



BAT DEROGATION LICENCE APPLICATION

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Introduction

I am applying for a personal derogation licence to enable me to lawfully undertake precautionary inspection surveys of potential bat roost features as part of my professional duties. This licence is required as a precautionary measure to allow for the inspection of buildings, trees, and other features where bats may be present, ensuring that surveys can be undertaken in compliance with legislation and best practice.

Background

MKO maintains a dedicated bat unit within its Ecology team, with extensive experience in scoping, undertaking, and reporting on bat surveys, as well as preparing ecological impact assessments relating to bats. Ecologists within the team hold relevant academic qualifications and licences and are trained to undertake bat surveys to the required professional standards.

Evidence to support the Derogation Tests

The NPWS document, *Guidance on the Strict Protection of Certain Animal and Plant Species under the Habitats Directive in Ireland* - National Parks and Wildlife Service Guidance Series 1 (2021), was reviewed before undertaking this derogation application.

Article 16 of the Habitats Directive sets out three pre-conditions, all of which must be met before a derogation from the requirements of Article 12 or Article 13 of the Directive can be granted. These preconditions are also set out in Regulation 54 of the Regulations.

The preconditions are:

1. A reason(s) listed in Regulation 54 (a)-(e) applies
2. No satisfactory alternatives exist
3. Derogation would not be detrimental to the maintenance of a population(s) at a favourable conservation status.

It is believed that the pre-conditions for granting a derogation licence have been met, as follows:

Test 1 – Reasons for Seeking Derogation

Regulation 54(2) (a)-(e) states that a derogation licence may be granted for any of the reasons listed (a) to (e). We are of the opinion that the following reasons apply:



(c) In the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment

I am applying for a precautionary disturbance licence to allow me to inspect potential bat roost features, including buildings and trees, in order to determine the presence or absence of bats, and to undertake surveys of confirmed roosts to gather additional information where required. This licence is sought to enable me to carry out inspection surveys lawfully in situations where bats may be present, but roost locations are not yet known.

These inspection surveys are necessary to inform ecological impact assessments for proposed developments and represent the initial step in determining whether further survey work or mitigation measures are required. All survey activities will be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance, with due care taken to avoid unnecessary disturbance to bats or damage to roosts. Any works will be carried out sensitively and only to the minimum extent required to confirm roost presence and status.

The purpose of this licence is to provide legal cover for precautionary inspections carried out in the course of my professional duties, particularly where bats may be encountered unexpectedly during surveys. Bats may be present at potential roost sites at any time of year, and there are no satisfactory alternatives to undertaking such inspections under a precautionary disturbance licence.

I started working with bats in Ireland in 2023. Over this first year, I have undertaken relevant training and gained practical experience through assisting licensed bat ecologists on multiple surveys, including roost inspections and activity surveys. This experience has provided me with the necessary skills to identify potential roost features, recognise signs of bat presence, and carry out surveys in a safe and sensitive manner. Since then, I obtained from NPWS a full licence to undertake bat surveys. Since then, I've maintained my knowledge to best practice by informing myself on the most recent available documentation on the topic.

Details of this training and survey work are provided below, demonstrating that I have an appropriate level of competence to undertake the proposed survey activities.

Training Undertaken

Internal Training at MKO
Bat Habitat Appraisal
Structure & Tree Inspection
Manual Transect Survey
Emergence and Re-Entry Surveys
Bat carcass identification
Bat report
Bats and trees
Thermal Imaging NVAs
Desktop Study
Wildlife Acoustics
Kaleidoscope Pro Analysis ()
Analysing Kaleidoscope Pro Outputs with RStudio (Advanced)
Bat Conservation Ireland
Bat Detector & Survey Training Course



Conferences attended
European Bat Research Symposium 2024
All Ireland Mammal Symposium 2024
CIEEM Conference 2025

Surveys Completed

Project Name	Brief Notes on Survey
Culverts	Site walkover of culvert and bridge along railway.
Abbeyfeale	Inspection survey of 12 derelict houses. Emergence survey where evidence of bat where found. Roost of brown long-eared bat identified. Bat report and derogation licence obtained.
Bann	A daytime inspection and surveys. No evidence of bats was found during the inspection. Leisler's bat, common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelles were found foraging and commuting along field tracks. Deployment of 15 static detectors.
CCC – Cemetery	Inspection and emergence/transect surveys carried out in 5 cemeteries in Cork City. The survey aimed to gather baseline information on the bat population utilising the sites. One roost identified. Foraging and commuting activity was dominated by common pipistrelles, soprano pipistrelles and Leisler's bat. Occasional Myotis sp. and brown long-eared bat was also recorded. Workshop organised with Cork County Council on bats in cemetery given.
Moyross	Inspection of 4 inhabited dwellings and two horse sheds. Two transects surveys carried out in Summer. No roost identified. Activity was dominated by common pipistrelles.
Coachford College	Inspection of the college which is going to be demolished. Two emergence surveys carried out. Pipistrelles roost identified, derogation licence requested to NPWS. Bat report and Biodiversity management and enhancement plan.
Tipperary Racecourse	Inspection of tree previously identified as a soprano pipistrelles roost. Potential Roosting Features could not be inspected from ground level.
Cleanrath	Seasonal deployment of 9 static detectors over the course of two years. Transect survey carried out in the first year at all turbine location.
Taurbeg	Seasonal deployment and collection of 12 static detectors and transect survey carried out at all turbine location.
Creeves	Deployment and collection of 3 static detectors and transect survey carried out at the quarry site.
Maughanaclea	Deployment and collection of 12 static detectors and transect survey carried out at proposed turbine location.
Cahir Weir	Deployment of 2 static detectors.
Farranmacedmond	Deployment of 3 static detectors and 2 transect surveys in summer.
Berrings	Deployment of 5 static detectors and 2 transect surveys in summer.
Coolaprivane	Deployment of 5 static detectors and transect survey. Inspection of potential roosting features on site. Roost found in dwelling. One common pipistrelle roosting in April.
BusConnect	Ground level assessment of all trees for potential roosting features along the routes. Identification of dwelling and structures with potential roosting features along all routes. Deployment of 5 static detectors and transect surveys 8 transect surveys over bat season.
Westport	Inspection of a convent. LHB winter roost identified.
Markievicz Bridge	Emergence survey on the bridge
Broderick Bothar an Choiste LRD	Emergence survey, LHB recorded commuting along the site
Lisheen	Deployment and collection of 8 static detectors
Borrisbeg	Seasonal deployment and collection of 9 static detectors



