ALTEMAR

Marine & Environmental Consultancy

Supporting Bat derogation license for Proposed Residential Development on Lands at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare..

Document Control Sheet			
Client	Vanisland Limited.		
Project	Supporting Bat derogation license for Proposed Residential Development on Lands at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare..		
Date	16th April 2026		
Version	Author	Reviewed	Date
Final	Luke Dodebier	Bryan Deegan	16th April 2026

Contents

1) Introduction

Altemar Ltd. has been commissioned by the Vanisland Limited. to carry out ecological surveys in support of a Proposed Residential Development on Lands at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare. The proposed project involves planning for a residential development providing a total of 305 no. residential units, consisting of 99 no. houses and 203 no. apartments / duplex units;

• The development provides public open space (15% of the net site area) and communal open space to serve the residential units, and c. 1.4 ha of the proposed linear park to the north of the Royal Canal;

• The development includes 1 no. childcare facility with a total area of c. 840 sq.m, commercial/retail units, and a pub / café unit;

• The development will provide for 2 no. vehicular access from the R149 to the east and the L1015 to the north;

• The proposal includes associated internal roads, pedestrian and cycle paths, car and cycle parking, mobility hub, and the provision of the proposed infrastructure up to the application site boundary to facilitate future connections to adjoining lands;

• The proposal includes road upgrades to the L1015 and to the R149 (between Cope Bridge and the L1015), and upgrades to Cope Bridge; and

• All associated development.

Ecological surveys, including emergent/detector surveys, were undertaken to assess the presence and potential usage of the existing structures and trees by bats. Bat surveys were carried out on site on the following dates , 29th September 2023, 16th October 2024 and 17th June 2025.

During surveys carried out on 16th October 2024 a single common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) was observed and recorded emerging from an Ash tree (Tree No. T3 marked for removal) in the southeast corner of the site. No evidence of a maternity or large aggregation roost was identified, although the tree exhibits features with potential to support occasional or opportunistic day or night roosting.

This report provides a description of the proposed development, details of the ecological survey works undertaken by Altemar Ltd., and outlines the mitigation measures proposed to ensure that there will be no adverse effects on protected fauna during the course of the works. Altemar Ltd. ecologists hold the appropriate qualifications and experience to undertake such assessments.

2a).Objective of Proposed works

The project involves the development of a residential scheme comprising 305 no. units, including a mix of houses and apartments/duplexes, on lands at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare. The objective of the proposed works is to deliver a high-quality, sustainable residential development that integrates with the surrounding environment while providing essential housing, public open space, and supporting amenities.

The scheme includes the provision of public open space (15% of the net site area), communal open space, and a c. 1.4 ha linear park located to the north of the Royal Canal. In addition, the development will incorporate a childcare facility, commercial/retail units, and a pub/café to support the needs of future residents and contribute to the creation of a balanced, mixed-use community.

Associated infrastructure works will include the construction of internal roads, pedestrian and cycle paths, car and cycle parking, and a mobility hub, as well as upgrades to the surrounding road network, including the R149, L1015, and Cope Bridge. The design and layout of the development will incorporate appropriate environmental considerations and mitigation measures to minimise potential ecological impacts, including those relating to protected species such as bats.

