



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin



Living Campus: Ecology, Climate Action & Healthy
Spaces, A Report on The Biodiversity of Three University
Sports Campuses

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1. Introduction:

One of the key priorities of Trinity College Dublin's Sustainability Strategy is to become a nature-positive campus, and our Biodiversity Plan aims for 30% of Trinity's land to be protected, managed, or restored for nature by 2030. At the same time, Trinity's Strategic Plan, THRIVE, positions sport as a key institutional priority, committing to upgrading outdoor facilities for sport. To ensure these twin ambitions are complementary, this study, conducted as part of a Laidlaw Undergraduate Leadership and Research Programme, examined the current status of plant and animal species biodiversity at three of Trinity's sporting locations. The aim was to develop recommendations to maintain and enhance nature at these sites, whilst also improving facilities for sport, health and wellbeing.

An interactive, public facing biodiversity map of all three sites, complete with a full species list for each of the habitats found within each of the sports grounds, was updated to reflect findings and provide a platform for future data collation and viewing.

Nine site surveys, supported by desk research, were used to assess biodiversity and inform site-specific management recommendations.

2. Data and Methods

A. Sites:

Trinity's sporting facilities are distributed across the city (Figure 1)

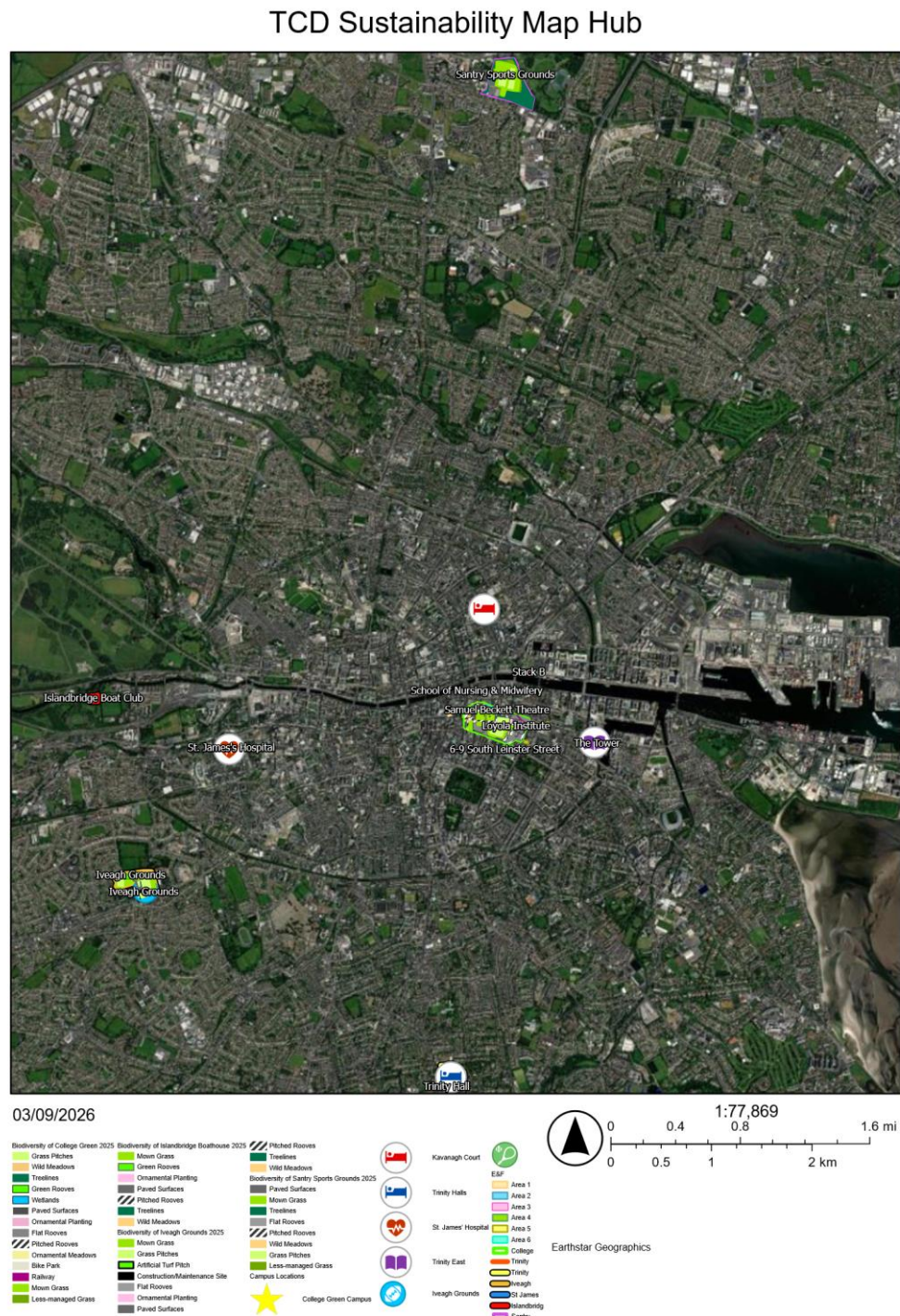


Figure 1: Trinity's distributed campus across Dublin, with Santry's sports grounds in the north of the city, and Islandbridge Boat Club and Iveagh Grounds to the west and southwest of the city (from <https://www.tcd.ie/sustainability/resources/sustainability-maps-/>).

Three key sites are:

1. 0.45-hectare **Islandbridge Boat House grounds** located within the Irish National War Memorial Gardens
2. 6.9-hectare Trinity College **Iveagh Sports Grounds** in Crumlin
3. 13.8-hectare Trinity College **Santry Sports Grounds** located in Santry.

These sites are all spatially distinct and span from north Dublin to Dublin west, and in different urban and semi-urban contexts. This gives a unique makeup of species, habitats as well as challenges associated with management of each site for biodiversity.

1. **Islandbridge:**
Islandbridge is the smallest site and contains four habitat types: mown grass, ornamental planting, treelines and wild meadows. Mown grass and ornamental planting dominate the site, with wildflower meadows and a small, wooded area in the east and northeast.



