ALTEMAR
Marine & Environmental Consultancy

# Supporting Bat derogation license for Proposed Development at Dundalk Stadium, Racecourse Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth

| **Document Control Sheet** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Client | Dundalk Racecourse (1999) Limited | | |
| Project | Proposed Development at Dundalk Stadium, Racecourse Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth. | | |
| Date | 30th August 2025 | | |
| Version | Author | Reviewed | Date |
| Final | Bryan Deegan | Jack Doyle | 30th August 2025 |

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# 1) Introduction

Altemar Ltd. has been commissioned by the Dundalk Racecourse (1999) Limited to carry out ecological surveys in support of a proposed Development of a Retirement Village at Dundalk Stadium, Racecourse Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth. The development includes the construction of 38 no. single storey 1-bedroom dwellings with private gardens/terraces. Restoration and change of use of the semi-derelict former RIC stables to accommodate 8 no. apartments (comprising 6 no. 1-bedroom & 2 no. 2-bedroom units) over 2 levels and associated services comprising reception, management office, doctor's office, caretaker's workshop, community room and café. Vehicular and pedestrian access from the existing stadium access road. Landscaped communal open spaces, boundary treatments, car parking (48 no. spaces), cycle parking, bin storage and associated site works and services.

Ecological surveys, including emergent/detector surveys, were undertaken to assess the presence and potential usage of the existing structures by bats. During surveys carried out on 04th June 2025 & 05th June 2025

Four common pipistrelle bats were observed emerging from the courtyard area. No evidence of a maternity or large aggregation roost was identified, although the building 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 objective is to provide much-needed suitable housing for retirement community members. The project involves the restoration and adaptive reuse of the former RIC stables to accommodate 8 residential apartments (6 one-bedroom units and 2 two-bedroom units) along with shared amenities such as a reception, management office, doctor's office, caretaker's workshop, community room, and café.

In addition, 38 new single-storey one-bedroom dwellings with private gardens and terraces will be constructed to complement the existing structures and landscaped setting. The development will be served by vehicular and pedestrian access via the existing stadium access road and will include landscaped communal open spaces, high-quality boundary treatments, 48 car parking spaces, cycle parking, bin storage, and all associated site infrastructure and services.

## 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. |
| Kalvin Townsend-Smyth | Ecologist | BSc Wildlife Biology MSc Biodiversity and Conservation | Kalvin Townsend-Smyth carried out fieldwork elements of this Bat Fauna Assessment. Kalvin has a BSc in Wildlife Biology and a MSc in Biodiversity and Conservation. He is an experienced ecologist with over 6 years in ecological consultancy, including extensive experience in conducting bat roost suitability inspections as well as detector surveys including activity and emergence/re-entry surveys. He has a strong background in both terrestrial and aquatic ecology, invasive species management, and GIS (ArcGIS & QGIS). Skilled in field surveys, ecological reporting including Appropriate Assessment (AA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and biodiversity protection. |
| 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

Dundalk Racing (1999) Limited intends to apply for permission for development at Dundalk Stadium, Racecourse Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

The development will consist of a Retirement Village located in and around the former RIC stables and car park. The retirement village will accommodate 46 no. dwellings and associated amenities in a mix of new and refurbished buildings.

The development includes:

- Construction of 38 no. single storey 1-bedroom dwellings with private gardens/terraces;
- Restoration and change of use of the semi-derelict former RIC stables to accommodate 8 no. apartments (comprising 6 no. 1-bedroom & 2 no. 2-bedroom units) over 2 levels and associated services comprising reception, management office, doctor's office, caretaker's workshop, community room and café.
- Vehicular and pedestrian access from the existing stadium access road;
- Landscaped communal open spaces, boundary treatments, car parking (48 no. spaces), cycle parking, bin storage and associated site works and services.

### Location

- The site of the proposed works is in Dundalk Stadium, Racecourse Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth. Grid reference (54.01851718192596, -6.384673937913721)

### Ownership

The proposed development client is Dundalk Racing (1999) Limited.

