

KILTEEVAN COMMUNITY BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN 2019-2023



ACTIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY IN KILTEEVAN



The LEADER Programme 2014-2020 is financed by the Department of Rural and Community Development under the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 and by the EU under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. Europe investing in rural areas.



KILTEEVAN COMMUNITY BIODIVERSITY PLAN

This plan is to be used the guide the work of Kiltteevan Tidy Towns for the next 3 years. The plan was drawn up following consultation with members of the Tidy Towns group and a number of field trips undertaken in 2019.

The plan does not set out to include all of the excellent work carried out by Kiltteevan Tidy Towns but to provide direction for the group over

the next few years. The first section of the plan is an introduction to this plan and the project that gave rise to it as well as some biodiversity basics. Next we outline some **Key Biodiversity Projects** – these will be projects that will take significant resources for the Tidy Towns Group to complete. Finally, there is a schedule of projects that we suggest that the group would undertake over the next three years, the timeframe of this plan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kiltteevan Tidy Towns would like to thank all of their tireless volunteers for their work over all our years of Tidy Towns involvement. Thanks to our many supporters, including the businesses and residents of Kiltteevan.

This Community Biodiversity Action Plan was created by Deborah D’Arcy, Seán Meehan and Billy Flynn for Kiltteevan Tidy Towns. The authors would like to thank the volunteers of Kiltteevan for their support. Special thanks to Eileen, David, Ray, Edwin, Michael and Barney and to the amazing Gertie and Matt.

1. INTRODUCTION: THE ROSCOMMON BIODIVERSITY TRAINING PROJECT

ABOUT THIS BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

Ecologists Deborah D'Arcy, Seán Meehan and Billy Flynn were commissioned by Roscommon LEADER Partnership to work with communities in County Roscommon to provide biodiversity training and to facilitate the development of local biodiversity plans. The principal aim of this LEADER initiative was to increase awareness of the importance of biodiversity to communities but also to empower individuals and groups to make positive contributions for the benefit of both wildlife and people.

It is to the credit of the participant communities that biodiversity has become such a part of what they



do in their localities. This project will help groups to incorporate biodiversity matters into their present and future projects, maximising the benefits for wildlife as well as people. The training element of the project has

been completed and this phase now looks to build on this knowledge by providing a plan for biodiversity in each of the participating communities. As well as including detailed information on how to carry out projects, the plans will also be useful in raising awareness of how biodiversity is considered in these communities. This statement of best practice for biodiversity will also be useful to groups seeking financial or material support for future projects.

This biodiversity plan was drawn up following a series of workshops in each of the participating communities which included field trips, review of past, present and proposed community projects and meetings with the organising committees.

WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY?

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on Earth. It includes all living things (organisms) that make up the natural world (including humans). Biodiversity also refers to the places where animals and plants live (habitats) and the complex interactions between living things and their environment which we call ecosystems.

WHY IS BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANT?

Humans are a component of biodiversity and we are dependent on biodiversity to provide a range of ecosystem services. Human activities such as agriculture, forestry and fishing depend on services provided by biodiversity. We rely on biodiversity for the provision of clean air and water, food and medicines, natural landscapes, flood control, noise pollution control and much more. A healthy environment is important for human health and well-being. Biodiversity provides us with natural amenities to enjoy, parks and green spaces, wildlife and landscapes to admire and thus improves our quality of life. The attractiveness of our country as a tourist

destination, a place to live and do business depends to a large extent on the rich biodiversity of the country. Our country's natural heritage contributes to the attractiveness of landscapes, villages and urban centres.

WHAT'S THE LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR?

The purpose of a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) is to set out appropriate locally based actions for the conservation, management and/or enhancement of habitats for the benefit of native species. This local biodiversity action plan:

- Makes recommendations for the conservation of biodiversity through appropriate actions for the protection, management or appreciation of an area of high ecological value.
- Identifies actions to improve or enhance local areas so as to increase their value as habitats for species.
- Encourages actions to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and its conservation.

2. KEY ACTIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY

In this Section, we set out some of the actions that will be common to all of the participating groups and indeed all community groups interested in biodiversity. We also outline some of the guidelines that are accepted as best practice for biodiversity at local or wider levels.

2.1 HABITAT CREATION AND MANAGEMENT

Habitat creation is one way to increase the diversity of habitats and enhance an area for biodiversity. Examples of small-scale habitat creation that may be appropriate and practical for community groups, schools and residents to undertake include managing an area as meadow grassland or wildflower lawn, planting hedgerows, treelines or groves of trees or creating a pond.

Habitat creation should only be attempted in an area that is currently of low biodiversity value such as amenity grassland. Introducing a habitat uncommon in an area such as a pond may be of more benefit than planting more trees in an area that already has good tree cover. Creating a small complex of habitats such as a small woodland or grove of trees along with some meadow grassland around the edges to create a collection of semi-natural habitats will be of more benefit to biodiversity as it will provide resources for a greater number of species.

Tree and Hedgerow Planting

Planting native hedgerows, trees and woodlands provide food, shelter and niche habitats for a range of plant and animal life and is one of the easiest ways of increasing the biodiversity value of an area. Native trees and shrubs are best for wildlife. These species colonised Ireland naturally and have adapted to the environmental conditions here and other plant and animal life have adapted to co-exist with them.



Meadow grasslands and wildflower lawns

The traditional hay meadows once widespread in Ireland are now very scarce due to changes in farming practices. Meadows are a haven for wildlife in summer, being rich in wildflowers and the insects, birds and bats that depend on them. Managing little used grassland areas as a meadow is one way to increase the resources available to wildlife. This allows the growth of wildflowers which provide essential pollen for our pollinating insects. Long grass also hosts a variety of other insects and invertebrates and produce seed, both important food sources for birds. Bat species will forage over a meadow grassland rich in insect life. Long grass also provides cover and nesting habitat for birds and small mammals.