Figure 2. Islandbridge Boat House Arc GIS Biodiversity 2025 map (Sustainability, 2026)

Biodiversity of Islandbridge Boathouse 2025

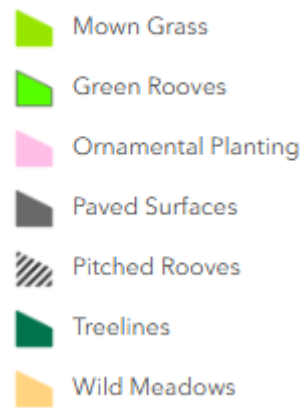


Figure 3. Legend (Sustainability, 2026)

2. Iveagh Grounds

The Iveagh Grounds have recently been acquired by Trinity and comprises of seven habitats, mown grass, grass pitches, artificial turf pitch, ornamental planting, paved surfaces, treelines and wild meadows.



Figure 4. Iveagh Sports Grounds Arc GIS Biodiversity 2025 map
(Sustainability, 2026)

Biodiversity of Iveagh Grounds 2025

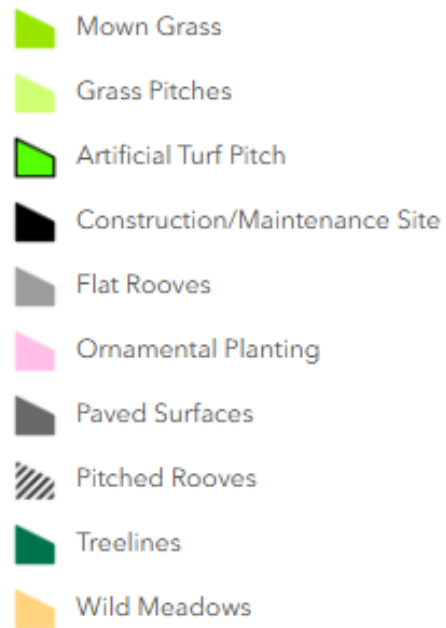


Figure 5. Legend (Sustainability, 2026)

3. Santry Grounds

The Santry grounds are the largest of the sports grounds and comprise of six habitats, paved surfaces, mown grass, treelines, wild meadows, grass pitches and less managed grass.



Figure 6. Santry Sports Grounds Arc GIS Biodiversity 2025 map
(Sustainability, 2026)

Biodiversity of Santry Sports Grounds 2025

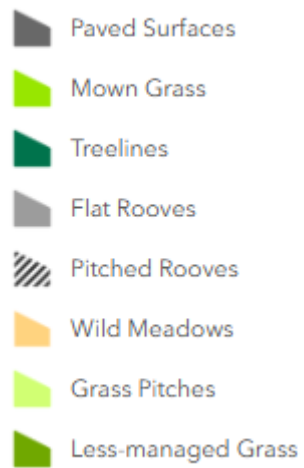


Figure 7. Legend (Sustainability, 2026)

B. Surveys:

I conducted nine surveys during the project, from May 11th to June 19th, and completed three full day surveys at each of the three sites trying to ensure I had similar weather conditions for each survey to give myself the best chance of seeing as many species as possible, and for consistency between sites. I chose warm, dry days, aiming for between 15 and 25 degrees Celsius and a wind speed below 30 KM/H to allow for the identification of as many insect species as possible.

I used iNaturalist as my main method of identification for invertebrates and plant species. I also used the Merlin Bird ID app developed by Cornell Lab of Ornithology, which allowed me to identify the different bird species via acoustic recognition species-specific calls/songs.

In each habitat type, I conducted transect walks and recorded all the invertebrate species I saw using iNaturalist. Each transect was 50 meters long and 10 meters wide and I walked at a pace of five meters a minute for 15 minutes so I could walk three lengths of the area. The 50-meter distance ensured I was able to have consistent transect sizes across all three survey sites, as Islandbridge is quite small. Each transect walk covered a distinct habitat in each of the survey areas. I paused the stopwatch while recording each of the species to ensure the time spent walking the sites was consistent.

I used a 50cm x 50cm quadrat to sample the species of plants present in each habitat type. Quadrats were randomly placed by throwing blindly ten times in each area and recording the unique species present in each zone. I also carefully lifted rocks and deadwood across all the sites to search for sheltering and cryptic fauna occupying sheltered microhabitats. All rocks/deadwood were replaced in their original position to minimise disturbance.

C. Data Analysis:

At the beginning of this project, I was given access to the Trinity College Biodiversity Master Dataset outlining all the species recorded so far across the three external sports grounds as well as the main campus.

The data I collected at each site (including iNaturalist sightings that were verified research grade, and the Merlin Bird ID) was added to the Master Dataset. My data was combined with the existing species data from each of the sites and added to the interactive Arc GIS map created by the Trinity Sustainability team. This system allows anyone to use the publicly available [Trinity Biodiversity 2025 map](#) to see the species present in each of the areas in each of the sites.

For each site, the number of species in each taxonomic group (plants, insects, arachnids, fish, birds and mammals) was calculated from both existing data, and the data I collected. (figures 8, 10, 12)

