

ALTEMAR

Marine & Environmental Consultancy

Supporting Bat derogation license for Proposed Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) at Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15

Document Control Sheet			
Client	Winterwood Developments Limited		
Project	Proposed Large Scale Residential Development (LRD) at Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15.		
Date	15 th December 2025		
Version	Author	Reviewed	Date
Final	Bryan Deegan	Gayle O'Farrell	15 th December 2025

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1) Introduction

Winterwood Developments Limited proposes a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) on lands at Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15, D15 YH4C. The development comprises 180 residential units in a mix of houses and apartments (2–6 storeys), along with all associated site works, including landscaping, access roads, parking, open spaces, and an ESB substation.

While in the original ecological surveys a single Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) roost in a poplar tree along the western boundary, this will be retained. No bat roosts were found in trees proposed for felling or onsite structures, so a derogation licence is not required for these works.

During the pre-demolition bat inspection for buildings on site a single Soprano pipistrelle was recorded emerging from a shed on site. This requires a derogation license

This documents outlines the proposed development, ecological surveys undertaken, and mitigation measures to protect bats during construction and operation.

2a).Objective of Proposed works

The objective of the proposed development is to deliver a high-quality, sustainable residential community on the c. 1.76 ha site at Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15. The scheme will provide 180 residential units in a mix of houses and apartments to meet local housing demand, alongside public and communal open spaces to support high-quality residential amenity.

The proposed works will include the construction of 32 two-storey houses and 148 apartment units across three six-storey apartment blocks, together with all associated landscaping, site services, and boundary treatments. The development will be served via a new vehicular access from Carpenterstown Road and will include surface car parking, bicycle parking, and pedestrian and cycling routes to encourage sustainable travel patterns.

The proposal also incorporates all ancillary infrastructure, including drainage, internal access roads, lighting, bin stores, and an ESB substation. Trees along the western boundary, including demotion of a shed on site to facilitate the development.

Overall, the scheme aims to create a modern, functional, and well-integrated residential neighbourhood that enhances the site's character, supports biodiversity, and promotes sustainable living within the wider Carpenterstown area..

b). Scientific Staff

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

2).Background

Proposed Activity

The proposed development consists of 180 residential units in a mix of houses and apartments (2–6 storeys), along with all associated site works, including landscaping, access roads, parking, open spaces, and an ESB substation.

The proposal also incorporates all ancillary infrastructure, including drainage, internal access roads, lighting, bin stores, and an ESB substation. Trees along the western boundary, including demotion of a shed on site to facilitate the development.

Location

- The site of the proposed works is in Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15, D15 YH4C. Grid reference (53.371066471644646, -6.383420842110634)

Ownership

The proposed development client is Winterwood Developments Limited

Reason for Activity

Winterwood Carpenterstown Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD comprises 180 residential units in a mix of houses and apartments (2–6 storeys), along with all associated site works, including landscaping, access roads, parking, open spaces, and an ESB substation. To facilitate these works, a number of buildings within the development footprint must be demolished.

Bat surveys recorded a Soprano Pipistrelle emerging from the shed. As this shed is planned for removal as part of the development a derogation license is required. The shed demolition is necessary to enable the development but requires appropriate mitigation and ecological oversight to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation.

Planning History

There is no previous planning permission on this site within the last 5 years.

3). Proposed Works

Proposed Works and Mitigation Measures

The proposed works involve the redevelopment of the c. 1.76 ha site at Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15, to facilitate the construction of a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD). The project will deliver 180 residential units in a mix of houses and apartments ranging from 2 to 6 storeys, together with public and communal open spaces, internal access roads, pedestrian and cycle routes, surface car and bicycle parking, landscaping, an ESB substation, and all associated site development and infrastructural works. To facilitate the proposed development, a number of existing buildings within the development footprint will be demolished.

