



**NPWS**

An tSeirbhís Páirceanna  
Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra  
National Parks and Wildlife  
Service

# **Application for Derogation Under Regulation 54 & 54A of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended**

**Revision 2.0 – July 2025**

- This form can be used by any individual or Company applying for a derogation under Regulation 54 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (“the Regulations”) **or** any individual applying on behalf of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Regulation 54(A) of the Regulations.
- Note this application form is not for Domestic Dwelling Derogations (bats within private homes) which can be found here > ([3D Application Form](#))
- Please ensure that you answer questions fully in order to avoid delays and/or your application being rejected on the basis that it does not contain sufficient information and detail for the application to be considered further.
- Please read and familiarise yourself with the [NPWS Guidance on Applications for Regulation 54 Derogations for Annex IV species: Guidance for Applicants](#)
- Please read and familiarise yourself with the [European Commission's Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive](#)
- Please also note that the responses to these questions are supplementary to the documentation required for the NPWS to be in a position to consider your application. A complete application should include both the application form and an associated report. Failure to supply either will result in your application being returned and/or refused.
- In circumstances in which a derogation is given on foot of this application, the Applicant is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions of any such derogation, even though they may employ another person to act on their behalf. To carry out any activity without, or not in accordance with, a derogation granted under regulation 54 or 54A of the Regulations constitutes a criminal offence, subject to prosecution.
- If you experience any problems filling in this form, please contact the Wildlife Licensing Unit: [reg54derogations@npws.gov.ie](mailto:reg54derogations@npws.gov.ie)
- Please note – applications, associated reports and derogations will be published on the NPWS website and/or the Department’s Open Data website.
- Where any applicant is applying for a derogation to carry out surveys, please ensure to list all qualified ecologists and trainees under their supervision. See section 1(c) of Part A.

## Part A: The Applicant - Personal Details

These questions relate to the person responsible for any proposed works and who will be the **Applicant**. **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	Shane	Brien
<b>(b)</b> Company Name, if applicable		
<b>(c)</b> Address Line 1	48 Glenmore Park	
Address Line 2	Ballyboden, Rathfarnham	
Town	Dublin	
County	Dublin	
Eircode	D16A970	
<b>(d)</b> Contact number	[REDACTED]	
<b>(e)</b> Email address	[REDACTED]	
<b>(f)</b> Address where works are to be carried out if different from (b) above.		
Address Line 1	Unknown – throughout Republic of Ireland	
Address Line 2		
Town		
County		
Eircode		

### Details of Person Submitting Application on Behalf of Applicant/Derogation Holder

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

### 1. (b) Name of Person/Ecologist

Title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr)	Forename(s)	Surname
<b>(b)</b> Company Name		
Address Line 1		
Address Line 2		
Town		
County		
Eircode		
<b>(c)</b> Contact number		
<b>(d)</b> Email address		
<b>(e)</b> Relationship to Applicant		



## Part B: Species covered by the Derogation

1. **Species of Animal:** Please indicate which species is/are the subject of the application:

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

2. Please detail the exact species (scientific name):  | All Bat Species |

3. Please provide the maximum number of individuals affected\*  | Unknown at present |

4. Please provide the maximum number of breeding or resting sites affected\*  | Unknown at present |

5. Please provide the maximum number of eggs to be taken\*  | NA |

6. Please provide the maximum number of eggs to be destroyed\*  | NA |

\*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.

This licence application is for survey only to permit Shane Brien for:

- a) Entry into a known or suspected bat roost;
- b) The use of an endoscope to explore inaccessible structures (crevices) and trees of suspected bat roosts
- c) Photographing bats within roosts for scientific and research purposes (within the Republic of Ireland)

Used for identifying potential bat roosting sites and to record the presence of roosting bats, while separate derogation licence(s) will be applied for on a project specific basis where required.

7. **Species of Plant:** Please indicate which species is/are the subject of the application:

- Killarney Fern
- Slender Naiad
- Marsh Saxifrage

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

DER-BAT-2025-207: nil record return, 0 bat species affected by that derogation (returned 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2025)

**9. Proposed Dates for Activities:** Please indicate the timeframe that you propose to carry out the activities. Dates set by NPWS may differ from dates proposed here. *A derogation will only be issued with a start and end date within a calendar year.*

Start Date:	17/04/2026
End Date:	31/12/2026

## Part C: Nature of the Derogation.

1. Please tick which prohibition(s) the application for a derogation relates to:

<b>Regulation 51</b>	
Deliberately capture or kill any specimen of the relevant species in the wild	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deliberately disturb these species particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deliberately take or destroy eggs of the relevant species in the wild	<input type="checkbox"/>
Damage or destroy a breeding or resting place of such an animal, or	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keep, transport, sell, exchange, offer for sale or offer for exchange any specimen of the relevant species taken in the wild, other than those taken legally as referred to in Article 12(2) of the Habitats Directive.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Regulation 52</b>	
Deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy any specimen of these species in the wild, or	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keep, transport, sell, exchange, offer for sale or offer for exchange any specimen of these species taken in the wild, other than those taken legally as referred to in Article 13(1)(b) of the Habitats Directive.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Further information should be provided in the format set out in Part E: Template for Supporting Information**

## Part D: Derogation Tests

**Note: The following summary information must be provided by the applicant in all cases, and will be used to determine if a derogation can be provided. Further information must be provided in the format set out in Part E: Template for Supporting Information**

### Test 1: Reason for the Derogation

1. Please tick which reason(s) below explains how this application qualifies under Regulation 54(2)(a-e) or Regulation 54A(2)(a-e) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations: Please provide a summary of how the application meets the 3 conditions required to provide a derogation. Note that in all cases additional information must be provided (see Part E).

<b>a.</b>	In the interests of protecting wild flora and fauna and conserving natural habitats <b>(proceed to 2a)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>b.</b>	To prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property <b>(proceed to 2b)</b>	<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 <b>(proceed to 2c)</b>	<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 <b>(proceed to 2d)</b>	<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 <b>(proceed to 2e)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**2a.** In the interests of protecting wild flora and fauna and conserving natural habitats:

i) Please state the wild flora, fauna or habitats that require protection and /or conservation.

ii) Please summarise how the interests of protection and conservation of the species/habitat concerned justify affecting another species under strict protection.

**2b)** To prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property:

i) Please summarise the nature of the potential damage, why it is considered “serious” and how this outweighs the conservation interest of the species under strict protection.

**2c)** In the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment:

- i) Where the reason is for public health and public safety, summarise the evidence provided to support this reason (e.g. documentary evidence of the risk from a chartered structural engineer, tree surgeon, Garda Síochána, qualified health professional etc.)

[This derogation licence is being sought for conducting bat-related surveys in relation to ecological assessments for plans and projects and biodiversity studies. Some of these surveys require entry into known or suspected bat roosts at various times of the year to determine the presence or absence of bats and the status of the roost site. In conducting ecological assessments in relation to bats, it is important to identify and assess the use of a suspect roost and bat roosting features and to document this.

This derogation licence will be used for survey only, for Shane Brien, who is considered a suitability trained and proficient ecologist and will maintain the welfare of the bat(s) and ensure minimum level of disturbance as possible. He has entered a number of roosts, under previous general survey derogation licences from previous employer and specific derogation licences, including DER-BAT-2023-17 – Handling training under the guidance of Neil Middleton, internal training as member of Scott Cawley Ltd. The granting of the derogation will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of any bat species.

The nature of the work Shane Brien is involved in is to determine the presence or absence bat species of a site to ensure that the bat species is taken fully into consideration for any proposed changes to the site or to evaluate any existing processes that may place protected bat species at risk.]

- 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.

[The nature of the work Shane Brien is involved in is to determine the presence or absence of bats. If present, bats should have full consideration of any proposed changes to the site or to evaluate protected species that may be at risk with any existing processes. Preference to identifying these elements would be conducted via non-intrusive methods such as ground visual assessment, manual/automated detectors during emergence/re-entry surveys and use of an IR camera. However, non-intrusive methods are limited by hard to view or difficult to access areas which then require close inspections of potential roost features in trees/crevices or entry into a suspected bat roost. This can confirm if features are suitable for potential roosting bats and/or if there is evidence of bats, using torchlight and an endoscopic in a careful and sensitive manner. This aims to gather as much information as possible to inform potential mitigation measures and strategies.

All surveys will follow UK and Ireland good practice guidelines as outlined by, Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland, CIEEM, Bat Conservation Ireland and Bat Conservation Trust.

If Shane Brien is unable to conduct these intrusive survey methods to establish the presence or absence of bat species (with confidence), then there would be a lack of accurate information to propose appropriate recommendations or suitable mitigation measures. Notably if the structure or tree has the potential of deteriorating and posing a health and safety risk if no action is done in a timely manner. This would also put a financial burden on Shane Brien (as a freelance ecologist), the client and the project and cause delays if planning permission is required. As much information gathered from both

non-intrusive and intrusive methods would assist in maintaining a favourable conservation status for bat species that could be affected.]

**2d)** 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:

- i) Please summarise the objective(s) of the proposed activities making reference to those listed above and how the the purpose of such activities overrides the interests of strict protection of the species. <sup>1</sup>

**2e)** 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

- i) Please clearly state the objective of the activity and verify that this reason is being chosen as the objective of the activity does not match reasons a-d listed above.

- ii) Please summarise how the activity will result in the taking or keeping of limited numbers of specimens of the species, how it will be applied on a selective basis and to a limited extent, and how it will be done under strictly supervised conditions.

### Test 2: Absence of Alternative solutions

**2.** Please summarise the alternative solutions that have been considered and why these solutions are deemed unsatisfactory. This must include the option of the “do-nothing” alternative and evidence should be objective and robust. Note that in all cases further information must be provided in the format set out in Part E: Template for Supporting Information.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that this reason may be appropriate for when research involves surveys that may cause disturbance of species under strict protection. But the sole purpose of the surveys should be for research and education or the other reasons listed above under 1d.

Alternative Solution	Reasons for “Unsatisfactory”
Do-Nothing	<p data-bbox="810 172 1466 248">Alternative solutions were considered, and none are available in this instance.</p> <p data-bbox="810 275 1466 689">In a do-nothing scenario (where a derogation licence is not granted), Shane Brien would be unable to undertake essential ecologist work involving protected bat species. As bats are a protected species, the absence of a licence would prevent him from carrying out accurate surveys and assessments in accordance with best practice, as outlined in ‘Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th Edition)’, Collins (2023).</p> <p data-bbox="810 714 1466 1211">Without the ability to conduct licenced inspections, no accurate or verifiable data could be collected to inform research, education, or evidence-based recommendations for clients. The lack of information would undermine the provision of appropriate mitigation advice in planning and conservation. It may also create health and safety risks if there is delay in assessment causing deterioration, particularly where the structural condition of buildings or trees are compromised.</p> <p data-bbox="810 1236 1466 1733">Failure to obtain this scientific information would ultimately hinder efforts to ensure “the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range”. In contrast, granting this licence enables Shane Brien to carry out internal and external preliminary roost assessments, seasonal bat surveys, and preconstruction checks of trees and buildings using an endoscope and internal/external inspection to verify the presence of bats in a suspected roost.</p> <p data-bbox="810 1758 1466 2042">Shane Brien can then, with confidence and more robust information, propose appropriate recommendations, suitable mitigation measures to minimise impacts on bats. The licence will also allow him to monitor bat boxes which have been erected as mitigation for projects, ensuring they are functioning</p>

	<p>effectively and, where necessary, facilitate the safe handling and transfers of bats to alternative boxes if damage occurs (separate handling licence has also been applied for by Shane Brien).</p>
<p>Emergence or re-entry surveys only</p>	<p>Shane Brien has considered other non-intrusive methods such as emergence surveys. However, non-intrusive methods are limited by hard to view or difficult to access areas which then require close inspections of potential roost features in trees/crevices or entry into a suspected bat roost. The Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland (2022) suggests a potential roost be searched extensively, particularly less obvious roosting bats in small numbers.</p> <p>In relation to trees, Collins (2023) guidance states that dusk emergence is “not a suitable method for presence/likely absence surveys unless other reasons prevent close inspection”. And implies a potential roost feature (PRF) inspection with an endoscope as being more valuable than an emergence survey only. Bats can switch into unoccupied tree roosts after initial surveys.</p> <p>Preconstruction checks on a tree (if safe to do so) before works commence would result in valuable information to provide recommendations and guidance to tree workers and prevent a wildlife crime from happening if a bat is present. Shane Brien having this licence would be to carry out his role and oversee initial mitigation measures for tree removal are upheld, no bats are injured and no wildlife crime is committed.</p> <p>In relation to buildings, internal inspection is essential for identifying the type of roost present and estimating the number of bats using the structure. Where all internal areas (including voids and crevices) can be thoroughly examined and no evidence of bats are found, Collins (2023) notes that no further survey effort is required. However, if the internal inspection cannot confidently rule out the presence of bats, then additional</p>

	<p>emergence surveys should be undertaken. The need for these surveys is guided by the building's potential to support roosting bats, as indicated by the findings of the internal inspection. And Collins (2023) also outlines an ecologist should hold a survey licence covering the relevant activities, as a potential disturbance during initial potential roost assessments.</p> <p>Internal inspection provides invaluable information in establishing the likely presence or likely absence of bats. Without this critical information, suspected or known roosts within trees or buildings may deteriorate over time, increasing the risk of losing a potentially viable roosting habitat (before any emergence or re-entry surveys are conducted). Conducting an internal preliminary roost assessment helps address limitations associated with relying solely on emergence or re-entry surveys, providing a more complete and reliable understanding of the bats use within a structure.]</p>

\* Please insert additional rows above if needed

### Test 3: Impact of a Derogation on Conservation Status

3. Please summarise the possible impacts on the population of the species that is subject to this application, taking into account all the mitigation and/or compensation measures that are to be undertaken. Evidence that such mitigation has been successful elsewhere should be provided where relevant. Mitigation measures being relied upon must ensure that the derogation 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. Note that in all cases further information must be provided in the format set out in Part E: Template for Supporting Information.

The licence is not restricted to a specific location and will support Shane Brien in carrying out his ecological work. Its purpose is to enable Shane Brien to contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of the Favourable Conservation Status of all bat species in Ireland. The derogation will be used for survey purposes only. Shane Brien is a suitably trained and competent ecologist who will prioritise bat welfare and ensure that any disturbance is kept to an absolute minimum. The granting of this licence will not adversely affect the conservation status or population of any bat species.

Shane Brien will adhere to a strict protocol, as outlined below, to ensure minimal disturbance:

### **Protocols for the Protection of Bats During Works**

Bat Roost Survey Protocol to ensure minimisation of disturbance to bats (this does not cover health and safety risk assessments which are carried out)

#### **For unknown roosts**

- Check with owner/client re presence of bats.
- Survey for external signs of bats and roost entry points. If positive signs then treat as known /suspected roost.
- Entry to possible roost should be made cautiously especially if survey is carried out in the winter period when signs of bats may be difficult to find. Should signs of bats be noted then treat as a known/suspected roost.
- Use of endoscope is to treat crevice/tree cavity as suspected roost, with insertion being conducted in a slow manner

#### **For known/suspected roosts Generic measures to include:**

- Avoid using roost illumination apart from torches
- Talking in low tone is preferred to whispering
- Bats seen in situ should be counted, photographed only if necessary and then left alone
- Handling of bats to confirm identification is only used as a last resort. This may be necessary for suspected Whiskered/Brandt's bat roosts
- Samples of droppings, dead bats etc may be removed to facilitate species identification
- Care to be taken to avoid cooling or warming effects as described below

During potential hibernation season (November-March), only one person will be permitted to enter roost area. If any hibernating bats are seen to be showing signs of waking, then the roost survey will be abandoned immediately.

During the breeding season, known breeding roosts will be avoided unless emergency work is required. This will only be conducted under a separate granted derogation licence associated with the works.

#### **Photography in roosts**

The following protocols will be complied with to minimise the risk of injury or death to bats being photographed or filmed:

- Photography will not take place in nursery areas of roosts.
- Photography will be minimised in roosts and will comprise taking high-resolution photographs using a standard digital camera with flash at a minimum distance of 3 metres from the bats. This will allow images to be zoomed digitally rather than putting the flash close to bats.
- No bats will be handled during photography.
- Video footage may be taken of bats emerging from roosts or swarming around roosts and stills taken from this footage.
- Use of endoscope is to treat crevice/tree cavity as suspected roost, with insertion being in a slow manner.
- Photograph will be taken if bat is present and best identifiable.

These measures will serve to minimise disturbance of bats in their roosts by taking photographs.

Shane Brien has carried out a wide range of bat-related surveys (even under previous derogation licences) to inform ecological impact assessments for proposed developments. Certain surveys require entry into known or suspected bat roosts at different times of the year to establish the presence or absence of bats and to assess the status of the roost. New roosts are frequently identified during such work. Without an appropriate licence the survey must stop immediately, preventing the collection of important ecological information.

A licence is therefore requested to enter roosts as part of standard bat surveys. |

## Part E: Template for Supporting Information

This application form should provide a summary of the evidence that the applicant has provided. In all cases, it is necessary to provide separate supporting information so that the assessment of the application can be undertaken in a robust and comprehensive manner. Applicants should refer to guidance provided by the NPWS and the European Commission whilst preparing this application form and the supporting information.

It is essential that supporting information is prepared in a consistent manner using the template below so that NPWS officials assessing the application can locate the relevant evidence to determine if the three Tests can be met. Failure to provide sufficient evidence will result in the application being refused.

The structure of the Supporting Information should be as follows:

- 1) Table of Contents
- 2) Introduction
  - a. Objective of the proposed works (for example, as part of construction of a national road, repair of roofing, undertaking surveys etc.)
  - b. Name, qualifications and relevant experience of scientific staff, including trainees, (e.g. ecologist) involved in the preparation of the application and those responsible for carrying out the proposed activity.
  - c. If this application is for the carrying out of surveys that may cause disturbance, qualifications of all involved must be provided and trainees must be clearly identified.
- 3) Background to proposed activity including location, ownership, type of and need for the proposed activity, planning history, policy context, zoning in relevant Development plan (or equivalent), etc.
- 4) Full details of proposed activity to be covered by the derogation (including a site plan). The site may be inspected by an NPWS representative, so the details given should clearly reflect the extent of the project. This information will be used to compare site conditions with the Method Statement.
- 5) Ecological Survey and site assessment (Not required for applications to carry out surveys)
  - a. Pre-existing information on species at location and environs.
  - b. Status of the species in the local/regional area (relevant to the consideration of the impact on the population at the relevant geographic scale (Test 3))
  - c. Objective(s) of survey
  - d. Description of Surveys Area
  - e. Survey methodology (including evidence as to how the methodology represents best practice and is appropriate to the Objective). Methodology should include survey maps, details of timing, climate, equipment used and identify any uncertainties or difficulties encountered.
  - f. Survey results including raw data, any processed or aggregated data, and negative results as appropriate. Photographs and maps must be provided where site-specific features are referred.
  - g. Population size class assessment.
- 6) Evidence to support the Derogation Tests
  - a. Test 1 - Reason for Derogation:
    - i. There should be a clear explanation as to why a specific reason(s) has been selected in the application form.

- ii. Applicants are advised to read the guidance published by the NPWS '[Guidance on Applications for Regulation 54 Derogations for Annex IV species: Guidance for Applicants](#)' with specific reference to Section 3.1.
- b. Test 2 - Absence of Alternative Solutions
  - i. Applicants must list the alternatives to the proposed activity that have been considered, including the do-nothing alternatives in a clear and objective manner. A basic requirement is that these alternatives should be compared in terms of their impact on the species subject to strict protection. It should be clear to NPWS officials as to why the chosen approach has been selected.
  - ii. Applicants are advised to read the guidance published by '[Guidance on Applications for Regulation 54 Derogations for Annex IV species: Guidance for Applicants](#)' with specific reference to Section 3.2.
- c. Test 3 - Impact of a derogation on Conservation Status
  - i. Applicants should include details of the population at the appropriate geographic scale and an evaluation of how the proposed activity will affect the conservation status both before and after mitigation measures have been applied.
  - ii. Full and detailed descriptions of proposed mitigation measures that are relevant to the potential impact on the target species. Evidence that such mitigation has been successful elsewhere should be provided, where available.
  - iii. Applicants are advised to read the guidance published '[Guidance on Applications for Regulation 54 Derogations for Annex IV species: Guidance for Applicants](#)' with specific reference to Section 3.3.

7) Monitoring the impacts of the derogations

- a. Applicants must include details of how they propose to verify whether the derogations have been implemented correctly and whether they achieved their objective, using scientifically based evidence, and, if necessary, how the applicant will take corrective measures where required.
- b. Applicants should provide details of proposed reports to be submitted to the NPWS including the results of monitoring.
- c. Applicants are advised to read the guidance published by the European Commission "[Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive](#)" with specific reference to Section 3.4.

**Part F. 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 derogation and that it is a legal requirement to comply with the conditions of any derogation I may be granted following this application. I understand that NPWS may visit to check compliance with a derogation.

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 their functions under these Regulations or for obtaining any information which they may require for such purposes.

**Signature of the Applicant**

*Shane Brien*

**Date**

17/04/2026

**Name in BLOCK LETTERS**

SHANE BRIEN

**PRIVACY STATEMENT**

See Privacy Statement at [www.npws.ie/licences](http://www.npws.ie/licences)

npws.ie

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage



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