3. Results and Discussion:

A. Islandbridge Boat House:

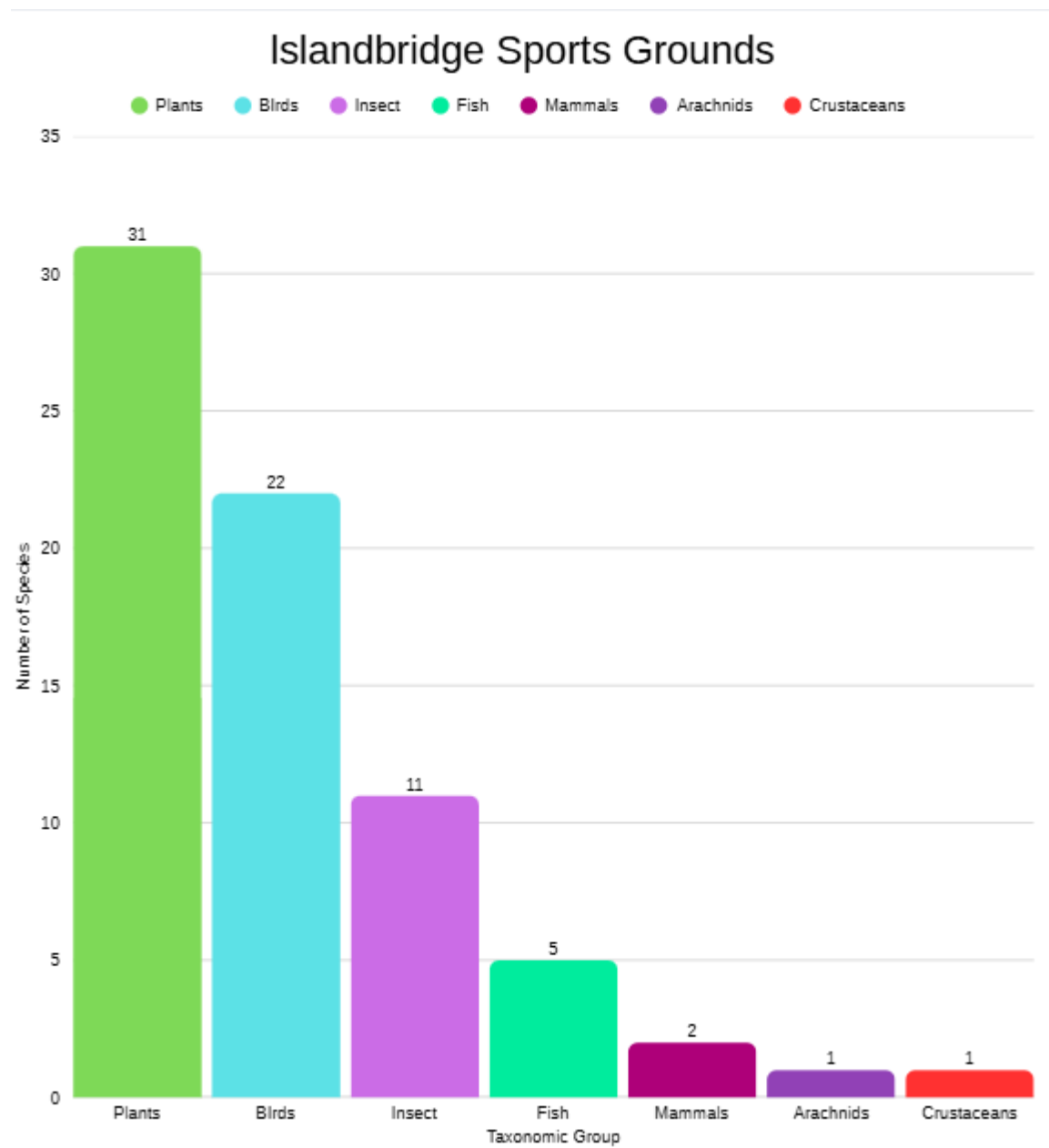


Figure 8. Total number of species recorded at Islandbridge Boat House in each taxonomic group (see Appendix A)

The Islandbridge Boat House grounds are the smallest of the sports grounds I surveyed and had the smallest surface area of wild meadows and treelines. Despite its size, the boat club has unintentionally become an important area for bird species such as Brent Geese (*Branta bernicla*) and Oystercatchers (*Haematopus ostralegus*).

The two patches of wild meadows support many pollinators and other invertebrates and initiatives like 'No Mow May', which have been taken up in all the sports campuses surveyed, allow plants to bloom, providing important food for pollinators who come out of hibernation early in the year. Leaving these patches of usually mown grass to grow late in the spring allows flowers to bloom, providing an essential food source for early-emerging queen bumble bees and solitary bees. 'No Mow May' resulted in 15 species of flowering plant being recorded as present on the site, bringing the total plant species identified to 31 for the Islandbridge campus.

The ornamental planting which is bordered by wildflower meadows seems to be an important habitat for local pollinators as I observed large numbers of distinct bee and hoverfly species flying through the beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) hedging to collect pollen from the neighbouring wildflower meadow. It's possible that a number of solitary bees or even bumblebees could be nesting in the undergrowth of these hedges (Licznar and Colla, 2019).

Additional observations and historical records indicate that the adjacent canal supports aquatic and semi-aquatic biodiversity, including *Daphnia spp.*, several fish species, European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) and Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*).

During my surveys I was lucky to observe a Banded Damselfly (*Calopteryx splendens*) (figure 9) and Blue-tailed Damselfly (*Ischnura elegans*), good indicators of freshwater habitat quality (Perron et al., 2021). They were observed in the same wildflower meadows as the other bees and hoverflies, probably hunting the insects attracted by the flowers, and may have originated from the slow-moving areas of the canal flowing alongside the boat house (dragonflies and damselflies have aquatic larvae). While they are only accidental pollinators, these insects have several benefits such as natural pest control, feeding on mosquitoes, flies and other pests and being an important food source throughout their life cycle for various animals such as birds, bats and fish (May, 2019).



Figure 9, Banded Damselfly in Islandbridge Boat Club

In summary, there is a variety of species who use the Island bridge boat club habitats, and habitat management strategies such as the use of deadwood ('Logs for life'), 'No Mow May' and allowing the growth of wild meadows through low intensity management, appear to have a positive effect on wildlife at the site.