b). Scientific Staff

Name	Position	Qualification	Relevant experience
Jack Doyle	Ecologist	(MSc Sustainable Environments)	Jack Doyle (MSc Sustainable Environments) also carried out fieldwork elements of this Bat Fauna Assessment. Jack is an experienced environmental project manager, joining Altemar in March 2021. Jack has led and carried out a wide range of flora and fauna surveys across Ireland and produced ecological assessments on residential, commercial, and infrastructure projects. Jack is skilled in breeding & wintering ornithological surveys, roving and static acoustic bat surveys, terrestrial non-avian mammal surveys, and habitat identification.
Luke Dodebier	Ecologist	BSc Wildlife Biology	Luke holds a BSc (Hons.) in Wildlife Biology and has 6 years' experience in ecological consultancy, Luke has worked on a large variety of projects from large scale renewable projects to small scale residential projects and seen them to completion. Luke is a skilled terrestrial ecologist experienced in Bird, mammal and flora surveying as well as associated reporting in AA, NIS and EcIA. Designing and implementing mitigation for bat including lighting and habitat enhancement. Luke has attended the following courses: Bat Detector Workshop (BCI, July 2018), Bat mitigation course (CIEEM, November 2019) Bat Handling Course (BCI, 2025
Bryan Deegan	Managing Director	MSc, BSc (MCIEEM).	Bryan has over 30 years of experience providing ecological consultancy services in Ireland. He has extensive experience in carrying out a wide range of bat surveys including dusk emergence, dawn re-entry and static detector surveys. He also has extensive experience reducing the potential impact of projects that involve external lighting on Bats. Bryan trained with Conor Kelleher author of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland (Kelleher and Marnell (2022)) and Bryan is currently providing bat ecology (impact assessment and enhancement) services to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council primarily on the Shanganagh Park Masterplan. The desk and field surveys were carried out having regard to the guidance: Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition (Collins, J. (Ed.) 2016) and Marnell, Kelleher and Mullen (2022), Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland V2 (which update and replace the Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland published in 2006).

2).Background

Proposed Activity

The proposed activity comprises the construction of a residential development of 305 no. units, including a mix of houses and apartments/duplex units, together with a childcare facility, commercial/retail units, and a pub/café, and all associated site development, infrastructure, drainage and ancillary works at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare. The site location and development boundary are illustrated in the relevant planning drawings, with the proposed site layout and drainage infrastructure detailed in accompanying figures and engineering reports.

A description of the proposed development is outlined below.

Building Works

- Construction of 305 no. residential units, comprising 99 no. houses and 203 no. apartments/duplex units.
- Development of a childcare facility (c. 840 sq.m), along with commercial/retail units and a pub/café to serve the proposed community.
- Construction of buildings using modern materials and methods in accordance with current building standards and best practice, with consideration of environmental performance and sustainability.

External Works and Site Development

- Provision of public open space (15% of the net site area) and communal open space, including a c. 1.4 ha linear park to the north of the Royal Canal.
- Construction of internal roads, pedestrian and cycle paths, car and cycle parking, and a mobility hub.
- Provision of two vehicular access points from the R149 to the east and the L1015 to the north.
- Upgrades to the surrounding road network, including the L1015, the R149 (between Cope Bridge and the L1015), and Cope Bridge.
- Installation of site services and infrastructure, including foul and surface water drainage systems, and provision for future connections to adjoining lands.
- General site development works including ground preparation, site levelling, and integration of infrastructure to support the overall layout and function of the development.

Location

- The site of the proposed works is in Confey, Co.Kildare . Grid reference (53.3754780344899, -6.485738109022244)

Ownership

The proposed development client is Vanisland Limited.

Reason for Activity

Construction of a residential development at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare comprising 305 no. residential units (including houses and apartments/duplex units), a childcare facility, commercial/retail units, and a pub/café, together with associated infrastructure, drainage, and site development works. The proposed works will require the alteration and removal of existing habitats within the redline boundary, including trees.

One Ash tree (Tree No. T3) located in the southeast corner of the site was confirmed to support a single common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) roost during surveys. The proposed development will necessitate works that may impact this roost feature, thereby requiring a derogation licence to permit the disturbance or loss of the roost in accordance with relevant legislation, subject to the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

Planning History

At the time of this application there is no planning history for this site .

3). Proposed Works

The proposed works involve the construction of a residential development at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare comprising 305 no. residential units (including houses and apartments/duplex units), a childcare facility, commercial/retail units, and a pub/café, together with all associated drainage, infrastructure, and site development works. The project will comprise the construction of residential buildings, provision of public and communal open space (including a c. 1.4 ha linear park), and the installation of supporting infrastructure such as internal roads, pedestrian and cycle paths, car and cycle parking, and a mobility hub, as well as upgrades to the R149, L1015, and Cope Bridge.

