	2204hrs	
Departure time:	2338hrs	Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

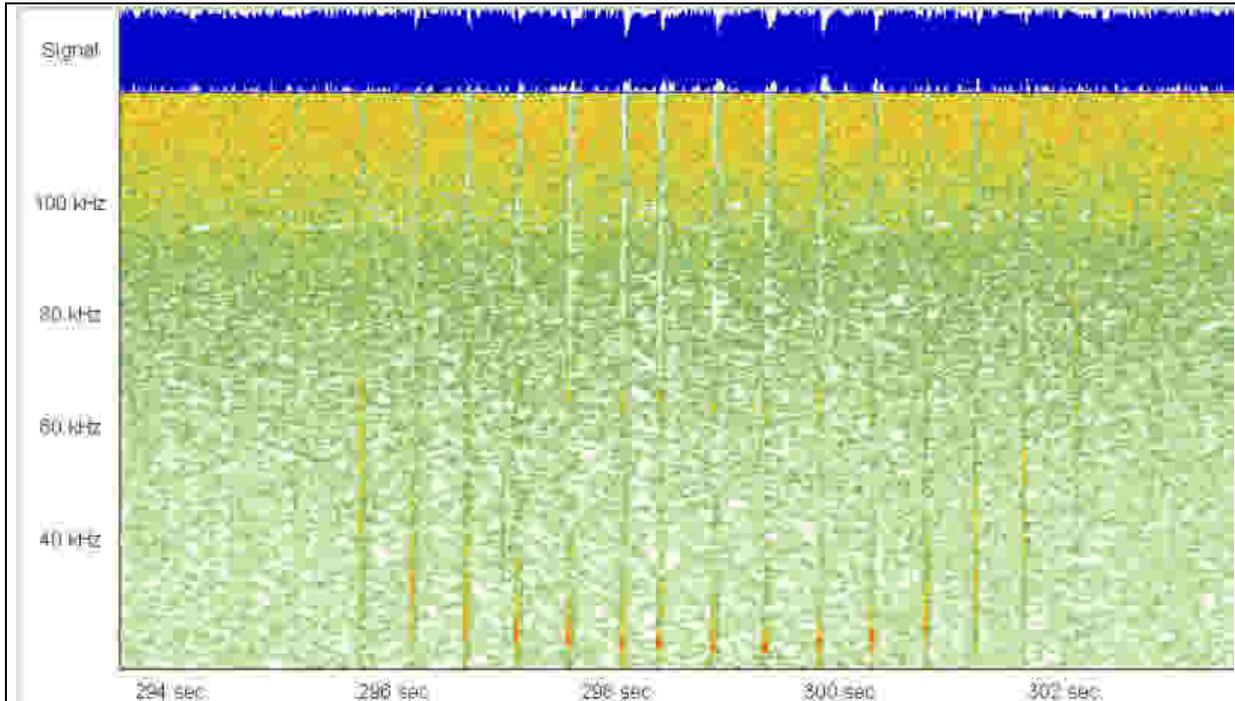
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2151hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	12
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, ~ 50% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

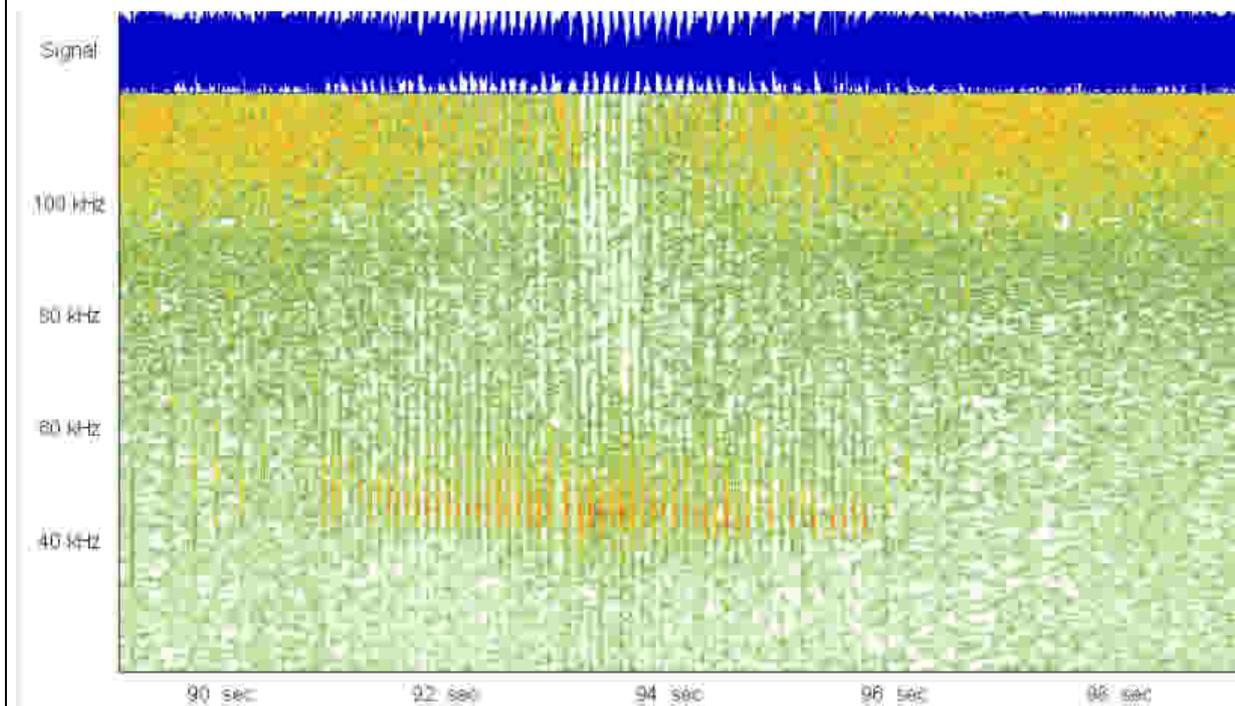
Agricultural grassland bounded by tall hedgerows which have recently been faced.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	22:45	Track 1	Tall hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
2	22:46	Track 1	Tall hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
3	22:52	Track 2	Tall hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
4	22:53	Track 2	Tall hawthorn hedge	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	22:58	Track 3	Tall hawthorn hedge	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
6	23:05	Track 4	Tall hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call in distance	1
7	23:20	Track 5	Tall hawthorn hedge	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
8	23:21	Track 5	Tall hawthorn hedge	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Sonogram of Leisler's bat's bat social call recorded along line route between Towers 19 and 20 at 22:46 on 2nd June 2010.



Sonogram of commuting Common pipistrelle recorded along line route between Towers 19 and 20 at 22:53 on 2nd June 2010.

Additional Comments / Observations

Access constraints prevented survey at locations of Towers 19 and 20 so this survey was undertaken along hedgerows under the line route between these 2 towers. Despite ideal conditions for bat activity, very few bats were recorded.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA MSc, CEnv, MIEEM	
	Date:	22 nd June 2009		Site: Tower 23
	Arrival time:	2225hrs		
	Departure time:	2345rs		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	NA	Sunset:	22.35
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (°C)	11°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, clear and mild		
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Two dense hedgerows meeting in a field corner. Stream lined with alder along one of the hedgerows, fields generally poor semi-improved grassland. Mature beech and lime nearby but outside impact zone.			

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2237	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Soprano pipistrelles	Foraging and commuting	1
2	2239	Track 1 duet	Across field centre	Soprano pipistrelles	Commuting	1
3	2349	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Common pipistrelles	Foraging and commuting	1
4	2257	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
5	2259	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
6	2301	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
7	2308	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Foraging and commuting	1
8	2310	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Common pipistrelles	Foraging and commuting	1
9	2311	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
10	2313	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
11	2315	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
12	2317	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Common pipistrelles	Foraging and commuting	2

13	2318	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Foraging and commuting	1
14	2324	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerows/stream side vegetation	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

None

Additional Comments / Observations

15 bat registrations over the course of 100mins is low given the nearby habitats and good weather. Most bats were commuting (and feeding while commuting). The aerial photos in the associated figures for Tower 23 show two blocks of woodland nearby. One to the east, the other to the south. These are likely to be better foraging areas than over an agricultural field and several of the bats appeared to be heading to the woodland to the east.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA MSc, CEnv, MIEEM
	Date:	25 th May 2009	
	Arrival time:	2225hrs	
	Departure time:	2340hrs	
			Site: Tower 26
			Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	NA	Sunset:	2229
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	10
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, clear and mild		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Fen bordered by willow scrub and scattered alder

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2239	Track 1 duet	Along cleared wayleave through the centre of the scrub	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	10
2	2255	Track 1 duet	Other side of scrub bank on opposite side of fen	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	1
3	2301	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
4	2305	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
5	2308	Track 1 duet	Along cleared wayleave	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
6	2310	Track 1 duet	Along site boundary hedge	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
7	2318	Track 1 duet	Around trees and scrub at perimeter of site	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
8	2329	Track 1 duet	Along cleared wayleave through scrub	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
9	2334	Track 1 duet	Along cleared wayleave through scrub	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

None

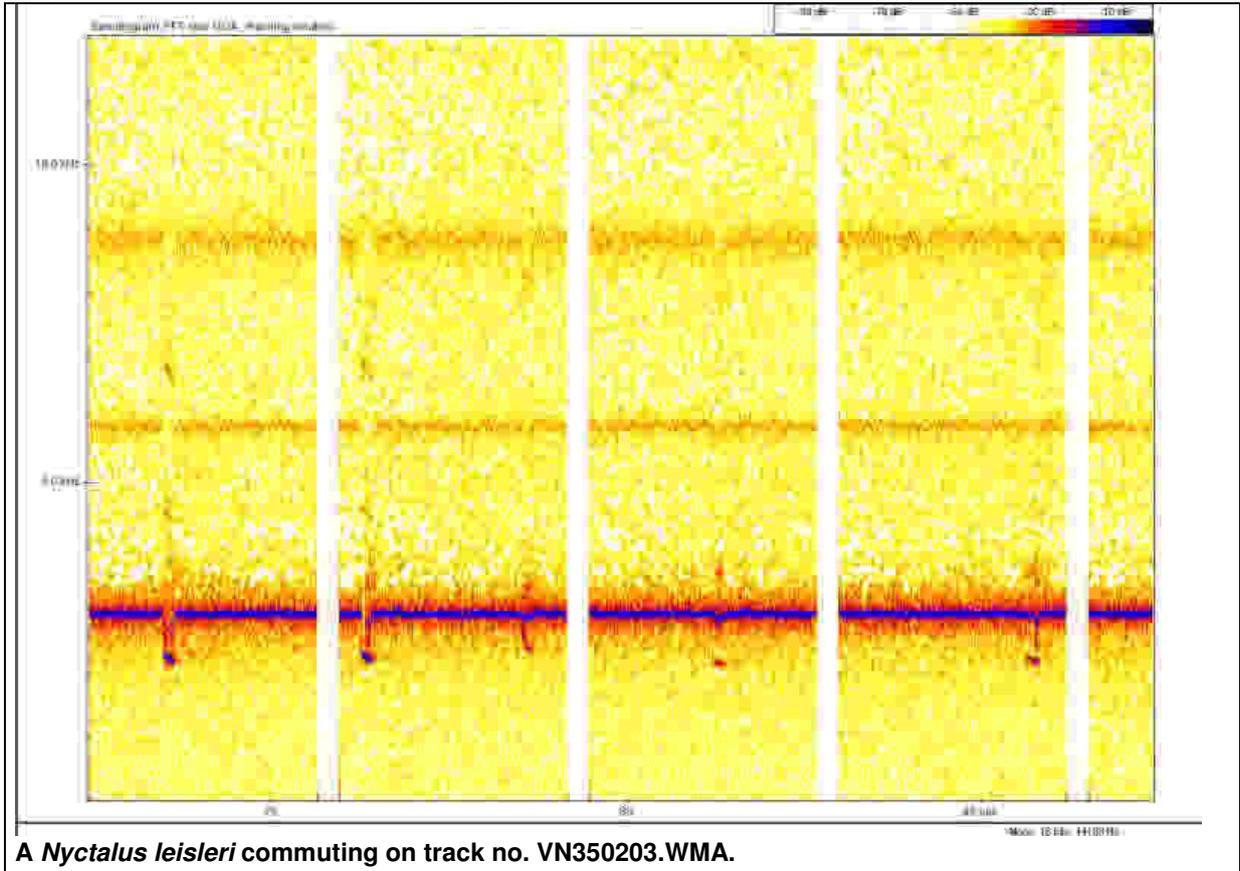
Additional Comments / Observations

A stream of 10 bat registrations were not long after arrival on the site (track 1). This was a hotspot of activity, with all 10 bats travelling east to west (3-4m high) underneath a 33kV overhead power line where the scrub has been cleared along an 6m wide swath. These are likely to have been commuting from a roost after dusk to nearby historic foraging areas. Surprisingly the fen and scrub itself did not appear to be used extensively for foraging with only a few distance leislers possibly foraging along the opposite perimeter of the site.

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Tower 28					
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector (60032220)					
Recorder(s):	Brendan Kemp		Arrival time:	2128hrs	
Date:	03 rd June 2010		Departure time:	2249hrs	
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:			Sunset:	2150hrs	
Wind speed & direction:	Calm		Air temperature (C):	13	
Weather (rain etc):	Dry with ~ 80% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
Mature tree line adjacent to tower location.					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
21.53	Mature tree line adjacent to tower location.	VN350199.WMA	No bats recorded.		
21.59	Mature tree line adjacent to tower location.	VN350200.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.03	Mature tree line adjacent to tower location.	VN350201.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.06	Mature tree line adjacent to tower location.	VN350202.WMA	No bats recorded.		
22.22	Mature tree line adjacent to tower location.	VN350203.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
22.28	Mature tree line adjacent to tower location.	VN350204.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

Despite almost perfect weather conditions and a multitude of flying insects on the wing during survey, bat activity at the site was quite low.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

Analysed by Debbie Brown BSc, MSc.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, CEnv, MIEEM	
	Date:	17 th August 2009		Site: North of Tower 29
	Arrival time:	2100hrs		
	Departure time:	2215hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	20.57
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	14°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, 98% cloud cover, no wind		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tall hedge in between a number of large arable fields. A tall tree line containing a mature oak was also close by.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2130	VN350027	Along hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelles	Commuting	1
2	2132	VN350028	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
3	2137	VN350029	Along hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelles	Commuting	1
4	2138	VN350030	Along hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelles	Commuting	1
5	2143	VN350031	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
6	2144	VN350032	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
7	2145	VN350033	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
8	2145	VN350034	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
9	2146	VN350035	Along hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
10	2147	VN350036	Along hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	2148	VN350037	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
12	2149	VN350038	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelle & Nathusius pipistrelle	Commuting	2
13	2151	VN350039	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1

Additional Comments / Observations

TN12 recorded a low peak frequency for a pipistrelle. Could be the result of the bats altering their frequency while flying in close proximity to one another, or a possible record of a Nathusius' pipistrelle.

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

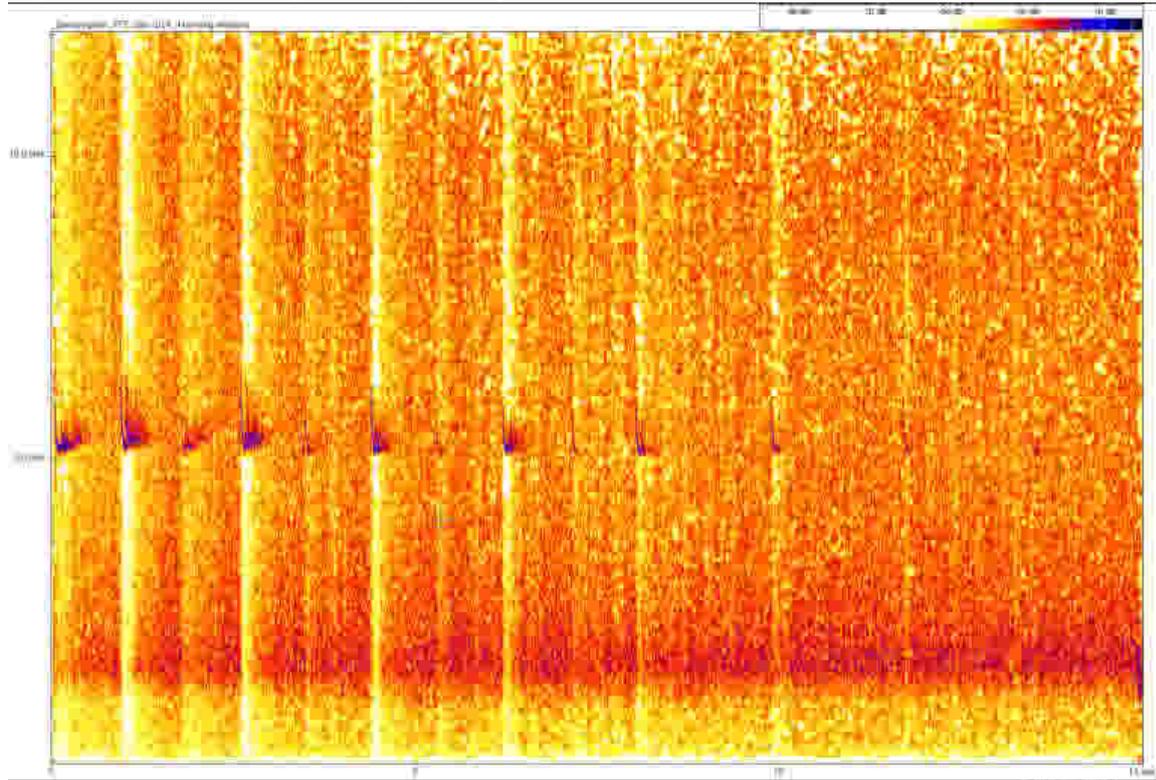


Plate 1 – A spectrogram of TN1 showing a probable soprano pip recorded while commuting along hedge.

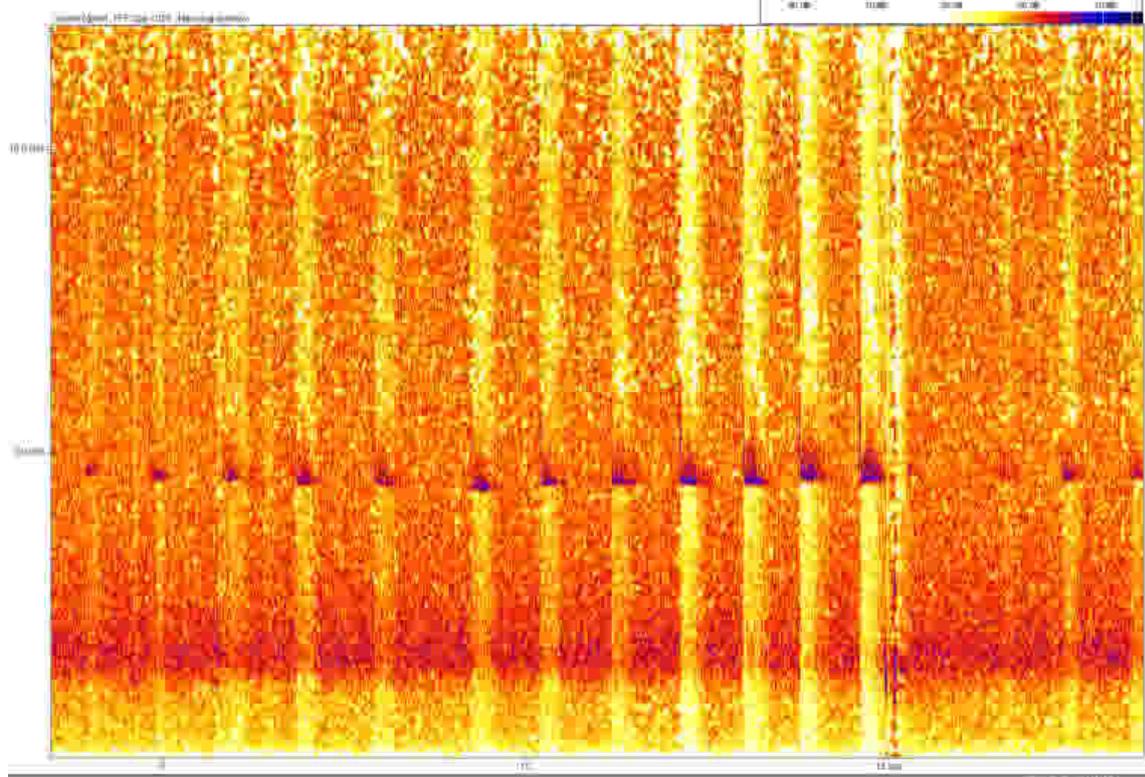


Plate 2 – Showing a common pip travelling along the same hedge 2 mins later.

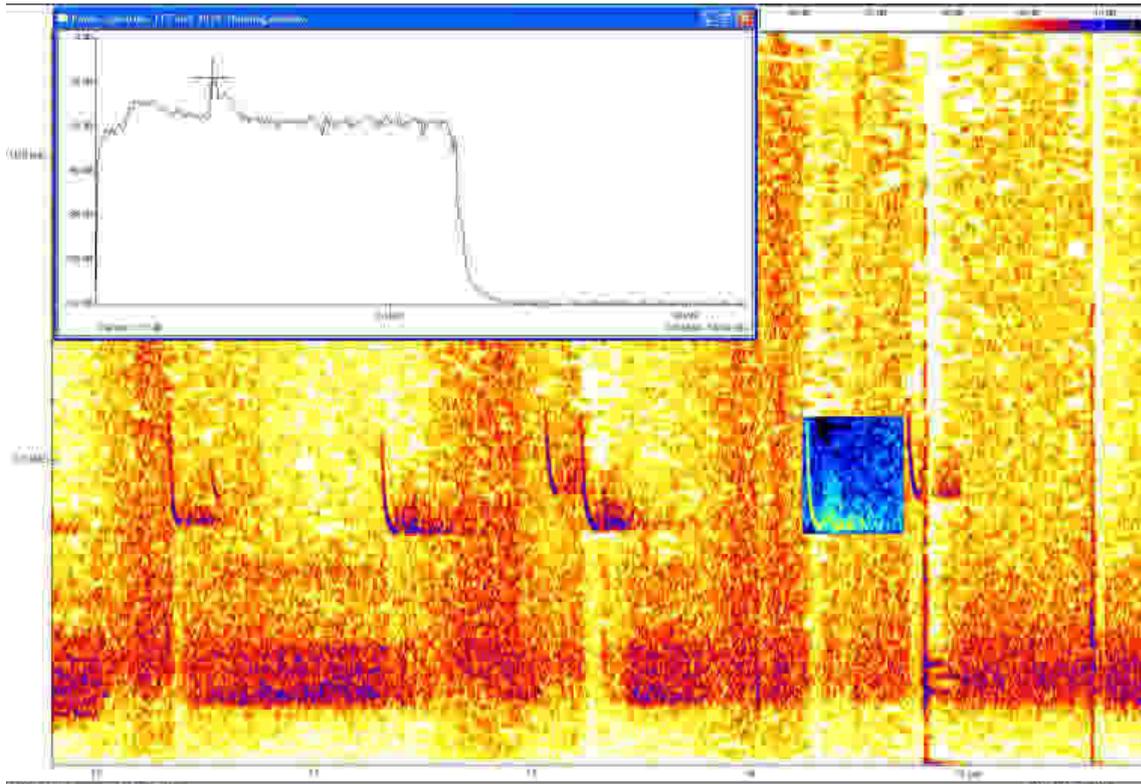


Plate 3 – The analysis of VN350038 showing 2 pipistrelles flying near together. Notice the power spectrum analysis showing the peak frequency as 39.4kHz.

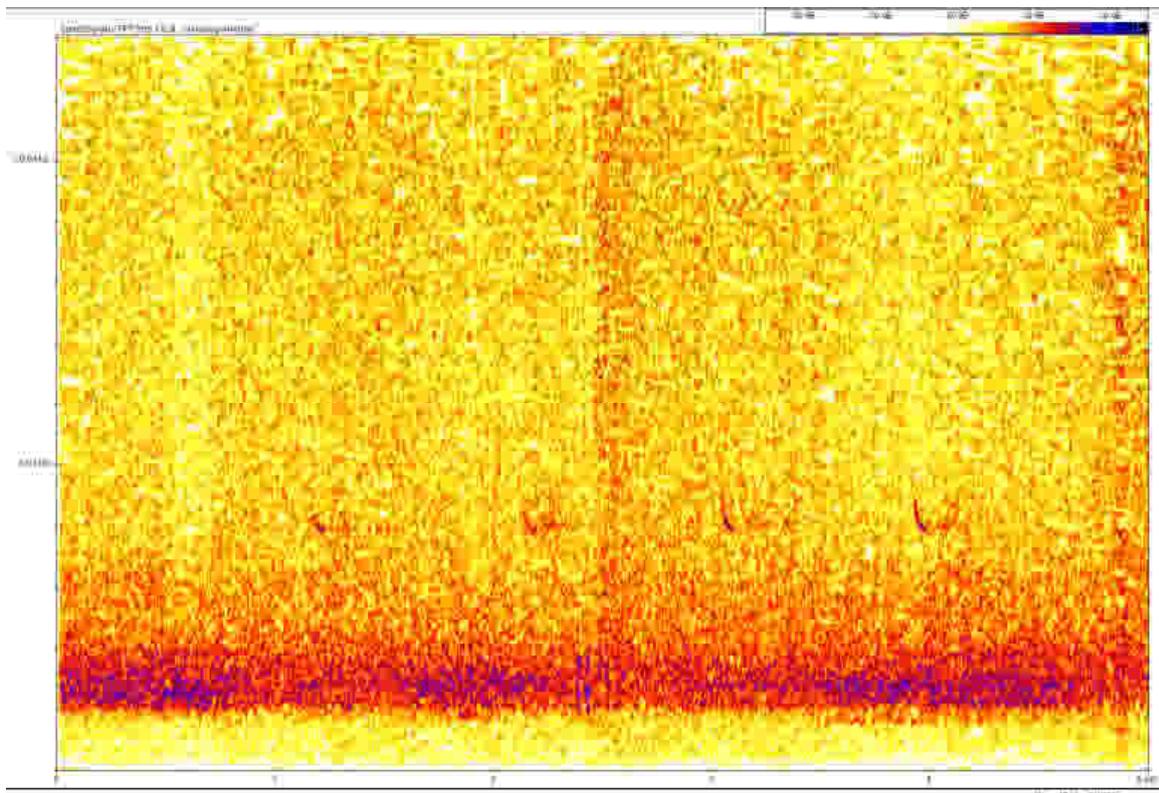


Plate 4 – The analysis of VN350038 showing a pipistrelles with peak frequency as 39.8kHz, possibly a Nathusius pipistrelle.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc
	Date:	17 th September 2009	
	Arrival time:	2100hrs	
	Departure time:	2215hrs	
			Site: River Blackwater between Towers 32 & 33
			Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	20.57
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	14°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, 98% cloud cover		
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Tall strip of alder, hawthorn and poplar between large field of improved pasture and River Blackwater - ~ 20m wide with fast-flowing water			

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	21.12	Track 1 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Commuting west to east	6
2	21.15	Track 2 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Commuting west to east and foraging	19
3	21.16	Track 3 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Commuting east to west and some foraging	18
4a	21.19	Track 4 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Commuting and foraging	9
4b	21.19	Track 4 duet	Fields in distance	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5a	21.22	Track 5 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Commuting	16
5b	21.22	Track 5 duet	Fields in distance	Soprano pipistrelle	Social call	2
6	21.24	Track 6 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
7	21.25	Track 7 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Commuting/social call	2
8	21.26	Track 8 duet	Over grassland adjacent to trees	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
9	21.27	Track 9 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
10a	21.30	Track 10 duet	Along trees fringing river	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting west to east	1
10b	21.30	Track 10 duet	In distance	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
11a	21.31	Track 11 duet	Along trees fringing river	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
11b	21.31	Track 11 duet	In distance	Leisler's bat	Social call	1

12a	21.35	Track 12 duet	Along trees fringing river	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	4
12b	21.35	Track 12 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Foraging and social call	2
13	21.37	Track 13 duet	In distance	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
14	21.39	Track 14 duet	Over grassland close to treeline along river	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	3
15	21.40	Track 15 duet	Over grassland close to treeline along river	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
16	21.42	Track 16 duet	In distance	Soprano pipistrelle	Social call	1
17	21.46	Track 18 duet	On opposite side of the river	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	3
18a	21.47	Track 19 duet	Along trees fringing river	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2
18b	21.47	Track 19 duet	In distance	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
19	21.50	Track 21 duet	In distance	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
20	21.52	Track 22 duet	Along trees fringing river	Leisler's bat	Foraging	3
21a	21.55	Track 23 duet	In distance	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
21b	21.55	Track 23 duet	In distance	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
22	21.56	Track 24 duet	Over grassland close to treeline along river	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	3
23a	21.56	Track 25 duet	In distance	Soprano pipistrelle	Social call	1
24b	21.56	Track 25 duet	In distance	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
25	21.58	Track 26 duet	On opposite side of river	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
26	22.00	Track 27 duet	Along river	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	4

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

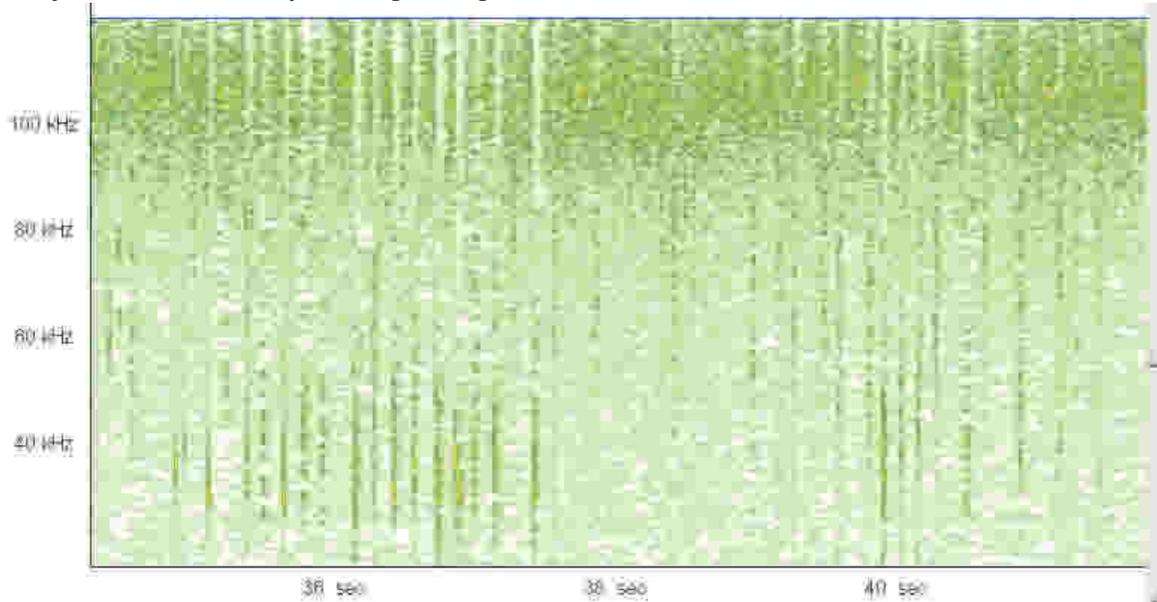


Plate 1: Sonogram of commuting Leisler's bat at 2119 hrs along trees fringing River Blackwater

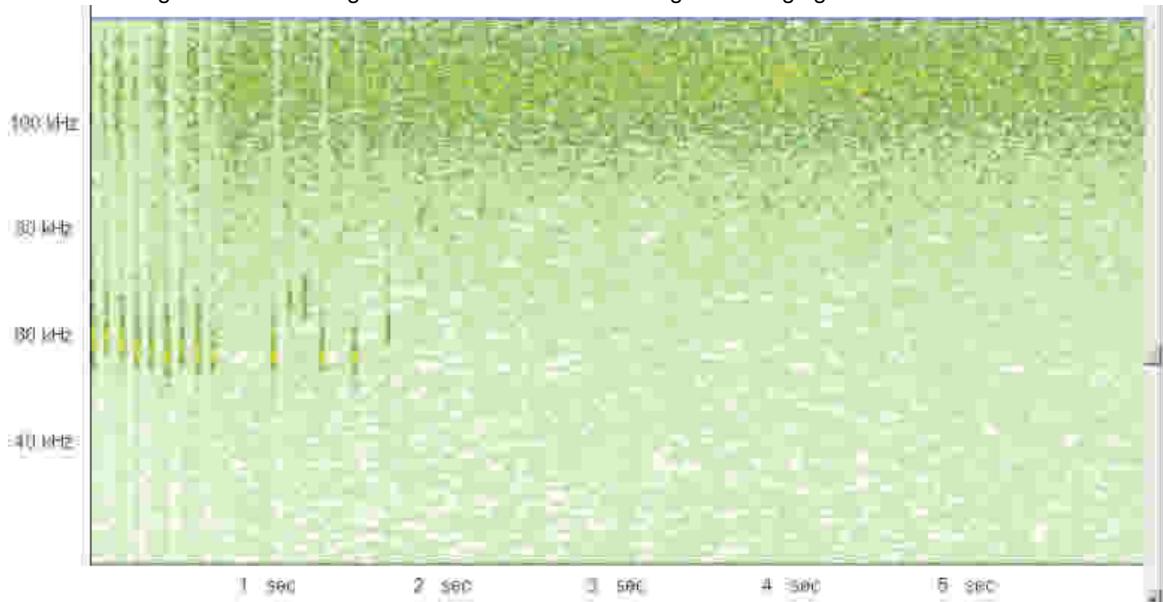


Plate 2: Sonogram of Soprano pipistrelle at 2130 hrs commuting along trees fringing River Blackwater

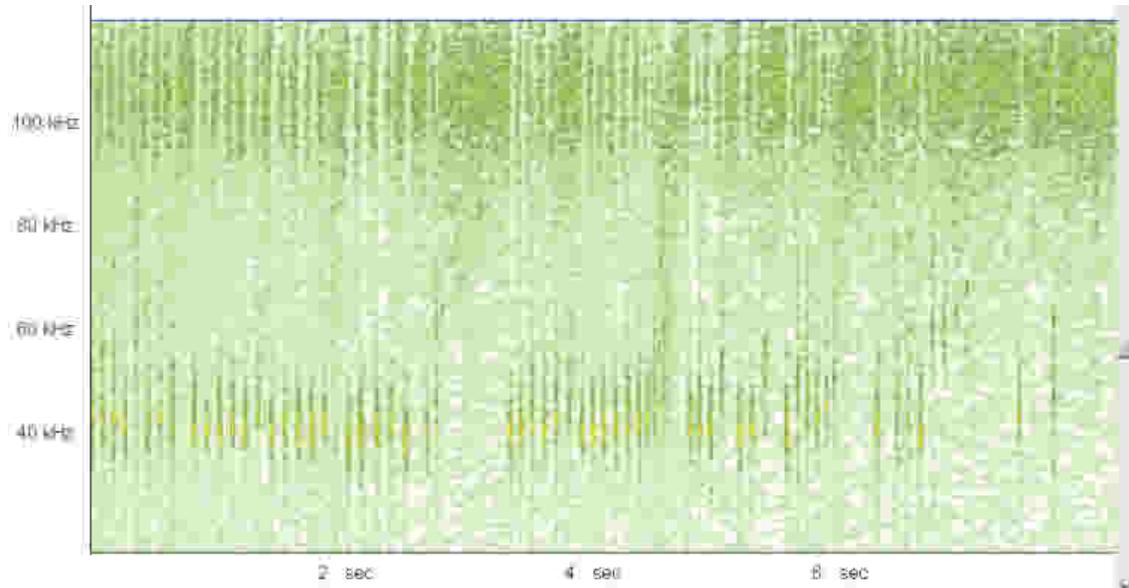


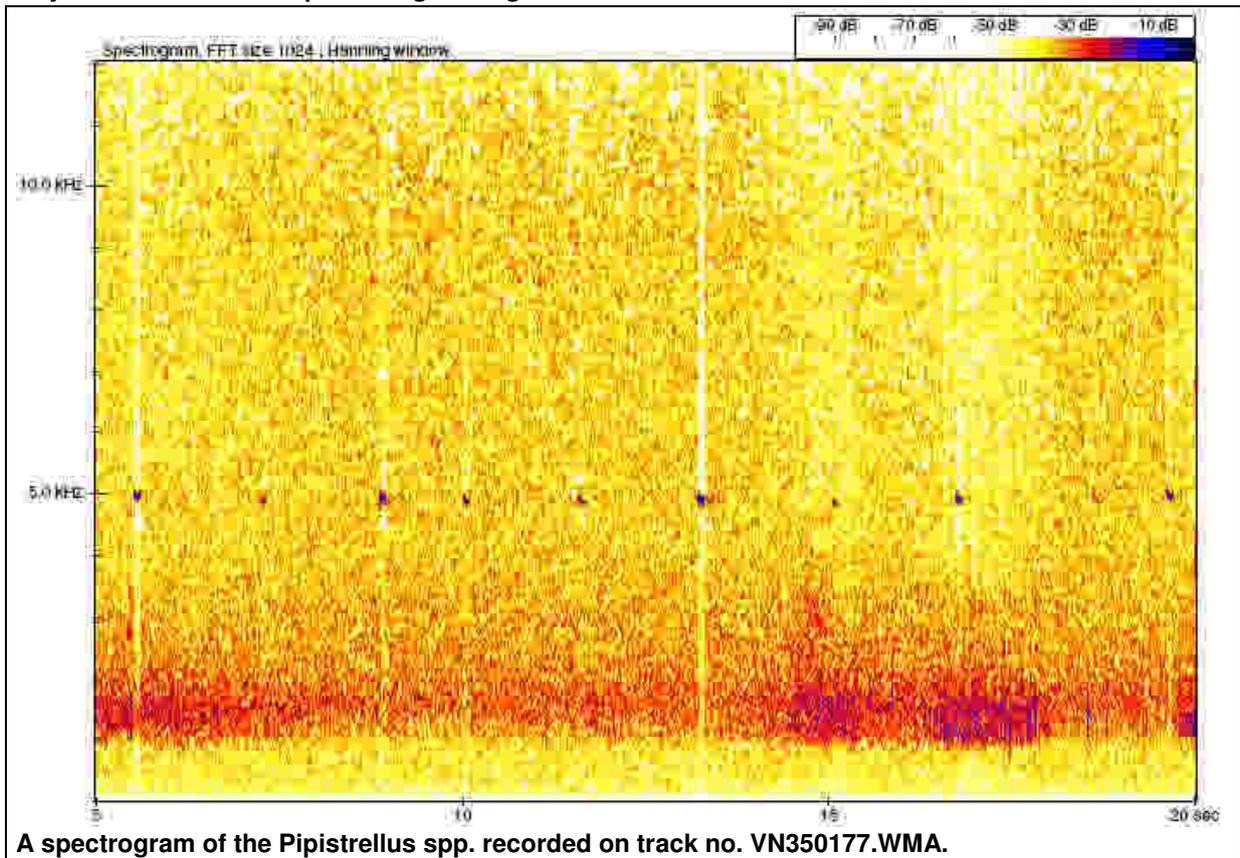
Plate 3: Sonogram of Daubenton's bat foraging activity along the River Blackwater at 2200 hrs

Additional Comments / Observations

This was a hotspot of bat activity throughout the survey.

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Towers 33 to 34					
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector					
Recorder(s):	Cormac Loughran		Arrival time:	1940hrs	
Date:	07 th September 2010		Departure time:	2101hrs	
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:			Sunset:	2016hrs	
Wind speed & direction:	3 mph		Air temperature (C):	12°C	
Weather (rain etc):	None with 70% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
Hedge line adjacent to a significant block of willow scrub, between Towers 33 & 34.					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
19.46	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35167.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	2
19.53	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35168.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
19.54	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35169.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
19.58	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35170.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
20.00	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35171.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
20.18	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35172.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
20.19	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35173.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
20.29	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35174.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
20.31	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35175.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
20.33	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35176.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
20.27	Hedge line bounded by an area of scrub.	VN35177.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms**Additional Comments / Observations**

Moderate level of activity observed at this site, however the scrub area is a low hollow and the bats were flying mostly between 2 and 3 metres. The proposed OHL in this area will likely over sail the area of scrub and therefore the bats will be able to forage normally.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

MSc, CEnv, MIEEM

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s):		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: A Batbox Baton was used to record over a 12 hour period, these are the results from the first hour after sunset.
	Remote survey Data interpreted by M. Maguire		
	Date:	25 th May 2009	
	Arrival time:	n/a	
Departure time:	n/a	Site: Artasooley Wood	
			Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2140hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	15°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
In a small wood of semi mature alders and sycamores, adjacent to a tributary of the River Blackwater and an improved agricultural field.

Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
21.41	51.645 – 55.605	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.41	76.692 – 77.397	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
21.42	93.953 – 94.558	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
21.42	112.140 – 113.647	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
21.43	198.650 – 202.885	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
21.43	203.512 – 206.495	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	2
21.43 – 21.44	207.243 – 213.183	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.44	217.568 – 218.933	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
21.44	235.343 – 241.077	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.44	246.450 – 249.915	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging and commuting	1
21.46	375.955 – 377.530	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
21.47	424.642 – 430.750	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.50	595.355 – 597.295	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
21.50	611.095 – 613.288	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
21.52	723.775 – 727.212	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1

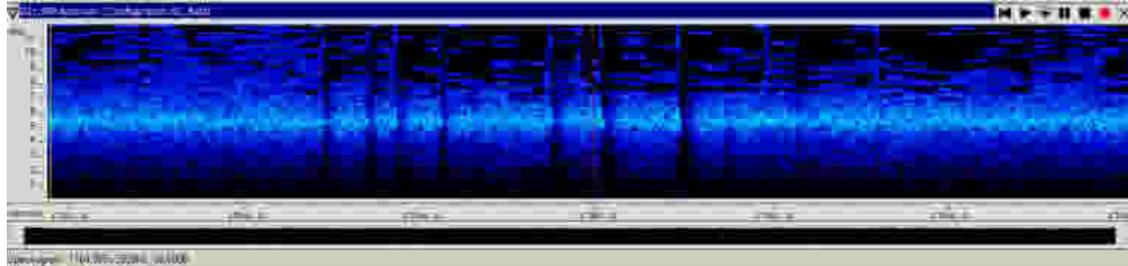
21.52 – 21.53	726.500 – 764.945	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
21.54	854.163 – 856.515	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.54	857.260 – 859.138	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Foraging	1
21.55	872.885 – 874.438	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
21.55	875.510 – 886.090	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.55	890.183 – 895.033	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.55	904.997 – 911.278	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.55	921.760 – 923.325	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.56	931.300 – 933.008	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.56	945.008 – 956.395	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	2
21.56	964.835 – 970.563	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging and Commuting	2
21.56	975.997 – 981.850	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	2
21.57	999.612 – 1003.308	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
21.57	1006.410 – 1009.483	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging and commuting	1
21.57	1021.245 – 1021.798	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
22.00	1170.878 – 1176.415	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.00	1180.275 – 1183.688	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging and commuting	1
22.00	1196.595 – 1199.655	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.00	1203.493 – 1206.443	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.01	1237.818 – 1240.660	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.03	1405.668 – 1409.198	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.04	1429.703 – 1432.818	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.04	1456.493 – 1460.013	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.05	1481.865 – 1489.710	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.05	1526.475 – 1527.920	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.07	1594.453 – 1601.615	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.07	1617.045 – 1618.095	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.10	1784.215 – 1785.255	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1

22.10	1797.218 – 1801.253	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.12	1908.260 – 1915.925	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2
22.14	2045.848 – 2029.533	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.15	2111.208 – 2121.878	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp. and Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting and Social calls	1
22.16	2133.430 – 2140.992	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.16	2155.430 – 2169.895	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
22.16 – 22.17	2184.965 – 2202.983	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2
22.17	2204.418 – 2213.775	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.17	2218.282 – 2222.350	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp. and Myotis spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.17	2239.278 – 2242.035	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.17	2245.195 – 2246.238	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.17 – 22.18	2248.195 – 2253.340	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting, Foraging and Social Calls	2
22.18	2267.778 – 2274.660	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.18	2275.485 – 2285.840	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.18 – 22.19	2309.970 – 2313.055	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.19	2313.577 – 2316.682	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.19	2327.778 – 2337.608	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2
22.19	2352.753 – 2354.740	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
22.19	2355.965 – 2359.807	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.22	2487.653 – 2499.860	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Social calls	2
22.22	2511.200 – 2517.015	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2
22.22	2520.515 – 2522.128	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Foraging	1
22.22	2526.775 – 2531.055	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.22	2537.265 – 2541.097	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.23	2550.052 – 2555.415	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.23	2586.077 – 2591.242	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Social call	1
22.24	2623.875 – 2630.418	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1

22.24	2664.060 – 2668.875	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.25	2705.910 – 2718.415	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.26	2759.972 – 2767.992	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.26 – 22.27	2788.930 – 2796.008	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.27	2830.997 – 2832.403	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.27	2837.923 – 28240.445	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.27 – 22.28	2844.090 – 2851.113	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.28	2856.023 – 2871.980	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2
22.29	2891.785 – 2909.355	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.29	2944.372 – 2950.330	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.29	2954.157 – 2965.298	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.30	2989.198 – 2990.407	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.30	2992.770 – 2998.015	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging (with a social call)	2
22.30	3004.233 – 3008.320	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foaging (with social calls)	2
22.30	3019.097 – 3023.655	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.31	3030.325 – 3032.622	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.31	3049.012 – 3060.005	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.32	3087.758 – 3101.718	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.32	3111.077 – 3124.603	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.32	3127.825 – 3131.520	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.34	3226.372 – 3231.250	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.34	3255.936 – 3259.425	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.35	3302.175 – 3304.892	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
22.36	3365.805 – 3372.320	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
22.36	3376.080 – 3380.055	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Foraging	1
22.36	3380.810 – 3381.865	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Myotis spp.</i>	Foraging	1
22.37	3396.225 – 3400.177	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1

22.37	3441.813 – 3443.932	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.38	3476.843 – 3484.310	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.39 – 22.40	3564.455 – 3576.988	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2
22.40	3593.780 – 3608.350	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	3
22.40	3618.903 – 3634.725	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



A sonogram of a *Pipistrellus spp.* commuting at 22.10.

Additional Comments / Observations

Artasooley wood is a hot spot for bat activity with numerous 'bat passes' recorded and a high degree of bat diversity with at least 5 species identified.

DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s):		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: A Batbox Baton was used to record over a 12 hour period, these are the result of the last hour before Dawn. Site: Artasooley Wood Project and Reference: NS Interconnector
	Remote survey Data interpreted by M. Maguire		
	Date:	25 th May 2009	
	Arrival time:	n/a	
Departure time:	n/a		

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	05.01	Sunset:	N/A
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	15°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

In a small wood of semi mature alders and sycamores, adjacent to a tributary of the River Blackwater and an improved agricultural field.

Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
4.01	15.600 – 17.860	Flying in the tree line around the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.01	18.288 – 20.922	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.02	60.825 – 63.538	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
4.02	63.722 – 64.945	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
4.02	65.500 – 68.785	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.02	71.100 – 74.868	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.02	77.965 – 78.332	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.03	113.933 – 114.215	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.03	127.390 – 127.975	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.03	128.382 – 129.260	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.04	170.690 – 171.898	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.05	217.688 – 219.128	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.06	300.385 – 300.630	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.07	333.012 – 343.240	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	2
4.07	344.212 – 346.392	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1

4.07	355.905 – 357.348	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.07	376.835 – 379.392	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.08	399.445 – 402.517	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.09	456.217 – 460.693	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
4.10	534.803 – 535.188	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.10	555.832 – 560.565	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
4.11	590.125 – 592.205	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.12	628.668 – 632.925	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
4.13	735.367 – 735.875	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.14	750.643 – 753.360	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting and social calls	1
4.15	854.815 – 857.023	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.15	858.352 – 858.798	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.16	868.545 – 874.063	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
4.16	888.482 – 893.400	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
4.16	894.860 – 895.325	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.16 - 4.17	927.367 – 937.895	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	2
4.17	961.755 – 962.735	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.17	974.087 – 975.707	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.18	1004.903 – 1007.108	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.18	1048.108 – 1048.978	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.19	1050.198 – 1052.705	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.19	1053.688 – 1055.613	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.19	1056.480 – 1063.805	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	2
4.19	1065.223 – 1072.715	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Social calls	1
4.20	1133.470 – 1138.655	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> and <i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
4.20	1138.665 – 1144.283	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.20	1151.273 – 1152.563	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1

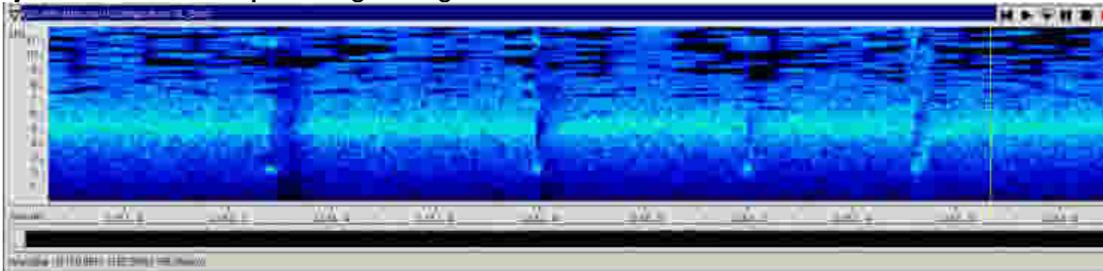
4.20	1153.320 – 1154.713	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
4.20	1160.485 – 1164.800	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.21	1170.670 – 1172.372	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.21	1205.743 – 1208.088	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.21	1216.043 – 1216.553	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.21 - 4.22	1229.547 – 1232.150	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.22	1258.750 – 1260.685	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.23	1308.530 – 1310.063	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.23	1325.997 – 1328.773	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
4.23	1330.455 – 1331.818	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.23	1342.103 – 1345.765	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.25	1443.713 – 1447.668	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.26	1477.235 – 1478.372	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.26	1482.523 – 1484.027	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.26	1553.080 – 1557.728	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.26	1559.988 – 1563.753	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.28	1620.128 – 1622.115	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.28 – 4.29	1645.628 – 1655.090	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
4.29	1675.228 – 1676.360	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.29	1676.898 – 1677.882	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.29	1682.668 – 1682.995	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.30	1732.053 – 1734.523	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.33	1901.648 – 1903.287	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
4.33	1903.932 – 1905.890	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.33	1906.988 – 1909.033	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.33	1935.608 – 1936.978	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.33	1938.228 – 1938.833	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.33	1939.350 – 1944.733	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1

4.33 - 4.34	1946.293 – 1951.757	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
4.34	1977.380 – 1980.245	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.34	1980.642 – 1981.993	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.35	2018.860 – 2020.213	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.35	2037.648 – 2038.290	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.35	2041.353 – 2042.497	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.36	2103.245 – 2105.545	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.37	2176.208 – 2179.032	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.37	2180.213 – 2182.070	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.38	2223.565 – 2224.050	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.38	2231.173 – 2232.655	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.39	2255.688 – 2257.228	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.39	2271.503 – 2274.943	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.42	2444.418 – 2449.622	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
4.43	2521.105 – 2522.510	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.43	2523.770 – 2524.855	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.43	2526.190 – 2527.925	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.43	2528.515 – 2528.843	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.43	2536.273 – 2539.693	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
4.43	2542.400 – 2542.943	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.43 – 4.44	2549.653 – 2567.145	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus, Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	2
4.44	2598.590 – 2599.880	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
4.45	2619.043 – 2620.525	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.45	2643.372 – 2646.867	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
4.45	2665.358 – 2666.890	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.46	2670.005 – 2674.387	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
4.46	2698.680 – 2704.600	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1

4.47	2732.275 – 2737.430	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
4.48	2803.097 – 2804.608	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.48	2835.122 – 2836.863	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.50	2940.965 – 2941.395	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.50	2946.497 – 2953.948	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.51	2987.483 – 2988.725	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.51	2989.398 – 2991.927	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.51	2997.560 – 2999.628	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.52	3046.372 – 3050.730	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
4.52	3079.470 – 3083.512	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting and Foraging	1
4.52	3087.270 – 3088.548	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.52 – 4.53	3088.988 – 3090.290	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.53	3110.815 – 3114.860	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
4.53	3140.833 – 3142.090	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
4.53	3147.688 – 3148.202	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
4.54	3157.787 – 3159.222	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
4.54	3161.015 – 3161.655	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.54	3195.273 – 3198.015	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp., Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	2
4.55	3238.992 – 3239.517	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
4.55	3245.228 – 3248.660	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
4.59	3481.613 – 3482.978	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
4.59	3484.060 – 3484.878	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
5.00	3513.682 – 3514.528	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
5.01	3640.945 – 3641.713	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
5.01	3685.290 – 3685.400	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
5.03	3715.548 – 3716.555	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
5.03	3764.930 – 3767.233	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1

5.03	3768.815 – 3771.023	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
5.05	3826.105 – 3826.708	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
5.06	3901.435 – 3902.500	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
5.07	3955.468 – 3956.693	Flying in the tree line around the river.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Sonogram of a commuting *Nyctalus leisleri*.

Additional Comments / Observations

The survey was a remote survey, so there are no details of flying heights or directions for bats.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire & Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc, AIEMA MSc, CEnv, MIEEM	
	Date:	24 th June 2009		
	Arrival time:	2230hrs		Site: Artasooley Wood
	Departure time:	2346hrs		Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	22.04
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	15°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
A mature tree line along a tributary to the Blackwater River and surrounded by agricultural fields.

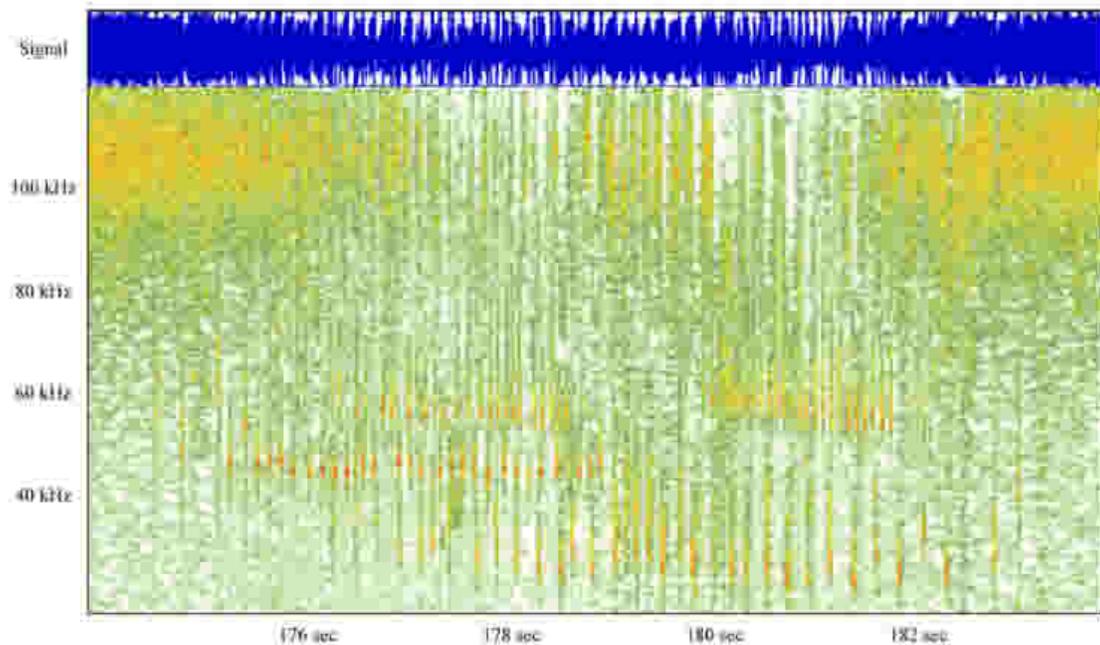
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
22.46	0.083-2.842	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i> and <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
22.46	3.420 – 4.145	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.46	12.108-16.102	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.48	136.783 – 138.125	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.48	138.393 – 140.845	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
22.48	145.585 – 147.035	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> and <i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
22.48 – 22.49	147.220 – 151.742	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> and <i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
22.49	156.063 – 156.225	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.49	156.885 – 159.548	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.49	175.440-176.855	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.49	176.855 – 177.593	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> and <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting and Foraging	2
22.49	177.593 – 179.088	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> , <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> and <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting and Foraging	3

22.49	179.215 – 179.993	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.49	180.165 – 182.495	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> and <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> Foraging and Commuting. <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> Commuting	2
22.49	188.905 – 189.515	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
22.49	190.045- 191.610	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.49	193.548 – 197.137	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
22.49	198.285 – 200.205	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging and Commuting	1
22.49	204.183 – 205.257	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.49	208.700 – 212.393	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
22.49	219.553- 220.723	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
22.49	220.757 – 222.655	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> and <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	2
22.49	290.9 – 294.5	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.49 – 22.50	341.702 – 342.215	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.50	415.038 – 416.262	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
22.50	418.092 – 420.225	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.51	420.383 – 421.858	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> , <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
22.52	422.383 – 423.983	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.53	452.210 – 426.065	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
22.53	447.928 – 451.938	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
22.53	576.830 – 580.915	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.53	623.347 – 632.660	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.53 – 22.54	750.038 – 760.737	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
22.56	779.818 – 781.163	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.56 – 22.57	781.253 – 782.183	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.59	782.332- 782.962	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1

22.59	783.500 – 785.290	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.59	810.737 – 812.700	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
22.59	891.327 – 93.680	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
22.59	912.840 – 195.890	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
23.00	1002.492 – 1012.745	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
23.01	1018.978 – 1024.287	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
23.01	1040.763 – 1042.912	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.03	1064.618 – 1066.985	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.03	1068.290 – 1072.705	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
23.03	1093.688 – 1095.680	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
23.04	1096.730 – 1099.963	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
23.04	1100.715 – 1102.978	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.04	1103.448 – 1107.145	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.04	1121.560 – 1124.047	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
23.04	1156.415 – 1161.428	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	2
23.04	1175.142 – 1178.257	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
23.05	1208.658 – 1211.138	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
23.06	1237.835 – 1242.490	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.06	1243.315 – 1245.170	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.07	1270.622 – 1273.580	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.07	1274.380 – 1276.198	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
23.07	1281.172 – 1282.898	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.07	1341.603 – 1345.260	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.07	1359.610 – 1362.215	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.08	1367.368 – 1369.910	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
23.09	1491.517 – 1493.260	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.09	1516.390 – 1523.030	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
23.11	1557.928 – 1560.895	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1

23.11	1661.690 – 1663.878	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
23.12	1663.920 – 1665.277	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
23.14	1665.080 – 1667.132	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
23.14	1788.303 – 1790.770	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.16	1860.735 – 1865.043	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
23.17	1866.705 – 1867.468	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.17	1903.188 – 1907.475	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
23.18 – 23.19	1946.005 – 1952.105	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.20	2030.948 – 2032.243	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.20	2033.108 – 2035.110	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
23.22	2143.358 – 2154.188	The tree line adjacent to the river	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i> , <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	2

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



A spectrogram showing *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *Nyctalus leisleri* at 22.49

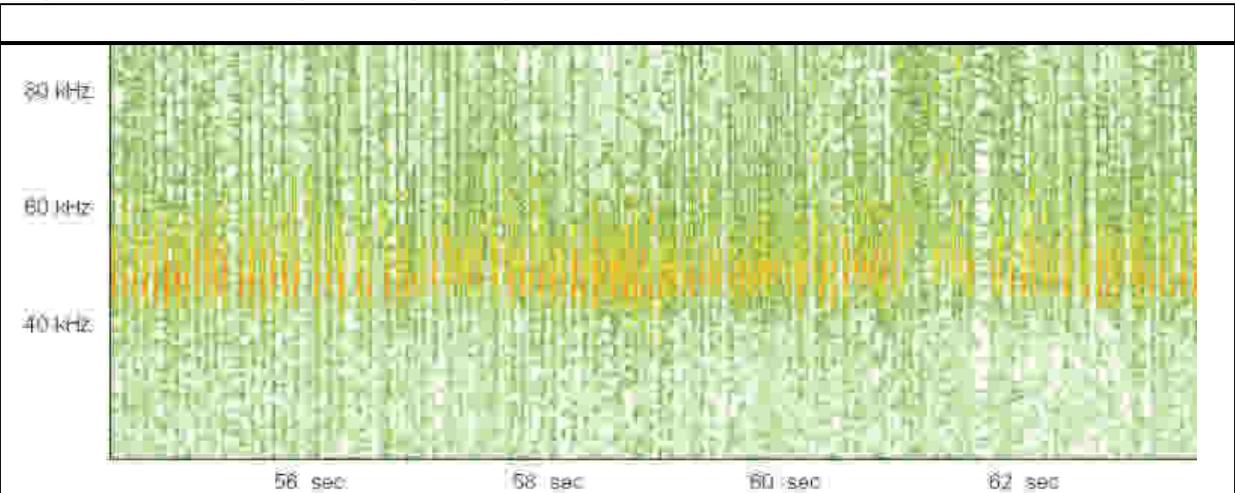
Additional Comments / Observations

There were intermittently sighting of bats breaking the canopy during the survey, they were identified as *Pipistrellus spp.*

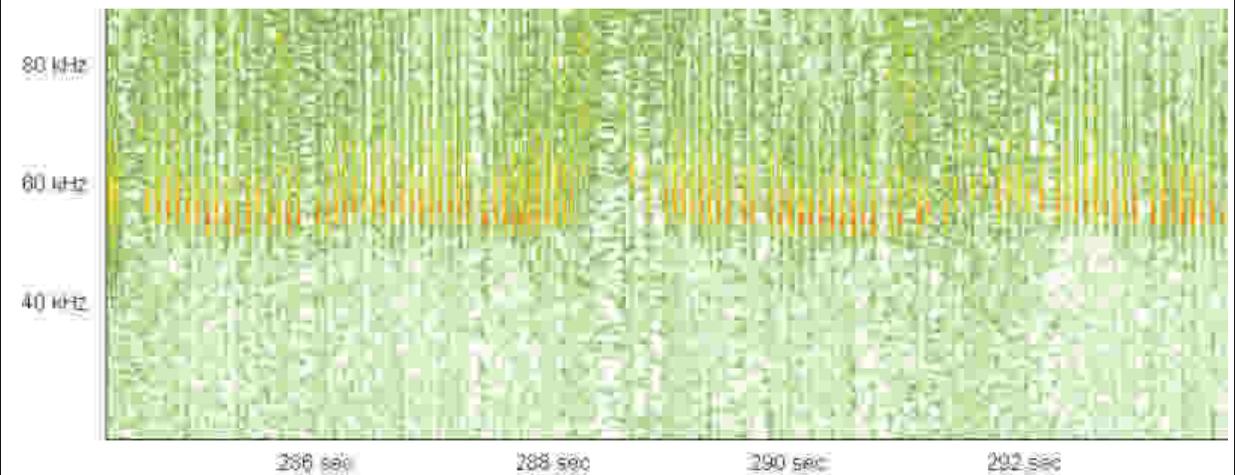
DAWN SURVEY

Site: Tower 42				
Project and Reference: 60032220 Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector				
Recorder(s):	Debbie Brown		Arrival time:	0319hrs
Date:	05 th July 2010		Departure time:	0437hrs
Weather conditions				
Sunrise:	0504hrs		Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction:	0.8 mph		Air temperature (C):	16°C
Weather (rain etc):	Intermittent showers. 10% cloud cover			
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:				
Tall alder/hawthorn/ash hedgerow along stream/field drain – semi-improved grassland (dry during survey)				
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
0344	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	foraging	1
0345	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	3
0345	Tall hedgerow along stream	Unidentified	Social call	1
0346	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
0346	Tall hedgerow along stream	Unidentified	Social call	1
0348	Tall hedgerow along stream	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	6
0348	Tall hedgerow along stream	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	5
0354	Tall hedgerow along stream	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2
0355	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	4
0355	Tall hedgerow along stream	common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
0355	Tall hedgerow along stream	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
0356	Tall hedgerow along stream	common pipistrelle	Constant feeding buzzes recorded for 3 minutes.	
0359	Tall hedgerow along stream	soprano pipistrelle	Constant feeding buzzes recorded for 3 minutes.	
0402	Tall hedgerow along stream	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	2
0403	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
0404	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
0405	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
0406	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	12
0407	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	3
0413	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
0413	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
0418	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
0419	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
0419	Tall hedgerow along stream	Common pipistrelle	foraging	2
0420	Tall hedgerow along stream	Leisler's	foraging	3
0421	Tall hedgerow along stream	Leisler's	Foraging	2

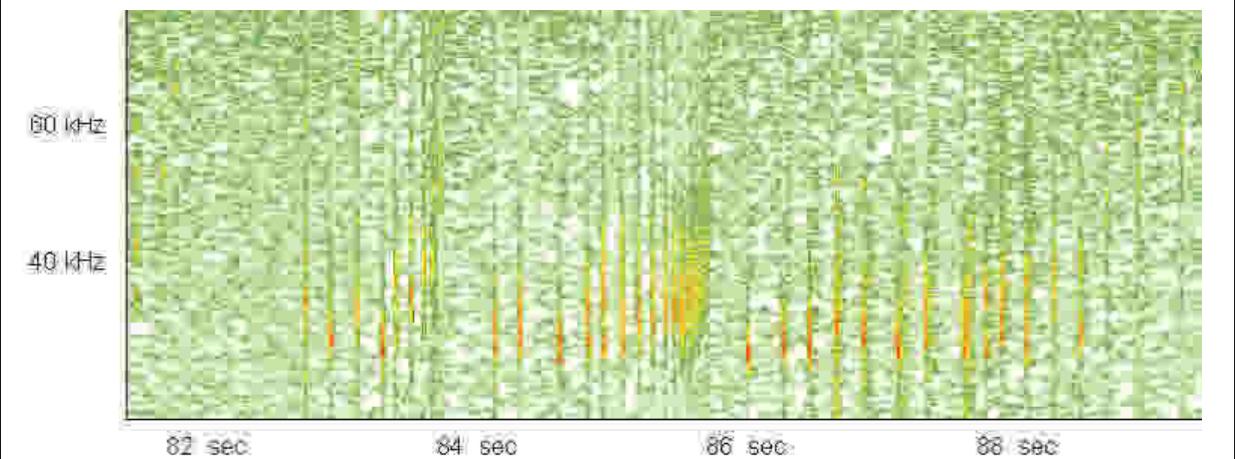
Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Constant common pipistrelle activity recorded from Tower 42 location at 0358 hrs



Constant soprano pipistrelle activity recorded from Tower 42 location at 0401 hrs



Leisler's foraging activity recorded from Tower 42 location at 0420 hrs



Additional Comments / Observations

This area was a hotspot of bat activity, with much common and soprano pipistrelle foraging and commuting activity recorded. Foraging Leisler's bats were recorded towards the end of the survey.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

B.Sc. M.Sc. 5 years bat survey experience.

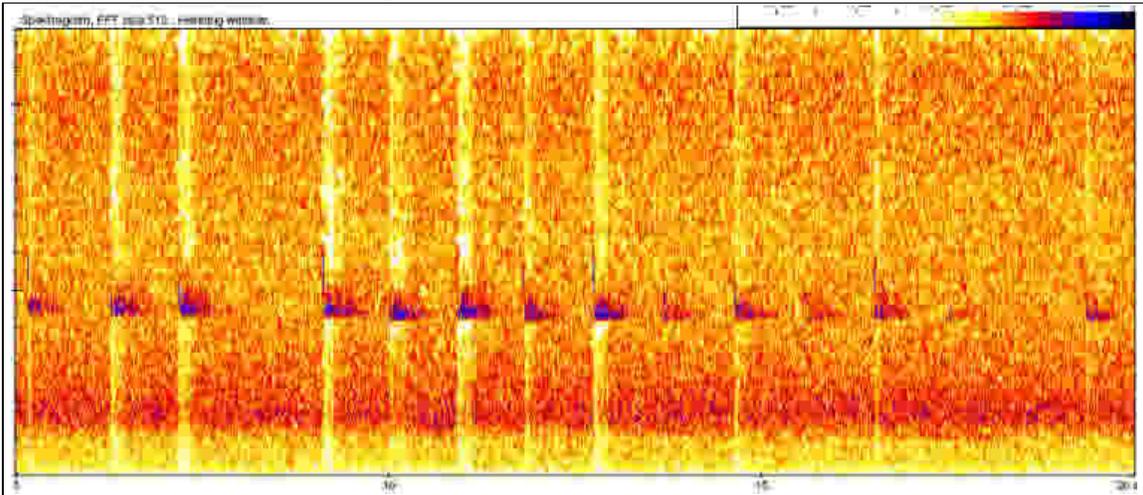


DAWN SURVEY					
Site: Towers 43					
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector					
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire			Arrival time:	0309hrs
Date:	05 th July 2010			Departure time:	0439hrs
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:	0504hrs			Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction:	0.8			Air temperature (C):	16°C
Weather (rain etc):	None – cloud cover 10%				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
Corner of a field with an impenetrable copse to the southwest and a small river to the southeast. Both boundaries were marked out by mature hedge lines.					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
0339	Eastern boundary of the copse	VN350273.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0348	Eastern boundary of the copse.	VN350274.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0357	Southern corner of the field.	VN350275.WMA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Commuting	1
0404	Southern corner of the field.	VN350276.WMA	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	3
0404	Southern corner of the field.	VN350276.WMA	Pipistrellus spp.	Social call	1
0407	Southern corner of the field.	VN350277.WMA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Commuting	1
0408	Southern corner of the field.	VN350278.WMA	Nyctalus leisleri	Commuting	1
0410	Southern corner of the field.	VN350279.WMA	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	1
0411	Southern corner of the field.	VN350280.WMA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Commuting	2
0411	Southern corner of the field.	VN350280.WMA	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	1
0412	Southern corner of the field.	VN350281.WMA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Commuting	2
0413	Southern corner of the field.	VN350282.WMA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Commuting	1
0414	Southern corner of the field.	VN350283.WMA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Commuting	1
0416	South eastern boundary of the field, by the river.	VN350284.WMA	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	1



0417	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350285.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0417	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350286.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0417	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350287.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
0417	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350287.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
0420	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350288.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
0420	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350289.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
0421	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350290.WMA	<i>Pipistrelle nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
0421	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350291.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
0422	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350292.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
0424	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350293.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0427	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350294.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0429	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350295.WMA	<i>Pipistrelle nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
0430	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350296.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0432	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350297.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	3
0432	South boundary of the field	eastern of the field	VN350297.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Social call	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



The *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (x3) recorded on VN350297.WMA.

Additional Comments / Observations

Bats were spotted circling in the southern corner of the field at 0400hrs.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

BSc, MSc, AIEMA
5+ years of bat survey experience



DAWN SURVEY

Site: Towers 46 to 47			
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector (60032220)			
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire	Arrival time:	0500hrs
Date:	07 th September 10	Departure time:	0615hrs

Weather conditions

Sunrise:	0644hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction:	3mph	Air temperature (C):	12°C
Weather (rain etc):	None – cloud cover 70%		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Mature tree lines adjacent to an abandoned house and shed.

Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
0505	Mature tree lines adjacent to an abandoned house and shed.	VN350441.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0508		VN350442.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0511		VN350443.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
0515		VN350444.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	4
0518		VN350445.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	6
			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
			<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
0522		VN350446.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0526		VN350447.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0531		VN350448.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	8
0536		VN350449.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	5
0539		VN350450.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	5
0545		VN350451.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	4
0548	VN350452.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1	

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc 5 years of bat survey experience
	Date:	14 th September 2009	
	Arrival time:	2000 hrs	
	Departure time:	2115 hrs	
			Site: Tower 49 – old railway line
			Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	1949 hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	10
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Old railway line overgrown with dense gorse and willow scrub, tall ruderal vegetation and scattered mature ash. Adjacent to improved pasture.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	20.35	Track 4 duet	In distance along railway line	Common Pipistrelle	Commuting	1
2	20.37	Track 4 duet	In distance along railway line	Common Pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	20.44	Track 4 duet	In distance along railway line	Common Pipistrelle	Commuting	1
4	20.51	Track 5 duet	In distance along railway line	Leisler	Commuting	1
5	20.55	Track 6 duet	Along scrub just west of proposed tower location	Leisler	Commuting	2
6	20.57	Track 6 duet	Along scrub just west of proposed tower location	Leisler	Commuting	2
7	21.00	Track 6 duet	Along scrub just west of proposed tower location	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	2
8	21.02	Track 6 duet	Along scrub just west of proposed tower location	Pipistrelle species	Foraging	2

Additional Comments / Observations

Most of the bat activity recorded was along the dense scrub and vegetation fringing the railway line, west of the proposed tower location.

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

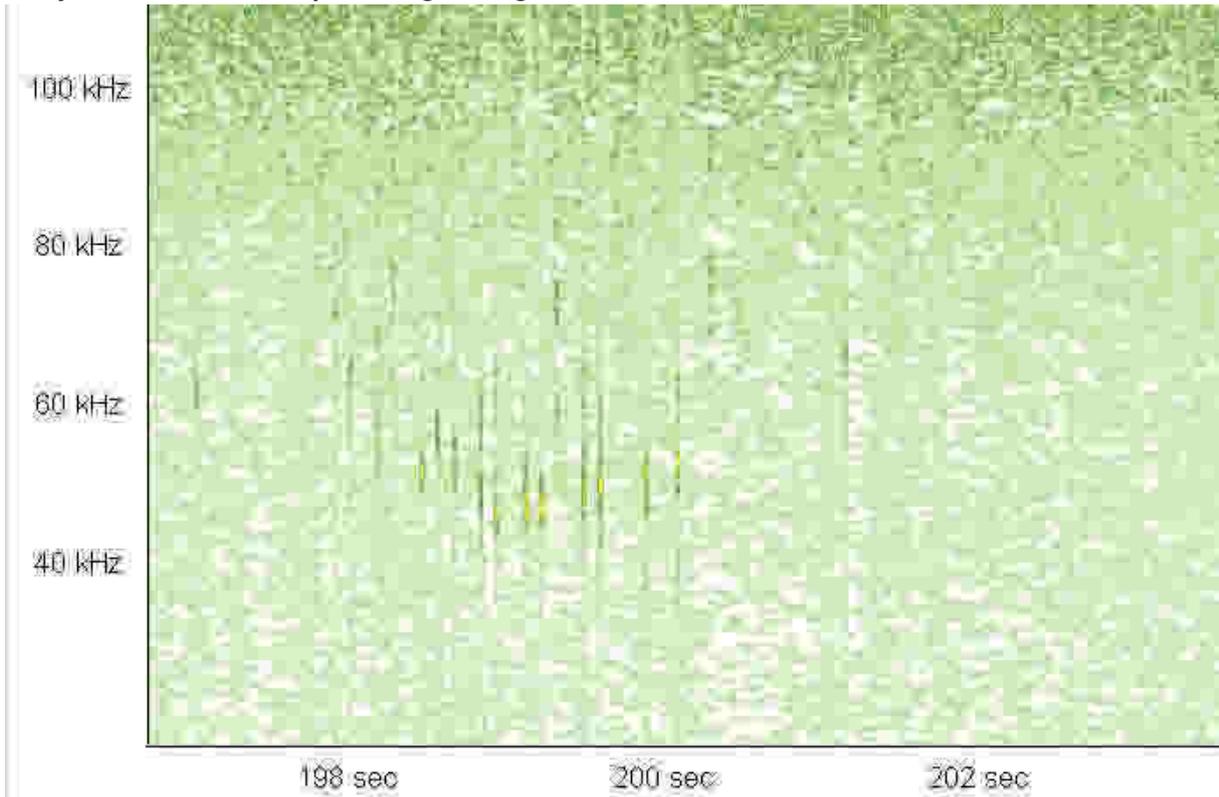


Plate 1: Sonogram of Common pipistrelle commuting along old railway line at 2037 hrs on 14/09/09

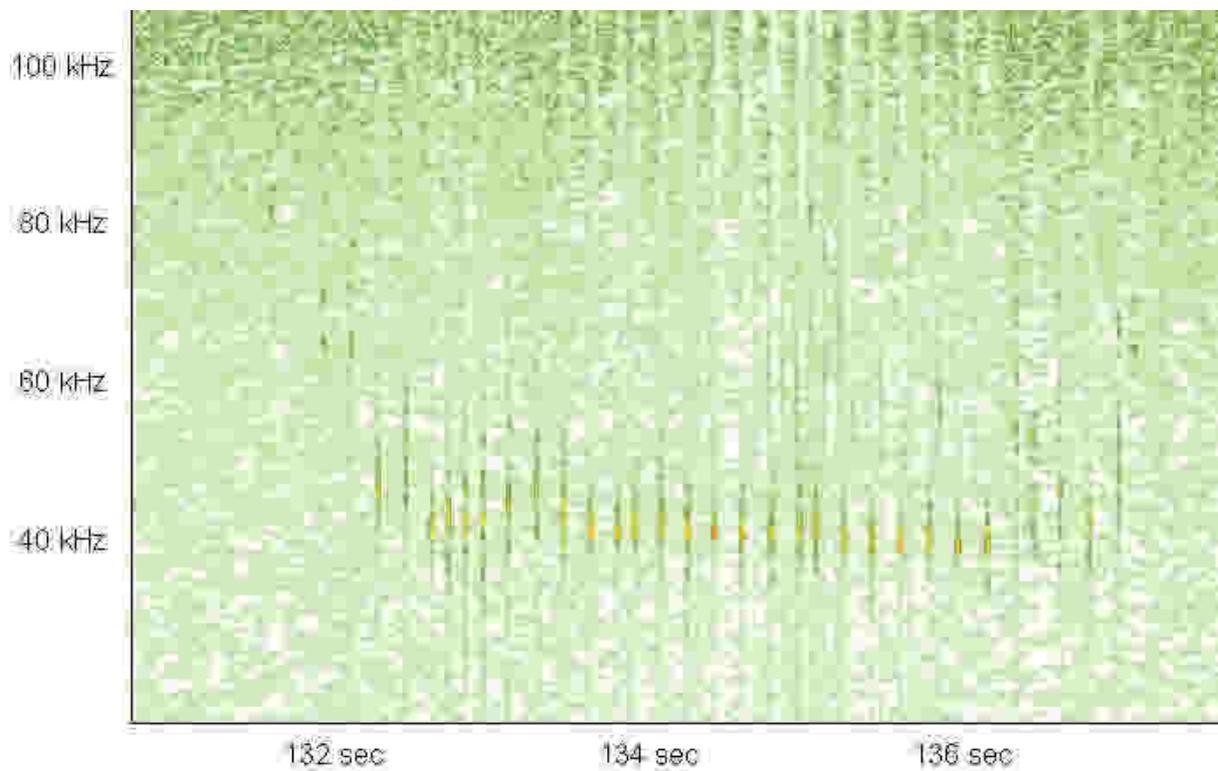


Plate 2: Sonogram of Leisler's bat commuting along scrub at proposed location of Tower 49 at 2057 hrs on 14/09/09

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA	
	Date:	14 th September 2009		
	Arrival time:	1955hrs		Site: Tower 51
	Departure time:	2059hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	1944hrs
Wind speed & direction	Blustery	Air temperature (C)	10°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, with light rain beginning towards the end of the survey.		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Fixed survey point at the base of proposed tower 51. Base in mature hedge with hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose and holly. The hedge bounded an agricultural field which contained sheep.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	20.06	1	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
2	20.06	1	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	20.06	1	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
4	20.06	2	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
5	20.06	2	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
6	20.06	2	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
7	20.11	2	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
8	20.11	2	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
9	20.13	2	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
10	20.16	3	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
11	20.18	3	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
12	20.26	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
13	20.26 to 20.27	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
14	20.27	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
15	20.27 to 20.29	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1

16	20.29	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
17	20.34	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
18	20.34	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
19	20.34	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
20	20.34	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
21	20.35	4	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	2
22	20.40	5	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
23	20.45	5	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
24	20.45	5	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
25	20.46	5	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
26	20.47 to 20.48	6	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
27	20.48	6	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
28	20.49	6	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Pipistrelle sp.	Foraging	1
29	20.49 to 20.50	6	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Pipistrelle sp.	Foraging	1
30	20.50	6	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
31	20.51	6	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
32	20.51 to 20.52	6	Mature trees and associated hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

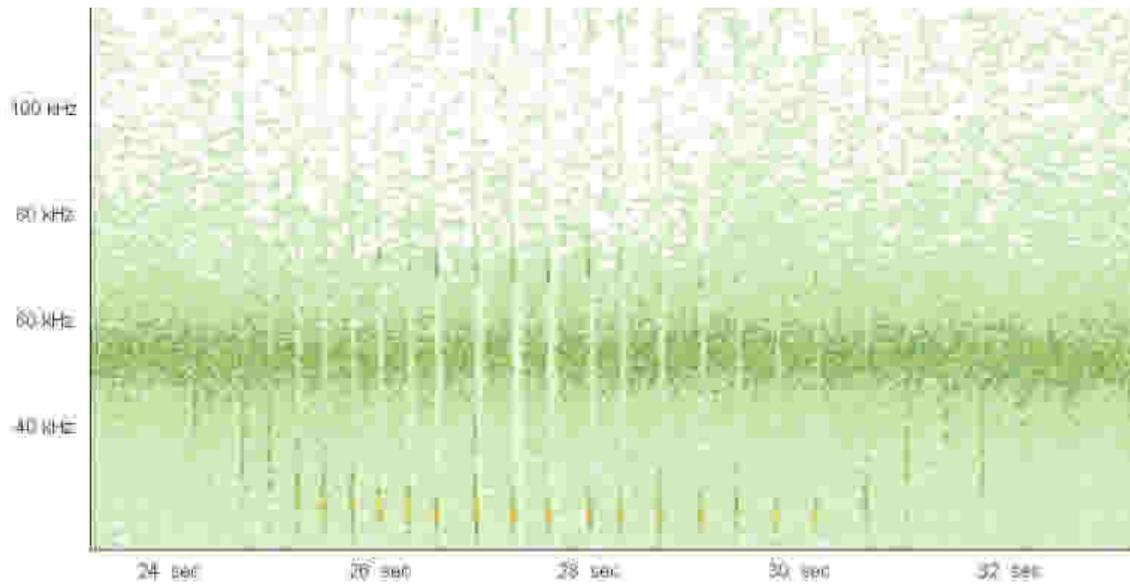


Plate 1: Sonogram of foraging Leisler's bat recorded at 2016 hrs on 14/09/09

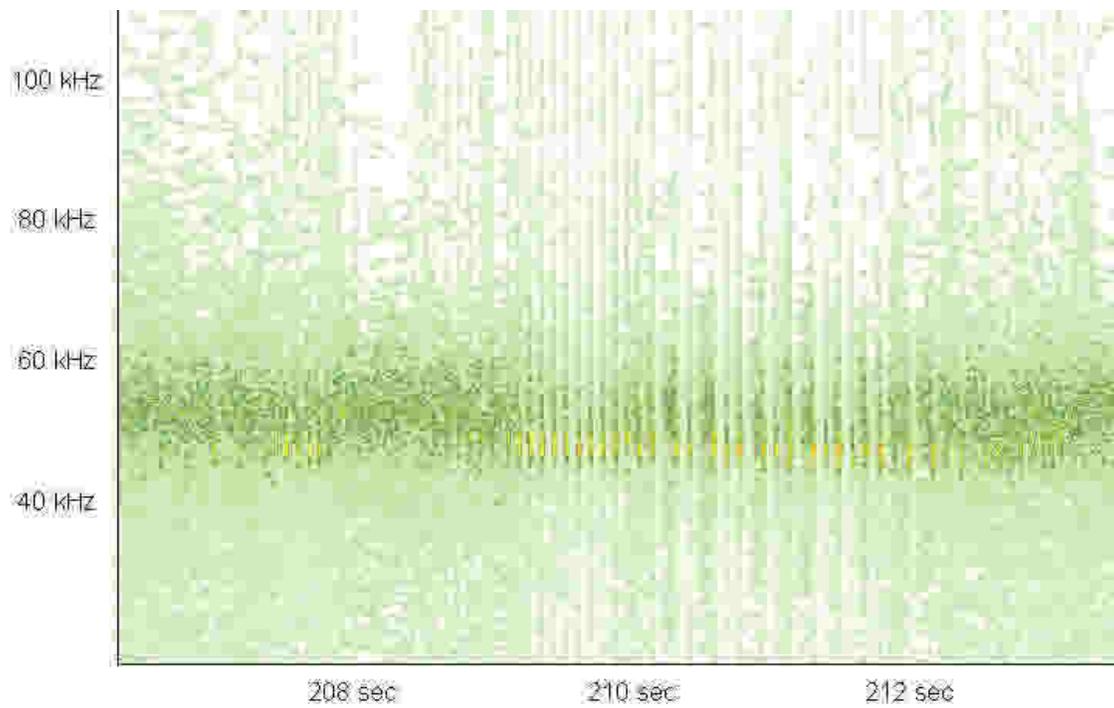


Plate 2: Sonogram of foraging Pipistrelle sp. recorded at 2016 hrs on 14/09/09

Additional Comments / Observations

Reasonable amount of activity given the impoverished habitat in this area. Trees will need to be inspected by a licensed bat worker immediately prior to any required vegetation cutting.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, CEnv, MIEEM	
	Date:	14 th September 2009		
	Arrival time:	2000hrs		Site: Tower 53
	Departure time:	2115hrs		Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	1949hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	10°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
Tall overgrown hedgerow with mature trees with improved grassland field grazed by cattle

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2022	VN350181	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
2	2034	VN350183	Along hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
3	2035	VN350184	Along hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
4	2035	VN350185	Along hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
5	2036	VN350186	Along hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
6	2041	VN350187	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1
7	2043	VN350188	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
8	2043	VN350189	Along hedgerow	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	1
9	2045	VN350190	Along hedgerow	Common pipistrelles	Commuting	1

Additional Comments / Observations

Sub-optimal conditions for bats but still within known tolerances. 12 degrees centigrade and with a light breeze I would have expected significantly higher levels of bat activity.

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

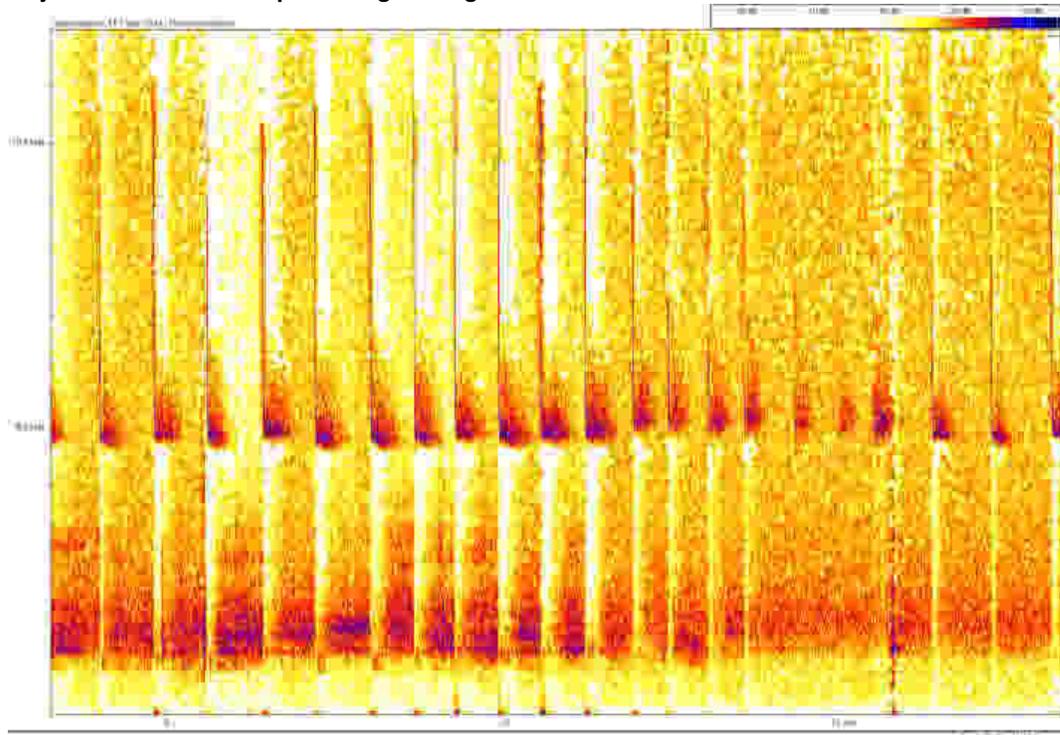


Plate 1 – Shows the Pip spp as recorded from track 1 in the table above.

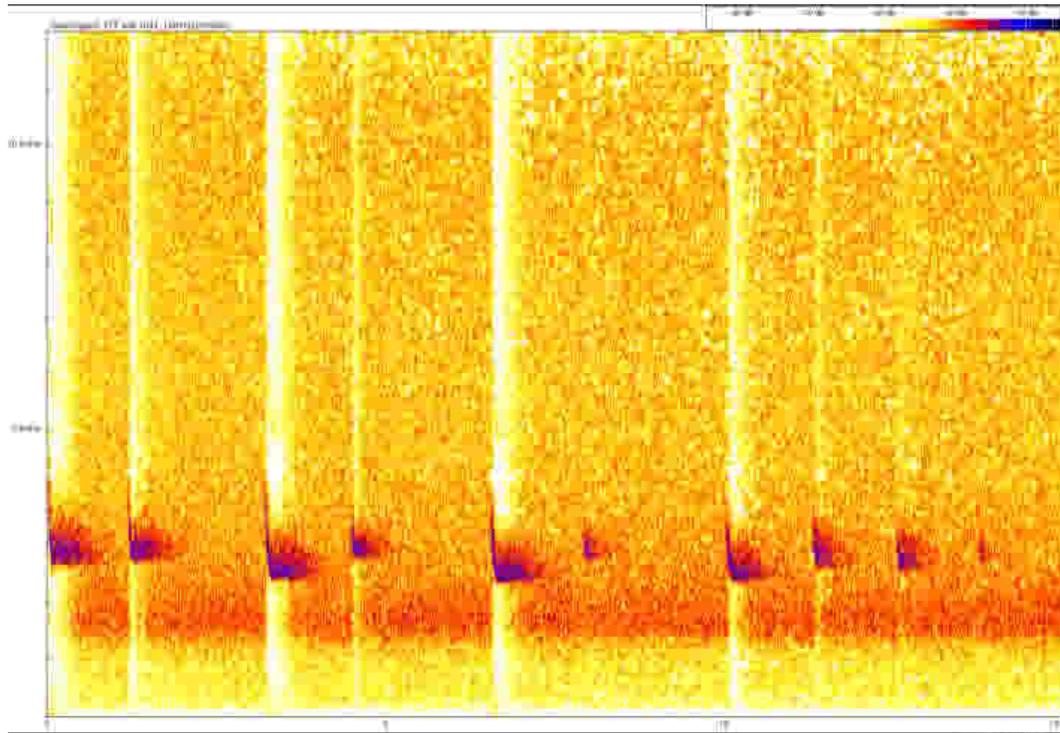


Plate 2 – Shows the 2 commuting Leisler's bat as recorded from track 2 in the table above.

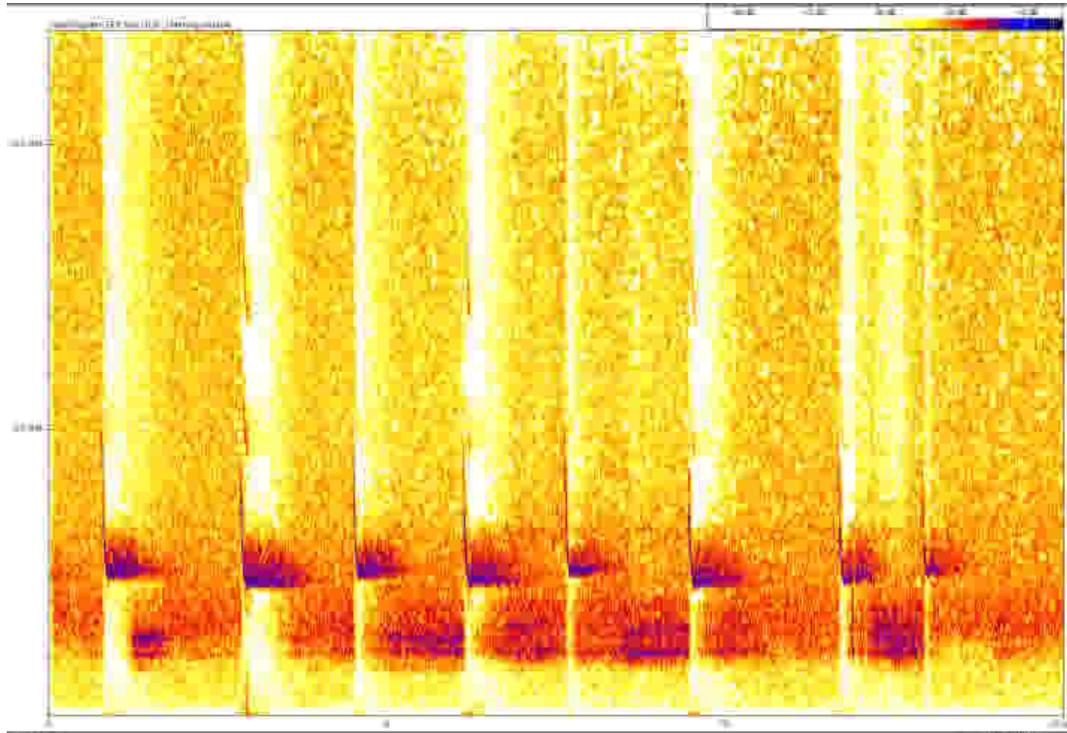


Plate 3 – Shows the 2 commuting Leisler's bat as recorded from track 5 in the table above.

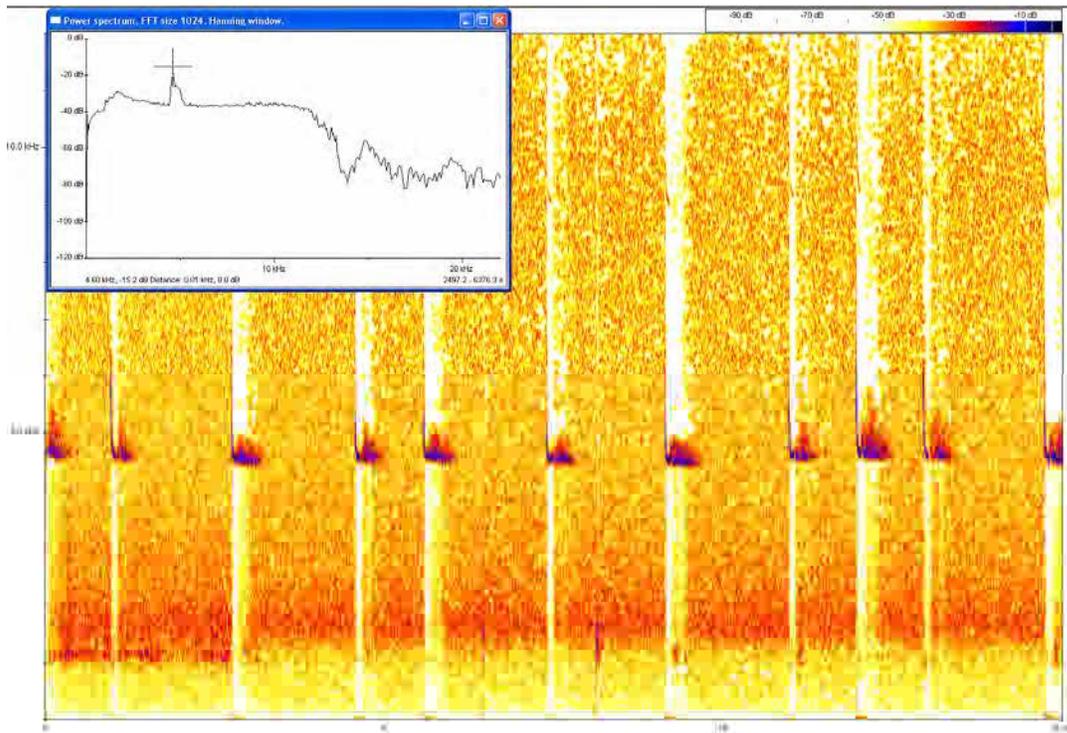


Plate 4 – Shows a Common pipistrelle with a peak frequency of 45kHz as recorded from track 6 in the table above.

