



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
- 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	David	Daly
(b) Company Name, if applicable	ESB	
(c) Address Line 1	ESB Engineering & Major Projects, 6 Eastgate Avenue, Little Island, Co. Cork, T45 YW71, Ireland.	
Address Line 2		
Town		
County		
Eircode	T45 YW71	
(d) Contact number	086 1920315	
(e) Email address	David.daly@esb.ie	
(f) Address where works are to be carried out if different from (b) above.		
Address Line 1	Basement & Transition Room at Transformer Building	
Address Line 2		
Town	Ardnacrusha	
County	Co. Clare	
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
Dr	Tina	Aughney
(b) Company Name	Bat Eco Services Limited	
Address Line 1	Ulex House, Drumheel	
Address Line 2	Lisduff	
Town	Virginia	
County	Cavan	
Eircode	A82XW62	
(c) Contact number	086 4049468	
(d) Email address	tina@batecoservices.com	

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): []: *Rhinolophus hipposideros* []

3. Please provide the maximum number of individuals affected* [< 60 individuals]

4. Please provide the maximum number of breeding or resting sites affected* [Basement = hibernation roost, Transition Room = auxillary room supporting the lesser horseshoe bat colony]

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/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.

[Yes – returns have been made for Bat Eco Services Ltd. all licences finished and received to-date.]

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.*

[1st November 2025]

Start Date:

31st December 2025

End Date:

Part C: Nature of the Derogation.

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

Regulation 51	
Deliberately capture or kill any specimen of the relevant species in the wild	☐
Deliberately disturb these species particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration	☒
Deliberately take or destroy eggs of the relevant species in the wild	☐
Damage or destroy a breeding or resting place of such an animal, or	☐
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.	☐
Regulation 52	
Deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy any specimen of these species in the wild, or	☐
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.	☐

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).

a.	In the interests of protecting wild flora and fauna and conserving natural habitats (proceed to 2a)	☐
b.	To prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property (proceed to 2b)	☐
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 (proceed to 2c)	☒
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 (proceed to 2d)	☐

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 (proceed to 2e)	☐
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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.)

The following is a statement provided by ESB in relation to the importance of the building for building heritage and therefore the requirement of maintenance works:

The 'Traffo Building' structure which lies within the curtilage of Ardnacrusha Generating Station, Co. Clare, a legally Protected Structure, built in 1925/26. The 'Traffo' Workshop is a rare Irish example of a largely intact early 20th Century steel-framed industrial building. It is likely to be unique in Ireland being constructed of German imported steelwork and is of historical value for its role in the Ardnacrusha project – a significant infrastructure project undertaken by the newly independent Irish State. The 'Traffo' Workshop was built as a temporary power station to contain nine diesel generators for the construction of Ardnacrusha Generation Station in 1925. It is mentioned in the construction project report published by Siemens in October 1926 which includes photographs of the building under construction. The building continued in use as a workshop until the 1980s but is now used largely for storage of material, apart from the badminton hall at the north-west corner.

The building is now in poor condition and requires structural repair works to maintain the building and to prevent any further damage. A recent preliminary Condition Assessment (2023) identified cracks/ missing sections throughout the existing roof of the building, missing gutters, corroded panels, steel framed doors in poor condition with missing rails and decaying timber, corroding steel framing in blockwork of external walls, cracking and displacement on external wall blockwork, damaged and blown plaster on internal walls, cracked and missing glass in windows, detaching material from timber rafters, decay of skirting boards - with dry rot noted, damp mould growing on ceiling. Repair works are necessary for the conservation of a protected structure, without which the structure would fall into further disrepair, thus rendering the structure unsafe. Additionally, without repairs, further deterioration of the buildings condition would also reduce it's suitability to support roosting bats.

To maintain the existing roosts and minimise disturbance to roosting bats during repair works, it is proposed to create a new bat access route between the lesser horseshoe bat hibernation roost and the existing entry/ exit point of the building. This would maintain the existing roosts in the building, whilst isolating the entering/ exiting bats away from the main internal space of the building where the majority of the repair works are required. This licence application is for the creation of a new bat route only, any future repair works will likely require separate bat derogation licences which will be subsequently applied for once there is a scope of works available for the require repairs.

- 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.

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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. ¹

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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.

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- 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.

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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.

Alternative Solution	Reasons for “Unsatisfactory”
Do-Nothing	[This will cause the building to deteriorate, which will increase the health and safety concerns, reduce structural integrity of the building which will in return reduce the suitability of the structure as a bat roosting site.

¹ 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.

	The investigative works proposed are positive actions that may lead to increased conservation of the existing bat colony.]
Temporary Patch-up work]	Patch-up works are not viable due to the size of the building and due to the condition repairs that are now required.]

