The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

A site-specific conservation objective aims to define favourable conservation condition for a particular habitat or species at that site.

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:
- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:
- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Notes/Guidelines:

1. The targets given in these conservation objectives are based on best available information at the time of writing. As more information becomes available, targets for attributes may change. These will be updated periodically, as necessary.
2. An appropriate assessment based on these conservation objectives will remain valid even if the targets are subsequently updated, providing they were the most recent objectives available when the assessment was carried out. It is essential that the date and version are included when objectives are cited.
3. Assessments cannot consider an attribute in isolation from the others listed for that habitat or species, or for other habitats and species listed for that site. A plan or project with an apparently small impact on one attribute may have a significant impact on another.
4. Please note that the maps included in this document do not necessarily show the entire extent of the habitats and species for which the site is listed. This should be borne in mind when appropriate assessments are being carried out.
5. When using these objectives, it is essential that the relevant backing/supporting documents are consulted, particularly where instructed in the targets or notes for a particular attribute.
### Qualifying Interests

* indicates a priority habitat under the Habitats Directive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>002010</td>
<td>Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1303</td>
<td>Lesser Horseshoe Bat <em>Rhinolophus hipposideros</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## NPWS Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Bat mitigation guidelines for Ireland</td>
<td>Kelleher, C.; Marnell, F.</td>
<td>Irish Wildlife Manual No. 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>The lesser horseshoe bat conservation handbook</td>
<td>Schofield, H.W.</td>
<td>The Vincent Wildlife Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Spatial data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>GIS Operations</th>
<th>Used For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NPWS lesser horseshoe bat database</td>
<td>Roost identified, clipped to SAC boundary. Expert opinion used as necessary to resolve any issues arising</td>
<td>1303 (map 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Forest Inventory and Planning System (FIPS)</td>
<td>Dataset clipped to 2.5km buffer centred on roost location</td>
<td>1303 (map 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Conservation Objectives for Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC [002010]

#### Lesser Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*

To restore the favourable conservation condition of Lesser Horseshoe Bat in Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC, which is defined by the following list of attributes and targets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population per roost</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Minimum number of 100 bats for the summer roost (roost id. 29 in NPWS database). See map 2</td>
<td>A figure of 100 bats for summer roosts and 50 bats for winter roosts was set as a minimum qualifying standard (MQS) when SACs were being selected for lesser horseshoe bat (<em>Rhinolophus hipposideros</em>). NPWS conduct annual counts at each qualifying roost. Qualified means from the 2012-2016 summer data have been calculated whereby the year with the highest maximum count and the year with the lowest maximum count were removed and the mean of the remaining years was calculated. This mean is usually set as the target figure for the roost. However, in the case of the summer roost (roost id. 29 in NPWS database) in Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC, where a mean of 22 bats was recorded (2012-2016), the target is instead set at the MQS of 100 bats. See the conservation objectives supporting document for lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018) for further information on all attributes and targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer roosts</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>No decline</td>
<td>Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC has been selected for lesser horseshoe bat because of the presence of one internationally important summer roost (roost id. 29 in NPWS database). Damage or disturbance to the roost or to the habitat immediately surrounding it will lead to a decline in its condition (Kelleher and Marnell, 2006).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of potential foraging habitat</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
<td>No significant decline within 2.5km of qualifying roost</td>
<td>Lesser horseshoe bats normally forage in woodlands/scrub within 2.5km of their roosts (Schofield, 2008). See map 2 which shows a 2.5km zone around the above roost and identifies potential foraging grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear features</td>
<td>Kilometres</td>
<td>No significant loss within 2.5km of qualifying roost. See map 2</td>
<td>This species follows commuting routes from its roost to its foraging grounds. Lesser horseshoe bats will not cross open ground. Consequently, linear features such as hedgerows, treelines and stone walls provide vital connectivity for this species within 2.5km around each roost (Schofield, 2008).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light pollution</td>
<td>Lux</td>
<td>No significant increase in artificial light intensity adjacent to named roost or along commuting routes within 2.5km of the roost. See map 2</td>
<td>Lesser horseshoe bats are very sensitive to light pollution and will avoid brightly lit areas. Inappropriate lighting around roosts may cause abandonment; lighting along commuting routes may cause preferred foraging areas to be abandoned, thus increasing energetic costs for bats (Schofield, 2008).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legend

Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC 002010

Map to be read in conjunction with the NPS Conservation Objectives Document.

SITE CODE:
SAC 002010; version 3. CO. CLARE

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision. Ordnance Survey of Ireland Licence No EN 0059210. © Ordnance Survey of Ireland Government of Ireland

Nil una linniombhach a mheasachta eiseadh níos go bhfuil aon duine ann agus an ainmhitheachta ó phoibliúchtaí aon duine ann ná go bhfuil aon duine ann agus an ainmhitheachta ó phoibliúchtaí.

An Rialtas Chultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta
Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

Map Version 1
Date: June 2018
Roost ID: 29

MAP 2:

OLD DOMESTIC BUILDING (Keevagh) SAC
CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES
LESSER HORSESHOE BAT

Legend

- OSI Discovery Series County Boundary
- Old Domestic Building (Keevagh) SAC 002010
- 1303 Lesser Horseshoe Bat Rhinolophus hipposideros
  - Roost Location
  - Roost ID 29 Foraging Range
  - Potential Foraging Grounds

The mapped boundaries are of an indicative and general nature only. Boundaries of designated areas are subject to revision.

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Map to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Conservation Objectives Document.

SITE CODE:
SAC 002010; version 3.0. CO. CLARE

Scale:
0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Kilometers

Map Version 1
Date: June 2018