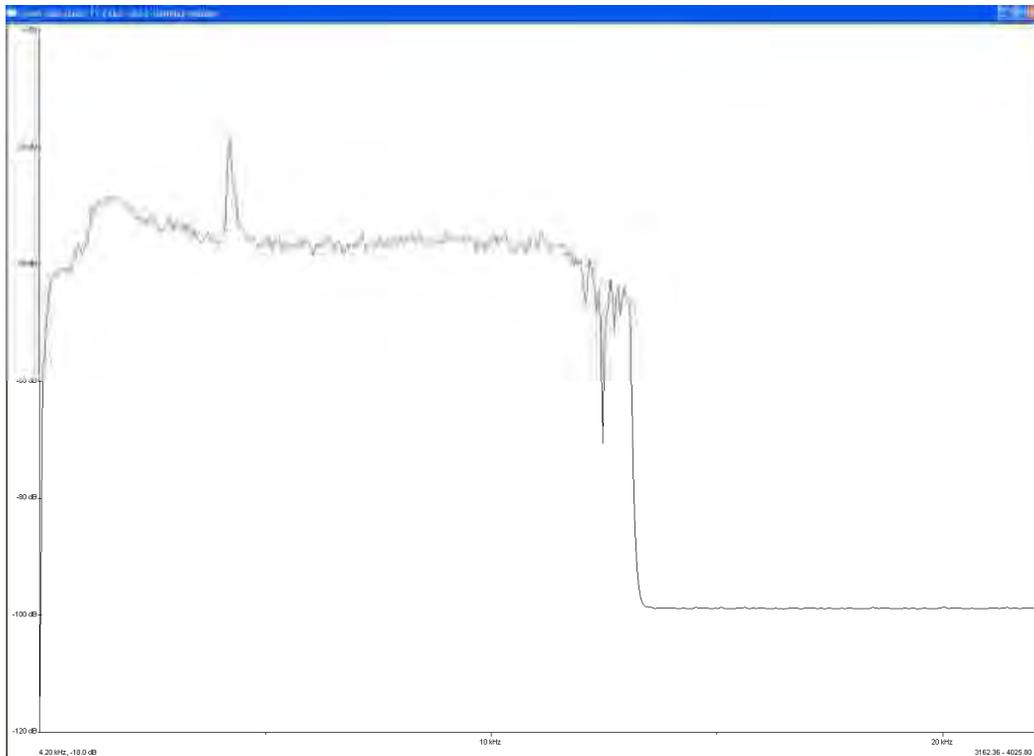


Plate 5 – Shows the power spectrum for the Common pipistrelle recorded from track 9 in the table above. The peak frequency is at 42kHz, quite low but still within the recorded range for a 45 pip (Russ, 1999)

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA	
	Date:	7th September 2009		
	Arrival time:	2119hrs		
	Departure time:	2220hrs		
		Site: Tower 54		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions

Sunrise:	NA	Sunset:	2049hrs
Wind speed & direction	Breezy	Air temperature (C)	15.5°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

The static survey point was between two improved grassland field with a mature tree line which included ash oak and sycamore.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	21.22	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Leisler's bat	Distant call	1
2	21.22	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
3	21.28	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
4	21.41	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
5	21.42	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
6	22.08	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
7	22.12	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
8	22.21	21.19 batbaton	Mature hedgerow trees	Myotis spp.	Commuting	1

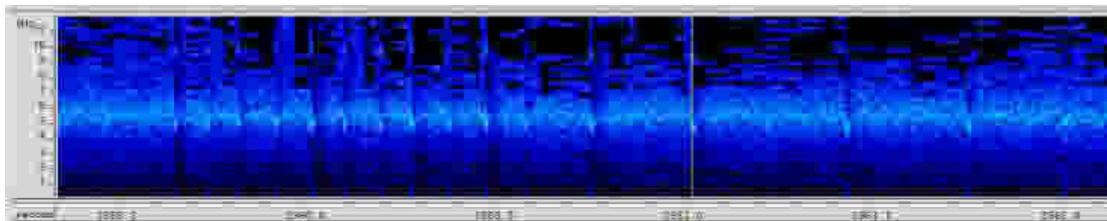
Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

Plate 1: Sonogram of commuting Pipistrelle sp. recorded at 22.08 hrs 18/08/08.

Additional information

At 2210 a bat was spotted leaving the tree line and heading east.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc
	Date:	18 th August 2009	
	Arrival time:	2130hrs	
	Departure time:	2230hrs	
			Site: Tower 55
			Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2052hrs
Wind speed & direction	Breezy	Air temperature (C)	15.5°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tall hawthorn and ash hedgerow with occasional mature Oak and Beech forming boundary between arable field and pasture

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	21.45	Unrecorded	Distant field to west of tower 55 location, close to farm buildings	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
2	21.46	Unrecorded	Distant field to west of tower 55 location, close to farm buildings	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
3	21.53	Unrecorded	Distant field to west of tower 55 location, close to farm buildings	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting	1
4	21.57	Unrecorded	Distant field to west of tower 55 location, close to farm buildings	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
5	22.05	Unrecorded	In field west of tower location	Pipistrelle spp.	Commuting south	1
6	22.10	Unrecorded	In field north-west of tower location	Leisler's bat	Commuting south	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

Unavailable – recorder did not work properly.

Additional Comments / Observations

Most of the bat activity noted during the survey was in the vicinity of the farm buildings to the west of the proposed tower location. The lack of bat activity at the tower location may be attributed to the exposed location and breezy conditions during the survey.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, CEnv, MIEEM
	Date:	18 th August 2009	
	Arrival time:	2125hrs	
	Departure time:	2235hrs	
			Site: Tower 56
			Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2052hrs
Wind speed & direction	Breezy	Air temperature (C)	15.5°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tall alder and ash along a deep drain/stream forming boundary between arable field and pasture

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2134	Bat1.wma	Very faint signal in distance	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
2	2136	Bat2.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain in distance	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	2140	Bat3.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain in distance	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
4	2141	Bat4.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain in distance	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	2147	Bat5.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
6	2148	Bat6.wma	Very faint signal in distance	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
7	2149	Bat7.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
8	2153	Bat8.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
9	2153	Bat9.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
10	2200	Bat10.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	2205	Bat11.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
12	2213	Bat13.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Daubenton's bat	Commuting	1
13	2215	Bat14.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Soprano pipistrelles & Daubenton's bat	Commuting	2
14	2218	Bat15.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Pipistrelle species	Commuting	2

15	2220	Bat16.wma	Along vegetation beside stream/drain	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
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Additional Comments / Observations

It was quite blustery at times and the bats appeared to move towards a minor road nearby which was sheltered by mature trees and probably provided better foraging conditions than the more exposed arable field and adjacent stream/drain.

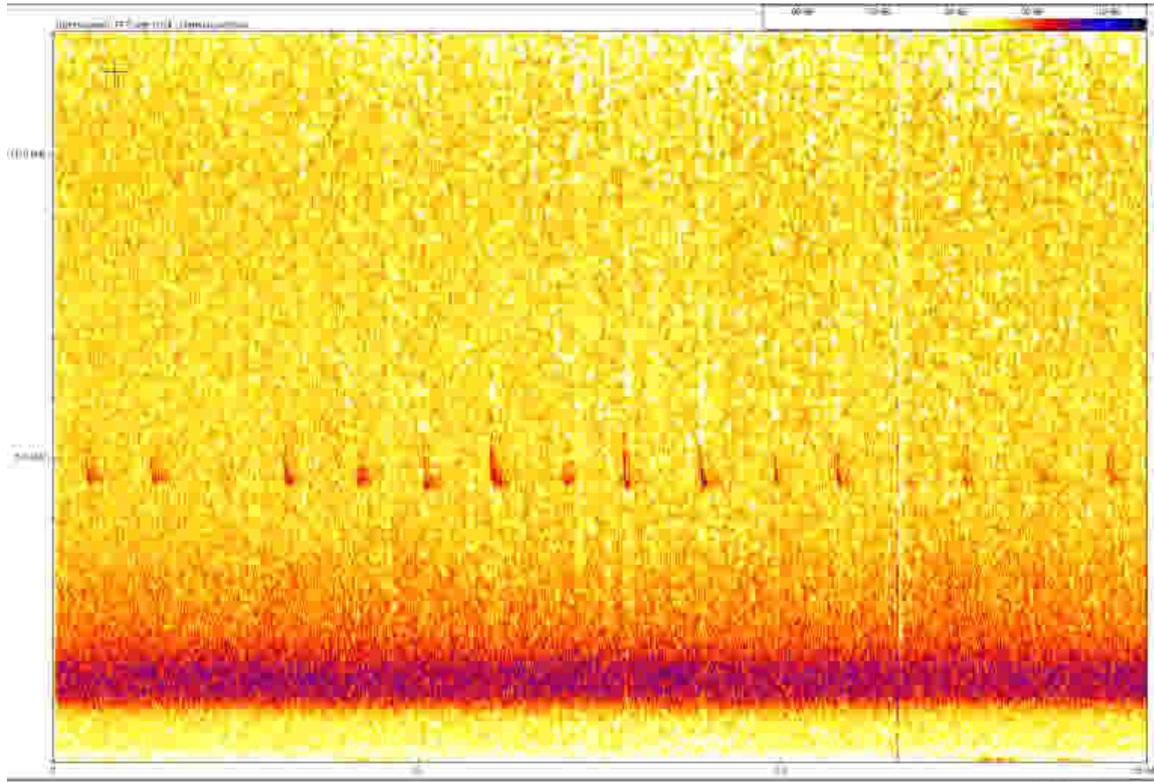
Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

Plate 1 – Shows a distant common pip commuting along the stream/drain corridor (TN2 above).

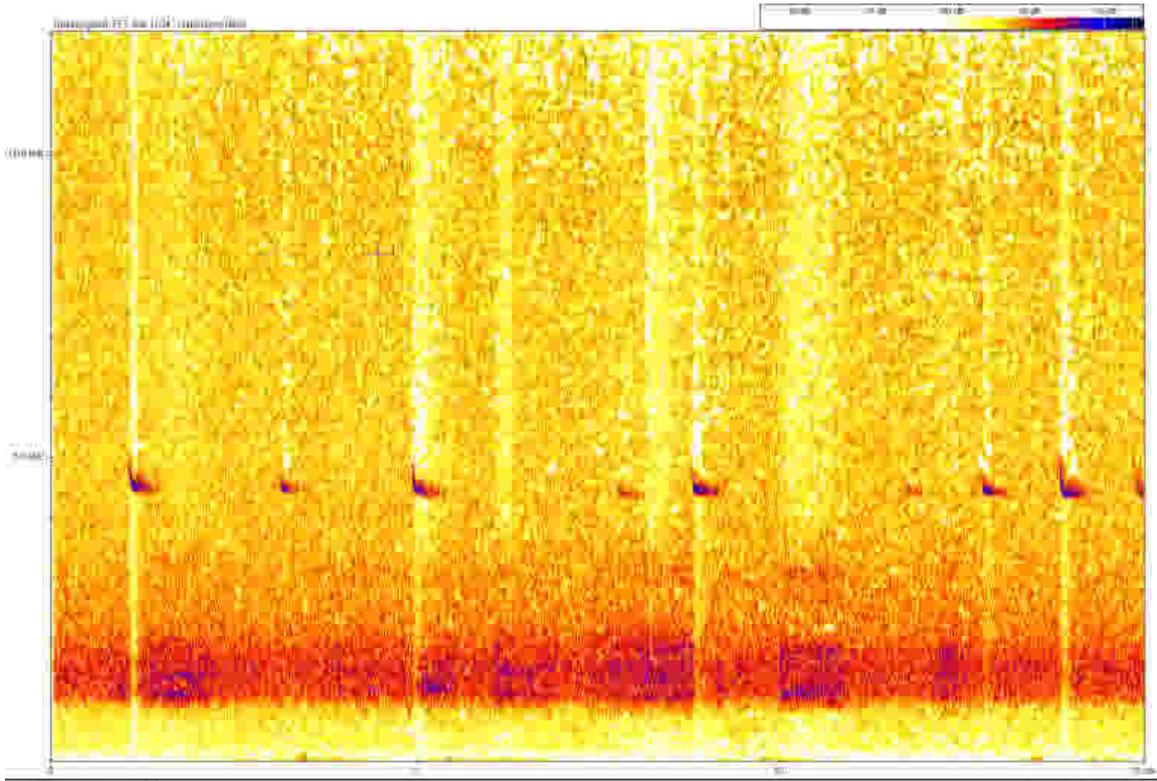


Plate 2 – Shows to common pips commuting along the stream corridor (TN 7 above).

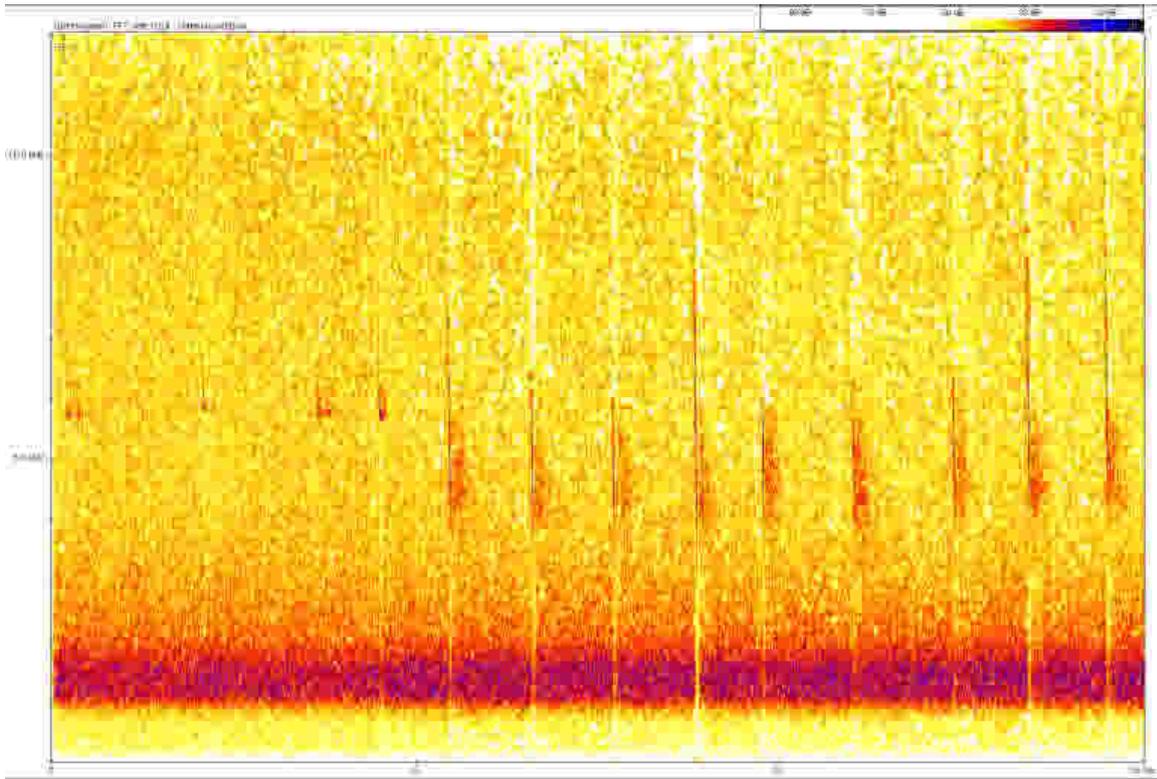


Plate 3 – Shows a distant soprano pip then a Daubenton's bat commuting along the stream/drain (TN 13).

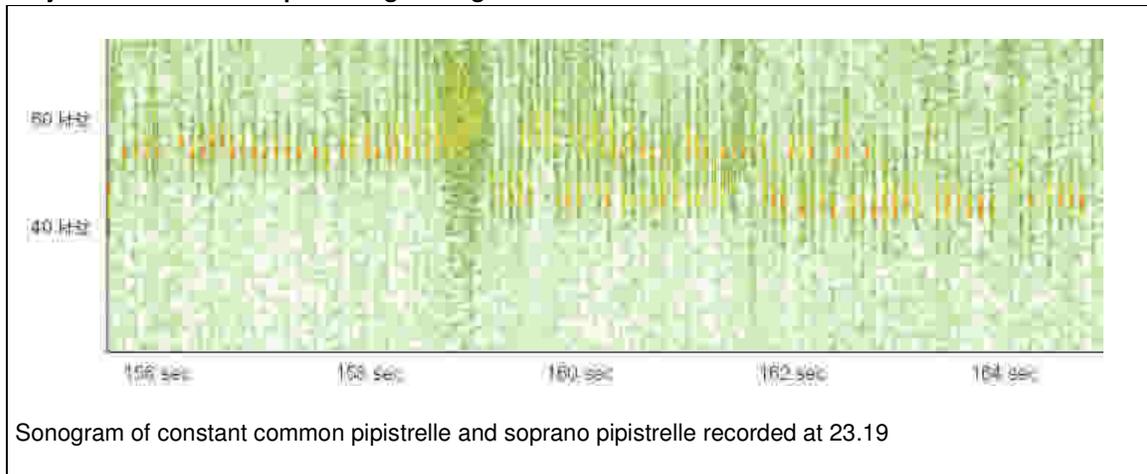
DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. 5 years bat survey experience
	Date:	19 th July 2010	
	Arrival time:	2144hrs	
	Departure time:	2330hrs	
			Site: Interconnector – area between Towers 58 and 60
			Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2150hrs
Wind speed & direction	0.8mph	Air temperature (C)	12.9°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry. 60% cloud cover		
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Tall hawthorn and ash hedgerow with mature trees between arable field and low-lying rush pasture			

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	22.44	Track 1	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
2	22.46	Track 1	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	22.47	Track 1	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
4	22.51	Track 2	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	22.58	Track 3	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
6	22.59	Track 3	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
7	23.00	Track 3	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
8	23.00	Track 3	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
9	23.01	Track 3	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	3
10	23.05	Track 4	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	23.05	Track 4	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
12	23.05	Track 4	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
13	23.05	Track 4	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
14	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
15	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
16	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	3
17	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
18	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
19	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Unidentified	Social call	1

20	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	6
21	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	3
22	23.13	Track 5	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	1
23	23.17 – 23.20	Track 6	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Constant bat activity was recorded here for 3 minutes – mostly common pipistrelle with soprano pipistrelles also present. Visual sightings were made of 3 bats flying together along the hedgerow and foraging over the adjacent rush pasture. 20 feeding buzzes were recorded.		
24	23.22	Track 7	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle		3
25	23.22	Track 7	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle		2
26	23.23	Track 7	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle		1
27	23.23	Track 7	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle		6
28	23.24	Track 7	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle		4
29	23.24	Track 7	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle		5
30	23.25	Track 7	Tall hedgerow/tree line	Common pipistrelle		2

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

The area in the vicinity of Tower 59 was a hotspot of bat activity, although bats were recorded commuting along the entire hedgerow and foraging over the rush pasture. A dawn survey is recommended to identify if any roosts are present.

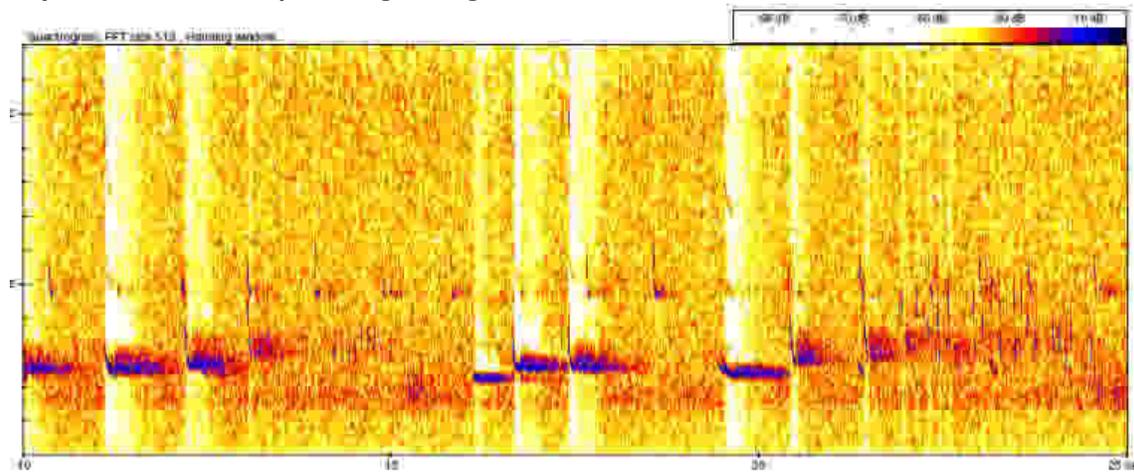
DAWN SURVEY						
Site: Towers 58-60						
Project and Reference: Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector (60032220)						
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire			Arrival time:	0256hrs	
Date:	02 nd August 2010			Departure time:	0530hrs	
Weather conditions						
Sunrise:	0536hrs			Sunset:		
Wind speed & direction:	1.8 mph			Air temperature (C):	12°C	
Weather (rain etc):	Dry – 30% cloud cover.					
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:						
Tall hawthorn and ash hedgerow with mature trees (forming tree line) between cereal fields, semi-improved grassland and low-lying rush pasture.						
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats	
02.56	Mature tree line	VN350339.WMA	No bats recorded.			
03.03	Mature tree line	VN350340.WMA	No bats recorded.			
03.05	Mature tree line	VN350341.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1	
03.07	Mature tree line	VN350342.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1	
03.08	Mature tree line	VN350343.WMA	No bats recorded.			
03.08	Mature tree line	VN350344.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1	
03.10	Mature tree line	VN350345.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Social call	1	
	Mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1	
03.11	Mature tree line	VN350346.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1	
03.12	Mature tree line	VN350347.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1	
03.13	Mature tree line	VN350348.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1	
03.14	Mature tree line	VN350349.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2	
03.15	Mature tree line	VN350350.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2	
03.16	Mature tree line	VN350351.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2	
03.18	Mature tree line	VN350352.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2	
03.19	Mature tree line	VN350353.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1	
03.20	Mature tree line	VN350354.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2	



03.21	Mature tree line	VN350355.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
03.29	Mature tree line	VN350356.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
03.30	Mature tree line	VN350357.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
03.31	Mature tree line	VN350358.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
03.32	Mature tree line	VN350359.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
03.39	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350360.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
03.40	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350361.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
03.42	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350362.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
03.43	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350363.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	2
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
03.45	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350364.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
03.46	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350365.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	2

03.46	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350366.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Foraging	1
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
03.47	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350367.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
03.48	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350368.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
03.49	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350369.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60		<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
03.52	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350370.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	2
03.53	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350371.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
03.54	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350372.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
03.56	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350373.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
03.58	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	VN350374.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



A spectrogram showing two *Nyctalus leisleri* foraging calls and a *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* commuting call on track no. VN350363.WMA

Additional Comments / Observations

The area between Towers 58 and 60 is a significant area for bat activity and all trees would need to be checked by a licensed bat surveyor immediately prior to vegetation pollarding. Another point to note is that the landowners in this area have been removing trees and several large boughs and trunks along with evidence of recent excavator activity were apparent during survey.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

BSc, MSc, AIEMA
5+ years of bat survey experience

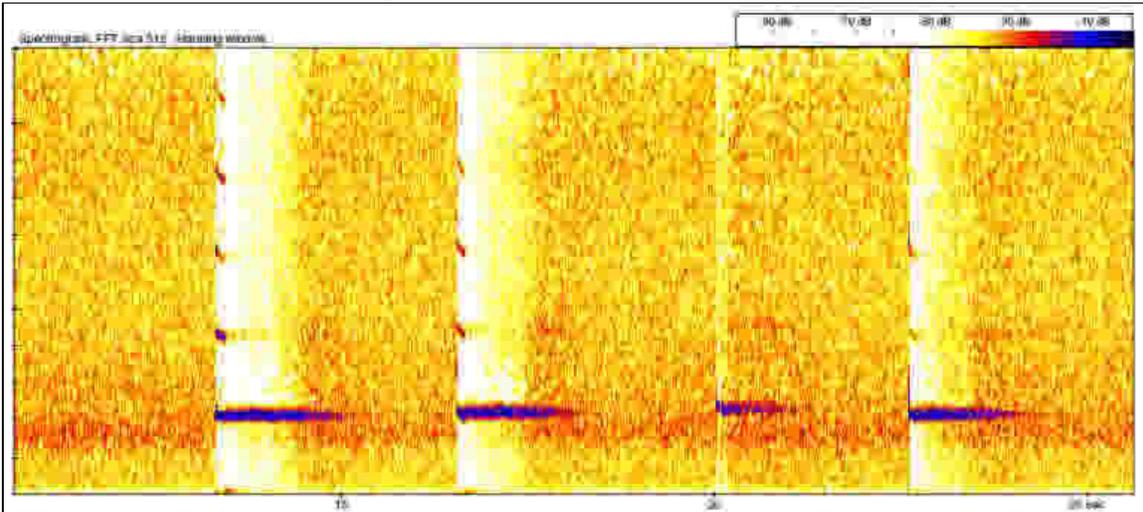
DUSK SURVEY					
Site: Tower 60					
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector					
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire			Arrival time:	2144hrs
Date:	19 th July 2010			Departure time:	2322hrs
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:				Sunset:	2246hrs
Wind speed & direction:	0.8mph			Air temperature (C):	12.9°C
Weather (rain etc):	None – 60% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
A mature tree line					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
21.34	A mature tree line	VN350322.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.35	A mature tree line	VN350323.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	2
21.36	A mature tree line	VN350324.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.37	A mature tree line	VN350325.WMA	No bats recorded.		
21.38	A mature tree line	VN350326.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.42	A mature tree line	VN350327.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.43	A mature tree line	VN350328.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	2
21.44	A mature tree line	VN350329.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.45	A mature tree line	VN350330.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.45	A mature tree line	VN350331.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.46	A mature tree line	VN350332.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	3

21.47	A mature tree line	VN350333.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
21.48	A mature tree line	VN350334.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Social call	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.48	A mature tree line	VN350335.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
21.50	A mature tree line	VN350336.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.51	A mature tree line	VN350337.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	2
	A mature tree line		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.54	A mature tree line	VN350338.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.55	A mature tree line	VN350339.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
21.55	A mature tree line	VN350340.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.56	A mature tree line	VN350341.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.57	A mature tree line	VN350342.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.58	A mature tree line	VN350343.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
21.59	A mature tree line	VN350344.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.00	A mature tree line	VN350345.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.01	A mature tree line	VN350346.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.02	A mature tree line	VN350347.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.03	A mature tree line	VN350348.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	2
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1



22.04	A mature tree line	VN350349.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.04	A mature tree line	VN350350.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.05	A mature tree line	VN350351.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.06	A mature tree line	VN350352.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.06	A mature tree line	VN350353.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.07	A mature tree line	VN350354.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.08	A mature tree line	VN350355.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.09	A mature tree line	VN350356.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.10	A mature tree line	VN350357.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
22.11	A mature tree line	VN350358.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.12	A mature tree line	VN350359.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
22.13	A mature tree line	VN350360.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.18	A mature tree line	VN350361.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.19	A mature tree line	VN350362.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>		
22.20	A mature tree line	VN350363.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
22.21	A mature tree line	VN350364.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
22.22	A mature tree line	VN350365.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
	A mature tree line		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Spectrogram of the *Nyctalus leisleri* commuting on track no. VN350324.WMA.

Additional Comments / Observations

Bats were seen flying through the southern section of the tree line for the entire survey.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

BSc, MSc, AIEMA
5+ years of bat survey experience

DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. 5 years bat survey experience
Date:	2 nd August 2010	Site: Interconnector – area between Towers 58 and 60 Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector
Arrival time:	0256hrs	
Departure time:	0530hrs	

Weather conditions

Sunrise:	0536hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	1.8mph	Air temperature (C)	12°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry. 30% cloud cover		

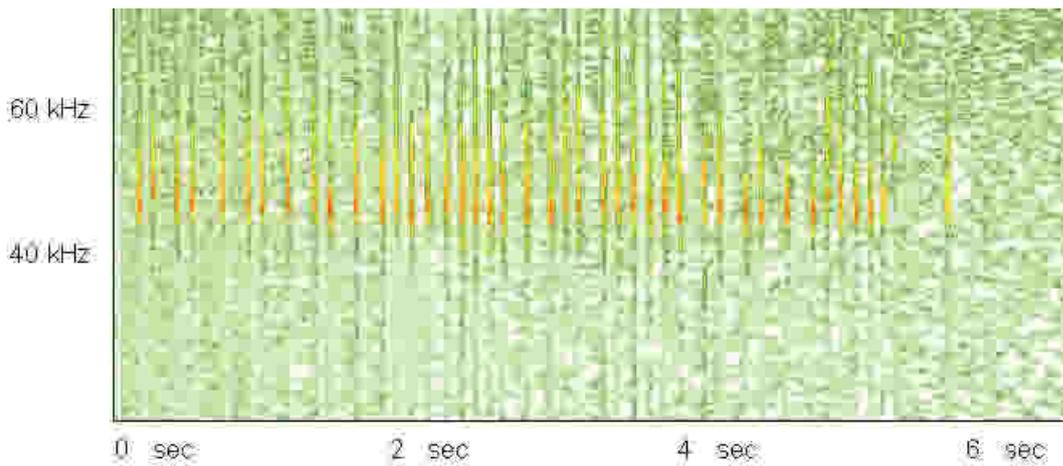
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tall hawthorn and ash hedgerow with mature trees (forming tree line) between cereal fields, semi-improved grassland and low-lying rush pasture

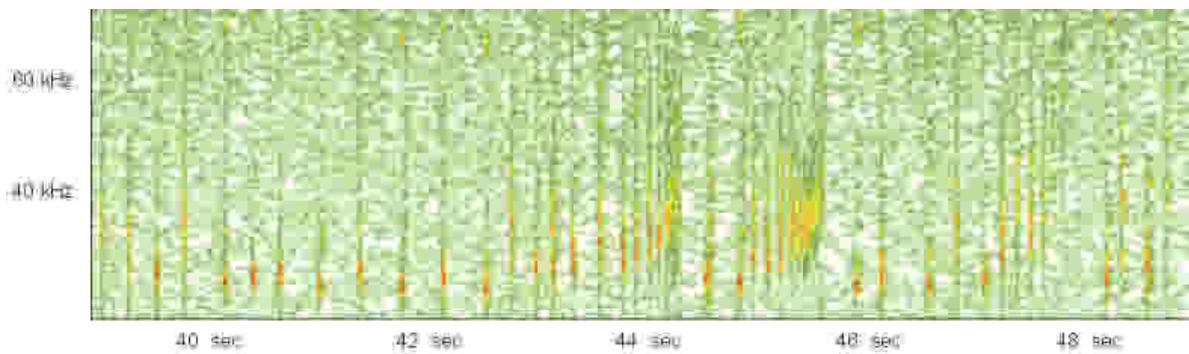
TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	03.53	Track 1	Along tree line	Common pipistrelle	commuting	1
2	04.01	Track 2	Along tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	04.22	Track 3	From west across field towards tree-line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
4	04.26	Track 4	Along tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
5	04.28	Track 4	Along tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
6	04.45	Track 6	Along tree line	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	3
7	04.45	Track 6	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Leisler's	Foraging	3
8	04.45	Track 6	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Leisler's	Commuting	1
9	04.46	Track 6	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
10	04.50	Track 7	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2
11	04.50	Track 7	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	4

12	04.50	Track 7	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Leisler's	Commuting	3
13	04.50	Track 7	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Leisler's	Foraging	2
14	04.54	Track 8	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Leisler's	Foraging	1
15	04.54	Track 8	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Leisler's	Commuting	3
16	04.55	Track 8	Around mature ivy-covered ash trees close to location of tower 60	Leisler's	commuting	1

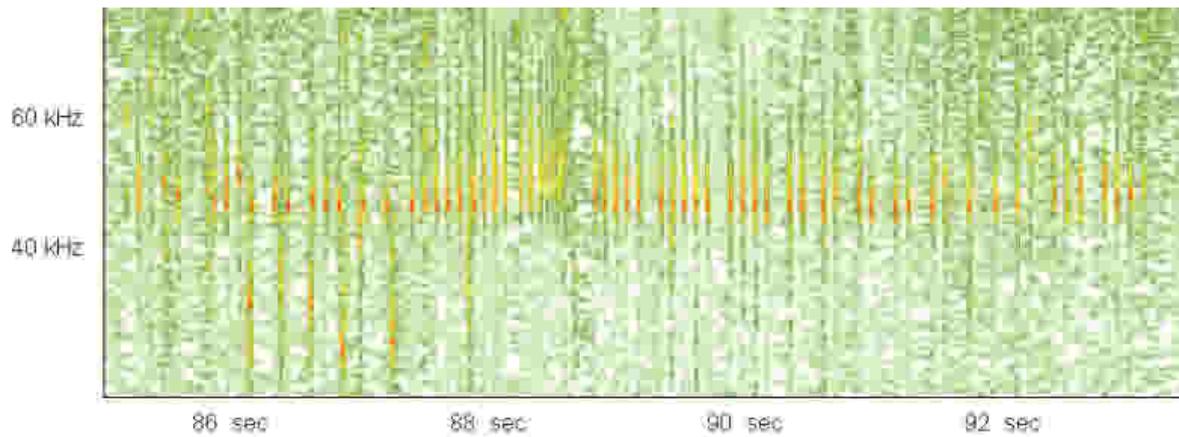
Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



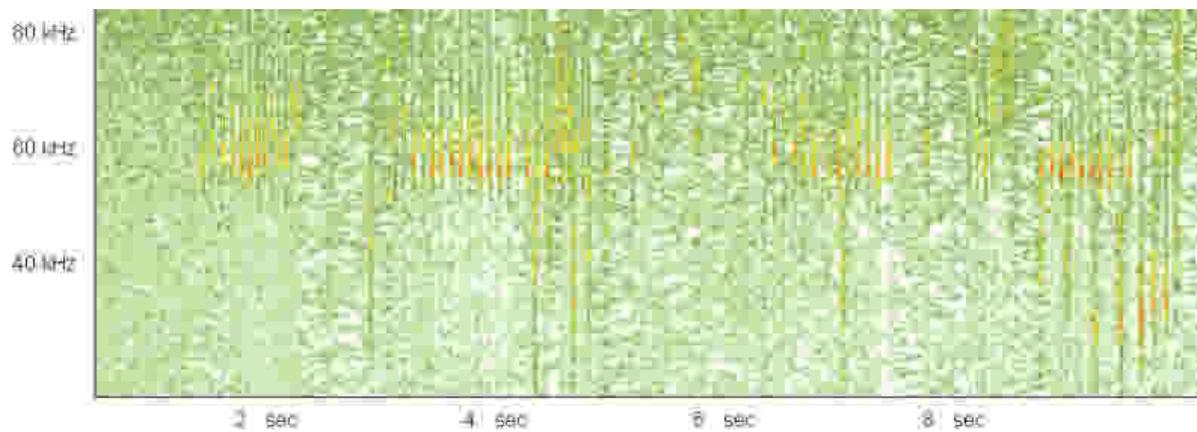
Sonogram of commuting common pipistrelle recorded at 03.53 hrs



Sonogram of Leisler's bat foraging activity recorded at 04.45 hrs



Sonogram of common pipistrelle foraging activity with one commuting Leisler's bat recorded at 04.46 hrs



Sonogram of soprano pipistrelles and Leisler's bat recorded at 04.50 hrs

Additional Comments / Observations

A dawn survey was conducted here after much bat activity was recorded during a dusk survey on 19th July 2010. Most activity during this survey was detected around mature ivy-covered ash close to the location of tower 60.

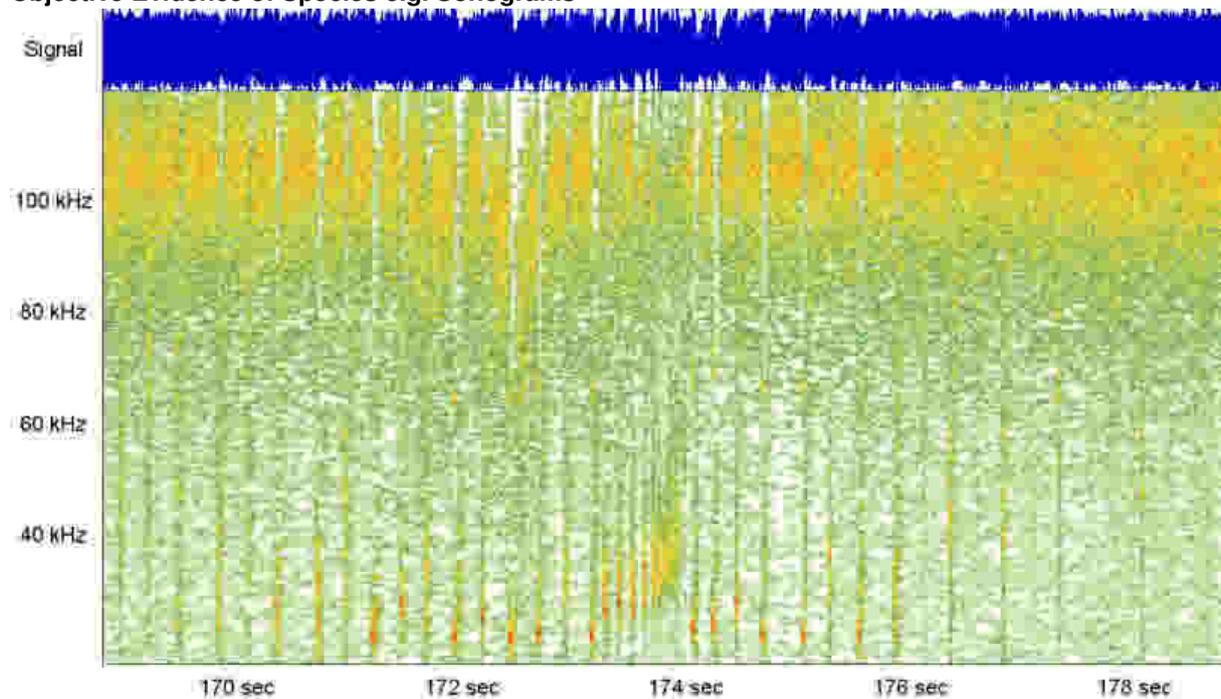
DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc. MSc 5 years bat survey experience	
	Date:	9 th June 2010		Site: Interconnector Tower 63
	Arrival time:	0345hrs		
	Departure time:	0500hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	0458hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	1/2 mph SE	Air temperature (C)	11°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry ~ 30% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
Agricultural grassland fringed with tall hedgerows

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0446	Track 1	Row of tall alders fringing stream	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
2	0454	Track 3	Tall ash, hawthorn and willow hedge at tower location	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
3	0455	Track 3	Tall ash, hawthorn and willow hedge at tower location	Leisler's bat	Commuting (distant)	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Leisler's bat feeding buzz recorded along row of tall alder fringing stream at 0446hrs

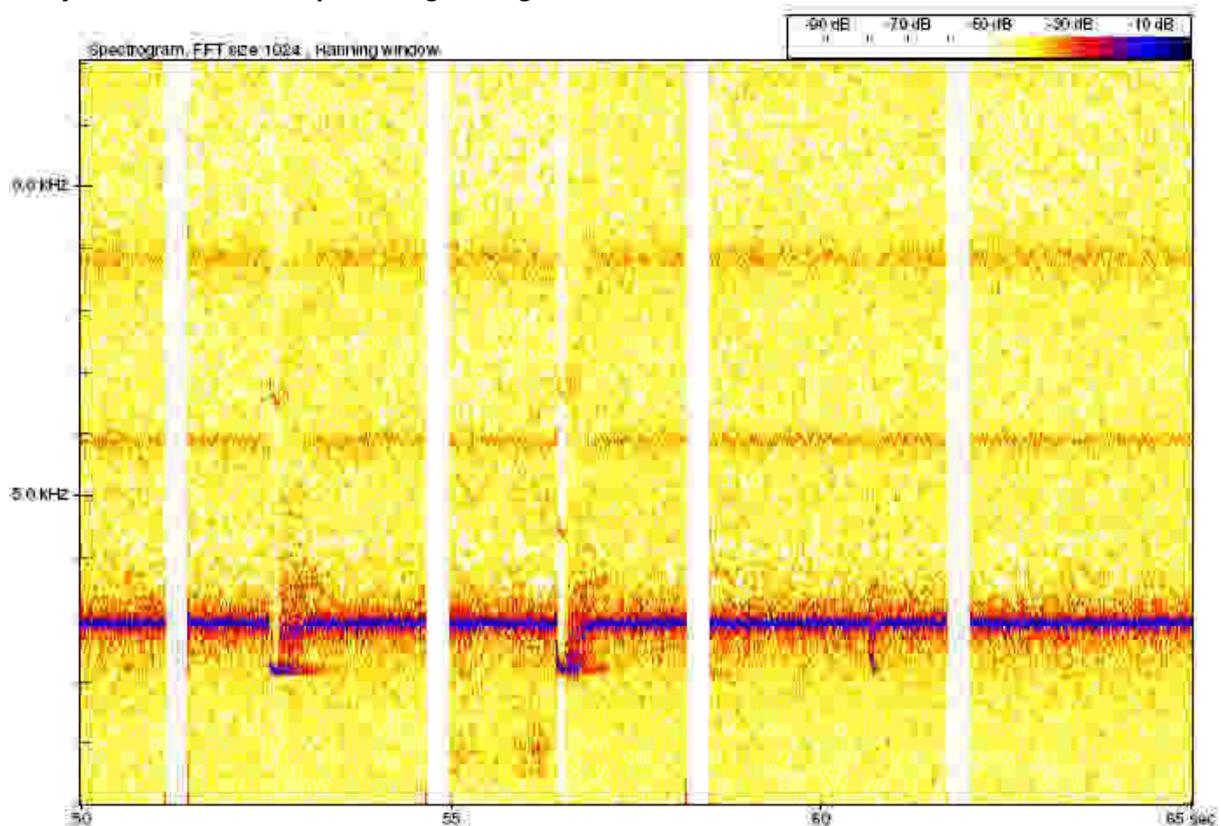
Additional Comments / Observations

Limited bat activity apart from a few commuting Leisler's bats passing overhead.

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Tower 63					
Project and Reference: Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector					
Recorder(s):	Brendan Kemp		Arrival time:	2143hrs	
Date:	09 th June 2010		Departure time:	2330hrs	
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:			Sunset:	2157hrs	
Wind speed & direction:	1/2 mph		Air temperature (C):	11°C	
Weather (rain etc):	Dry – 30% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Agricultural grassland fringed with tall hedgerows					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
22.00	Along hedgerow	Recording 1 VN350206.WMA	Nyctalus leisleri	Commuting	1
22.09	Along hedgerow	Recording 2 VN350207.WMA	No bats recorded.		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



A *Nyctalus leisleri* recorded commuting on track recording 1 VN350206.WMA.



Additional Comments / Observations

Very limited bat activity

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

Analysed by Debbie Brown BSc, MSc.

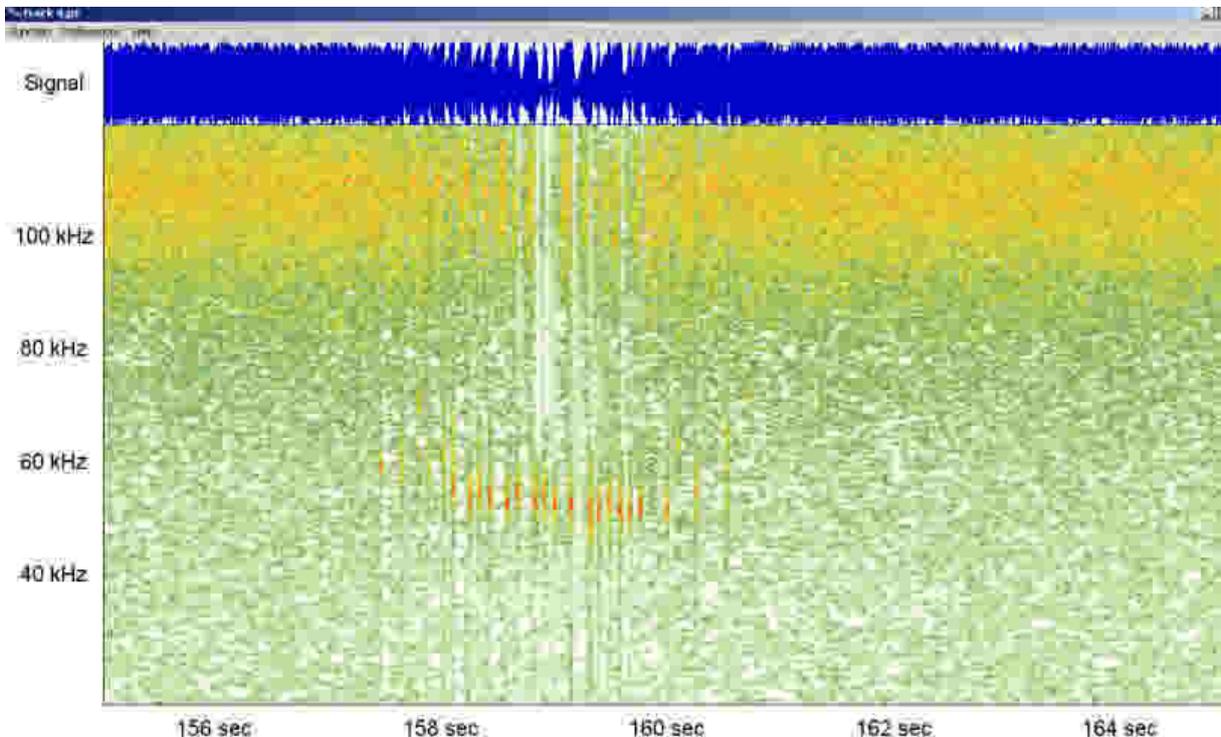
DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B. Sc. M.Sc 5 years bat survey experience	
	Date:	2th June 2010		Site: Interconnector Tower 64
	Arrival time:	0400hrs		
	Departure time:	0503hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	0502hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	12 mph SE	Air temperature (C)	11°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry ~ 30% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
Tower is located in the centre of a meadow managed for silage. Surveys concentrated along hedgerows oversailed by the line.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0413	Track 4	Mature ash in tall hawthorn hedge in hollow as SW corner of meadow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Sonogram of commuting soprano pipistrelle recorded at 0413hrs

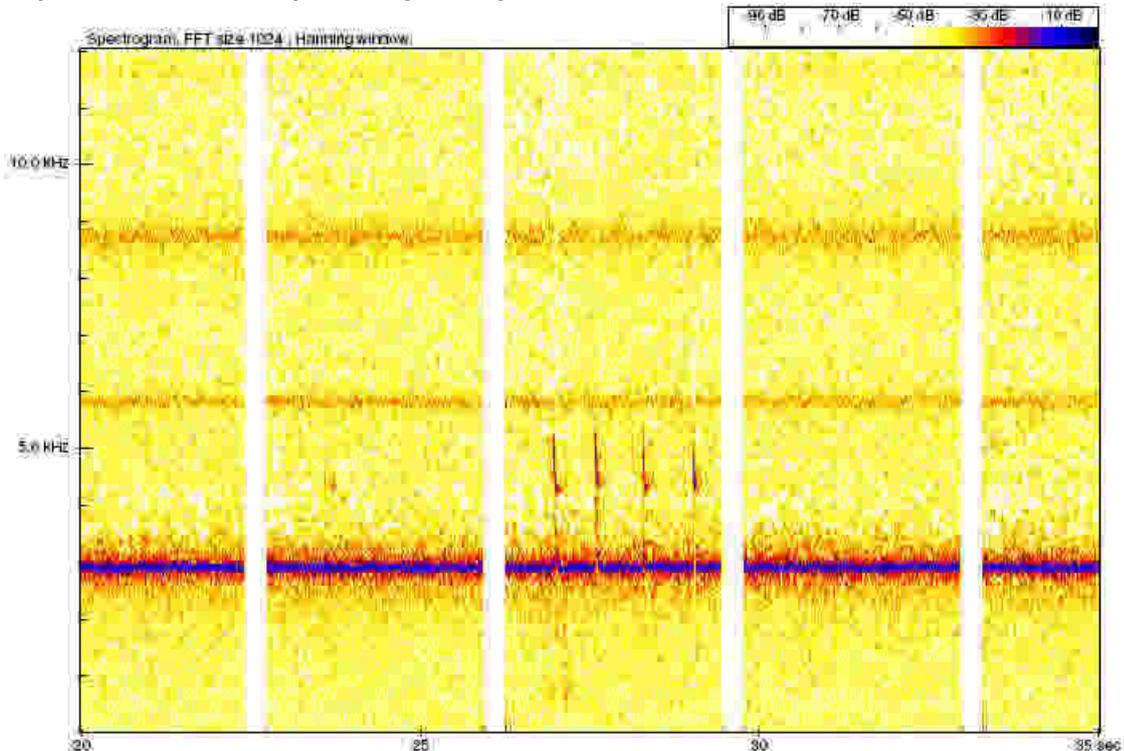
Additional Comments / Observations

Very little bat activity was recorded along any hedgerows or trees in the vicinity of the impact zone. Where possible, surveys were concentrated on leeward side of hedgerows because of gusts.