Bat surveys confirmed the presence of a single common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) emerging from an Ash tree (Tree No. T3) located in the southeast corner of the site, indicating a roost within this feature. The following mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure compliance with relevant wildlife legislation and to minimise potential impacts on bats and other protected fauna:

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation will be carried out:

- An application for a derogation licence will be submitted to NPWS at final application stage in relation to the single common pipistrelle bat roost.
- Lighting at all stages should be done sensitively on site with no direct lighting of treelines or hedgerows or the Royal Canal.
- Post Construction assessment/compliance with proposed lighting strategy.
- Lighting will comply with Bat lighting Guidance and to the satisfaction of the project ecologist.
- A post construction lighting assessment will be carried out and inspected by the project ecologist.
- A post construction light spill assessment will be carried out. Lighting design will be approved by the project ecologist prior to commencement.
- 5 bat boxes will be placed on site in consultation with the project ecologist.

In addition to the above mitigation, it is recommended that

- Any tree felling will be undertaken at an appropriate time of year, as deemed by the project ecologist.
- The Bat roost tree will undergo a pre-felling inspection by a suitably qualified ecologist or bat worker, using appropriate survey techniques such as endoscope inspection, thermal imaging, and, where suitable, emergence surveys.

4. Ecological Surveys and Site Assessment

Bat roosts.

A ground level roost assessment was carried out and used to examine the trees on site for features that could form bat roosts. Potential roosting features include heavy ivy growth, broken limbs, areas of decay, vertical or horizontal cracks, cracks in bark etc. All trees on site were assessed for bat roosting potential.

Mature trees located throughout the survey area were considered of moderate roosting potential. The subject site consisted largely of mature treelines and some standalone trees. Emergent surveys were carried out by Jeff Boyle on the 16th October 2024.

Bat activity was determined through visual observation and the use of an *Echo meter touch 2 Pro* handheld detector. Surveyors were positioned at areas containing potential features of bat roosting potential at dusk to determine evidence of bat roosting onsite.

a single common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) was observed and recorded emerging from an Ash tree (Tree No. T3) in the southeast corner of the site. No evidence of a maternity or large aggregation roost was identified

Emergent/detector surveys.

Bat surveys were carried out by Shane Connolly on 29th September 2023 ,Jeff Boyle on 16th October 2024 and Kalvin Townsend Smyth on 17th June 2025.

The detector survey was undertaken within the active bat season and the transects covered the entire site during the night. Weather conditions were good with mild temperatures greater than 10^{o}C immediately after sunset. Winds were light and there was no rainfall on each survey occasion.

As outlined in Collins (2016) in relation to weather conditions '*The aim should be to carry out surveys in conditions that are close to optimal (sunset temperature 10^{o}C or above, no rain or strong wind.), particularly when only one survey is planned…. Where surveys are carried out when the temperature at sunset is below 10^{o}C should be justified by the ecologist and the effect on bat behaviour considered.*' There were no constraints in relation to the survey carried out. All areas of the site were accessible. Weather conditions were optimal for the emergent survey and acoustic transect survey.

At dusk, a bat detector survey was carried out onsite using a*n Echo meter touch 2 Pro* detector to determine bat activity. Bats were identified by their ultrasonic calls coupled with behavioural and flight observations. The weather conditions were ideal for bat surveying for the emergent survey and for one complete survey area transect.

Status of species in local/regional area

Table 1 Irish Bat Species Conservation Status and Threats (NPWS, 2019)

Bat Species	Conservation Status
Common pipistrelle Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Favourable
Soprano pipistrelle Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Favourable
Leisler's bat Nyctalus leisleri	Favourable

Survey Objective(s)

The primary aim of the surveys was to collect information on roosting, commuting, and foraging bats within the site and to identify key features of importance to bats. The surveys were undertaken to establish the type, extent, and locations of potential bat activity on site and to evaluate whether additional surveys or mitigation measures would be required to protect bats.

Description of Survey Area

The survey area is two large agricultural fields containing grass and arable crops, these are bordered with hedgerows and treelines to the southeast and north. A small drainage ditch runs through the centre of the site from west to east.

Survey Methodology

A ground level roost assessment was carried out and used to examine the trees on site for features that could form bat roosts. Potential roosting features include heavy ivy growth, broken limbs, areas of decay, vertical or horizontal cracks, cracks in bark etc. All trees on site were assessed for bat roosting potential.

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Survey Results

Bat surveys were carried out by Shane Connolly on 29th September 2023, Jeff Boyle on 16th October 2024 and Kalvin Townsend Smyth on 17th June 2025.