### Reason for Activity

Construction of a Retirement Village [c.1.5 ha site area / up to c.2 storeys in height] comprising 46 residential units in a mix of new single-storey dwellings and refurbished apartments within the former RIC stables, together with associated communal facilities including a reception, management office, doctor's office, caretaker's workshop, community room, and café. The proposed development also includes landscaped open spaces, boundary treatments, parking, and associated site works and services. The refurbishment and conversion of the former RIC stables will involve works to the existing roof, walls, and internal structure, which will result in the removal or disturbance of a confirmed common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus) day roost. Additional habitat alteration will occur through the removal of vegetation and changes to foraging areas within the redline boundary.

### Planning History

These is previous planning history from the last 5 years according to the National application data base map viewer.

## 3). Proposed Works

Proposed Works and Mitigation Measures

Proposed works will include the refurbishment and conversion of the former RIC stables to accommodate new residential apartments and shared community facilities, involving the removal and replacement of the existing roof, repair and modification of external walls, and internal structural alterations. During emergence surveys, four common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus) bats were observed emerging within the courtyard area but not directly from any building. Two of these bats were briefly recorded foraging onsite before all four continued south and exited the site. Although no direct roost was confirmed within the buildings, the observed activity indicates that bats are using the courtyard and surrounding structures for foraging and commuting. The proposed refurbishment works will therefore have the potential to disturb or displace these bats through the alteration of existing structures and the removal of vegetation within the redline boundary.

**Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation will be carried out:

- A derogation license will be sought for the removal of the four bat roost. Conditions in relation to the derogation licence will be carried out. However, as a minimum mitigation in relation to the removal of the roost the following:
- As bats were observed emerging from the structure, a bat derogation licence will be obtained from NPWS prior to the commencement of works.
- Works will be undertaken outside the main bat activity period (May - September). The works are proposed to take place between October and April to avoid the main bat activity period.
- Prior to the commencement of works, a toolbox talk will be undertaken to ensure that all staff members are fully aware of the sensitivities of the site i.e. existing common pipistrelle roost.
- As four common pipistrelle bats were identified emerging from the courtyard area during the dusk emergence survey, a pre-commencement endoscope and visual inspection survey is recommended to ensure there are no roosting bats present in the building prior to works at the identified roost entrances.
- Lighting at all construction stages should be done sensitively on site with no direct lighting of adjacent hedgerows and treelines.

- A post construction bat survey and light spill assessment will be carried out to ensure compliance with the lighting plan.
- The requirement for a pre commencement survey does not represent a lacuna in the survey assessment but is fully in line with industry best practice, and will serve to assess any changes in baseline conditions since the survey undertaken in June 2025.
- It is recommended that 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 Will provide guidance on appropriate reinstatement or replacement of roosting features.
- 4 x bat boxes will be placed within the open space area to the southeast of the site and along the western boundary to mitigate disturbance impacts to the likely bat roost onsite.
- 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 and placed in suitable bat boxes in suitable location.
- No lighting will be directed to the roof area on the southern side or at bat boxes.

## 4. Ecological Surveys and Site Assessment

### Bat roosts.

The exterior and interior of all accessible onsite buildings were inspected for evidence of bat activity (e.g. bat droppings, grease markings at potential access points). Accessible areas of these structures were inspected for bat roosts using a Petzl Tikkina 300 Lumens headtorch and a Magnusson IM18 Inspection Camera (Endoscope).

Emergent surveys were carried out by Jack Doyle on the 04th June 2025 and by Kalvin Townsend-Smyth on the 05th June 2025. 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 features of bat roosting potential at dusk to determine evidence of bat roosting onsite.

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.

Four common pipistrelle bats were observed emerging from the courtyard area during site emergence surveys A derogation license is therefore required for alterations to the buildings on site.

### Emergent/detector surveys.

Emergent/detector surveys.