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Tower 64					
Project and Reference: Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector (60032220)					
Recorder(s):	Brendan Kemp/Debbie Brown		Arrival time:	2230hrs	
Date:	09 th June 2010		Departure time:	2330hrs	
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:			Sunset:	2157hrs	
Wind speed & direction:	1/2mph		Air temperature (C):	11°C	
Weather (rain etc):	Dry – 30% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Agricultural grassland fringed with tall hedgerows					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
22.22	Tall ash, hawthorn and willow hedge at tower location	VN350209 .WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.35	Tall ash, hawthorn and willow hedge at tower location	VN350210 .WMA	No bats recorded.		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



A *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* commuting on track no. Recording 4 VN350209.WMA



Additional Comments / Observations

Very limited bat activity, despite good conditions and suitable habitat

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

Debbie Brown - BSc, MSc
Brendan Kemp - BSc (Hons), AIEMA

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc.	
	Date:	21 st August 2009		Site: Tower 68
	Arrival time:	2120hrs		
	Departure time:	2230hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2042hrs
Wind speed & direction	Blustery	Air temperature (C)	15.5°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Transect along tall hedge/scrub of hawthorn, blackthorn, willow and ash between fast-flowing stream and recently cut meadow.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	21.25	Track 1 duet	At NE corner of field, adjacent to tower location	Leisler's bat	Foraging/social calls	2
2	21.26	Track 1 duet	At NE corner of field, adjacent to tower location	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting (very distant)	1
3	21.26	Track 1 duet	At NE corner of field, adjacent to tower location	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
4	21.26	Track 1 duet	At NE corner of field, adjacent to tower location	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging along edge of hedgerow	1
5	21.26	Track 1 duet	At NE corner of field, adjacent to tower location	Leisler's bat	Foraging and social call	1
6	21.27	Track 1 duet	At NE corner of field, adjacent to tower location	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
7	21.28	Track 1 duet	At NE corner of field, adjacent to tower location	<i>Myotis sp.</i>	Commuting SW along stream	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

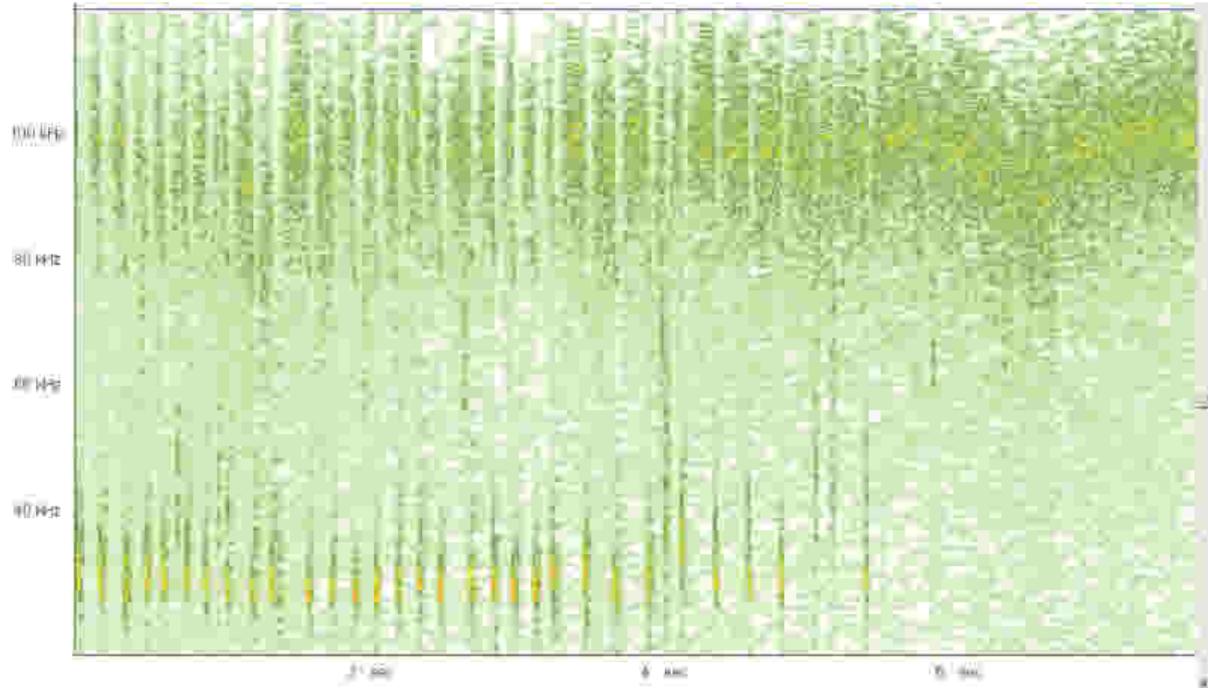


Plate 1: Sonogram of Leisler's bat's bat commuting along hedgerow at tower location at 21.25 hrs (track 1 duet)

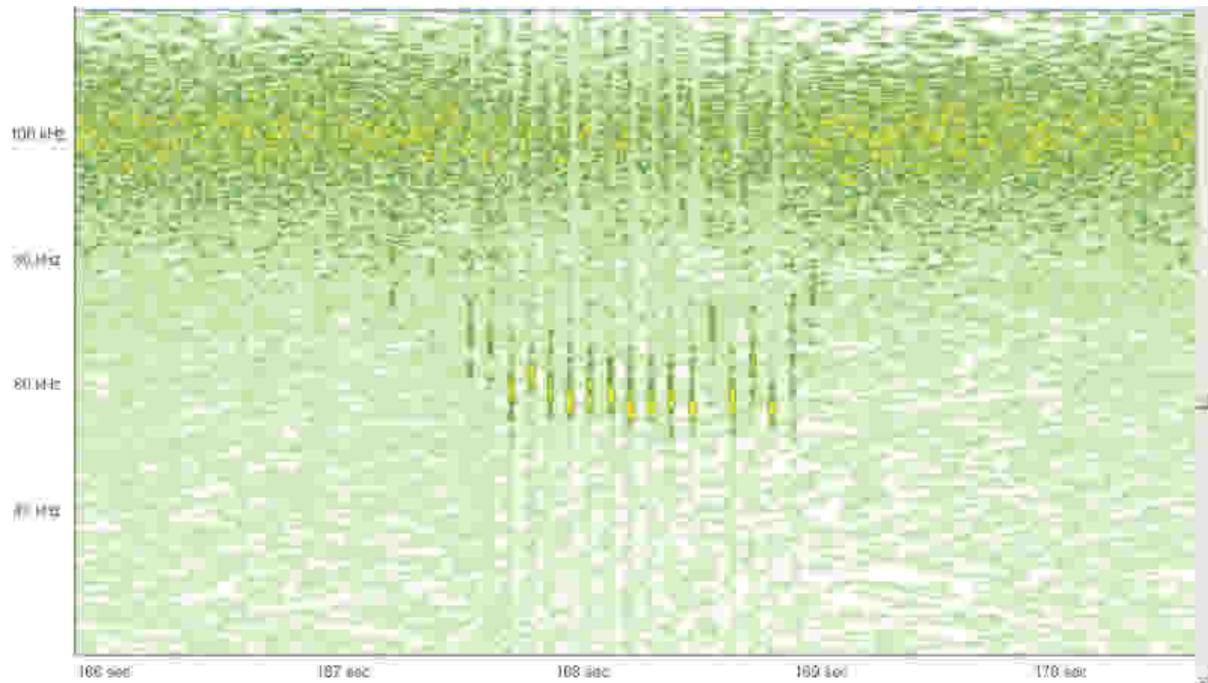


Plate 2: Sonogram of Myotis sp. commuting along wooded stream at 21.28 hrs (track 1 duet)

Additional Comments / Observations

Tall intact native species hedgerow at this location. Bat activity was only recorded in sheltered area in a hollow at the northern boundary of the field. A transect was walked along the western boundary but no further bat activity was recorded, possibly due to blustery conditions.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, MIEEM
	Date:	21 st August 2009	
	Arrival time:	2115hrs	
	Departure time:	2232hrs	
			Site: Adjacent to the proposed site for tower 72.
			Project and Reference: 60032220

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	NA	Sunset:	2042hrs
Wind speed & direction	Gusts of ~10-15 mph at times	Air temperature (C)	15.5
Weather (rain etc):	Dry, mild with 80% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Open fields with hedges and mature trees in boundaries and along nearby minor roads.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2142	Bat pass 1	Along the leeward side of a hedgerow.	Common Pip	Commuting	1
2	2143	Bat pass 2	Along the leeward side of a hedgerow.	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
3	2148:06	Bat pass 3	Along nearby minor road.	Common Pip	Commuting	1
4	2148:30	Bat pass 4	Along nearby minor road	Common Pip	Foraging	1
5	2150	Bat pass 5	Along the edges of the trees nearby trees.	Common Pip	Commuting	1
6	2153	Bat pass 6	Along nearby minor road	Pip spp	Commuting and Foraging	1
7	2159	Bat pass 7	Along nearby minor road	Natterer's bat	Commuting and Foraging	1
8	2207	Bat pass 8	Along the leeward side of a hedgerow.	Pip spp	Foraging	1
9	2217	Bat pass 9	Along the leeward side of a hedgerow.	Pip spp	Commuting	1

Additional Comments / Observations

Windy conditions seemed to concentrate a small number of foraging bats along the leeward side of adjacent hedges and along a tree covered minor road, 100m to the west. Limited bat activity was recorded or observed within the impact zone for tower 72.

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

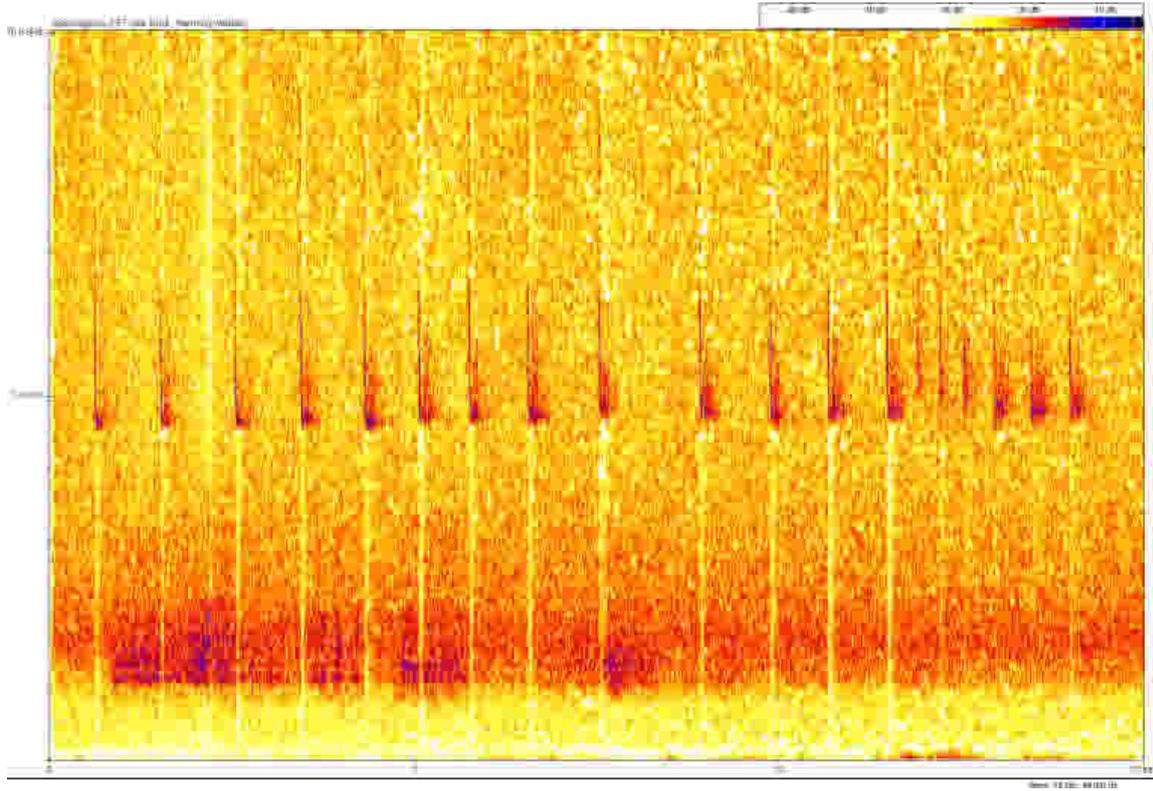


Plate 1: Spectrogram of common pipistrelle in TN 1 from table above.

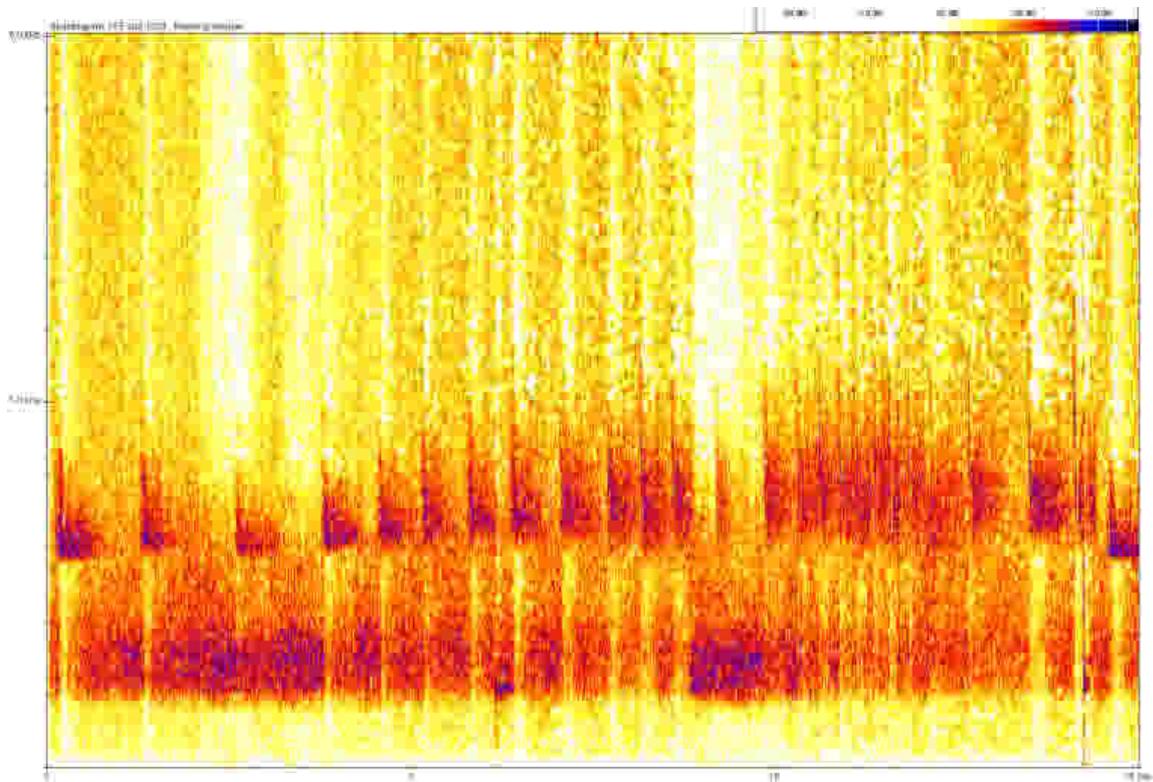


Plate 2: Spectrogram of file 'bat pass 2' from the table above and shows a foraging Leisler's bat.

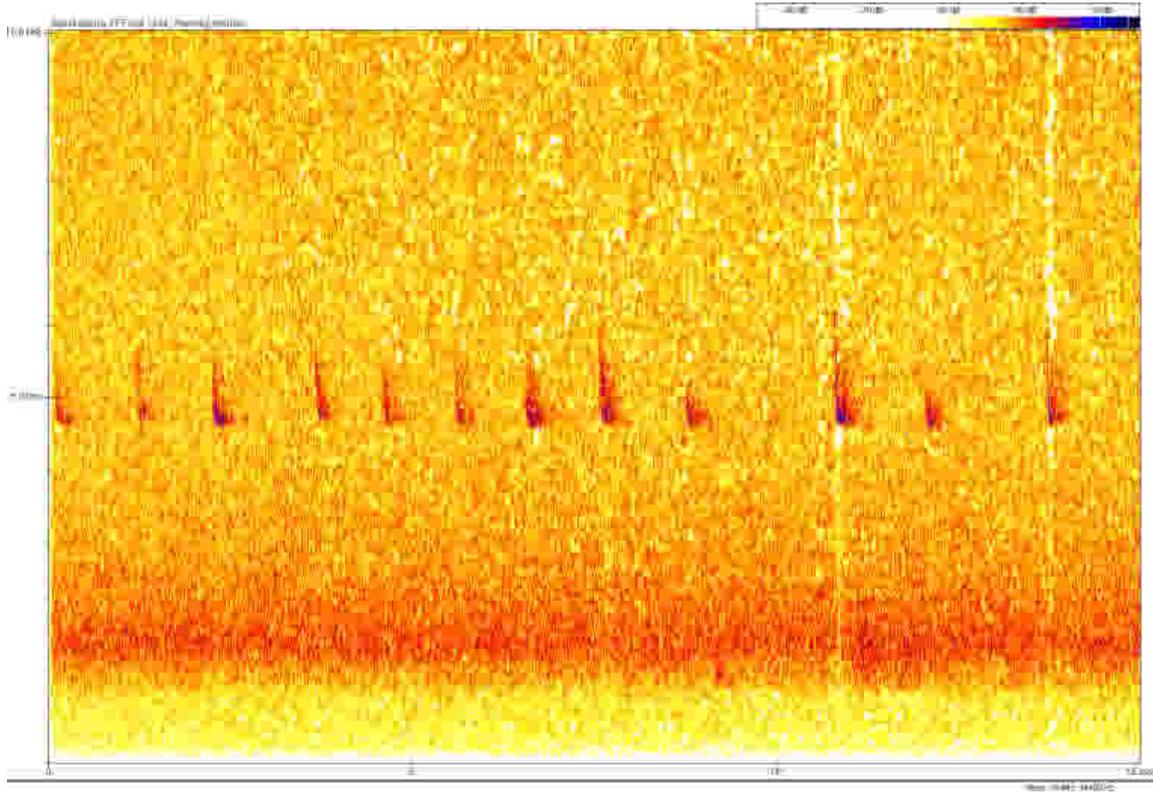


Plate 3: Spectrogram of a commuting common pip (TN 3 in table above).

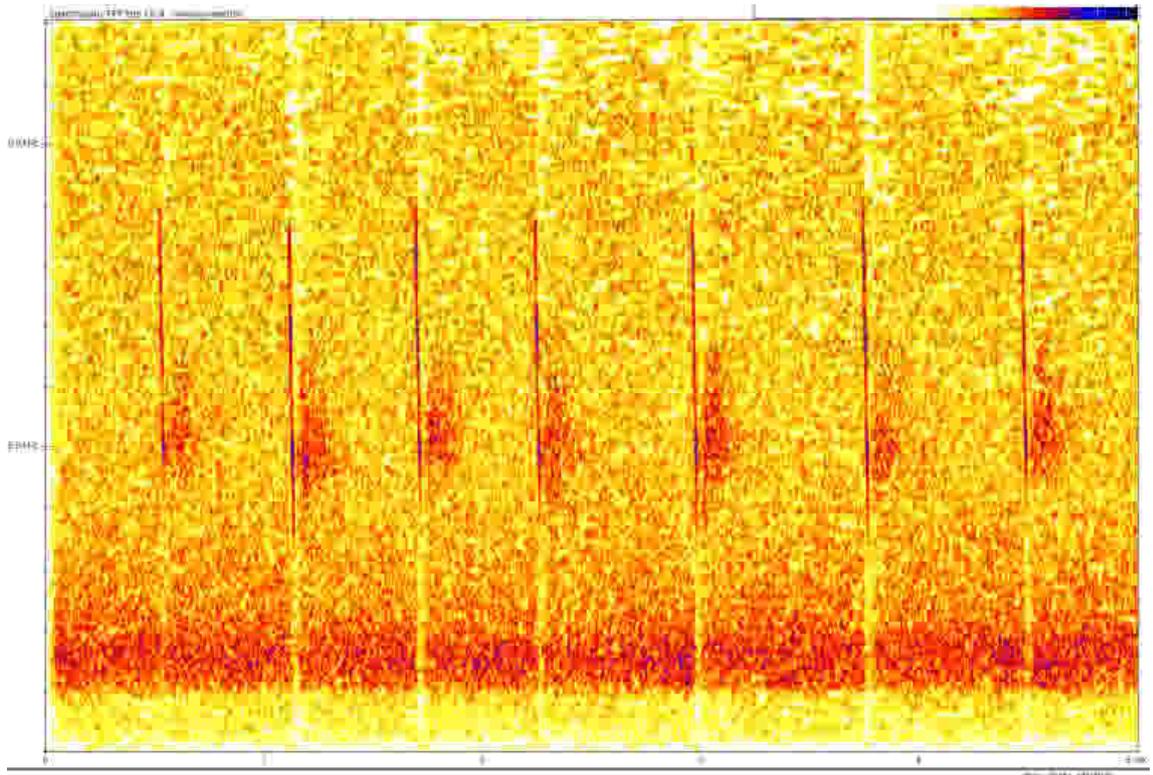


Plate 4: Spectrogram of TN7 from the table above, *Myotis spp* which appears to have the characteristics of a Natterer's bat.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA	
	Date:	21 st August 2009		
	Arrival time:	2133hrs		Site: Tower 75
	Departure time:	2230hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2042hrs
Wind speed & direction	Blustery	Air temperature (C)	15.5°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

The static point was along the corner of an improved grassland field which was bounded by two hawthorn and blackthorn hedges.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	21.33	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
2	21.39	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Leisler's bat	Commuting	2
3	21.40	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
4	21.42	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
5	21.42	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
6	21.45	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
7	21.47	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
8	21.49	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
9	21.53	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
10	22.03	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	22.05	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Common pipistrelle.	Commuting	1
12	22.06	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting and foraging	1
13	22.12	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting and foraging	1
14	22.20	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	1
15	22.28	2133 Baton	Tall hedgerow with gorse and mature trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

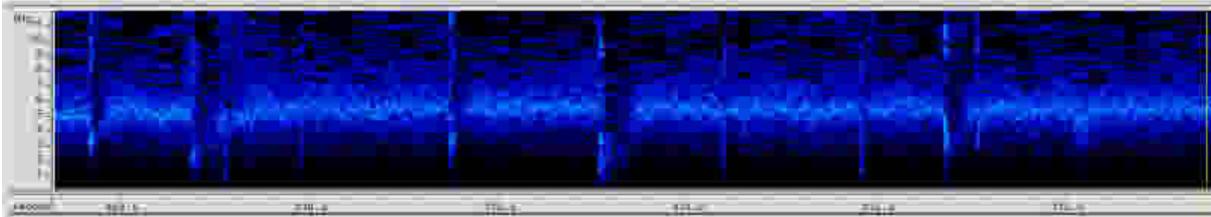


Plate 1: Sonogram of commuting Leisler's bat recorded at 21.39 hrs on 28/08/09

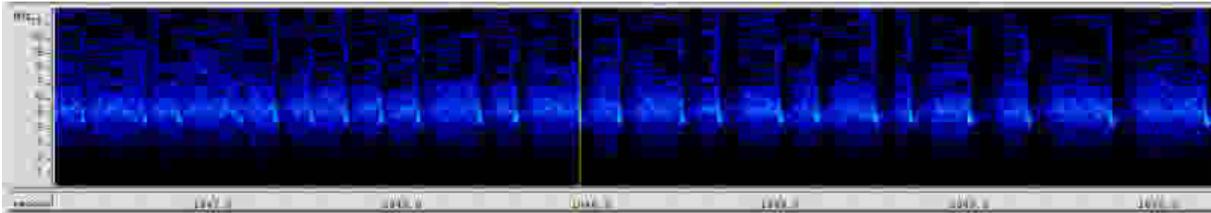


Plate 2: Sonogram of commuting Common pipistrelle recorded at 22.03 hrs on 28/08/09

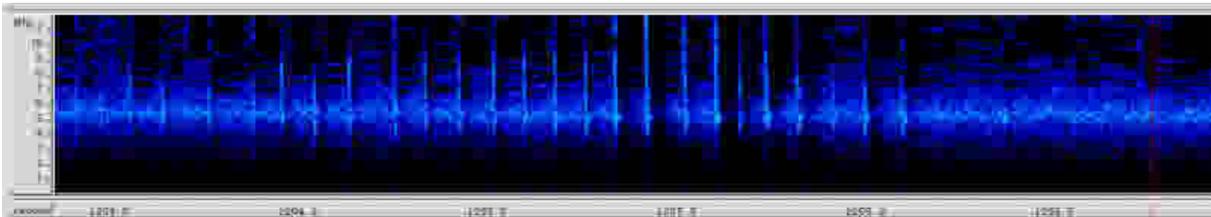


Plate 3: Sonogram of commuting Soprano pipistrelle recorded at 21.53 hrs on 28/08/09

Additional Comments / Observations

At 21.45 a Leisler's bat was spotted exiting the tree line heading south across the agricultural field to an adjacent tree line.

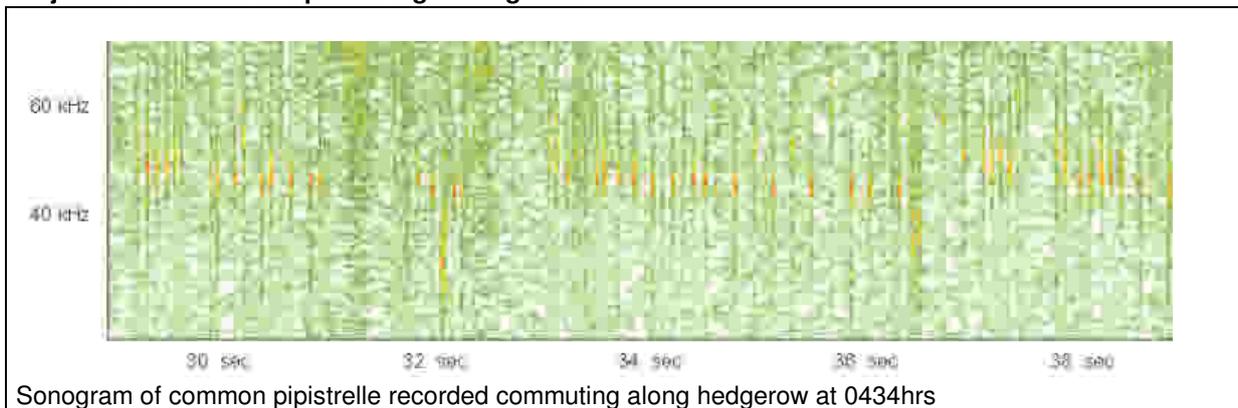
DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. 5 years bat survey experience
Date:	29 th July 2010	Site: Interconnector – area between Tower 76 Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector
Arrival time:	0420hrs	
Departure time:	0520hrs	

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:	0536hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	11°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry – 100% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
Improved pasture bounded by tall hedgerows with mature trees. The southern boundary joins an area of semi-natural broadleaf woodland.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0434	Track 1	Tall hedgerow with mature trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
2	0439	Track 2	Tall hedgerow with mature trees	Leisler's bat	Commuting (distant)	1
3	0439	Track 2	Tall hedgerow with mature trees	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
4	0442	Track 2	Tall hedgerow with mature trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	0451	Track 5	Tall hedgerow with mature trees	Leisler's bat	Social call	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



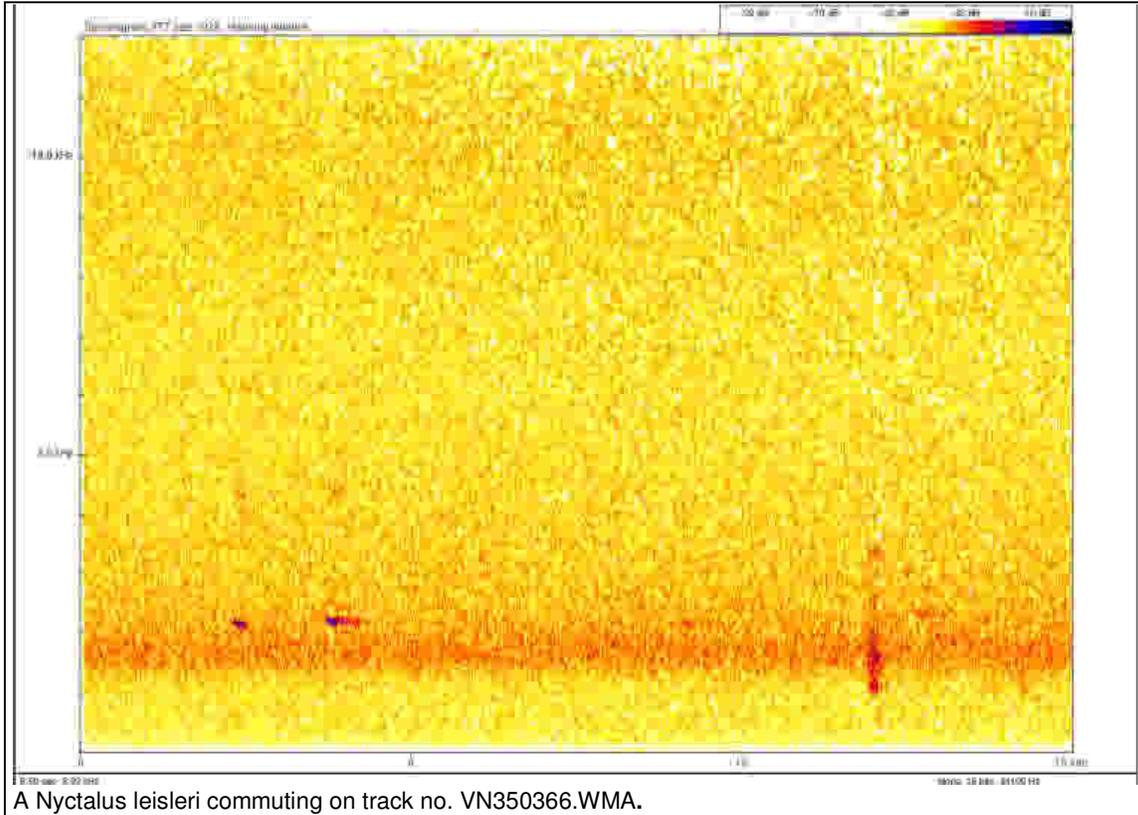
Additional Comments / Observations

Despite ideal conditions and habitat, very little bat activity was recorded in this area.

DAWN SURVEY					
Site: Tower 80					
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector (60032220)					
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire			Arrival time:	0335hrs
Date:	20 th July 10			Departure time:	0455hrs
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:	0522hrs			Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction:	0.8mph			Air temperature (C):	15°C
Weather (rain etc):	None – 50% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
Area of scrub to the north of proposed tower location 80.					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
0354	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350366.WMA	Nyctalus leisleri	Commuting	1
0312	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350367.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0320	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350368.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0321	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350369.WMA	Myotis spp.	Commuting	1
0321	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350370.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0322	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350371.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0322	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350372.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0334	Area of scrub to the north of tower 80	VN350373.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0336	Mature tree line to the north of tower 80	VN350374.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0341	Mature tree line to the north of tower 80	VN350375.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0341	Mature tree line to the north of tower 80	VN350376.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0345	Mature tree line to the north of tower 80	VN350377.WMA	No bats recorded.		
0351	Mature tree line to the north of tower 80	VN350378.WMA	No bats recorded.		

0358	Mature tree line to the north of tower 80	VN350379.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>
0401	Mature tree line to the north of tower 80	VN350380.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

Surprisingly little activity given the abundance of insect prey, limited wind and mild temperatures.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

MSc, BSc, AIEMA

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc. AIEMA	
	Date:	24 th August 2009		Site: Tower 80
	Arrival time:	2112hrs		
	Departure time:	2212hrs		Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2040hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm with occasional light gusts	Air temperature (C)	12°C
Weather (rain etc):	Mostly dry, light drizzle around 22.00		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

The field, in which tower 80 will be located is semi improved and wet. It is lined by semi mature alder, ash and sycamore species. The field to the south was improved and dryer. Both fields sloped to the north.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	21.19	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	Foraging	1
2	21.22	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Leisler's bat	Foraging	1
3	21.39	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	Commuting	2
4	21.39	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	Foraging	1
5	21.39	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	Commuting	1
6	21.47	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	1
7	21.47	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
8	21.47	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
9	21.47	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	Foraging	1
10	21.48	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	21.48	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
12	21.54	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Soprano pipistrelle	commuting	1
13	21.54	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	commuting	1
14	21.54	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	commuting	1
15	21.56	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	commuting	1
16	21.56	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	commuting	1
17	21.56	Track 01	Tall mature hedgeline	Pipistrelle. Sp.	commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

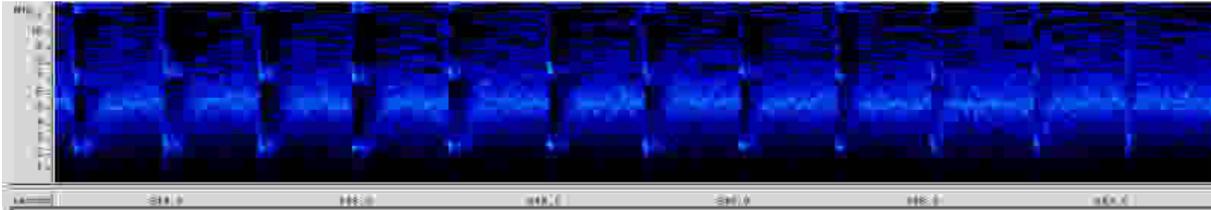


Plate 1: Sonogram of Leisler's bat foraging at 21.22 hrs on 24/08/09

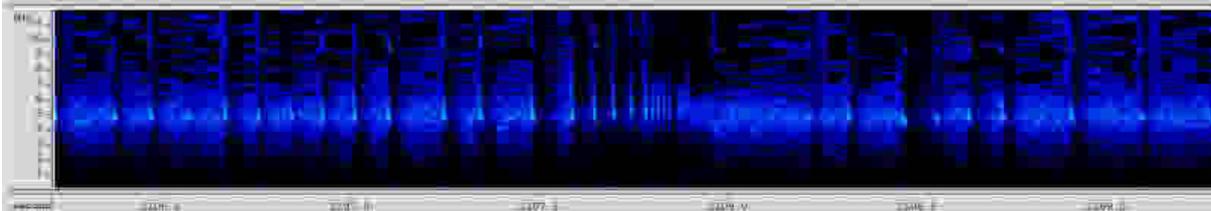


Plate 2: Sonogram of Common pipistrelle 'feeding buzz' at 21.47 hrs on 24/08/09



Plate 3: sonogram of Soprano pipistrelle commuting at 21.48 hrs on 24/08/09

Additional Comments / Observations

Moderate level of activity at this site although as trees will need to be inspected before pollarding takes place.

DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B. Sc. M.Sc 5 years bat survey experience
Date:	22 nd June 2010	
Arrival time:	0325hrs	Site: Interconnector Tower 82
Departure time:	0445hrs	Project and Reference: 60032220

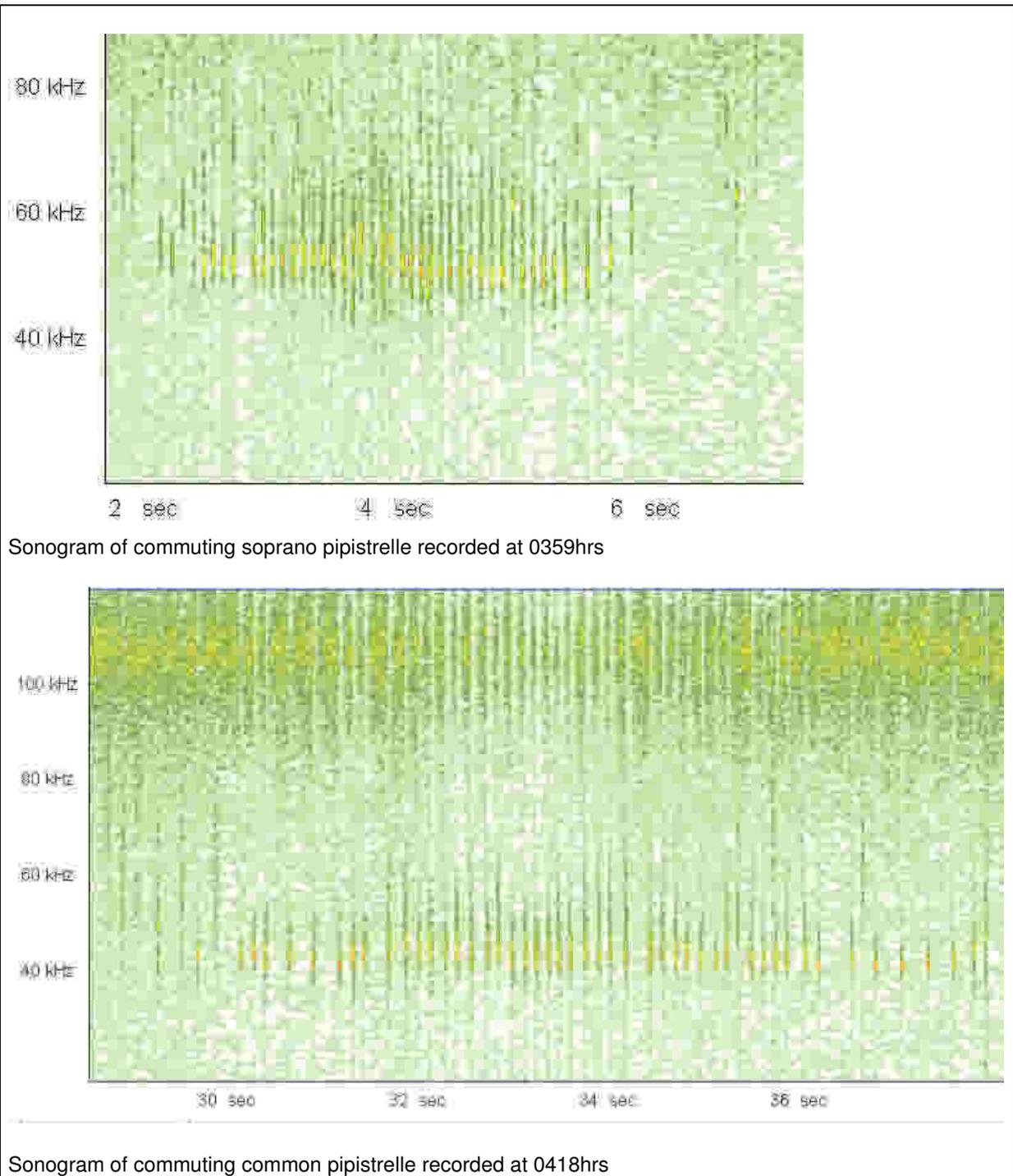
Weather conditions

Sunrise:	0456hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	11°C
Weather (rain etc):	Dry ~ 90% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Semi-improved cattle pasture fringed with tall hedgerows. Stream and tall hedgerow/trees from western boundary.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0359	Track 1	Tall hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
2	0359	Track 1	Tall hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
3	0402	Track 2	Tall hedgerow	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting (distant)	2
4	0408	Track 3	Tall hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
5	0410	Track 3	Tall hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
6	0416	Track 4	Tall hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
7	0418	Track 5	Tall hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	5
8	0433	Track 8	Stream fringed with tall hedgerow/trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
9	0434	Track 9	Stream fringed with tall hedgerow/trees	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1
10	0436	Track 9	Stream fringed with tall hedgerow/trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
11	0437	Track 10	Stream fringed with tall hedgerow/trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
12	0440	Track 11	Stream fringed with tall hedgerow/trees	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
13	0441	Track 11	Stream fringed with tall hedgerow/trees	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms**Additional Comments / Observations**

Conditions for bat survey were ideal. Pipistrelles appear to use the hedgerows in the vicinity of tower 82 for commuting to feeding areas. No feeding buzzes were recorded in this area.

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Tower 82					
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector					
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire		Arrival time:	2100hrs	
Date:	29 th July 2010		Departure time:	2241hrs	
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:			Sunset:	2130hrs	
Wind speed & direction:	Calm		Air temperature (C):	12°C	
Weather (rain etc):	Dry – 60% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
Semi-improved grassland field bounded by tall hedges. Stream and trees along the western boundary.					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
21.12	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350477.WMA	No bats recorded.		
21.14	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350478.WMA	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	1
21.21	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350479.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.22	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350480.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
21.23	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350481.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	3
21.24	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350482.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
21.26	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350483.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
			<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
21.27	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350484.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Foraging	1
			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	4
21.31	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350485.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	4
			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	3
21.35	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350486.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	6
			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	5

21.42	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350487.WMA	No bats recorded.		
21.44	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350488.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
21.47	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350489.WMA	No bats recorded.		
21.50	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350490.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
21.59	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350491.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
			<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
21.59	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350492.WMA	No bats recorded.		
22.05	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350493.WMA	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Commuting	1
22.13	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350494.WMA	No bats recorded.		
22.15	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350495.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.16	Along the tree fringed stream.	VN350496.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
22.22	In the south western corner of the semi improved grassland field.	VN350497.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
			<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Commuting	1
22.24	In the south western corner of the semi improved grassland field.	VN350498.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
			<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
22.29	In the south western corner of the semi improved grassland field.	VN350499.WMA	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Commuting	2

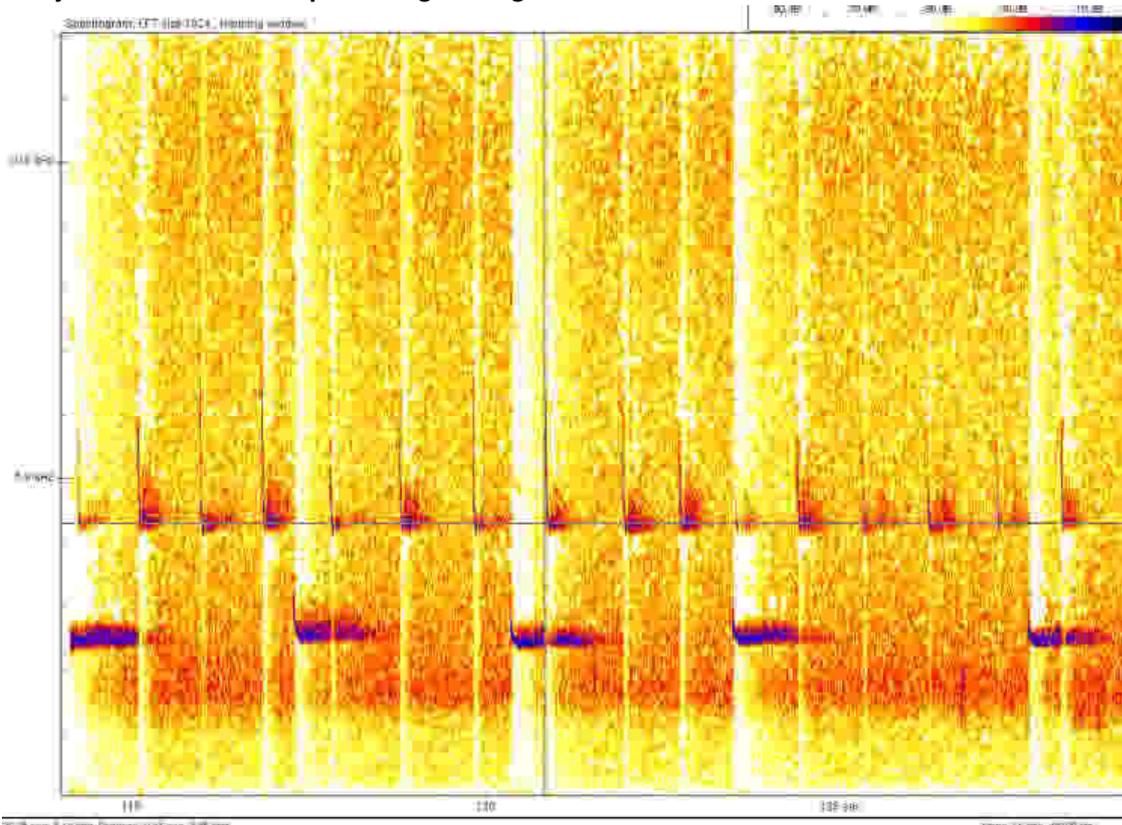
Additional Comments / Observations

Good numbers of commuting bats, although there was little evidence of roosting opportunities, all trees in this area should be checked by a licensed bat worker immediately prior to vegetation clearance works.

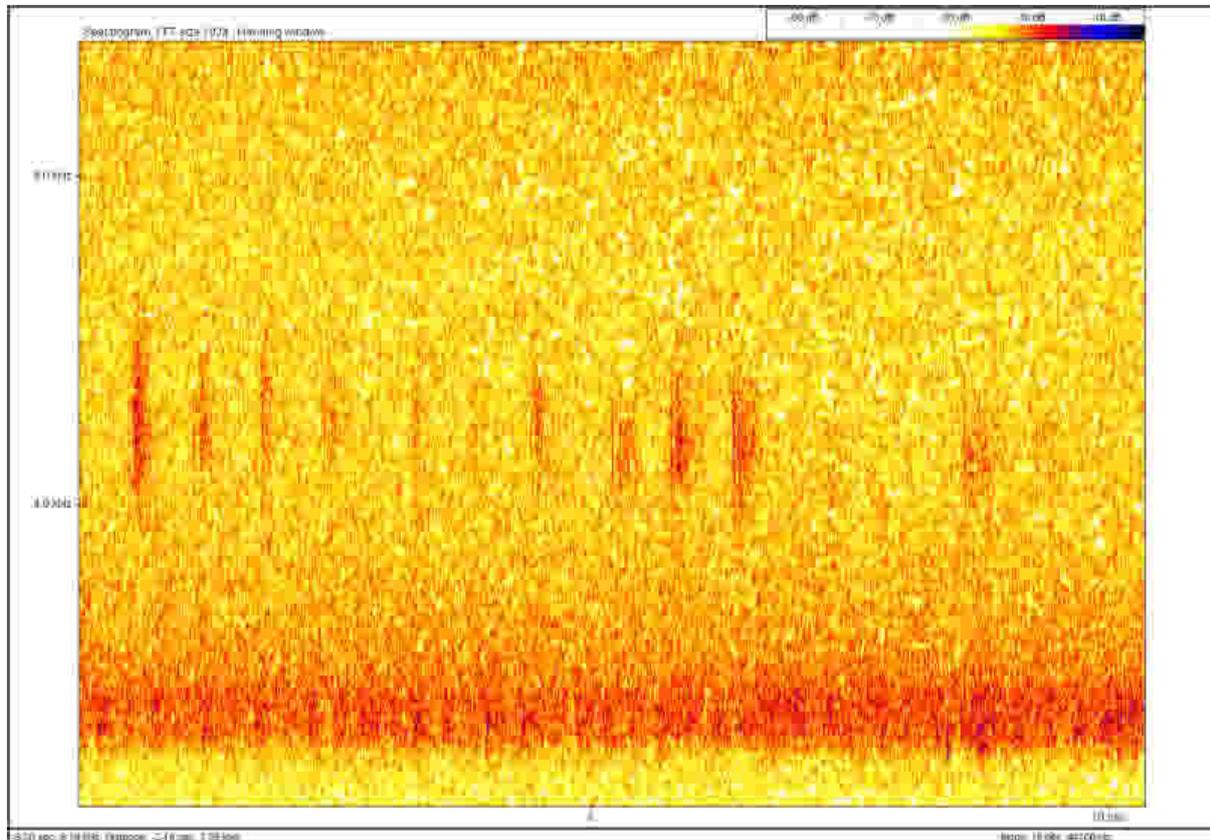
Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

BSc, MSc, AIEMA

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Pipistrellus pipistrellus and *Nyctalus leisleri* commuting together on track VN350485.WMA



Myotis nattereri recorded commuting on track no. VN350499.WMA.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: B.Sc. M.Sc.	
	Date:	24 th August 09		Site: Tower 83
	Arrival time:	2110hrs		
	Departure time:	2210hrs		Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2040hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm with occasional light gusts	Air temperature (C)	12°C
Weather (rain etc):	Mostly dry, light drizzle around 2200hrs		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
Tall overgrown hedgerow with mature trees along fast-flowing stream with scrub encroachment onto surrounding pasture

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	21.20	Track 1 duet	Along stream – very distant	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	1
2	21.20	Track 1 duet	Along trees and scrub fringing stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
3	21.20	Track 1 duet	Along hedgerow perpendicular to east bank of stream	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting and foraging	2
4	21.30	Track 2 duet	Along trees and scrub fringing stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting and foraging	9
5	21.30	Track 2 duet	Along stream – very distant	Daubenton's bat	Foraging	1
6	21.30	Track 2 duet	Along trees and scrub fringing stream	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	2
7	21.36	Track 3 duet	Along trees and scrub fringing stream	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	5
8	21.47	Track 4 duet	Along trees and scrub fringing stream in the distance	Pipistrelle sp.	Commuting	6

Additional Comments / Observations

Daubenton's bats were recorded foraging along the stream but not in the immediate vicinity of the proposed tower location. Common and Soprano pipistrelles were noted commuting along the trees and scrub fringing the stream close to the tower location.