During an emergent survey on the 16th of October 2024 by Jeff Boyle A single common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) was observed and recorded emerging from an Ash tree (Tree No. T3) in the southeast corner of the site. No evidence of a maternity or large aggregation roost was identified

Population size and class assessment

Considering that the confirmed Common Pipistrelle roost supports only one individual and given the species' 'Least Concern' conservation status, widespread distribution, and stable population in Ireland, it is concluded that with implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, the proposed development will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the local bat population at a favourable conservation status within its natural range.

5.)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).

Under Regulation 54(2)(a)–(e) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended), a derogation licence may be granted where there is a legitimate justification for doing so.

It is the opinion of the applicant that the following reason applies in this instance:

(c)

In the interest 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.

The proposed development will deliver a large-scale residential scheme at Confey, Leixlip, Co. Kildare, providing 305 no. residential units, including houses and apartments/duplex units, together with a childcare facility, commercial/retail units, and a pub/café. The site is located within a designated development area and represents a strategic residential development that supports national, regional, and local planning policy objectives to address housing demand and population growth.

The project represents a significant investment in housing infrastructure and will contribute to the delivery of much-needed residential accommodation in a well-serviced and accessible location. The development will also provide supporting community infrastructure, including childcare provision, local services, and high-quality public open space, contributing to the creation of a sustainable and integrated community. These socio-economic benefits are of clear public interest and long-term regional value.

While the proposed works will result in the loss of one tree confirmed to support a bat roost (Tree No. T3) and the removal of other trees onsite, the ecological impact is considered to be localised and of low conservation significance. The confirmed roost is limited to a single common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) and does not represent a maternity or significant aggregation roost. The surrounding landscape contains alternative suitable roosting and foraging habitats for bats, and the loss of this feature is not considered significant at a local or regional scale. The development layout incorporates public open space and a c. 1.4 ha linear park, which will contribute to maintaining ecological connectivity within the site and the wider landscape. Although some existing trees and habitats will be removed to facilitate the development, the incorporation of new planting and landscaping measures, together with bat-sensitive lighting and the installation of bat boxes, will provide replacement roosting opportunities and support continued bat activity within the area.

In summary, the social and economic benefits of the proposed residential development, particularly in addressing housing need and providing supporting community infrastructure, are considered to outweigh the limited and mitigated ecological impacts associated with the loss of a single bat roost. The project will deliver long-term benefits of regional importance and is consistent with established planning policy.

Test 2 – There is no Satisfactory Alternative

Under Regulation 54(3)(a) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended), a derogation licence may only be granted where there is no satisfactory alternative to the proposed action that would avoid impacts on a protected species.

Do-Nothing Alternative:

The site would remain undeveloped in the short term, retaining existing habitat and roosting features, including the Ash tree (T3) identified as supporting a single common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) roost. However, as the lands are zoned for residential development and form part of a wider growth area within Confey, it is highly likely that they would be developed for a similar purpose in the future. This option would therefore only delay, rather than prevent, the eventual loss of habitats, while also foregoing significant socio-economic benefits, including the provision of much-needed housing and associated community infrastructure. The arborist report identified T3 as being in poor condition and unlikely to surpass 10 years meaning that should the development not be built the tree may continue to be used as a opportunistic bat roost but will eventually become less suitable as the tree deteriorates over time. For these reasons, the do-nothing option is not considered a satisfactory or sustainable alternative.

Alternative Site Locations:

Alternative sites were considered in the context of planning policy and land availability; however, such sites may not be suitably zoned, serviced, or located to accommodate a development of this scale. The application site is located within an area designated for residential development, with access to existing infrastructure and road networks, making it a highly suitable and sustainable location. Development of an alternative greenfield site elsewhere would likely result in equal or greater environmental impacts and would not represent efficient or policy-compliant land use. Therefore, the chosen site represents the most appropriate location for the proposed development.

