

ALTEMAR

Marine & Environmental Consultancy

Bat derogation license for Proposed Development at Lands at IDA Waterford Business and Technology Park, Butlerstown North, Co. Waterford.

Document Control Sheet			
Client	Deise Diagnostics Limited.		
Project	Proposed development on lands at IDA Waterford Business and Technology Park, Butlerstown North, Co. Waterford.		
Date	30 th October 2025		
Version	Author	Reviewed	Date
Final	Emma Peters	Bryan Deegan	30 th October 2025

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1) Introduction

Altamar Ltd. have been commissioned by Deise Diagnostics Limited to carry out ecological surveys in support of a proposed redevelopment at a c.6.08 ha site within the IDA Business & Technology Park. The proposed works involve the demolition of a dilapidated agricultural structure and the construction of a modern light industrial and manufacturing facility, including manufacturing and warehousing areas, ancillary research and development, office space, exhibition areas, staff welfare amenities, site access, parking, utilities, landscaping, and associated infrastructure.

In preparation for the development, a dedicated daytime inspection and dusk emergence survey were carried out on 19th May 2025. A single common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bat was found roosting in a tree within the site. The site also contains additional trees and features of potential bat roosting value.

Altamar Ltd. has a team of ecologists experienced in bat surveying, including scoping, undertaking, and reporting on bat surveys, as well as producing ecological impact assessments relating to bats. Altamar Ltd. ecologists hold relevant academic qualifications and are fully competent to undertake surveys to the required standards. The daytime inspection and dusk emergence survey were carried out by Emma Peters BSc of Altamar.

This briefing note provides a description of the proposed development, the survey works undertaken by Altamar Ltd., and the proposed mitigation measures designed to ensure there will be no adverse effects on protected fauna.

a).Objective of Proposed works

The objective of the proposed development is to **redevelop a c.6.08 ha site within the IDA Business & Technology Park** to provide a modern light industrial and manufacturing facility. The development will replace an existing dilapidated agricultural structure and will include manufacturing and warehousing areas, ancillary research and development, office space, exhibition areas, and staff welfare amenities. The works aim to provide **efficient vehicular, HGV, and pedestrian access**, ample car and bicycle parking (including EV charging), and operational support infrastructure such as service yards, firewater tanks, external plant, and site utilities. The project also seeks to **enhance sustainability and environmental performance** through roof-mounted PV panels, SuDS features, landscaping, and tree and hedgerow planting, while ensuring the facility is secure, accessible, and visually integrated into the surrounding Business Park.

b). Scientific Staff

Name	Position	Qualification	Relevant experience
Emma Peters	Ecologist	BSc., Environmental Science	Emma is experienced in carrying out bat surveys including dusk (emergence) and dawn(re-entry) survey , walking transects and static detector surveys.
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 development consists of:

- Demolition of dilapidated agricultural structure along the western boundary of the site.
- Construction of a light industrial and manufacturing facility [c.18,650.58sq.m GFA / c.14.1m in height] comprising manufacturing and warehousing areas, with ancillary research and development, office space, exhibition areas, and staff welfare amenities.
- A vehicular access and egress point to the west of the facility and a HGV / Goods access and egress point to the south-east of the facility, both connecting to the internal road network of the IDA Business & Technology Park.
- Pedestrian access points to the west and south of the facility.
- Provision of 148 no. car parking spaces, including 10 no. accessible spaces and 30 no. EV charging spaces, and a set-down area to the south of the facility.
- Provision of 94 no. bicycle parking spaces, including 70 no. sheltered spaces, to the south of the facility.
- A service yard to the east and HGV marshalling yards to the north and east of the facility, including dock levellers and a grade-level access door.
- Provision of 2 no. firewater tanks and a pump house to the north-west of the facility.
- External storage, plant, a generator, transformer, substation, and switchroom to the east of the facility.
- Provision of site lighting, security fencing, and gates.
- Installation of PV panels at roof level.
- Erection of building mounted signage on the east, west, and south elevations, along with 4 no. flagpoles to the south of the facility.
- All hard and soft landscaping works, including removal of hedgerows and trees, and the provision of SuDS features, surface treatments, planting, and boundary treatments.
- All associated site development works, including above and below ground services, on a site of c.6.08ha.

Location

- The site of the proposed works is in IDA Business & Technology Park, Butlerstown North, Co. Waterford. Grid reference (52°14'41.2"N 7°10'32.6"W)

Ownership

The proposed development client is Deise Diagnostics Limited.

Reason for Activity

Construction of a light industrial and manufacturing facility [c.18,650.58sq.m GFA / c.14.1m in height] comprising manufacturing and warehousing areas, with ancillary research and development, office space, exhibition areas, and staff welfare amenities and ancillary works. This will require the removal of habitats within the redline boundary including the aforementioned common pipistrelle tree roost.