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

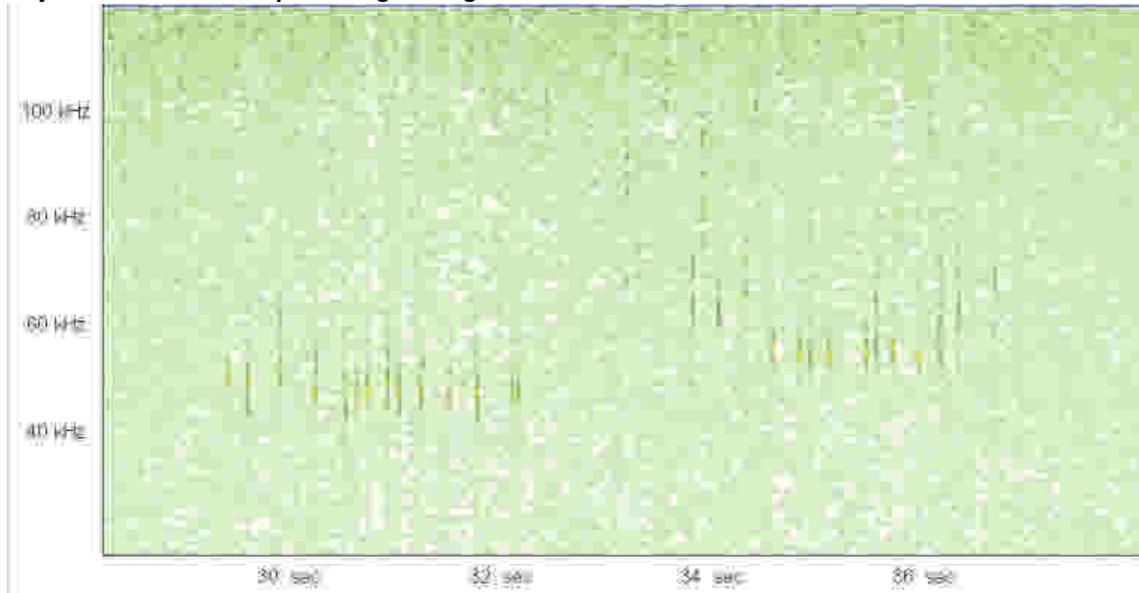


Plate 1: Sonograms of Common pipistrelle and Soprano pipistrelle commuting along the stream and adjacent hedgerow at 21.20 hrs on 24/08/09

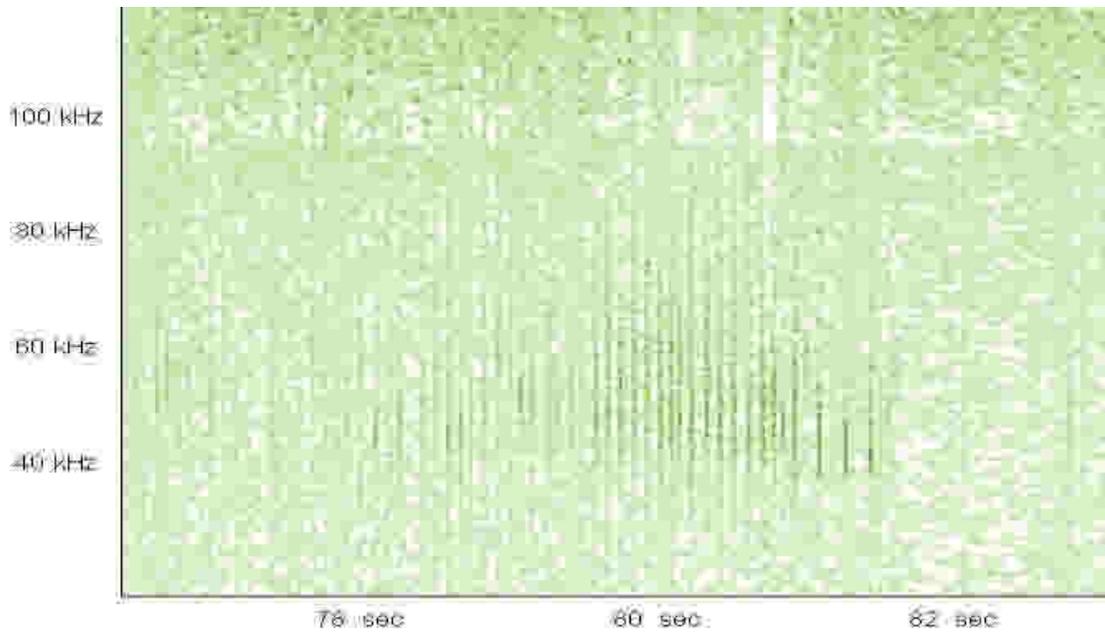


Plate 2: Sonogram of Daubenton's bat foraging along the stream at 21.30 hrs on 24/08/09

DAWN SURVEY	Recorder(s): Mary Maguire	Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc MSc AIEMA.
Date:	22 nd June 2010	
Arrival time:	0335hrs	Site: Interconnector –Tower 87
Departure time:	0445hrs	Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:	0456hrs	Sunset:	
Wind speed & direction	0.4	Air temperature (C)	17.3°C
Weather (rain etc):	95% cloud cover		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

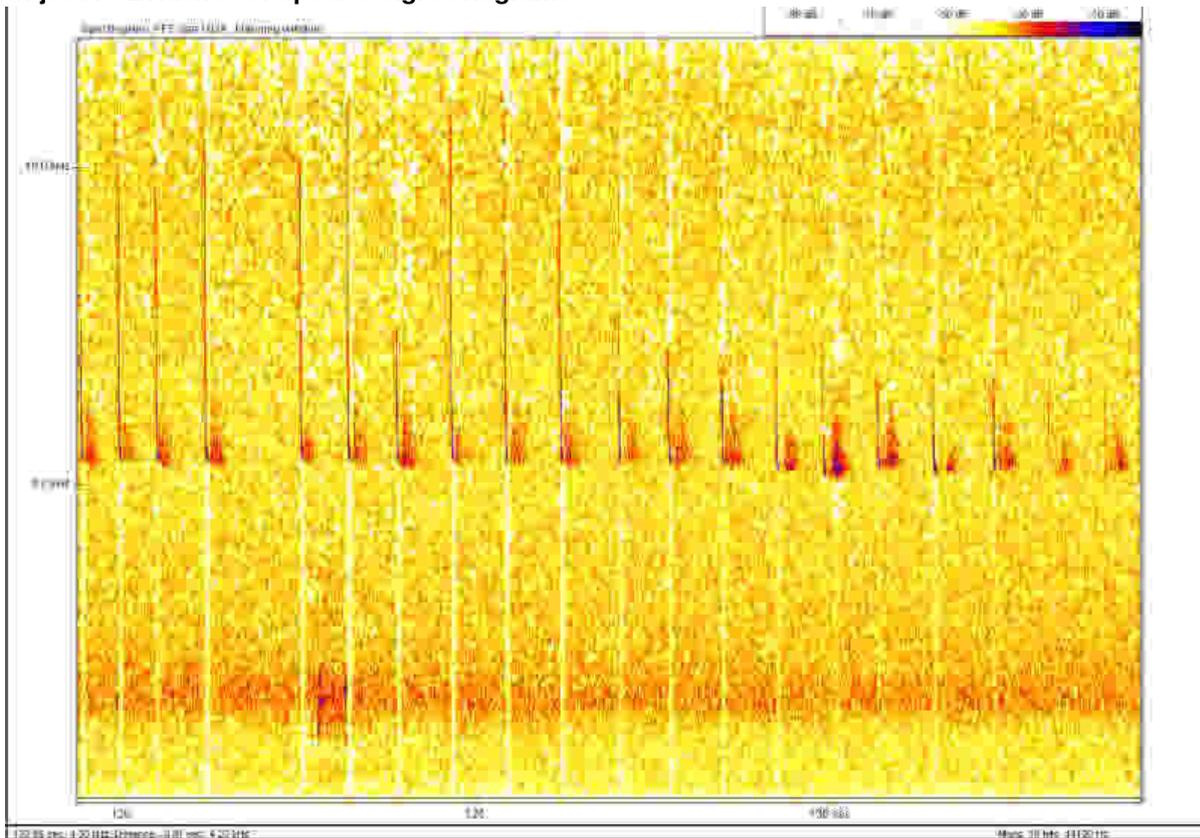
Mature hedgerow with scattered mature standard trees bordering a field

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	0347	Track 1	Mature hedgerow	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	1
2	0350	Track 2	Mature hedgerow	No bat activity recorded		
3	0354	Track 3	Mature hedgerow	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	1
4	0358	Track 4	Mature hedgerow	No bat activity recorded		
5	0301	Track 5	Mature hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
6	0305	Track 6	Mature hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
7	0307	Track 7	Mature hedgerow	No bat activity recorded		
8	0311	Track 8	Mature hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Foraging	2
9	0313	Track 9	Mature hedgerow	Pipistrelle spp.	Foraging	1
10	0317	Track 10	Mature hedgerow	No bat activity recorded		
11	0320	Track 11	Mature hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
12	0322	Track 11	Mature hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Commuting	1
13	0324	Track 12	Mature hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Foraging	2
14	0329	Track 13	Mature hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	2
15	0333	Track 14	Mature hedgerow	Common pipistrelle.	Commuting	1
16	0337	Track 15	Mature hedgerow	Pipistrellus spp.	Commuting	1
17	0340	Track 16	Mature hedgerow	No bat activity recorded		
18	0343	Track 17	Mature hedgerow			
19	0345	Track 18	Mature hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1

Additional Comments / Observations

Moderate level of activity given the habitat and conditions.

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Sonogram of a Soprano pipistrelle commuting on track no. VN350205.MWA.

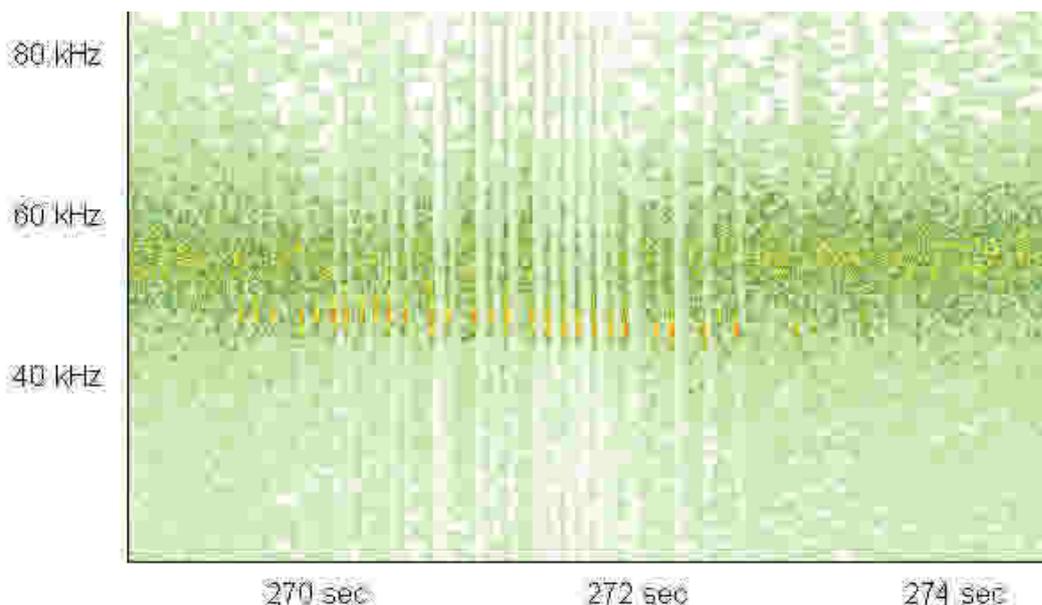
DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Recorded by Brendan Kemp, analysed by Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: Environmental Auditor, 50+ hrs Bat Monitoring experience
	Date:	22 nd June 2010	
	Arrival time:	2215hrs	
	Departure time:	2350hrs	
			Site: Tower 88-89
			Project and Reference: 60032220 NS Interconnector

Weather conditions			
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2205hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm	Air temperature (C)	14
Weather (rain etc):	Dry		

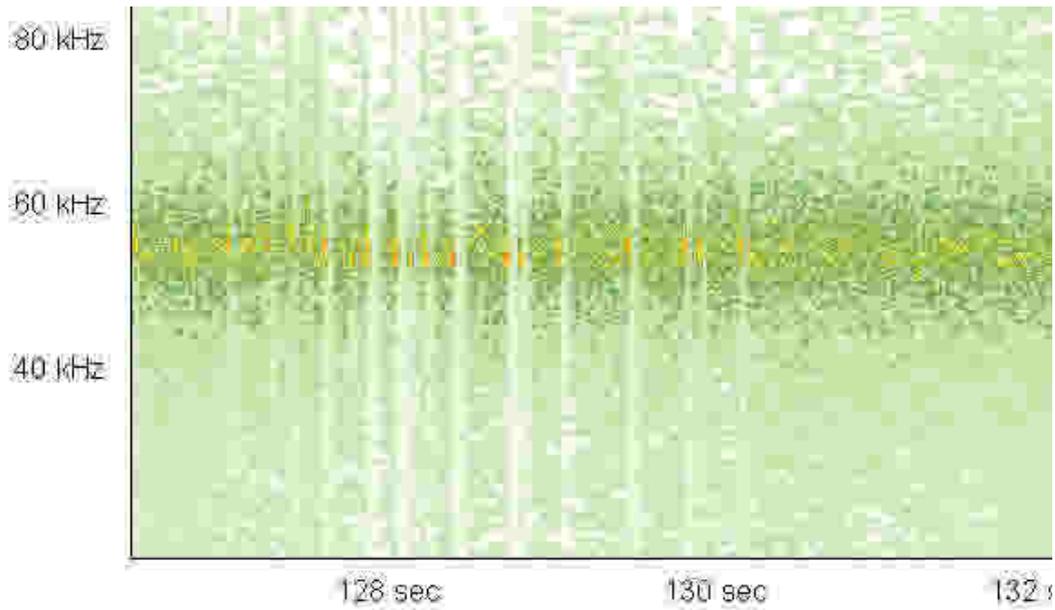
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:
Mature hedgerow with intermittent mature trees bordering a field of uncut (30cm) grass/weeds to the west. Immediately east of the hedgerow is a small stream.

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	23.11	Track 4	15m south of proposed line crossing hedgerow	Common pipistrelle	Commuting	1
2	23.17	Track 5	20m south of proposed line crossing hedgerow	Leisler's bat	Social call	1
3	23.34	Track 7	30m south of proposed line crossing hedgerow	Soprano pipistrelle	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Sonogram of commuting common pipistrelle recorded at 23.13



Sonogram of commuting soprano pipistrelle recorded at 23.34

Additional Comments / Observations

Visual sightings of bats in hedge lined laneway immediately west of Gaffney farm (Approx 200m south of monitoring location). Sighting taken en-route to survey location at approximately 2208hrs.

DUSK SURVEY	Recorder(s): Cormac Loughran		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: MSc, MIEEM
	Date:	24/08/09	
	Arrival time:	2110hrs	
	Departure time:	2210hrs	
			Site: Tower 90
			Project and Reference: NS Interconnector

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2040hrs
Wind speed & direction	Calm with occasional light gusts	Air temperature (C)	12°C
Weather (rain etc):	Mostly dry, light drizzle around 2200hrs		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tall overgrown hedgerow with mature trees along fast-flowing stream with scrub encroachment onto surrounding pasture

TN	Time of sighting (24 hr)	MP3 time and track	Feature and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
1	2116	VN350065	Along nearby road	Common pip	Commuting	1
2	2118	VN350066	Along nearby road	Soprano pip	Commuting	1
3	2120	VN350067	Along nearby road	Common pip	Commuting	1

Additional Comments / Observations

Sub-optimal conditions for bats but still within known tolerances. 12°C and with a light breeze I would have expected significantly higher levels of bat activity. Bats were present along nearby road and were not using the scrub area underneath the proposed OHL. The scrub is also low growing and will not be impacted upon by vegetation cutting during construction.

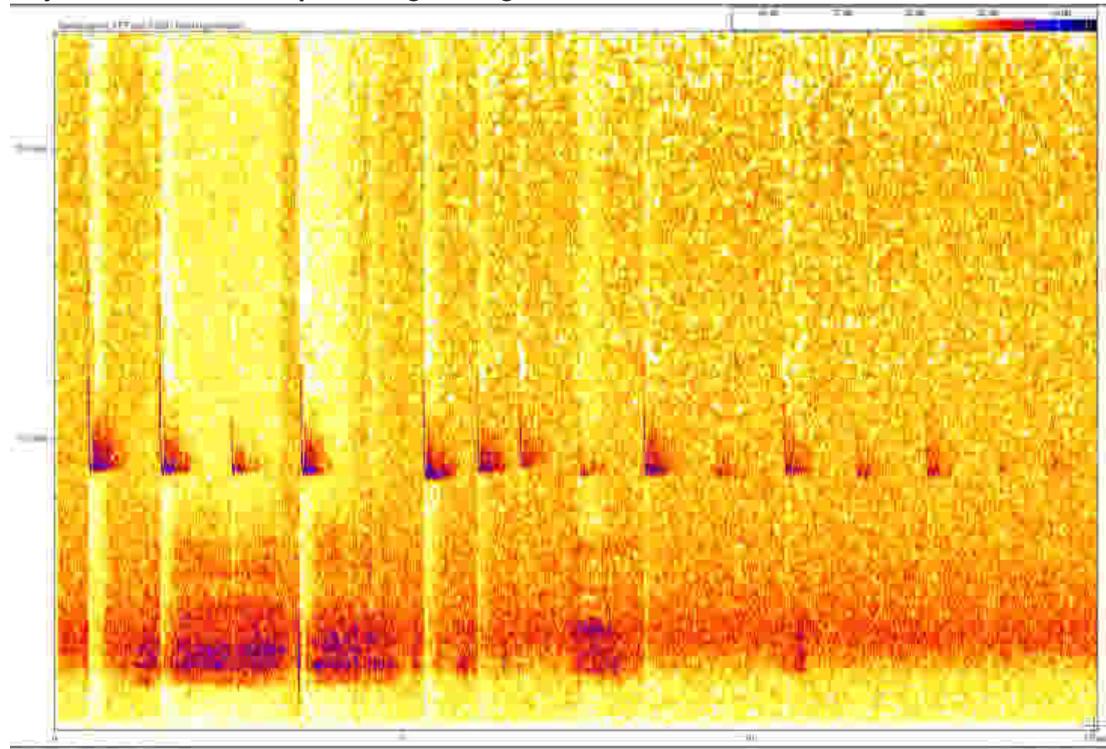
Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

Plate 1 – Shows the common pip as recorded from track 1 in the table above.

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Tower 91

Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector (60032220)

Recorder(s):	Recorded by Joe Martin, Analysed by Debbie Brown	Arrival time:	1955hrs
Date:	08 th September 2010	Departure time:	2155hrs

Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2008hrs
Wind speed & direction:	2mph	Air temperature (C):	13°C

Weather (rain etc): Optimal conditions for survey

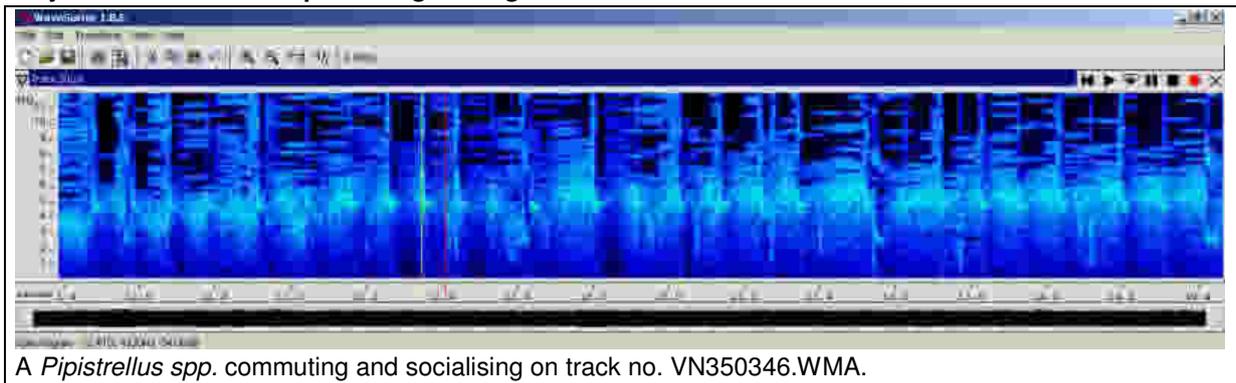
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tree line behind a farm house.

Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats	
19.59	Tree line behind a farm house	VN350327.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>			
20.02		VN350328.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	3	
				<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	2
20.05		VN350329.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1	
20.09		VN350330.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	4	
				<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	1
20.12		VN350331.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	10	
				<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Foraging	2
				<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	2
20.15		VN350332.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>			
20.19		VN350333.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	3	
20.23		VN350334.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1	
20.26		VN350335.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>			
20.32		VN350336.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>			
20.35		VN350337.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1	
20.38		VN350338.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Foraging	1	
				<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
20.41		VN350339.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>			
20.44		VN350340.WMA	<i>No bats recorded.</i>			

20.47		VN350341.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
20.50		VN350342.WMA	No bats recorded.		
20.53		VN350343.WMA	No bats recorded.		
20.57		VN350344.WMA	No bats recorded.		
21.01		VN350345.WMA	No bats recorded.		
21.05		VN350346.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
			<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Social call	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

Trees and gorse scrub not particularly significant without any roosting potential. However reasonable levels of bat activity in terms of commuting and foraging Soprano pipistrelles.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

MSc, BSc

DUSK SURVEY		Recorder(s): Debbie Brown		Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses: BSc, MSc 5 years bat survey experience		
Date:		2th June 2010		Site: Interconnector Tower 93		
Arrival time:		2200hrs		Project and Reference: 60032220		
Departure time:		2330hrs				
Weather conditions						
Sunrise:				Sunset:		2205hrs
Wind speed & direction		2 mph		Air temperature (C)		15°C
Weather (rain etc):		Dry ~ 30% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat: Uncut meadows fringed with tall hedgerows						
TN	Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	MP3 time and track	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	No. of Bats
No bat activity recorded						

Additional Comments / Observations

The survey concentrated on the hedgerow at the location of tower 93, and the hedgerow at the south of the field to be over-sailed by the line. Despite perfect weather conditions, an abundance of prey and a continuous network of tall hedgerows in the area, no bat activity was observed or recorded during the survey.

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Towers 93 to 94

Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector (60032220)

Recorder(s): Brendan Kemp

Arrival time: 2200hrs

Date: 15th June 2010

Departure time: 2330hrs

Weather conditions

Sunrise: **Sunset:** 2205

Wind speed & direction: 2mph **Air temperature (C):** 15°C

Weather (rain etc): None – 30% cloud cover

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

Tall hedgerow surrounding an uncut meadow.

Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
21.02	Tall hedgerow surrounding an uncut meadow.	VN350230.WMA		No bats recorded.	
21.06		VN350231.WMA		No bats recorded.	
21.10		VN350232.WMA		No bats recorded.	
21.16		VN350233.WMA		No bats recorded.	
21.20		VN350234.WMA		No bats recorded.	
21.27		VN350235.WMA		No bats recorded.	
21.35		VN350236.WMA		No bats recorded.	
21.38		VN350237.WMA		No bats recorded.	

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms

No evidence

Additional Comments / Observations

Analysed by Debbie Brown

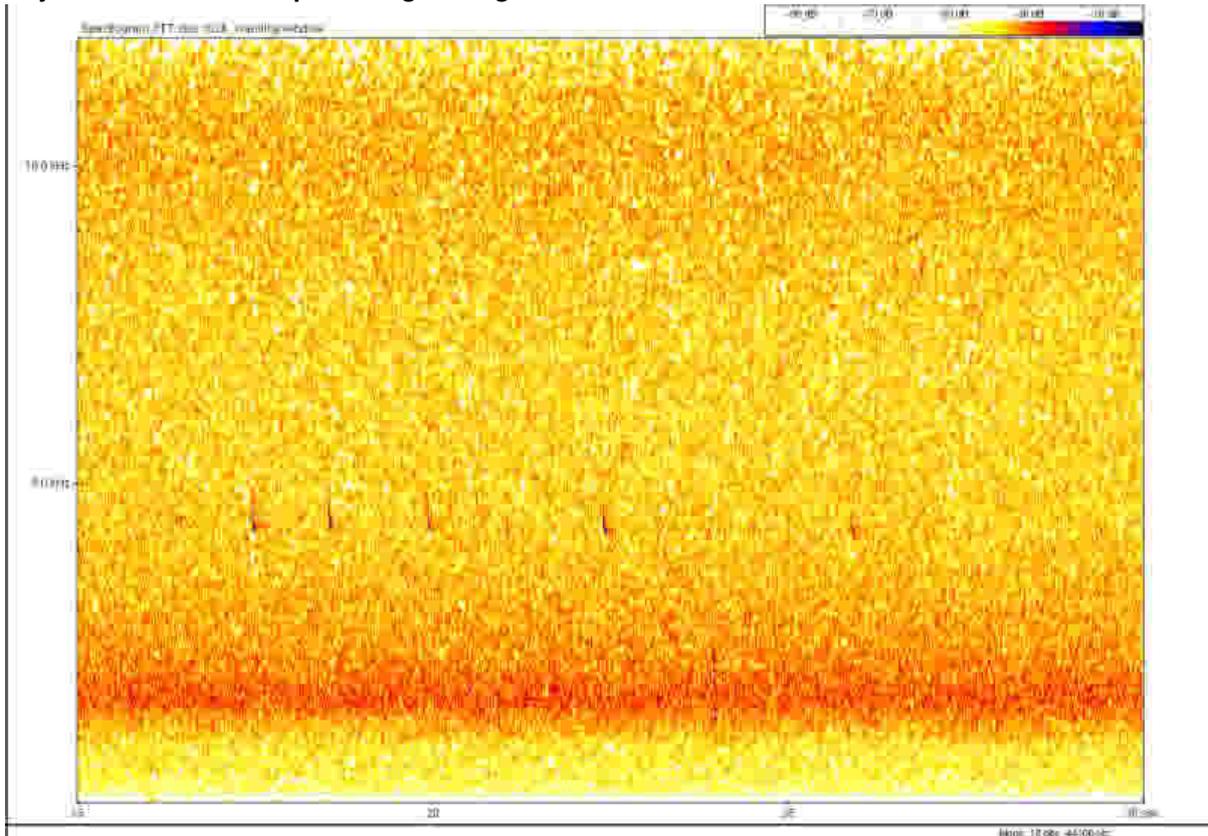
Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

BSc, MSc

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Towers 95 – 96					
Project and Reference:					
Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire		Arrival time:	2030hrs	
Date:	15 th September 10		Departure time:	2200hrs	
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:			Sunset:	2000hrs	
Wind speed & direction:	3.8mph		Air temperature (C):	12°C	
Weather (rain etc):	No rain – 80% cloud cover				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
Mature hedge lines which were part of the eastern and southern extent of an enlarged improved grassland field.					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting		Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
20.46	Eastern boundary hedge	VN350188.WMA	No bats		
20.53		VN350189.WMA	No bats		
20.59		VN350190.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.05		VN350191.WMA	No bats		
21.11		VN350192.WMA	No bats		
21.17		VN350193.WMA	No bats		
21.23		VN350194.WMA	No bats		
21.29		VN350195.WMA	No bats		
21.35		Southern boundary hedge	VN350196.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting
	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>			Commuting	2
21.40	VN350197.WMA		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	3
21.45	VN350198.WMA		No bats recorded.		
21.51	VN350199.WMA		<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	3
21.56	VN350200.WMA		<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



A *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* commuting on track no. VN350196.WMA

Additional Comments / Observations

None

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

BSc, MSc, AIEMA

DUSK SURVEY

Site: Towers 97 - 98

Project and Reference:

Recorder(s):	Mary Maguire	Arrival time:	2100hrs
Date:	08 th September 10	Departure time:	2200hrs

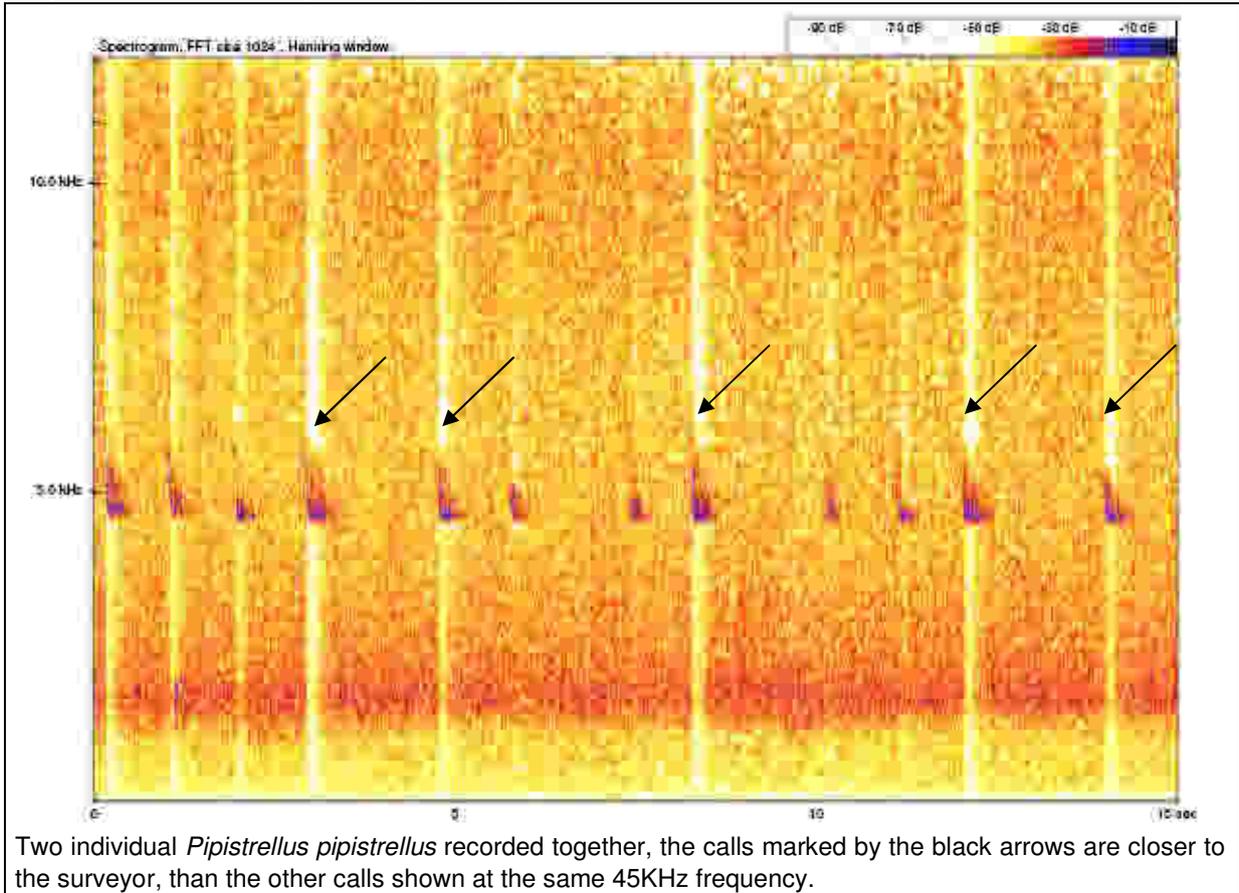
Weather conditions

Sunrise:		Sunset:	2008hrs
Wind speed & direction:	2mph	Air temperature (C):	13°C
Weather (rain etc):			

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

A mature hedge line

Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
21.20	Mature hedge line	VN350453.WMA	No bats		
21.24		VN350454.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
21.24		VN350454.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.24		VN350454.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.26		VN350455.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.27		VN350456.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	5
21.29		VN350457.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
21.29		VN350457.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	2
21.31		VN350458.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.31		VN350458.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.33		VN350459.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
21.33		VN350459.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.33		VN350459.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
21.36		VN350460.WMA	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Commuting	1
21.39		VN350461.WMA	No bats		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms**Additional Comments / Observations**

Reasonable degree of commuting activity but no evidence of roosting behaviour. Limited foraging also.

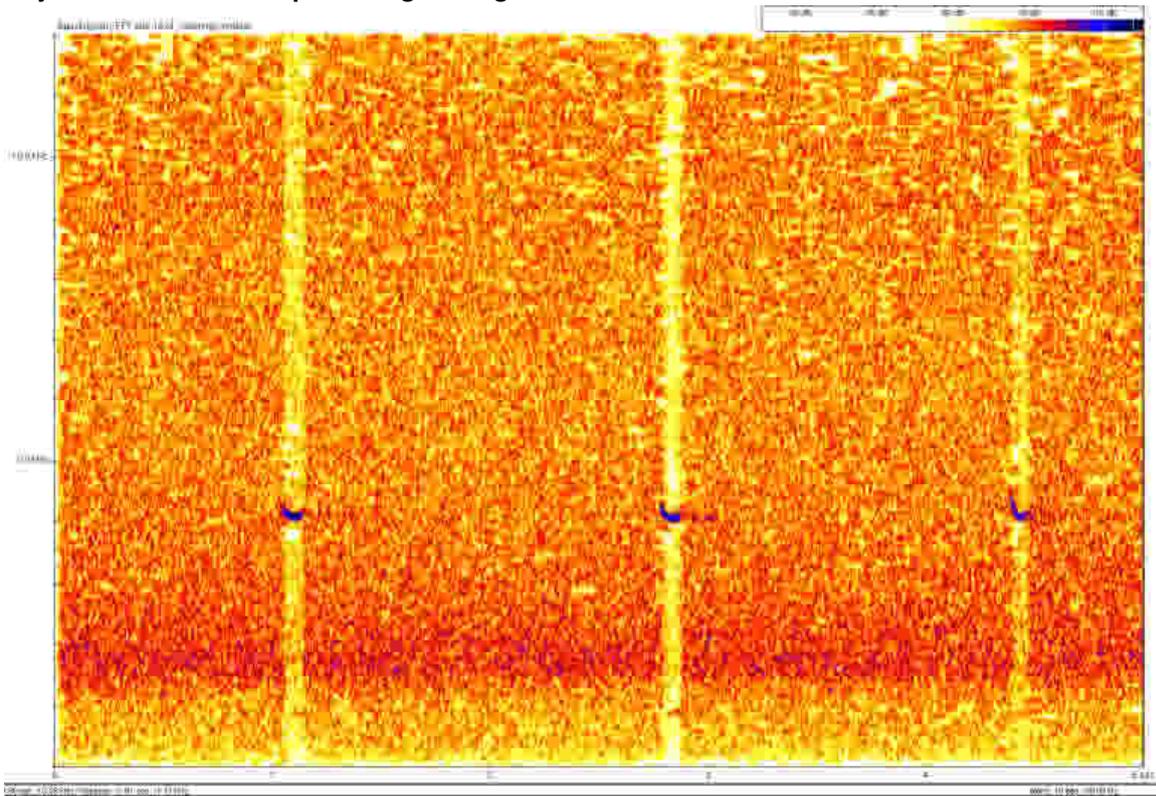
Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

MSc, BSc, AIEMA

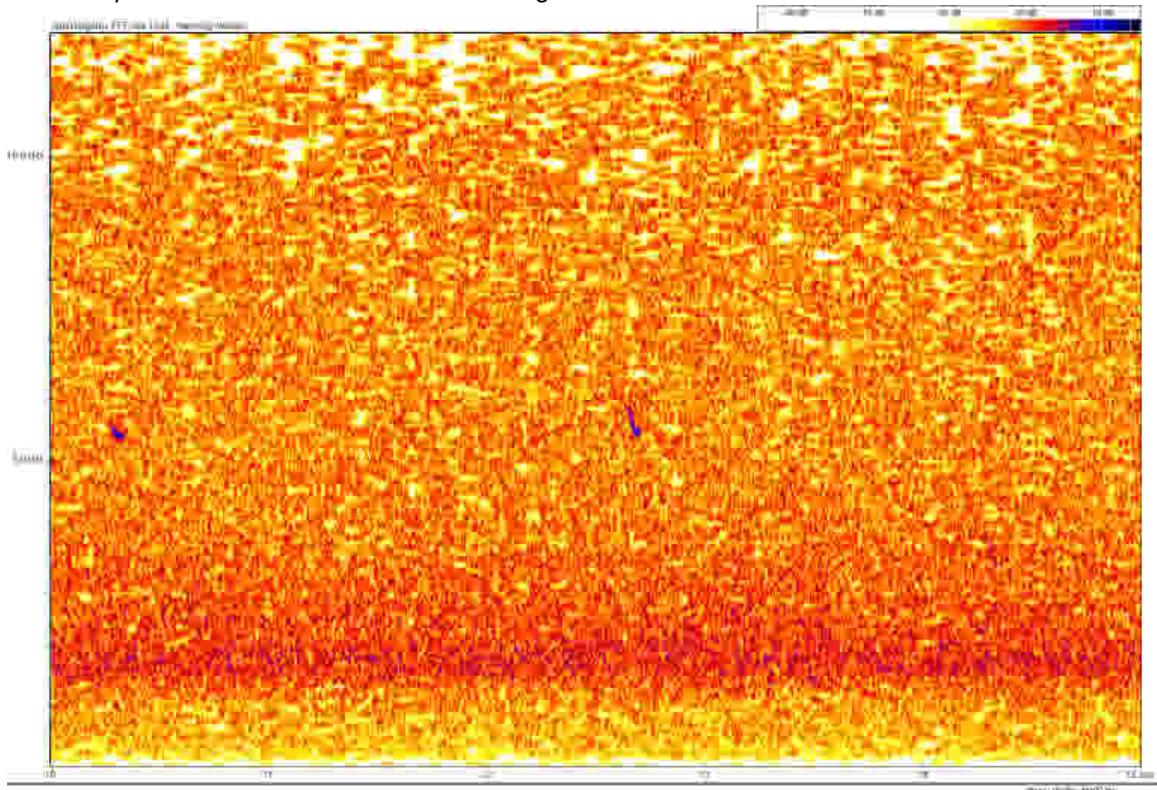
DUSK SURVEY

Site: Between Towers 100 & 101					
Project and Reference: N/S Interconnector					
Recorder(s):	Cormac Loughran		Arrival time:	1954hrs	
Date:	15 th September 2010		Departure time:	2130hrs	
Weather conditions					
Sunrise:			Sunset:	2000hrs	
Wind speed & direction:	3.8mph		Air temperature (C):	12°C	
Weather (rain etc):	No rain – 80% cloud cover.				
Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:					
Mature hedge					
Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting	Track No.	Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
20.06	Mature Hedge	VN350483.WMA	<i>Myotis spp</i>	Distant commuting	1
20.17		VN350484.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Commuting	1
20.18		VN350485.WMA	<i>Myotis spp</i>	Distant commuting	1
20.21		VN350486.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Commuting	1
20.25		VN350487.WMA	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Commuting	1
20.28		VN350488.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
20.36		VN350489.WMA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Commuting	1
20.42		VN350490.WMA	<i>Myotis spp</i> possible <i>Nattereri</i>	Commuting	1

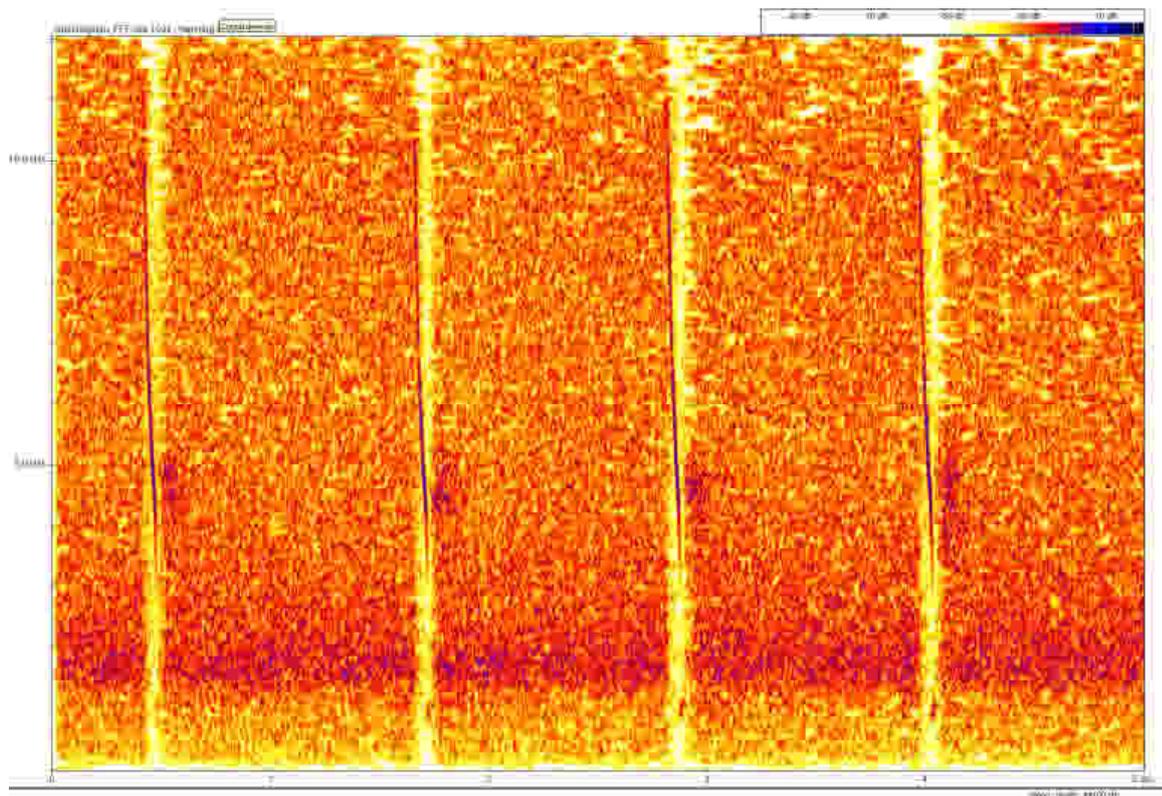
Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Possible *Pipistrellus nathusii* recorded commuting on track no. VN350484.WMA



Classic '55 pip' *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* recorded commuting on track no. VN350486.WMA



Myotis spp, possibly a *Myotis nattereri* recorded commuting on track no. VN350490.WMA

Additional Comments / Observations

Surprising diversity of species give that only 8 bats were recorded in total.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

MSc, CEnv, MIEEM

**DUSK SURVEY**

Site: Tower 102 – 103

Project and Reference:

Recorder(s):	Amy Craig	Arrival time:	2040hrs
Date:	15 th September 2010	Departure time:	2200hrs

Weather conditions

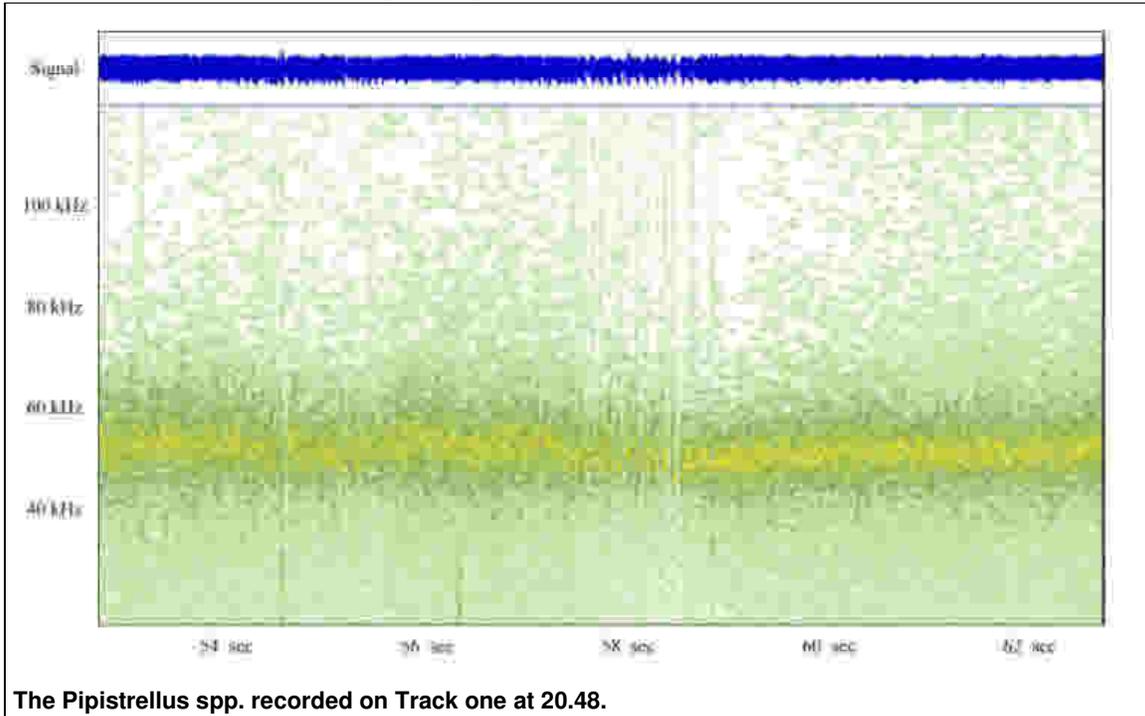
Sunrise:		Sunset:	2000hrs
Wind speed & direction:	3.8mph	Air temperature (C):	12°C
Weather (rain etc):	No rain, cloud cover 80%		

Habitat / corridors / nearby water bodies and general habitat:

A mature hedgerow.

Time of sighting (24 hr clock)	Feature of the building/structure and location of sighting		Bat species	Behaviour (e.g. foraging / commuting)	Number of Bats
20.48	Mature hedgerow, adjacent to the proposed location of tower 102.	Track 1	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	2
20.50		Track 1	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>	Commuting	1
20.52		Track 2		No bats	
20.55		Track 3		No bats	
20.58		Track 4		No bats	
21.02		Track 5		No bats	
21.05		Track 6		No bats	
21.10		Track 7		No bats	
21.13		Track 8		No bats	
21.16		Track 9		No bats	
21.20		Track 10		No bats	
21.23		Track 11		No bats	
21.26		Track 12		No bats	
21.29		Track 13		No bats	
21.32		Track 14		No bats	
21.36		Track 15		No bats	
21.39		Track 16		No bats	
21.42		Track 17		No bats	
21.45		Track 18		No bats	
21.49		Track 19		No bats	
21.52	Track 20		No bats		

Objective Evidence of Species e.g. Sonograms



Additional Comments / Observations

Very limited activity, despite good conditions for survey.