Making Meadows: Where and How to Encourage Wildflowers Naturally

Meadow grassland can be established in parkland areas or along grass verges. In general areas of meadow grassland or long grassy verges should be cut once a year in autumn and the cuttings removed. Removing the cuttings is important to prevent

the build-up of nutrients in the soil. Wildflowers flourish in a nutrient poor soil where they can compete successfully with the more competitive grasses. Gradually over the years the number and diversity of wildflowers within the meadow will increase. It may take several years before you see an increase. Avoid using commercially available wildflower mixes to enhance your meadow. These mixes often contain species that are not native to Ireland and are really only suitable for gardening and not for creating natural habitats such as meadows. In addition, some species in these mixes are plants of disturbed ground or arable fields and are unlikely to thrive in a meadow grassland.

Pollinator Friendly Planting

Much is spoken about the importance of pollinators these days, and rightly so. These are hugely important species for not only our wildflowers and trees but also for many of the plants on which we depend for food. Any biodiversity plan should have a strong focus on plants for pollinators.

While native plants are best for wildlife and should only be planted in wild areas, there are a wide range of both native and non-native garden plants which provide food for pollinating insects which can be used in gardens and formal plantings. However, some garden plants are not suitable for pollinators. Planting a range of pollinator

friendly plants which flower at different times throughout year will provide an important source of pollen and nectar for pollinating insects throughout the spring, summer and autumn.

Plants for Pollinators: Naturally Native

Here are some common (and sometimes overlooked) plants that are native to Ireland and County Roscommon and are of great benefit for our insect pollinators:

Dandelion, Daisy, Bluebell, Bugle, Red & White Clover, Ivy, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Forget-me-not, Heather, Bramble, Primrose, Foxglove, Rowan, Spindle

Plants for Pollinators: Non-native but beautifully beneficial

Here are some widely available plants that are good for pollinators but also look great in any planting scheme:

Nepeta, Rudbeckia, Aubretia, Cotoneaster, Berberis, Ribes (currants), Buddleia, Hydrangea, Lavenders, Privet, Dogwood, Hebe, Cranesbills, Achillea, Campanulas

Composting

Compost your garden and food waste in a designated composting area. Composting reduces the amount of waste going to landfill and provides a source of nutrient rich compost for gardening. This reduces the need to purchase garden compost often sourced from peat bogs contributing to the loss of these treasured habitats. Your compost heap also becomes a habitat! Worms, beetles, slugs and even hedgehogs will make themselves at home in a well-managed composting area.

Avoid tipping garden waste into

waysides or wild areas. Grass cuttings disposed of in waysides and other wild places smothers wildflowers. Beside watercourses, grass cuttings can pollute water and even kill fish. Garden plants which are disposed of outside garden areas can take root and spread. Some garden plants can become very invasive and spread to wild areas outcompeting our native plants and can lead to damage of our natural habitats. Japanese knotweed, *Fallopia japonica*, is one such plant, and the dumping of garden cuttings along roadsides has aided its spread throughout Ireland.



Bee nesting habitat

Honeybees live in hives and are looked after by beekeepers. Our wild bees do not enjoy such protection and must find a suitable place to nest. Bumblebee colonies make their nest on the ground often amongst long grass or other vegetation. Cut such long grassy verges between September and March so as to avoid disturbing bumble bee nests.

Solitary mining bees make their nest in tiny burrows in south/east facing banks of bare soil, sand, or peat. Keep vegetation sparse on

any earth banks or stony banks to provide nest sites for solitary bees. Scrape back to bare soil annually during October to February to create bare ground for solitary bees to burrow into.

Cavity nesting bees make their nests in south/east facing stonewalls, masonry, cavities in wood or dead plant stems. Visit such areas on a sunny evening from May -September. If bees are seen, protect these areas from disturbance and, in particular, ensure that there is no herbicides or pesticides used near these areas. Additional nest sites can be provided by drilling holes in fence

posts (10 cm deep and 4-8mm in diameter).

Herbicides and pesticides

We would recommend that you avoid the use of herbicides and pesticides as they cause harm to wildlife directly and indirectly. For example, using slug killer might result in fewer thrushes, hedgehogs and other slug-eating wildlife. Using herbicides to control 'weeds' along grassy verges and around trees kills wildflowers which wildlife depend on for food and seeds.

KEY ACTIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY (CONTINUED)

2.2 PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

Conserving and protecting biodiversity is sometimes as simple as getting the time right. Scheduling management actions to avoid or minimise disturbance to wildlife is crucially important.

Without management, hedgerows can become 'gappy', reducing their value to wildlife and their stock-proofing function. Under the Wildlife Act 1976, as amended, it is illegal to cut hedges between 1st March and 31st August in order to protect nesting birds unless there are clear traffic health and safety reasons to do so.

Hedgerows should be cut back



about every 3 years in rotation. This means that not all the hedgerows are cut in any one year, allowing some to be left uncut to provide resources for wildlife. Hedgerows can be cut between September and March but cutting hedgerows later in the autumn, in November or December is less disruptive to pollinating insects.

Hedgerows should be cut to an 'A' shape which allows sunlight to reach the bottom of the hedge, promoting a full and dense growth. The top of the hedge should be left uncut to leave some fruit and seeds through the autumn and winter months for birds to feed on.

Similarly delaying the annual garden clean-up normally carried out in autumn until early spring provides some additional shelter for wildlife. Dead plant stems and fallen leaves provide places for invertebrates and other small wildlife to shelter and hibernate during the winter months.

2.3 RAISING AWARENESS

Community groups such as Tidy Towns groups and Resident's Associations play a really important role. Raising awareness of biodiversity and encouraging or facilitating people to engage with and appreciate wildlife is an important tool in biodiversity conservation. Providing opportunities for people to experience biodiversity is useful to draw peoples' attention. Even more effective, however, is increasing the amount of time people spend outdoors connecting with nature. Furthermore, the health benefit of spending time with nature is widely recognised with known benefits for both physical and mental wellbeing.

