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Appendix 1: European National Regional and Local Context



1 Introduction

This Appendix lists the principal European, National, Regional and Local policy documents, guidelines and plans that have helped inform and guide the preparation of the Draft County Development Plan. This list, while comprehensive, is not exhaustive and additional documents will be considered as appropriate as the Development Plan process is advanced.

1.1 European Policy

- EU Habitats Directive
- EU Urban Waste Water Directive
- EU Water Framework Directive
- EU Waste Framework Directive
- EU Drinking Water Directive
- EU Bathing Water Directive
- EU Freshwater Fish Directive
- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- EU Floods Directive
- The Implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directive in Estuaries and Coastal Zones, EU 2011
- EU SEA Directive
- EU Control of Major Accidents Directive
- EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive
- EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU
- EU European Renewables Directive
- EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU
- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive.
- Maritime Spatial Planning Directive

These overarching EU Directives in time are subsequently transposed into National legislation across the Member States of the European Union – including Ireland. The majority of the Directives listed above have already been transposed into Irish legislation – a number of the more recent Directives have still to do so.

1.2 National Policy

 National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 - People Places Potential (2002) http://www.nss.ie/

The National Spatial Strategy (NSS) is a 20 year National framework that sets out a strategy for balanced regional development across Ireland and it informs National decisions as to where development (and Government investment) should take place. The NSS, while acknowledging the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) as the driver of the national economy, seeks to promote a better balance of population, jobs and development elsewhere in the State. The NSS is now twelve years old and is currently under review by the Department of the Environment, Community, and Local Government and may be replaced either during the County Development Plan process or shortly thereafter.

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 Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2012–2016 – Medium-Term Exchequer Framework (2011) http://www.per.gov.ie/public-expenditure-policy/

The Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan succeeded the National Development Plan which ran from 2007-2010. This Plan was formulated – at a time of tight fiscal constraints - to assess the capacity of Ireland's infrastructure and identify remaining gaps which needed to be addressed to aid economic recovery, social cohesion and environmental sustainability.

 Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future (2009) http://www.smartertravel.ie

'Smarter Travel' is the Government's Action Plan to free towns and cities from traffic congestion, substantially cut CO2 emissions and encourage car-based commuters to leave their cars at home. This Plan sets out 49 individual actions to encourage a shift toward walking, cycling and greater public transport usage. By 2020 the aim is to move 500,000 potential car-based commuters to other more sustainable forms of transport and, in doing so, cut CO2 emissions by at least 4 million tonnes. The Plan aims to ensure that electric vehicles account for 10% of all vehicles on the roads and to move over 150,000 people to work by bike each year.

 National Cycle Policy Framework 2009-2020 <u>http://www.smartertravel.ie/content/national-cycle-policy</u>

Ireland's first Cycle Policy Framework sets out the Governments action plan to achieve the goal of creating an embedded culture of cycling within both urban and rural areas. It is envisaged that cycling will become a normal way to get about - especially for short trips - to the extent that 10% of all trips by 2020 will be by bicycle

 Construction 2020-A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector (2014) http://taoiseach.gov.ie/eng/Publications/Publications 2014/

This Strategy sets out a focussed programme of action to deliver a strong, sustainable, well-financed, competitive and innovative approach to construction and housing, building to the highest standards, at realistic levels and with consumer protection at its heart.

• Irish Water Proposed Capital Investment Plan 2014-2106 http://www.water.ie/news/proposed-capital-investme/

The Capital Investment Plan outlines Irish Waters indicative short-term investment priorities in water services infrastructure. The Capital Investment Plan aims to deliver improvements in drinking water quality, leakage, wastewater compliance, business efficiencies and customer service.

 Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2012

http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,30452,en.pdf

- Social Housing Strategy 2020, Support, Supply and Reform http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Housing/FileDownLoad,39622,en.pdf
- National Heritage Plan (2002) http://www.heritagecouncil.ie
- Actions for Biodiversity, 2011 2016
 http://www.npws.ie/legislationandconventions/nationalbiodiversityplan/
- Towards a Resource Efficient Ireland A National Strategy to 2020, incorporating Irelands National Waste Prevention Programme http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/waste/prevention/towardsaresourceefficientireland.html
- National Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 2014-2020 (2014) http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/waste/haz/nationalhazardouswastemanagement-plan2014-2020.html
- Putting People First Action Programme for Effective Local Government (2012) http://www.environ.ie/en/PublicationsDocuments/
- The National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016 http://www.socialinclusion.ie/nationalactionplan2007.html
- Buildings for Everyone: A Universal Approach (2012) http://www.universaldesign.ie/Built-Environment/Building-for-Everyone/
- National Disability Strategy Implementation Plan 2013-2015 http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/PB1300032
- A Strategy for Public Libraries 2013-2017 (2013) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/LocalGovernment/PublicLibraries/
- Student Accommodation Scheme (2007) <u>http://www.revenue.ie/en/practitioner/tech-guide/</u>
- Achieving Effective Workplace Travel Plan Guidance for Local Authorities (2012) http://www.nationaltransport.ie/publications/transport-planning/
- National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Atmosphere/ClimateChange/NationalClimateChangeStrategy
- National Climate Change Adaptation Framework Building Resilience to Climate Change (2012)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/ClimateChange/FileDownLoad,32076,en.pdf
- Towards nearly Zero Energy Buildings in Ireland Planning for 2020 and Beyond (2012)
 http://nzeb-opendoors.ie/epbd

- Ireland and the Climate Change Challenge Connecting How Much with How To (2012).
 http://www.nesc.ie/en/publications/publications/nesc-secretariat-papers/irelands-
 - http://www.nesc.ie/en/publications/publications/nesc-secretariat-papers/irelands-climate-change-challenge-background-papers/
- National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 3 (NEEAP) (2009)
 http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/Energy/Energy+Efficiency+Action+Plan.htm

1.3 Regional Context

 Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010-2022 http://www.rpg.ie/

The RPGs provide an overall spatial policy framework for the GDA to 2022 and focus primarily on (i) the physical consolidation of the Dublin Metropolitan Area and (ii) the proper integration of land use and transportation to promote more sustainable forms of development across the Region. The population and housing projections detailed in the current RPGs are, however, based on the 2006 Census – not the subsequent and more recent 2011 Census. The Greater Dublin Area Regional Authority prepared the RPGs was disbanded in June 2014 and replaced by a new and much larger Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly. The new Regional Assembly will be responsible for preparing the successor document to the RPGs but it is unlikely it will be published in time to inform the Development Plan process. This presents some logistical difficulties in the preparation of a strategic County Development Plan document which requires to be guided by, and be consistent with, up-to-date National and Regional guidance.

 Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2008-2016 http://www.rpg.ie/

The purpose of the Retail Strategy is to guide the activities and policies for retail planning across the seven Local Authorities that make up the GDA. The Strategy aims to set out a co-ordinated, sustainable approach to the assessment and provision of retail within the GDA so that adequate and suitable provision is made to meet the needs of a growing and changing population. The Strategy also aims to provide for healthy competition and consumer choice, to ensure that retail in suitable locations is provided and is integrated within existing growth areas and public transport investment. The Strategy also seeks to ensure that significant overprovision, which could place more marginal locations under severe pressure and undermine sustainability-driven policies aimed at revitalising town centres, is avoided.

• Greater Dublin Area Draft Transport Strategy 2011 – 2030 '2030 Vision' http://www.nationaltransport.ie/publications/transport-planning/

The draft Transport Strategy for the GDA was produced by the National Transport Authority for the period 2011 to 2030. The Strategy sets out policies and measures required to support the GDA in realising its full potential. The draft Transport Strategy is not simply a list of transport infrastructure measures, but rather sets out a fully integrated and balanced sustainable transportation strategy for the wider

Dublin Region dealing with all sustainable travel modes (bus, rail, Luas, cycling and walking) and road transportation as well as issues such as road safety, traffic management, accessibility, enforcement, social inclusion and guidance on complementary land use policies. It should be noted that the draft Transport Strategy has yet to be fully adopted.

Integrated Implementation Plan 2013-2018
 http://www.nationaltransport.ie/publications/transport-planning/

The National Transport Authority produced an Integrated Implementation Plan which sets out a central Infrastructure Investment Programme for the GDA Region over the period 2013 to 2019. The Plan envisages a total investment of €884 million over 6 years, with four key investment areas:

- Light rail €306 million.
- o Bus €245.6 million.
- o Integrated measures and sustainable transport €192.9 million.
- Heavy Rail €140 million.
- Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (2005)
 http://www.dublincity.ie/WaterWasteEnvironment/WasteWater/Drainage/Greater
 <u>DublinStrategicDrainageStudy/</u>

The Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study was originally commissioned in 2001 to carry out a strategic analysis of the existing foul and surface water systems in the local authority areas of Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and the adjacent catchments in Meath, Kildare and Wicklow. The Study sets out policies, strategies and projects for developing a sustainable drainage system for the Greater Dublin Region. The new infrastructure recommended by the Study has been estimated at €2.4 billion and the main new strategic components are:

- Upgrade the existing drainage system.
- Upgrade existing treatment plants to their ultimate capacity.
- Construct new Regional treatment plant in Fingal.
- Provide new orbital sewer to western suburbs of Dublin and adjacent catchments in Meath and Kildare.
- Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan (2013) <u>http://www.nationaltransport.ie/publications/all-documents-published/</u>
- Planning and Development of Large-Scale, Rail Focussed Residential Areas in Dublin (2013) http://www.nationaltransport.ie/publications/all-documents-published/
- Greater Dublin Water Supply Strategic Study 1996-2016 http://www.watersupplyproject-dublinregion.ie
- Eastern River Basin District River Basin Management Plan 2009-2015 http://erbd.ie/reports/first-rmb-plan
- Dublin Mountains Strategic Plan for Development of Outdoor Recreation 2007-2017

http://www.dublinmountains.ie

- Waste Management Plan for the Dublin Region 2005-2010 www.dublinwaste.ie
- Air Quality Management Plan for the Dublin Region 2009-2012 http://www.sdcc.ie/dublin-regional-air-quality-management-plan-2009-2012
- Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan December 2013–2018
 http://www.dlrcoco.ie/aboutus/councildepartments/transportation/downloadit/environmentalnoiseactionplan/
- Green City Guidelines (2008) http://www.ucd.ie/news/2008/09SEP08/160908_uban_developments.html

1.4 Ministerial Guidelines

There are numerous National guidelines, strategies and policy documents that have been published by Government Departments and National organisations that relate to planning. The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) specifically requires Planning Authorities to have regard to Ministerial Guidelines from the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government. The National plans, policies and strategies include, inter alia:

 Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing

The Guidelines are focused on creating sustainable communities by incorporating the highest design standards and providing a co-ordinated approach to the delivery of essential infrastructure and services. The objectives of these Guidelines are to (i) set out stronger planning requirements to facilitate the development of sustainable communities through strengthening planning and the provision of necessary supporting services and amenities (ii) help achieve the most efficient use of urban land through housing densities that are appropriate to the location involved and availability of supporting services and infrastructure, particularly transport and (iii) set high standards in terms of space and facilities to meet the needs of the Irish context.

Urban Design Manual Best Practice Guidelines (2009)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/

This Best Practise Manual accompanies the 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas' Guidelines. The document provides best practice advice on the practical implementation of the policies contained in the Guidelines. Using both real and illustrative examples, it focuses on creating well-designed sustainable neighbourhoods that will stand the test of time. The Manual focuses on the issues presented in housing schemes in the 30-50 units per hectare density range and also addresses some of the specific issues generated by higher and lower density schemes in urban areas.

• Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments (2007) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/

The primary aim of the Guidelines is to promote successful apartment living, by responding to the publics reasonable demand for well-designed apartments - particularly in terms of better internal space standards, including storage space. The Guidelines pay particular attention to the needs of children – for play space, for quiet study areas and for places to store bikes and buggies. While the Guidelines set a range of minimum standards for the design and layout of new apartments, sufficient flexibility has been built in to allow both developers and Planning Authorities to respond to the needs of particular local housing needs, including, for example, the trend towards smaller household sizes and the need to ensure affordability for first-time buyers.

• Delivering Homes, Sustaining Communities (2007) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Housing/

This is the Government's primary policy agenda on housing. It focuses on sustainable communities from all dimensions - social, environmental and economic. It sets out a vision to guide the transformation of the housing sector - between 2007-2017 - by delivering more and better quality housing in a strategic way focused on the concept of sustainable communities - places where people want to live and work now and in the future and that are safe, inclusive, well planned, built and run.

Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities (2007)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Housing/

These Design Guidelines are intended to assist in the implementation of the policies as set out in Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities. They include guidance on urban design issues, site selection, dwelling design and design brief, procurement and cost control.

The Planning System and Flood Risk Management (2009)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/

The Guidelines aim to ensure a more consistent, rigorous and systematic approach to fully incorporate flood risk assessment and management into the planning system. The Guidelines, which have been prepared in response to the recommendations of the National Flood Policy Review Group, are focused on providing for comprehensive consideration of flood risk, both in preparing Regional Plans, Development Plans and Local Area Plans, and in determining applications for planning permission in line with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development. They also take account of environmental considerations, including the need to manage the inevitable impacts of climate change, biodiversity etc., and the EU Directives on Flooding and the Water Framework Directive which established the concept of river basin management.

- Irish Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/

- National Cycle Manual (2011) http://www.cyclemanual.ie/
- A Resource Opportunity Waste Management Policy in Ireland (2012) http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Waste/PublicationsDocuments/
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2010)
 http://www.npws.ie/planning/appropriateassessment/
- Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (2004) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Implementation of SEA Directive (2004)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidance for Consent Authorities regarding Sub-Threshold Development (2003) http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/PlanningDevelopment/Environme ntalAssessment/PublicationsDocuments/
- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (2013) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Code of Practice on the Provision of Schools and the Planning System (2008) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Ready Steady Play! A National Play Policy (2004) http://www.omc.gov.ie/
- Childcare Facilities Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- National Childcare Strategy A Guide for Providers 2006-2010 (2006) http://www.omc.gov.ie/
- Quarries and Ancillary Activities (2004)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)
 http://www.ahg.gov.ie/en/Publications/HeritagePublications/BuiltHeritagePolicyPublications/
- Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999) http://www.environ.ie/en/Heritage/Archaeology%2DNationalMonumentsService/
- Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015 Towards a Sustainable Future: Delivering Quality within the Built Environment (2009) http://www.ahg.gov.ie/en/publications/heritagepublications/architecturalpolicypublications/

- Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012) http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2005)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Development Plans: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Local Area Plans Guidelines for Local Authorities and Manual for Local Area Plans (2013)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures Guidelines for Planning Authorities (1996)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/
- Government Policy Statement on 'Strategic Importance of Transmission and Other Energy Infrastructure' (2012) http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/NR/rdonlyres/1CA793D6-2853-4DF9-A5F7-41A5ED36D20B/0/TransmissionandOtherEnergyInfrastructure.pdf
- Bio-Energy Action Plan for Ireland (2007) http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/
- Government White Paper 'Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland, Energy Policy Framework 2007-2020' http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/NR/rdonlyres/B0D3D168-3DCD-43E9-8D87-F4666239049F/0/EnergyWhitePaper12March2007.pdf
- A Draft National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2014-2024 http://www.ahg.gov.ie/en/Publications/HeritagePublications/ArchitecturalPolicyPublications/
- Tree Preservation Guidelines for Planning Authorities (1994)
 http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/

1.5 Local Documents

http://www.dlrcoco.ie

- Guidelines for Sustainable Development, Dún-Loaghaire-Rathdown County Council (1999)
- Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Cycle Network Review Study Report (2012)
- Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Cycling Policy. Smarter Travel, Better Living (2010)
- Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014–2018
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Arts Development Policy 2011–2014

- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Heritage Plan 2013–2019
- Parklife: A Policy for enhancing Biodiversity in Parks and Green Spaces 2009-2013
- DLR Open Space Strategy 2012-2015
- DLR Trees: A Tree Strategy for Dún-Laoghaire Rathdown 2011-2015
- Dalkey Islands Conservation Plan 2013-2023
- Green Infrastructure Strategy (2014)
- Taking-In-Charge Policy Document (2011-updated-2013)
- Coastal Defence Strategy Study (2010)
- DLR Green Roof Guidance Document (2014)
- DLR Library Development Programmes 2010-2013 and 2015-2018
- DLR Building Heights Strategy (2011)
- Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme (2014)
- Sandyford Urban Framework Plan 2011-2016
- Dún Laoghaire Urban Framework Plan 2010-2016
- Deansgrange Local Area Plan 2010–2020
- Goatstown Local Area Plan 2012-2018
- Glencullen Local Area Plan 2008–2018
- Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2013 2019
- Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2007–2017
- Woodbrook/Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2006–2016
- Stepaside Action Area Plan (2000)

Appendix 2: Interim Housing Strategy



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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Under Section 94 (1) (a) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), 'each planning authority shall include in any development plan that it makes in accordance with section 12 a strategy for the purpose of ensuring that proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the development plan provides for the housing of the existing and future population of the area in the manner set out in the strategy'.

The implosion of Ireland's property bubble in 2008 prompted the announcement, in June 2011, of significant changes to Government housing policy with a new Vision for the future of the housing sector. The Housing Policy Statement of 2011 also flagged a comprehensive review of Part V. In August 2013 The Housing Agency published a consultation document entitled "Review of Part V of the Planning and Development Act, 2000" (Refer also 2.3 below). The consultation document put forward six different options regarding delivery of Part V but to date findings of that review process have not yet been published. Consequently, at this point in time, it is not possible to conclude a finalised Housing Strategy for the County.

This Housing Strategy is therefore considered as an 'Interim' Housing Strategy until such time as the revised Part V is enacted and the Council is in a position to plan for housing provision in a manner consistent with the policies which will

frame the Development Plan 2016 – 2022.

Aim

The aim of this Strategy is to ensure access by each household in the County to affordable housing or accommodation of good quality, culturally acceptable, suitable to its needs and in the tenure of their choice, as far as possible.

The targets set in this Housing Strategy may be considered to be ambitious, given the present economic climate. However given the population increase in the County over the last intercensal period (+7%) and recent Central Statistic Office (CSO) projections it is important to plan for growth. Whilst sufficient zoned lands are currently available to meet residential targets in the County, it is considered that realistically, the delivery of these

'targets' will be achieved over a significantly longer time horizon than this Development Plan.