Bat surveys recorded a Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) emerging from a shed located within the site, which is proposed for demolition as part of the development. As the removal of this structure will result in the loss of a confirmed bat roost, a derogation licence is required. Appropriate mitigation measures and ecological supervision will be implemented to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and to minimise impacts on bats during demolition and construction works.

Mitigation Measures

As a result of the moderate level of foraging activity and roosting within the trees, no lighting is proposed in the proposed open areas, where mature trees are proposed for retention. Lighting has involved mitigation through design and will be restricted to key areas of the development only and will not be within open spaces or directed onto retained mature trees. Lighting on site during construction will not be directed towards existing trees on site. A post Construction light spill assessment/compliance with proposed lighting strategy will be carried out.

As outlined in Marnell et al. (2022) *“Mitigation should be proportionate. The level of mitigation required depends on the size and type of impact, and the importance of the population affected.”* In addition, as outlined in Marnell et. al (2022) *‘Mitigation for bats normally comprises the following elements:*

- *Avoidance of deliberate, killing, injury or disturbance – taking all reasonable steps to ensure works do not harm individuals by altering working methods or timing to avoid bats. The seasonal occupation of most roosts provides good opportunities for this*
- *Roost creation, restoration or enhancement – to provide appropriate replacements for roosts to be lost or damaged*
- *Long-term habitat management and maintenance – to ensure the population will persist*
- *Post-development population monitoring – to assess the success of the scheme and to inform management or remedial operations.’*

As a result, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- A pre-construction inspection of trees to be felled will be carried out.
- A pre-construction inspection of buildings to be demolished will be carried out.
- Lighting at all stages will be done sensitively on site with no direct lighting on perimeter treelines and will comply with the sensitive public lighting design. Lighting will follow the Bat Conservation Ireland “Bats & Lighting Guidance Notes for: Planners, engineers, architects and developers (December 2010).
- Lighting will comply with bat lighting guidelines with no lighting directed onto boundary treelines.
- A post construction lighting assessment will be carried out by the project ecologist.
- 8 Bat boxes will be placed on site in consultation with the project ecologist.
- 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.
- A post construction bat assessment will be carried out and submitted to the County Council for review, to ensure the successful implementation of the mitigation measures.

4. Ecological Surveys and Site Assessment

Bat roosts.

Ground level roost assessments were 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. An original bat roost was recorded in a tree that will be retained on site during surveys in 25th July 2024 and 15th August 2024.

However, a pre-demolition building inspection and bat survey conducted on the 6th of November 2025 confirmed the presence of a Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) roost within the shed proposed for demolition.

Emergent/detector surveys.

An original bat roost was recorded in a tree that will be retained on site during surveys in 25th July 2024 and 15th August 2024 detailed in the accompanying bat report- 25-687 Carpenterstown bat 16.12.25.

A pre-demolition building inspection and bat survey conducted on the 6th of November 2025 confirmed the presence of a Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) roost within the shed proposed for demolition.

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 behavioral and flight observations. The weather conditions were ideal for bat surveying for the emergent survey and for one complete survey area transect.

While the pre-demolition detector survey was undertaken, the survey covered the extent of the shed to be demolished 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.

Status of species in local/regional area

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

Bat Species	Conservation Status
Soprano 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 large mansion, sheds with surrounding gardens and stands of mature trees.

Survey Methodology

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

Ground level roost assessments were 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

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.