Raising awareness of biodiversity can be facilitated by organising wildlife-themed walks, bat walks, wildflower walks and bird watching or competitions,

such as best wildlife-friendly estate, best garden for wildlife or a wildlife photography competition. Better still is providing opportunities for people to volunteer on a project, such as invasive plant species removal, tree planting or encouraging people to get involved in citizen science projects. It is often the social benefits of such events that will attract people to get involved.

When residents understand more about wildlife in their local area, this can instil respect, remind them of the value of nature and lead to more effective conservation. Where appropriate, interpretative signage highlighting the biodiversity present in an area or promoting a particular biodiversity project can be useful means to get people involved in Citizen Science.

2.4 CITIZEN SCIENCE: WE CAN ALL BE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

Citizen science engages the public to participate in recording wildlife. Keeping records of wildlife species and submitting these records to the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) (www.biodiversityireland.ie) or other dedicated recording scheme

is a great way to get people involved in biodiversity conservation, improve skills in wildlife identification and foster a personal appreciation of nature. All records are valuable, even of common species seen every day. Such data is very important and is

used in research, policy formation and contributes greatly to our knowledge of biodiversity and its conservation. The NBDC runs annual one-day wildlife identification training courses.

3. KEY PROJECTS FOR BIODIVERSITY IN KILTEEVAN

A LITTLE ON THE HABITATS OF KILTEEVAN

The small village of Kiltievan is set in a very rural area that is dominated by agricultural grassland. However, much of this has been reclaimed from former raised bog. Very close to Kiltievan are extensive areas of raised bog, although much of this has been degraded. In some relatively limited areas, conifers have been planted on former bogland. The bogland largely lies within a protected site, this being Lough Ree Special Area of Conservation (Site Code 000440). This site is important for a number of habitats which include degraded raised bog capable of regeneration, alkaline fen and bog woodland. This

last habitat is also recorded in the National Survey of Native Woodland, as is an oak-ash-hazel woodland that is also within the SAC. Among habitats within and close to Kiltievan village are grassy banks and verges (some extensive), mature hedgerows and stone walls. Some older buildings (including the Tidy Towns 'HQ' – the Community Centre) are of habitat value for birds and bats. Private buildings would similarly be of value and there are also several gardens of varying value. The national school has a managed garden which is an excellent example of how even limited areas may be made valuable for wild species.

KEY PROJECT 1

KILTEEVAN PEATLANDS STRATEGIC CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

In order to ensure the long-term viability of bogland habitat near Kiltievan, a Conservation Management Plan will be required. This should be assembled by experts in this area in consultation with KTT and other stakeholders. Consultation will be a key component. The plan should seek to provide a 'roadmap' for the maintenance of the boglands that provides direction for management of ecological, recreational, hydrological and landscape interest.

Project Period: 2020-2023



KEY PROJECT 2

ASH PARK: DEVELOPMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY

The Ash Park area offers great potential for enhancement for biodiversity. Much of the area could be converted to grassland that may be managed for pollinators. It is suggested that a 'bog garden' could be created here to echo the surrounding habitat

and as an instructional piece for both the national school and other visitors. A pond would also be a significant addition. A 'wildlife walking trail' on the perimeter of the park is another possible feature.

Project Period: 2020-2022



KEY PROJECT 3

SELF-GUIDED CLOONLARGE TRAIL



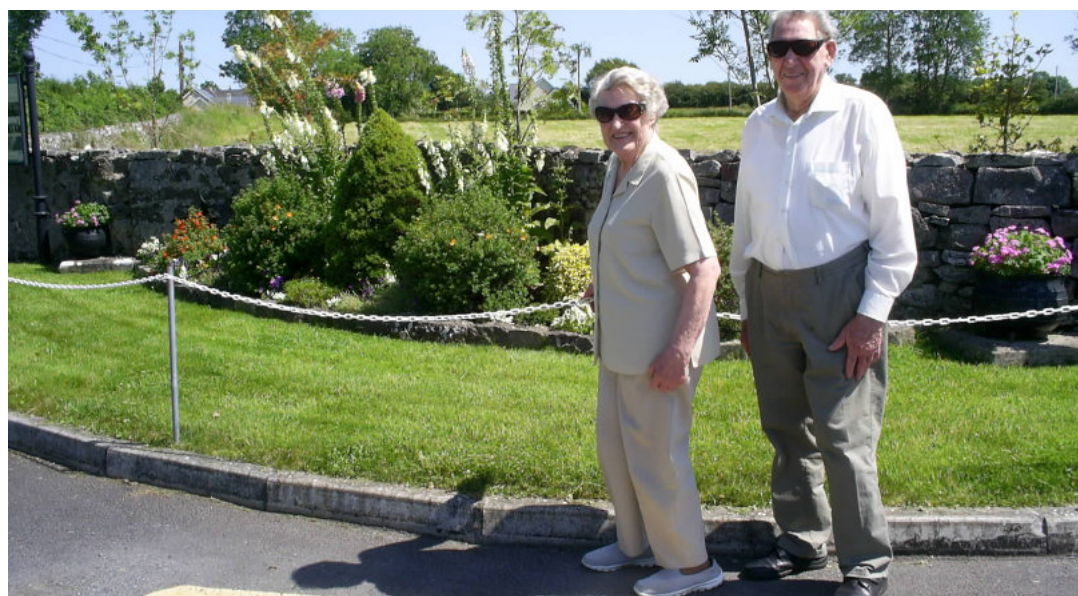
KTT have proposed to enhance the Cloonlarge Loop walks with the facility for self-guiding for visitors. This would be achieved using QR codes linked to information on the KTT website. The group will research the trail routes and have ecology and heritage experts devise written and audio file information that visitors can access via mobile devices. The codes will be displayed on new signage that will be small and easily replicable. KTT will also work with RCC on the placement of dispersed parking spaces for visitors to accommodate greater visitor numbers.