Planning History

The Proposed Development is located on lands zoned for industry within an existing industrial estate (IDA Business & Technology Park Butlerstown. Waterford). The site is currently greenfield site.

3. Proposed Works

The proposed works involve the clearance of selected trees within the c.6.08 ha development site at the IDA Business & Technology Park to facilitate the construction of a new light industrial and manufacturing facility on behalf of Deise Diagnostics Limited. These works include the removal of a number of mature trees, one of which contains a confirmed roost of a single common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bat, as well as several other trees with potential roosting features.

Tree clearance is required to enable site access, the construction of the facility, installation of utilities and services, and the implementation of the site landscaping and drainage plan. Works will be carried out under the supervision of a suitably qualified and licensed bat ecologist to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and to minimise impacts on bats and other protected fauna.

Mitigation in place to safeguard bats (included in bat report also submitted):

The following mitigation measures are to be implemented.

- Any tree felling will be undertaken at an appropriate time of year, as deemed by the project ecologist.
- Pre-Construction inspection for bats in all buildings to be demolished and emergent survey will be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologists/bat worker, prior to the demolition of buildings.
- All trees with bat roosting potential that are scheduled for felling 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.
- Lighting at all construction stages should be done sensitively on site with no direct lighting of hedgerows and treelines.
- A post construction bat survey and light spill assessment will be carried out to ensure compliance with the lighting plan(See baseline report).
- A number of bat boxes will be placed within the wildlife wooded areas to mitigate the loss of the bat roost.

4. Ecological Surveys and Site Assessment

Trees as potential 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 to high bat roosting potential. The subject site consisted largely of mature treelines and some standalone trees. Trees of bat roosting potential have been demonstrated in Figure 6.

A confirmed roost of a Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) was recorded within the survey area, with an individual observed emerging from an ivy-clad mature oak tree. Based on current survey guidance, this roost is assessed as a summer day roost used by a single individual. According to Table 3.1 Collins (2023)

Emergent/detector surveys.

An emergent /detector survey was carried out by Emma Peters on the 19th of May 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°C immediately after sunset. Winds were light and there was no rainfall. Insects were observed in flight during the survey and bats were observed on site.

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°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°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 an *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.

A single common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus sensu lato*) was noted emerging from mature oak central in the survey area. Foraging activity by the species Lesser Noctule (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and Common *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*, were detected along tree lines within the survey area (Figure 5).

Status of species in local/regional area

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

Bat Species	Conservation Status
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Favourable
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Favourable
Leisler's bat <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	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 greenfield site with a mix of mature treelines, grassland and an abandoned farm yard.

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.

Mature trees located throughout the survey area were considered of moderate to high bat roosting potential. The subject site consisted largely of mature treelines and some standalone trees. Trees of bat roosting potential have been demonstrated in Figure 6. A bat roost was confirmed within the survey area by sighting of a Common pipistrelle emerging from a mature ivy clad oak tree.

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°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°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 an *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

An emergent /detector survey was carried out by Emma Peters on the 19th of May 2025.

At dusk, a bat detector survey was carried out onsite using an *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.

A single common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus sensu lato*) was noted emerging from mature oak central in the survey area. Foraging activity by the species Lesser Noctule (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and Common *Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*, were detected along tree lines within the survey area.

Population size and class assessment

Considering that the confirmed Common Pipistrelle roost supports only a single individual, and given the species' 'Least Concern' conservation status, widespread distribution, and stable population in Ireland, it is concluded that, following the 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).

We are of the opinion that the following reasons apply:

(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 light industrial and manufacturing facility within the IDA Business and Technology Park, a site zoned and serviced for industrial use under the Waterford City and County Development Plan 2022–2028. The project represents a strategic investment of regional and national importance, directly supporting policy objectives for employment creation, industrial diversification, and sustainable economic growth.

The development will generate substantial employment during both construction and operation, support local and regional supply chains, and contribute to the IDA’s objective of expanding modern, sustainable business infrastructure. These socio-economic benefits are of clear public interest and long-term regional value.

While the works will result in the loss of one confirmed and several trees of bat roosting potential and a moderate residual effect on bat foraging activity, the overall ecological impact is localised and of limited conservation significance. The land-take is not significant, as the surrounding semi-rural landscape contains extensive areas of similar habitat to that being lost. Furthermore, as the site is zoned for industrial development, it would likely be developed for similar purposes in the absence of this proposal.

The landscape plan intends to retain some existing hedgerows where feasible to maintain connectivity with the wider landscape and support local wildlife corridors. While most trees and hedgerows will be removed to accommodate the development, selective retention, combined with new native tree, shrub, and hedgerow planting, and the inclusion of a biodiverse wildflower meadow, will help offset habitat loss and reduce impacts on bats. This coupled with site level mitigation measures including bat-sensitive lighting and the installation of bat boxes will maintain site roosting and foraging opportunities and further limit potential disturbance.