**04th June 2025**

No bats were observed emerging from any onsite tree or structure during the emergent survey. A single Lesser Noctule (Nyctalus leisleri) was briefly recorded transiting through the site shortly after sunset by the Echo meter touch 2 Pro handheld detector but not observed by the surveyor. As demonstrated in Figure 6, foraging activity of the following species was recorded onsite:

- Common Pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) (3 no. individuals total)
- Soprano Pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pygmaeus) (1 no. individual total)

Specifically, 3 no. common pipistrelle bats and 1 no. individual soprano pipistrelle were recorded and observed foraging around the semi-derelict RIC stables. In particular, 2 no. common pipistrelle bats and a soprano pipistrelle bat were recorded foraging in a circular flight around the central courtyard stable structure. Although no bat roost was confirmed within the RIC stables during the emergent element of the survey, the buildings on site are considered to have very high potential for bats roosting.

No bat activity was recorded in other areas of the proposed development site. It is likely that light pollution from adjacent streetlights (which spill onto the site grounds) deter bats from other areas of the site. The courtyard and associated courtyard stable structure, sheltered by the surrounding 2 storey stable structure, acts as a physical buffer from light spill, thereby creating a dark space within the centre of the site that is suitable for bat activity.

**05th June 2025**

No bats were observed emerging from any onsite tree during the emergent survey. A single Soprano pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pygmaeus) was briefly recorded shortly after sunset, but not observed by the surveyor. As demonstrated in Figure 7, foraging activity of the following species was recorded onsite:

- Common Pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato) (4 no. individuals total)

Four common pipistrelle bats were observed emerging from the courtyard area between 22:17-22:36. These were not observed emerging from a building. Two of these common pipistrelle bats were observed briefly foraging onsite (Figure 7). All 4 no. common pipistrelle bats continued south and exited the site by 22:40.

No bat activity was recorded in other areas of the proposed development site. It is likely that light pollution from adjacent streetlights (which spill onto the site grounds) deter bats from other areas of the site.

## Status of species in local/regional area

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

| Bat Species | Conservation Status |
|---|---|
| Common pipistrelle<br>Pipistrellus pipistrellus | Favourable |
| Soprano pipistrelle<br>Pipistrellus pygmaeus | Favourable |
| Leisler's bat<br>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 a former RIC stables and car park.

## Survey Methodology

The exterior and interior of all accessible onsite buildings were inspected for evidence of bat activity (e.g. bat droppings, grease markings at potential access points). Accessible areas of these structures were inspected for bat roosts using a Petzl Tikkina 300 Lumens headtorch and a Magnusson IM18 Inspection Camera (Endoscope).

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.

## Survey Results

Emergent surveys were carried out by Jack Doyle on the 04th June 2025 and by Kalvin Townsend-Smyth on the 05th June 2025. 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 features of bat roosting potential at dusk to determine evidence of bat roosting onsite.

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.

Four common pipistrelle bats were observed emerging from the courtyard area. No evidence of a maternity or large aggregation was observed during the survey and no other bat species were observed exiting the structure. While the roost was not identified as a maternity roost. no evidence of active roosting (e.g. live or dead bats, staining, or accumulations of droppings) was recorded within the interior of the structure The building does exhibit features with potential to support occasional or opportunistic use by bats for day or night roosting.

## Population size and class assessment

Considering that the confirmed Common Pipistrelle roost supports only four individuals, 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 ii) Where the reason is 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", summarise the nature of the public interest and how this outweighs the conservation interest of the species under strict protection

Ireland is currently facing a national shortage of suitable housing, including retirement and care-oriented accommodation. The proposed refurbishment will deliver much-needed residential units that address a clear social and economic priority, representing an imperative public interest of overriding importance.

The buildings identified for refurbishment are also in an advanced state of deterioration, with structural instability, partial collapse from long-term dampness and water ingress, and ongoing decline visible in survey images. While damaged roofing and gaps in the structure currently provide potential access points for bats, the continued deterioration of the building will ultimately lead to the loss of these features over time. Without intervention, the building would become unsafe and unsuitable both for human use and for sustaining roosting opportunities in the long term.

In this context, undertaking the refurbishment works under derogation is necessary to deliver urgently needed housing while also preventing the eventual loss of potential roost features due to unchecked structural decay. The works will proceed in line with best practice to ensure that bats are appropriately managed and protected throughout.