Project Period: 2020-2021

4. KILTEEVAN COMMUNITY BIODIVERSITY PROJECT SCHEDULE

No.	Project	Milestones	Project Period
1	Kilteevan Peatlands Strategic Conservation Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with Community Wetlands Forum • Funding received for plan • Stakeholder consultation carried out • Fieldwork completed • Plan draft produced • Plan completed and adopted 	2020-2022
2	Ash Park : Development for Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and liaison with Community Development Group • Site surveys completed • Landscape architect and/or ecologist engaged • Plans completed • Funding secured • Works completed on the ground 	2020-2022
3	Self-Guided Cloonlarge Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping brief of project completed • Funding streams identified • Consultation with RCC carried out • Brief site surveys carried out • Desktop survey and research • Materials completed • Trail infrastructure in place • Trails go 'live' 	2020-2021
4	School Marsh Fritillary Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project 'team' (KTT & NS) formed • Expert led site visits and training for team • School carries out surveys • Surveys reported and information disseminated. 	2021 & 2022 (August - September)
5	Website Development	Designer sourced Consultation carried out Website trialled Website goes 'live'	2020
6	Hedgerow Management Awareness	Information on hedgerow management assembled Outside expert makes presentation Demonstration of hedgerow management held Hedgerow areas 'adopted'	2020-2021
7	Bogland Sculpture	Consultation with community on type and location of sculpture Funding secured for work Sculpture commissioned Sculpture placed with event	2020-2021

No.	Project	Milestones	Project Period
8	Barn Owl Box Sign	Research into barn owl information Signage designed Sign put in place	2020-2021
9	Roadside Verge Maintenance for Pollinators	Agreement by committee on management regime to be implemented Consultation/communication with local authority and Tús / RSS staff	2020-ongoing
10	Dead Tree Management	Standing dead tree in proposed park area is to be made safe by tree surgeon Bat, bird and owl habitat is to be added as possible by tree surgeon Information plaque/sign produced	2020 - ongoing



APPENDIX A

1.1 GUIDELINES FOR PLANTING A NATIVE HEDGEROW

WHICH SPECIES?

- The best guide is to look at hedgerows growing locally and plant the same native species.
- Plant native species which are adapted to Irish conditions and benefit wildlife more.
- Locally grown plants, tolerant of local conditions, are likely to thrive.
- Plants grown from locally collected seed conserves local provenance.
- Thorny species such as hawthorn or blackthorn are essential for a stock proof hedgerow.
- A variety of species provides a varied food supply throughout the year for more wildlife. Include another hedgerow species or climber approximately every metre for stock proof hedgerows.
- If stock proofing is not a consideration plant 4 or 5 different species for a species-rich hedgerow.
- Include a tree species at irregular intervals, provided it will be allowed to grow up and is NOT topped when routinely trimming the hedgerow.
- Avoid non-native trees that cast dense shade, such as sycamore, beech and chestnut.
- If native varieties are not available, do not use ornamental garden varieties as they crowd out the desired plants and are not so good for biodiversity.

HEDGEROW SPECIES

These species survive routine trimming as a hedgerow while individual stems can be allowed to grow up and mature into trees.

- Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*): Predominant hedgerow species. Hardy, fast-growing and tolerates most soils except very wet.
- Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) suits most soils except very wet. Suits exposed and coastal sites. Spreads by suckers, good for gapping up.
- Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*): slow growing evergreen. Tolerates exposed sites and shade. Suitable under trees. Male and female plants required for berries.
- Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*): prefers alkaline, but tolerates a wide range of soils. Open, infertile site better for fruit production.
- Guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*): prefers alkaline, fertile, clay soils and neutral wet soils. Acid soils unsuitable. Competitive in new hedgerows.
- Hazel (*Corylus avellana*): prefers heavier, fertile soils. Tolerates some shade. Understory species.

CLIMBERS

Climbers colonise hedgerows, but can be planted.

- Dog rose (*Rosa canina*): tolerates wide range of soils. Provides rose hips.
- Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*): prefers neutral to light acid soils. Notable scented flowers.

TREES

These trees are suitable in hedgerows, provided they are allowed to grow up and mature and are not topped when trimming the hedgerow.

- Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*): useful for very wet sites and river banks. Adapted to most soils. Ideal nurse species as shelters new hedgerows and fixes nitrogen.
- Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*): thrives in all fertile and heavy soils.
- Downy birch (*Betula pubescens*): suits poorly drained peat.
- Silver birch (*Betula pendula*): needs good drainage and sunny site.
- Willows (*Salix* spp.): useful for wet sites and stabilising river banks. Tolerate flooding. Fast growing.
- Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*): prefers fertile soils. Wet soils unsuitable. Shallow rooting. Tolerates some shade. Susceptible to bacterial canker.
- Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*): grows in poor thin acid soils. Suits exposed sites. More fruit in open infertile sites.
- Wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*): Suitable for sandy, loamy and clay soils but prefers well drained soil. Suits acid, neutral and basic soils.
- Pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*): prefers clay soils and damp lowlands. Poorly drained infertile soils unsuitable.
- Ash* (*Fraxinus excelsior*): prefers well drained neutral to alkaline soils. Tolerates exposed or coastal areas. Shallow rooting system doesn't suit tillage fields. Casts shade.

*Note: Due to the spread of ash dieback disease (*Chalara fraxinea*) planting large numbers of ash trees is not recommended and planting ash is not grant aided.

APPENDIX A

1.1 GUIDELINES FOR PLANTING A NATIVE HEDGEROW (CONTINUED)

HEDGEROW PLANTING

WHEN?

Hedgerow planting should be done during the tree planting season between November and February. To make planting easier, cover the ground with black polythene at least 6 months before hand to suppress existing vegetation.

SPACING

- It is recommended to plant 7 plants/metre in a double staggered row. This means a spacing of 300mm (1') between plants in each row and at least 300mm (1') between the two rows. Of the 7 plants in every metre, at least 6 should be hawthorn for a stock proof hedgerow.
- The other plant in every metre should come from the list above which tolerate routine trimming.
- If stock proofing is not a consideration then a more species rich hedge can be planted choosing up to four species from the list above.