Alternative Layouts or Design Approaches:

The site layout has been developed and refined to minimise ecological impacts where feasible, including the integration of public open space, a linear park, and landscape planting to maintain ecological connectivity. Tree removal has been limited to those necessary to facilitate the development, infrastructure, and access requirements. The retention of the Ash tree (T3) containing the identified bat roost was considered; however, the arborist report identified T3 as being in poor condition and requiring felling on safety grounds, in addition to its location within the proposed development footprint. As such, the tree cannot be retained without compromising both public safety and the viability and functionality of the scheme. Consequently, alternative layouts were not capable of avoiding the loss of the identified roost while still achieving the project objectives.

Conclusion:

The proposed development represents the least-impacting feasible solution, located within a serviced and policy-supported residential development area. All realistic alternatives, including the do-nothing option, alternative sites, and alternative design approaches, have been considered and found to be unsatisfactory in meeting the project's housing, social, and infrastructural objectives while achieving a lower ecological impact.

Test 3 – Favourable Conservation Status

With mitigation measures, the proposed works, namely the construction of a residential development and associated site infrastructure, will have an overall minor impact on local bat populations of common pipistrelles (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato), given the survey results which confirm the presence of a single individual roosting within an Ash tree (T3) and the availability of alternative suitable roosting habitats in the surrounding landscape.

The presence of a common pipistrelle roost within a tree on site is not unexpected. This species is widespread and commonly encountered throughout Ireland and is frequently recorded during bat surveys (NPWS, 2019). Common pipistrelles are highly adaptable, utilising a range of habitats including woodland edges, hedgerows, riparian corridors such as the nearby Royal Canal, agricultural land, and urban environments for both foraging and roosting. The national population is considered stable, with favourable conservation status in terms of range, population, and habitat, and no significant threats identified at a national level (NPWS, 2019). The species is known to utilise a wide variety of roost types, including trees, buildings, and other structures, indicating a high degree of flexibility in roost selection.

The supporting information document submitted alongside this application outlines measures to avoid and minimise disturbance to bats during the works, including the provision of suitable alternative roosting opportunities such as bat boxes and sensitive lighting design and the incorporation of green infrastructure (e.g. open space and the proposed linear park), will help maintain foraging and commuting opportunities within the site. In addition to this it is recommended that a prefelling tree inspection is conducted and the tree is felled in an appropriate time of year, supervision by a suitably qualified ecologist.

In light of the small scale and low conservation significance of the roost (a single individual, with no evidence of a maternity or significant roost), the condition of the tree (identified as requiring removal on safety grounds), the nature and setting of the proposed development, and the mitigation strategy proposed, it can be concluded that the development, when implemented in accordance with these measures, will not have a detrimental impact on the maintenance of the local common pipistrelle population. Therefore,

6.)Monitoring the impacts of the derogations

Monitoring of the impacts associated with the derogation licence and implementation of mitigation measures will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure full compliance with licence conditions and best practice. As outlined in the mitigation an ecologist be present during works at the identified roost locations. This will allow for: Confirmation of bat presence/absence at the time of works, Verification of the nature of the roost and Will provide guidance on appropriate reinstatement or replacement of roosting features. Should any bats be found to be roosting during the site works the removal of the roost will be carried out as a bat specialist under NPWS license.