1.2 Strategy Format

The Strategy takes the format of a Written Statement as follows:

- Section 1 Introduction
- Section 2 An outline of the Legislative and National and Regional context.
- Section 3 An analysis of housing demand and supply.
- Section 4 An analysis of social housing demand and supply for the County.

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- An outline of the principle specific needs categories. An estimate of the social housing needs for the County over Section 6 the period of the Strategy
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Section 2: Context

2.1 Legislative Context

Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), hereafter referred to as the Act, requires that all Planning Authorities prepare Housing Strategies and incorporate them into their Development Plans. Section 10(1A) of the Act requires that Development Plans include a Core Strategy which shows that the Plan is consistent with both the National Spatial Strategy and Regional Planning Guidelines. Planning Authorities are required to demonstrate that the Housing Strategy is aligned with the population projections contained in the Core Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines.

The Housing Strategy must include an analysis of demand and supply for the different sectors of the housing market, forecast future requirements and propose strategies to balance demand and supply in a sustainable manner.

The Act specifies, in particular, that the Housing Strategy shall:

- Ensure that adequate zoned and serviced lands for residential purposes are available in appropriate locations to meet the requirements of the Housing Strategy and the existing and future housing demand including social and affordable housing (This requirement has been superseded by the Core Strategy).
- Ensure that housing is available to people of different income levels and determine the distribution of this housing.
- Ensure that a mixture of house types and sizes is developed to reasonably match the requirements of the different categories of households, including the special requirements of elderly persons and persons with disabilities.
- Counteract undue segregation in housing between people of different social backgrounds.
- Provide that a specific percentage (not exceeding 20%) of the land zoned in the Development Plan for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses, shall be reserved for those in need of social or affordable housing in the area.

The Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 requires the preparation of Housing Services Plans and contains new provisions on the assessment of social housing needs. It also revises the Housing Authority's management and control powers and introduces antisocial behaviour strategies. It increases the choice available to those seeking social housing by providing a more developed legislative basis for the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) and by expanding paths to home ownership through a new Incremental Purchase Scheme.

2.2 National and Regional Policy

2.2.1 National Spatial Strategy (NSS)

The National Spatial Strategy 2002 – 2022 update (2010) outlines the Government's commitment to implementing long-term planning frameworks - taking account of the experience since 2002 and the new environmental, budgetary and economic challenges. There is a continuing emphasis on encouraging more sustainable patterns of urban and rural development. It is

noted that the Department of Environment Community and Local Government (DoECLG) have given some recent indications (Spring 2013) that a comprehensive review and update of the NSS has been considered in response to the Country's significantly changed economic landscape.

2.2.2 Housing Policy Statement June 2011

In June 2011 the DoECLG issued a revised Housing Policy Statement. This document outlines a vision for the future of the housing sector in Ireland 'based on choice, fairness, equity across tenures and on delivering quality outcomes for the resources invested'.

The overall strategic objective is to enable all households to have access to good quality housing appropriate to the household circumstances and in their particular community of choice.

It is considered that in general, housing policy decrees that those who can afford to do so should provide housing for themselves with the aid of the fiscal incentives available, and that those unable to do so from their own resources should have access to social housing or to income support to secure and to retain private housing.

The document also outlines the Government's view that there has been too great an emphasis placed on home ownership in the past and that this has had a detrimental effect on the economy. It is stated that future housing policy will require tofocus on meeting the most acute needs. It is noted that it is not

A summary of the measures outlined in the document are:

- The standing down of all affordable housing schemes.
- Formal review of Part V.
- Maximising the delivery of social housing supports within the resources available.
- Transfer of responsibility for long-term recipients of rent supplement to local authorities.
- More equitable treatment of housing tenure.
- Publication of the Housing Strategy for People with Disabilities.
- New mechanisms for delivering permanent social housing.
- Creating an enabling regulatory framework to support the increasingly prominent role of the voluntary and cooperative sector in housing delivery.
- Implementation of measures to tackle anti-social behaviour across all housing tenures.

intended to terminate Part V fully as the statement confirms that there is a continued rationale for capturing planning gain for residential development which can be used to resource social housing supports.

2.2.3 Social Housing Strategy 2020

In November 2014 the Government approved the 'Social Housing Strategy 2020' which supports a new vision "that to the greatest extent possible, every household in Ireland will have access to secure, good quality housing suited to their needs at an affordable price and in a sustainable community".

The aim of the strategy is threefold:

• To provide 35,000 new social houses, over the six year period to 2020.

- To support up to 75,000 Households through an enhanced private rented sector.
- To reform social housing supports.

The strategy will be underpinned by the development of sustainable funding fof social housing.

The delivery of new housing will be via Local Authorities and Approved Housing Bodies (AHBs), which will be supported by a Dublin Social Housing Delivery task Force (DSHDT).

2.2.4 Other National/Housing documents

The Government outlined its commitment to ensure that housing provision was sustainable and of high quality in its guidance documents 'Delivering Homes, Sustaining Communities (2007), 'Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities' (2007).

The DoECLGs 'National Housing Strategy for People with a Disability' (2011) outlines the Government strategy to address the housing needs of people with disabilities over the period 2011 to 2016. The Government's Housing Policy Statement, also published in 2011, supports and further supplements the 'National Housing Strategy for People with a Disability' as part of a framework of initiatives to provide for the housing needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged households.

The DoECLGs Homeless Strategy National Implementation Plan (2008) states that the Strategy will be carried out primarily through the Local Homeless Action Plan process prepared under the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009.

2.2.5 Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010 – 2022

The Regional Planning Guidelines for the GDA 2010 - 2022 (RPGs) aim to direct and influence future growth of the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) over the medium-to -long term, and to give effect to the overarching strategic planning framework set out in the NSS.

With specific relevance to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown the RPG's recommend that 'As a mostly Metropolitan County, housing delivery should focus on strengthening the urban form of the County through building up town and district centres at public transport nodes; continuing sensitive infill to counteract falling population and declining services and supporting new housing growth along the key new public transport services of the Luas extension from Sandyford to Bray/Fassaroe (in two phases) and upgrades to the DART route through the Count'.

In relation to rural housing, it advises that local authority policies need to 'take account of the differing types of rural housing demands in varying rural contexts and be tailored accordingly'.

2.3 Review of Part V of the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

The Housing Agency published a consultation document 'Review of Part V of the Planning and Development Act, 2000' in August 2013. The consultation document reviews the outputs to date from the Part V process including a financial analysis of the economic efficiency of the process. Evidence indicates that after an initial lag period, Part V began to yield considerable results around 2005 to 2008 with Part V accounting for 12% of all house completions nationally (excluding 'one-offs') in 2008. Since that date Part V has been less successful in delivering social and affordable housing due primarily to the collapse of the housing market.

Six options to recast Part V are put forward. These include:

- Abolition or suspension of Part V.
- Streamlining of the current process which could include setting the requirement for affordable housing at 0%, increasing the role of the voluntary housing bodies in the provision of social housing and reviewing the appropriateness of 20%.
- Widening the scope of development applying Part V to all residentially zoned land, all zoned land or all land.
- A development contribution basis.
- Negotiated solution similar to the UK where social housing provision by developers is subject to individual negotiated agreements.
- Inclusionary zoning provides incentives to developers to provide social housing.

In September 2013 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown made a corporate response to the Part V Review process. That response made four key points:

- The complete abolition or suspension of Part V would be a retrograde step.
- Notwithstanding the closing of the 'affordability gap' it is important that Local Authorities remain in a position to obtain planning gain from developers – even in the current economic climate.
- A recognition that the cyclical nature of the economy means there will be times when the yield from Part V will be higher/lower.
- Additional and alternative mean of provision of housing may need to be considered – particularly relating to tenure and/or security of tenure.

2.4 Implications for the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan

The Part V review process has not yet advanced to the point of sufficiently providing any guidance or recommendations in terms of methodology for the preparation of 'Housing Strategies' particularly when set against the backdrop of the standing down of affordable housing.

Section 94 of the Planning and Development Act outlines the criteria that the Planning Authority should have regard to when estimating the amount of affordable housing required in the Plan area. The criteria include house prices, interest rates and the relationship between house prices, interest rates and income. In previous Housing Strategies Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown have been led by the 'Louth Model'.

However, because of low levels of Government funding for the provision of direct build social housing and the stepping down of the affordable housing provisions there would appear to be little or no benefit in preparing a Housing Strategy in accordance with the Louth Model. It is noted that other Planning Authorities have proceeded with their County Development Plan and Housing Strategy without recourse to the Louth Model (Wexford and Mayo Co Council for example). The inherent difficulty with Housing Strategies is that they always represent a 'snapshot' in time of something that is constantly evolving and changing. This is particularly the case at this time when there is such volatility and uncertainty in the housing market in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

The following Interim Housing Strategy endeavours to address the obligations set out in Section 94 but all the time recognising and having regard to the rapidly changing and evolving housing landscape both nationally and locally. The continuing delay in bringing forward recommendations from the Part V Review process continues to present major challenges. Given this particular set of circumstances it is recommended that a commitment be given to undertaking a comprehensive review of this Housing Strategy when clarity is respect of Part V is forthcoming or as a component part of the mandatory 'Two Year' Development Plan Review process – whichever is the earlier. This review will also take into account the Government "Social Housing Strategy 2020" (November 2014).

Section 3: An Analysis of Housing Demand and Supply

3.1 Housing Demand

This section sets out the projected demand for housing units in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown based both on the population targets contained in the 2010-2022 Regional Planning Guidelines (RPGs) and the Core Strategy contained in the County Development Plan 2016 - 2022 (Refer Section 1.2 of the Written Statement).

3.1.1 Population

In previous Housing Strategies practice was to target the overall population of the County – and for the main settlements in the County – and predict the required number of housing units accordingly. The Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010, however, now requires Planning Authorities to take a more planned approach and to indicate the proposed 'distribution' of the population assigned to the County in the RPGs. The population allocations for the

County are set by the RPGs.

Emerging Issue
Population in the County grew by
12,957 persons or almost 7%,
between 2006 and 2011.

Census 2011 revealed that the population in the County grew by c. 13,000 or almost 7%, between 2006 and 2011. The population of the County now stands at 207,000 persons. The Glencullen ED had the third highest rate of growth of any ED in the Country – an increase of almost 4,000 persons. This

recent pattern of growth represents a significant change in the demographic patterns of the last 25 years. It is testimony that policies pursued by the Council in recent years have succeeded in reversing a long-standing pattern of population decline. In the previous Census the County had the lowest rate of growth of any Council in the Country. The data collected in the Census 2011 indicates that a number of areas, including Dún Laoghaire, Sandyford and Dudrum environs, which were previously in decline are now displaying a pattern of growth. It is notable that these areas of population growth in the Census 2011 correspond with areas of employment concentration.

Table 1: Population.

14210 211 0 0 414 415 111					
Census	Population	% increase			
1991	185,410				
1996	189,999	2.4%			
2002	191,792	0.9%			
2006	194,038	1.2%			
2011	206,995	6.3%			

(Source: CSO)

3.1.1.1 Projected Population Growth.

The 2010–2016 RPGs set the following population targets for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown:

Table 2: Targeted Growth

	Population 2006	Population 2016	Population 2022
DLR	194,000	223,000	240,000

(Source: RPG 2010 - 2016)

Census 2011 indicated a population count of 207,000. The population growth for the six year period 2011 to 2016 is therefore 223,000 minus 207,000 which is c.16,000. Targeted population growth for the six-year period 2016 to 2022 is 240,000 minus 223,000 which is 17,000, or c.3000 per annum. For the overall period 2011 to 2022 targeted population growth is 240,000 minus 207,000 which is 33,000 or c.3000 per annum.

3.1.1.2 Age Profile

Table 3 below outlines the age profile of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown compared to that of the State and other parts of Metropolitan Dublin. The County has a lower percentage of population in the 0-14 age bracket than the National percentage and a corresponding higher percentage in the over 65 age category -14.5% compared to 11.7% Nationally.

Table 3: Age profile.

rubic 51 Age profiler								
Age Group	State	Dún Laoghaire- Rathdown	DLR %	State%				
0 - 14	979590	37535	18.2	21.3				
15 - 30	941372	44742	21.7	20.5				
30 - 45	1089018	45098	21.9	23.7				
45 - 65	1,042,879	49,014	23.8	22.7				
over 65	535,393	29,872	14.5	11.7				
Total	4588252	206261	100.0	100.0				

(Source: CSO)

Dún Laoghaire has a significantly higher percentage of population in the over 65-age bracket – 14.5% than South Dublin (8.7%) and Fingal (7.2%) respectively. This has implications for the type of housing units required to meet the specific needs of the County's population. With an older dempgraphic in the County, relative to the rest of the GDA, a policy that can ensure mobility within the housing market is to be encouraged. There is also an evidence-based argument for a broader range of house types.

3.1.2 Household Structure

3.1.2.1 Household Size

In order to estimate the number of housing units required in the County over the period of the Strategy, it is necessary to establish the average household size in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

Emerging Issue

Dún Laoghaire has a high percentage of population in the over 65 age bracket. 14.5% versus 11.7% nationally.

Table 4: Number of Households

	1996	2002	2006	2011
Households	61,465	64,132	68,412	75,953
Increase		+2667	+4280	+7541
% increase		+4.3%	+6.7%	+11%

(Source: CSO)

Targeted household allocations for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown are set out in the 2016–2022 RPG's. These household allocations mean that the County is expected to target household growth of c. 20,000 during the period 2016 – 2022. This translates to 3,300 households per annum for this six year period of the Development Plan. This is very highly ambitious and, in current circumstances, unlikely to be realisable.

Census 2011 indicates average household size in the County is 2.7, which reflects the National household size but is markedly lower than the other two Metropolitan Counties of Fingal and South Dublin where average household size in 2011 was 2.9.

Table 5: Average Number of Persons per Household.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2.7
Dublin City	2.4
Fingal	2.9
South Dublin	2.9
State	2.7

(Source: CSO)

3.2 Housing Supply

This section examines information available on housing supply, specifically data on house completions from the DoECLG and statistics on household numbers, composition and accommodation from the CSO. This data gives an indication on whether the demand forecast under the previous Strategy has been met, the type of units that have been built and any other changes that have occurred in order to identify more nuanced changes in demand into the medium term. The Section also analyses at vacant housing, house prices in the County, the role of the private rental sector in supplying housing, the supply of Social and Affordable Housing and the availability of zoned land.

3.2.1 House Completions

House completions in the County peaked at an all time high in 2007 with 3,050 units built in that year alone. The Council's policies of encouraging densification in the existing built-up area and facilitating quality, higher density new development areas, such as Stepaside, contributed significantly to this increased rate of supply.

The Housing Strategy contained in the previous County Development Plan 2010-2016 identified a demand for nearly 15,000 units, over the lifetime of that Plan. The number of house completions, both within the County and Nationally, has however, fallen dramatically as a consequence of the recent economic climate. Table 6 below details the housing completions for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Table 6: House completions

Year	House Completions
2010	384
2011	192
2012	175
2013	260

(Source: DoECLG)

These figures reflect the reality of the challenging economic conditions that the Country continues to experience, but the targeted figures for housing completions in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown as set out in the RPG's were forecast in 2006 when the economic climate was entirely different. However, there are positives that during the last intercensal period Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown managed to finally reverse the long standing trend of out migration and actually attracted persons into the County. In light of more positive economic indicators (from 1st quarter 2014 on) there remains a need to take account of, and be prepared for, a continuing recovery in the economy. Given the County's prime location in the Metropolitan Dublin area there is a need to ensure that, when economic stability returns, the Development Plan has sufficient land zoned and targets in place to

Emerging Issue.

Despite the economic recession that triggered in 2008 population continues to grow nationally with the urban population reaching an all time high in 2011. We need to plan

meet the needs of any nascent population growth in the County. In National terms it is of note that despite the economic recession that triggered in 2008 population in the State continues to grow due to a high birth rate and this growth is primarily focussed in urban areas (CSO, 2011)

3.2.2 Housing Land Availability (HLA) Study

The Council's 2013 HLA study indicated that there are 640 hectares of zoned undeveloped land in the County. Of this total c.400 hectares is serviced and ready for residential development. It is estimated that c. 18,000 no. units can be delivered on these serviced lands at an average density of 43 units per ha. (A total of 34,000 units could be accommodated on zoned serviced and non serviced lands).

As referred to in section 2.1 above (and the Core Strategy – Refer Section 1.2 of the Written Statement) the housing and population 'targets' of the County Development Plan – and by implementation this Housing Strategy – continue to be based on the most recently available, but now outdated 2010 – 2022 RPG targets originally based on Census 2006. This situation will however evolve over the next two years with the updating/revision of both the NSS and the replacement RPGs, which will almost certainly be based on significantly different population projections and targets derived from the most recent Census 2011.

The CSO recently published (December 2013) 'Regional Population Targets' - based on Census 2011 – are now being used by a number of State and Semi-State organisations - including The Housing Agency – to plan and future-proof strategies and frameworks. There are significant differences between these projections and the Census 2006 based Regional Planning Guidelines targets. Starkly contrasting assumptions regarding migration trends account for the bulk

of the difference with the CSO projecting a significantly lower rate of population and housing growth in the coming years then is forecast in the RPGs 'targets'.

The NSS and RPG reviews – as and when they are published – will necessitate a requirement for the Council to vary the County Development Plan, post adoption to take account of any revised population/housing targets. In the interim, however, the Council will seek to ensure a reasonable equilibrium of supply of zoned residential development land and population 'targets' derived as set out in the 2010 – 2022 RPGs – but underpinned, nevertheless, by a precautionary approach to repeat the prospect of a more constrained population/housing landscape being revealed in 2016/2017 post adoption of this County Development Plan process.

3.2.3 Housing Stock and Vacant Units.

Census 2011 indicated a housing stock of 85,896 units in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown of which 7.7 % (c.6,600) were recorded as being vacant units (includes vacant houses, flats and holidays homes). Apartments accounted for 57% of the vacant units, houses 43%. The comparable National vacancy rate was 14.5%.

3.3 House Prices

The task of ascertaining average house prices in the County, and predicting future trends in this direction as a means of estimating affordability is fraught with difficulties particularly at this time when there is so much market volatility and uncertainty. There are a number of sources of data on house prices in the County.

- The DoECLG collects data at a Regional level, with information available for the overall Dublin area but not disaggregated by individual County/City.
- The CSO Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) also provides National data and datasets for the overall Dublin Region but again not disaggregated to individual County/City Level. The RRPPI is designed to measure the change in the average level of prices paid for residential properties sold in Ireland. The Index is mix-adjusted to allow for the fact that different types of property are sold in different periods. The RPPI is compiled using data on drawdowns provided on a monthly basis by eight of the main Mortgage Lending Institutions under Section 13 of the Housing Act (2002). The growing rental market is not covered by the RPPI.
- The recently established Residential Property Price Register (RPPR) is of some use, although it does not break down purchased properties either by unit size or whether the unit is an apartment or a house.

Emerging issue. Low percentage of vacant units in the County compared to National level. • Estate agents and other agencies.

Unsurprisingly the comprehensive data review revealed that property values in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council area remain higher, on average, than any of the other three Dublin Authorities, and remain the highest of

any County in the State. There is however a 'time lag' issue with any survey especially given that fact the market is constantly evolving.

3.3.1 Average House Prices in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown

For the purpose of framing the Interim Housing Strategy, two detailed surveys to establish average property prices in the County were carried out in April 2013 (for the year 2012) and in April 2014 (for the year 2013).

Both quantitative and qualitative analytical methods were used. A telephone survey of various estate agents active in the County was conducted to determine average house prices and to discuss forecast changes and trends for the County in the future years covering the lifetime of the Plan.

Of interest in the year 2013 was the significant increase in the strength of cash sales. Information received from one estate agent surveyed identified 'a notable feature of the market is the strength of cash. 54% of all residential transactions were bought with cash in the first nine months of the year' (2013). This feature cannot however, be identified as a definite trend in that there will not be an indefinite source of cash buyers. The market now operating is ever changing and subject to so much volatility that it creates a challenge in terms of drafting any coherent and tenable Interim Housing Strategy.

The house price data received from estate agents was for actual sales in the County during the years 2012 and 2013. This data was entered into a spreadsheet, which enabled the results to be viewed in ascending order, to enable the calculation of the median value as opposed to the average value. The median house price for the County is more meaningful than the average house price, as the average house price would be a skewed value given the very significant range between the highest and lowest house prices. The average house price for the County for the year 2012 (based on the data received from the estate agents) was €401,000. The median house price was €313,000. The comparable average house price for the County for the year 2013 was €443,000 while the median house price was €350,000.

Table 7: Average & Median House Prices:

	Average House Price	Median House Price
2012	€401,000	€313,000
2013	€443,000 (+11.4% year- on-year)	€350,000 (+11.9% year- on-year)

It should be noted that the information supplied by estate agents directly was very limited and sometimes variable. The data supplied by local estate agents was supplemented by information available from the CSO Residential Property Price Index and the Residential Property Price Register. Again it must be stressed that the CSO Property price Index does not provide data at individual County level and is restricted to mortgage drawdowns.

Notwithstanding, a desktop survey of data available on the Residential Property Price Register was used to ascertain average house prices for the County in 2012 and 2013. This data is produced by the Property Services Regulatory Authority (PSRA) pursuant to Section 86 of the Property Services (Regulation) Act 2011. It includes date of sale, price and address of all residential properties purchased in Ireland since the $1^{\rm st}$ January 2010, as declared to the Revenue Commissioners for

Stamp Duty purposes. As intimated above it does not distinguish unit size nor does it indicate whether the unit is an apartment or a house.

The desktop survey involved analysis of 1000 separate property prices – of apartments and houses, in all the major towns, suburbs and rural areas of the County during the year 2012 and 2013. The survey was conducted in April 2013 and April 2014.

The website contains data for residential sales within each town, suburban area and rural area in the County. Again the house price data was entered into a spread sheet, which enabled the results to be viewed in ascending order, and enabling a median value to be calculated as opposed to the simple average value.

Again a median house price for this particular County is preferable to an average house price, as the average house price would be a skewed value, since the lowest house price and highest house price recorded in 2013 ranged from $\[\in \]$ 90,000 to $\[\in \]$ 525,0000.

The results of the desktop survey indicated that the average house price in the County in 2013 was \leq 488,000 while the corresponding median house price \leq 420,000.

There, therefore, is a marked divergence between the Residential Property Price Register median house price for 2013 (\leq 420,000) and the survey of estate agents median house price derived from local estate agents in the same year (\leq 350,000). Given the limited number of estate agents that responded to the survey, the median figure derived from the RPPR is considered to be more indicative of the actual figure. A comparison of the median house prices between 2012 and 2013 figures indicates a 23% increase.

Table 8: Average House Prices in 2012

<200000	200000	300000	400000	500000	600000	700000	800000	900000	1m +
	300000	400000	500000	600000	700000	800000	900000	1m	
13.9%	26 %	22.9%	16.7%	7.8%	4.3%	2%	2.7%	1.3%	2.4%

(Source: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown survey)

Table 9: Average House Prices in the County 2013

<20	00000	200000	300000	400000	500000	600000	700000	800000	900000	1m +
		300000	400000	500000	600000	700000	800000	900000	1m	'
8.3	%	17.6 %	19.3%	20%	13.5%	7.1%	5.2%	2.4%	1.7%	4.9%

(Source: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown survey)

Table 10: Average vs Median House Prices (RPPR derived)

	Average house price	Median house price
2012	€406,466	€340,000
2013	€487,373	€420,000 (+23& year- on-year)

3.3.2 Trends identified

Prices have risen, and continue to rise, but it is difficult to predict ongoing future trends in such a recovering and changing market.

Information received from estate agents related primarily to the current situation in the market with regard to house sales. Significantly all agents reported that in terms of house sales there has been stability in the Dublin market and in the first quarter of 2013 the market saw the first period of positive, albeit moderate, price growth since 2006'. (Sherry Fitzgerald, April 2013)

It was commented upon, however, that much of this increase is down to supply constraints. There were only 1,266 new residential units built in metropolitan Dublin in 2012 - this is only 6% of the numbers built in Dublin at the peak of the building boom in 2006. (Lisney, Feb 2013).

Of interest, and commented on by all estate agents, is the ever decreasing quantity of property for sale at present. In Dublin 'just 0.6% of the Dublin private housing market is currently available for sale. This is incredibly low by either historical or comparable levels' (propertypad.ie). In normal circumstances most markets would have 3% of their housing stock for sale at any one time. Tentative steps towards a recovery within the construction sector are now evident, however, Central Government is seeking support to this rebirth through a series of objectives and initiatives set out in 'Construction 2020', which has a particular focus on Metropolitan Dublin. The number of pre-planning enquiries, planning applications and finishing out of existing larger residential schemes in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown in 2014 to date would seem to indicate that there will be units coming 'on-stream' at some point in the medium term but again the time lag in delivering and releasing units to the market may continue to drive houses prices in the short-term.

3.4 Private Rented Sector

The private rented sector has grown in importance in the housing market in recent years, and the ongoing instability and volatility in the housing market and economy may mean that this trend towards private rented accommodation is likely to continue. Since 2009 rents have largely stabilised, while house prices have fallen, suggesting that the two property markets are moving independently from each other (source RICS). It would appear that the private rental sector in Ireland is healthy and is benefiting from the instability in the property market. It is noted that the Housing Policy Statement (June 2011) indicated that previous policy approach had put disproportionate value on owner occupation. Private rental accommodation can serve and is serving a critical function in the housing market at present and is likely to do so in greater numbers into the future.

Section 4: An Analysis of Social Housing Demand and Supply.

4.1 Introduction

This section examines both the supply of and demand for social housing in the County and identifies how the actual provision of social housing has changed considerably in recent times.

4.2 Social Housing List

There are 4235 households on the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Social Housing List (January, 2015). This equates to approximately 5.6% of all households in the County (based on Census 20111 Household Figure). Nationally the figure is 89,872 households or 5.4% of the National figure of 1,654,000 (Census, 2011). The National figure is taken from the Housing Agency publication "Summary of Social Housing Assessment 2013" published in December 2013.

In order to calculate the amount of growth in demand for social housing it has been assumed that the number of persons requiring social housing will grow at the same rate as the general population for the period of the strategy (i.e. 7.3% in accordance with the Regional Planning Guidelines 'Allocation'). This would give a total of 4531 households in need of housing over the period of the Strategy (or c.12,230 persons based on an average household size of 2.7 persons).

Proposals for construction or purchase of social housing are currently very limited as a result of budgetary constraints. The delivery of social housing is extremely challenging in the current economic climate as all funding has been severely cut. In the future, and certainly within the lifetime of this Development Plan, the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) and Social Housing Leasing Initiatives (SHLI) will provide a much larger component part of the overall social housing provision. Voluntary Housing Associations have made increasingly significant contributions to the provision of social housing to accommodate applicants from the local authority housing list. Of the 190 households housed from the Council waiting list in the last 11 months; 53 were by voluntary housing associations; 29 were long term rentals; 28 were by RAS, and 84 were placed in Council housing.

4.3 Social Housing Provision

Social housing in the County is currently being provided through a number of schemes. The SHLI and RAS are identified as two of the key models for long term social housing supports which can achieve greater 'value for money', replacing the very large capital-funded construction programmes pursued by local authorities in the past. The statutory basis for the Social Housing Leasing Initiative (long-term leasing schemes) and the RAS is provided for within the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2009.

4.3.1 Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS)

RAS is designed to provide security of tenure in good quality accommodation for eligible tenants in the private rented sector. Under RAS, eligible tenants and their landlords become RAS clients.

Emerging issue.
Increased role of the voluntary sector in the provision of social housing.

Eligible tenants are those in receipt of Rent Supplement for more than 18 months and in need of long-term housing. The rent negotiated between the Council and the landlord is paid monthly by the Council directly to the landlord for the duration of the RAS contract. The tenant contributes to the rent but pays it to the Local Authority, not the landlord. Under RAS the landlord and tenant retain all duties and responsibilities under Landlord and Tenant law. The Residential Tenancies Act 2004 governs the relationship between the landlord and the tenant. Under RAS Local Authorities make agreements with private landlords (or voluntary bodies) to provide accommodation on a medium-to-long-term basis, i.e. a 4-year agreement or a 10 year agreement. The total number of RAS Tenants accommodated in the County at present (March 2013) is 400.

4.3.2 Housing Assistant Payment (HAP)

The replacement for Rent Supplement - the Housing Assistant Payment (HAP) - will be administered by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The Government acknowledged in the Housing Policy Statement (June 2011) that Rent Supplement, which was always intended as a short-term income support, had actually become a long-term social housing support. The Government expressed its intention to transfer the responsibility for those requiring long-term rent support to the Local Authorities.

4.3.3 Social Housing Leasing Initiative (SHLI)

In order to increase the availability of properties for social housing provision, the DoECLG, launched the SHLI in 2009. This involves Housing Authorities leasing properties from private property owners for the purposes of providing accommodation to households on social housing waiting lists. Leasing introduces greater flexibility in the composition of the housing stock and provides the opportunity for housing authorities to benefit from market conditions to increase output and meet housing need in a cost effective manner.

Access to housing stock is achieved through a number of ways:

- Local Authorities leasing properties from private property owners for periods of 10-20 years.
- Approved Housing Bodies leasing from property owners, purchasing on the market or constructing properties and making them available for social housing provision through direct agreements with the DoECLG.
- Local Authorities temporarily utilising unsold affordable housing stock.

Section 5 Specific Housing Needs

5.1 Introduction

A number of categories of housing applicants require special, and very often, quite specific response. These categories are outlined in this section.

5.1.1 Homeless Persons

Under the Council's Scheme of Letting Priorities homeless persons may be awarded overall priority in the allocation of social housing. There are two main sources of obtaining data on people who are homeless in Ireland, both of which are carried out every three years, the Housing Need Assessment and the 'Counted In' survey. For the first time the CSO counted the number of people who were homeless on Census night 2011. There are 92 homeless persons on the Council list at present (March 2013).

The Government's 'Homelessness Policy Statement' (February 2013) has set 2016 as the target year for ending long-term homelessness. By moving away from over-reliance on expensive emergency accommodation, the 'housing-led 'strategy can also provide better value for the significant amount of public money invested in homeless services.

5.1.2 Traveller Accommodation

The Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998 requires Housing Authorities in consultation with travellers and with the general public to prepare and adopt a five year Traveller Accommodation Programme (by resolution of the elected members of the Council) to meet the existing and projected needs of travellers in the area. The 2009 – 2013 Traveller Accommodation Programme identified a requirement for 38 traveller-specific units and 21 houses. During the lifetime of the Programme 3 families have been accommodated in permanent traveller-specific units and 50 casual vacancies have been filled. There had also been significant ongoing refurbishment of existing schemes.

The 2014 – 2018 Traveller Accommodation Programme was adopted in January 2014 and as part of this Programme, a further detailed assessment of need was carried out. That assessment indicated that there are 114 traveller families resident in the County. 78 of these families are in permanent accommodation, which is an increase of 11% from the period of 2009 – 2013. Some 36 families remain without accommodation. In assessing overall future need the Council have taken into account these 36 families and also travellers who have reached the age of 18, who will reach the age of 18 over the lifetime of the Programme. This gives a total requirement of 62 families which does not take account of travellers who may migrate into the County.

Table 10: Traveller Accommodation Need 2014 - 2018

10210 201 1101011011110	<u> </u>	
Standard Housing	15	
Grouped Housing	30	
Halting Sites	8	
Total	53	

(Source: Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014–2018)

The total of need of 62 units will be met by the 53 units shown above plus an additional 9 refurbished units.

Table 11: Accommodation Programme

Location	Number of Units
Halting site Programme	No of Bays
Cloragh	3
Kiltiernan, Glenamuck Road	4
West Pier	3
	10
Group Housing Programme	No. of Units
Enniskerry Road	4
Bird Avenue	3
Lehaunstown	5
Mount Anville Road	5
Pottery Road	5
Stillorgan Grove	6
Rathmichael Road	5
University College Dublin	5
	38

(Source: Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014 – 2018)

5.1.3 Disabled Persons

It is an objective of the Council to provide for the specific housing needs of people with disabilities. The Council provides a small number of specially adapted units in new housing schemes for people with disabilities. In addition it also adapts existing houses to the needs of tenants with disabilities, subject to resources.

The 2013 Assessment of Need (The Housing Agency, December 2013) included 386 applicants in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown with disabilities, representing 11% of the total assessment. Nationally the percentage of those households having specific accommodation requirements due to a disability is only 4%. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a significantly higher demand in this area that is primarily a consequent of aging demographics of the County.

5.1.4 Elderly Persons

It is estimated that the number of older persons will almost double in all regions of Ireland over the period 2006-2026 (CSO). As a County Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a higher than National average number of persons over 65. Many older persons own their own home and wish to remain at home in their own community for as long as they are able. It is appropriate and logical therefore, that more specific policies and objectives be set out in this Housing Strategy to cater for the needs of older people. The needs of older people can change over time - some may have specific housing needs relating to access, medical care, security and personal safety. Housing location in close proximity to convenience shops, public transport and community facilities are important. Building new homes suitable for older persons within established communities can free-up existing housing stock, which may be more suited to requirements of young Sheltered accommodation which enables older persons to live independently, but with on-site support and facilities can enable older people to remain in the local area. The Council currently has 574 no. units available for, and assigned to, elderly persons.

5.1.5 Household Composition

Nationally those seeking social housing single-person households made up the largest household type (44%). The next highest category is single-person with children. In Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown the percentage of single households is currently 50%. This figure is of particular relevance given the current property sector-led campaign for the construction of family-type homes to the virtual exclusion of other unit types. Whilst social housing represents only a small part of the overall housing demand it is important that appropriately sized units are still provided for single person households. It will, however, be extremely difficult to meet a significant proportion of this need from the Council's construction programme and other housing support options will require to be explored including units generated through Part V, the voluntary housing sector and RAS.

Section 6 Estimated Social and Affordable Housing.

6.1 Estimated Affordable Housing Need

Section 94(4) of the Planning and Development Act (as amended) states that a Housing Strategy shall include an estimate of the amount of:

- (i) housing for the purposes of the provision of social housing support within the meaning of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009, and
- (ii) affordable housing (amendment under Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act not commenced)*

*It should be noted that the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) 2009 contains an amendment to Section 94 4(a)(ii) of the Planning and Development Act but this amendment has not yet commenced yet and, at present, indications from the DoECLG that this amendment will not commence during the preparation of this Development Plan if at all.

Section 94(5)(a) details the items which Planning Authorities must have regard when making an assessment of affordable housing. The methodology for carrying out such an 'affordability assessment' is included in DoECLGs 'Housing Supply – A Model Housing Strategy and Step-by-Step Guide' (2000). This 'Louth Model' – in now some fifteen years old and its relevance in the current housing market is questionable.

The Government 'Housing Policy Statement' of June 2011 indicated that Affordable Housing Schemes should be stepped down and that there should be a move away from an over emphasis on the importance of owner-occupancy. Consequently it is considered that, at this point in time there is, therefore, no need to carry out a detailed and comprehensive affordable housing assessment in line with the 'Louth Model'. This would accord with the position adopted by other Housing Authorities – Mayo County Council and Wexford County Council for example – who have reviewed their respective Housing Strategies over the last year.

There is however awareness that house prices in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown are the highest in the State and affordability is again becoming an issue. House price alone will not, however, ensure access to the property market - a number of other factors are relevant. Accessing finance can be a major hurdle. There is also less certainty with regard to people's future income due to the current economic situation with wage cuts/freezes and job uncertainty, and a large number of persons are in mortgage arrears and/or unsustainable mortgages.

Good planning practice promotes sustainable living patterns to ensure with people are able to live and work in close proximity. Any increase in affordability issues in any part of the County could potentially result in people who work in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown being unable to afford to purchase property in the County.

Having regard to the changes in the overarching economic and policy context, and specifically the Housing Policy Statement of June 2011 announcing that Affordable Housing Schemes should be stepped down, it is considered unnecessary to carry out an 'affordability assessment' at this point in time.

The Two Year review of the County Development Plan should however, commit to including a re-examination of housing affordability in the County.

6.2 Estimated Social Housing Need.

The Government 'Housing Policy Statement' (June 2011) outlined that there was a continued rationale for capturing planning gain through Part V. The calculation provides details of the requirement for social housing based purely on a percentage of all new households formed.

The 2010 – 2022 RPS indicated that 19,850 households are 'targeted' to be accommodated in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown over the lifetime of the Development Plan.

Section 4.2 of this Strategy estimates that 4,531 households will require social housing over the same time frame. This equates to 23% of the total housing provision over the period of the Plan. It should be noted that the affordable element has not been addressed. Therefore, it is considered a tenable position at this point in time to continue to apply a requirement of 20% of

Emerging Issue

20% of land zoned for residential development to be reserved for social housing.

all land or equivalent to be reserved for the purposes of Part V. .

Section 7: Issues and Objectives to Secure Delivery of the Strategy.

7.1 Introduction

Issues emerging from the Housing Strategy

- Despite economic turnabout the population of the County is growing with in-migration into the County recorded for the intercensal period 2006 2011.
- Significant decline in house completions since 2007.
- Population growth not being met by house completions.
- Projected population growth from 2016 2022 is 7%
- High % of population in the over 65 age bracket.
- Sufficient lands zoned to accommodate planned development
- Affordable housing schemes have become less important as house prices have fallen below what can be offered for housing under the Scheme.
- House prices have fallen in the County but are still highest in the Country.
- No need to conduct 'affordability assessment' due to standing down of scheme.
- Estimated that 4730 households will require social housing over the life time of the Strategy which equates to 23% of households.
- Justification exists for reserving 20% of land for social housing.

This section sets out the policies and objectives of the Housing Strategy.

7.2 Housing Mix

There are different requirements for housing mix for both social housing and private housing. The previous Housing Strategy 2010-2016 indicated a notional breakdown of social housing units as 25% one bed, 25% two bed and 50% three and four bed.

Over the intervening period the demand for one-bed social housing units has grown significantly – as evidenced by the current waiting list. The composition of the housing waiting list in March 2013 is follows:

Table 11: Social Housing Accommodation Requirements.

One bedroom need		53%
Two bedroom need		23%
Three & four bedroom i	need	24%

(Source: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council).

There is, however, a new focus on the delivery of social housing. In the future, and certainly within the lifetime of this Strategy, the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) and Social Housing Leasing Initiatives (SHLI) will provide a much greater component part of the social housing provision. Voluntary Housing Associations have also made an increasingly significant contribution to the provision of social housing to accommodate applicants from the Local Authority

housing list. The ongoing requirements with regard to social housing mix may have to change over the period to 2022, and the Council will require to respond by amending policy to reflect any such changes in social housing needs.

7.3 Housing Type

While the Council continues to require that developments provide for a housing mix, it is also essential that a range of house-types are provided within residential schemes. The inclusion of combinations of detached, semi detached, terraced, single storey, and apartment units is essential.

7.4 Provision for Special Needs

The Council will encourage proposals from developers to satisfy Part V obligations which are directed towards special need categories namely, elderly accommodation, traveller accommodation, specialised accommodation for the homeless and specially adapted accommodation for persons with disabilities – where the proposal is related to a local need and is consistent with other policies of the Development Plan.

7.5 Implementation of the Housing Strategy

A twenty percent social housing requirement will be applied in relation to all sites that are residentially zoned or proposals where a mixed-use development, including residential is proposed on any zoning in the County, unless otherwise stated in the Strategy, or exempt from the provisions of Part V.

In determining the type of agreement to be entered into, the Planning Authority shall consider the following in accordance with Part II, Section 3(c) of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2002:

- Whether such an agreement will contribute effectively and efficiently to the achievements of the objectives of the Housing Strategy.
- Whether such an agreement will constitute the best use of resources available to the Planning Authority to ensure an adequate supply of social housing and any financial implications of the agreement for its functions as a Housing Authority.
- The need to counteract undue segregation in housing between persons of different social background in the area of the Authority.
- Whether such an agreement is in accordance with the provisions of the Development Plan.
- The time within which housing referred to in section 94(4)(a) is likely to be provided as a consequence of the agreement.

Consideration will also be given to housing market conditions prevailing at the time of entering into any such agreement.

7.6 Circumstances where a 'Reduced Element' may be Acceptable

Housing For Older People

In instances where it is proposed that the site or portion of a site be developed for elderly persons/assisted living accommodation, the portion of the site to be

used for elderly/assisted living accommodation will generate a reduced percentage requirement in respect of social housing. This is to encourage the development of these types of units. It may also result in elderly persons vacating larger units for units more appropriate to their current needs and in turn returning family sized accommodation to the market.

Student Accommodation

It is recognised that there is a need to provide student accommodation for students studying both within and outside the County. The Council will support the provision of on-campus student accommodation and may also permit student accommodation off-campus where the proposed development:

- Is located within one pedestrian kilometre from the boundary of a Third Level Institution or proximate to existing or planned public transport corridors, cycle and pedestrian routes and green routes.
- Complies with the Department of Education and Science Guidelines on 'Residential Development for Third Level Students'. (Refer also Section 8.2.3.4 (xi) of the Written Statement).

No social housing will be required in instances where it is proposed that student accommodation is to be provided on the campus of a Third Level Institution. In all other instances of student accommodation the standard 20% social housing requirement will apply.

7.7 Objectives

Objective HS1

It is an objective of the Council to secure implementation of the Interim Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown housing Strategy 2016 – 2022 by:

- 1. Ensuring that adequate and appropriate lands are zoned to meet future housing need identified in the Housing Strategy and the Core Strategy.
- 2. Requiring that 20% of all lands zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential or other uses, shall be reserved for the purposes of Section 94(4)(a)(i) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 2012 with the exception of the exemptions provided for in this Strategy.
- 3. Requiring a mix of house types in all new residential development to meet the categories of social housing need identified for the particular area.

Objective HS2

It is an objective of the Council to review this Interim Housing Strategy on foot of the ongoing review of Part V of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and future changes to the Planning and Development Act.

Objective HS3

It is an objective of the Council to seek to facilitate all households access to good quality housing appropriate to their circumstances, and in a community of choice. The Council's priority will be on meeting the most acute needs – those unable to provide accommodation from their own resources.

Objective HS4

It is an objective of the Council to ensure that those with specific housing needs, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and travellers, are accommodated in a manner appropriate to their specific needs.

Objective HS5

It is an objective of the Council to promote the development of sustainable housing developments which are energy efficient and efficient in their use of natural resources and are in accordance with 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' and the accompanying 'Urban Design Manual '(2008).

Objective HS6

It is an objective of the Council to implement the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014 – 2018, and any subsequently adopted strategy, during the lifetime of the Plan.

Objective HS7

It is an objective of the Council to engage in a range of options for housing provision, including direct new stock acquisition or build, leasing and RAS.

Objective HS8

It is an objective of the Council to support and assist the Voluntary Housing Sector in their role as providers of housing to those in need of accommodation.

Appendix 3: Ecological Network



Appendix 3 Ecological Network.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Ecological Network Map.

Policy LHB 21: County-Wide Ecological Network

It is Council policy to develop an Ecological Network throughout the County, which will improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive. The network will also include non-designated sites.

In accordance with the above policy a Map has been prepared showing a schematic and indicative County-wide Ecological Network stretching from the mountains to the sea (Refer to Ecological Network Map in supplementary A2 booklet of maps). It illustrates the strength and wide coverage of the Ecological Network across the County. This Network also extends beyond the County into neighbouring Counties. There are clearly overlaps and synergies between this Network concept and that of the Green Infrastructure Strategy (Refer to Appendix 15).

The Map has been prepared using data derived from the various biodiversity studies that have been undertaken in recent years as part of the County Biodiversity Plan. Not all areas studied have been mapped as many are already subsumed into and incorporate parts of the high amenity, green belt, agricultural and open space zoning objective areas which are all shown on the map. However a number of areas have been shown - namely the ten upland areas studied and also the calcareous grasslands at Kingston, Kiltiernan. These areas are not currently afforded any statutory protection but the local studies in relation to these areas have concluded that they are worthy of pNHA status.

Biodiversity studies informing the Ecological Network Map include the following assessments which have been undertaken either in-house or by consultants commissioned by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council:-

- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Habitats Survey (2007), White Young Green.
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Hedgerow Survey (2008), RSK Carter Ecological.
- Calcereous Grasslands at Kingston, Kiltiernan (2009), Melinda Lyons.
- Landscape Conservation for Irish bats. Summary report for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, 2012, Bat Conservation Ireland.
- A Report on the Collation and Review of Biodiversity Data for the Coastal zone (2009), Golder Associates.
- Assessment Of The Nature Conservation Value Of Loughlinstown Wood (2012), Denyer Ecology.
- Report to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council on the Rare Plant Survey (2009 & 2010), David Nash and Sylvia Reynolds.
- A Survey of Squirrel Populations in Barnaslingan, Carrickgollogan, Ticknock & Kilmashogue Woodlands (2010), Geoff Hamilton.
- 'Parklife' a Policy for Enhancing Biodiversity in Parks and Green Spaces 2010.
 DLRCC.
- River Dodder Biodiversity Study and Management Plan (2010), Mary Tubridy.
- Management of Knotweed along the River Dodder (2011), Mary Tubridy.
- Bride's Glen Ecological Assessment (2012), Denyer Ecology.
- Otter Survey, Bride's Glen (2012), Scott Cawley.
- Assessment of the Nature Conservation Value of Ten Upland Sites in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (2011), Denyer Ecology.

- Cabinteely House Bat Survey (2010), Tina Aughney. Marlay House Bat Survey (2010), Tina Aughney. St Helen's Wood Biodiversity Study (2010), DLRCC. Ecological Guidance for Local Authorities and Developers (2014).

Appendix 4: Record of Protected Structures/
Record of Monuments and Places/Architectural Conservation Areas



1. Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

Buildings, structures and sites are listed in alphabetical order by road or street name for each of the 14 Maps.

In general, the description for the list refers to the original use of the structures(s). The current use is normally indicated where considered relevant to the listing.

The Protected Structures are indicated in solid orange on the maps. This however is not intended to define the precise extent of the listed items. Where house names may have changed recently, the former name may be provided in the list.

In any case where boundary walls, gates or other such features or any building or structure are listed but not mapped, they shall be deemed to be listed. Likewise, in any case where a building or structure is mapped but not listed, it shall be deemed to be listed.

Note:

In relation to a Protected Structure or proposed Protected Structure, the meaning of the term structure includes the interior of structure, the land lying within the curtilage of the structure, any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interior, all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of that structure. The protection also extends to any features specified as being in the attendant grounds.

It should be noted that a number of Protected Structures are included in Tabe 4.1 Record of Monuments & Places. These structures are protected under the provisions of the National Monuments Acts and the Planning Acts. The qualities of archaeological and architectural interest are not mutually exclusive and certain structures can have both qualities and be protected by both Acts.

1

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Airfield House		Airfield Trust, Kilmacud Road Upper, Dublin 14.	House (Note: Original Entrance Piers, Railings and gates also Protected	1	1204
Airfield House		Airfield Trust, Kilmacud Road Upper, Dublin 14.	Structures	1	1204
Ardtona House		Ardtona Avenue, Churchtown Road Lower, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	a Protected Structure) House	1	683
Mountain View House		Beaumont Avenue, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	1007
Miraculous Medal Church		Bird Avenue, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14	Church	1	69
arrenboley House		Bird Avenue, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.	House	1	60
Gledswood House		Bird Avenue, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.	House	1	98
Church of Ireland Theological College		Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Original Building and Gate Lodge (Note: Entrance Gates and Railings also Protected Structures)	1	135
Church of Ireland Theological		Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Entrance Gates and Railings (Note: Original Building and Gate Lodge also Protected Structures)	1	135
College		Cambarlay Oaks Churchtaum Dublin 14	House	1	777
Camberley House		Camberley Oaks, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Ice House	1	471
ce House Thurchtown Park House		Castle Golf Course, Churchtown, Dublin 14.		1	782
		Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House		_
Jelfield House		Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	713
arnegie Library		Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Library	1	883
lotre Dame School (formerly ernbank)		Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Original Front Facade only	1	823
lonan House		Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	784
Saint Nahi's Church		Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Church	1	857
Roebuck House		Clonskeagh Road, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.	House including (former) Billiard Room extension	1	38
Richview Lodge	1	Clonskeagh Road, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.	House (Note: Entrance and Gates also Protected Structures)	1	4
Richview Lodge	1	Clonskeagh road, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.	Entrance and Gates (Note: Richview Lodge also a Protected Structure)	1	4
Vynnstay House		Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.	House	1	16
mmet House		Dundrum Road, Dublin 14.	House	1	18
rd Na Greine		Eaton Brae, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	113
niversity Lodge		Greenfield Park, Donnybrook, Dublin 4.	House	1	5
arlech House		Harlech Downs, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	House	1	212
undrum Courthouse		Kilmacud Road Upper, Dublin 14.	Courthouse and Boundaries	1	1110
andore hall	7	Landore, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	93
loly Cross Church		Main Street, Dundrum, Dublin 14.	Church (Note: Railings and Gates also a Protected Structure)	1	1129
loly Cross Church		Main Street, Dundrum, Dublin 14.	Railings and Gates (Note: Church also a Protected Structure)	1	1129
lollywood House		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	House	1	829
aint Judes		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Lodge	1	861
he Garth		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	External Facades	1	819
lewtown Grove		Newtown Villas, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	160
ynge House		Newtown Villas, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	162
Beechmount	165	Orwell Road, Dublin 14.	House	1	92
liaduct liaduct		Patrick Doyle Road, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Viaduct	1	20
he Lodge		Roebuck Road, Dublin 14.	Gate Lodge (formerly to Roebuck Castle)	1	219
lenard (Friarland)	36	Roebuck Road, Dublin 14.	House	1	119
ittle Sisters of the Poor / Holy Family Residence (formerly Hermitage)		Roebuck Road, Dublin 14.	House	1	114
Aill House		Sandyford Road, Dublin 16.	House	1	1234
	1	Sydenham Road, Kilmacud, Dublin 14		1	1925
	2	Sydenham Road, Kilmacud, Dublin 14	House Terrace	1	1924
	3	Sydenham Road, Kilmacud, Dublin 14	House Terrace	1	1926
	4	Sydenham Road, Kilmacud, Dublin 14	House Terrace	1	1927
	5	Sydenham Road, Kilmacud, Dublin 14	House	1	1952
	6	Sydenham Road, Kilmacud, Dublin 14	House	1	1953
Railway Station		Taney Drive, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Railway Station (former) (Note: Underpass and Granite Steps also Protected Structures)	1	905
nnefield		Taney Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14	House	1	1040
Christ Church		Taney Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Church and Two Cottages (Note: Boundary Walls, Railings and Gates also Protected Structures)	1	1004
Christ Church		Taney Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Boundary Walls, Railings and Gates (Note: Church and Two Cottages also Protected Structures)	1	1004
Voodlawn House		The Oaks, Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	789
Richview (UCD)		UCD, Belfield, Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 14.	House, Main House, Memorial Hall, Old Infirmary and Library	1	6
Water Tower		UCD, Belfield, Co. Dublin	Water Tower	1	1901
Magnetical Observatory / UCD O'Kane Centre for Film Studies		University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4.	Magnetic Observatory (Former) and Pool	1	77
		Weston Close, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	1140

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Enderley	NO.	Weston Close, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	1145
Churchtown House		Weston Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	1046
Clonskeagh Castle	80	Whitebeam Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14.	Castle/House	1	7
Berwick House	00	Whitehall Road, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	House	1	790
Lime Kiln	39	Woodside Drive, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Lime Kiln	1	315
LITTLE KIIII	1	, ,		2	
	3	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	326
Al	5	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	
Alma Saint Anne's	7	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	357
		Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		363
Gortnadrew	9	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	373
Gortinore	11	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	378
Weston	12	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	407
 	13	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	389
Arramore	14	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	416
Balnootra	19	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	413
	21	Alma Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	419
5	+	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co Dublin.	House Terrace	2	351
		Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co Dublin.	House Terrace	2	348
	7	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	345
	9	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	342
	11	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	338
	13	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	335
	15	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	332
	17	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	329
	19	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	328
	21	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	327
23	23	Anglesea Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	324
	1	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	277
	2	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	278
	3	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	275
	5	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	271
	6	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	272
	7	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	273
	4	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	276
	8	Ardenza Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	267
Headford Cottage	11	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	425
Avoca Cottage	12	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	429
Ros Na Greine	14	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	532
Anchor Bridge	15	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	529
Woodlands	16	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	527
Avoca Lodge	17	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	481
Rosemount	19	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	501
Aranmore	21	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	506
Melville	23	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	510
Grenagh	25	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	514
Greenwood	27	Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	515
Altadore		Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	537
Avoca House		Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	436
Avondale		Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	543
Dal Riada		Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	465
Lonsdale House		Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	523
Redwood		Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	488
Tanrego		Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	477
	1	Avoca Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	541
	2	Avoca Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	550
	3	Avoca Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	557
	4	Avoca Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	563
Avondale Hall		Avondale Business Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co.	Former Industrial School	2	648
Rosemount Park School	+	Dublin. Barclay Court, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	353
	+	,		2	3
Bellevue House	+	Bellevue Copse, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Bellevue Court, Dornden Park, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co.	House House	2	1
Dornden House					
		Dublin. Blackrock Dart Station, Bath Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Railway Station	2	106

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Pavilion		Blackrock Park, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Pavilion	2	112
Church of the Assumption		Booterstown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church and Parochial House	2	59
Saint Anne's Convent		Booterstown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Convent	2	56
	3	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	12
	5	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	13
	7	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	14
	9	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	15
Park Lodge	36	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	43
Park House	38	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	49
	47	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	24
	49	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	27
	51	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	29
	53	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	30
Saint Andrew's College	55	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	College	2	55
Junit / march 5 concyc	55	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	31
Booterstown House	56	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	91
Dooterstown nouse	71	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	63
	73	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	66
	75	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	76
7	77	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	83
	79	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	88
	24	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	17
	54	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	81
Sydney Lodge	93	Booterstown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	97
Brooklawn House	93	Brooklawn Wood, Stradbrook Road, Monkstown, Blackrock,	House	2	878
Dioonawii ilouse		Co. Dublin.	House	2	0/0
		Callary Road, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	427
	1	Carbury Place, Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	208
	2	Carbury Place, Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	206
	52	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	245
	54	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	250
All Saints Church		Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church	2	880
	36	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	229
	40	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	232
	42	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	235
	44	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	239
	49	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	261
	56	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	255
	57	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	313
	59	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	321
	62	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	280
	64	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	292
	66	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	300
	68	Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	308
	2	Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	2	1929
	4	Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	Thouse terrace	2	1928
	6	Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin		2	1930
	8	Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin		2	1931
Killoran	19	Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	105
Saint Brendan's (Holy Rosary Convent)	23	Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	100
Bellevue		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	111
Bellevue (West Wing)		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	109
Chesterfield		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Original Drawing Room	2	171
Herberton		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	166
Summerville	21	Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	101
Church of Saint Philip & Saint James		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church	2	204
Dunamase		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	116
Glenvar		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	197
The Hermitage		Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	104
Assisi	1	Deerpark Road, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	565
The Benincasa School		Dominican Sisters School, 1 Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	117
Town Hall (Dún Laoghaire VEC)	 	Dún Laoghaire Senior College, Main Street, Blackrock, Co.	College	2	201

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Owenstown House		Foster's Avenue, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	253
Saint Thomas' Church		Foster's Avenue, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church, Rectory (former) Hall and Boundary Walls	2	108
Altona	66	George's Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	226
Christian Fellowship Church (The Meeting Hall)	73	George's Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	240
Willonga	68	George's Avenue, Blackrock. Co. Dublin.	House	2	230
Carysfort House, The Grey		Graduate School of Business, UCD, Carysfort Avenue,	House and College Buildings	2	576
House and College Buildings		Blackrock, Co. Dublin.			
Booterstown Youth Club		Grotto Avenue, Booterstown, Co. Dublin	Old Boys School	2	1891
riel Lodge		Grove Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	700
	10	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	2	161
	1	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	189
	2	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	187
	3	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	181
	4	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	178
	5	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	176
	6	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	173
	7	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	169
	8	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	167
	9	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	163
	11	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	158
	12	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	156
	13	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	154
	14	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	153
	15	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	151
	16	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	149
	17	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	146
19 20 21	18	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	144
	_	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	140
	_	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	139
	+	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	136
	22	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	132
	23	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	130
	24	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	126
	25	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	124
	26	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	123
	27	Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	121
Mullins Wing Apartments (Former Linden Convalescent Home)		Linden Square, Grove Avenue, Blackrock, Co.Dublin.	House - Former Convalescent Home	2	808
Carnegie Library	48	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Library	2	200
Town Hall	İ	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Town Hall	2	199
	4	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	2	128
EBS	6	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	2	134
Bank of Ireland	32	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Bank	2	191
	38	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	2	192
	15a	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (former Garda Station)	2	182
Blackrock Market	19a	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	193
Ulster Bank	27-35	Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Bank	2	194
Former Post Office		Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Former Post Office	2	118
Methodist Church		Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church	2	1892
Order of Malta		Main Street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Firestation (former)	2	198
Usher Monument		Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.	Monument	2	934
Marino Park House		Marino Park, Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	Entrance Gates (Note: Marino Park House and Outbuildings also Protected Structures)	2	424
Marino Park House		Marino Park, Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House and Outbuildings. (Note: Entrance Gates also a Protected Structure)	2	424
Rosemount (Realt na Mara)		Medical Mission of Mary, Rosemount Terrace, Booterstown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	96
South Hill House		Merrion Park, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	368
Woodview		Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (Front elevation only)	2	283
	1	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	570
	2	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	572

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	3	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	573
		Co. Dublin.			
	4	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	577
	5	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	580
	6	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	582
	7	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	584
	8	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	590
	33	Co. Dublin. Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock,	House	2	592
	1a	Co. Dublin. Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	571
Knockrabo Gate Lodge (East)		Co. Dublin. Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Gate Lodge (East) (Note: Entrance Gates and Piers also Protected	2	740
			Structures)		
Knockrabo Gate Lodge (East)		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Entrance Gates and Piers (Note: Gate Lodge also a Protected Structure)	2	740
Knockrabo Gate Lodge (West)		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Gate Lodge (West) (Note: Entrance Gates and Piers also Protected Structures)	2	796
Knockrabo Gate Lodge (West)		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Entrance Gates and Piers (Note: Gate Lodge also a Protected Structure)	2	796
Thendara		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	External Facades only	2	812
Ardilea Gate Lodge		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Lodge (Note: Entrance Gateway also a Protected Structure)	2	484
Ardilea Gate Lodge		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Entrance Gateway (Note: Lodge also a Protected Structure)	2	484
Cedar Mount		Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	House	2	783
Roebuck Hill House	Ì	Mount Anville Road, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	House	2	385
3 5 7 9	3	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	120
	5	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	122
	7	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	125
	9	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	129
	11	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	133
	13	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	138
	15	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	142
	17	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	143
	19	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	148
	20	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	168
	21	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	150
	22	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	172
	23	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	152
	24	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	175
	25	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	155
	26	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	179
Saint Annas	27	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	157
Sameramas	28	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	185
	29	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	159
	31	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	164
	33	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	170
	35	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	174
	37	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	177
	39	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	180
	41	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	188
	43	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	190
Saint Catherines Convent (Sion Hill)	49	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (front elevation only) and Oratory	2	183
Hollybrook (Embassy of the	72	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	247
Islamic Republic of Iran) Frankfort	79	Mount Marrian Avanua Plackrock Co Dublin	House	2	248
	-	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		
Clanfadda House	83	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	259
Traquair	136	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	483
	8	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	131
	10	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	137
	12	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	141
	14	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	145
	16	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	147
Saint Andrew's Presbyterian	10	Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church	2	165

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Mount Temple	1	Mount Temple, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House	2	508
Folly, Railings and Grotto		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Headland with Folly, Railings and Grotto	2	195
Lord Cloncurry's Bridge (Over Railway)		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Bridge (over the railway)	2	1895
Lord Cloncurry's Temple/ Bathing House		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Temple/Bathing House	2	196
Fr. Sweetman's House (formerly Qui Si Sano)	22	Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	216
Blackrock House		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Entrance Gates also a Protected Structure)	2	234
Blackrock House		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: House also a Protected Structure)	2	234
ldrone Cottage (and 10a)		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Houses	2	214
drone House		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	211
John the Baptist Church		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church	2	221
Montebello .		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	215
Newtown House		Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	254
Newpark School (formerly Melfield)		Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	1012
Mount Merrion House		North Avenue, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (Community Centre)	2	598
Cluain Mhuire		Order of Saint John of God, Newtown Park Avenue, Blackrock,	House east facade only (Note: Gates also Protected Structure)	2	776
Cluain Mhuire		Co. Dublin. Order of Saint John of God, Newtown Park Avenue, Blackrock,	Gate Piers, with pineapple finials and Metalwork Gates. (Note: Cluain	2	776
		Co. Dublin.	Mhuire is also a Protected Structure)		1
Park House (Polio Fellowship of Ireland)		Park House Training Centre, Stillorgan Grove, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	House	2	1058
1 2 3	1	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	72
	2	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	70
	3	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	68
	4	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	74
	5	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	80
	6	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	87
	7	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	84
	8	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	78
	9	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	71
	10	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	67
	11	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	61
	12	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	62
	13	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	64
	14	Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	65
	1	Phoenix Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	86
	2	Phoenix Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	85
	3	Phoenix Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	82
	4	Phoenix Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	79
	5	Phoenix Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	75
	6	Phoenix Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	73
	1	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	410
	2	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	418
	3	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	423
	4	Co. Dublin. Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	432
	5	Co. Dublin. Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	445
	6	Co. Dublin. Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	453
	7	Co. Dublin. Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	461
		Co. Dublin.			
	8	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	467
	9	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	476
	10	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	490
	11	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	498
	12	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock,	House Terrace	2	504

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	13	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	509
	14	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	513
	15	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	517
	16	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	518
	17	Prince Edward Terrace Lower, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	524
	1	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	536
	2	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	546
	3	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	552
	4	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	558
	5	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	561
	6	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	568
	7	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	575
	8	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	585
	9	Prince Edward Terrace Upper, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	595
Old Vicarage		Proby Square, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Rectory (Former)	2	876
Brick Grotto		Rear Garden of No. 14 Stillorgan Park Avenue, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin	neces (o me)	2	1948
Deepwell		Rock Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	110
Saint Michael's	138	Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	11
Glena	140	Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	10
Lios an Uisce		Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	107
Milestone		Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Milestone	2	8
Willow Park School		Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	2	28
Willow Park School		Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: House also a Protected Structure)	2	28
Blackrock College		Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Chapel, Williamstown Castle and Castledawson (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	2	99
Blackrock College		Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: Chapel, Williamstown Castle and Castledawson House also Protected Structures)	2	99
Blackrock Park		Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates	2	115
Saint Helen's (The Radisson Hotel)		Rosemount Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Piers and Gates (Note: Saint Helen's also a Protected Structure)	2	89
Convent of Sacred Heart		Sacred Heart Sisters, Mount Anville, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	House, including Belvedere Tower (Note: Entrance Gates and Piers also Protected Structures)	2	806
Convent of Sacred Heart		Sacred Heart Sisters, Mount Anville, Goatstown, Dublin 14.	Entrance Gates and Piers (Note: House including Belvedere Tower also Protected Structures)	2	806
Dunardagh (Convent of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul)		Saint Catherine's Provincial House, Saint Catherine's, Saint Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Houses (Note: Formal Gardens, Entrance Gate (relocated) also Protected Structures)	2	756
Formal Gardens of Dunardagh House		Saint Catherine's Provincial House, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	Formal Gardens of Dunardagh House (Note: Houses, Entrance Gate (relocated) also Protected Structures)	2	1897
Martello Tower		Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Martello Tower	2	25
	1	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	36
	2	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	34
	3	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	33
	4	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	35
Hazeldene	5	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	37
	6	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	39
	7	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	40
	8	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	42
	9	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	44
	10	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	45
	11	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	46
	12	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	47
	13	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	48
	14	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	50

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	15	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	51
Saint Anthony's	16	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	53
Saint Catherines	17	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	54
Montereau Lodge	18	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	52
	19	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	57
	20	Seafort Parade, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	58
Abbeyfield Nursing Home	29	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	331
(formerly Abbeyfield House)	24	Constitution Blades L.C. D. I.C.	H		224
Seapoint Lodge	31	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	334
Osborne House	36	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		296
Seapoint Manor		Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	289
Biscayne		South Hill Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	341
Hamilton Lodge		South Hill Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	374
Netley (The Order of Saint Camillus)		South Hill Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	311
Oak Lodge		South Hill Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	364
Tudor Lodge (formerly Xanadu)		South Hill Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	319
Dunardagh (Convent of the Daughters of Charity of St.		St. Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: Dunardagh also a Protected Structure)	2	398
Vincent de Paul) Saint Damien's		Stillorgan Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	562
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2	+
Saint Helen's (The Radisson Hotel)		Stillorgan Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Entrance Piers and Gates also Protected Structures)		89
Stonehouse		Stonehouse, Stillorgan Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Walls and Gate Piers	2	32
Stradbrook Hall		Stradbrook Grove, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	897
Rockfield		Stradbrook Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Gate Piers, with pineapple finials and Metalwork Gates. (Note: Rockfield is also a Protected Structure)	2	617
Rockfield		Stradbrook Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Gate Piers, with pineapple finials and Metalwork Gates	2	617
Blackrock Hospice / Carmelite Monastery		Sweetman's Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	also Protected Structure) House/Convent, Chapel, graveyard and remains of the Old Church	2	262
wionastery	10	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin		2	1934
	12			2	1933
	14	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	2	1935
	16	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	2	1932
	2	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	344
	4	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	339
	6	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	336
	8	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	330
	18	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	304
	20	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	298
	22	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	291
Wilton Lodge	24	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	286
Reinosa	25	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	251
Eagle Lodge	29	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	242
Annamore	30	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	238
Woodburn	31	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	222
Pembroke Lodge	32	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	228
Sydney House	33	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	220
Bonaparte Lodge	34	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	224
<u> </u>	35	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	218
	37	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	213
	39	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	209
	1	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	322
	3	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	317
	5	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	314
	7	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	310
	9	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	305
	11	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	303
	13	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	290
	15	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	285
	17	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	281
	19	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	279
Sunnyside	23	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	256
Victoria Lodge	27	Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	249
Sydney Lodge	21	Sydney Lodge, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	264
		Temple Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	440

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
St. Teresa's		Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Houses (Note: Entrance Gate (relocated) also a Protected Structure)	2	398
St. Teresa's Lodge		Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Gate Lodge	2	1960
Roebuck Hall		The Palms, Roebuck Road, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.	House	2	318
Mount Merrion House Stables	93	The Rise, Mount Merrion, Co. Dublin.	Stables (former to Mount Merrion House)	2	699
Thornhill House		Thornhill House, Cherry Garth, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	936
	1	Tobernea Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	270
	2	Tobernea Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	269
	4	Tobernea Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	268
	3	Tobernea Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	2	274
Trimlestown Lodge		Trimlestown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Lodge	2	2
-		Tunnel between Blackrock and Seapoint Stations	Railway Tunnel	2	1893
Belfield House		UCD Clinton House for American Studies, University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4.	House, Out Offices and Stable Yard	2	41
Merville House		University College Dublin, Foster's Avenue, Dublin 4.	House, Stable Yard (Note: Entrance Gate and Piers also a Protected Structure)	2	94
Merville House		University College Dublin, Foster's Avenue, Dublin 4.	Entrance Gate and Piers (Note: House, Stable Yard also Protected	2	94
Roebuck Castle		University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4.	Structures) Castle	2	217
Roebuck Castie Roebuck Glebe		University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4. University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4.		2	236
Коериск Glebe Woodview House		University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4. University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4.	Cottage House	2	9
		, , , , , , ,		2	19
Ardmore House	-	University College Dublin, Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4.	House	2	1900
/ance's Harbour	1	Vance's Harbour, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	Harbour		
	2	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	223
		Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	
	3	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	227
5 6 7	4	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		231
	-	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	233
	—	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	237
	+	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	241
	8	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	243
	9	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	244
	10	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	246
	11	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	252
	12	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	257
	13	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	258
	14	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	265
	15	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	282
	16	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	293
	17	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	295
	18	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	301
	19	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	309
ipers Lodge	20	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	347
	21	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	316
	22	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	356
	23	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	340
	24	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	367
	25	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	350
	26	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	370
	27	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	361
	28	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	381
	29	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	366
	30	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	390
	31	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	376
	33	Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	2	384
	1	Willow Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	2	21
	2	Willow Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	2	22
	3	Willow Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	2	23
	4	Willow Terrace, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	2	26
		Willow Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: 1 to 4 Willow Terrace also Protected Structures)	2	21
Glasthule Lodge		Adelaide Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	3	1423
Glasthule Lodge		Adelaide Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: Lodge also a Protected Structure)	3	1423
Saint Paul's Church		Adelaide Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church	3	1430
	17	Adelaide Street, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	813
	ļ ··	Adelaide, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church	3	1404

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAPNo	RPS No.
Albany House	140.	Albany Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		544
Albany Lodge		Albany Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		631
Melbeach		Albany Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	1	548
Saint Albans		Albany Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		622
Ralahine	1	Albert Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary,	House Terrace	3	493
	2	Co. Dublin. Albert Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary,	House Terrace	MAP No.	492
	3	Co. Dublin. Albert Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary,	House Terrace		496
	51	Co. Dublin. Arnoldville, Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock,	House	3	616
		Co. Dublin.			
	1	Auburn Villas, Carrickbrennan Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	772
	2	Auburn Villas, Carrickbrennan Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	770
	3	Auburn Villas, Carrickbrennan Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	767
	1	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	430
	2	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	431
	3	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	434
	4	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	435
	5	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	437
	6	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	438
	7	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	441
	8		House Terrace	3	446
	9	Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 43: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 43: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 43: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 44: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 44: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 45: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 46: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 46: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 46: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 46: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 46: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square North, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 55: Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co	450		
10 11 12 13	10		House Terrace		452
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	12		House Terrace	3	455
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	34	Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	545
	35	Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		542
	36	Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		538
Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann	30		House		549
Continantas Ceontonii Lineaniii	39	Belgrave Square South, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		539
	40				
Polaravo House	+	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		519
Belgrave House	41	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		512
	42	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		503
	43	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 <td< td=""><td>500</td></td<>	500
	44	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		495
	45	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		479
Carlicle Hours	46	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		473
Carlisle House	47	Belgrave Square West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		460
	2	Brighton Avenue, Bladwad, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	1	626
	3	Brighton Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		620
	4	Brighton Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		613
Appoclay	5	Brighton Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		602
Annesley	+	Brighton Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		581
Laurel Lodge	+	Brighton Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		678
Saint Anne's		Brighton Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		645
Brighton Lodge	1	Brighton Avenue, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House		675
	2	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1313
	3	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1314
	4	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1317
	7	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1321
	8	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1323

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	9	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1324
	10	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1326
Brighton House	5-6	Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1318
Seahaven	1	Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	556
	2	Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	553
Jasonville	3	Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	547
	4	Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	540
	5	Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	533
	1	Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	359
	2	Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	355
Victoria Lodge	3	Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	352
	4	Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	346
	5	Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	343
Bella Vista				3	333
9 Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 10 Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Brighton House 5-6 Brighton Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Seahaven 1 Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 2 Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Jasonville 3 Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 4 Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 5 Brighton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 1 Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 2 Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Victoria Lodge 3 Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 4 Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 4 Brighton Vale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace	House Terrace	3	325		
	8			3	323
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	10	, , ,		3	312
Devon Lodge	_			3	306
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The Breakers	_	, , ,		3	266
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	174				358
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bunygmen Louge	_	, ,			1125
Rockingham	_	, ,			1133
nockingilani	_			3	1144
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Waston Lodge	_	· ·			1214
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Lilliwood	_	·			943
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Hillandak					954
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					960
Fl-i	_				962
riallinie	_				966
					969
	1		House Terrace	3	1161
Carlisle House	2	Carlisle Terrace, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3	1160
	3	Carlisle Terrace, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1158
	4	Carlisle Terrace, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3	1154
	5	Carlisle Terrace, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3	1152
	6	Carlisle Terrace, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3	1151
Carrick Hoover Centre	7	Carrickbrennan Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	3	1889
Monkstown Church		Carrickbrennan Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church	3	739
Monkstown School		Carrickbrennan Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	School (former)	3	758
Saint Patrick's Church		Carrickbrennan Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church and Parochial House	3	787
	1	Charlemont Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	560
	2	Charlemont Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	567

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	3	Charlemont Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	579
	4	Charlemont Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	588
	5	Charlemont Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	603
	6	Charlemont Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	615
	7	Charlemont Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	625
Bella Vista	1	Charlemont Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	520
	2	Charlemont Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	521
	3	Charlemont Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	522
	4	Charlemont Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	526
	5	Charlemont Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	531
	6	Charlemont Terrace, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	535
	1	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1417
	2	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1418
	3	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1416
	4	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1415
	5	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1414
	6	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1413
	7	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1412
	8	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1411
	9	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1410
	10	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1408
	11	Claremont Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1407
	1	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1029
	2	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1023
	3	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1036
	4	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1041
	5	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1041
	6	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1049
	7	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1049
	8	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1051
	9	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1054
	10	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1057
	11			3	
		Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1067
	12	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1077
	13	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1080
	14	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1095
	15 16	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1100
	_	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	
	17	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	_	1113
	18	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House lerrace	3	1118
	19	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1126
	20	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1131
	21	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1139
	22	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1149
	23	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1156
	24	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1165
	25	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1173
	26	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1183
	27	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1195
	28	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1200
	29	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1205
	30	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1213
	31	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1219
	32	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1225
	33	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1235
	35	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1226
	36	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1220
	37	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1212
	38	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1206
	39	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1199
	40	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1194
	41	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1181
	42	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1171
	43	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1164

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
- Inderone name	45	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1148
	46	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1138
	47	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1132
	48	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1128
	49	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1119
	50	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1116
Leughmore	51	Clarinda Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1105
Rockingham	1	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	972
	2	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	976
	3	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	978
	4	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	981
	5	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		985
	6	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		987
	7	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		991
	8	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		993
	9	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		996
	10	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1000
	11	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1002
	12	Clarinda Park North, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace House Terrace		1008
	14	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1014
Ferry House	15	Clarinda Park North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		1014
Terry flouse	12	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		998
	13	Clarinda Park West, Dun Laughaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1005
	14	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1013
	15	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1016
	16	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1018
	17	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1021
	18	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1023
Saint Anthony's	19	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1026
Aula	20	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1031
	21	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1035
	22	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1038
	23	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1045
	24	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1109
	25	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1120
	26	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1130
	27	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1137
	28	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1142
	29	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1150
Clarinda Lodge	30	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1157
	31	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1170
	32	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1184
	33	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1146
	35	Clarinda Park West, Dun Laughaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace House Terrace		1134
	36	Clarinda Park West, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1117
	37	Clarinda Park West, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1107
	38	Clarinda Park West, Dun Laughaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1096
	39	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1079
	40	Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1070
Clarinda Park House		Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		1078
Munster Lodge		Clifton Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	691
Ryos-Y-Gar		Clifton Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	702
Dalguise House		Clifton Lane, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	870
	1	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	621
	2	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	618
	3	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	607
Colaiste na Bfhiann	4	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	606
	5	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		596
	6	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		587
	7	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		586
	8	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		583
	9	Clifton Terrace, Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		578
Boat House		Coal Quay, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Boat House Shed	3	360

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Boat House		Coal Quay, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Boat House	3	349
Coastguard Cottage	1	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	417
Coastguard Cottage	2	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	414
Coastguard Cottage	3	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	409
Coastguard Cottage	4	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	406
Coastguard Cottage	5	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	403
Coastguard Cottage	6	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	400
Coastguard Cottage	7	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	396
Coastguard Cottage	8	Coastguard Cottages, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Coastguard Cottage	3	393
Connaught House	1	Connaught Place, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	480
	2	Connaught Place, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		482
	3	Connaught Place, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	487
	4	Connaught Place, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	489
5 1 2	5	Connaught Place, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	494
	1	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	913
	2	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	933
	3	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	939
	4	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	946
	5	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	951
	6	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	955
7 8	7	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	959
	8	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	964
	9	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	967
0phira	10	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40	971
	11	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		973
	12	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	984
Lisadell	13	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	988
	14	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		1001
	15	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1010
Rossmore	16	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1020
	17	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1024
	20	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1053
	21	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1047
	22	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1037
9 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Ophira 10 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House 11 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House 12 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Lisadell 13 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House 14 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House 15 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Rossmore 16 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House 17 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House 20 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House 21 Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House			1032		
	_				1025
	_				1022
	28	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	 	1006
	29	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	 	999
	30	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	-	994
	31	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	+	989
	32	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		979
	33	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		975
D	26-27	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	-	1017
Rosemount	22	Corrig Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		1159
Crofton Hall	22	Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	-	502
	23	Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	 	507
	2	Crofton Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	+	472
	3	Crofton Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises		469
	4	Crofton Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises		470
	5	Crofton Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	<u> </u>	478
Ardmore Anchor House		Crofton Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Crofton Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Crofton Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises Commercial Premises Commercial Premises	3	474

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Crosthwaite House	2	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1238
	4	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1244
	6	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1251
	8	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1256
	10	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1261
	12	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1265
	14	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1271
	16	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1278
	18	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1289
	20	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1300
	26	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1328
	28	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1332
	30	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1338
	32	Crosthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1340
	4	osthwaite Park East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Osthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Urblin.	1388		
Dublin. 6 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 8 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 10 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 12 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 14 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 15 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 16 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 17 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 18 Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. 19 House Terrace Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1387		
	8	Dublin. Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 Dublin.	1386		
	10		House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1384
	12	Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace		1382
	14	Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace		1381
	16	Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3	1380
	18	Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3	1379
	20	Crosthwaite Park South, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	3	1377
	1		House Terrace	3	1209
3	_	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1217
	5	Crosthwaite Park West, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1217
	7	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1232
	9	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1240
	11	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1248
	13	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1252
	15	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1258
	17		House Terrace	3	1263
	_			3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1268
	21		House Terrace		1276
	_				1287
	25	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1298
15 17 19 21 23	27	Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1311
	15 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 17 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 18 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 29 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 20 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 21 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 22 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 23 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 26 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 27 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 3 Crosthwaite Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3		1322		
	31		House Terrace	3	1330
	1	Crosthwaite Terrace, Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1068
Allygar House	2	Crosthwaite Terrace, Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1065
	3	Crosthwaite Terrace, Clarinda Park West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1062
	22-24	Crosthwaite, East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Houses Terrace	3	1312
	1	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		591
	2	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		610
	3	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		624
	4	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	641
	5	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	668
	6	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	674
	7	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	686
	8	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	694
	9	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	706
	10	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	715
	10a	De Vesci Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	721
Drayton Lodge	73	Drayton Close, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	710

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
National Yacht Club		Dún Laoghaire Harbour, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Yacht Club	3	726
Royal Saint George Yacht Club		Dún Laoghaire Harbour, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Yacht Club	3	599
East Pier		Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	East Pier	3	307
Old Pier/Coal Quay		Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Old Pier/Coal Quay	3	401
Traders Wharf		Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Pier and Quay	3	284
West Pier		Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	West Pier	3	127
Dunleary House		Dunleary Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	House	3	1957
Lisowen	1	Durham Place, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1147
Saint Joseph's	2	Durham Place, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1143
Saint Joseph's	3	Durham Place, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1141
Lighthouse		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire,	Lighthouse	3	102
Lighthouse Complex		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire,	Lighthouse Complex	3	103
Bandstand		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Bandstand	3	491
Bollards and Chains		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Bollards and Chains	3	711
Bollards and Chains		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Bollards and Chains	3	530
Glass Shelter		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Glass Shelter	3	499
RNLI Lifeboat House		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Lifeboat House	3	754
Victorian Chain Fencing and		East Pier, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Victorian Chain Fencing and Bollards from RNLI Lifeboat House to the	3	307
Bollards		, 3	Bandstand		
	1	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	439
	2	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	442
	3	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	444
	4	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	448
	5	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	443
	6	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	447
	7	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	449
	8	Eaton Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	451
	5	Eblana Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	684
	6	Eblana Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	679
	7	Eblana Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	676
	1	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1167
	2	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1169
	3	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1175
	4	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1176
	5	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1174
	6	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1177
	7	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1178
	8	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1179
	9	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1182
	10	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1188
	11	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1190
	12	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1191
	13	Eden Park, Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1193
Harold's National School		Eden Road Lower, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.	School	3	1288
	1	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1089
	2	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1084
	3	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1086
	4	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1085
	5	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1081
	6	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1082
	7	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1087
	8	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1083
White Lodge	10	Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1121
Eglington House		Eglinton Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1092
<u> </u>	9	George's Place, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	House	3	1958
Old Fire Station (Facade Only)		Georges Place, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	Fire Station (Facade Only)	3	528
(acade only)	128	George's Street Lower, Dún Laoghaire, co. Dublin.	Public House	3	574
Carnegie Library	120	George's Street Lower, Dún Ladynane, Co. Dublin.	Library	3	680
Scott's	17	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Public House	3	836
Kingstown Men's Christian	43	George's Street Upper, Dun Laognaire, Co. Dublin. George's Street Upper, Dun Laognaire, Co. Dublin.	Social Club	3	941
Institute					
Bank of Ireland	101	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Bank	3	833
	80	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	915

CTDUCTURE NAME	M.	LOCATION	PECCULATION	MADN.	DDC N
STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION		RPS No.
	81	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		909
	82	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		907
	85	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		901
	86	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		896
	87	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	891
	88	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	887
	89	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	884
Adelaide House	90	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	879
Mount Clarence House	91	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	875
Clarins House	92	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	872
	93	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	869
	94	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	866
	95	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	862
	96	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	855
	97	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	852
Mount Haigh House	98	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		850
	99	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		847
	78-79	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		924
	83-84	George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		904
Clandera House (Nursing	03-04	3 11 1 3 1	House and Mews		
Glandore House (Nursing Home)		Glandore Park, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	nouse and mews	3	1168
Saint Joseph's Church, Presbytery and Parochial House	L_ ¯	Glasthule Road, Glasthule, Co. Dublin.	Church and Presbytery	3	1099
Presentation College		Glasthule Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Monastery	3	1162
Beulah	4	Glenageary Hill, Glenageary Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1436
Traverslea House		Glenageary Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1376
	24				<u> </u>
Gowrie House	34	Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House		1431
Holmston House	-				1424
Glengara Park House	ļ <u></u>			3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1365
	1				705
	2	Glenageary Woods, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Glengara Park, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Grosvenor Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. House Terrace House Terrace			709
	3	, ,			716
	4				719
	5	Grosvenor Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		725
	6	Grosvenor Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	732
	7	Grosvenor Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	745
	8	Grosvenor Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	751
	1	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	774
	2	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	778
Seadawn	3	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	781
	4	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	785
	5	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	786
	6	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	788
Adelaide House	7-8	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		793
Kingston Hotel	9-11	Haddington Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House/Hotel		801
Kilcullen House	1	Haigh Terrace. Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		802
Tancan rio asc	2	Haigh Terrace. Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		807
Marine House	3	Haigh Terrace. Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		820
Maille House	4				828
	_	Haigh Terrace. Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		+
Dil-	5	Haigh Terrace. Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		835
Rossaquile Mallin Railway Station	1	Haigh Terrace. Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Railway Station and commercial premises (Note: Granite Flank Walls		564
Mallin Railway Station	1	Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	of former Railway Shed also Protected Structure). Granite Flank Walls of former Railway Shed (Note: Malin railway Station also a Protected Structure)	3	534
Coactaward Station (f	+	Harbour Poad Dún Lacabaire Co Dublin	Station also a Protected Structure).	2	200
Coastguard Station (former)		Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Old Coastguard Station		388
Royal Irish Yacht Club		Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Yacht Club House		458
Harbour Lodge	<u> </u>	Harbour Square, Crofton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House		629
Graceville	1	Janeville, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1104
	2	Janeville, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1108
	3	Janeville, Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1115
		Kelly's Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	Industrial Building	3	1959

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Kill Abbey		Kill Abbey, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Church, Graveyard, Holy Well, Crosses (original location), Cross- Inscribed Stone, Grave-Slab Fragment, Cross and Base, Font (original	3	1440
			location), Dwelling possible, Date Stone possible.		
	19-20	Knapton Court, York Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Orphanage (former)	-	881
Ardan		Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	-	974
<u> </u>					982
	th Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Co. Dublin. 2 Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Co. Dublin. 3 Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Co. Dublin. 4 Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Co. Dublin. 5 Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Co. Dublin. 6 Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Co. Dublin. 7 Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Co.		911		
	2		House Terrace	3	923
	3		House Terrace	3	929
	4		House Terrace	3	937
	5		House Terrace	3	942
	6		House Terrace	3	949
7	Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary,	House Terrace	3	952	
		Knapton Terrace, Knapton Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary,	House Terrace	3	956
The Oratory			Oratory in grounds of former Dominican Convent	3	791
)	2			3	608
				3	614
	Abbey			3	623
3 4 5 6 7 8 e Oratory 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 mbrant House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 mbrant House 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		1	628	
	+ *		-	637	
			-	644	
	7 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 8 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace nt House 1 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 2 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace		650		
Dombrant House					630
reilibialit nouse				3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	627
	_				_
4 5	_			-	634
	_			-	633
	_	 		 	636
	_	+ *			635
	-				638
	_	, , ,		1	639
	_		House Terrace	-	640
	10	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	-	643
	11	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	647
	12	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	646
	13	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	652
	14	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	649
An Taisce	15	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	651
	16	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	664
	17	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7, Cross-Font (original	665
	18	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		666
The Dratory Library Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Oratory in grounds of former Dominican Convent 2 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 4 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 5 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 6 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 6 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 7 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 8 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 8 Longford Place, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 8 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace Rembrant House 1 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 1 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 1 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 4 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 5 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 6 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 6 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 7 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 8 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 9 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 10 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 11 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 12 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 13 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 14 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 15 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 16 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 17 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Go. Dublin. House Terrace 18 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Go. Dublin. House Terrace 19 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 20 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. House Terrac	House Terrace	3	657		
	20	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	658
	_	 		 	659
	_	<u> </u>		_	660
	_				661
	_	<u> </u>		1	655
	_			-	662
	_	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	-	667
	_	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	+	653
	_	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	 	656
	20	Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	Retaining Wall	 	632
Fagle House	5			-	707
	_	Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	
Avoca House	_	Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		685
		Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	-	677
	6-7	Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Public House	-	697
		Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Former Town Hall and Post Office	3	642
•		†			
County Hall Royal Marine Hotel		Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Wrought Iron Gates (Note: Hotel also a Protected Structure)	 	800

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Saint Michael's Church		Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Church Tower and Spire (Note: Church also a Protected Structure)	3	763
Saint Michael's Church		Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Church (Note: Tower and Spire also Protected Structures)	3	771
	2	Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	728
	3	Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	720
Tir Na Og	4	Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	714
	1	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	837
	2	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3	841
	3	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	846
	4	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	849
	5	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	854
	8	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	871
	9	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	873
Ardeen House	10-11	Marine Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	877
	1	Martello Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1009
	2	Martello Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1003
	3	Martello Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		997
	4	Martello Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	995
	5	Martello Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	990
Ashton House	6	Martello Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	986
Monkstown Castle House	6	Monkstown Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1136
Windsor House	96	Monkstown Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1304
	1	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	724
Robert Towers	2	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	727
	4	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	733
	6	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	736
	8	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	747
	9	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	750
	10	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	749
	11	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	746
	12	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	743
	13	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		741
	14	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	737
	15	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		735
Churchville	16	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	738
	3	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		729
	5	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	-	734
	7	Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		742
	1	Monkstown Grove, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Lodge		1228
Monkstown House		Monkstown Grove, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	_	1247
	54	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House lerrace		669
Old Brighton	56	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		671
	58	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		672
Cliftonville	60	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		682
TI. D.	62	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		688
The Priory	63	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		704
Clifton House	64	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		693
Shanahan (Formerly Beauparc)	65	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		681
Calca Harra	66	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		695
Galen House	68 70	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		696
	72	, , ,	House Terrace House Terrace		701
	74	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.			701
Hilton Lodge	57	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace House		654
Belmont	59		House		663
Purbeck Lodge	77	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		718
1 and Coll Louge	79	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		723
Knox Hall	97	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		748
NIOA Hall	101	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House/Commercial Premises		752
	103	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House/Commercial Premises House/Commercial Premises		753
	103	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House/Commercial Premises House/Commercial Premises		755
	109	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House House		762
Fuarclay	107	, , ,			692
Eversley Reachfield		Manketown Road Manketown Blackrock Co Dublin			1 U74
Beechfield		Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		-
		Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House House		689 712

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Ring of Monkstown	140.	Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	Horse Trough, Bollards and Chains	3	730
Carrickbrennan House	+	Monkstown Valley, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	831
Carrickbreinian riouse	35	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	594
	37	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	597
	39	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	600
	41	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	601
	43	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	604
	45	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	609
	47	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	612
	49	Montpelier Parade, Monkstown Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	611
National Maritime Museum	47	Moran's Park, Mariner Lane, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.		3	798
National Maritime Museum	1		Church (former)/ Museum House Terrace	3	1197
Saint John the Evangelist Church		Mosaphire Terrace, Corrig Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. Mounttown Lower, Mounttown, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church, Hall and School	3	1076
Monkstown Castle	+	Mounttown Road Upper, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	Castle in Ruins	3	1042
Monkstown Park School		Mounttown Road Upper, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	Facade (Note: Folly also a Protected Structure)	3	963
Monkstown Funk School	1	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1043
	2	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1050
Belmont	3	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1055
Mulgrave Court	4	Mulgrave Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1063
margrave court	5	Mulgrave Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1074
	6	Mulgrave Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1074
Osborne	7	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1102
- CONTROL - CONT	8	Mulgrave Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1114
	9	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1124
	10	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1135
Mulgrave Lodge	11	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1122
Mulgrave Louge	12	Mulgrave Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1111
	13	Mulgrave Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1101
	14			3	
	_	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1091
	15	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	-	1075
	16	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1066
	17	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1056
	18	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1052
	19	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1048
	20	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1039
	21	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1034
	22	Mulgrave Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1028
Dún Laoghaire Methodist Church		Northumberland Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Church	3	893
Christian Brethren Hall (Northumberland Hall)	13	Northumberland, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Hall	3	947
Religious Society of Friends		Pakenham Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Meeting House	3	797
The Rectory	2	Park Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	935
The nectory	3	Park Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	921
	4	Park Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	906
	5	Park Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	899
	6	Park Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	886
	7	Park Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	3	882
Christ Church with Mariners	/	Park Road, Dun Laognaire, Co. Dublin. Park Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Church	3	945
	+	Peoples Park, Dún Laoghaire		3	
Gate Lodge Oueen Victoria Fountain		<u> </u>	House	3	1896
•	1	Queen Victoria Fountain, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	Fountain	3	1954
Innismann	1	Queen's Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House		717
Montrose	2	Queen's Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	690
	3	Queen's Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	708
	4	Queen's Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	722
	5	Queen's Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	744
	6	Queen's Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	760
Riversdale House	7	Queen's Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	816
		Queens Road, Dún Laoghaire	Section of Railings on Northern Side of Queens Road to steps leading down to East Pier	3	1894
Statue of Christ The King	+	Queen's Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Statue of Christ The King	3	757
Bollards and Chains	-	Queens Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Bollards and Chains	3	673
George IV Monument		Queens Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Monument	3	687
Moran Park House		Queen's Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House (Heritage Centre and Moran Park Bowling Club)	3	731
	1	Richmond Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	856

CTRUCTURE MAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MADNA	DDC No.
STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION Disher and Hill Manufacture Dishered Co Dublin	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	4	Richmond Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	860
	5	Richmond Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	 	859
	6	Richmond Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	863
	7	Richmond Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Richmond Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House House	3	864 865
	8	Richmond Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	868
Richmond Park House	0	Richmond Park, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	874
Rockford Manor		Rockford Manor, Stradbrook Road, Co. Dublin.	Original Entrance (Note: Manor also a Protected Structure)	3	1163
INOCKIOI I MAIIOI	1	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1229
	2	Royal Terrace East, Dun Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Royal Terrace East, Dún Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1236
	3	Royal Terrace East, Dun Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Royal Terrace East, Dún Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1230
	4	Royal Terrace East, Dun Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1249
	5	Royal Terrace East, Dun Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Royal Terrace East, Dún Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1254
	6	Royal Terrace East, Dun Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Royal Terrace East, Dún Laughaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1259
	7		House Terrace	3	1264
	8	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.		3	+
	9	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	+	1269
	10	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1279
ucorno		Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1286
ucerne	11	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace		1299
Moy	12	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1308
Selati	13	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1320
	14	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1327
	15	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1333
	16	Royal Terrace East, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1337
Royal Terrace House 1 2		Royal Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1208
		Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1198
		Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1203
	3	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1210
	4	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1216
	5	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1224
	6	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1231
	7	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1241
	8	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1245
	9	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1253
	10	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1257
Sancta Maria	11	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1262
	12	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1266
	13	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1274
	14	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1283
	15	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1296
	16	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1306
	17	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1315
	18	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1325
	19	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1331
	20	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1334
	21	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1339
	22	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1342
	23	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1349
	24	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1356
	25	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1363
	26	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1364
	27	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1366
arryroe	28	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1369
	29	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1371
	30	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1373
	31	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1374
	32	Royal Terrace West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1375
	1	Rus-in-Urbe Terrace, Glenageary Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1316
	2	Rus-in-Urbe Terrace, Glenageary Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1329
	3	Rus-in-Urbe Terrace, Glenageary Road Lower, Glenageary,	House Terrace	3	1335
		Co. Dublin.			

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	5	Rus-in-Urbe Terrace, Glenageary Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1344
	6	Rus-in-Urbe Terrace, Glenageary Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1357
Saint Nicholas' College		Saint Nicholas House, 16 Adelaide Street, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Mariner's School (former)	3	803
Maplebury	1	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	619
Inoc Mhuire	2	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	589
Vindsor Lodge	3	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	566
itrathearn	4	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	551
	5	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	525
glington Lodge	6	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	516
lifton Lodge	7	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	505
	8	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	497
	9	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	485
East View	101	Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	486
Oriel Lodge		Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	511
Seafield House		Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	433
Gortmore		Seafield Avenue/Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	569
	38	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	297
	39	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	354
	41	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	362
	43	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	365
	45	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	369
	91	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	420
	93	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	421
	95	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	422
	97	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	426
	99	Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	428
Santa Maria		Seapoint Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	593
Battery Bridge (Over Railway)		Seapoint Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Bridge over Railway	3	383
Seapoint Dart Station		Seapoint Avenue, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Walls of former stable	3	260
Rossmore		Silchester Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1439
	1	Sloperton, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	759
	2	Sloperton, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	761
Sloperton Lodge	3	Sloperton, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	764
Rockford Manor		Stradbrook Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Original Building (Note: Entrance also Protected Structure)	3	1163
Pavillion-Tea Rooms		Summerhill Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Park Pavilion	3	992
Raven Lodge	17	Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1059
	18	Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1064
	19	Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1069
	20	Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	1073
	21	Summerhill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1071
Ard Sonais		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	780
Ashton		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	799
Belmont		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	773
Brockly		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	804
Hillmount		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	814
Meadowcroft		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	822
Reduit		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	792
Saint Anne's		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	775
Silverton		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	794
Tudor Hall		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	838
Tudor House		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	842
Woodville		The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	3	779
The Former Cottage Home for Little Children		Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Children's Home	3	1187
Avoca Lodge		Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1094
Laurel Ville		Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	1097
Lodge Park		Tivoli Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House (Formerly Saint Joseph's Orphanage)	3	1230
Wedgewood	1	Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	885
	12	Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	930
	13	Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	928
	14	Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	927
		Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	926

16	CTDUCTURE NAME	N.	LOCATION	DECEMBRICAN	MADN	DDC No.
17	STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION Timbi Townson Month Dán Londhaire Clareconne Co Dublin	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
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Trafalgar Terrace, Blackrook, Co. Dublin.			, ,			
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11 Trafalgar Ferrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.						
12 Trafalgar Ferrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Ferrace 3 391						
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16 Trafalgar Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 382						
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21 Trafalgar Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 372 22 Trafalgar Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 371 1 Uplands, The Hill, Monistown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House 3 858 2 Uplands, The Hill, Monistown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House 3 867 1 Urban Villas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 1945 Ounavarra 2 Urban Villas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 1947 Melvin 3 Urban Villas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 1946 Arva Urban Villas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 1944 Chestnut Lodge 2 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 853 Chestnut Lodge 2 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 848 4 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Terrace						
22 Trafalgar Terrae, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House Terrace 3 371 1 Uplands, The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House 3 858 2 Uplands, The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House 3 867 1 Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 1945 Ounavarra 2 Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 1947 Melvin 3 Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 1946 Arva Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 1944 1 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Genageary, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 853 Chestnut Lodge 2 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 851 3 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 848 4 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin House Terrace 3 843<						
1 Uplands, The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House 3 858 2 Uplands, The Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. House 3 867 1 Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Ferrace 3 1945 Ounavarra 2 Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Ferrace 3 1947 Melvin 3 Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Ferrace 3 1946 Arva Urban Willas, Tivoli Terrace North, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin House Ferrace 3 1944 1 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Ferrace 3 853 Chestmut Lodge 2 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Ferrace 3 851 3 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Ferrace 3 848 4 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Ferrace 3 843 5 Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. House Ferrace 3						
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		17	Vesey Place, Dun Laognaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	818

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	18	Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	815
	19	Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	811
	20	Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	810
	21	Vesey Place, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	809
The Pierre		Victoria Terrace, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	House/Hotel	3	805
Lighthouse		West Pier, Dún Laoghaire,	Lighthouse	3	95
Lightkeeper's House		West Pier, Dún Laoghaire,	House	3	90
Lissoy	1	Willow Bank, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	769
Westbury	2	Willow Bank, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	768
	3	Willow Bank, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	766
	4	Willow Bank, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	3	765
	3	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	932
	4	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	938
	5	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	940
	6	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	944
	7	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	948
	8	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	953
Saint Inverdale	9	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	958
Realta na Mara	10	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	961
	11	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	965
	12	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	968
Rockvale	13	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	970
	16	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	983
	1-2	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	918
	14-15	Windsor Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	3	977
Wakefield House	56a	York Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin		3	1938
Vesey Gardens	300	York Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates	3	795
Dún Laoghaire VEC	41	York Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	School (formerly Kingstown Grammar School)	3	920
Presbyterian Church and Manse	··	York Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church and Manse	3	908
respycentin charen and manse	1	York Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	Charling Halise	3	1920
	2	York Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3	1923
	3	York Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	House refluce	3	1919
	4	York Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3	1921
	5	York Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3	1922
	6	York Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	nouse lefface	3	1922
Ardhrugh House	0		House	4	+
Ardbrugh House Saint Michaels	10	Ardbrugh Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Ardeevin Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin		4	1550
Saint Michaels	19 20	. , ,	House	4	1523 1522
	20	Ardeevin Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin	House	4	
Laragh		Ardeevin Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin Ardeevin Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin	House	1	1530
Montpellier			House	4	1529
Dalkey Lodge	1	Barnhill Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Bayswater Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary,	House Terrace	4	1483
	2	Co. Dublin. Bayswater Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary,	House Terrace	4	1301
	3	Co. Dublin. Bayswater Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary,	House Terrace	4	1303
	4	Co. Dublin. Bayswater Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary,	House Terrace	4	1305
		Co. Dublin.	<u> </u>		
Coastguard Cottage	1	Beacon Hill, Nerano Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace, Outbuildings and Yard.	4	1551
Coastguard Cottage	2	Beacon Hill, Nerano Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace, Outbuildings and Yard.	4	1552
Coastguard Cottage	3	Beacon Hill, Nerano Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace, Outbuildings and Yard.	4	1555
Coastguard Cottage	4	Beacon Hill, Nerano Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace, Outbuildings and Yard.	4	1557
Coastguard Cottage	5	Beacon Hill, Nerano Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace, Outbuildings and Yard.	4	1558
	1	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1343
	2	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1345
	3	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1347
	4	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1346
	5	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1348
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STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	7	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1351
	8	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1352
	9	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1353
	10	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1354
	11	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1355
	12	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1359
	13	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1358
	14	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1360
	15	Breffni Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1361
Bridge (Over Railway)	1	Bridge leading over the railway to Sorrento Heights	Road bridge over railway	4	1547
Castle Park School		Castle Park Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Entrance Gateway also a Protected Structure)	4	1405
Castle Park School		Castle Park Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gateway (Note: House also a Protected Structure)	4	1405
Archbold's Castle		Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Castle	4	1466
Tram Yard		Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Gates and Entrance Piers	4	1471
Tram Yard		Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Tram Lines	4	1463
	36-37	Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises (formerly Findlaters)	4	1484
Church	1	Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Church	4	1455
Dalkey Castle and Heritage Centre		Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Goat Castle and Town Hall	4	1458
	26	Castle Street, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Commercial Premises	4	1480
The Queen's	12	Castle Street, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Public House	4	1464
Allied Irish Bank	29-30	Castle Street, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Bank	4	1492
Church of the Assumption		Castle Street, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church	4	1472
Tudor House		Castle Street, Dalkey, Glenageary. Co. Dublin.	House	4	1516
	21	Church Road, Dalkey, Co Dublin	House	4	1438
	23	Church Road, Dalkey, Co Dublin	House	4	1437
	1	Cliff Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1310
	2	Cliff Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1309
	3	Cliff Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1307
Cliff House	101	Coliemore Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1489
Carraig na Greine		Coliemore Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1462
Queenstown Castle		Coliemore Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1544
Victoria House	80	Coliemore Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1519
	1	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1465
	2	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1467
	3	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1468
	4	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1469
Cliff Castle	23	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Castle Wall also a Protected Structure)	4	1495
Cliff Castle	23	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Castle Wall (Note: Cliff Castle also a Protected Structure)	4	1495
Inniscorrig	24	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1499
Elsinore	25	Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1504
Colliemore Harbour		Colliemore Harbour, Dalkey, Co. Dublin	Harbour	4	1898
Shamrock Hill House		Convent Road, Dalkey, Co Dublin	House	4	1448
Harvieston	22	Cunningham Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1531
Ardfallen		Cunningham Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1532
Santa Maria		Cunningham Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1537
	6	Dalkey Avenue, Dalkey, Co Dublin	House	4	1478
	7	Dalkey Avenue, Dalkey, Co Dublin	House	4	1481
Telegraph Tower		Dalkey Hill, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Telegraph Tower	4	1619
Church		Dalkey Island, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Church	4	1611
Martello Tower		Dalkey Island, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Martello Tower	4	1591
	1	Eastmount, Mount Salus Road, Dalkey		4	1937
	2	Eastmount, Mount Salus Road, Dalkey	House Terrace	4	1936
Gorse Hill		Gorse Hill, Knocknacree Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin		4	1910
	1	Grosvenor Terrace, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1527
	2	Grosvenor Terrace, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1528
		C	l.,		4526
Bronte Cottage		Grosvenor Terrace, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1526

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Martello Tower	110.	Harbour Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Battery Wall (Note: Martello Tower also a Protected Structure)	4	1403
Bartra House		Harbour Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1406
Beulah House		Harbour Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1419
Dalkey National School		Harbour Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	School and Lodge	4	1415
Saint Patrick's Church		Harbour Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church	4	1425
The Rectory		Harbour Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1423
THE RECLUTY	1			4	1459
Vous Tran House	2	Kent Terrace, Barnhill Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. Kent Terrace, Barnhill Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1460
Yew Tree House	3		House Terrace	4	
	4	Kent Terrace, Barnhill Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace House Terrace	4	1461
Charles Control of Control	4	Kent Terrace, Barnhill Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.		<u> </u>	1457
Church of Saint Stephen		Killiney Hill Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church	4	1636
Killiney Hill Park		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney Hill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Gate Tower (Note: Entrance Piers, Gates also a Protected Structure)	4	1637
Killiney Hill Park		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney Hill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Piers, Gates (Note: Gate Tower also a Protected Structure)	4	1637
Killiney Hill Park		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney Hill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Boucher's Monument	4	1642
Killiney Hill Park		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney Hill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Mount Mapas Obelisk	4	1641
Church of the Holy Trinity		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Church	4	1633
Killiney Castle Hotel		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Castle/House	4	1625
	1	Killiney Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1292
	2	Killiney Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1293
	3	Killiney Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1294
	4	Killiney Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1297
Lios Mor	+	Knock na Cree Grove, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1549
The White House		Knock na Cree Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1560
Loreto Abbey		Loreto Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Convent and School Building	4	1445
Kilcross House	+	Monte Alverno, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: original Oratory also included as Protected Structure)	4	1559
Monte Alverno House		Monte Alverno, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1589
			House	4	1093
Carraig na Chattan		Mornington Avenue, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.		4	
Mount Salus House	1	Mount Salus Road, Dalkey, Co Dublin	House	4	1596
	1	Mount Salus Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	-	1593
	2	Mount Salus Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1594
	1	Munster Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1290
	2	Munster Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1291
	3	Munster Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1295
Nerano House		Nerano Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Statue of Nerano Sailor also a Protected Structure)	4	1556
Tunnel		On railway line at Northern end of Killiney Bay	Granite Facade on railway line at Northern end of Killiney Bay	4	1613
	1	Otranto Place, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1186
	2	Otranto Place, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1180
Prince Patrick		Prince Patrick, Knocknacree Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin		4	1911
Dalkey Dart Station		Railway Road/Sorrento Drive, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Railway Station	4	1517
Carrig Baun	1	Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1501
Milroy Cottage	1	Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1497
Rockfort House	+	Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1502
Aelagh	+	Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1503
Rocklands House	+	Rocklands, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1432
Saint Anne's	1	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1242
	2	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1233
	3	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1223
	4	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1218
	5	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1211
	6	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1202
	7	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1192
The Cove	8	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1172
c core	ľ	Dublin.	- Court Circle	<u> </u>	1172

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Ardeevin	23	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1185
Bloom Cottage	24	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1196
Dysart	25	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1207
	26	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1215
	27	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1227
	28	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1239
	29	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1250
	30	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1255
	10	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1123
	11	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1112
	12	Dublin. Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1103
		Dublin.			
	13	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1098
	14	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1088
	15	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1072
	16	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1060
Geragh Haus		Sandycove Point, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1015
Martello Tower (Joyce's Tower)		Sandycove Point, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Martello Tower	4	1027
Battery Wall		Sandycove Point, Sandycove Avenue North, Co. Dublin.	Battery Wall	4	980
Cambridge House	31	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1285
	32	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1284
	33	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1282
	34			4	1281
	+	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	+	+
Glenvar	35	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1280
	36	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1277
Aleha House	37	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1275
	38	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1273
	39	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1272
	40	Sandycove Road, Dún Laoghaire, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1270
Fairlawn House		Saval Park Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1535
	3	Seafield Terrace, Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1477
	4	Seafield Terrace, Coliemore Villas, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1479
	1	Seafield Terrace, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1474
	2	Seafield Terrace, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1475
Clonbeg	Ť	Sorrento Lawn, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1521
Sherrington		Sorrento Lawn, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1520
Sorrento Lounge	1-2	Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Public House	4	1506
Sorrento House	1	Sorrento Toda, Butter, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1609
	2	Sorrento Terrace, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1608
	3	Dublin. Sorrento Terrace, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1607
	4	Dublin. Sorrento Terrace, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1605
	5	Dublin. Sorrento Terrace, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1604
	6	Dublin. Sorrento Terrace, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1603
	7	Dublin. Sorrento Terrace, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co.	House Terrace	4	1601
		Dublin.			
	8	Sorrento Terrace, Sorrento Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1600