Qualifications, Experience and Relevant Licenses:

MSc, BSc

Annex 3 – Correspondence with NIEA

Loughran, Cormac

From: Firth, Jennifer [Jennifer.Firth@doeni.gov.uk]
Sent: 13 May 2009 11:16
To: Loughran, Cormac
Subject: RE: PAD North South Electricity Interconnector (16506-1)
Attachments: GENERAL Survey Specs.doc

Hello Cormac,

Thanks for your email. I have attached the specification required for this bat survey. If you have any further questions, let me know.

All the best,

Jennifer Firth

*Scientific Officer
Development Control
Natural Heritage
Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gas Works Business Park
Belfast
BT7 2JA*

Tel: 028 905 69666

email: Jennifer.Firth@doeni.gov.uk

From: Loughran, Cormac [<mailto:cormac.loughran@aecom.com>]
Sent: 13 May 2009 11:01
To: Firth, Jennifer
Cc: McIntosh, Andrew
Subject: Re: PAD North South Electricity Interconnector (16506-1)

Hi,

I was trying to contact Andrew McIntosh who I believe is on annual leave today so I was given your name as an alternative contact. I had query that I hoped you could help me with. In a recent NIEA response to planning service for the above PAD the following was requested; a 'Bat roost survey of mature trees along the route'. We were hoping to commence work on this in next week or two. I was hoping that NIEA could be a bit more descriptive in terms of the methodology required for the bat roost survey? Is this possible? I have checked the NIEA website and with regards to bat survey methods it simply says 'bat survey requirements will vary depending on the development proposal. Please contact NIEA Natural Heritage Development Management Team for further information'. So I thought you could help?

Any assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Kind regards

Cormac

BAT SURVEY - SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The applicant's attention is drawn to The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended), which states that it is an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild animal of a European protected species included in Schedule II of these Regulations, which includes bats. It is also an offence;

- (a) Deliberately to disturb such an animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection;
- (b) Deliberately to disturb such an animal in such a way as to be likely to;
 - (i) affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which it belongs;
 - (ii) Impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or care for its young; or
 - (iii) Impair its ability to hibernate or migrate;
- (c) Deliberately to obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of such an animal; or
- (d) To damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

If there is evidence of bat activity on the site, all work must cease immediately and further advice must be sought from the Wildlife Officer, Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Klondyke Building, Cromac Avenue, Gasworks Business Park, Lower Ormeau Road, Belfast. BT72JA. Tel. 02890 569623

To ensure your development proposals comply with the Regulations, Northern Ireland Environment Agency has asked you to carry out an appropriate Bat survey. Seasonal activity in Bats means that surveys can only be done at certain times of year. Your consultants should advise you what type of Bat survey you require.

- The surveyor contracted to undertake this work must have relevant experience which is deemed acceptable to the Department, for example an ecological consultant with experience of, and/or qualifications in bat surveying.
- The survey should be carried out between May and September
- **The survey effort must be enough to cover all buildings, bridges, trees and other structures on site**
- **Survey effort should take place at dusk and dawn to assess emergence and re-entry. This will enable the surveyor to locate roosting sites.**
- All trees, bridges, buildings and any other suitable structures must be surveyed.
- The date and time of the survey and the qualifications of the surveyor should be included in the survey report.
- Surveys should be carried out well in advance of any planned construction works.
- Approximate numbers and species of bats must be specified.
- The survey should ascertain whether bats have established roosts, (active or inactive) or use the area for foraging, migrating or for breeding purposes, e.g. advertising posts for

individual males.

- Swarming sites or significant hibernation sites should also be investigated and recorded.
- The survey should assess the presence of any established flight paths within the survey area.
- Approximate flying height should be specified if possible.
- Temperature and weather conditions at the time of surveying should be provided in the survey report.
- The information should be presented in a written report and must include large scale maps, at 1:500 scale. The exact location of roosts, roost entrances, advertising posts, swarming activity and foraging movements should be shown. All evidence of use by Bats found, for example droppings, should be included.
- If necessary, the survey should recommend the most appropriate ways in which the Bats can be protected during the construction or demolition works.
- In the event that the planning application goes to appeal or public inquiry, the person contracted may be required to appear at, or give evidence to, the inquiry.
- For more information on Bats and development, contact NIEA, NH.

Loughran, Cormac

From: McIntosh, Andrew [Andrew.McIntosh@doeni.gov.uk]
Sent: 05 June 2009 23:46
To: Loughran, Cormac
Subject: Re: North South Interconnector

Cormac,

Wednesday sounds ok. I will get back to you on Monday re. this

Regards

Andrew Mc Intosh

This message was sent from my Blackberry device.

From: Loughran, Cormac
To: McIntosh, Andrew
Sent: Fri Jun 05 15:05:53 2009
Subject: RE: North South Interconnector
Andrew,

I have pinned down a few times for this meeting. Can you do Tuesday morning at 11am or Wednesday morning at 10?

Thanks

Cormac

Cormac Loughran
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From: McIntosh, Andrew [mailto:Andrew.McIntosh@doeni.gov.uk]
Sent: 04 June 2009 17:30
To: Loughran, Cormac
Subject: Re: North South Interconnector

ok Cormac

This message was sent from my Blackberry device.

From: Loughran, Cormac
To: McIntosh, Andrew

Sent: Thu Jun 04 17:24:16 2009 Tyrone - Cavan Interconnector ES Addendum B1 Annex 3 Page 5

Subject: RE: North South Interconnector

Thanks Andrew,

I'll get a few dates from NIE and get back to you asap.

Regards

Cormac

From: McIntosh, Andrew [mailto:Andrew.McIntosh@doeni.gov.uk]

Sent: 04 June 2009 16:02

To: Loughran, Cormac

Subject: RE: North South Interconnector

Hi Cormac,

Can you suggest some dates for the potential meeting and I will try and see which is most suitable?

Thanks

Andrew Mc Intosh

From: Loughran, Cormac [mailto:cormac.loughran@aecom.com]

Sent: 04 June 2009 14:55

To: McIntosh, Andrew

Cc: Doyle, Carey; McDowell, Julie; Harvey Clem; Hewitt Michael; Maguire, Mary K

Subject: RE: North South Interconnector

Andrew,

Thank you for the recent help concerning the bat surveys for the Interconnector project. We have begun to gather data on the basis of the previously agreed methodology. I have also recently met with a number of NIE staff to try to accurately estimate the number of hedges which will be potentially impacted upon by the project, and thus those which will require a bat survey. We came up with a preliminary figure of 96 sites which will have to be surveyed. These 96 sites will have to be visited twice to conform to NIEA survey requirements. This may be too many to survey before the end of September 09 and we may need to complete follow up surveys during 2010. As a result of this meeting NIE are keen to meet with NIEA to discuss the detail of the project, prioritise important locations for the first round of surveys, finalise survey locations along the line route and how we might reduce the number of sites requiring a survey by using mitigation measures which NIE could introduce to minimise the impact of the scheme on the local bat population (for example using tree surgeons to reduce important hedges thus leaving the flightline intact). Due to the timescales involved both AECOM and NIE would be keen to organise a meeting with NIEA as soon as is convenient. Is it possible for you to organise this? Attending the meeting as a minimum would be the following;

Cormac Loughran (AECOM);

Carey Doyle (AECOM);

Mary Maguire (AECOM);

Brian Sutton (AECOM);

Clem Harvey (NIE);

Michael Hewitt (NIE);

Many thanks,

Cormac

Cormac Loughran

Senior Ecologist

AECOM

From: McIntosh, Andrew [mailto:Andrew.McIntosh@doeni.gov.uk]
Sent: 26 May 2009 14:21
To: Loughran, Cormac
Subject: RE: North South Interconnector

Cormac,

Thanks for providing that clarification about the monoculture/flailed hedges. We are content with this as it is now clear that they won't be directly impacted by the proposal.

The proposed timescale outlined below is also acceptable as it targets the surveys for the most optimum timescale for bat activity.

Regards,

Andrew Mc Intosh

From: Loughran, Cormac [mailto:cormac.loughran@aecom.com]
Sent: 25 May 2009 15:48
To: McIntosh, Andrew
Cc: Maguire, Mary K; Doyle, Carey
Subject: RE: North South Interconnector

Thanks Andrew,

Useful comments which I shall build into the methodology.

To answer your question regarding the monoculture/flailed hedges. These for the most part tend to be lower in height and less likely to be directly impacted upon by the scheme. Sorry if this wasn't clear. Therefore we are only planning to survey those hedges which are likely to be directly impacted upon, during either construction or operation of the development. Should a particular hedge not be directly impacted upon (i.e. not trimmed, coppiced or standards removed), either by the construction of a tower or during erection of the overhead lines then it was our intention not to survey it, as existing flightlines should be maintained. Is NIEA content with this?

Also as you suggested we will survey each location during 2 separate visits in good weather. However to delve into the minutiae a little. We had intended to record an single hour of data commencing at dusk followed by an hour of data before and up to dawn (at each location). This will be repeated on two separate occasions for each site. This is to allow for more efficient targeting of data recording and more importantly, analysis of the data the following day.

Is this acceptable to NIEA?

Thanks

Cormac

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www.aecom.com

From: McIntosh, Andrew [mailto:Andrew.McIntosh@doeni.gov.uk]
Sent: 22 May 2009 11:32
To: Loughran, Cormac
Subject: RE: North South Interconnector

Cormac,

I have discussed the scope of this report with colleagues in the team and we are generally content with the proposed methodology. We do have a few additional comments to make, outlined below:

1. We advise that at least 2 full night surveys are carried out (in good weather) at the same locations chosen.
2. Surveys must be carried out between May and September
3. Each location surveyed must be named, with habitat present identified, and this must be presented on an indexed map.

The only other query was as to why monoculture hedges (other than those modified by flailing/cutting) wouldn't be surveyed, as they are linear features.

Hope these comments help.

Regards,

Andrew Mc Intosh

From: Loughran, Cormac [mailto:cormac.loughran@aecom.com]
Sent: 21 May 2009 15:27
To: McIntosh, Andrew
Cc: McDowell, Julie; Sutton, Brian; McDowell, Julie; Maguire, Mary K; Doyle, Carey
Subject: North South Interconnector

Andrew,

Thanks for your help yesterday. As you recommended I have put together a brief methodology for discussion (see attached), which is specifically tailored to a linear electricity line development. Please have a read and let me know what you think. I am available anytime should you or Sandra wish to develop this further or query any issues.

I look forward to your response.

Kind regards

Cormac <<NS Bat Survey - NIEA_v3.doc>>

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Please note: My e-mail has changed to cormac.loughran@aecom.com. Please update your address books accordingly.

Faber Maunsell is now AECOM: Faber Maunsell's parent company, AECOM, is integrating its business lines and regions around the globe into a single entity giving clients access to over 43,000 employees operating in over 100

Loughran, Cormac

From: Loughran, Cormac
Sent: 21 May 2009 15:27
To: 'McIntosh, Andrew'
Cc: McDowell, Julie; Sutton, Brian; McDowell, Julie; Maguire, Mary K; Doyle, Carey
Subject: North South Interconnector

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: CD reviewed

Andrew,

Thanks for your help yesterday. As you recommended I have put together a brief methodology for discussion (see attached), which is specifically tailored to a linear electricity line development. Please have a read and let me know what you think. I am available anytime should you or Sandra wish to develop this further or query any issues.

I look forward to your response.

Kind regards



NS Bat Survey -
NIEA_v3.doc

Cormac

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BAT SURVEY – NORTH SOUTH INTERCONNECTOR (NIE)

The Northern Ireland section of the proposed North South electricity interconnector is approximately 35kms in length. The general guidance received from NIEA entitled Bat Survey -General Requirements (Jan 2009) while thorough and comprehensive is not tailored specifically to a linear development of this nature. It is an all encompassing methodology arguably more applicable to an individual site, such as a new housing development or similar project.

These general requirements if applied to a 35km overhead transmission line would be inefficient and could potentially take a number of seasons to complete for a project of this size & scale with limited associated benefits. In addition, the outputs required by the NIEA guidance, such as the requirement for 'approximate numbers of bats' is likely to prove all but impossible to obtain in this case using currently established technologies and bat survey techniques.

Therefore we propose the following modified methodology for discussion and approval with NIEA. The aim of the methodology is to gather sufficient data during the 2009 season on the 35km line route to allow NIEA to comment upon the potential impact of the proposed development on the local bat population while at the same time taking cognisance of the linear nature of this project. It suggests an approach that aims to optimise the resources utilised and the data collected for the 2009 Survey period.

Methodology

Existing phase 1 habitat survey maps (recently completed during 2007-8) and aerial photographs (provided by NIE) will be analysed to identify features of interest for bats (provisionally estimated at 50 locations) currently bisected by the proposed line route. These will include;

- hedgerows with mature trees;
- riparian corridors;
- areas of semi-natural habitats (fens, bogs, woodland etc);
- individual mature standard trees and,
- orchards.

Monoculture hedges (without mature standard trees) and those structurally modified by flailing/cutting will **not be surveyed** unless high levels of bat activity are recorded nearby (i.e. adjacent to woodland). No buildings, bridges or other structures are currently impacted upon by the proposed line route and will **not be surveyed** unless high levels of bat activity indicate the presence of an active roost in a nearby structure.

Once the locations have been identified (and agreed) it is proposed to monitor bat activity remotely. This will be done using a series of frequency division detectors (Bat Batons) attached to a digital audio recorder (8.5 hours recording time) left in situ overnight. This will allow for one full nights activity at each location and will include the important crepuscular period (dawn and dusk). Survey will only take place during appropriate weather conditions, avoiding cold, wet and windy nights when insect prey is likely to be scarce.

Recordings will be analysed using batscan software to ascertain the species involved (where possible) and provide an index of bat activity at each location. The raw data will be used to determine “bat passes” per unit time for each recognisable species. A “bat pass” can be defined as a sequence of two or more echolocation calls registered as a bat passes within range of the detector. This method will permit a comparison of activity levels among the various sites but it will not be possible to estimate absolute numbers of bats present. This will only be possible should a roost be located during survey work. This is because detectors cannot differentiate between several passes by the same bat and a single pass by several bats. There is no simple correlation between passes and the number of bats present. Nor is any means currently known for evaluating this relation to provide population density data.

Sites shown to have significant numbers of bat passes or a high level of bat species diversity (as discernible from remote recordings) will be followed up with a dusk visit by an ecologist, and further investigations will take place. These physical surveys will look for the presence of roosts, advertising posts, foraging areas and assess the presence of any established flight paths. The approximate height of flying bats will be estimated if possible and the number and species determined should a roost be recorded. The presence of roost will also trigger further consultation with NIEA.

The information from each survey location (whether remote or in person) will be presented in a written report, including maps, at 1:2500 scale. The exact location of any roosts, advertising posts, swarming activity and foraging movements will be shown (for each of the activities/signs recorded during field survey). The date and time of remote surveys including a record of the weather conditions at the time of survey will also be included.

Finally the completed bat report (or addendum) will aim to evaluate the potential impact of the scheme on the local bat population and recommend appropriate ways in which bats can be protected during the construction and operational phase of the proposed development.

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Andrew McIntosh

NIEA

Klondyke Building
Gasworks Business Park
Cromac Avenue
Belfast
BT7 2JA

10th August 2009

Our Ref: Tyrone to Cavan Interconnector (60032220)

Dear Andrew;

Subject: Bat Survey Methodology

Further to our recent e-mail correspondence and discussions cumulating in our June 10th meeting at AECOM's Belfast Office. I have outlined the following methodology which best fulfils the agreed requirements. NIE have requested that I get final agreement from NIEA on the methodology before completing any more work on the project. Please can you read through the following paragraphs and confirm that this accurately represents what we have previously agreed. Should you have any comments please do not hesitate to contact me with same.

The following methodology is based on the discussions between NIE, NIEA and AECOM during a meeting on the 10th June 2009 at AECOM's Belfast Office. It was agreed that the aim of the 2009 surveys is to search for potential roosts within hedgerows and trees along the line route which are directly impacted upon by the proposed route and that surveys to identify important flightlines could be conducted during (May to Sept) 2010 to supplement the 2009 survey. The overall aim of the survey is to gather sufficient data on bat activity along the line route during 2009 & 2010 to allow NIEA to comment upon the potential impact of the proposed development on the local bat population.

Methodology

It was agreed that the first step should be to identify all sites along the line route potentially useful to bats for commuting, foraging, roosting, hibernating or as advertising posts. This was to be achieved by reviewing aerial photographs and the phase 1 habitat survey completed for the ES. This desktop analysis along with local knowledge could be used to identify features potentially significant to the local bat population which are likely to be impacted by the proposed line route. These are likely to include the following;

- hedgerows with mature trees;

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- riparian corridors;
- areas of semi-natural habitats (fens, bogs, woodland etc);
- individual mature standard trees and,
- Orchards.

Once the desktop review is complete a daytime assessment at each location will be conducted to assess the potential for roosting bats to be present in any mature trees. This daytime assessment will look for, dead/damaged limbs, scratch marks, urine stains, droppings etc on any mature trees. This will also help to familiarise surveyors with individual sites which will require follow up crepuscular surveys using time expansion bat detectors and night vision equipment. It was further agreed that hedges unlikely to harbour bat roosts (i.e. those without mature standard trees, monoculture hedges and those structurally modified by flailing/cutting) do not require a bat roost survey, but will require the identification of bat flightlines (commuting roosts) between roosts and foraging areas. NIEA agreed that flightline surveys could be postponed until the 2010 survey season to allow the most significant areas to be prioritised for survey during 2009. All surveys are to take place during appropriate weather conditions, avoiding cold, wet and windy nights when insect prey is likely to be scarce.

No buildings, bridges or other structures are currently impacted upon by the proposed line route and will not therefore require survey unless it becomes necessary to follow large numbers of commuting bats over a period of nights to locate a specific significant roost.

Recordings from all surveys will be analysed using batsound software to ascertain the species involved (where possible) and provide an index of bat activity at each location. The raw data will be used to determine “bat passes” per unit time for each recognisable species. A “bat pass” can be defined as a sequence of two or more echolocation calls registered as a bat passes within range of the detector. This method will permit a comparison of activity levels among the various sites but it will not be possible to estimate absolute numbers of bats present. This will only be possible should a roost be located during survey work. This is because detectors cannot differentiate between several passes by the same bat and a single pass by several bats. There is no simple correlation between passes and the number of bats present. Nor is any means currently known for evaluating this relation to provide population density data.

All potentially significant sites will be subject to two full dawn and dusk survey visits by an ecologist. These surveys will look for the presence of roosts, advertising posts, foraging areas and assess the presence of any established flight paths. The approximate height of flying bats will be estimated if possible and the number and species determined should a roost be recorded. The presence of roost will also trigger further consultation with NIEA.

The information from each survey location will be presented in a written report, including maps, at 1:2500 scale. The exact location of any roosts, advertising posts, swarming activity and foraging movements will be shown (for each of the activities/signs recorded during field survey).

AECOM

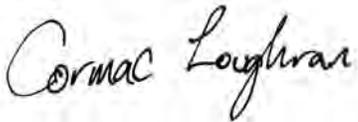
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The habitat present, date and time of survey including a record of the weather conditions at the time of survey will also be included.

Finally the completed bat report (or addendum to the ES) will aim to evaluate the potential impact of the scheme on the local bat population and recommend appropriate ways in which bats can be protected during the construction and operational phase of the proposed development.

We thank you for the opportunity to continue to work with you on this project and I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely



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BELFAST
BT7 2JA
Email:
planningreminders@doeni.gov.uk

Mr A Moore
Planning Service
Planning Service Headquarters
Millennium House
17-25 Great Victoria Street
Belfast
BT2 7BN

Date: 27 January 2009
Telephone: 028 905 69615
Your Ref: O/08/0822
Our Ref: 16506-1

PAD

RE: PAD for proposed North South Electricity Interconnector

Location: Lands within Armagh District Council and Dungannon Borough Council

Dear Mr Moore:

I refer to your consultation letter for the above planning application which was received in this office on 6 January 2009. We acknowledge receipt of a draft Environmental Statement (ES) submitted in CD-ROM format.

Position

NIEA, Natural Heritage considers that there is **insufficient information** provided at present with the application to fully assess the importance of natural heritage interests. It is unlikely that we will object to this proposal on nature conservation grounds, subject to appropriate conditions. However as some surveys are on-going, and we consider further surveys to be required, we wish to defer full comment until we have all the information which we consider to be relevant.

Appraisal of the proposal: Natural Heritage Interest

The scheme covers a large geographical area and includes a number of habitats present, as highlighted in Appendix H1 of the ES. Some of these habitats may be used by species which are protected under The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended).

We note that the nearest recorded badger sett is located 40m from the nearest line route. Any works closer than 25m to badger setts will require a licence from the NIEA Natural Heritage Wildlife Officer. Evidence of otter activity has been provided.

We note the bird surveys presented in the ES. We further note that additional bird surveys are scheduled for 2008-2009 and will provide comment on this upon receipt of this information.

We note that bat surveys have not been undertaken at this stage, rather an assessment of the potential use of habitat features by bats. We consider that there may be mature trees within the line route which support roosting bats, and these should be subject to a bat survey.



Tyrone - Cavan Interconnector ES Addendum B1 Annex 3 Page 15
We are concerned that there may be potentially suitable habitat for newts within parts of the proposed line route. We note that Target Notes 8, 32 and 39, for example, may be habitat which is suitable for newts, and consider that a newt survey is required.

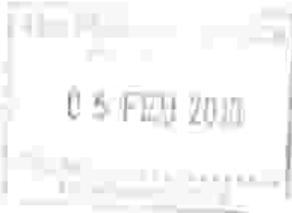
Additional Information Required

- Bat roost survey of mature trees along the route
- Newt survey of wetland habitats along the route
- Presentation of the additional ornithological survey work currently being undertaken.

Once this additional survey work has been presented in the ES, NIEA, NH will be in a position to give further consideration to this proposal.

Andrew Mc Intosh
On behalf of NIEA: Natural Heritage

Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Natural Heritage
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
BELFAST
BT7 2JA
Email: planningreminders@doenl.gov.uk



Mr A Moore
Planning Service
Planning Service Headquarters
Millennium House
17-25 Great Victoria Street
Belfast
BT2 7BN

Date: 3 February 2010
Telephone: 028 905 69615
Your Ref: O/09/0792
Our Ref: 17178-1

Full

RE: Erection of a single circuit 400kv overhead line (33.9km) from a new 400/275KV substation at Trewmount Road Moy to the border where it connects with the proposed network in the Republic of Ireland
Location: Land to the rear of 152 Trewmount Road in the townland of Turleenan Moy Dungannon. Overhead electrical transmission line detailed in Form P1(NIE) application attached

Dear Mr Moore

I refer to your consultation letter for the above planning application which was received in this office on 8 January 2010. We acknowledge receipt of an Environmental Statement (ES).

Position

NIEA, Natural Heritage has **no objection** to the proposed development **subject to conditions** which would overcome our concerns.

Appraisal of the proposal: Natural Heritage Interest

The Environmental Statement provides a report of ecological assessment of habitats and species present along the interconnector route. We note that bat surveys, as agreed with NIEA: Natural Heritage, are ongoing, and bat roosts, flightlines and feeding areas, and 2010 results will be issued in a separate report to NIEA: Natural Heritage.

We are content with the quality of the ecological reports contained within the ES, and consider that a number of mitigation measures are required to minimise the impact of the proposal on local biodiversity.

Recommendations

Should approval be granted, the following Conditions should be attached to the Decision Notice.

Any removal of hedgerow trees, cutting of hedgerows and woodland clearance shall take place outside the bird breeding season which lasts from the 1st of March to the 31st of August.

Reason: To protect breeding birds and protect the biodiversity of the site.

Deflectors shall be inserted on lines that cross the Blackwater River Valley.

Reason: To reduce the risk of collision to swans.

Works in the vicinity of watercourses will avoid contact with the watercourse surface and bed.

Reason: To minimise impacts to riverine habitats.

Once all mature trees to be removed and lopped have been identified, any potential roost sites shall be inspected for the presence of bats by an experienced bat worker or surveyor on the day of felling. If evidence of bats is found during inspection, all work shall cease immediately and advice shall be sought from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency Wildlife Officer.

Reason: To minimise the impact of the proposal on bats

Informatives

The applicant's attention is drawn to The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended), which states that it is an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild animal of a European protected species included in Schedule II of these Regulations, which includes all species of bat. It is also an offence;

- (a) Deliberately to disturb such an animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection;
- (b) Deliberately to disturb such an animal in such a way as to be likely to:
 - (i) Affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which it belongs;
 - (ii) Impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or care for its young; or
 - (iii) Impair its ability to hibernate or migrate;
- (c) Deliberately to obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of such an animal; or
- (d) To damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

To avoid any breach of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended), all mature trees and buildings to be removed should be checked on the day of felling for the presence of bats, by an experienced bat worker or surveyor.

If there is any evidence of bats on site, all works must cease immediately and further advice must be sought from the NIEA Wildlife Officer (Tel: 02890 569623), as a European Protected Species (EPS) License may be required.



The applicant's attention is drawn to The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended), which states that it is an offence to deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild animal of a European protected species included in Schedule II of these Regulations, which includes otters (*Lutra lutra*). It is also an offence:

- (a) Deliberately to disturb such an animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection;
- (b) Deliberately to disturb such an animal in such a way as to be likely to:
 - (i) affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which it belongs;
 - (ii) Impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or care for its young, or
 - (iii) Impair its ability to hibernate or migrate;
- (c) Deliberately to obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of such an animal; or
- (d) To damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

If there is evidence of otter activity on the site, all work must cease immediately and further advice must be sought from the Wildlife Officer, Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Klondyke Building, Cromac Avenue, Gasworks Business Park, Lower Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT72JA. Tel. 02890 569623

The applicant's attention is drawn to the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 which indicates that it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal included in Schedule 5 of this Order which includes the badger (*Meles meles*). It is also an offence to disturb these animals or damage or obstruct access to their place of refuge, or damage or destroy anything which conceals or protects their place of refuge.

If there is evidence of badger on the site, all work must cease immediately and further advice must be sought from the Wildlife Officer, Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Klondyke Building, Cromac Avenue, Gasworks Business Park, Lower Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT72JA.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 which indicates that it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal included in Schedule 5 of this Order which includes the smooth newt (*Triturus vulgaris*). It is also an offence to disturb these animals or damage or obstruct access to their place of refuge, or damage or destroy anything which conceals or protects their place of refuge.

If there is evidence of newts on the site, all work must cease immediately and further advice must be sought from the Wildlife Officer, Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Klondyke Building, Cromac Avenue, Gasworks Business Park, Lower Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT72JA.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 which states that it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird. It is also an offence to take or damage or destroy the nest or egg(s) of these birds or to disturb bird(s) while they are building, in or at a nest, or whilst they have dependant young. Where the bird is included in Schedule 1 of the Order any offence is liable to a special penalty.



Andrew McIntosh

Andrew McIntosh
On behalf of NIEA: Natural Heritage



An Agency within the Department of the
Environment
www.doe.gov.ie



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Mr A Moore
Planning Service
Planning Service Headquarters
Millennium House
17-25 Great Victoria Street
Belfast
BT2 7BN

Date: 29 April 2010
Telephone: 028 905 69615
Your Ref: O/09/0792
Our Ref: 17178-3

Full

RE: Erection of a single circuit 400kv overhead line (33.9km) from a new 400/275KV substation at Trewmount Road Moy to the border where it connects with the proposed network in the Republic of Ireland

Location: Land to the rear of 152 Trewmount Road in the townland of Turleenan Moy Dungannon Co Tyrone and overhead electrical transmission line from Trewmount Road Moy to the townlands of Crossreagh and Crossbane Co Armagh

Dear Mr Moore

I refer to your consultation letter for the above planning application which was received in this office on 12 April 2010. We acknowledge receipt of a submission by Michael Burrows Associates on behalf of SEAT dated 19 February 2010.

On page 8 of the submission a formal request has been made under the Environmental Information Regulations (NI) 2004 for details of any formal or informal advice or agreements limiting or forming the scope and methodologies to be employed during ecological surveys carried out by the applicant in relation to this proposal.

Accordingly we submit with this letter the following information:

1. Copy of an e-mail from Cormac Loughran of AECOM dated 21 May 2009 providing a bat survey methodology for the proposal.
2. Draft bat survey methodology (21 May 2009).
3. Letter dated 10 August 2009 detailing the bat survey methodology which was detailed at a meeting held on 10 June 2009.
4. Letter from NIEA: Natural Heritage to Planning Service dated 27 January 2009 (This letter has not been presented in Appendix A of Volume 3 of the Environmental Statement).



Andrew McIntosh
On behalf of NIEA: Natural Heritage

Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Natural Heritage
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
BELFAST
BT7 2JA
Email:
planningreminders@doeni.gov.uk

28 MAY 2010

Date: 26 May 2010
Telephone: 028 905 69615
Your Ref: O/09/0792
Our Ref: 17178-2,4,5 and 6

Mr A Moore
Planning Service
Planning Service Headquarters
Millennium House
17-25 Great Victoria Street
Belfast
BT2 7BN

Full

RE: Erection of a single circuit 400kv overhead line (33.9km) from a new 400/275KV substation at Trewmount Road Moy to the border where it connects with the proposed network in the Republic of Ireland

Location: Land to the rear of 152 Trewmount Road in the townland of Turleenan Moy Dungannon Co Tyrone and overhead electrical transmission line from Trewmount Road Moy to the townlands of Crossreagh and Crossbane Co Armagh

Dear Mr Moore

I refer to your consultation letters for the above planning application which was received in this office on 9, 15 and 20 April 2010 and 13 May 2010. We acknowledge the receipt of objection letters:

We have considered the issues related to ecology which have been raised in the objection letters and request the submission of information which was omitted from the Environmental Statement.

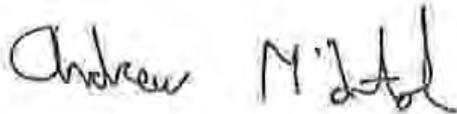
We note that the numbering sequence of target notes in Appendix D1 of Volume 3 of the Environmental Statement does not include the following target notes (TN): TN 1-5, 9, 10, 16-21, 23-28, 30, 33-37, 40-42 and 48-52. We consider that these TNs should be submitted to NIEA: Natural Heritage for consideration. We do note that the TNs included in the Environmental Statement relate to those areas within the line route study area which are of nature conservation value.

The badger survey does not provide a map outlining the location of recorded setts within the site. A report should be submitted of this survey and presented in the following format:

- The date and time of the survey and the qualifications of the surveyor should be included in the survey report.
- The survey should establish whether or not Badgers have established sett(s) (active or inactive) or use the area for foraging. All evidence of use by Badgers found, for example latrines, hair caught on wire or bedding should be included.

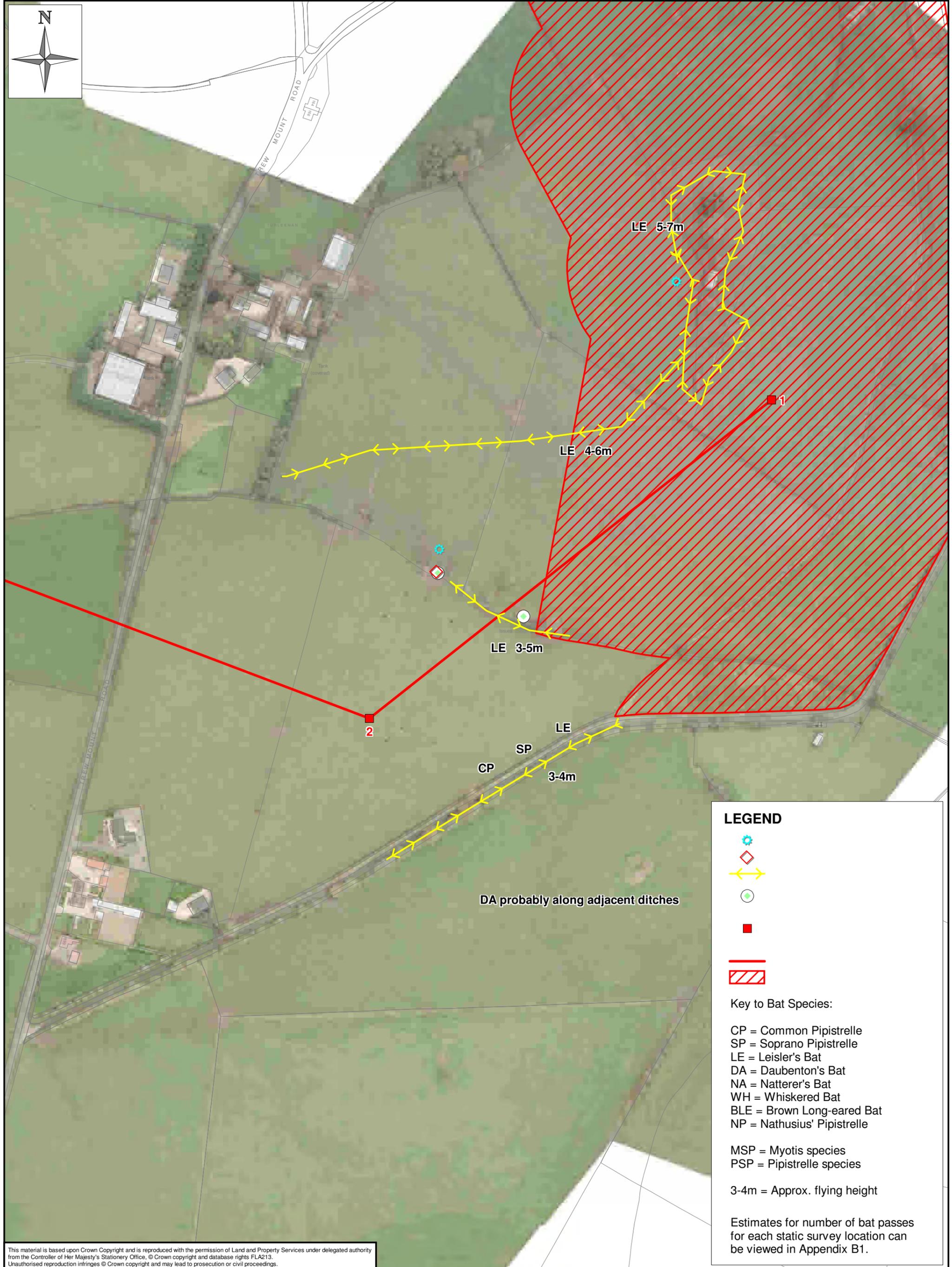
- The information should be presented in a written report and must include large scale maps at 1:500 scale for those areas in the line route study area where badger setts were recorded.

Once this information has been provided NIEA: Natural Heritage can provide further consideration to this proposal.



Andrew McIntosh
On behalf of NIEA: Natural Heritage





LEGEND

-  Blue gear icon
-  Red diamond icon
-  Yellow double-headed arrow icon
-  Green circle icon
-  Red square icon
-  Red line icon
-  Red hatched area icon

Key to Bat Species:

- CP = Common Pipistrelle
- SP = Soprano Pipistrelle
- LE = Leisler's Bat
- DA = Daubenton's Bat
- NA = Natterer's Bat
- WH = Whiskered Bat
- BLE = Brown Long-eared Bat
- NP = Nathusius' Pipistrelle

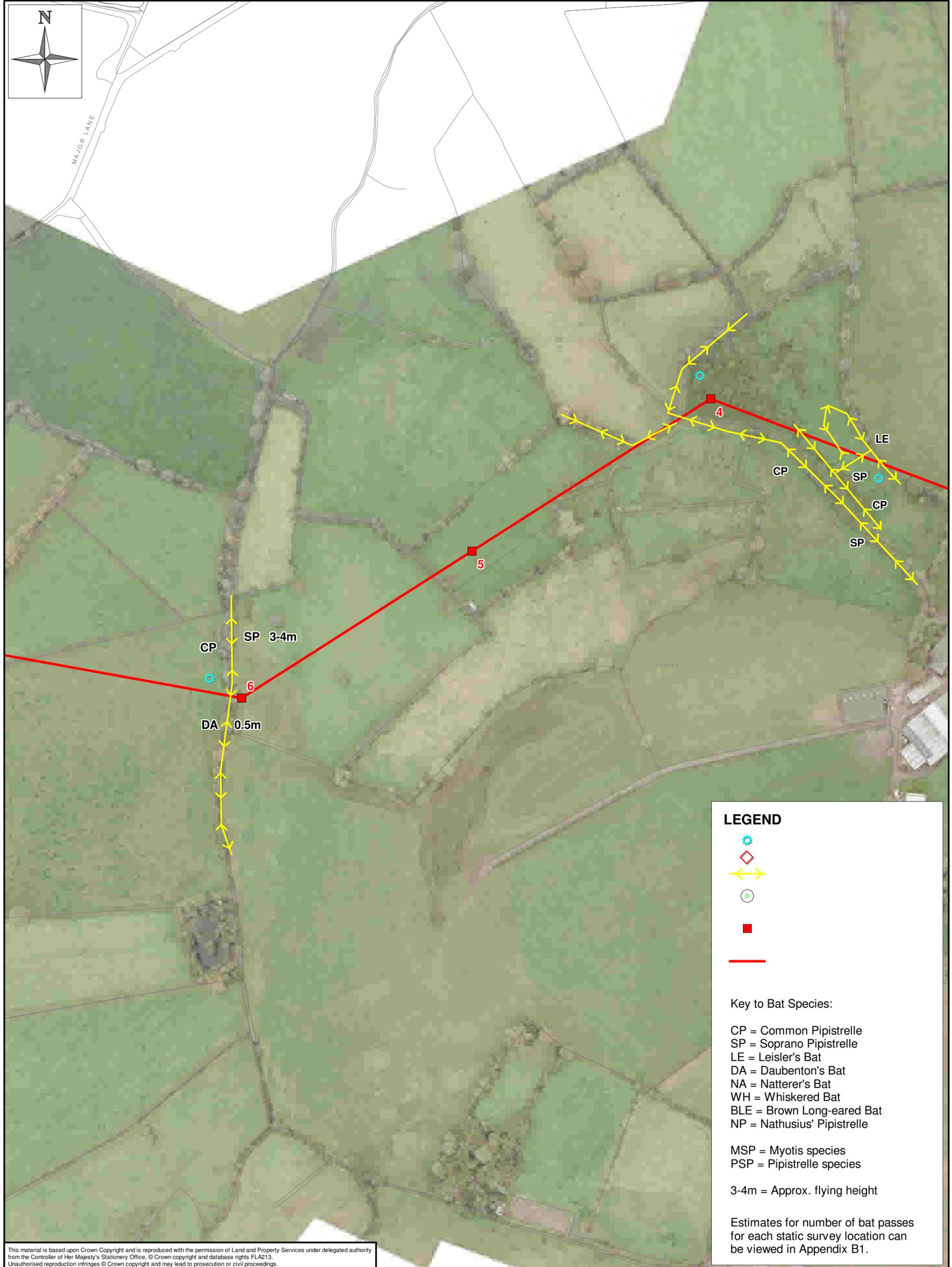
MSP = Myotis species
PSP = Pipistrelle species

3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

DA probably along adjacent ditches

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LEGEND

-  Bat sighting
-  Tower
-  Flight path
-  Static survey location
-  Tower
-  Power line

Key to Bat Species:

- CP = Common Pipistrelle
- SP = Soprano Pipistrelle
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- NA = Natterer's Bat
- WH = Whiskered Bat
- BLE = Brown Long-eared Bat
- NP = Nathusius' Pipistrelle

MSP = Myotis species
PSP = Pipistrelle species

3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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Client: 

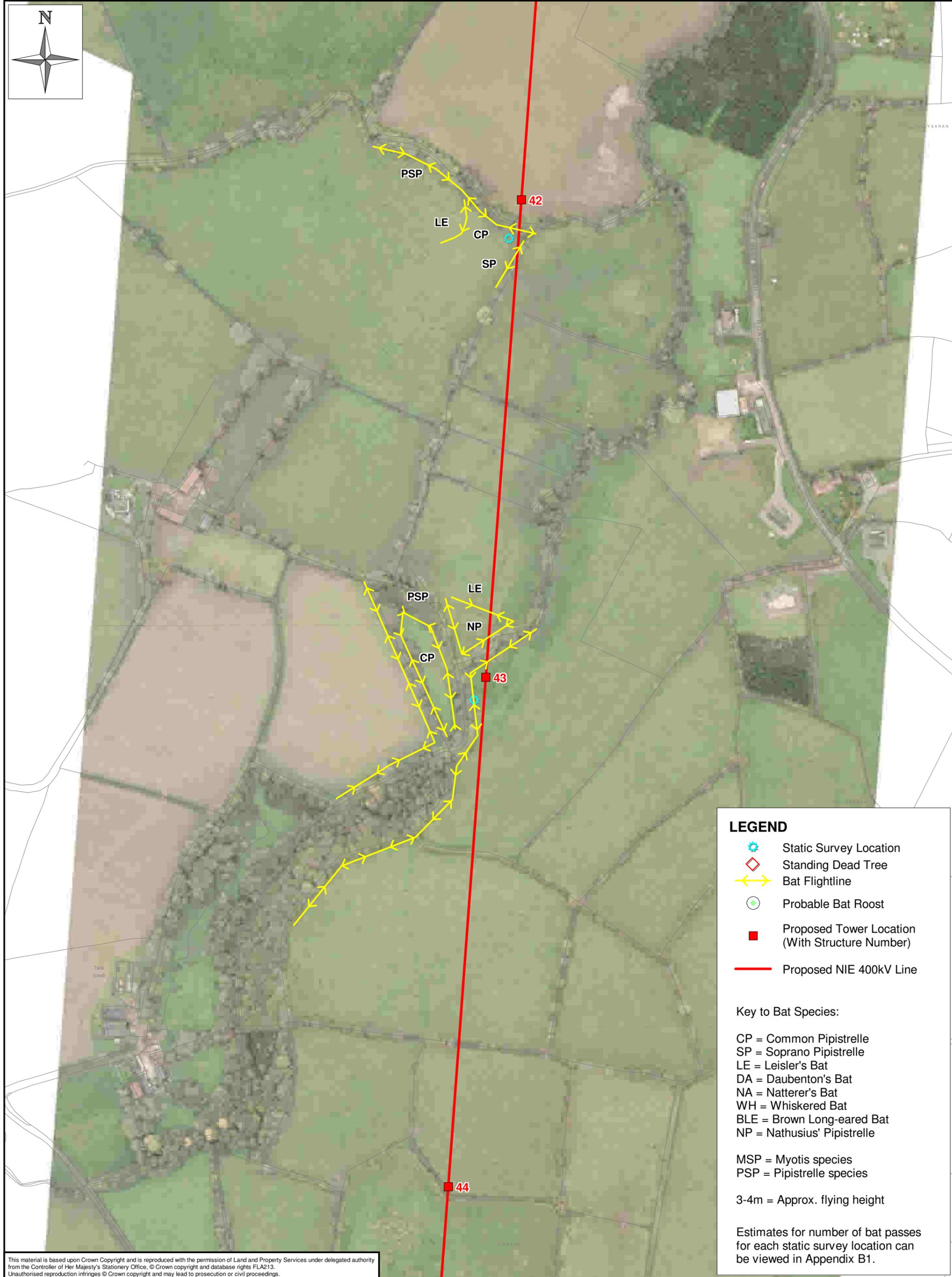
Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **FIGURE B1.2:
BAT ACTIVITY
BETWEEN TOWERS 4-6**

24 Linenhall Street
Belfast
BT2 8BG

AECOM
Tel: +44 (0) 28 9060 7200
Fax: +44 (0) 28 9060 7399
www.aecom.com

Design: CL	MapInfo: GB
Chk'd: MM	App'd: CL
Date: 19/11/2010	Scale: 1:2500 @ A3
No. 60032220/B1.2	



LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

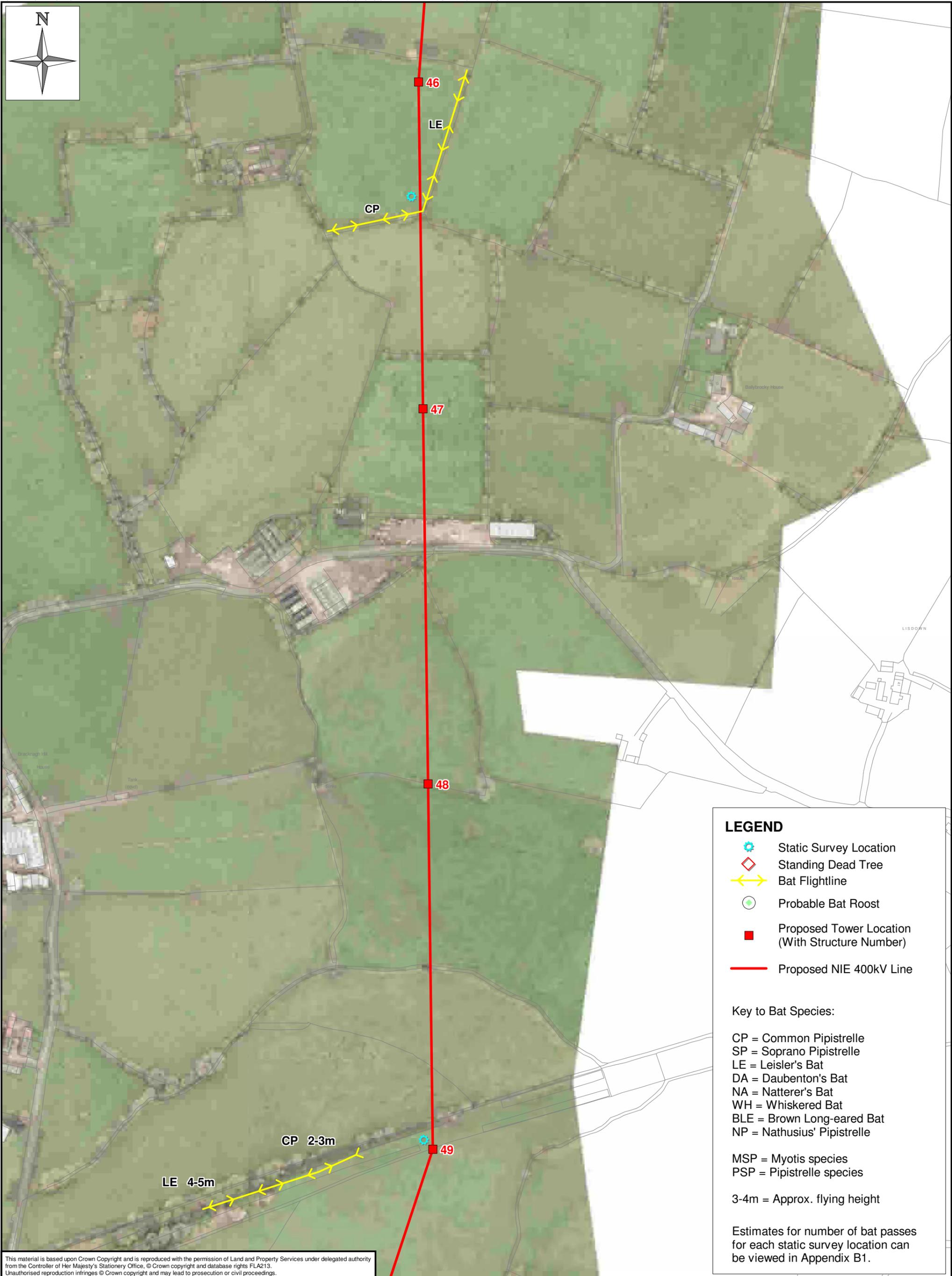
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 BLE = Brown Long-eared Bat
 NP = Nathusius' Pipistrelle

MSP = Myotis species
 PSP = Pipistrelle species

3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

CP = Common Pipistrelle
 SP = Soprano Pipistrelle
 LE = Leisler's Bat
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 BLE = Brown Long-eared Bat
 NP = Nathusius' Pipistrelle