PLANTING

- Prepare the ground and ensure that plant roots do not dry out. This can be done by keeping them in their bag in a cool place until planting or dig them into a temporary trench. During planting, avoid exposing the plants to air.
- Dig a trench and plant to the same depth as previously planted in the nursery.
- Hawthorn, blackthorn and dog-rose should be cut back to 100mm (4") from ground level to promote shoots at this level. Leave a few hawthorns un-pruned, placing tree shelters on them to identify and protect as single stemmed mature trees.
- Identify a few other species for retention as single stemmed trees. Trees such as pedunculate oak, ash and rowan are also suitable.
- Retain approximately ten single stemmed small trees per 300 m; too many make hedge cutting difficult and cast shade on the hedgerow.

ON-GOING MANAGEMENT

- Water in dry weather
- Control competing vegetation to prevent smothering and allow lower branches develop, giving a dense base.
- Manual weeding
- Mulching immediately after planting helps weed control. Mulch such as wood chippings, paper or cardboard must extend 150mm outside the plants.
- Fence off livestock using temporary fencing. Consider livestock reach and future access for machine trimming, when positioning the fence. Rabbit proof fencing may be needed to protect from rabbits or hares.
- Replace plants which fail to grow.
- For the first few years after planting, cut hawthorn back to 75mm (not other species) above previous level of cut, gradually shaping into a triangular profile.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Teagasc (2009). Countryside Management Series 4 New Farm Hedgerows.
Tree Council of Ireland. www.treecouncil.ie

APPENDIX B

The following table provides a list of some pollinator friendly plants. The list is not exhaustive and your local nursery can advise on other pollinator friendly plants.

Important: In towns and villages non-native horticultural or ornamental plants can be an important additional food source for pollinators. It is important to choose species that are good sources of nectar and pollen. However, you should not plant these in natural or semi-natural habitats. They should also not be planted in farmland (outside of farm gardens).

SOME POLLINATOR FRIENDLY PLANTS

TREES AND SHRUBS

SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN/ WINTER
Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Rock Rose	Hebe
Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus</i>)	Ivy
Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	Deutzia	Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera sp.</i>)
Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	Firethorn (<i>Pyracantha sp.</i>)	Tree ivy
Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)*	Laburnum	Barberry (<i>Mahonia</i>)
Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)*	Viburnum	Musk willow (<i>Salix aegyptiaca</i>)
Broom (<i>Cytisus sp.</i>)	Foxglove tree (<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>)	Sweet box (<i>Sarcococca confusa</i>)
Forsythia	Blackcurrant (<i>Ribes nigrum</i>)	Sweet box (<i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i>)
Viburnum sp.	Redcurrant (<i>Ribes rubrum</i>)	
Bird cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>)*		
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)*		
Juneberry Tree <i>Amelanchier</i> x		

SOME POLLINATOR FRIENDLY PLANTS

PLANTS AND HERBS

SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN/ WINTER
Hellebores (<i>Helleborus sp.</i>)	Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>)	Heathers
Rosemary (<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>)	Yarrow (<i>Achillea</i>)	Lavender (<i>Lavandula</i>)
Castor Oil plant (<i>Fatsia japonica</i>)	Bistort (<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>)	Asters
Bugle* (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>)	Angelica (<i>Angelica</i>)	Catmint (<i>Nepeta</i>)
Aubrieta	Bell flowers (<i>Campanula</i>)	Raspberry (<i>Rubus</i>)
Wallflower (<i>Erysimum</i>)	Chives (<i>Allium</i>)	Eupatorium
Cranesbills (<i>Geranium</i>)	Comfrey (<i>Symphytum</i>)	Scabious (<i>Knautia, Scabiosa</i>)
Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>)	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>)	Snapdragon (<i>Antihirrhums</i>)
Skimmia (<i>Skimmia japonica</i>)	Hebe	Sunflowers (<i>Helianthus</i>)
Pasque flower (<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>)	Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i>)	Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)
Spurges (<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>)	Monkshood (<i>Aconitum</i>)	Chrysanthemums
Lungwort (<i>Pulmonaria sp.</i>)	Sage (<i>Salvia</i>)	Borage (<i>Borago</i>)
Perennial candytuft (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>)	Thyme (<i>Thymes</i>)	Majoram (<i>Origanum</i>)
Elephant ear (<i>Bergenia sp.</i>)	Coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>)	Knapweed (<i>Centaurea</i>)
Leopard's bane (<i>Doronicum × excelsum</i>)	Bell Heather (<i>Erica cinerea</i>)*	Larkspur (<i>Delphinium</i>)
Green alkanet (<i>Pentaglottis</i>)	Red Turtlehead (<i>Chelone obliqua</i>)	Dahlia species & hybrids (Dahlia)
	Bugbane (<i>Actaea simplex</i>)	Salvia species (Sage - autumn-flowering)
	Bee Balm (<i>Monarda</i>)	<i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i> (Carmichael's monk's)
	Oxeye sunflowers (<i>Heliopsis sp.</i>)	<i>Helianthus × laetiflorus</i> (Perennial sunflower)
	Black-eyed Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>)	<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i> (Autumn ox-eye)
	Wallich Mil Parsley (<i>Selinum wallichranum</i>)	Majoram (<i>Origanum</i>)

SOME POLLINATOR FRIENDLY PLANTS

BULBS

SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN/ WINTER
Winter aconite (<i>Aconitum</i>)	Onion (Allium species ornamental and edibles)	Colchicum species (Autumn crocus)
Bluebell*(<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>)		Russian Sage
Crocus		Winter aconite (<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>)
Grape hyacinth (<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>)		Snowdrop (<i>Galanthus sp.</i>)
Single flowered dahlia		



APPENDIX C

CONSTRUCTING BIRD BOXES AND SELECTING THEIR LOCATION

1.

Use a plank of wood about 150 mm wide and 15 mm thick. Cut out pieces to the dimensions opposite. The bottom of the entrance hole must be be 125 mm from the floor. The inside wall below the entrance hole should be rough to help the young birds to clamber up when it's time for them to leave.