## Test 2 – There is no Satisfactory Alternative

Alternative solutions considered and justification:

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.

In this instance, the proposed works involve the refurbishment and conversion of the former RIC stables at Dundalk Stadium, which currently support a small day roost of common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus) bats. The following alternatives were considered:

**1. Do Nothing Scenario**

In the do-nothing scenario, the structures are deteriorating due to ongoing dampness, water ingress, roof damage, and partial collapse. Their condition will continue to decline, ultimately leading to the loss of the existing roost features as the building becomes structurally unsound. This option would also fail to deliver urgently required housing and would undermine the social and economic benefits associated with the project.

**2. Avoiding the roost entirely**

It is not feasible to redesign the refurbishment in a way that retains the roosting areas in situ. The works required to make the buildings safe and habitable including roof replacement, securing unstable walls, and addressing significant water damage inevitably affect the areas currently used by bats. Retaining these features within a functioning residential development is not technically or structurally achievable.

**3. Alternative Site Location**

The project specifically involves the restoration and reuse of the existing stables building. Relocating the development to another part of the site would not meet the project objective of bringing a historic structure back into functional use. It would also fail to address the immediate structural risks posed by the deteriorating building and would not prevent the eventual loss of bat roosting opportunities resulting from unchecked decay

**Conclusion**

Given these considerations, there is no satisfactory alternative that would both avoid impacts on the roosting bats and achieve the essential public interest goals of the project. Proceeding under derogation, with appropriate mitigation and monitoring, is therefore justified and necessary

### Test 3 – Favourable Conservation Status

With the implementation of mitigation measures, the proposed works specifically the refurbishment and conversion of the former RIC stables and associated site development are expected to have only a minor impact on the local population of common pipistrelles (Pipistrellus pipistrellus). Surveys indicate that the building supports a small day roost of this species, and there is a wide availability of alternative suitable roosting habitat in surrounding buildings and semi-rural areas.

The presence of common pipistrelles in the building is consistent with their ecology. This species is widespread throughout Ireland and frequently recorded during bat surveys (NPWS, 2019). Common pipistrelles are highly adaptable, foraging across a variety of habitats including woodland, riparian zones, parkland, farmland, and urban environments. The national population is currently stable or increasing, with no identified pressures or threats affecting their conservation status, and overall prospects for the species' range, population, and habitat are considered favourable (NPWS, 2019). This adaptability is further demonstrated by the diversity of alternative roosts used by pipistrelles, ranging from small roosts behind ivy on trees to larger colonies in inhabited buildings.

The ecological report submitted with this application outlines a range of measures to avoid and minimise disturbance to bats during construction, including supervision by a licensed ecologist and provision of alternative roosting features (4 Bat Boxes). Given the small size of the roost, the nature and scale of the proposed works, the robust mitigation strategy, and the species' widespread and resilient population status, it can be concluded that the development, when carried out in line with these measures, will not adversely affect the favourable conservation status of local common pipistrelle bats.

## 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 a 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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**Wildlife Act 1976 and Wildlife [Amendment] Act 2000**. Government of Ireland.

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 |
|---|---|---|
| | Sean | McGreevy |
| **(b)** Company Name, if applicable | Dundalk Racing (1999) Limited | |
| **(c)** Address Line 1 | Dundalk Stadium | |
| Address Line 2 | Racecourse Road | |
| Town | Dundalk | |
| County | Co. Louth | |
| Eircode | A91 FFP3 | |
| **(d)** Contact number | [redacted] | |
| **(e)** Email address | [redacted] | |
| **(f)** Address where works are to be carried out if different from (b) above. | | |
| Address Line 1 | DUNDALK STADIUM | |
| Address Line 2 | RACECOURSE ROAD | |
| Town | DUNDALK | |
| County | CO. LOUTH | |
| Eircode | A91 FFP3 | |

## 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 pipistrellu*

3. Please provide the maximum number of individuals affected* 4

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

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 Q4-2025 (approx.) |
| End Date: | Planning Dependant Q1-2027 (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.