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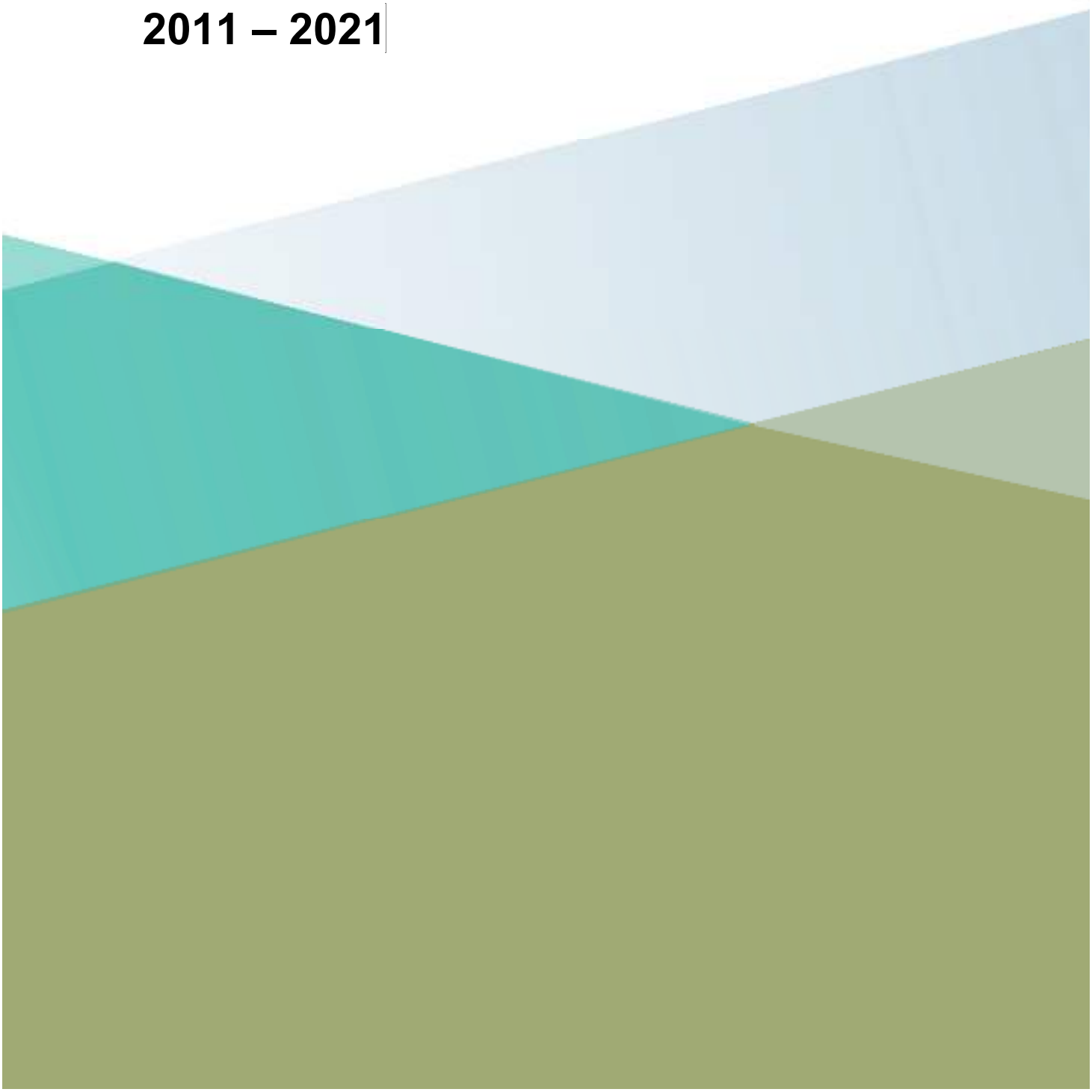
An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

Application for Derogation Licence

Under the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 – 2021



- This form is to be used by any person applying for a derogation licence under Regulation 54 or by the Minister under Regulation 54(A)
- Please ensure that you answer questions fully in order to avoid delays
- If you experience any problems filling in this form, please contact the Wildlife Licensing Unit;
- Please note – applications/reports received and licences issued under this derogation may be published on the NPWS website and/or the Department's Open Data website

Wildlife Licensing Unit,

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Wildlife Licensing Unit, R. 2.03

90 North King Street

Smithfield

Dublin 7 D07 N7CV

Email: wildlifelicence@npws.gov.ie

Part A. The Applicant: Personal Details

These questions relate to the person responsible for any proposed works and who will be the **named licensee**. As the licensee you will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the licence and its conditions, even though you may employ another person to act on your behalf.
If this application is being submitted on behalf of a third party please also complete Part B below.