2.

When assembling the box use screws or galvanised nails.

3.

Attach the lid with a brass or a plastic hinge that will not rust, or hinge it with a strip of leather or rubber (an old piece of bicycle inner tube will do). Fasten it down with a good catch. Do not nail down the lid, since you will need to clean out the box in the autumn

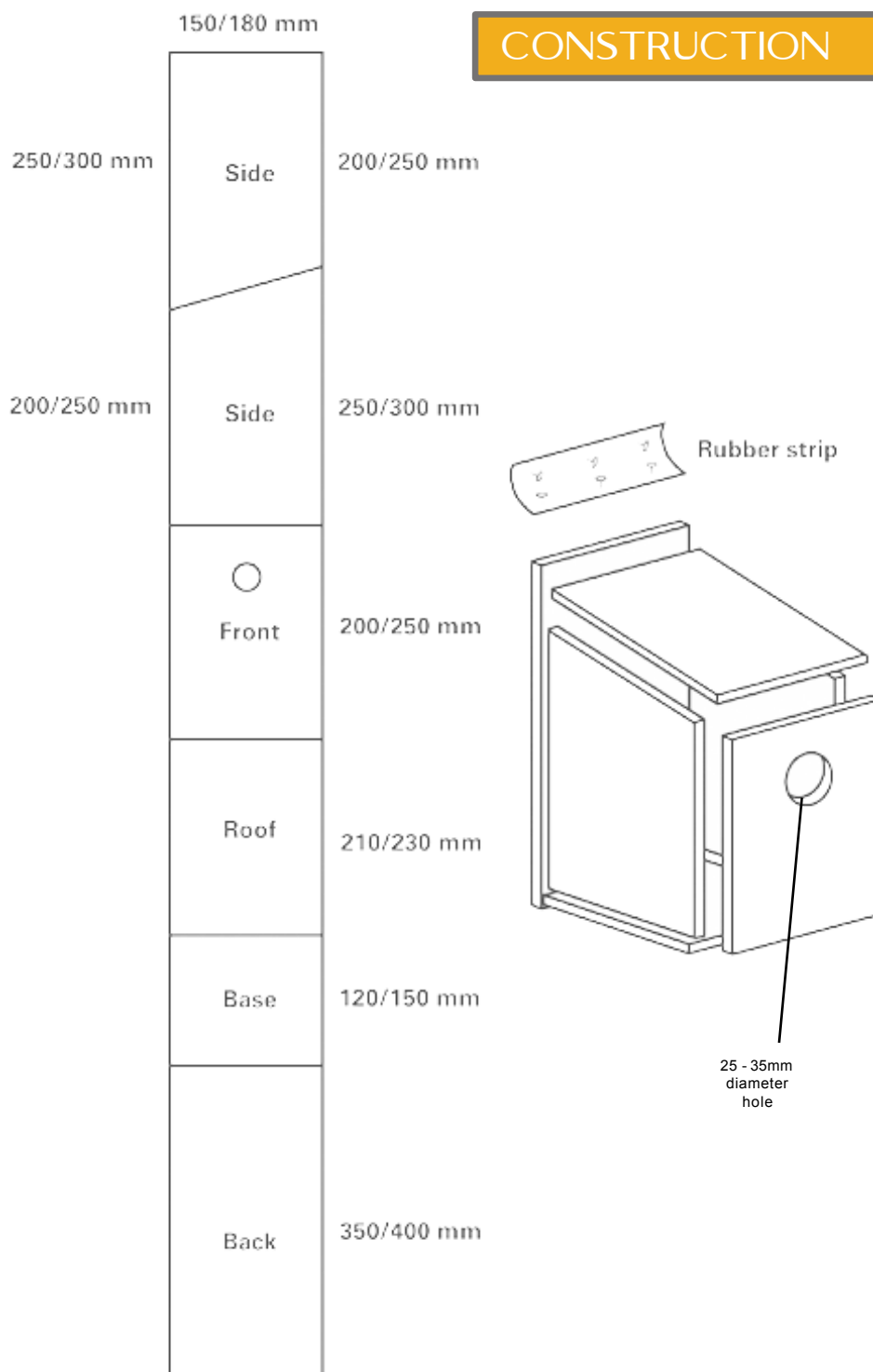
4.

By altering the size of the hole you can make a box to suit different species.

- Blue tit and coal tits~25 mm
- Tree sparrow~28 mm
- House sparrow~32 mm

5.

It is best to use hardwood and leave the wood untreated. Softwood boxes can be treated with selected water-based preservatives, which are known to be safe for animals, such as Sadolin.



MAKE THE SAME BOX WITH THE UPPER HALF TAKEN AWAY ALTOGETHER FOR ROBIN, PIED WAGTAIL AND WREN.

LOCATION SELECTION

Put your nest box up before the start of the breeding season in February. If you put the box up in winter and put a small handful of wood shavings inside, birds may roost in it for warmth.

Don't use straw as this will become damp and mouldy over the winter. The box should be located at least 2 m from the ground (preferably 3-5 m) so cats, other predators and curious people (especially children) don't disturb the nesting birds.

Choose a location that is situated away from bird tables and feeders as nesting birds are territorial and may feel threatened by other birds

feeding nearby. Unless there are trees or buildings which shade the box during the day, face the box between north and south-east, thus avoiding strong sunlight and the wettest winds. Make sure that the birds have a clear flight path to the nest box without any obstructing vegetation directly in front of the entrance. Tilt the box forward slightly so that any driving rain will hit the roof and bounce clear.

Use a wire strap to attach the box to a tree to avoid damaging the tree and check annually to ensure the wire is not cutting into the tree trunk.

Open-fronted boxes for robins and wrens need to be situated low down, below 2 m, well hidden in vegetation such as dense bramble thickets.

NEST BOX CARE

If birds take up residence in your nest box, avoid going near the box or disturbing the nest as this may result in the parent birds abandoning their young. Observe and admire the activity from afar, preferably from inside looking through a window.

The box can be opened from the end of October and cleaned out. Empty out old nest material and any unhatched eggs and clean the inside of the box with boiling water to kill off any parasites that may be still in the box.



APPENDIX D

CONSTRUCTING BAT BOXES AND SELECTING THEIR LOCATION



Bats are social animals and often congregate in large numbers. Providing bat boxes offer bats additional roosting areas, or can often help to replace lost or degraded roosting sites such as demolition of old buildings.

BAT BOX CONSTRUCTION

There are many designs for bat boxes. Check the resources page for alternatives. Bat boxes should be draught free and preferably painted black with a non-toxic paint to allow for maximum absorption of heat during the day

that keep the bats warm. The bat box described below is for summer occupancy since it lacks the required insulating properties to make it suitable for a hibernation site.

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

- The only critical measurement is the width of the crevices: between 15-20mm.
- This kit requires approximately 1.6m of rough wood and 25 screws (8 x 1 ½ inches) to assemble

- Pre-drill the holes to prevent the wood splitting.
 - Box should be made from untreated rough sawn timbers.
 - Timber should be about 20 mm thick.
 - The box should be rainproof and draught-free.
 - Crevices can be between 15-20 mm wide
 - Fixings may be by use of brackets, durable bands or wires
-

LOCATING YOUR BAT BOX

Bat boxes are best positioned as high as possible but at least 4 or 5 m from the ground in a sheltered and wind free position, exposed to the sun for part of the day (6-8 hours). They can be fitted to walls, other flat surfaces and trees. A clear flight line to the entrance is important. Ideally put up 2-3 boxes in a group with varying aspects ranging from south east to south west, e.g. around a tree trunk, as bats may move between roosts to remain comfortable.

Bats are nocturnal and adapted to low light conditions. Artificial light sources should not be directed onto bat boxes or flight paths as most bat species find artificial lighting very disturbing. Don't position bat boxes in areas that are illuminated at night.

Bat boxes are more likely to succeed in areas where bats are frequently found in buildings and where there is a good mixture of habitat such as trees nearby. Bat boxes may be more successful if located close to a linear feature such as a line of trees or hedgerow. Some bat species use these features for navigation between their roosting sites and feeding grounds thus avoiding flying in open and exposed areas. Ensure the bats approach to the

box is not impeded, for example by branches – clear away underneath the box so the bats can land easily before crawling up into the box.

If fixing the box to a tree, use headless or domed nails not fully hammered home to allow the tree to push the box off without splitting, or strap the box to the tree. Iron nails can be used on trees with no commercial value. Copper nails can be used on conifers, but aluminium alloy nails are less likely to damage saws and chipping machinery.

On buildings, place the boxes as high as possible to reduce the likelihood of the bats falling prey to cats or being disturbed by humans. As with trees, the aspect of the box on the building should capture sun for part of the day.

MONITORING BAT BOXES

Making and erecting bat boxes is a great conservation action but what is more beneficial is to establish whether they are being used, at what time of year and by which species. There are nine species of bat found in Ireland.

HOW LONG BEFORE BATS USE THE BOX?

Sometimes it may take several years for the bats to find the box. Be patient!

It is highly unlikely bats will shift their roost from a well-used site to a newly positioned box and there may be plenty of other suitable roosting sites in the area. However, at other times bats will use the box within a few months, and if you are extremely lucky, maybe even within a few weeks!

HOW WILL I KNOW IF THE BOX HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL?

To check if the box is being used, look out for droppings, urine staining, listen for 'chattering' and watch the box for an hour either side of sunset to observe any bats leaving to feed.

Remember disturbance of a bat roost is an offence under the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000). Therefore, a bat box should not be opened or interfered with unless the person is licensed to do so.

APPENDIX E

BIODIVERSITY RECORDING



Submitting records of species that you have observed and submitting them to the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) or another dedicated recording scheme is a great and practical means to become involved in biodiversity conservation. You are also improving your wildlife identification skills and getting ‘back in touch with nature’. Such data is very important and is used in research, policy formation and contributes greatly to our knowledge of biodiversity and its conservation.

The NBDC collate records of all species recorded, in addition to running targeted recording schemes such as the butterfly and bumblebee recording schemes. Anyone can get involved and they are keen to recruit new recorders. Visit www.nbdc.ie for details.

HOW TO STORE AND SUBMIT RECORDS

The information recorded needs to be as accurate as possible. To take an accurate record you need to:

- Correctly identify the species (or get help in doing so)
- Record when (the date) and where you saw it. For the location, you need a grid reference. You can submit records to the NBDC centre through their online records submission form. This has a “find a

grid reference feature” to easily find an accurate location for your record.

- You can also submit records for any wildlife species using their Biodiversity Smartphone App.

The number of conservation organisations running citizen science recording projects in Ireland is continually increasing:

- Birdwatch Ireland run the Garden Bird Survey and other more specialised recording schemes such as the Countryside Bird Survey, Irish Wetlands Bird surveys (iWeBS). They also coordinate ‘species action projects’ such as the Swift Nest Box project and Barn Owl Project which you may be able to get involved with. Visit www.birdwatchireland.ie
- The Irish Wildlife Trust also run targeted recording schemes such as for smooth newt and common lizard. Visit www.iwt.ie
- For botanical recording contact the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland (BSBI). The BSBI run several outings a year and are very encouraging to new and emerging botanists and members. Visit <http://www.bsbi.org.uk/ireland.html>
- Submit wildlife sightings and sightings of road kill to www.biology.ie

APPENDIX F

MARSH FRITILLARY LARVAL WEB SURVEY/MONITORING

INFORMATION SHEET FOR SURVEYORS

The standard method for surveying or monitoring Marsh Fritillary by larval web counts is described below. Please record any data on the enclosed 'Marsh Fritillary Larval Web Recording Form'. Data recorded in this way will be of most use for conservation purposes.