* Please insert additional rows above if needed

There are no alternative solution as maintenance works are required to ensure the safe stabilisation of the building, conservation of the building and conservation of the roosting spaces for the lesser horseshoe bat colony. These routine works are likely to impact on the lesser horseshoe bat colony. However, if a new and separate access point is provided for the bat colony, this separates the bat roosting areas from future proposed maintenance areas

Test 3: Impact of a Derogation on Conservation Status

2. 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.

It is considered that potential disturbance to the bat colony will be due to the noise and vibration from the drilling process. Therefore, in preparation for this, a Literature Review was undertaken.

Literature Review – Noise & Vibration

Nocturnal mammal species such as bats rely on sound as their means of orientation, feeding and communication (Hooker *et al.*, 2023). Therefore it is generally understood that anthropogenic noise impacts on bat activity by reducing the individual fitness as a result of masking communication signals, impeding prey detection and increasing predation risk.

A study that clearly demonstrates this is one undertaken by Gilmour *et al.* (2021) that investigated that use of noise as a deterrent to influence bat behaviour. By using acoustic noise deterrents (ultrasonic noise at a frequency range of 20-100 kHz with frequency of maximum energy of 50kHz emitted from speakers to produce a range of noise at 98 dB at 1m, 52 dB at 15m, 21 dB at 30m and beyond 40m, 3dB), overall bat activity was reduced by 30% with significant reductions in *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (27%), *Myotis* species (26%) and *Nyctalus* and *Eptesicus* species (68%) and this impact was generally up to 30m to 40m from the noise source. Bats were also recorded increasing their flight speed and changing their echolocation calls in response to location of the noise deterrent.

Hooker *et al.* (2023) reported the negative impact of festival music on bat activity but this differed for each species of bat. For this experiment, 10 minute sound tracks were created to represent music from the festival (average Fmax 15.5 kHz) and played (average dB 42.82) mixed with 10 minute ambient noise intervals followed by a two minute break before the next 20 minute music/ambient noise sound track was played. The experiment was undertaken within dark semi-natural landscapes of England and Wales. Bat

activity was recorded during Control Nights (no sound track plays) and during Treatment nights (active sound track plays). Activity of *Nyctalus/Eptesicus* species was reduced by 47% along woodland edge habitats while there was no significant impact was reported for *Myotis* species, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *P. pygmaeus*. To investigate the potential impact of decibel levels, monitoring was also completed at 20m (average dB 67.65) and 40m (average dB 57.97) distances from the sound sources. It was reported that the *P. Pygmaeus* activity increased (on average by 130.6% at the 40m distance) with increasing distances from the sound source. Therefore bat species that used broadband echolocation calls (e.g. *Myotis* species) are less likely to be impacted by anthropogenic noise compared to bat species that use a more narrow range of frequencies (e.g. *Nyctalus* species). This study suggested that bat species that echolocate at high frequencies are less likely to be impacted by noise compared to bat species that echolocate at lower frequencies. It was also indicated that species such as *P. pipistrellus* will actively avoid foraging in areas where there is acute noise but when such noise is absent, will return to forage. Therefore temporary noise, such as music festivals, are likely to result in temporary avoidance by local bat populations of such areas for the duration of the event.

Bunkley *et al.* (2015) investigated the potential impacts of continuous broadband noise from gas compressor stations (treatment sites) on bat activity. Bat detectors were placed adjacent to a linear habitat feature, on average at a 50m distance, from the compressor site. It was reported that activity levels for the Brazilian free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis* – low frequency echolocators similar to *Nyctalus* spp.) was 40% lower at treatment sites compared to control sites while bat activity for four other bat species was not impacted on (e.g. *Myotis* spp – broadband echolocators). This study also showed that *T. brasiliensis* changed its echolocation calls at treatment sites by lengthening the call duration of the search phase of the calls as a mean to compensate for noise interference.

Finch *et al.* (2020) investigated the potential impact of levels of road noise (full spectrum of both the sonic and ultrasonic noise components of typical road traffic noise) on bat activity. In the first experiment, traffic noise recordings were prepared and played back along known bat commuting and foraging habitats with paired Control Station and Experimental Station located 500m apart. Bat detectors were positioned at the 1.5m and 20m distances from the Control Station and Experimental Station. The traffic noise recordings (both sonic and ultrasonic) were played in order to create a peak sonic frequency of 86dB. Over five nights at the Experimental Stations, no traffic noise was played on Night 1 followed by two nights of sonic traffic noise and two separate nights of ultrasonic traffic noise. Feeding activity was lower on noise treatment nights at the Experimental Locations for both *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *P. pygmaeus*. The sonic noise had a greater negative impact on *P. pygmaeus* and *Myotis* species. However, overall, traffic noise negatively impacted on all bat species recorded (including Greater horseshoe bats *Rhinolophus ferrumquinum* and Noctules *Nyctalus noctule*) regardless of their typical type of echolocation calls. However the greater impact of sonic noise compared to ultrasonic noise maybe due to the longer lasting impact of sonic noise (i.e. higher frequency calls typical of ultrasonic noise attenuates quicker in the atmosphere). Potential mitigation strategies include installing noise barriers, using substrate alterations (i.e. most noise is due to tyre movement on the road surface) and lowering speed limits.