1. (a) Name of Applicant

Title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr)	Forename(s)	Surname
	Kevin	Cotter
(b) Address Line 1	Ballymore Group, One Royal Canal House	
Address Line 2	,Royal Canal Park	
Town	Dublin	
County	Dublin	
Eircode	D15DKW4	
(c) Contact number	[redacted]	
(d) Email address	[redacted]	
(e) Address where works are to be carried out if different from (b) above.		
Address Line 1	Confey	
Address Line 2		
Town		
County	Kildare	
Eircode		

Part B. Details of Person Submitting Application on Behalf of Applicant/Licensee

Information relating to the person (e.g. ecologist) responsible for submitting the application on behalf of the applicant/licensee should be entered below:

1. (a) Name of Person/Ecologist

Title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr)	Forename(s)	Surname
Mr	Bryan	Deegan
(b) Company Name	Altemar	
Address Line 1	50 Templecarrig Upper	
Address Line 2		
Town	Delgany	
County	Wicklow	
Eircode		
(c) Contact number	[redacted]	
(d) Email address	[redacted]	
(e) Relationship to Applicant	Project Ecologist	

Part C. The Application

1. **Species of Animal:** Please indicate which species is affected by the proposed works:

- Bat ☒
- Otter ☐
- Kerry Slug ☐
- Natterjack Toad ☐
- Dolphin ☐
- Whale ☐
- Turtle ☐
- Porpoise ☐

2. Please detail the exact species (scientific name): *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

3. Please provide the maximum number of individuals affected* 1

4. Please provide the maximum number of breeding or resting sites affected* 1 x bat roosts

5. Please provide the maximum number of eggs to be taken* N/A

6. Please provide the maximum number of eggs to be destroyed* N/A

*If no figures can be provided for the maximum number of individuals, breeding sites, resting places and eggs to be covered by the derogation please provide reasons why.

7. **Species of Plant:** Please indicate which species is affected by the proposed works:

- Killarney Fern ☐
- Slender Naiad ☐
- Marsh Saxifrage ☐

8. If you previously received a derogation for any species of animal or plant please state licence number and confirm that you have made a return to NPWS on the numbers actually affected by that licence

Licence No. C 158/2021 translocation of frogs.

Licence No.: DER/BAT 2023 – 126- Removal of bats in Greenore Co. Co. Louth.

Licence No.: Der/Bat (151-2024)- Removal of bats from Central Mental Hospital.

Altemar have also been involved in the translocation of 7 badgers at the Glass Bottle site in Ringsend (Dr Chris Smal)

9. **Proposed Dates for Works:** Please indicate the timeframe that you propose to carry out works. Dates set by NPWS may differ from dates proposed here.

Start Date:	Planning Dependant Q1-2026 (approx.)
End Date:	Planning Dependant Q1- 2028(approx.)

10. Please tick which reason below explains How this Application Qualifies under Regulation 54(2)(A-E) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations:

a.	In the interests of protecting wild flora and fauna and conserving natural habitats	☐
b.	To prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property	☐
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	☒
d.	For the purpose of research and education, of re-populating and re-introducing these species and for the breeding operations necessary for these purposes, including artificial propagation of plants	☐
e.	To allow, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking or keeping of certain specimens of the species to the extent specified therein, which are referred to in the First Schedule	☐

11. Report Checklist: Please append a detailed report to support this application and ensure that it contains the following information:

11.1	Explanation as to why the derogation licence sought is the only available option for works and no suitable alternative exists as per Regulation 54 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations.	☒
11.2	Evidence that actions permitted by a derogation licence will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species to which the Habitats Directive relates at a favourable conservation status in their natural range as is required under Section 54(2) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations.	☒
11.3	Details of any mitigation measures planned for the species affected by the derogation at the location, along with evidence that such mitigation has been successful elsewhere.	☒
11.4	As much information as possible to allow a decision to be made on this application.	☒

Part D. Declaration

I declare that all of the foregoing particulars are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct. I understand that the deliberate killing, injuring, capturing or disturbing of protected species, or damage or destruction of their breeding sites or resting places or the deliberate taking or destroying of eggs is an offence without a licence and that it is a legal requirement to comply with the conditions of any licence I may be granted following this application. I understand that NPWS may visit to check compliance with a licence.

Please note that under Regulation 5 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2021 an authorised officer may enter and inspect any land or premises for the purposes of performing any of his or her functions under these Regulations or for obtaining any information which he or she may require for such purposes.

Signature of the Applicant  **Date** 15/04/2026

Name in BLOCK LETTERS Bryan Deegan

PRIVACY STATEMENT

Please note that under Data Protection legislation Wildlife Licencing Unit staff may only discuss licence applications with the applicant, and not with any third party. See Privacy Statement at www.npws.ie/licences

npws.ie

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage