

Supporting Document for a Proposed Development at The Square, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.



Document Control Sheet			
Client	Second Row Construction Ltd		
Project	The Square, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.		
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Final	Author	Reviewed	DATE
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1) Introduction

Altamar Ltd. has been commissioned by Second Row Construction Ltd. to prepare this Supporting Document in relation to a proposed residential-led redevelopment at The Square, Kilcock, Co. Kildare. The development has been informed by a Bat Fauna Impact Assessment (17th of April 2026) undertaken by Altamar Ltd. and includes demolition and construction works associated with a mixed-use residential scheme comprising apartment blocks, retail/community space, landscaping, and associated infrastructure. Bat surveys identified the presence of a bat roost within a small farmyard building, with Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) recorded emerging during surveys in April 2026. The proposed works will therefore result in the loss of a confirmed bat roost, requiring a derogation licence under Article 16 of the Habitats Directive.

1.1 Objective of Proposed works

The objective of the proposed works is to facilitate the redevelopment of a derelict and underutilised site at The Square, Kilcock, delivering residential accommodation, commercial space, and public realm improvements, while retaining and refurbishing the Protected Structure and ensuring compliance with ecological legislation.

1.2 Statement of Authority

Altamar has been providing ecological and environmental consultancy services since 2001 across the residential, infrastructural, renewable energy, private industry, Local Authority, and State/semi-State sectors. Altamar ecologists are suitably qualified and experienced in undertaking bat surveys, bat impact assessments, and preparing derogation licence documentation in Ireland. The bat surveys were carried out by experienced ecologists with extensive experience in dusk emergence surveys, dawn re-entry surveys, static detector surveys, roost assessments, and bat mitigation. Survey scoping and bat surveys were undertaken by Jeff Boyle and Emma Peters, manual bat call identification were undertaken by Luke Dodebier.

All surveys and assessments were completed in accordance with current best practice guidance, including *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, J. (Ed.), 2016) and *Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland* (Marnell, Kelleher and Mullen, 2022).

1.3. Scientific Staff

Name	Position	Qualification	Relevant experience
Emma Peters	Ecologist	(BSc (Hons.) Environmental Science)	The bat surveys were carried out by Emma Peters (BSc Environmental Science) and Jeff Boyle (BSc Environmental Management) of Altamar Ltd. Emma is skilled in bat detection through static detector surveys, dusk emergence, and dawn re-entry surveys. She is skilled in habitat identification, native and non-native species identification and ecological conservation, having experience in mitigation strategies for ecological assessment. Emma is currently providing bat, mammal, bird and floral surveys for Altamar Ltd.
Jeff Boyle	Ecologist	(BSc. (Hons) Environmental Management)	Jeff is skilled in bat detection through static detector surveys, dusk emergence, and dawn re-entry surveys. He is also skilled in habitat assessment and has undertaken flora/invasive species surveys and breeding/wintering bird surveys to produce numerous ecological assessments on a range of residential, industrial and commercial projects.
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

2.1 Proposed Activity

The proposed development comprises demolition of existing structures (including a confirmed bat roost building), refurbishment of a protected structure, and construction of apartment blocks and associated works including lighting, landscaping, and infrastructure.

2.2 Location

- The site of the proposed works is in The Square, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.
Grid reference (53.40053761424743, -6.6679259695606525)

2.3 Ownership

The site is owned by Second Row Construction Ltd.

2.4 Reason for Activity

The development is required to provide residential housing, retail services, and urban regeneration within Kilcock town centre in line with national housing objectives and compact growth policy.

2.5 Planning History

The site forms part of a redevelopment proposal supported by national and regional planning policy objectives for housing delivery and town centre regeneration. The planning application is planned to be lodged in by the end of May 2026.

3). Proposed Works

The proposed works include demolition of outbuildings (including bat roost structure), partial refurbishment of the Protected Structure, construction of residential apartment blocks, public realm improvements, and installation of lighting, drainage, and landscaping.

4. Ecological Surveys and Site Assessment

4.1.1 Habitat and landscape

A review of mapping and aerial photography provided insight into the habitats and landscape features present at the site. The proposed development site consists of derelict buildings with hedgerows, dominated by scrub and some recolonising bare ground.

A review of the GSI online mapper did not indicate the presence of any subterranean features within the site, and a search of the National Monuments Database did not identify any manmade subterranean structures within the site boundary.

4.1.3 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

4.1.4 Survey Objective

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

4.1.5 Description of Survey Area

The site comprises of derelict farmyard structures, Scrub and hedgerow habitats, Recolonising bare ground and urban edge town centre environment.

4.2. Survey Methodology

4.2.1 Habitat Appraisal

During the site visit and ground level roost assessment, all relevant features within the site were visually inspected for their potential to support bat roosting, commuting and foraging activity in accordance with *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, 2023). The assessment followed the BCT habitat suitability and tree roost grading protocols, which classify structures and habitats as High, Moderate, Low, Negligible or None (Collins, 2023), and trees as No Suitability (NONE), Further Assessment Required (FAR), or Potential Roost Feature (PRF), with further distinction between PRF-I (low capacity) and PRF-M (maternity potential).

A daytime inspection and dusk emergence survey were undertaken on 17th of April 2026 to evaluate the site structures suitability for roosting bats. Full access to the structure was available during the surveys. The daytime inspection involved a comprehensive assessment of all accessible internal areas, together with an external inspection from ground level. Survey equipment included high-powered torches, binoculars, an Infrared night vision camera, and a thermal imaging camera to identify evidence of bat activity such as live or dead bats, droppings, feeding remains, urine staining, fur oil marks, vocalisations, and potential bat access points. For the dusk emergence survey, surveyors were positioned around the structures on site with a surveyor located on either side of the structure.

Emergent / Detector Surveys

Each surveyor used full-spectrum bat detectors (Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro) to record bat activity. The survey aimed to identify bat species present, estimate numbers, and determine potential access points and roosting locations within the tower structure. The surveys were completed under suitable weather conditions. The dusk emergence survey commenced a minimum of 15 minutes prior to sunset and continued for approximately 1.5 hours after sunset.

4.2.2 Bat Call Analysis Methodology

Bat acoustic data were collected using an Echo Meter Touch 2 Pro full-spectrum bat detector. The device records ultrasonic bat echolocation calls and converts them into audible sound using Real Time Expansion (RTE) and Heterodyne (HET) technologies, allowing real-time field interpretation of bat activity.

The Echo Meter Touch 2 application includes an integrated Wildlife Acoustics Auto Identification (Auto-ID) function, which analyses recorded echolocation calls and provides the two most likely species matches in real time. This automated identification system is based on recognised acoustic classification algorithms, including those used in Kaleidoscope Pro Bat Auto ID software. The Auto-ID function was configured for Ireland to ensure regionally appropriate species matching.

All Auto-ID outputs were treated as indicative only. Each positive species identification generated by the system was manually reviewed by a competent ecologist using both the full-spectrum call data and sonogram outputs. Verification considered call structure, frequency range, pulse characteristics, and associated field observations. Only those identifications confirmed through this review process were accepted as valid records for the final dataset. It is acknowledged that automated bat call identification cannot achieve 100% accuracy; therefore, manual validation remains an essential component of the analysis to ensure reliable species-level determination and robust interpretation of bat activity data.

4.2.3 Bat survey results

In 2025/2026, two dusk bat detector surveys were carried out on site using an *Echo meter touch 2 Pro* detector to determine bat activity. Bats were identified by their ultrasonic call coupled with behavioural and flight observations.

Two site visits were undertaken:

- 8th October 2025 No bat activity recorded
- 17th April 2026 Common Pipistrelle recorded emerging from farmyard building

A bat emergent survey confirmed a single roosting Common Pipistrelle bat within the farmyard structure located to the south-west of the site. Given the single bat present in the structure, it is likely to be an opportunistic day roost (Figure 1 below).

4.2.4 Population size and class assessment

Considering that there was a single Common pipistrelle bat confirmed bat roosting within the structure in 2026 and no bats roosting during surveys in 2025 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.



Project: The Square, Kilkock
Location: Kilkock, Co. Kildare
Date: 06/05/26
Drawn By: Jeff Boyle (Altamar)

ALTEMAR
Marine & Environmental Consultancy



Figure 1. Bat roost location and flight path.

5.) Evidence to support the Derogation Tests

The NPWS document, Guidance on the Strict Protection of Certain Animal and Plant Species under the Habitats Directive in Ireland - National Parks and Wildlife Service Guidance Series 1 (2021), was reviewed before undertaking this derogation application. Article 16 of the Habitats Directive sets out three pre-conditions, all of which must be met before a derogation from the requirements of Article 12 or Article 13 of the Directive can be granted. These preconditions are also set out in Regulation 54 of the Regulations.

The preconditions are:

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

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

Test 1 – Reasons for Seeking Derogation

Regulation 54(2) (a)–(e) states that a derogation licence may be granted for any of the reasons listed (a) to (e).

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

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

c) In the interest of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the The proposed works relate to the redevelopment of lands at The Square, Kilcock, Co. Kildare, to deliver a mixed-use residential and commercial development comprising 29 residential units, retail and community space, associated landscaping, public open space, parking, access infrastructure, SuDS features, lighting, and all associated site works. The development is proposed in the interest of overriding public interest, including those of a social and economic nature, most notably through the provision of much-needed housing within Kilcock town centre at a time of ongoing national housing demand. The scheme will contribute to compact urban growth, regeneration of a derelict brownfield site, and the efficient use of underutilised serviced land.

Additional public benefits include the regeneration of a visually and structurally degraded site, removal of unsafe and derelict structures, enhancement of town centre amenity, and provision of community and retail infrastructure supporting local services and economic activity.

To facilitate the proposed layout, the demolition of a farmyard structure located within the south-west of the site is required. Bat surveys undertaken in October 2025 recorded no bat activity; however, a subsequent survey in April 2026 confirmed a Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*) roost within this structure. The bat roost is therefore directly located within a building that must be demolished to facilitate the proposed development and ensure safe and efficient site redevelopment.

A derogation licence is being sought prior to commencement of demolition works. The removal of the structure is unavoidable to enable delivery of the permitted development and associated infrastructure. All works will be undertaken in full compliance with wildlife legislation, with appropriate mitigation measures implemented to minimise and manage impacts on bats.

Test 2 – There is No Satisfactory Alternative

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

In this case, the proposed development at The Square, Kilcock, Co. Kildare requires the demolition of a farmyard structure within which a Common Pipistrelle bat roost has been confirmed. This structure lies within the footprint of the proposed development and is required to facilitate the delivery of residential units, retail/community space, internal access routes, landscaping, and associated infrastructure.

The following alternatives were considered:

1. Do Nothing Scenario

Under a “do nothing” scenario, the site would remain in its current derelict condition, and the proposed redevelopment would not proceed. This would fail to deliver essential housing in Kilcock town centre and would represent a continued underuse of a brownfield urban site. The farmyard structure would remain in a deteriorated condition and would likely continue to provide only limited and opportunistic bat roosting potential. Given the zoning and strategic planning objectives for the site, redevelopment is expected and necessary to address housing demand and urban regeneration objectives.

2. Avoiding the Affected Building

The option of retaining the farmyard structure was considered; however, this is not feasible as the building is located within the required development footprint. Retention would prevent the delivery of the approved scheme layout, including residential blocks, access routes, servicing, and open space provision. The structure is also derelict and not suitable for integration into the proposed development without substantial alteration, which would not be compatible with the scheme design or viability.

3. Alternative Site Layout or Location

Alternative layouts were assessed; however, reconfiguration of the development to avoid the structure is not feasible without significantly reducing housing yield, compromising site efficiency, and undermining the overall design strategy. Relocation of the development is not a viable alternative, as the proposal relates specifically to the regeneration of this serviced, town centre site in accordance with planning policy supporting compact urban growth.

Conclusion

Having regard to site constraints, the confirmed location of the bat roost within the structure, and the requirement to deliver housing and town centre regeneration, no satisfactory alternative exists that would avoid impacts on the bat roost. The proposed works are therefore the minimum necessary to achieve the development objectives, and impacts will be managed through mitigation measures outlined elsewhere in this application.

Test 3 – Favourable Conservation Status

With appropriate mitigation measures in place, the proposed works at The Square, Kilcock, Co. Kildare, comprising demolition of a farmyard structure, construction of residential units, retail/community space, and associated infrastructure, will not adversely affect the favourable conservation status of bat populations at local, regional, or national level.

Bat surveys undertaken in October 2025 recorded no bat activity on site. A subsequent survey in April 2026 confirmed the presence of a single Common Pipistrelle roost within the farmyard structure proposed for demolition. The roost is considered to be small in scale and opportunistic in nature, with no evidence of a maternity colony or long-term, high-density roosting activity.

The Common Pipistrelle is a widespread and abundant species in Ireland and is classified as Least Concern, with a stable national population. It is highly adaptable and frequently utilises buildings and other anthropogenic structures for roosting and foraging, particularly in urban and peri-urban environments.

The surrounding area provides extensive alternative roosting and foraging habitat, including hedgerows, treelines, and adjacent built structures within Kilcock and the wider landscape. The loss of a single opportunistic roost is not considered significant in the context of the species' ecological requirements or population dynamics.

A derogation licence is being sought prior to commencement of demolition works. The removal of the structure is unavoidable to enable delivery of the permitted development and associated infrastructure. All works will be undertaken in full compliance with wildlife legislation, with appropriate mitigation measures implemented to minimise and manage impacts on bats. The occurrence of common pipistrelle bats on site is not unexpected, as these species are widespread and common throughout Ireland and are known to utilise a wide range of roosting and foraging habitats, including buildings, trees, parkland, and urban environments. National populations are considered stable, and no significant threats to the conservation status of these species have been identified. Having regard to the limited scale of the recorded roost, the mitigation measures proposed, and the adaptable nature of pipistrelle bats, it is concluded that the proposed development will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the local or wider bat population at a favourable conservation status.

6.) Monitoring the impacts of the derogations

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

Mitigation Measures

- Lighting during construction should only be used during working hours with no floodlighting of the site.
- Lighting at all construction stages should be done sensitively on site with no direct lighting of hedgerows & trees.
- A post construction bat survey and light spill assessment will be carried out to ensure compliance with the lighting plan.
- A preconstruction inspection will be carried out on all onsite structures prior to the commencement of works.
- Numerous bat boxes (2F Schwegler) to be placed onsite. These should be placed at least three to four meters from the ground, on south facing trees and sheltered from the wind.
- A pre-demolition inspection of buildings to be demolished will be carried out.
- 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.
- Should any bats be found to be roosting during the site works the removal of the roost will be carried out by a bat specialist under NPWS license.
- Any demolition works will be carried out outside of bat activity season April-October

The surveys and recommendations provided in this report are in accordance with the relevant industry guidance. Provided that the works are carried out in accordance with the measures outlined within this report, no impacts on bats are anticipated at any geographic scale.

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An Roinn Tírdheochta,
Rialtais Áiríúil agus Dídheochta
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
	James	Tracy
Company Name	Second Row Construction Ltd	
(b) Address Line 1	Suite 8, Anglesea House	
Address Line 2	63 Carysfort Avenue	
Town	Dublin	
County	Dublin	
Eircode	A94 X209	
(c) Contact number		
(d) Email address		
(e) Address where works are to be carried out if different from (b) above.		
Address Line 1	The Square	
Address Line 2		
Town	Kilcock,	
County	Co. Kildare.	
Eircode		

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

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

1. (a) Name of Person/Ecologist

Title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr)	Forename(s)	Surname
Mr	Bryan	Deegan
(b) Company Name	Bryan	
Address Line 1	Altamar	
Address Line 2	50 Templecarrig Upper	
Town		
County	Delgany	
Eircode	Wicklow	
(c) Contact number		
(d) Email address		
(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): (Common pipistrelle) _____

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

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

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.

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:	Derogation Dependant Q2-2026 (approx.)
End Date:	Derogation Dependant Q1-2028 (approx.)

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

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

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

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

Part D. Declaration

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

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

Signature of the Applicant



Date

25/05/2026

Name in BLOCK LETTERS

Bryan Deegan

PRIVACY STATEMENT

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