A similar study was undertaken to determine the potential impact of rail traffic on bat activity in the UK. Jerem & Mathews (2021) investigated whether rail traffic reduced the bat activity levels of two common bat species in the UK: *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *P. pygmaeus*. During the first 60 to 120 seconds after a train passes, the level of bat activity recorded was 30% less than prior to the train passing. It is considered that this reduction is primarily due to avoidance (i.e. evasive action) while the impact of the noise of the passing train cannot be excluded. Results reported by Anderson *et al.* (2007) indicated that bats evaded the area of the passing trains when noise levels exceeded 88dB.

Cory-Toussaint & Taylor (2022) investigated the potential impact of anthropogenic lighting, noise and vegetation removal on local bat populations of opencast mines in South Africa. The study reported that

there was a significant negative impact of increased lighting and vegetation removal on bats while anthropogenic noise had no significant impact on bat activity and species richness.

But as mentioned above, the extent of the negative impact of noise is species specific. Simmons *et al.* (2016) reported that big brown bats (*Eptesicus fuscus*) are less likely to be susceptible to noise-induced hearing losses than compared to other mammals. Hage *et al.* (2014) investigated the impacts of ambient noise on horseshoe bats on the production of their different echolocation call components and showed that the bats altered the CF and FM component of their calls depending on the type of anthropogenic noise and therefore could impact on their ability to detect prey items.

However, the impact of noise may vary depending on the seasonal activity of bats. Lou *et al.* (2014) reported that bats in torpid rapidly habituated to repeated and prolonged anthropogenic noise exposure (e.g. traffic). This study also found that bats become more sensitive to noise as dusk approaches suggesting that the time of the day affects the response bats will have to external noise sources with responses noted as bat prepare to wake in preparation for foraging prior to dusk.

As a demonstration on how bats can use noise, the following is an example. Poor weather conditions are also known to impact on successful foraging activity particularly rain, as it reduces the bats ability to effectively echolocate (Fenton *et al.*, 1977). A study completed by Geipel *et al.* (2019) investigated if rain noise is used as an emergence cue from a roost by the roosting colony of two bat species (*Micronycteris microtis* and *Molossus molossus*). The experiment had three treatments: no playback (control, baseline), ambient noise and rain noise. Noise was produced, through speakers, (1-120 kHz) of 6dB between 3 and 90 kHz. During rain noise experiments, the bats delayed their emergence times and suggests that bats are flexible in their response to climatic conditions.

MAIN POINTS

1. Noise negatively impact on bats.
2. The degree of impact is species specific with low frequency echolocation bats (e.g. Leisler's bats) and bat species that use a narrow band of frequency for echolocation calls (e.g. Leisler's bats and *Pipistrellus* species) tend to be more negatively impacted on (Hooker *et al.*, 2023).
3. Noise levels that negatively impact tend to be 80-90 dB or greater (Finch *et al.*, 2020).
4. The negative impact is reduced once the noise source is >40m from the bat (Gilmore *et al.*, (2021).
5. Bat activity returns to a habitat when the noise stops (Hooker *et al.*, 2023).

Therefore, it is considered that the potential impacts of noise on the lesser horseshoe colony will be reduced because of the following points:

- Lesser horseshoe bats are a high echolocating bat and therefore less likely to be impacts on by the noise;
- The lesser horseshoe bat colony roost in the basement, during the cooler months of the year at the far end of the basement, furthest from the proposed drilling area.

To further reduce potential disturbance, bat mitigation measures will be implemented and these are described in detail in the Supporting Document but can be summarised as follows:

1. Undertake investigations outside the main maternity and hibernation periods;
2. Implement a bat surveillance monitoring prior, during and post works;
3. Construct sound proof barrier room to allow works to be undertaken without disturbing the bats;
4. Undertake works only during the daytime.

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

Dr Tina Aughney

Date

6th
October
2025

Name in BLOCK LETTERS

Dr Tina Aughney

PRIVACY STATEMENT

See Privacy Statement at www.npws.ie/licences

npws.ie

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage



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