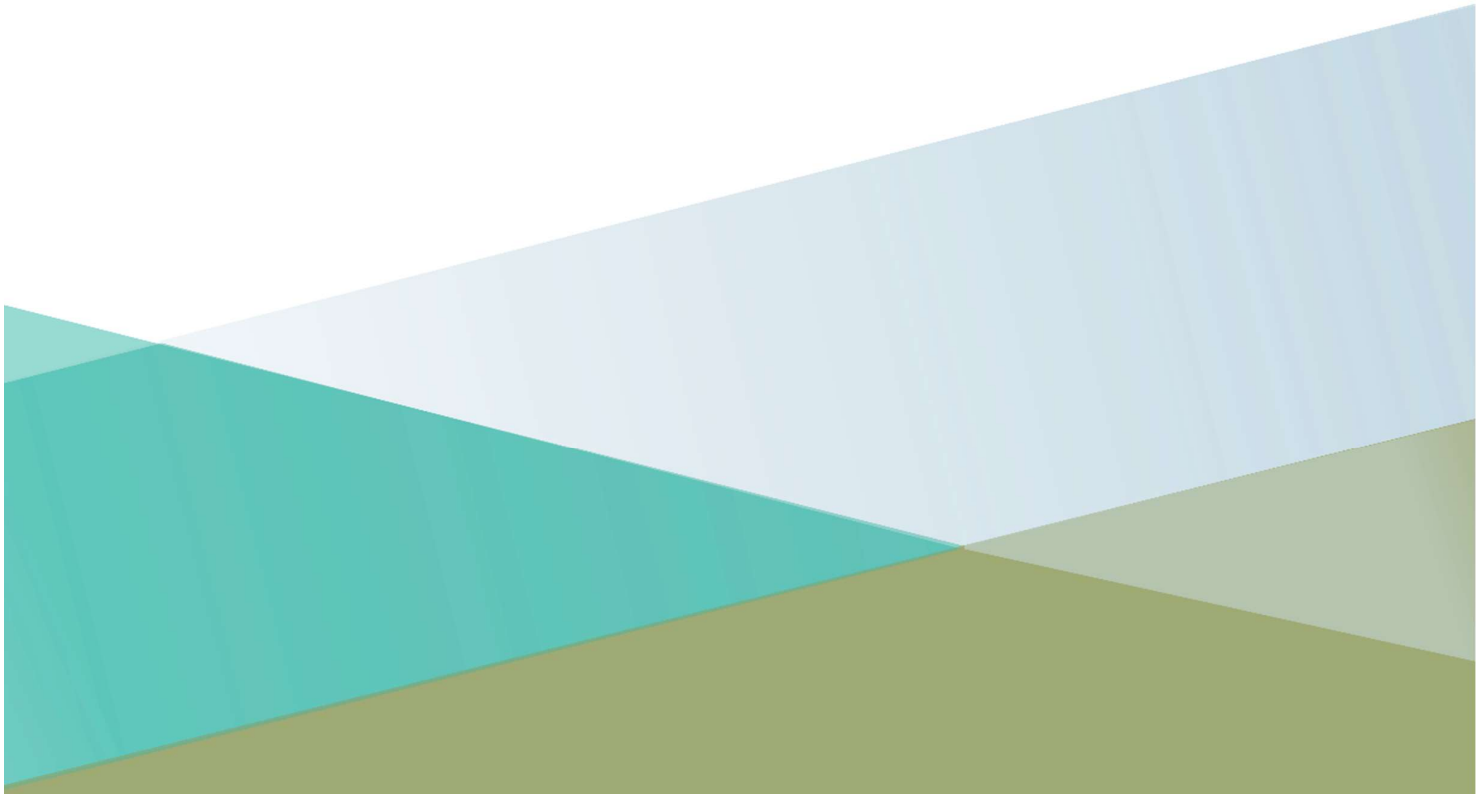
**Signature of the Applicant**  **Date** 19/11/2025

**Name in BLOCK LETTERS**

**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

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