B. Iveagh Sports Grounds:

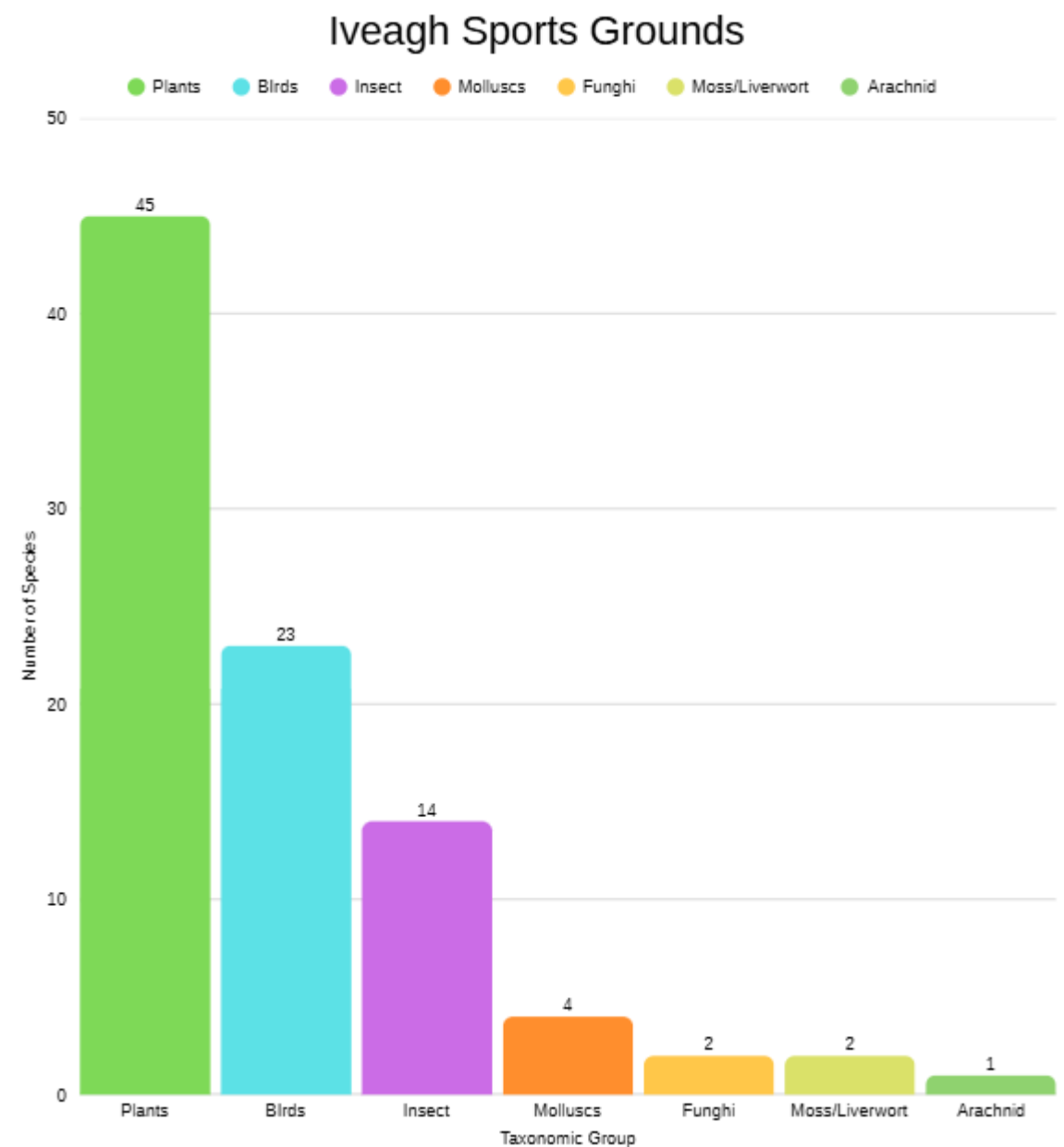


Figure 10. Iveagh Sports Grounds results for number of species graph (see Appendix B)

The Iveagh grounds are a unique site which are shared by several local sports clubs as well as several houses, which have access from their back garden. This means there are lots of stakeholders to engage with prior to making any large-scale decisions. One of these decisions was the removal of a nine-hole golf course in favour of several wildflower meadows throughout the property (Anthony Dalton, Personal Communication, June 17th, 2026).

The wildflower meadows supported a diverse invertebrate community, including damselflies, bumblebees, hoverflies and other insects. Pollinator activity was particularly high along meadow edges containing flowering blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), while deadwood and long grass provided potential nesting habitat for solitary and ground-nesting bees (Licznar and Colla, 2019; Schmidt et al., 2004).

The mown grass and grass pitches don't provide much food for pollinators past the occasional white clover (*Trifolium repens*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and common daisies daisy (*Bellis perennis*) but they do provide a habitat for the numerous bird species present in area. I identified 24 species in the treelines and mown grass such as the Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*), which feeds mainly on the ground in search of seeds (Dunn et al., 2010).

The small section of ornamental planting in the entrance was of little interest to pollinators as well as the artificial turn pitch in the centre of the grounds. This pitch was only host to a number of moss species as well as some hardier plants such as the New Zealand cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*) an invasive species from New Zealand which have begun to take root and have spread from the boundary wall between the Iveagh grounds and Brickfield Park where a large number were identified (Emer Ní Dhúill and Smyth, 2018).



Figure 11, Cucumber Spider in the Iveagh Grounds

Some hardier wildflowers like poppies (*Papaver*) and alexanders (*Smyrniolum olusatrum*) have taken root in the rough paved surfaces of an unused area behind the clubhouse. The small, unmanaged boundary strips supported wildflowers that were absent from regularly mown areas. This shows that low intensity management can allow for different species to flourish (FitzPatrick et al., 2021).

Along the hedgerow and boundary hedging I also saw a lot of pollinator activity around common hawthorn trees (*Crataegus monogyna*), European black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and the sycamore maple trees (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). These were all in bloom at the time and provide an important food source for pollinators. It is important to note that a diversity of habitats is important and necessary as currently we see huge swaths of mostly

grassland, which is good, but this land can support more diversity with a wider range of habitats (FitzPatrick et al., 2021).

C. Santry Sports Grounds:

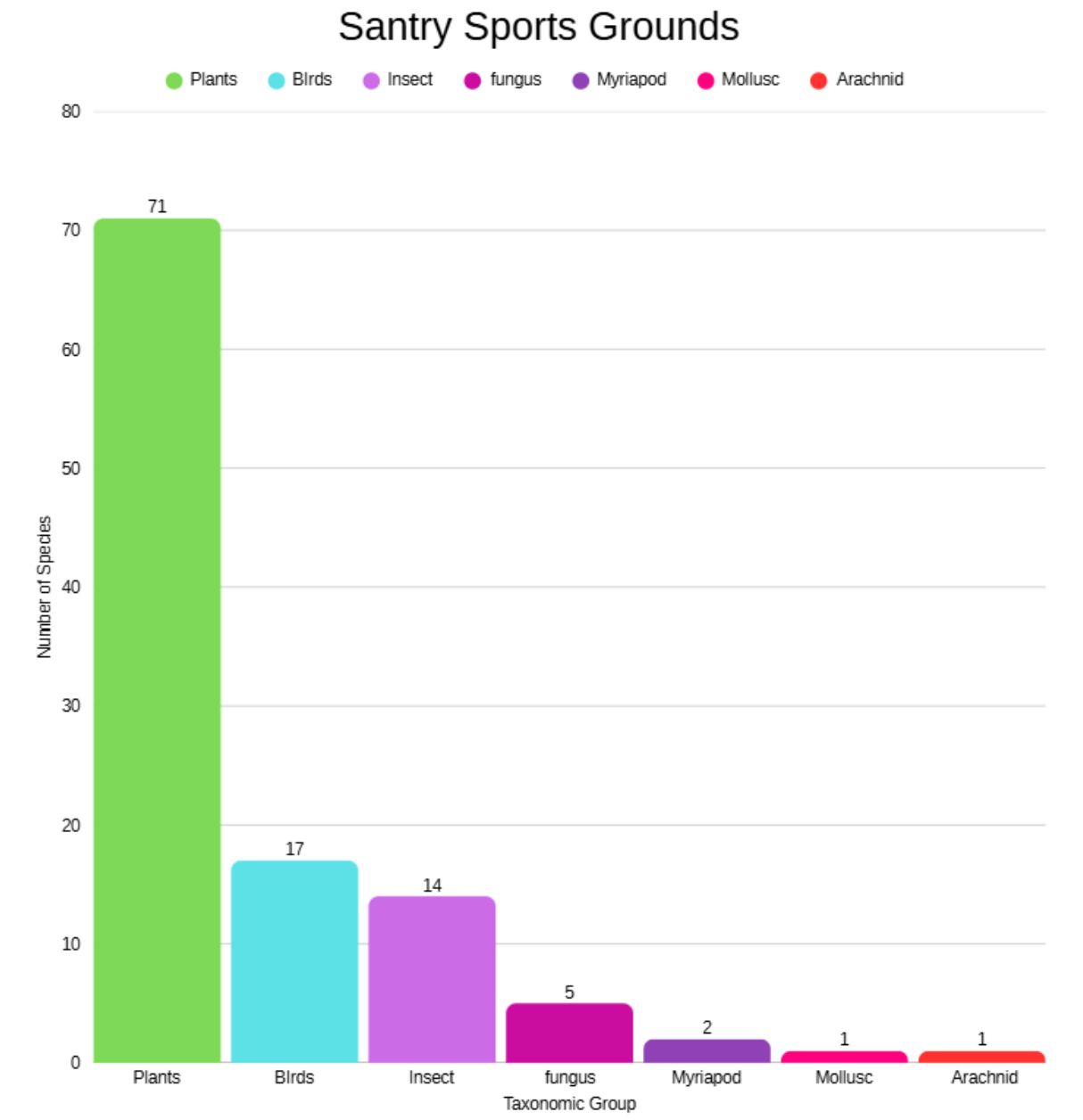


Figure 12. Santry Sports Grounds results for number of species graph (see Appendix C)

The Santry sports grounds are the largest and have had the most work done to protect native biodiversity and include a huge area of protected woodland. In recent years there has been large scale planting efforts in part of the grounds where volunteers have planted a

mixture of native and long flowering tree species to support pollinators early in the spring and late into autumn (John Parnell, Personal Communication, June 17th, 2026).

The protected woodland is by far the most important habitat, and is a unique feature not seen on any of the other sports grounds. I was able to identify 45 plant, and five fungus species present in this area. This in turn provides a food source for several insects which forage in this area. The fallen trees have provided a huge amount of deadwood over the years which are host to an abundance of arthropods such as centipedes and various ant species. Surprisingly, despite the lack of a pond on this property I was lucky to find and capture a juvenile common frog (*Rana temporaria*) (figure 13) benefitting from the huge amount of ground cover in the area.



Figure 13, Kilian Mangan Holding Common Frog, captured under licence.

I was able to identify 17 bird species in the area, probably nesting in the woodland as well as the treelines of the property. Within these treelines we see wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and blackberry bushes (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*) providing some food for both pollinators and species of birds nesting in the area (Snow and Snow, 2010). Once again, I observed more insects such as the cucumber spider (*Araniella spp.*) (figure 11) and pollinator activity in these wooded treeline areas than in the mown and less managed grass.

I was able to identify several wildflower species in the less-managed grasslands, as well as the areas where new saplings have been planted. These areas are important food sources for pollinators, and the new woodland will further support the species that are already thriving in the woodland, providing both food and nesting opportunities. The mown grass pitches had no pollinator activity (due to lack of flowers) but saw lots of use from the bird species in the area. There was no bird and pollinator activity on the artificial turf pitches and while the paved car park had no activity, the wild border and hedging supported a wide variety of bees, aphids (*Aphididae*), and ladybugs (*Coccinellidae*).

Overall, the Santry Sports grounds have a balance of native woodland as well as the area managed for sports and recreation. The expansion of woodlands is encouraging to see and will support an even wider range of species with their mix of long flowering and native tree species (Rollings and Goulson, 2019).

4. Recommendations:

Recommendations for the Islandbridge Boat House:

Retain and strategically place deadwood within the canal-side treeline and wildflower meadows to increase habitat complexity and provide nesting and sheltering habitat for invertebrates (Stokland et al., 2012).

Secondly, a shallow fish free pond could be placed within one of the areas already managed for wildlife such as the wildflower meadow to provide an area for frogs (*Rana temporaria*), newts (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) and aquatic invertebrates. The absence of fish predation allows amphibians and invertebrate populations to establish and persist (Gee et al., 1997).

Recommendations for the Iveagh Sports Grounds:

The strategic use of deadwood can be expanded further into the wildflower meadows to provide more habitat diversity and support more species. There is only one large wildflower meadow area on the grounds and low diversity of habitats; this could be rectified with some native tree or hedgerow planting along the edges of the property, similar to the west side of the grounds where the hedging supports a large variety of invertebrates. This hedging should be managed so that they provide food for flower-visiting insects and birds, which means cutting every three years, or if that is not possible, cut in rotation (because annual cutting prevents flowering and fruiting). The bramble and ivy across the property offer lots of pollen rich flowers for bees and fruit for birds and should be managed to thrive (Juanita Browne and FitzPatrick, 2021).

The area by the car park wall and handball alley is particularly nature-poor but there must be some trade-offs in favour of the sports pitch. The Iveagh grounds could benefit from a pond to support a larger variety of insect and amphibian species, which could then become an important food source for the large bird population. This gives more diversity of habitats and should require little to no maintenance if set up with the right oxygenating plants (Gee et al., 1997).

The invasive New Zealand cabbage trees (*Cordyline australis*), spreading throughout the property which should be removed to promote the reestablishment of native species in these areas and prevent their spread to further habitats.

With upcoming plans for redevelopment, there is huge potential for installation of a wildflower walking trail around the perimeter of the club. There already exists a rough walking trail which could be managed to allow tall wildflowers to grow by mowing annually and removing cuttings to decrease soil fertility, creating a beautiful native Irish grassland trail. This could also serve as an opportunity to educate club members on the benefits of these wilder areas for native pollinators and for their own mental health (Juanita Browne and FitzPatrick, 2021).

Recommendations for the Santry Sports Grounds:

The Santry Sports ground have had the most extensive works done of any of the grounds to support native biodiversity with their protected woodland and new tree planting initiatives. There is still room for a small pond within the woodland or newly planted trees to support more amphibians and insects. This would also give more diversity of habitats and act as a green corridor connecting the Northwood Lake in the adjoining Santry Park (Gee et al., 1997).

There are also several boundary areas surrounding the grass pitches which could be managed to create short wildflower meadows by cutting every four – six weeks, without negatively affecting the users of the sports grounds (Juanita Browne and FitzPatrick, 2021). This could also be applied to the grassy areas of the car park, which were managed for ‘No Mow May’ and supported a wide variety of plants and pollinators, along with the hedging surrounding the car park, before being cut short again in June.

There is ample supply of deadwood in the wooded areas of the grounds, but this could be expanded into the newer planted trees to ensure there are habitats for ground dwelling insects and wood boring insects (Stokland et al., 2012).

The invasive species present on the grounds such as cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and three-cornered leek (*Allium triquetrum*) should be managed to prevent further spread to other habitats and to promote the reestablishment of native plants and wildlife.

5. Conclusions:

Throughout my research I engaged in several fact-finding conversations with members of Trinty Sport and the Estates and Facilities team which gave me insight into the long-term plans for the sites, as well as everyday maintenance practices across these sites. This leads me to believe that there is huge motivation to support native biodiversity in these areas, and I have seen big improvements from the findings in the Trinty Biodiversity Audit 2021 and older photos of the sites, with numerous proactive strategies being employed (Stout, 2021).

In conclusion, I can see that the strategies implemented in each of these sites have been successful and are supporting a large variety of native plant and animal species. There is work that can be done, especially in terms of expanding wetlands which can help support a new group of plant and animal species (Kingsford et al., 2016). Some more diversity of habitats could be useful, and more low intensity management of the land can help support more native species.

Overall, I believe that these properties can and already do support a large amount of biodiversity but this is an ongoing process that can always be worked on and must be seen as adding to the value of the grounds rather than taking away sports real estate, as the benefits of these wilder areas are not just for nature but also the club members who use this land. Numerous studies have shown that access to and interaction with native biodiversity can provide measurable benefits for the mental and physical health of sports participants, children and community members (Juanita Browne and FitzPatrick, 2021). This growing body of evidence has led to clinicians increasingly referring patients to nature-based interventions such as the Branching Out Programme in the UK for a variety of long term physical and mental health conditions (Wilson, 2009). This demonstrates that promoting sustainability and biodiversity within sports grounds can contribute not only to ecological resilience, but also the health and wellbeing of the communities that use these spaces

6. Appendices:

Appendix A: Islandbridge Boat House Species list:

Species Name	Common Name	Group	Native/Invasive
Steatoda nobilis	Noble false widow	Arachnid	Introduced
Branta bernicla	Brent Geese	Bird	Native
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatchers	Bird	Native
Cygnus spp.	Swans	Bird	Native
Buteo buteo (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common buzzard	Bird	Native
Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little egret	Bird	Native
Troglodytes troglodytes (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian wren	Bird	Native
Corvus cornix Linnaeus, 1758	Hooded crow	Bird	Native
Coloeus monedula (Linnaeus, 1758)	Western jackdaw	Bird	Native
Parus major Linnaeus, 1758	Great tit	Bird	Native
Regulus regulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Goldcrest	Bird	Native
Erithacus rubecula (Linnaeus, 1758)	European robin	Bird	Native
Acanthis flammea (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common redpoll	Bird	Native
Cyanistes caeruleus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian blue tit	Bird	Native
Turdus merula	Eurasian Blackbird	Bird	Native
Certhia familiaris	Eurasian Treecreeper	Bird	Native
Columba palumbus	Common Wood- Pigeon	Bird	Native
Columba livia	Rock Pigeon	Bird	Native
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Bird	Native
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian Collared Dove	Bird	Naturalised
Fringilla coelebs	Common Chaffinch	Bird	Native
Spinus spinus	Eurasian Siskin	Bird	Native
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	Bird	Native

Daphnia spp.	Daphnia	Crustacean	Native
Esox lucius	Common Pike	Fish	Native
Rutilus rutilus	Roach Fish	Fish	Introduced
Salmo trutta	Brown Trout	Fish	Native
Perca fluviatilis	Perch	Fish	Native
Anguilla anguilla	European Eel	Fish	Native
Gerridae	Pondskaters	Insect	Native
Harpalus rufipes	Strawberry Seed Beetle	Insect	Native
Quedius spp.	Quedius Rove Beetle	Insect	Native
Coccinella septempunctata Linnaeus, 1758	Seven-spot ladybird	Insect	Native
Adalia decempunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ten-spot ladybird	Insect	Native
Harmonia axyridis (Pallas, 1773)	Harlequin ladybird	Insect	Invasive
Halyzia sedecimguttata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Orange ladybird	Insect	Native
Syrphidae	Hoverflies	Insect	Native
Calopteryx splendens	Banded Damselfly	Insect	Native
Ischnura elegans	Blue-tailed Damselfly	Insect	Native
merodon equestris	Narcissus Bulb fly	insect	native
Phoca vitulina / Halichoerus grypus	Seal	Mammal	Native
Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat	Mammal	Native
Quercus ilex	Holm oak	Plant	Introduced
Prunus laurocerasus L.	Cherry laurel	Plant	Invasive
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	Plant	Native
Aria edulis	Whitebeam	Plant	Native
Caltha palustris L.	Marsh marigold	Plant	Native
Mentha aquatica L.	Water mint	Plant	Native
Betula pendula	Silver birch	Plant	Native

Butomus umbellatus	Flowering rush	Plant	Native
Elodea nuttallii (Planch.) H.St.John	Nuttall's waterweed	Plant	Invasive
Orobanche spp.	Broomrapes	Plant	Native
Argentina anserina	Silverweed	Plant	Native
Sambucus nigra L.	Elder	Plant	Native
Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm.	Cow parsley	Plant	Native
Arum maculatum L.	Lords-and-ladies	Plant	Native
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot trefoil	Plant	Native
Galium verum	Lady's bedstraw	Plant	Native
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	Plant	Native
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	Plant	Native
Silene dioica	Red Campion	Plant	Native
Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow	Plant	Native
Fuchsia magellanica	Fuchsia	Plant	Naturalised
Silene flos-cuculi	ragged robin	plant	Native
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit	Plant	Native
Cirsium vulgare	Bull Thistle	Plant	Native
Trifolium repens	White Clover	Plant	Native
Trifolium pratense	Red clover	Plant	Native
Bellis perennis	Lawn Daisy	Plant	Native
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	Plant	Native
Urtica dioica	Nettles	Plant	Native
Allium ursinum L.	Wild garlic	Plant	Native
Fallopia sachalinensis (F.Schmidt) Ronse Decr.	Giant knotweed	Plant	Invasive
Lacertilia	Lizards	Reptile	Mixed/Various

Appendix B: Iveagh Sports Grounds Species list:

Species Name	Common Name	Group	Native/Invasive
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Eriophyes aceris	Sycamore Cherry Mite	Arachnid (Mite)	Native
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle thrush	Bird	Native
Phalacrocorax carbo	Great cormorant	Bird	Native
Corvus cornix	Hooded crow	Bird	Native
Larus argentatus	Herring gull	Bird	Native
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	Bird	Native
Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758	Barn swallow	Bird	Native
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	Bird	Native
Turdus merula	Eurasian Blackbird	Bird	Native
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling	Bird	Native
Carduelis carduelis	European Goldfinch	Bird	Native
Erithacus rubecula	European Robin	Bird	Native
Troglodytes troglodytes	Eurasian Wren	Bird	Native
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	Bird	Native
Pica pica	Eurasian Magpie	Bird	Native
Corvus corax	Common Raven	Bird	Native
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	Bird	Native
Fulica atra	Eurasian Coot	Bird	Native
Fringilla coelebs	Common Chaffinch	Bird	Native
Gavia stellata	Red-throated Loon	Bird	Native
Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	Bird	Native
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	Bird	Native
Delichon urbicum	Western House Martin	Bird	Native
Tringa totanus	Redshank	Bird	Native
Asplenium scolopendrium	Fern Grass (Hart's-tongue Fern)	Fern	Native
Puccinia smyrnii	Alexanders rust	Fungus	Introduced
Cerioporus squamosus	Dryad's saddle	Fungus	Native
Harmonia axyridis	Harlequin ladybird	Insect	Invasive

<i>Apion frumentarium</i>	Red clover weevil	Insect	Native
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small tortoiseshell butterfly	Insect	Native
<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	Hawthorn shieldbug	Insect	Native
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common blue damselfly	Insect	Native
<i>Bombus terrestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Buff-tailed bumblebee	Insect	Native
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Seven-spot ladybird	Insect	Native
<i>Stenodemini</i>	Grass bugs (tribe)	Insect	Native
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee	Insect	Native
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early Bumblebee	Insect	Native
<i>Bombus</i> spp.	Bumble Bees	Insect	Mixed/Various
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Spring Episyrphus (Marmalade Hoverfly)	Insect	Native
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-tailed Bumblebee	Insect	Native
Syrphidae	Hoverflies	Insect	Native
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> Gmelin, 1788	Eastern grey squirrel	Mammal	Invasive
<i>Lehmannia marginata</i>	Tree slug	Mollusc	Native
<i>Limacus maculatus</i>	Spotted slug	Mollusc	Introduced
<i>Arion subfuscus</i>	Dusky slug	Mollusc	Native
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	Garden Snail	Mollusc	Native
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather Moss	Moss/Liverwort	Native
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	Thickpoint Broom Moss	Moss/Liverwort	Native

Veronica persica	Persian speedwell	Plant	Introduced
Smyrnum olusatrum	Alexanders	Plant	Introduced
Aster tripolium L.	Sea aster	Plant	Native
Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Sch.Bip.	Feverfew	Plant	Introduced
Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop.	Hedge mustard	Plant	Native
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	Plant	Native
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	Plant	Native
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Blackberry Bush	Plant	Native
Jacobaea vulgaris	Ragwort	Plant	Native
Angelica sylvestris	Kneeling Angelica	Plant	Native
Papaver spp.	Poppies	Plant	Mixed/Various
Cirsium vulgare	Plume Thistle	Plant	Native
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	Plant	Native
Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow	Plant	Native
Cordyline australis	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Plant	Cultivated
Prunus	Plums, Cherries and Allies	Plant	Mixed/Various
Fagus sylvatica	European Beech	Plant	Native
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet Nightshade	Plant	Native
Trifolium repens	White Clover	Plant	Native
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	Plant	Native
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Hop Trefoil	Plant	Native
Leontodon hispidus	Hairy Hawkbit	Plant	Native
Chamerion angustifolium	Fireweed	Plant	Native
Maleae	Maleae (Apple Tribe)	Plant	Mixed/Various
Malva sylvestris	Royal Mallow	Plant	Native
Ilex aquifolium	European Holly	Plant	Native

Hedera helix	Common Ivy	Plant	Native
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	Plant	Native
Rubus grabowskii / Rubus spp.	Pilated-leaved Blackberry	Plant	Native
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	Plant	Native
Mycelis muralis	Wild Lettuce	Plant	Native
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	Plant	Native
Magnoliopsida	Dicots	Plant	Mixed/Various
Hedera canariensis	Canary Island Ivy	Plant	Naturalised
Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	Plant	Native
Sambucus nigra	European Black Elderberry	Plant	Native
Urtica dioica	Great Stinging Nettle	Plant	Native
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	Plant	Invasive
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion	Plant	Native
Galium aparine	False Cleavers	Plant	Native
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	Plant	Native
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	Plant	Native
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	Plant	Native
Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge	Plant	Native

Appendix C: Santry Sports Grounds Species list:

Species Name	Common Name	species	Native/Invasive
Araniella spp.	Cucumber Spiders	Arachnid	Native
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed gull	Bird	Native
Corvus corax Linnaeus, 1758	Common raven	Bird	Native
Pica pica	Eurasian magpie	Bird	Native
Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian sparrowhawk	Bird	Native

Erithacus rubecula (Linnaeus, 1758)	European robin	Bird	Native
Ardea cinerea	Grey heron	Bird	Native
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Bird	Native
Cygnus olor	Mute swan	Bird	Native
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	Bird	Native
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	Bird	Native
Coloeus monedula	Eurasian Jackdaw	Bird	Native
Cyanistes caeruleus	Eurasian Blue Tit	Bird	Native
Erithacus rubecula	European Robin	Bird	Native
Turdus merula	Eurasian Blackbird	Bird	Native
Sylvia atricapilla	Eurasian Blackcap	Bird	Native
Troglodytes troglodytes	Eurasian Wren	Bird	Native
Lagopus lagopus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Willow ptarmigan	Bird	Native
Amanita rubescens	Blusher	Fungus	Native
Apioperdon pyriforme	Pear-shaped puffball	Fungus	Native
Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur tuft	Fungus	Native
Parasola plicatilis	Parasola	Fungus	Native
Agrocybe praecox	Wrinkled Fieldcap	Fungus	Native
campyloneura	campyloneura	Insect	Native
Palomena prasina	Green shieldbug	Insect	Native
Oedemera lurida (Marsham, 1802)	Thick-legged flower beetle	Insect	Native
Apis mellifera	Western honey bee	Insect	Native
Coccinella septempunctata	7 spotted ladybug	Insect	Native
Aphidoidea	Aphids	Insect	Mixed/Various
Bombus pascuorum	Common Carder Bumble Bee	Insect	Native

Syrphidae	Hoverflies	Insect	Native
Culicidae	Gnats/Mosquitoes	Insect	Native
Bombus lucorum	Northern White-tailed Bumblebee	Insect	Native
Oedemera spp.	Oedemera	Insect	Native
Scathophaga stercoraria	Scathophaga (Yellow Dung Fly)	Insect	Native
Suillia spp.	Suillia	Insect	Native
Annelida	Worms	Invertebrate	Native
Gastropoda	Slugs	Mollusc	Native
Glomeris marginata	Armoured Millipede	Myriapod	Native
Chilopoda	Centipedes	Myriapod	Native
Agave	Agave	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Aloe	Aloe	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Asteroideae	Aster subfamily	Plant	Mixed/Various
Aubrieta deltoidea	Aubrieta	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Vicia sepium	Bush vetch	Plant	Native
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	California lilac	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Cynara cardunculus L.	Cardoon	Plant	Introduced
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Plant	Invasive
Clematis	Clematis	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Tussilago farfara L.	Coltsfoot	Plant	Native
Aquilegia vulgaris	Columbine	Plant	Native
Heracleum sphondylium L.	Common hogweed	Plant	Native
Sempervivum tectorum	Common houseleek	Plant	Introduced
Papaver rhoeas	Common poppy	Plant	Native
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower	Plant	Archaeophyte
Cirsium arvense	Creeping thistle	Plant	Native

Ilex aquifolium L.	European holly	Plant	Native
Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Sch.Bip.	Feverfew	Plant	Introduced
Gladiolus italicus	Field gladiolus	Plant	Introduced
Phlox paniculata	Garden phlox	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic mustard	Plant	Native
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander speedwell	Plant	Native
Cota tinctoria	Golden marguerite	Plant	Introduced
Vinca major	Greater periwinkle	Plant	Introduced
Anemonoides blanda	Grecian windflower	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Pentaglottis sempervirens (L.) Tausch ex L.H.Bailey	Green alkanet	Plant	Introduced
Viburnum opulus L.	Guelder rose	Plant	Native
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Plant	Native
Geranium robertianum L.	Herb-Robert	Plant	Native
Leycesteria formosa Wall.	Himalayan honeysuckle	Plant	Introduced
Aesculus hippocastanum L.	Horse chestnut	Plant	Introduced
Actinidia chinensis deliciosa	Kiwifruit	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Melissa officinalis L.	Lemon balm	Plant	Introduced
Pulmonaria officinalis	Lungwort	Plant	Introduced
Mammillaria	Nipple cactus	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
Papaver somniferum	Opium poppy	Plant	Introduced
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium	Opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage	Plant	Native
Gasteria	Ox-tongue succulent	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental

<i>Sisyrinchium striatum</i>	Pale yellow-eyed grass	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Purple Bugle	Plant	Native
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple toadflax	Plant	Introduced
<i>Kniphofia</i>	Red hot poker	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
<i>Glandora prostrata</i>	Shrubby gromwell	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>	Siberian bugloss	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> L.	Sneezewort	Plant	Native
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	Plant	Introduced
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	St John's wort	Plant	Native
Sedeae	Stonecrop family	Plant	Mixed/Various
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Sweet chestnut	Plant	Introduced
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	Plant	Invasive
<i>Darmera peltata</i> (Torr. ex Benth.) Voss	Umbrella plant	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
<i>Tylecodon wallichii</i>	Wallich's tylecodon	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping forsythia	Plant	Cultivated/Ornamental
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Wild carrot	Plant	Native
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Wild Garlic	Plant	Native
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow water-lily	Plant	Native
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	Plant	Native
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Blackberry Bushes	Plant	Native
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo-pint	Plant	Native
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket	Plant	Naturalised
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorns	Plant	Native
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	Plant	Native
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Plant	Native
Hyacinthoideae	Hyacinth Tribe	Plant	Mixed/Various

Jacobaea vulgaris	Ragwort	Plant	Native
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	Plant	Native
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	Plant	Naturalised
Trifolium repens	White Clovers	Plant	Native
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	Plant	Native
Rumex obtusifolius	Wood Dock	Plant	Native
formicidae	ants	insect	native
Fuchsia magellanica	Fuchsia	Plant	Naturalised
Rana temporaria	common frog	amphibian	native

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