MSP = Myotis species
 PSP = Pipistrelle species

3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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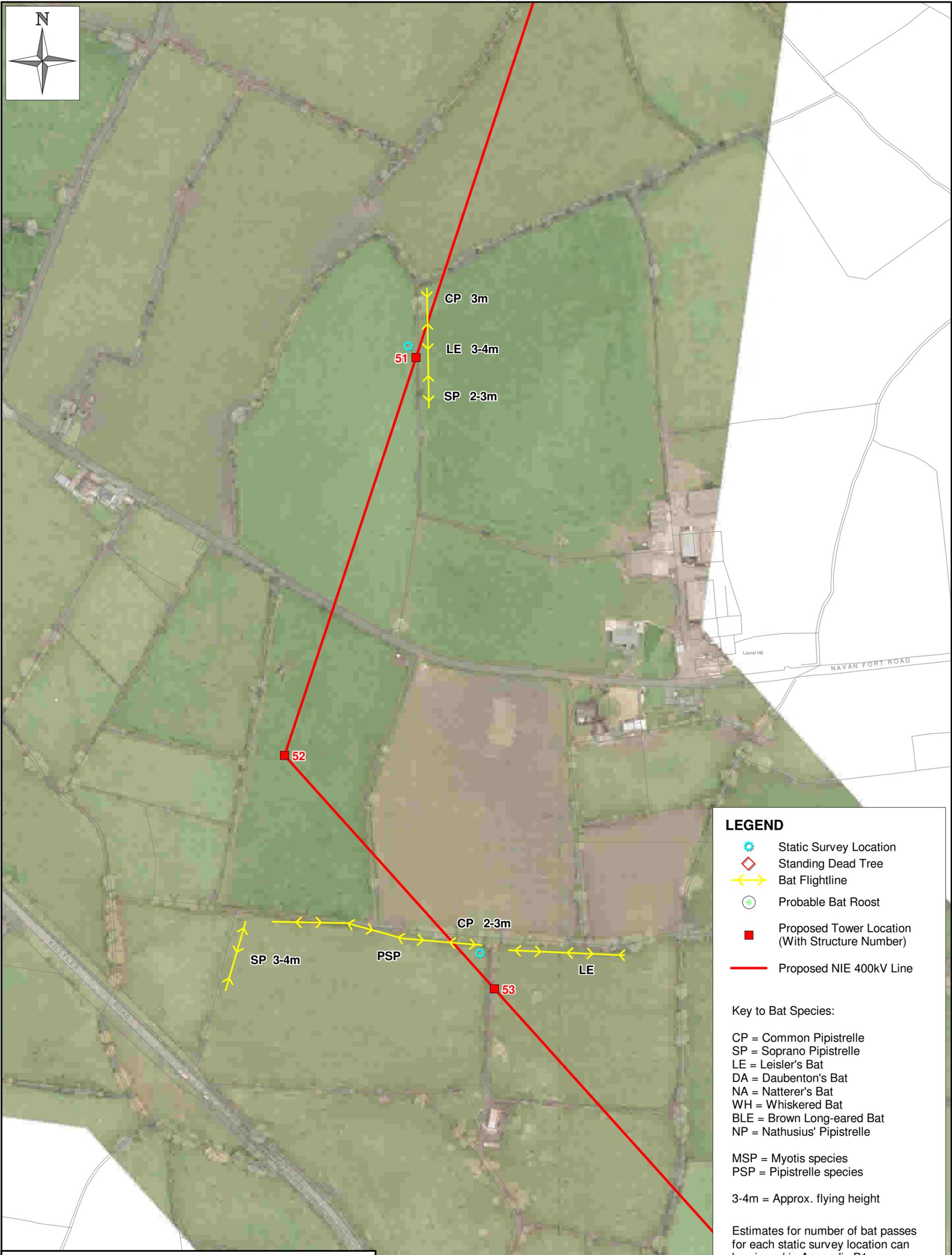
Client:

Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **FIGURE B1.11: BAT ACTIVITY BETWEEN TOWERS 46-49**

AECOM
 24 Linenhall Street
 Belfast
 BT2 8BG
 Tel: +44 (0) 28 9060 7200
 Fax: +44 (0) 28 9060 7399
 www.aecom.com

Design: CL	MapInfo: GB
Chk'd: MM	App'd: CL
Date: 19/11/2010	Scale: 1:2500 @ A3
No. 60032220/B1.11	



LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

CP = Common Pipistrelle
 SP = Soprano Pipistrelle
 LE = Leisler's Bat
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 NA = Natterer's Bat
 WH = Whiskered Bat
 BLE = Brown Long-eared Bat
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MSP = Myotis species
 PSP = Pipistrelle species

3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

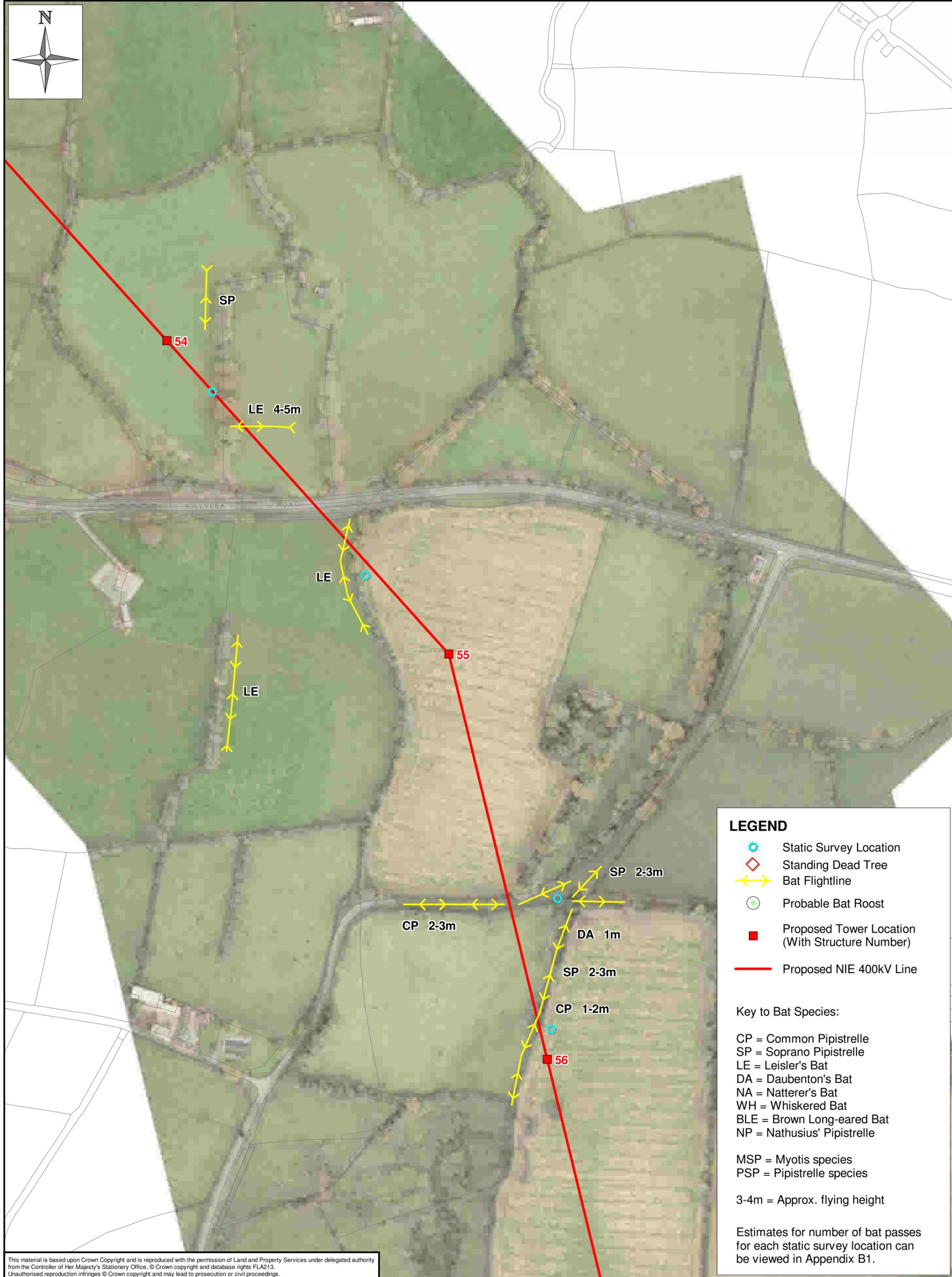
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Client: Northern Ireland Electricity
 Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **FIGURE B1.12:
 BAT ACTIVITY
 BETWEEN TOWERS 51-53**

AECOM
 24 Linenhall Street
 Belfast
 BT2 8BG
 Tel: +44 (0) 28 9060 7200
 Fax: +44 (0) 28 9060 7399
 www.aecom.com

Design: CL	MapInfo: GB
Chk'd: MM	App'd: CL
Date: 19/11/2010	Scale: 1:2500 @ A3
No. 60032220/B1.12	



LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

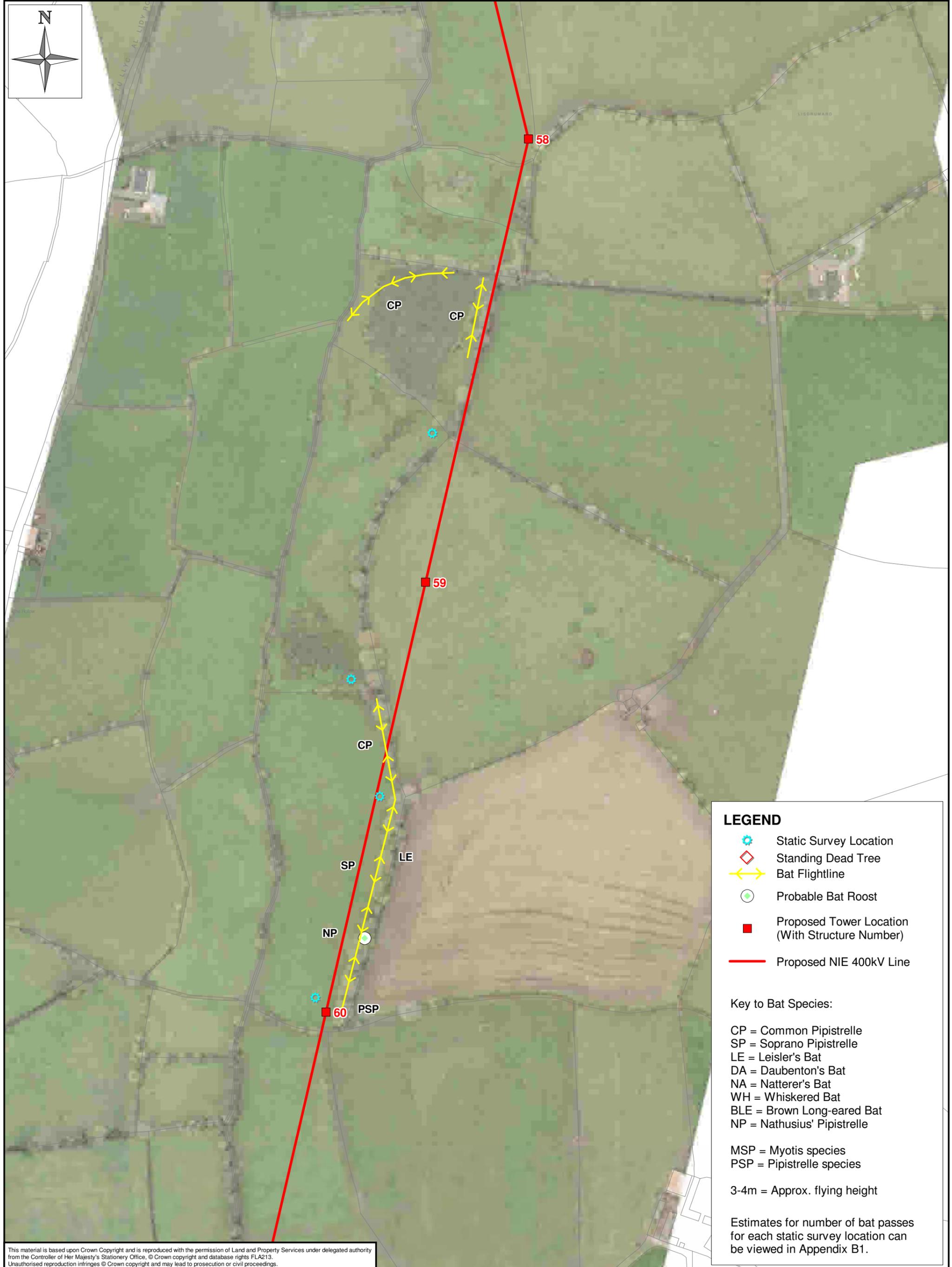
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MSP = Myotis species
PSP = Pipistrelle species

3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

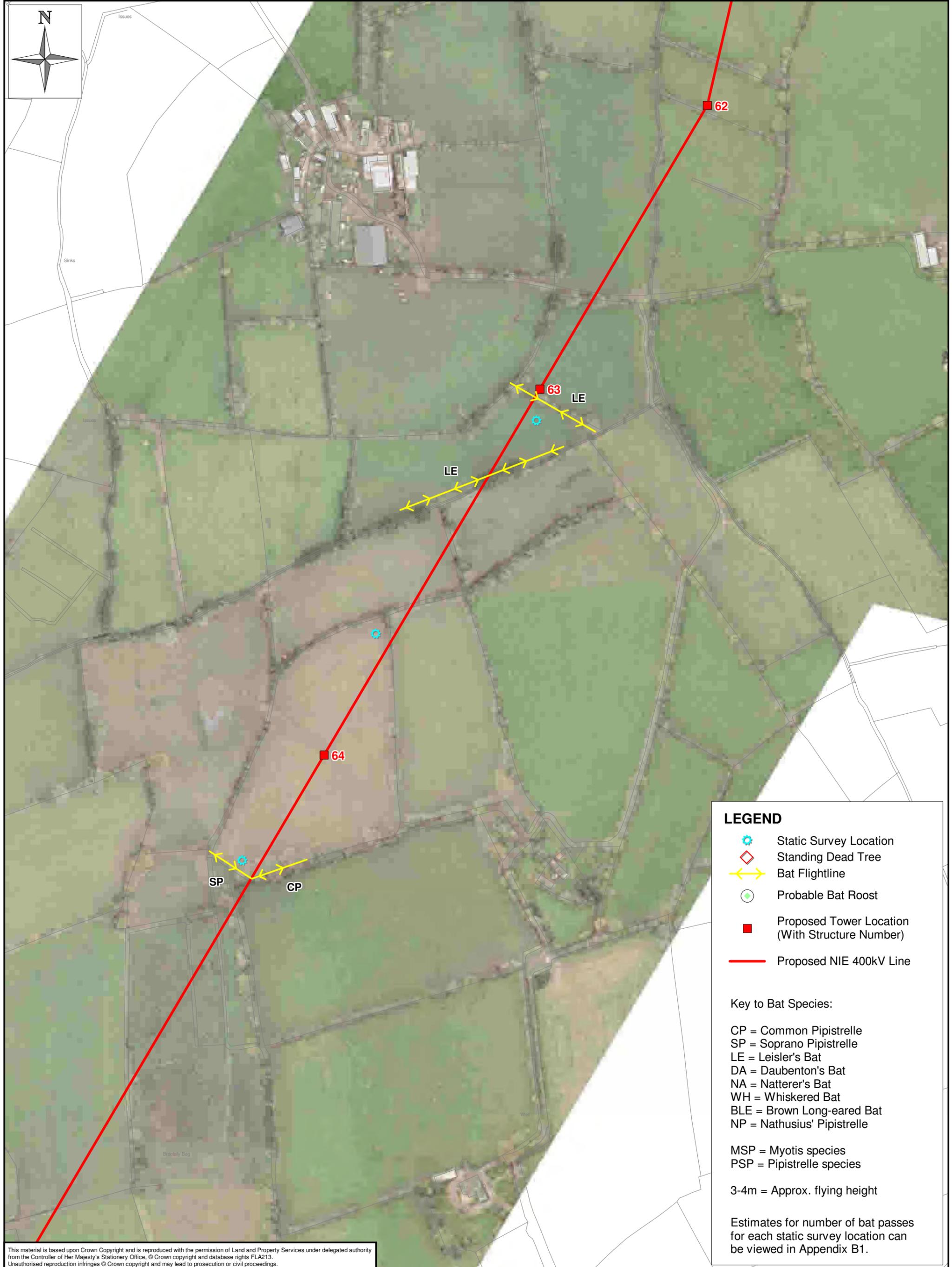
Key to Bat Species:

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- SP = Soprano Pipistrelle
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3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

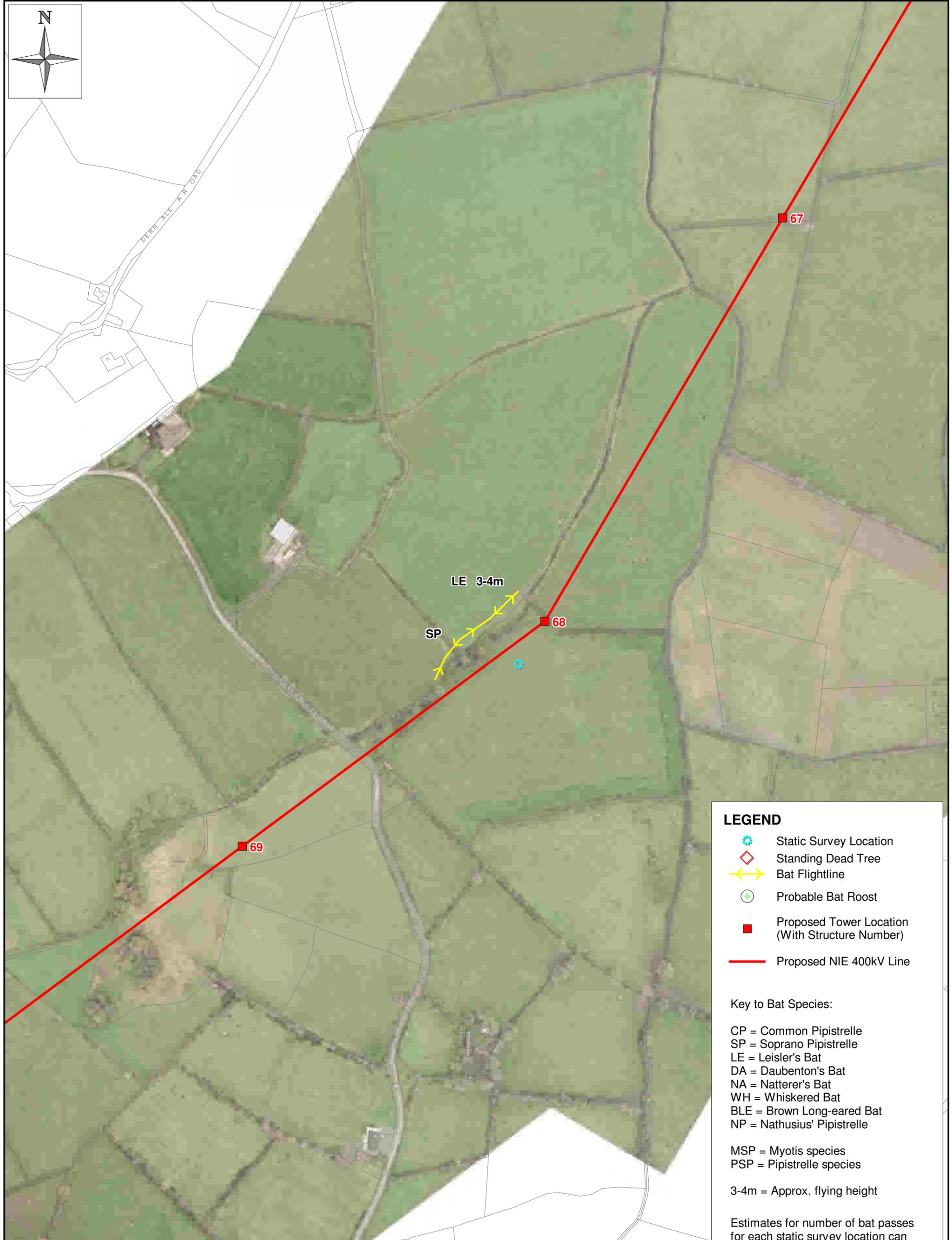
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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

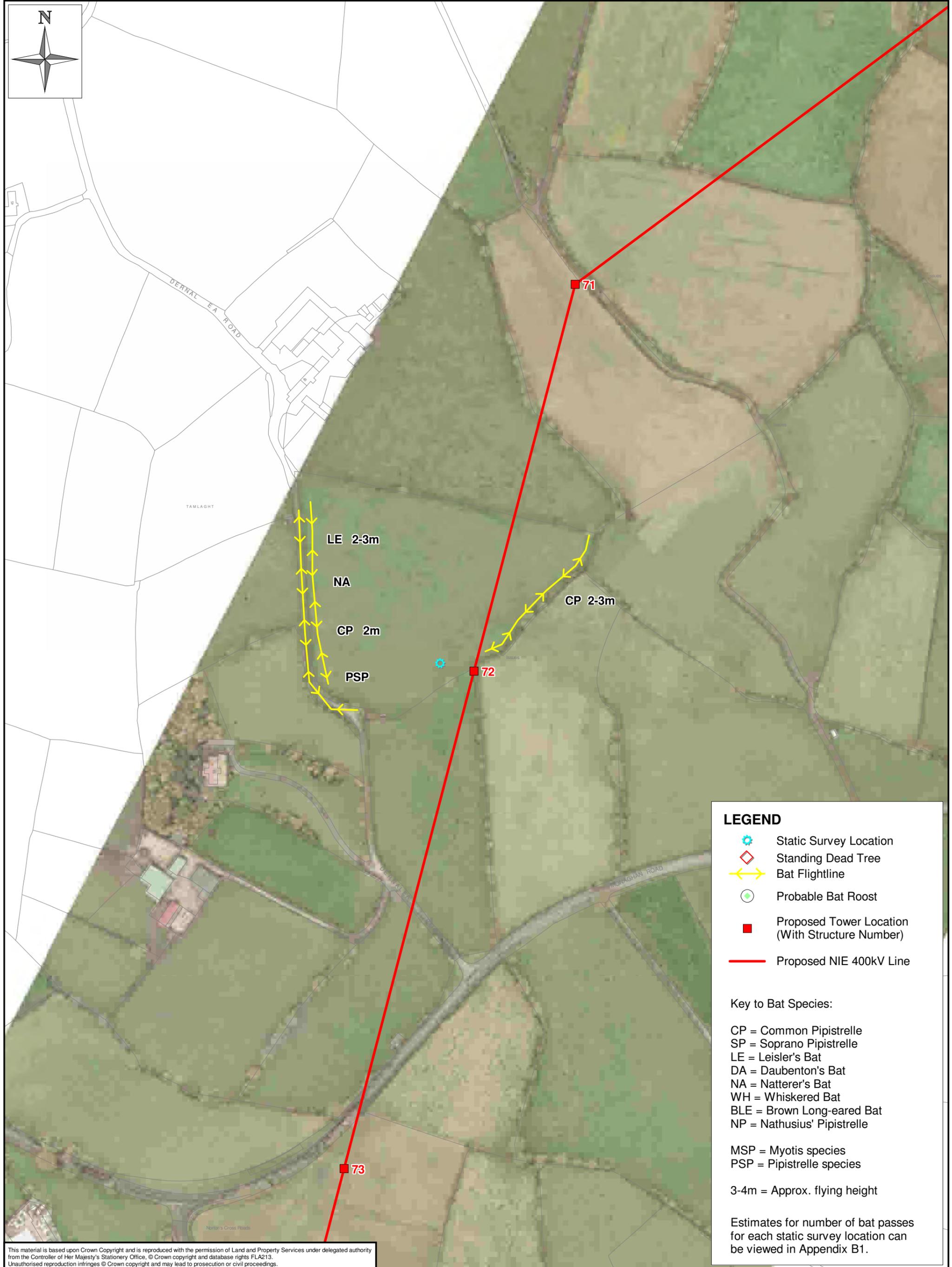
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3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

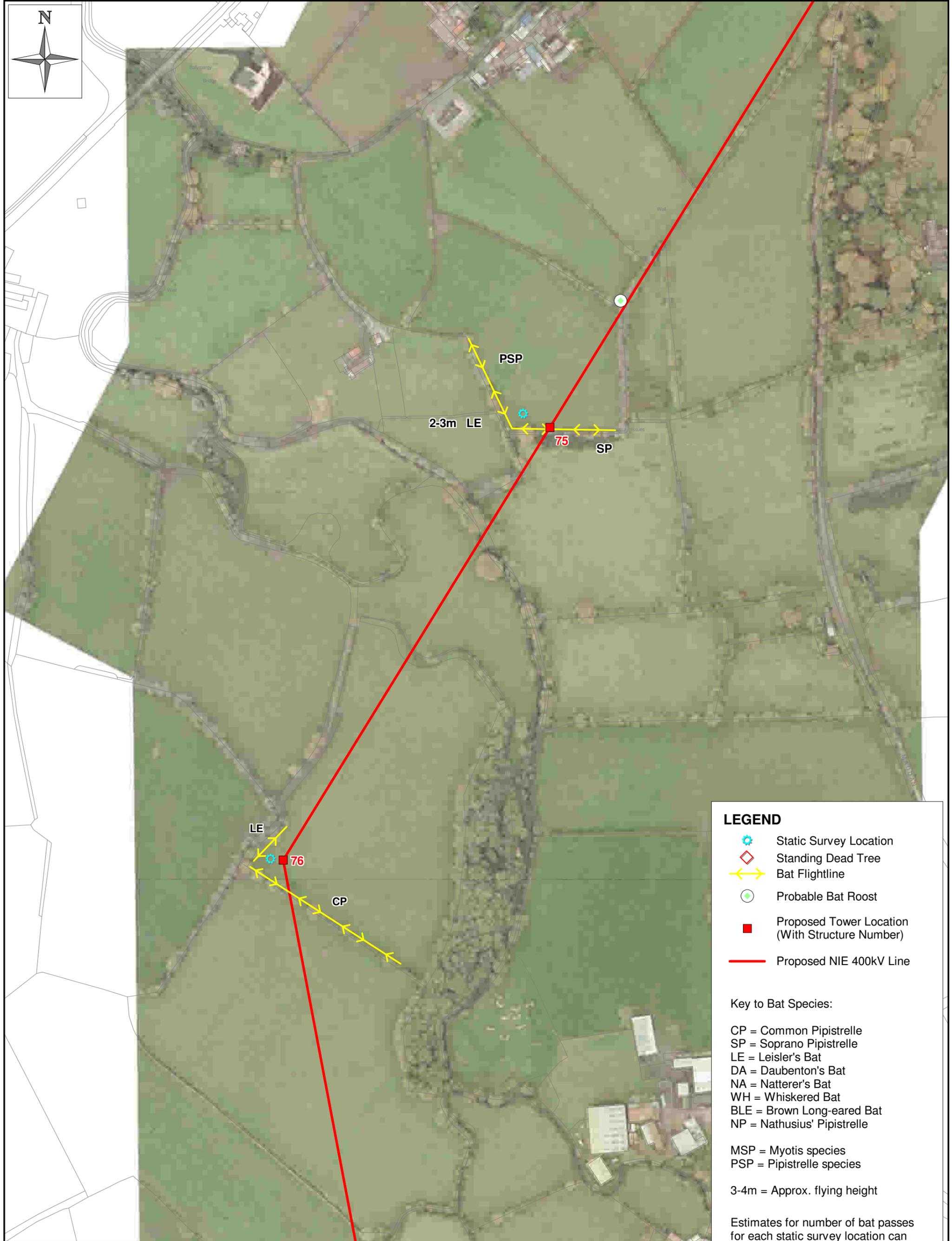
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Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
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- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

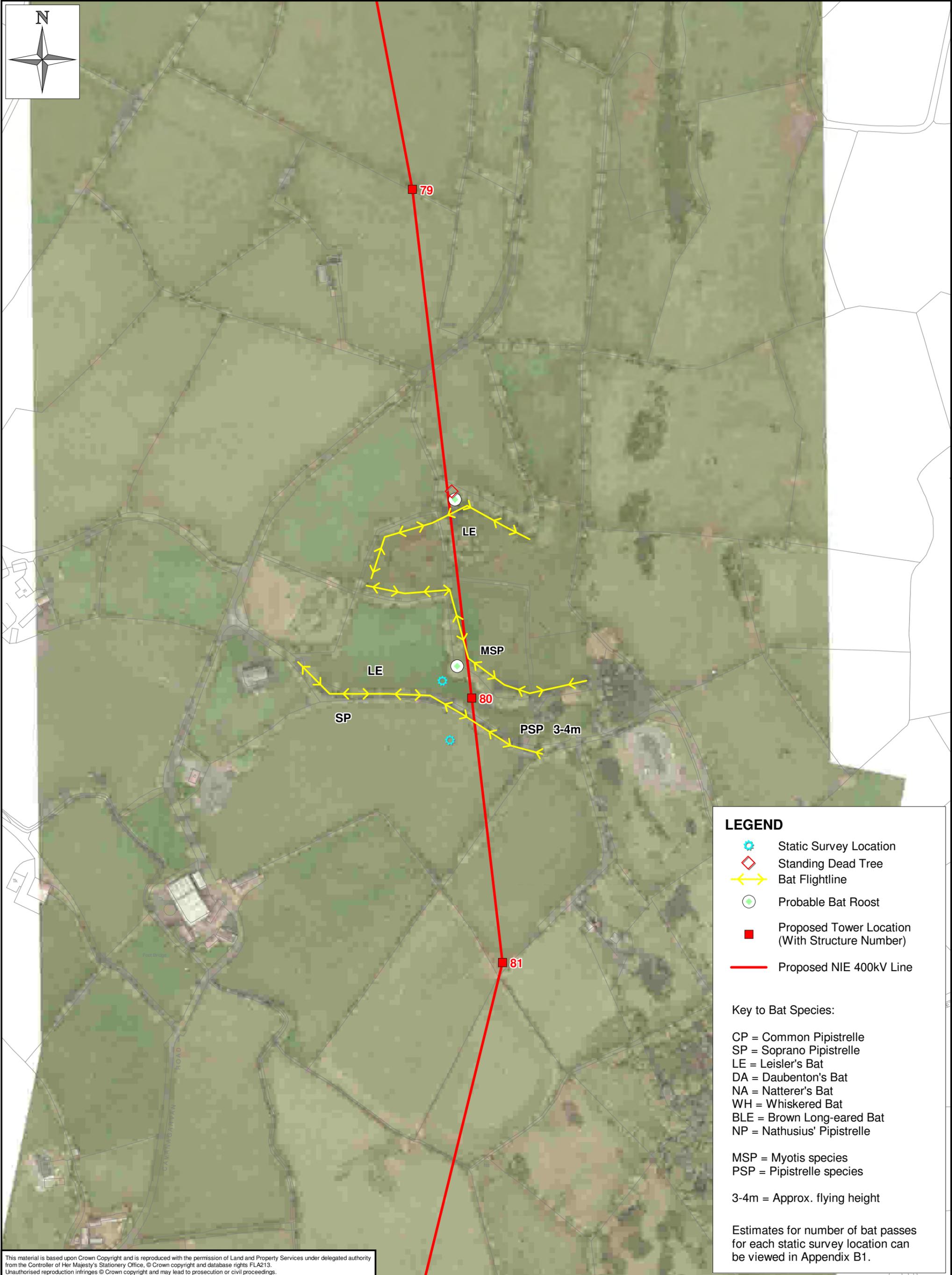
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3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
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- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

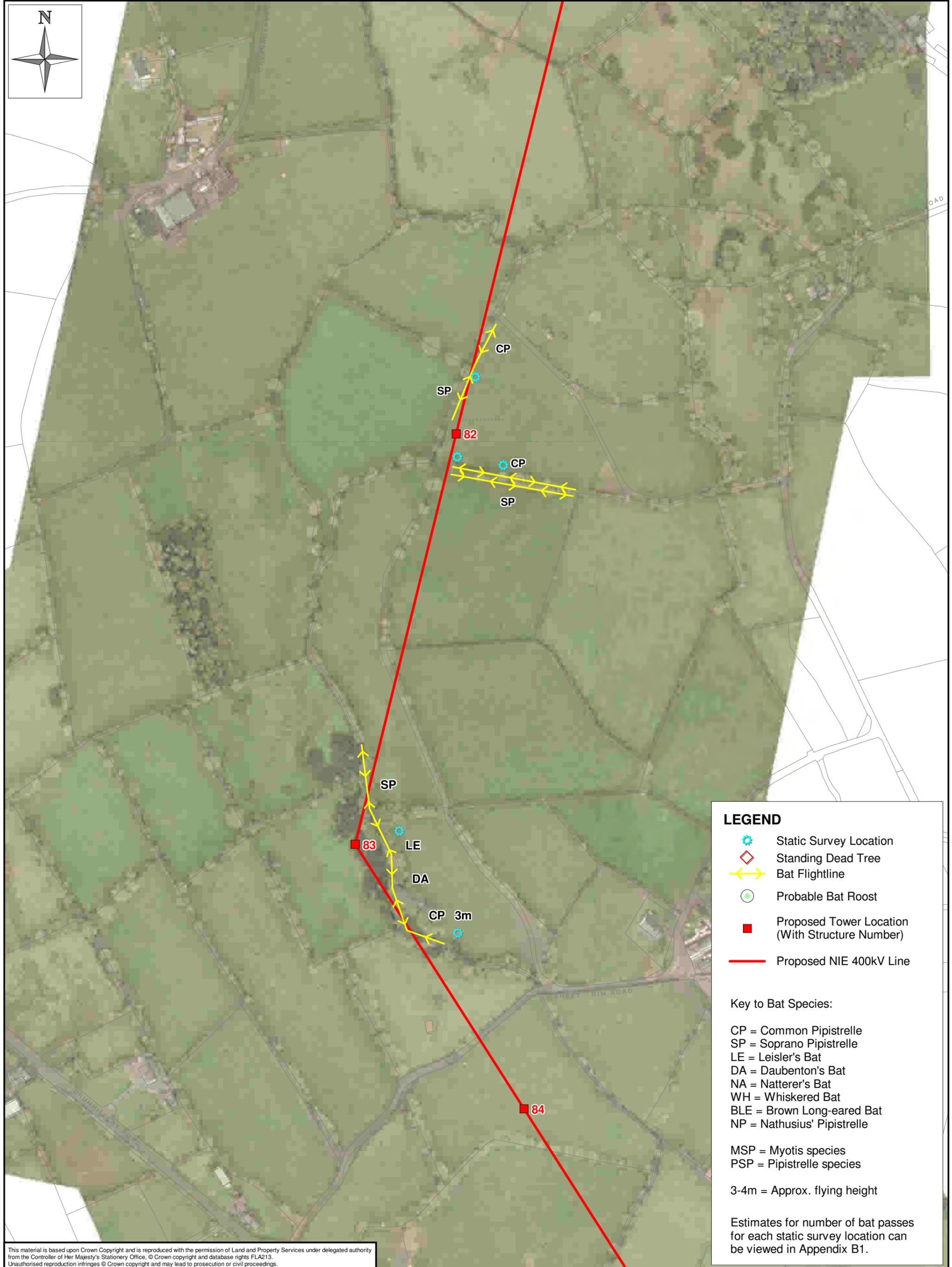
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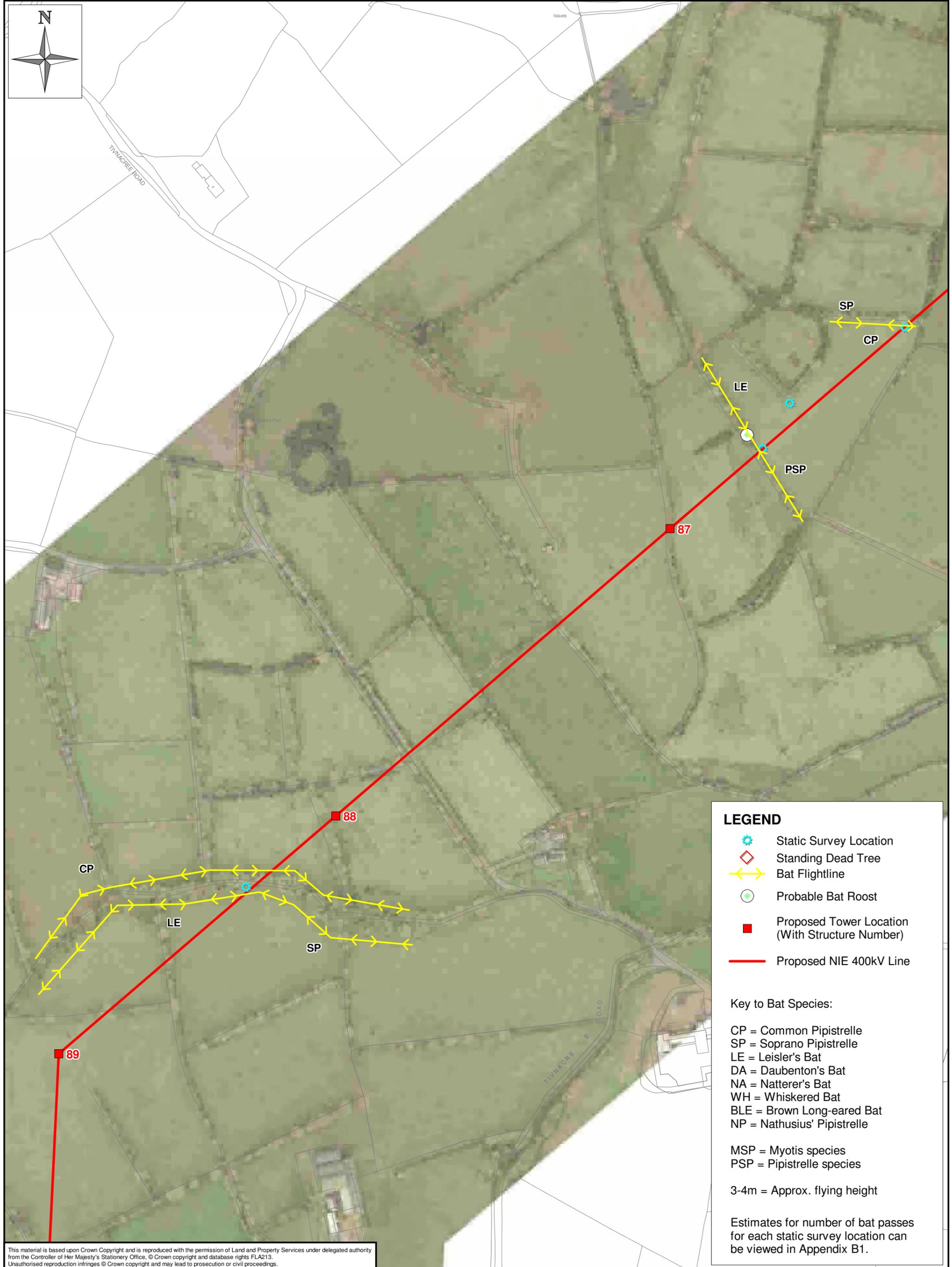
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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
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- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

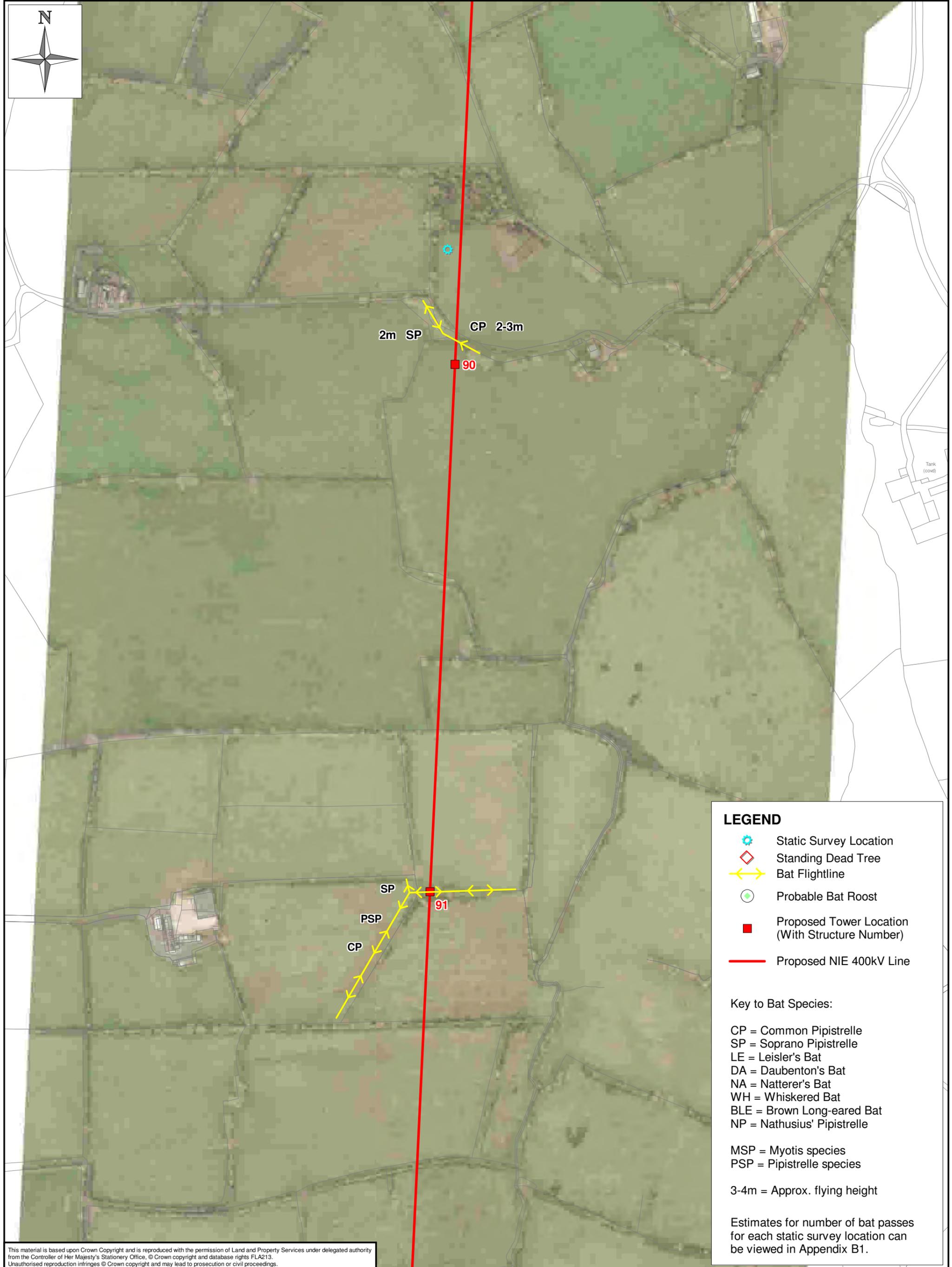
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LEGEND

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Key to Bat Species:

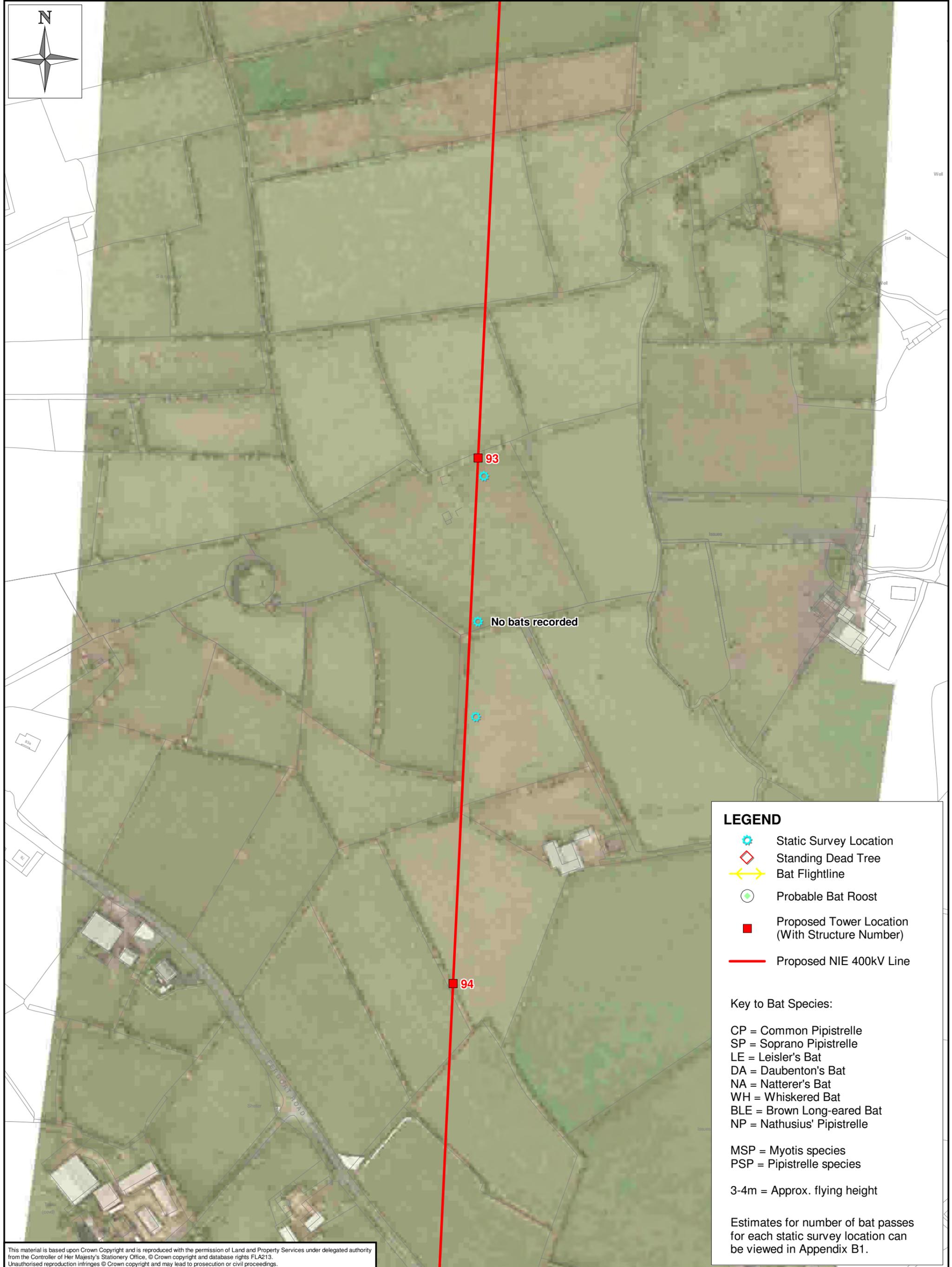
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- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

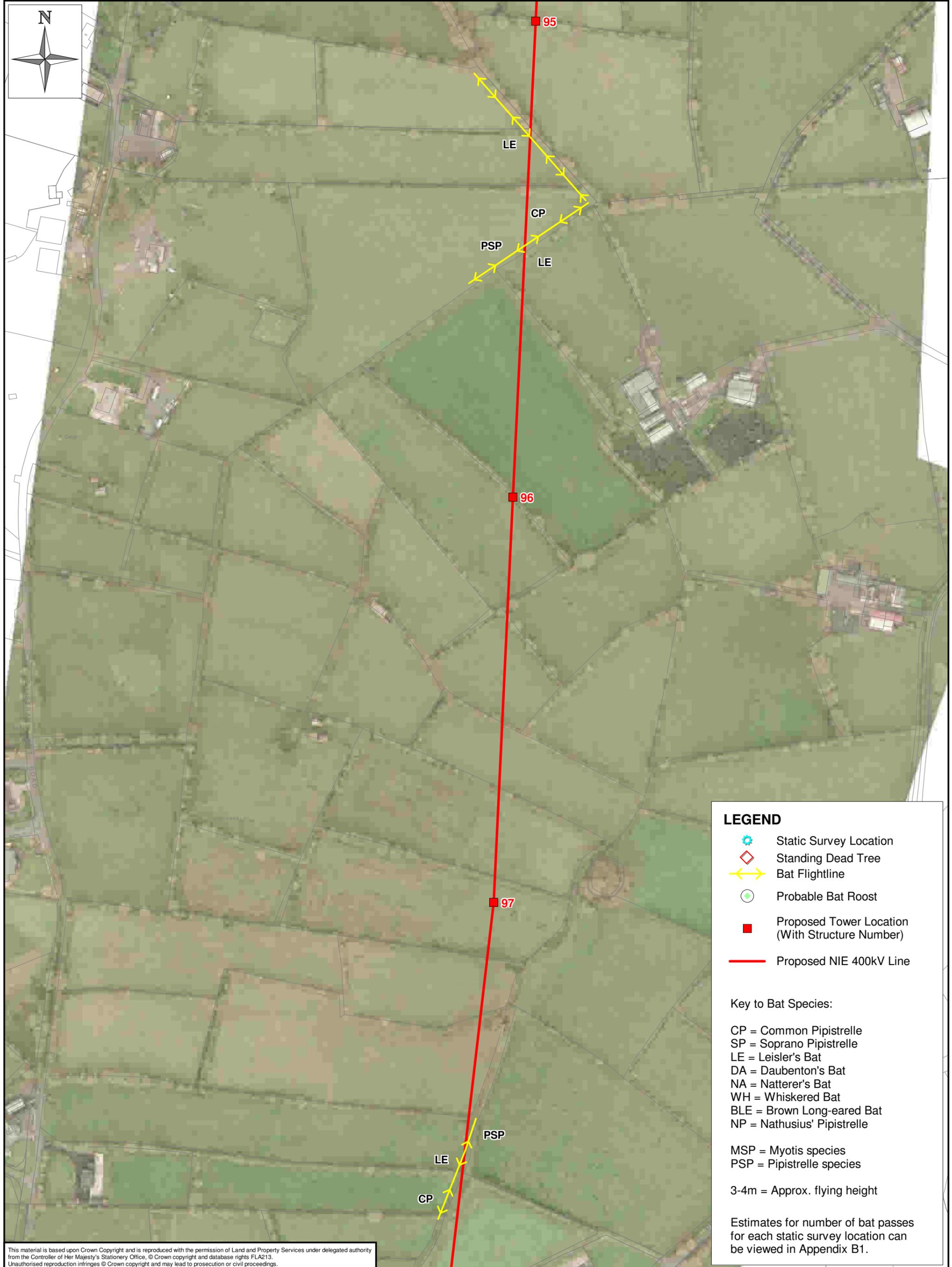
CP = Common Pipistrelle
 SP = Soprano Pipistrelle
 LE = Leisler's Bat
 DA = Daubenton's Bat
 NA = Natterer's Bat
 WH = Whiskered Bat
 BLE = Brown Long-eared Bat
 NP = Nathusius' Pipistrelle

MSP = Myotis species
 PSP = Pipistrelle species

3-4m = Approx. flying height

Estimates for number of bat passes for each static survey location can be viewed in Appendix B1.

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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

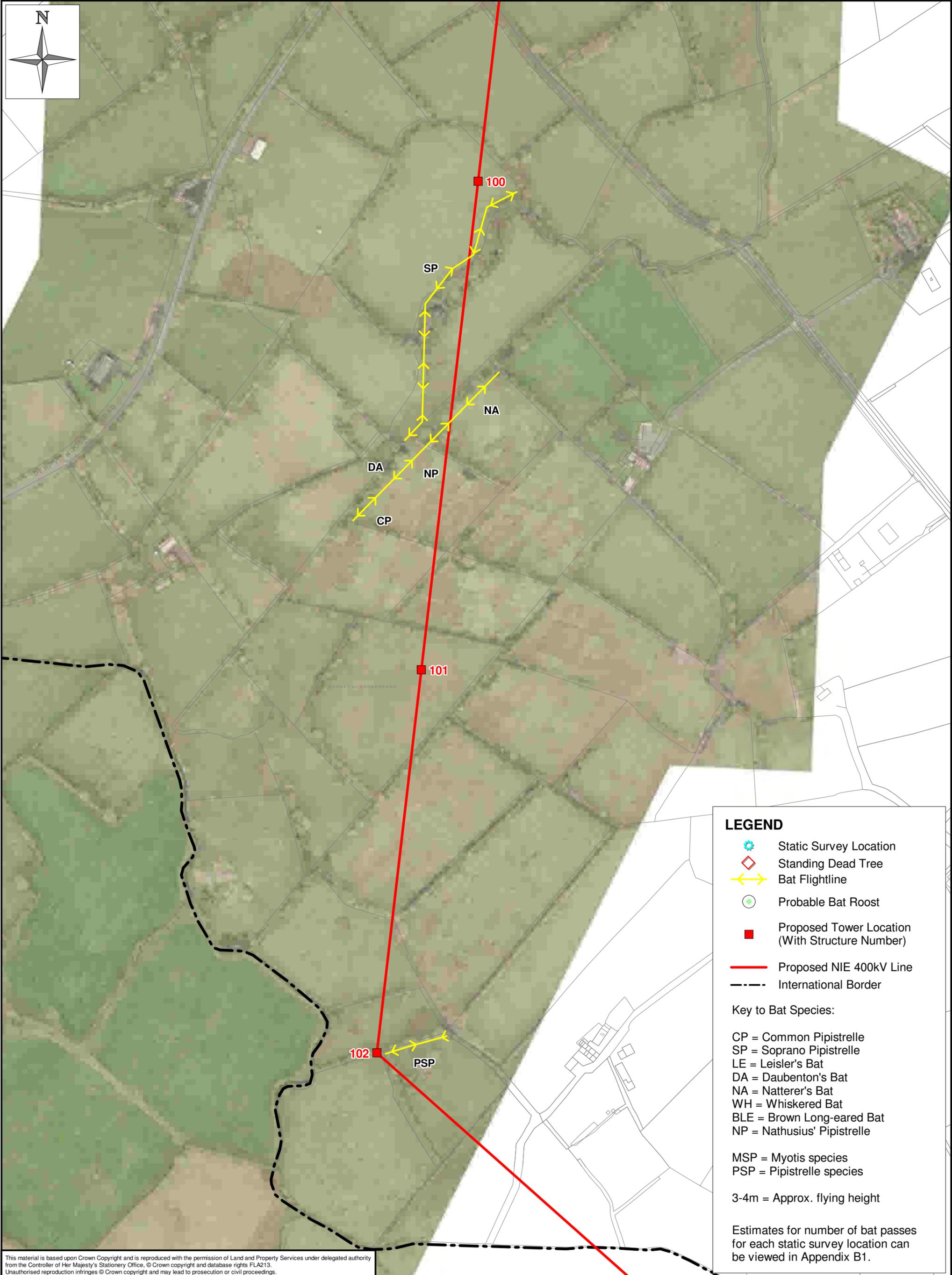
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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line
- International Border

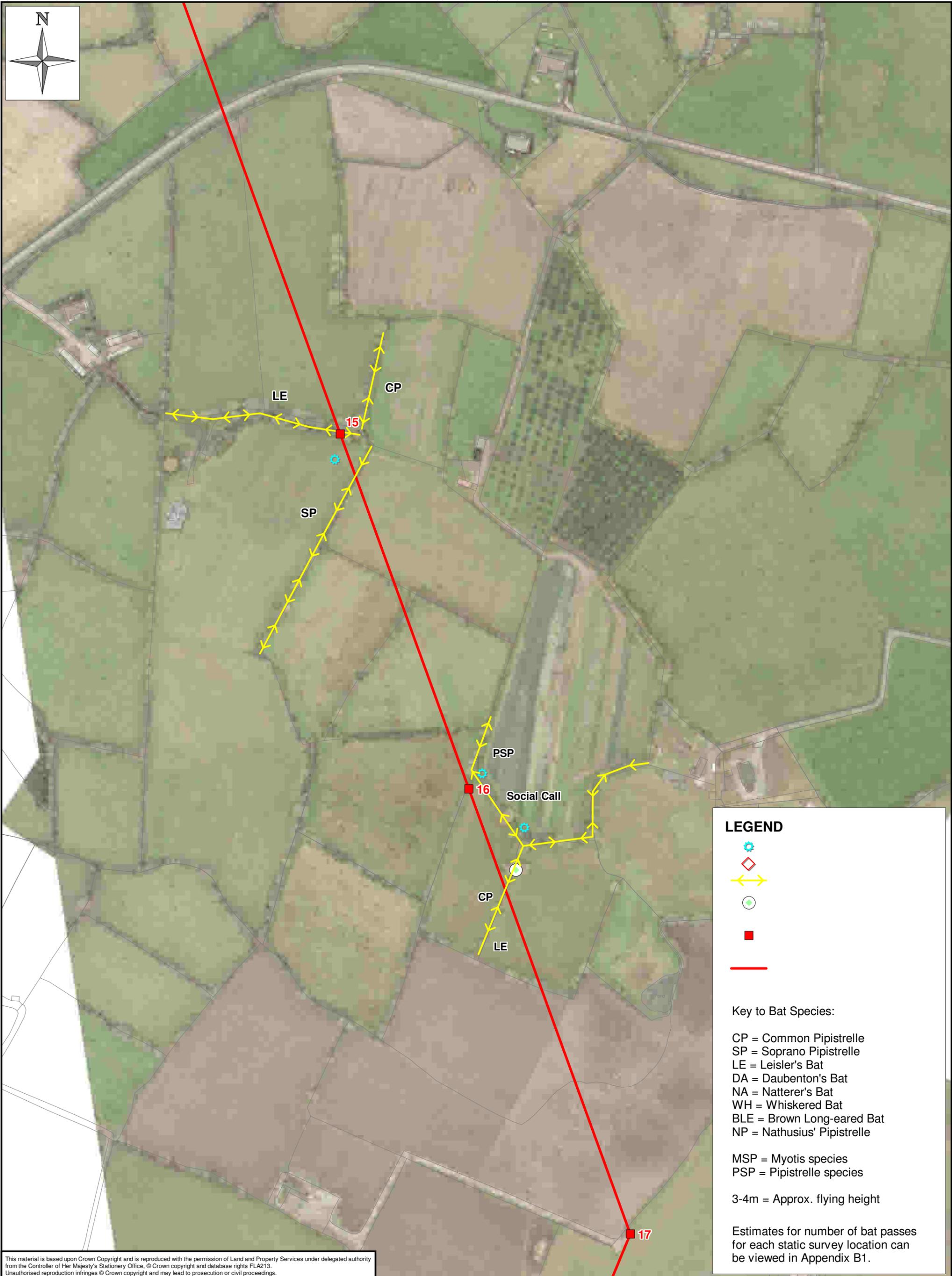
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LEGEND

-  Blue gear icon
-  Red diamond icon
-  Yellow double-headed arrow icon
-  Green circle with dot icon
-  Red square icon
-  Red line icon

Key to Bat Species:

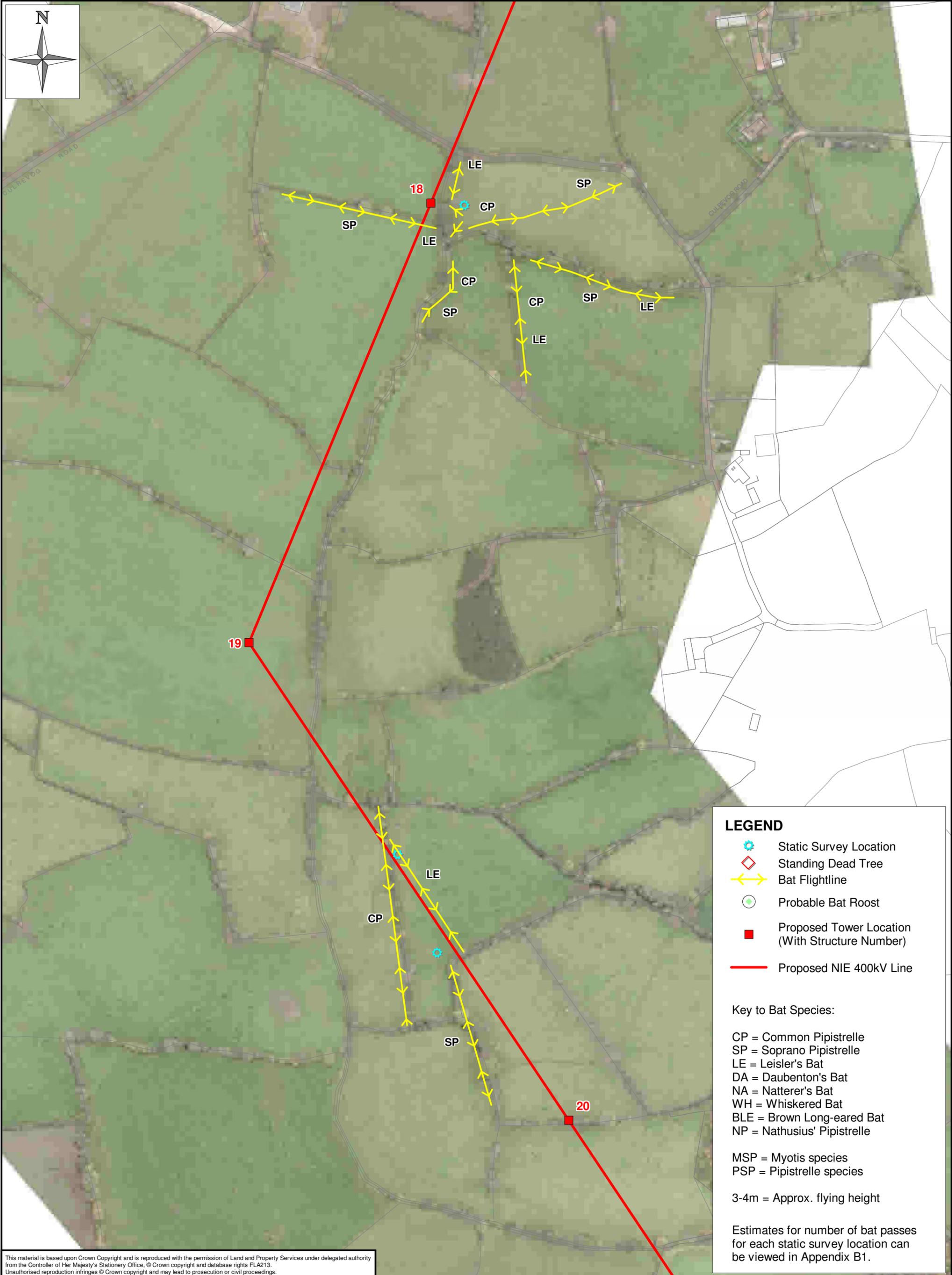
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LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

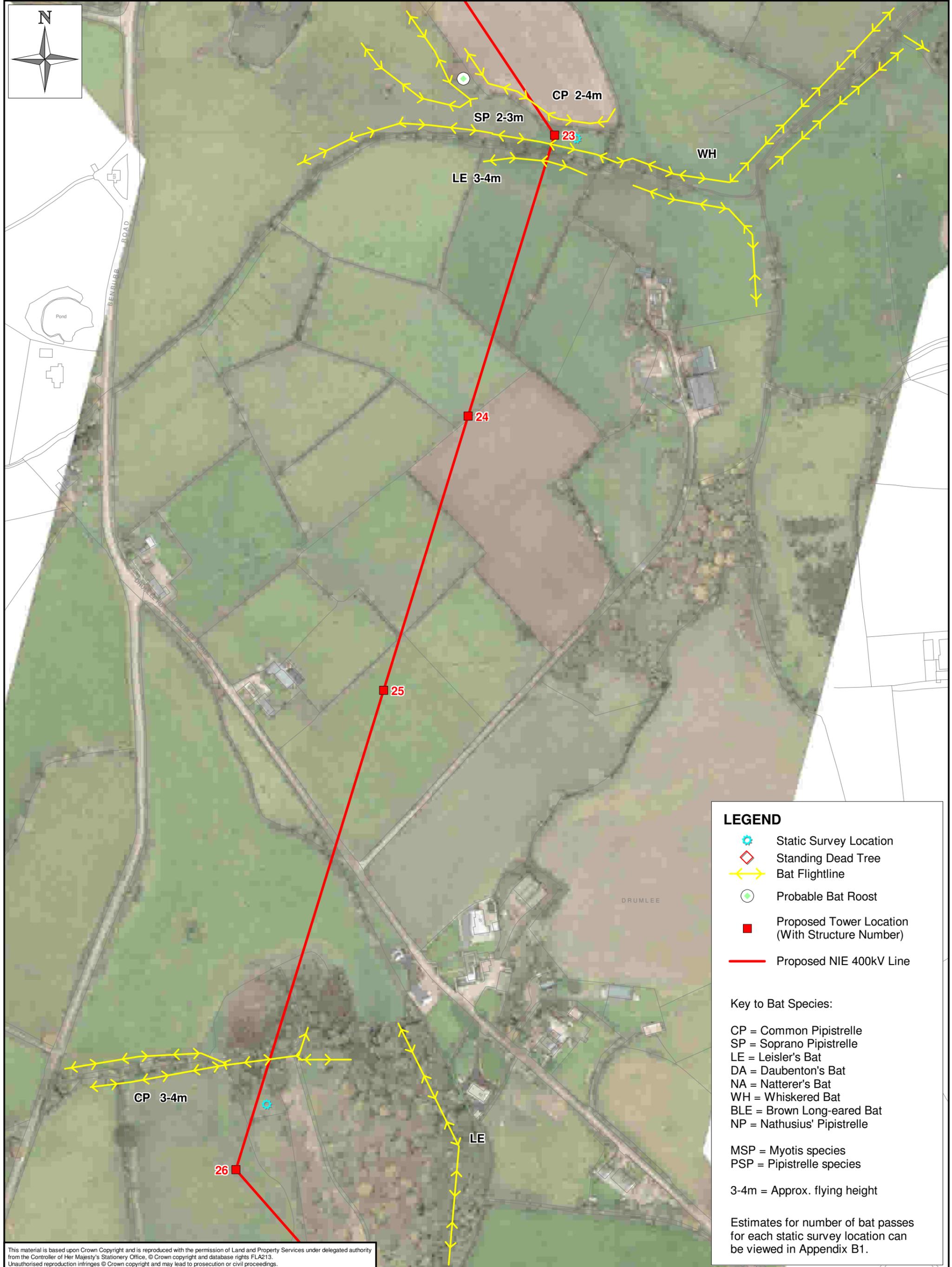
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- Static Survey Location
- Standing Dead Tree
- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
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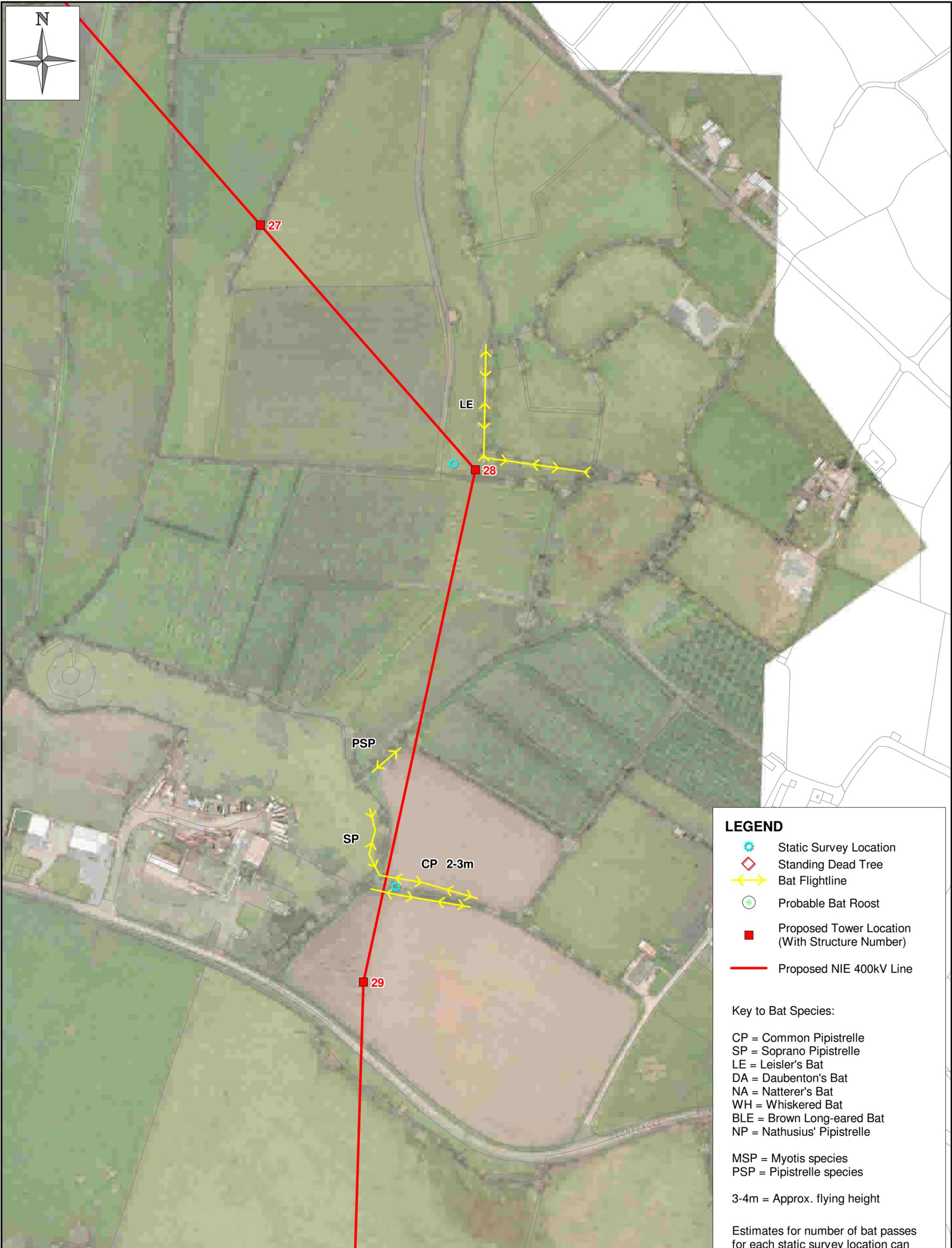
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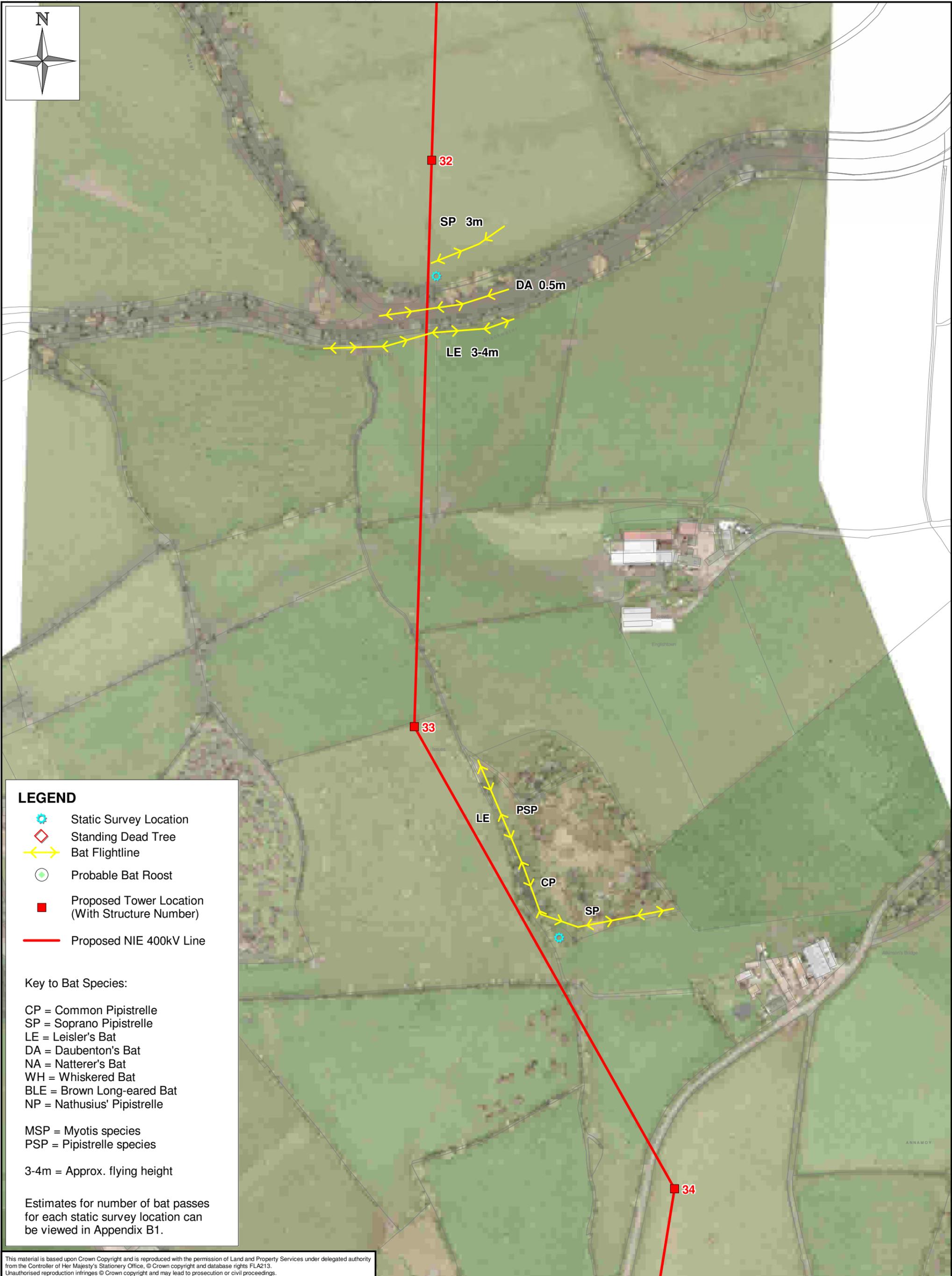
Project: **TYRONE-CAVAN INTERCONNECTOR**

Title: **FIGURE B1.7:
BAT ACTIVITY
BETWEEN TOWERS 27-29**

24 Linenhall Street
 Belfast
 BT2 8BG

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 Tel: +44 (0) 28 9060 7200
 Fax: +44 (0) 28 9060 7399
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Design: CL	MapInfo: GB
Chk'd: MM	App'd: CL
Date: 19/11/2010	Scale: 1:2500 @ A3
No. 60032220/B1.7	



LEGEND

- Static Survey Location
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- Bat Flightline
- Probable Bat Roost
- Proposed Tower Location (With Structure Number)
- Proposed NIE 400kV Line

Key to Bat Species:

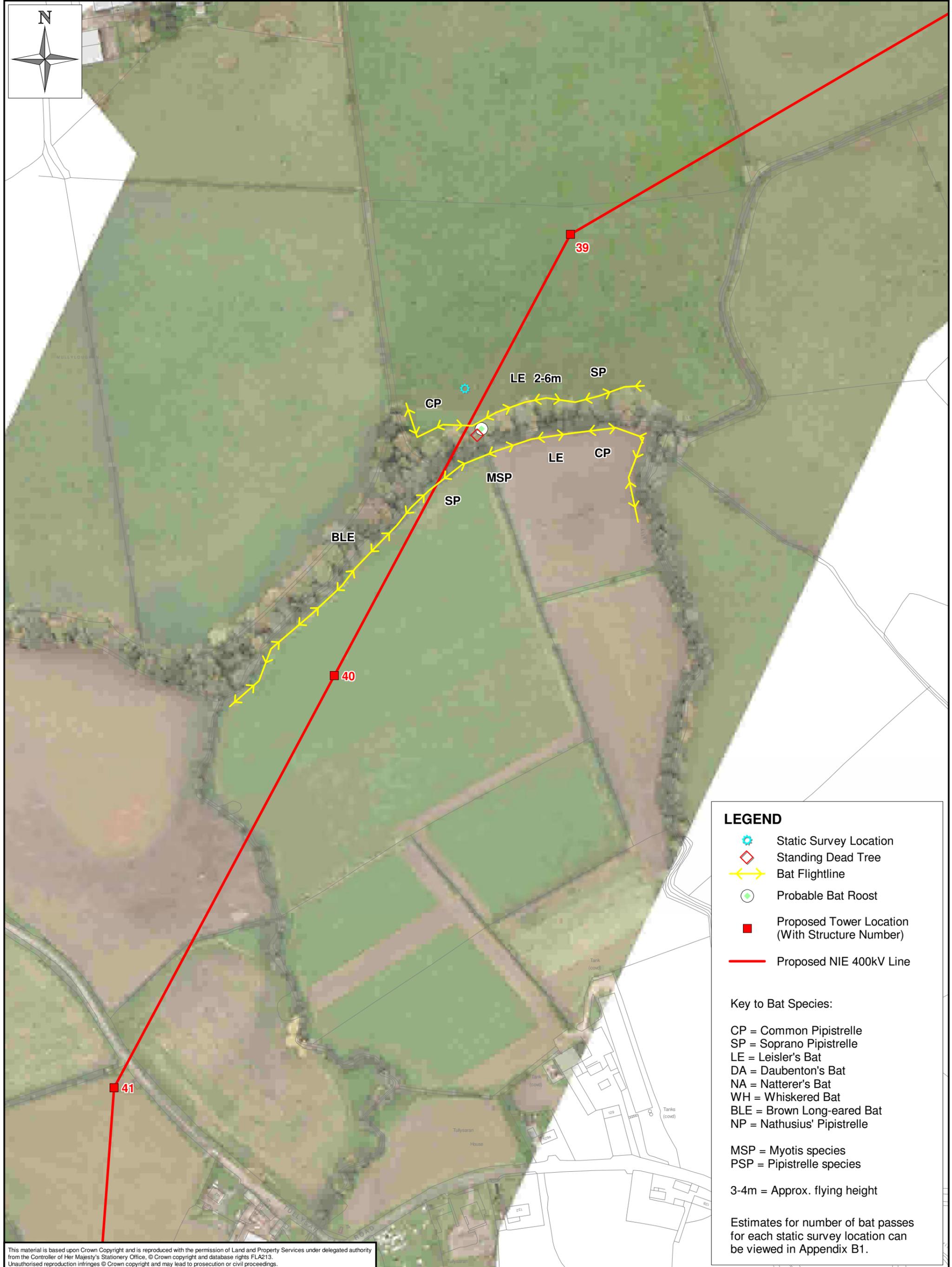
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Appendix 10C Phase 1 Habitat Survey Target Notes

Appendix 10C

Phase 1 Habitat Survey Target Notes

PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY TARGET NOTES

To read with Chapter 10 (Ecology) and Figures 10.5 – 10.14 (Phase 1 Habitat Mapping)

TN1: Extensive area of marshy grassland, rather dry but retaining good populations of sedges – mainly *Carex rostrata*, but including *C. disticha*, *C. nigra*, *C. vesicaria*, *C. flacca*, *C. lasiocarpa*. Good range of herbs, but rather scattered. Frequent stands of *Iris pseudacorus*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, the notable *Thalictrum flavum*, occasional *Stachys palustris*, *Viola palustris*, *Potentilla palustris*. Now much drier than when surveyed in 2006, when at least 3 pairs sedge warbler, possibly 3 pairs snipe. Drain bisecting field choked with *C. rostrata*, *Galium palustre*, *I. pseudacorus*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, and lined with occasional *Salix cinerea*. East end of field marked by broad band of mainly *Prunus spinosa* along drain.

TN2: Small dense conifer plantation, mainly *Picea sitchensis*, occasional *Larix decidua*. Occasional young *Betula pubescens* and *B. pendula*, and rarely *Quercus petraea* saplings. Largely impenetrable, with dense *Rubus fruticosus* field layer. Becomes more open towards the north, with isolated young conifers, *Sorbus aucuparia* and *Salix caprea* separated by marshy grassland. *Phalaris arundinacea* is here dominant, with frequent *Filipendula ulmaria*, locally frequent *Iris pseudacorus*, and locally abundant *Valeriana officinalis*.

TN3: Species rich maintained hedgerow, located beside proposed site for Tower 11. Woody species include *Crataegus monogyna*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Ulmus* sp., *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Salix* sp., *Prunus* sp. and *Fagus sylvatica*, and include 6 native species within 30m. Flora along the base of this hedge includes *Glyceria fluitans*, *Geum urbanum*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris affinis*, *Stachys sylvatica*, *Stachys palustris* and *Rubus* sp.

TN4: Mosaic of wet woodland/scrub, swamp and fen/marshy grassland, possibly a small area of bog which has been modified by past draining and continuing eutrophication. Much of the site is inaccessible due to the quaking nature of the ground. Woodland and scrub consists of patchy *Salix cinerea/caprea*, with occasional substantial stands of *Alnus glutinosa*. Swamp areas generally dominated by *Equisetum fluviatile* or *Phalaris arundinacea*, with locally frequent *Typha*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Sparganium erectum*. Fen/marshy grassland dominated by grass species such as *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Holcus lanatus*, with occasional *Festuca rubra*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. Wetter parts with stands of *P. arundinacea* and occasional *I. pseudacorus*. *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Lotus uliginosus* all frequent, *Stellaria graminea* occasional. *Potentilla palustris*, *Galium palustre*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, Water-mint *Mentha aquatica* all locally frequent. Site bounded by drains, with much *E. fluviatile*, *Glyceria fluitans*

TN5: Pond, largely surrounded by young to mature trees, mainly non-native, including *Chamaecyparis lawsonii*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Alnus incana*, *Salix caprea*, *Populus* sp. A small island is densely populated with *S. caprea*. Pond banks generally grassy, but stands of *Epilobium hirsutum* are frequent and *Filipendula ulmaria* is occasional. Several tussocks of *Carex paniculata*. Pond discontinuously lined with emergent *Carex rostrata*, *Equisetum fluviatile*. *Potamogeton* sp abundant across pond surface.

TN6: *Betula/Salix* species carr, with *B. pubescens*, *S. viminalis*, *S. cinerea*, *S. caprea*. Rather grassy in places, with much *Holcus lanatus*, and frequent *Juncus effusus*, occasional *Iris pseudacorus*, *Typha latifolia*. *Rubus fruticosus* frequent in drier parts, where *B. pubescens* is the dominant tree species.

TN7: Area of marshy grassland, perhaps modified bog (through drainage and eutrophication) containing a wide array of species that include *Lychnis-flos cuculi*, *Senecio aquaticus*, *Hypericum tetrapterum*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Stachys palustris*, *Lotus pendunculatus*, *Festuca rubra* and *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*. Wetter areas support *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Iris pseudoacorus*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, and *Galium palustre*. There is also extensive *Salix* sp. encroachment into the grassy areas and this adds to the biodiversity value of this site. An adjacent area of *Salix cinerea/Alnus glutinosa* scrub, to the north has ground flora dominated by *Juncus effusus* with abundant *Urtica dioica*, *F. ulmaria* and *Holcus lanatus*.

TN8: A mature species rich hedgerow containing *Ilex aquifolium*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Ulex europaeus*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Sambucus niger* and *Rosa* sp. Adjacent to proposed site for Tower 27. Badger activity also observed in this hedgerow.

TN9: Small area of willow scrub, with much Osier, Grey Willow. Ground flora dominated by Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, with much Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Bush Vetch *Vicia sepium*, Yorkshire-fog. Locally open water in drains, and wetter areas with much Soft Rush, occasional Yellow Flag, Marsh Marigold *Caltha palustris*, and locally frequent Water-cress *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*.

TN10: A strip of deciduous woodland along ditch and minor stream, with the stream up to 3 m wide in places. The woodland consists of mature veteran status sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, poplar *Populus* sp., beech *Fagus sylvatica* and lime *Tilia* sp. Understorey comprised of holly *Ilex aquifolium*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and wych elm *Ulmus glabra*. More recent tree planting of oak adds to the biodiversity value of this woodland. Oaks are of a uniform age, suggesting that they were planted as a landscape feature or as a future crop. Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, white willow *Salix alba* frequent along channel edge. Woodland floor dominated by bramble *Rubus* sp. and ivy *Hedera helix* but some pockets of typical woodland flora are found that includes herb bennet *Geum urbanum*, herb-Robert *Geranium robertianum*, bugle *Ajuga reptans*, remote sedge *Carex remota*, wood sedge *C. sylvatica*, false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, sanicle *Sanicula europaea* and violet *Viola* sp. This is an extension of a wider wooded belt towards the south, where mature oak is also dominant, but young/mature ash is also frequent. Here there is a more diverse shrub layer that includes wych elm, holly, hawthorn, elder *Sambucus nigra*. Floor here also generally dominated by common nettle *Urtica dioica*, but frequent woodland indicator species, including bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, herb-Robert, enchanter's-nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, ransomes *Allium ursinum*.

TN11: A wooded riparian strip along a stream dominated by *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Corylus avellana*. A possible remnant of former extensive woodland. Rich ground flora includes *Sanicula europaea*, *Carex remota*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Stellaria holostea* and *Galium odoratum* (this species is rare in Co. Armagh).

TN12: A mosaic of marshy grassland and species-poor semi-improved grassland. Marshy grassland dominated by *Juncus effusus* and *J. inflexus*. Grasses frequent, and include *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Phleum pratense*. Herbs frequent, mainly *Ranunculus acris*, *R. repens*, but locally frequent *Succisa pratensis*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, occasional *Potentilla anserina*, *Senecio aquaticus*, *Veronica beccabunga*. On drier ground, rushes become less frequent, and *R. repens* becomes abundant, with occasional *Carex hirta*. Marshy grassland is mainly on lower ground near stream, and along drains – these with occasional *Mentha aquatica*, *Epilobium hirsutum*, *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, and frequent *Carex nigra*. A broader drain is choked with *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*, and has occasional *Valeriana officinalis*, *Galium palustre* and is lined with *Alnus glutinosa*. Stream well-lined with mainly semi-mature trees *Corylus avellana*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Alnus glutinosa*.

TN13: An extensive area of deciduous woodland dominated by an understorey of *Corylus avellana* with a canopy of *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Prunus spinosa* and *Sambucus nigra* also make up this understorey with mature *Salix* sp. *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Quercus* sp. occurring sporadically throughout the woodland. There are some instances of livestock intrusion into the woodlands but where this is not an issue a diverse ground flora has become established. Species recorded include *Carex sylvatica*, *Carex remota*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Dryopteris* sp., *Polystichum setiferum*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Sanicula europaea*, *Geum urbanum*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Schropularia nodosa*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Veronica montana*, *Viola* sp., *Hypericum tetrapterum*, *Stellaria holostea*, and *Lonicera periclymenum*. *Hedera helix* and *Rubus fruticosus* form extensive ground cover in places.

TN14: Former railway embankment now wooded over. A small stream runs along the middle of the site. Tree species include *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Prunus avium*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Corylus avellana* and *Salix caprea*. Ground flora includes *Glechoma hederacea*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* and *Oenanthe crocata* and *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* in the stream.

TN15: Marshy grassland, with large stands of *Urtica dioica* growing around the perimeter of this site and further into the fen. *Holcus lanatus* is also quite common. The site is dominated by rushes, with *Typha latifolia*, *Iris pseudoacorus* and *Filipendula ulmaria* in the wetter areas. Other species recorded include *Lotus uliginosus*, *Senecio aquaticus* and *Carex dioica*.

TN16: Damp grassland, though now largely dried out. Dominant grass species *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Festuca rubra*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. Wetter parts with stands of *Phalaris arundinacea* and occasional *Iris pseudoacorus*. *Filipendula ulmaris*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Lotus uliginosus* all frequent, *Stellaria graminea* occasional. *Potentilla palustris*, *Galium palustre*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Mentha aquatica* all locally frequent. Sedges locally abundant (*Carex rostrata*, *C. nigra*, *Carex binervis*). *Salix* scrub encroaching in places. In part colonised by *Salix* spp. Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*, Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* all territorial.

TN17: Basinal wetland complex. Small eutrophic fen, dominated by *Typha latifolia*, with occasional willow scrub surrounding the fen and in one or two drier places within the body of the fen. Alder increases to the east to produce open wet woodland. Graminoids sparse with occasional *Juncus effusus*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Arrhenatherum elatius* and *Deschampsia cespitosa*. Herbs sparse – occasional *Stellaria graminea*, *Galium palustre*. A field to the west is marshy grassland, dominated by *Juncus effusus*. Grasses here rather sparse-mainly *H.lanatus*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. Herbs frequent – *Ranunculus acris*, *Vicia cracca*, *Lotus uliginosus*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Rumex acetosa*, *G. palustre*, *Plantago lanceolata*. Sedges occasional and include *Carex hirta*, *C. panicea*.

TN18: Broadleaved woodland remnant on steep slope and adjacent flat ground. There is an extensive mainly deciduous woodland here that contains *Fagus sylvatica*, *Larix decidua*, *Ilex aquifolium* and *Corylus avellana* (often multi-stemmed and reaching canopy). There are also a number of veteran *Tilia* sp. trees in a field next to this woodland. This part of the woodland has a poor ground flora due to the dominance of *Fagus sylvatica*. Heavily poached, field layer generally absent, ground often bare, especially on flatter ground. Herbs abundant on steeper slopes, with abundant *Sanicula europaea*, *Geranium robertianum*, frequent *Viola riviniana*, *Geum urbanum*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Rumex sanguineus*, *Carex sylvatica*, occasional *Lysmachia nemorum*. *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* also present (at least locally frequent). Possible long-established/ancient woodland remnant. Beyond the wooded area, the plot consists of improved grassland that transitions into a marshy *Juncus* sp. dominated area with *Salix* sp. encroachment.

TN19: The tract of deciduous woodland is dominated by mature *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Quercus* sp. with an understorey of *Ilex aquifolium*, *Corylus avellana* and *Sambucus nigra*. Mature *Fagus sylvatica*, *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Ulmus glabra* also occur. The woodland is accessible to livestock however this appears to be an infrequent occurrence, based on the extensive ground flora coverage. Species recorded include, *Polystichum setiferum*, *Dryopteris* sp., *Carex sylvatica*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Circaea lutetiana*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Geum urbanum*, *Stachys sylvatica*, *Carex sylvatica*, *C. remota*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum* along with *Helix hederata* and *Rubus fruticosus*.

TN20: An extensive marshy grassland area surrounded by trees, mainly *Salix* sp. Typical flora includes *Glyceria fluitans*, *Phalaris arundinacea* and *Iris pseudoacorus* in the wetter areas. *Lychnis flos cuculi*, *Galium palustre*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Ranunculus flammula* and *Dactylorhiza fuchsii* occur in less waterlogged areas.

TN21: Possibly a remnant of old ancient woodland with mature *Quercus petraea* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, with an understorey of *Ilex aquifolium*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Corrylus avellana*, *Prunus spinosa* and *Sambucus nigra*. Some of the *Quercus* specimens are of veteran status and support epiphytic communities e.g. *Polypodium vulgare*. The woodland is subjected to heavy livestock poaching, thus depleting much of the ground flora. *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Hypericum androsaemum* and *Viola* sp. were observed in less accessible locations. Wet semi-improved fields surround the woodlands and flora here includes *Senecio*

aquaticus, *Cirsium palustre*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Hypericum tetrapterum* and *Lychnis-flos cuculi*.

TN22: Stream (c.2m wide). Tree-lined, often with multi-stemmed *Corylus avellana*, and with frequent *Crataegus monogyna*, *Prunus spinosa*, and occasional *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Quercus petraea*. Banks generally dominated by *Rubus fruticosus*, *Urtica dioica* but locally woodland herbs are frequent, and include *Viola riviniana*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*.

TN23: Semi-improved grassland field, but with a wide swathe of herb-rich neutral grassland. Grasses here are dominated by *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, with occasional *Holcus lanatus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Agrostis capillaris*. Frequent herbs include *Prunella vulgaris*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Lotus uliginosus*, *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, *Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Stellaria graminea*, *Leontodon autumnalis*. *Centaurea nigra*, *Carex ovalis*, *C. hirta* are occasional. The adjacent field (to the south) also has a small area with a similar herb-rich community. Drier areas are more improved grassland with *Lolium perenne* being dominant. The location of Tower 84 is in on the edge of an area of scrub adjacent to a stream. The scrub is mainly *Corylus avellana* with an understorey of *Rubus* sp. and *Ulex* sp. There is a small area of marshy grassland also here with *Iris pseudacorus*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Glyceria fluitans*, *Veronica beccabunga* and *Oenanthe crocata* abundant.

TN24: Minor stream, lined to south by mainly semi-mature *Fraxinus excelsior*, but also with *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Fagus Sylvatica* and *Quercus petraea*, occasional *Salix caprea*. Understorey includes *Ilex aquifolium*, *Corylus avellana*, *Crataegus monogyna* and *Sambucus nigra*. Steep bank with frequent herbs, mainly *Oxalis acetosella*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. Ferns frequent, mainly *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*.

TN25: Relatively species-rich semi-improved grassland field, with much *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Cynosurus cristatus*. Herbs frequent, including *Prunella vulgaris*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *R. acris*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *S. aquaticus*, *Myosotis laxa*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Carex ovalis*, occasional *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Lotus uliginosus*, *Vicia cracca*, *Achillea ptarmica*, *Euphrasia agg.* *Juncus acutiflorus* locally frequent.

TN26: Stream lined with shrubs (*Prunus spinosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Crataegus monogyna*) widening into linear woodland with much multi-stemmed *C. avellana* Heavily poached in places, and ground flora dominated by *Rumex sanguineum*, but *Primula vulgaris*, *Viola riviniana*, are locally frequent. *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* frequent in damper parts. Mosses frequent, mainly *Eurynchium praelongum*, *E. striatum*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*. The liverwort *Conocephalum conicum* is plentiful. Stream banks support common wetland herbs – *Senecio aquaticus*, *Veronica beccabunga*, *Stellaria alsine*, and occasional ferns – *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, with Common Polypody *Polypodium vulgare* as an epiphyte. Banks steepen into a wooded gorge dominated by multi-stemmed *C. avellana* – possible ancient woodland remnant.

TN27: Corner of field with species-rich marshy grassland. *Juncus acutiflorus* abundant, with *J. articulatus* in wetter parts. *Iris pseudacorus*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Potentilla palustris* all frequent in wettest parts, with *Mentha aquatica*, *Viola palustris* occasional. In slightly less wet areas *Rhinanthus minor*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Lotus uliginosus* frequent, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Equisetum palustris*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Cardamine flexuosa* all occasional. Occasional stands of *Carex rostrata*, *Galium palustre*.

TN28: Land drain to east of Tower 63, with patches of open, clear water. Much of surface covered with *Lemna minor*, and emergent and marginal *Veronica beccabunga*, *Glyceria sp.* and *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* all frequent, *Veronica anagallis-aquaticum* occasional. Clear and relatively deep water, with much emergent vegetation suggest potential for smooth newt. Within 200m of T63, (in adjacent improved grassland field) but drain oversailed by line – unlikely to have adverse effects on any newts.

TN29: Land drain with limited areas of open water. Surface with much *Lemna minor*, *Callitriche stagnalis*, and emergent *Glyceria sp.* occasional *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*. Banks dominated by common grasses, with frequent *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Ranunculus repens*, locally dominant *Rubus fruticosus*. Potential smooth newt habitat.

Appendix 10D Plant Species List

Appendix 10D

Plant Species List

PLANT SPECIES LIST

Scientific name	English name	Scientific name	English name
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	<i>Lolium multiflora</i>	Italian Rye-grass
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet Bent	<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-Robin
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	<i>Lysmachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Molinia purpurea</i>	Purple Moor-grass
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily
<i>Arum maculata</i>	Cuckoo-pint	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	<i>Phalaris arundinaceus</i>	Reed Canary-grass
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Bromus ramosa</i>	Hairy-brome	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Calliergonella cuspidatum</i>	A moss	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bittercress	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Redshank
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody
<i>Carex disticha</i>	Brown Sedge	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	A moss
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	Slender Sedge	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed
<i>Carex ovalis</i>	Oval Sedge	<i>Potentilla anglica</i>	Trailing Tormentil
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock-sedge	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Bottle Sedge	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Carex vesicaria</i>	Bladder-sedge	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose

Scientific name	English name	Scientific name	English name
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	A moss
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>	A moss
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	A moss
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Sorrel
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Equisetum palustris</i>	Marsh Horsetail	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow
<i>Euphrasia agg</i>	Eyebright	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Eurynchium praelongum</i>	A moss	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Eurynchium striatum</i>	A moss	<i>Sanicula europaeus</i>	Sanicle
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's-fescue	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh Ragwort
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh-bedstraw	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	Unbranched Bur-reed
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-robert	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb-bennet	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn-spurrey
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort
<i>Glyceria notata</i>	Plicate Sweet-grass	<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort

Scientific name	English name	Scientific name	English name
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Six-rowed Barley	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow-rue
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	A moss	<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	A moss
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St John's Wort	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Lime
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Yellow Clover
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Reed-mace
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	<i>Ulex europaea</i>	Gorse
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Rush	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquaticua</i>	Blue Water-speedwell
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Larix decidua</i>	Larch	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
<i>Lathyrus montanus</i>	Bitter-vetch	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet



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