In summary, the economic and social benefits of the proposed development are considered to outweigh the limited, mitigated ecological impacts associated with the loss of one bat roost. The project will provide long-term, regionally significant benefits consistent with national planning and economic policy, and therefore satisfies Test 1 of the derogation assessment.

Test 2 – There is no Satisfactory Alternative

Alternative solutions considered and justification:

Do-Nothing Alternative:

The site would remain undeveloped in the short term, retaining existing habitat and roosting features.

However, as the lands are zoned for industrial development under the Waterford City and County Development Plan 2022–2028, it is highly likely they would be developed for a similar purpose in the future.

This option would therefore only delay, not prevent, the eventual loss of habitat, while also foregoing significant socio-economic benefits, including local employment and investment.

For these reasons, the do-nothing option is not a satisfactory or sustainable alternative.

Alternative Site Locations:

Other undeveloped sites within the region were considered; however, these were not zoned for industrial use, lacked servicing, or required new access infrastructure.

Developing a new greenfield site elsewhere would likely result in equal or greater environmental impacts and would not represent efficient land use.

The chosen site, within a serviced business and technology park, therefore represents the most suitable and sustainable location for the proposal.

Alternative Layouts or Design Approaches:

The layout has been refined to minimise ecological impact, retaining boundary vegetation where feasible and incorporating new native planting, hedgerow links, and a wildflower meadow to maintain biodiversity connectivity.

Tree removal has been limited to those required for construction of the development; roost trees could not be retained without compromising the functionality and access requirements of the facility

Consequently, alternative layouts were not capable of avoiding the identified roost loss while still achieving project objectives.

Conclusion:

The proposed development represents the least-impacting feasible solution, located within a serviced, policy-supported industrial zone. All realistic alternatives including the do-nothing option have been considered and found unsatisfactory in meeting the project's economic, social, and functional objectives while achieving lower ecological impact.

Test 3 – Favourable Conservation Status

To ensure that no significant effects on the local bat population occur, a range of mitigation measures will be implemented, as outlined above. These include the installation of bat boxes on retained trees and structures to provide immediate alternative roosting opportunities, and the adoption of a bat-sensitive lighting design to maintain dark corridors for commuting and foraging bats.

The landscape strategy further supports the conservation of local bat populations by retaining existing hedgerows where possible, incorporating new native tree and hedgerow planting, and establishing a biodiverse wildflower meadow. These measures will help to maintain ecological connectivity and partially offset the loss of roosting and foraging features resulting from tree removal.

The confirmed roost and potential roost features are considered to be of low conservation significance, with just one common pipistrelle using it. Given the availability of similar habitat within the surrounding semi-rural landscape and the site-level mitigation proposed, the derogation is not expected to be detrimental to the maintenance of the local bat population at a favourable conservation status within its natural range.

I hope that this is satisfactory for you to consider the grant of a derogation licence for these works. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

6.)Monitoring the impacts of the derogations

Monitoring of the impacts associated with the derogation licence will be carried out as outlined in the mitigation measures in the Bat report. These are listed as follows;

- Any tree felling will be undertaken at an appropriate time of year, as deemed by the project ecologist. Pre-Construction inspection for bats in all buildings to be demolished and emergent survey will be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologists/bat worker, prior to the demolition of buildings.
- All trees with bat roosting potential that are scheduled for felling 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.
- Lighting at all construction stages should be done sensitively on site with no direct lighting of hedgerows and treelines.
- A post construction bat survey and light spill assessment will be carried out to ensure compliance with the lighting plan.
- A number of bat boxes will be placed within the wildlife wooded areas to mitigate the loss of the bat roost. The installation and number put in place will be determined by the project ecologist as deemed appropriate.



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
Mr	Leon	Murray
(b) Address Line 1	5 th Floor Rear	
Address Line 2	Connaught House, 1 Burlington Road	
Town	Dublin 4	
County	Dublin	
Eircode	D04 C5Y6	
(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	Lands at IDA Waterford Business and Technology Park	
Address Line 2	Butlerstown North	
Town		
County	Waterford	
Eircode	N/A	

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* 1

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.

The emergent / detector survey on the 19th May 2025. A single common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus senso lato*) was noted emerging from mature oak located in the centre of the survey area. It is proposed to fell this oak tree as part of the development.

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.

Altamar 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	To prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

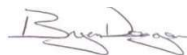
11.1	Explanation as to why the derogation licence sought is the only available option for works and no suitable alternative exists as per Regulation 54 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.2	Evidence that actions permitted by a derogation 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.4	As much information as possible to allow a decision to be made on this application.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

30/10/2025

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