Ballybroder	Seasonal deployment and collection of 10 static detectors
Hodson Bay	Seasonal deployment and collection of 2 static detectors. Emergence and transect surveys. Leisler's roost identified
Durmbiggle	Seasonal incl. winter deployment and collection of 3 static detectors. Emergence survey. Soprano pipistrelles roost identified in tree.
Curraglass	Seasonal deployment and collection of 7 static detectors and transect surveys.
Lidl South Court Hotel	Emergence Survey. Mostly common pipistrelles foraging and a few Leisler's bats
Kilcornan Distillery	Emergence Survey. Mostly common pipistrelles foraging continuously in the open field to the north of the building.
Helipad	Transect survey. Soprano, Common pipistrelles and Leisler's bat foraging and commuting.
Cleeves	Inspection and emergence survey. Lesser horseshoe roost identified on site.

Test 2 – There is no Satisfactory Alternative

Alternative Solution	Reasons for “Unsatisfactory”
Do-Nothing	Choosing not to apply for a precautionary licence is not a viable option. Irish bat survey guidance (Marnell, Kelleher & Mullen, 2022, p. 27) notes that although a licence is not strictly required when searching for previously unknown roosts, surveyors are required to withdraw immediately if bats are discovered. This restriction would significantly limit the ability to complete essential roost assessments. As such, proceeding without a licence would prevent the collection of the information needed to inform ecological assessments and responsible project design.
Restricting inspections to certain times of year	Limiting inspections to specific seasons is not a workable alternative. Bats may be encountered at any time of the year, and the potential for disturbance cannot be completely avoided. While surveys are always carried out with care, particularly during sensitive periods such as maternity and hibernation, licensing remains essential to allow surveys to proceed lawfully should an unexpected roost be found. Seasonal restriction would also delay or prevent timely ecological assessment for active development proposals.
Not carrying out inspections at all	Forgoing inspections would result in incomplete bat survey data. Preliminary roost assessments are the first step in determining whether additional surveys (e.g., dusk/dawn



	activity surveys) are required and are fundamental to identifying species presence, roost type, and potential impacts. Without these inspections, there is a significant risk that important bat use of a site would go undetected, preventing appropriate mitigation measures from being designed and undermining the ecological impact assessment process. This approach is therefore incompatible with best practice and conservation objectives.
Applying for individual, project-specific precautionary licences	Submitting a separate licence application for each inspection is not practical or proportionate. As practising ecologists, we regularly undertake roost assessments across a wide range of projects. Requiring project-specific licences would create unnecessary administrative burden for us and NPWS, slow down survey programmes, and potentially reduce the capacity to influence project design in ways that benefit bat conservation. A single precautionary licence is the most efficient, resource-effective, and conservation-supportive solution.

Test 3 – Favourable Conservation Status

Annex IV species must be maintained at Favourable Conservation Status or restored to favourable status if this is not the case at present. The net result of granting a derogation licence must be neutral or positive for the species in question.

The purpose of this application is to ensure that any bat roost inspections undertaken are carried out lawfully and with full regard for the protection of bats and their conservation status. The derogation is being sought on a precautionary basis, and all work will be carried out in strict accordance with recognised best-practice guidelines to avoid unnecessary disturbance.

I'm a trained ecologist experienced in conducting bat inspections and handling, and our survey methodology strictly adheres to established standards designed to minimise disturbance. Inspections will be carried out carefully, and disturbance will be limited to what is unavoidable when identifying the presence of bats within potential roost features. On this basis, it is not anticipated that the proposed survey work will negatively affect the favourable conservation status of any bat species.

If bats are encountered during inspections, this will be appropriately recorded and reported to NPWS as part of the licence return process. Such reporting contributes to national datasets and ensures transparency and continued monitoring of bat populations.

My work follows up-to-date best-practice guidance, including but not limited to:

- › Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th Edition (Collins, 2023)
- › The Bat Worker's Manual, 3rd Edition (Mitchell-Jones & McLeish, 2004)
- › Ecological and Behavioural Methods for the Study of Bats, 2nd Edition (Kunz & Parsons, 2009)
- › Handbook of Biodiversity Methods (Hill, 2005)



- › Bats and Appropriate Assessment Guidelines (BCI, 2012b)
- › UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines V1.2 (Reason & Wray, 2025)
- › Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland v2 (Marnell, Kelleher & Mullen, 2022)
- › Best Practice Guidelines for the Conservation of Bats in the Planning of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2006a)
- › Guidelines for the Treatment of Bats During the Construction of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2006b)
- › Bat Surveys – NIEA Specific Requirements (Northern Ireland Environment Agency, 2017)

These methodologies have been widely applied across Ireland and the UK and have been demonstrated to be effective in ensuring that survey work does not compromise bat conservation status when implemented correctly.

Taken together, the precautionary approach, informed survey practice, and commitment to minimising disturbance provide assurance that the derogation will not be detrimental to maintaining bat populations at favourable conservation status within their natural range.