How to survey/monitor:

1. The best period to survey is when the webs are most conspicuous, ideally during late August or early September. Counts can be done into mid to late September but often by then the larvae will have entered hibernation, or heavy rain may destroy the webs.
2. Prepare a large scale map of your target site (1:5,000 or enlarged 1:20,000) to take with you.
3. If you are looking for larvae on a potential new site (**survey**) first identify the extent of habitat which looks suitable for the butterfly, the best indicator being the presence of abundant Devil's-bit Scabious (the larval food plant). Search this area systematically, recording the number of **occupied** larval webs that you see. Mark the location of any occupied webs found on your map with a cross (x). If the site is large, or you do not have time to conduct a full search, walk a path (transect) through the identified habitat recording any occupied webs 1m either side of you (i.e. a 2m band across the site). In this case you will need to mark the route you have taken on your map and record its length in metres. Aim to cover around 100m per hectare depending on the size of the site, do not preferentially target areas with dense Devil's-bit Scabious but take a path which covers a representative sample of the total area of suitable habitat.
4. If you have offered to help with **monitoring** a known breeding site you can also search all suitable habitat in a systematic way or walk a sample transect through the suitable habitat as above. In this case you are likely to have been provided with a map of previous larval web locations and any established sampling path to guide your efforts.
5. It is unnecessary to count individual larvae or webs with no larvae present (unless vacated webs are the only record for the site). If in doubt stop and look closely at a proportion of the webs, sometimes they appear to have larvae when only shed larval skins are present. Note any moribund larvae surrounded by the small white cocoons of the parasitic braconid wasp *Cotesia*.
6. Mark on your map the boundary of suitable habitat and the path taken if the site was sampled rather than systematically searched. Estimate the area of suitable habitat in hectares, if you can, and give an approximate length of your sample path (transect) in metres, as well as the total number of occupied webs found for the whole site or per sub-section if you have divided the site into a number of areas (show these clearly on the map).
7. Complete the habitat information boxes as far as possible and add clarifying notes on management or site access.
8. Even if larval webs are not found please record the habitat information for sites which appear suitable for the butterfly but do not presently have them.

General Information:

1. ACCESS

Please make sure you have the permission of the owner before surveying a site.

2. HEALTH & SAFETY

Surveyors should be aware of the potential risks of field surveying and should take sensible precautions to reduce these risks.



If you have any queries please contact: Brian Nelson at Brian.Nelson@ahg.gov.ie or Tomás Murray at tmurray@biodiversityireland.ie.



An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta
Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

MARSH FRITILLARY LARVAL WEB RECORDING FORM

SITE DETAILS

SITE NAME:		NETWORK/ LARGER SITE:	
COUNTY:		PRINCIPAL HABITAT:	
VICE COUNTY:		SECONDARY HABITAT:	
CENTRAL GRID REF.: (e.g.S215502)			
RECORDER NAME & CONTACT DETAILS:			
SITE OWNER & CONTACT FOR ACCESS:			

SITE MAP

Copy/Attach an OS map at 1:10 000 or equivalent showing scale, 1 km gridlines and boundary of suitable and/or occupied habitat marked by thick black line (use a separate sheet if necessary). Please mark the route of your transect and indicate the location of occupied larval webs with a cross (x).

PREVIOUS RECORDS

Are there previous records of Marsh Fritillary adults or larvae at this site?
(Please include dates, numbers of adults or larvae recorded and recorder if known)

LARVALWEB SURVEY/ MONITORING

DATE OF VISIT:	SITE/SUB-SITE (if applicable):	NUMBER OF OCCUPIED WEBS FOUND:	LENGTH OF TRANSECT (metres):	AREA OF SUITABLE HABITAT (hectares):	POPULATION SIZE/ ESTIMATED POP. SIZE (webs):

N.B.: Estimated population size if sample survey, not full search, is given by multiplying up the proportion of webs found in the sample area given in ha (length of transect in m x 2m width / 10,000) to the total area of suitable habitat (1 ha == 100 m x 100 m = 10,000 m²).

HABITAT OBSERVATIONS

(N.B.: Complete a separate HABITAT CONDITION ASSESSMENT FORM if conducting a detailed survey)

Please indicate the abundance of Devil's-bit Scabious over the site surveyed (circle one category)	Average vegetation height (circle one category)	Animal poaching (circle one category)
Widespread and abundant	<5cm	No livestock hoof marks
Frequent	5 to 12cm	Hoof marks confined to tracks
Patchy (locally abundant)	12 to 25cm	Some poaching of wetter areas
Patchy Sparse	>25cm	Majority of site poached
Rare		

Additional notes on present habitat condition and management – such as types of animals grazing, any burning or mowing; and suggested management needs.

The information supplied here is sent to the National Biodiversity Data Centre on the understanding that the data provided by the recorder will be entered into a computerised database and will be used for nature conservation, research, education and public information.

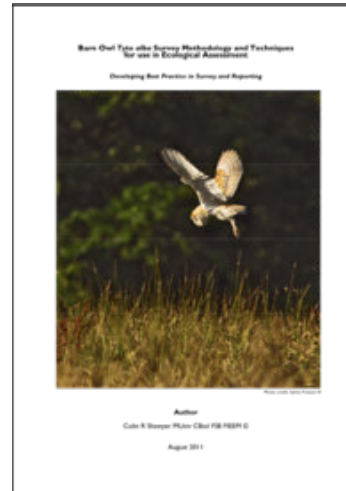
Please send the completed form to:
National Biodiversity Data Centre,
WIT West Campus,
Carriganore,
Waterford,
X91 PE03

APPENDIX G

BARN OWL SURVEY REFERENCES

Barn Owls in Ireland
John Lusby &
Michael O'Clery
(2014) Birdwatch
Ireland

Barn Owl *Tyto alba*
Survey Methodology
and Techniques for
use in Ecological
Assessment:
Developing Best
Practice in Survey
and Reporting,
CIEEM, Winchester.
Shawyer, C.R.
(2011)





The LEADER Programme 2014-2020 is financed by the Department of Rural and Community Development under the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 and by the EU under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. Europe investing in rural areas.