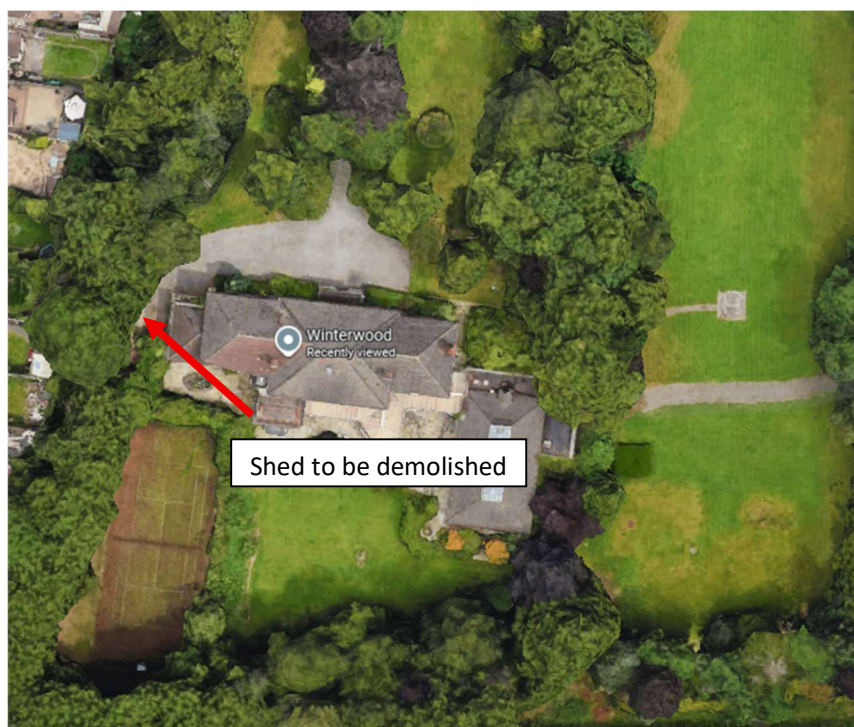
Survey Results

An out of season bat survey was conducted as well as an internal inspection prior to demolition as previously mentioned in the mitigation in this document and in the original bat report which details previous survey in July and August (25-687 Carpenterstown bat 16.12.25)

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 .

A pre-demolition building inspection and bat survey conducted on the 6th of November 2025 confirmed the presence of a Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) roost within the shed proposed for demolition. (see image below).

No evidence of a larger bat roost (e.g maternity roost) was recorded within the buildings on site.



Population size and class assessment

Considering that the confirmed Soprano Pipistrelle roost supports only 1 individual, and given the species' 'Least Concern' conservation status, widespread distribution, and stable population in Ireland, it is concluded that with implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, the proposed development will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the local bat population at a favourable conservation status within its natural range.

5.) Evidence to support the Derogation Tests

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

The preconditions are:

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

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

Test 1 – Reasons for Seeking Derogation

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

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

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

(c) In the interest of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature.

The proposed works relate to the redevelopment of the c. 1.76 ha site at Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15, to deliver a Large-Scale Residential Development comprising 180 residential units in a mix of houses and apartments, together with public and communal open spaces, internal roads, pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, parking facilities, landscaping, an ESB substation, and associated infrastructural works.

The development is proposed in the interest of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, most notably through the provision of much-needed housing within an established urban area at a time when Ireland is experiencing a severe housing shortage. The scheme will contribute to meeting local and regional housing demand while supporting compact growth and the efficient use of serviced land.

Additional public benefits include the creation of high-quality residential environments, enhanced public and communal open spaces, and improved urban amenity. The development will also generate employment opportunities during both the construction and operational phases, contributing positively to the local economy.

To facilitate the proposed layout, the demolition of an existing shed within the site is required. A pre-demolition building inspection bat survey confirmed the presence of a small Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) roost within this structure. The removal of the shed is unavoidable to enable delivery of the development and associated infrastructure.

All works will be undertaken in full compliance with wildlife legislation, with appropriate mitigation measures implemented, as detailed in the accompanying ecological report, 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 Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15, requires the demolition of an existing shed which has been confirmed, through a pre-demolition building inspection bat survey, to support a Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) roost. The shed lies within the development footprint required to deliver essential components of the Large-Scale Residential Development, including residential buildings, internal access roads, and associated infrastructure. The following alternatives were considered:

1. Do Nothing Scenario

Under a “do nothing” scenario, the site would remain in its current condition and the proposed 180-unit residential development and associated infrastructure would not be delivered. This would fail to address critical local and regional housing needs at a time of severe housing shortage and would represent an inefficient use of zoned and serviced urban land. Given the site’s residential zoning, it is likely that redevelopment would be pursued at a future date, with similar impacts on the existing structure and roost.

2. Avoiding the Affected building

The option of retaining the shed that supports the bat roost was considered. However, the structure is located within the footprint of essential development elements and its retention would compromise the layout, functionality, and delivery of the proposed scheme. Retaining the shed would restrict the placement of residential units and internal circulation routes and would conflict with planning, density, and design requirements for the site.

3. Alternative Site Layout or Location

Alternative site layouts were examined; however, reconfiguring the development to fully avoid the shed is not feasible without significantly reducing housing delivery and undermining the overall design coherence and viability of the scheme. Relocating the development to an alternative site is not considered a satisfactory option, as the proposal relates specifically to the redevelopment of this zoned and serviced site to deliver housing in accordance with planning policy.

Conclusion

Having regard to the site constraints, the location of the confirmed bat roost, and the requirement to deliver essential housing and infrastructure, no satisfactory alternative exists that would avoid impacts on the bat roost. The proposed derogation, together with the mitigation measures outlined in the accompanying ecological report, will ensure that impacts are minimised and that the conservation status of the species is maintained at a local and wider level.

Test 3 – Favourable Conservation Status

With appropriate mitigation measures in place, the proposed works at Winterwood, Carpenterstown Road, Dublin 15, namely the construction of a Large-Scale Residential Development comprising 180 residential units, internal roads, parking, landscaping, open spaces, and associated infrastructural works, will not adversely affect the favourable conservation status of local bat populations.

Bat surveys confirmed the presence of a small Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) roost within a shed proposed for demolition. This roost is considered to be small in scale and likely to be opportunistic. Suitable alternative roosting and foraging habitat will remain within and adjacent to the site, including retained boundary treelines and surrounding green infrastructure. The loss of the roost will be compensated for through the provision of appropriately designed and sited bat roosting features, installed under ecological supervision.

The occurrence of Soprano Pipistrelle on site is not unexpected, as the species is widespread and common throughout Ireland and is known to utilise a wide range of roosting and foraging habitats, including buildings, trees, parkland, and urban environments (NPWS, 2019). National populations are considered stable, and no significant threats to the conservation status of this species have been identified.

The bat report submitted with this application details specific mitigation measures to avoid and minimise disturbance, including timing restrictions, ecological supervision during demolition, retention of key foraging corridors, and the implementation of a sensitive lighting strategy. Having regard to the limited scale of the roost, the nature of the proposed works, 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 by a bat specialist under NPWS license.

References

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

Application for Derogation Licence

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

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

Wildlife Licensing Unit,

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Wildlife Licensing Unit, R. 2.03

90 North King Street

Smithfield

Dublin 7 D07 N7CV

Email: wildlifelicence@npws.gov.ie

Part A. The Applicant: Personal Details

These questions relate to the person responsible for any proposed works and who will be the **named licensee**. As the licensee you will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the licence and its conditions, even though you may employ another person to act on your behalf.

If this application is being submitted on behalf of a third party please also complete Part B below.

1. (a) Name of Applicant

Title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr)	Forename(s)	Surname
	Kevin	Donohoe
(b) Address Line 1	Winterwood developments, Unit 239	
Address Line 2	Ballycoolin Corporate Park 2	
Town	Dublin	
County	Dublin	
Eircode	D15YK88	
(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	Winterwood	
Address Line 2	Carpenterstown Road	
Town	Dublin 15	
County	Dublin	
Eircode	D15 YH4C	

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 pygmaeus

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.

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:

End Date:

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:

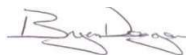
11.1	Explanation as to why the derogation licence sought is the only available option for works and no suitable alternative exists as per Regulation 54 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.2	Evidence that actions permitted by a derogation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

19/12/2025

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