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
The Big Stone	1	Temple Terrace, Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1486
	2	Temple Terrace, Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1488
	3	Temple Terrace, Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1490
Claydon	4	Temple Terrace, Rockfort Avenue, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	4	1494
The Four Winds		Torca Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1586
Torca Cottage (Shaw Cottage)		Torca Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1616
Dalkey Garda Station	29	Tubbermore Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House/Garda Station	4	1505
Bullock Castle		Ulverton Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Tower House	4	1367
Verona	68	Ulverton Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1399
Saint Germans		Vico Road, Killiney, Co Dublin	House	4	1627
Mount Eagle		Vico Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House and Outbuildings	4	1644
San Elmo		Vico Road, Killiney, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1622
Strawberry Hill		Vico Road, Killiney, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	4	1628
Camelot		Victoria Road, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Gate Lodge (Note: Arch also a Protected Structure)	4	1646
Ardglas House		Ardglas Estate, Dundrum, Dublin 16.	House	5	1422
Ballinteer Hall Gate Lodge		Ballinteer Avenue, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	Gate Lodge	5	1553
Dundrum Castle		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	Castle	5	1319
Meadowbrook House		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	House	5	1370
Simpson's Hospital (former Wyckham House)		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	House (Note: Entrance Piers also Protected Structures)	5	1398
Simpson's Hospital (former Wyckham House)		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	Entrance Piers (Note: Simpson's Hospital also a Protected Structures)	5	1398
Wesley College (Formerly Ludford)		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	House	5	1534
Gort Mhuire Centre		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	Water Gardens, Garden Walls and Farm Building Complex, House, Ornamental Ironwork, Conservatory and Water Tower	5	1453
Gort Mhuire Lodge		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	Gate Lodge (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structures)	5	1446
Gort Mhuire Lodge		Ballinteer Road, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	Gate Lodge (Note: Gate Lodge also a Protected Structure)	5	1446
Ballintyre Hall		Coach House Square, Ballinteer, Dublin 16.	House, Out Buildings and Lodge.	5	1602
Sandyford Community Centre		Enniskerry Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	Community Centre (Former Carnegie Library)	5	1660
Woodside House		Enniskerry Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House and Stone Out-Offices	5	1674
Elm Park House (former Servite Monastery)		Grange Wood, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	House	5	1470
Danes Moate		Kellystown Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.	House (Note: Bridge also a Protected Structure)	5	1658
Danes Moate Bridge (Over River)		Kellystown Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.	Bridge over Little Dargle River (Note: House also a Protected Structure)	5	1658
Saint Columba's College Complex		Kellystown Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.	College Buildings, Out Offices and Ice House	5	1655
Bellvue		Kilmacud Road Upper, Dublin 14.	House	5	1372
Holy Well		Kilmashogue Lane, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	Holy Well	5	1645
Laurelmere		Marlay Park, Grange Road, Dublin 16.	House	5	1592
Marlay Park House		Marlay Park, Grange Road, Dublin 16.	House and Stableyard/Craft Area.	5	1518
Herbert Hill		Sandyford Road, Dublin 16.	House	5	1362
Clonard House		Sandyford Road, Dublin 16.	House	5	1538
Homestead (Pallotine Fathers Provincial House)		Sandyford Road, Dublin 16.	House	5	1433
Sandyford House		Sandyford Village, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House	5	1629
Saint Mary's Church		Sandyford Village, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	Church, House and Gates	5	1631
Pallotine Lodge		Sandyford Road, Dublin 16.	Lodge	5	1427
Saint Thomas		Tibradden Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	House	5	1657
Cornelscourt House	12	Bray Road, Cornelscourt, Dublin 18.	House	6	1621
Vartry Waterworks Complex		Brewery Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	Bridge (Note: House, Gateway, Granite Walls & Overflow Screen Chamber also Protected)	6	1524
Railway Station House (former Stillorgan Station)		Brewery Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	Railway Station (former)	6	1533
Vartry House		Brewery Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Bridge, Gateway, Granite Walls and Overflow Screen Chamber also Protected Structures)	6	1524
Vartry Waterworks Complex		Brewery Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	Overflow Screen Chamber (Note: House, Bridge, Gateway and Granite Walls also Protected Structures)	6	1524
Vartry Waterworks Complex		Brewery Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	Gateway (Note: House, Bridge, Granite Walls & Overflow Screen Chamber also Protected Structures)	6	1524
Vartry Waterworks Complex		Brewery Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	Granite Walls (Note: House, Bridge, Gateway & Overflow Chamber also Protected Structures)	6	1524
Carrickbyrne		Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18	House	6	1673

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
	NO.	Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18	House	6	1666
Lis-na-carrig St. Joseph's		Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18	House	6	1678
Tullow Church		Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18	Church	6	1693
Tullow Church Rectory		Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18	Rectory	6	1691
Burton Hall (Saint John of God Brothers)		Burton Hall Road, Sandyford Industrial Estate, Dublin 18.	House	6	1610
Cairn Hill Nursing Home		Cairn Hill, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1620
Obelisk		Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Obelisk	6	1336
Claremont House		Claremont Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1667
Hollywood		Claremont Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1680
Mortuary Chapel (C of I)		Dean's Grange Cemetery, Dean's Grange, Co Dublin	Mortuary Chapel	6	1444
Mortuary Chapel (RC)		Dean's Grange Cemetery, Dean's Grange, Co Dublin	Mortuary Chapel	6	1441
Meander		Golf Lane, Westminster Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1623
Indian Foreign Embassy		India House, Knocksinna, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1545
Cooldrinagh		Kerrymount Avenue, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1677
The Bawn		Kerrymount Avenue, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House and Conservatory	6	1679
Greenfield Lodge		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	Gate Lodge (Note: Entrance Piers, Railings and Gates also Protected Structures)	6	1676
Greenfield Lodge		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	Entrance Piers, Railings and Gates (Note: Gate Lodge also Protected Structures)	6	1676
Kilgobbin House		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House	6	1684
Violet Hill		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House	6	1675
Aghanloo		Kill Lane, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1536
Annacrivey		Kill Lane, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1539
Carmelite Monastery (formerly Kilmacud Manor)		Kilmacud Road Upper, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1401
Kilmacud House		Kilmacud Road Upper, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House (Refugee Centre)	6	1383
Saint Raphaella's Convent and School (Formerly Clonmore		Kilmacud Road Upper, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1434
House and Westbury) Hazelwood House (Saint Benildus School)	160	Kilmacud Road Upper, Dublin 14.	House	6	1400
Fahanmura	2	Knocksinna, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1540
Careg Wen		Knocksinna, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1554
Cranleigh		Knocksinna, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1546
Glencroe		Knocksinna, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1542
Glencairn House		Murphystown Road, Leopardstown, Dublin 18.	House, Gate Lodge, Outbuildings and Conservatory (Note: Entrance Railings, Piers, Archway and Gates also Protected Structures)	6	1643
Glencairn House		Murphystown Road, Leopardstown, Dublin 18.	Entrance Railings, Piers, Archway and Gates (Note: House, Gate Lodge, Outbuildings and Conservatory also Protected Structures))	6	1643
Lisieux Hall (Park Cottage)		Murphystown Road, Leopardstown, Dublin 18.	House	6	1662
Abilene Lodge		Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1450
Charleville		Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1385
Gaylawn (now known as Glendower)		Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1389
Newtownpark House		Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1368
Brookvale (Formerly Brewery House)		Saint Brigid's Church Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1428
Saint Brigid's Church		Saint Brigid's Church Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Church, School, Rectory and Graveyard	6	1378
Saint Joseph's House (for Adult Deaf and Deaf Blind)		Silver Pines, Brewery Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1548
Leopardstown Park Hospital	ļ	South County Business Park, Leopardstown, Dublin 18.	House	6	1634
Leopardstown Park Hospital		South County Business Park, Leopardstown, Dublin 18.	Stables (former)	6	1630
Granada House (Formerly Riversdale) (Saint John of God, Provincial house)		Stillorgan Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1420
Sefton		Stillorgan Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1498
Stillorgan Wood Gates		Stillorgan Wood Estate, Kilmacud Road Upper, Co Dublin	Railings and Gateway to the Estate	6	1409
Espion (Belmont House)		The Church, Galloping Green, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Chapel	6	1451
The Farmhouse (Hollypark Studios)		The Old Courtyard, Holly Park Avenue, Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	6	1421
Ardenza		Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1612
Cullenwaine		Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1626
Glenarm	Ĺ	Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1606
Glenshee		Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1614
Mandeville		Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1624
Myrtle Lodge		Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1597
Rossmore		Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1595

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
The Laurels		Torquay Road, Foxrock, Co Dublin	House	6	1599
Telephone Kiosk		Westminister Court, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	Telephone Kiosk	6	1640
Hillside		Westminster Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1598
Stanford House		Westminster Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1617
Alton Grange		Westminster Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House	6	1632
Kilteragh		Westminster, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	House (Note: Associated Cottages, Walls and Entrance Gates also Protected Structures)	6	1635
Kilteragh		Westminster, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	Walls and Entrance Gates (Note: House and Associated Cottages also Protected Structures)	6	1635
Mount Salem		White's Cross, Leopardstown Road, Dublin 18.	House	6	1496
Fairholme		Abbey Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1442
Rathmore		Adelaide Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1452
Tamney		Adelaide Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1443
Rosney House		Albert Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1507
Saint Joseph of Cluny (formerly Bellevue Park)		Avondale Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Original House and Horse Trough	7	1618
Cabinteely Library		Bray Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	Carnegie Library	7	1682
Barrington Tower		Brennanstown Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	House	7	1729
Brennanstown House		Brennanstown Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	House and Out Offices	7	1715
Glendruid		Brennanstown Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	Entrance Gates (Note: House also Protected Structure)	7	1730
Glendruid		Brennanstown Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	House (Note: Entrance gates also Protected Structure)	7	1730
Saint Alphonsus & Saint Columba's Church		Church Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Church, Presbytery and Ballybrack Old National School	7	1719
St. Mathias's Church		Church Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin	Church	7	1686
Woodfield House		Church Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin	House	7	1887
Vevay House		Church Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1711
Dunluce	173	Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1482
Altadore Nursing Home		Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1456
Cintra		Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1473
Sunninghill		Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1485
Kilcoman Court, Sharavoque		Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: House also Protected Structure)	7	1487
Sharavoque		Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	7	1487
Glenalua Lodge		Glenalua Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin	House	7	1656
Johnstown House		Johnstown Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	House	7	1639
Saint Gabriel's Hospital (Marlfield)		Johnstown Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	House and Porch	7	1654
The Grange Nursing Home		Kill Lane, The Grange, Dean's Grange, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	House	7	1449
Carrig Brae (formerly Killiney Town Hall)		Killiney Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1698
Clonard		Killiney Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates (Note: Gate Lodge also Protected Structure)	7	1699
Clonard Lodge		Killiney Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Gate Lodge (Note: Entrance Gates also Protected Structure)	7	1699
Druid Hill		Killiney Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1694
Steeplewood House		Killiney Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1702
	1	Killiney Hill Cottages, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1647
	2	Killiney Hill Cottages, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1648
	3	Killiney Hill Cottages, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1649
	4	Killiney Hill Cottages, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1650
	5	Killiney Hill Cottages, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1651
	6	Killiney Hill Cottages, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1653
	7	Killiney Hill Cottages, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1652
Druid Lodge		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin	House	7	1692
Killiney House		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin	House and Outbuildings	7	1661
Templeville		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin	House	7	1890
The Grove Nursing Home		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin .	House	7	1672
Cliff House		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1668
Fernside		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1669
Illerton (The Neale)		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1664
Martello Tower		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	Tower	7	1703
Montebello House		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1712
Rose Cottage		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1713
Kilmore House		Kilmore Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1685
Eirene		Marino Avenue East, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1709
Galleen		Marino Avenue East, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1707
Kildoon		Marino Avenue East, Killiney, Co. Dublin. Marino Avenue East, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1718
		Marino Avenue East, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1710
Killeen				1.7	

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Summerhill		Marino Avenue East, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1701
Winterslow		Marino Avenue East, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1723
Abbeylea (Austrian Embassy, formerly Marino)		Marino Avenue West, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1714
Ard Einin		Marino Avenue West, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1710
Lucca (formerly The Chalet)		Marino Avenue West, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1706
Hazelhurst	9	Marlborough Road, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1454
Abbeylands		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1725
Abbeylands East		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1722
Eversley		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1735
Lotherien		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1736
Mentone		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1737
Middle Abbeylands		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1724
Aghern or Roseneath		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1734
Mount Mapas House		Mount Mapas House, Victoria Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin		7	1908
Proby		Proby Park, Dalkey, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1525
Hillcourt House		Rathdown School, Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1500
Tudor House (Rathdown School)		Rathdown School, Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1491
Baker's Cottage, Baker's Corner		Rochestown Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House (former Smithy)	7	1447
Flowergrove (Eaglewood House)		Rochestown Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House, Out Offices and Lodge (Note: Gates also Protected Structure)	7	1615
Flowergrove (Eaglewood House)		Rochestown Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Gates (Note: House, Out Offices & Lodge also Protected Structures)	7	1615
Kensington Lodge (formerly Ruby Hall)		Rochestown Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1476
Somerton House		Rochestown Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1541
Somerton Lodge		Rochestown Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1543
Carrigrenane		Saint George's Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1665
Kenah Hill		Saint George's Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1670
Saint George's		Saint George's Avenue, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1663
Junit deorge 3	1	Shanqanagh Terrace, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1742
	2	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1741
	3	Shanqanagh Terrace, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1740
	4	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1739
	5	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House Terrace	7	1738
	8	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney, Co Dublin	House Terrace	7	1733
	9	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney, Co Dublin	House Terrace	7	1732
	10	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney, Co Dublin	House Terrace	7	1731
	11	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney, Co Dublin	House Terrace	7	1728
	12	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney, Co Dublin	House Terrace	7	1727
	13	Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney, Co Dublin	House Terrace	7	1726
Kilbogget House	13	Shrewsbury Wood, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	House	7	1671
Undercliff		Strathmore Road, Killiney, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.	House	7	1681
Cabinteely House		Sycamore Avenue, The Park, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	House	7	1683
The Victorian Villa		The Court Killiney Bay, Station Road, Killiney. Co. Dublin.	Original Building	7	1697
Ayesha Castle		Victoria Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.	Castle	7	1659
Hilcot		Kilmashogue Lane, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	House	8	1687
Kelly's Glen Bridge (Over River)		Kilmashogue Lane, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	Bridge over Grange River	8	1774
Kelly's Lane Bridge (Over River)		Kilmashogue Lane, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	Bridge over Grange River	8	1777
Castle (in ruins)		Kilmashogue, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	Castle (in ruins)	8	1767
		Larch Hill, Tibradden Road, Dublin 16.	Ice House	8	1758
			, ice insuite	ļ [~]	+
Ice House			Inscribed Stone	8	1 1/9X
lce House Inscribed Stone		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.	Inscribed Stone Bridge over Dargle	8	1798
lce House Inscribed Stone		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18.	Bridge over Dargle	8	1762
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River)		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin.	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey	8	1762 1793
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18.	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates	8 9 9	1762 1793 1809
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge Kiltiernan Lodge		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18.	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates Entrance Gates (Note: House and Barn also Protected Structures)	8 9 9 9	1762 1793 1809 1809
lce House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge Kiltiernan Lodge Our Lady of the Wayside Church		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18.	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates Entrance Gates (Note: House and Barn also Protected Structures) Church	8 9 9 9 9	1762 1793 1809 1809 1802
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge Kiltiernan Lodge Our Lady of the Wayside Church Kingston Grove		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates Entrance Gates (Note: House and Barn also Protected Structures) Church House	8 9 9 9 9	1762 1793 1809 1809 1802 1806
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge Kiltiernan Lodge Our Lady of the Wayside Church Kingston Grove Lonsdale		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates Entrance Gates (Note: House and Barn also Protected Structures) Church House House	8 9 9 9 9 9	1762 1793 1809 1809 1802 1806 1808
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge Kiltiernan Lodge Our Lady of the Wayside Church Kingston Grove Lonsdale Ecclesiastical Remains		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18 Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18 Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates Entrance Gates (Note: House and Barn also Protected Structures) Church House House Ecclesiastical Remains	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1762 1793 1809 1809 1802 1806 1808 1807
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge Kiltiernan Lodge Our Lady of the Wayside Church Kingston Grove Lonsdale Ecclesiastical Remains The Grange		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18 Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18 Bishops Lane, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Brighton Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates Entrance Gates (Note: House and Barn also Protected Structures) Church House House Ecclesiastical Remains House	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1762 1793 1809 1809 1802 1806 1808 1807 1695
Ice House Inscribed Stone Ticknock Bridge (Over River) Kiltiernan Lodge Kiltiernan Lodge Our Lady of the Wayside Church Kingston Grove Lonsdale Ecclesiastical Remains		Tibradden, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16. Ticknock Road, Ticknock, Dublin 18. (Golden Ball) Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballybetagh Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18. Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18 Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18 Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18	Bridge over Dargle Entrance Gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey House and Barn and Entrance Gates Entrance Gates (Note: House and Barn also Protected Structures) Church House House Ecclesiastical Remains	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1762 1793 1809 1809 1802 1806 1808 1807

STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Church of Ireland		Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18.	Gates (Note: Church, School, Sexton's Lodge and Boundary Walls also	9	1771
CL 11 C		E il D I William D III 40	Protected Structures)		4775
Shaldon Grange		Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18.	House	9	1775
Priorsland		Glenamuck Road, Carrickmines, Dublin 18.	House, Out Offices and Gates	9	1746
Rockville House		Glenamuck Road, Carrickmines, Dublin 18.	House and Gate Lodge	9	1790
Station House (Former Carrickmines Railway Station)		Glenamuck Road, Carrickmines, Dublin 18.	Railway Station (former) House	9	1743
Church		Kilgobbin Lane, Stepaside, Dublin 18.	Church	9	1717
Castle Lodge		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House	9	1690
Kilgobbin Castle		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House and Barn	9	1696
Kilgobbin Villa		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House	9	1688
Oldtown House		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House	9	1700
Thornberry		Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.	House	9	1689
No's 1- 3 Ballycorus Cottages		Mine Hill Lane, Ballycorus Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18	Former Smelting Workers Cottages	9	1814
Ledville		Mine Hill Lane, Ballycorus Road, Kiltiernan, Dublin 18.	Lead Mine Complex-House	9	1812
Animal Pound		Stepaside Lane, Stepaside Village, Dublin 18.	Animal Pound	9	1756
Albany House		Albany Woods, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1754
Corn Kiln		At western end of Mill Lane, Shanganagh	Corn Kiln	10	1780
Mill		At western end of Mill Lane, Shanganagh	1847 Mill	10	1778
Millpond		At western end of Mill Lane, Shanganagh	Mill Pond	10	1779
Chantilly		Ballybride Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1815
Cornerstown House		Ballybride Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1844
Sylan Mount		Ballybride Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1831
Beechfield Manor Nursing Home		Beechfield Manor, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House (original house)	10	1801
Glebe House		Brides Glen Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Rectory (former)	10	1787
		Cherrywood Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Viaduct	10	1783
Cherrywood House		Cherrywood Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1788
Waterfall Cottage		Cherrywood Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Thatched Dwelling	10	1770
Shanganagh Bridge (Over River)		Commons Road, Loughlinstown, Dublin 18.	Bridge over Loughlinstown River	10	1772
Plaque (Opposite Shankill Post Office)		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Plaque	10	1838
Saint Anne's		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1800
Saint Brendan's		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1795
Saint Rita's		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1786
Loughlinstown House		European Federation, Loughlinstown, Dublin 18.	House	10	1768
Ardvarna		Falls Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1796
Ferndale House		Ferndale Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House and Out Offices	10	1835
Shankill Castle		Ferndale Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House, Castle and Out Offices	10	1843
Shankill House		Ferndale Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1829
Thomond		Holly Park, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1803
Stonehurst		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1760
Hamp House		Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1766
Cross		Laughanstown, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.	Cross	10	1769
Carnegie Library		Library Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Library	10	1810
Ash Hurst House		Military road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1749
Ballybrack House		Military road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1748
Evergreen Lodge		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1747
Killacoona (Society of Holy Child Convent School)		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1745
Kilmarnock (formerly The Cenacle)		Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1750
Straide (Land League Lodge)		Military road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1744
Mill House		Mill Lane, Shankill, Dublin 18	House	10	1776
Mullinastill House		Mullinstill Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1791
Parc na Silla House		Parc na Silla Lane, Loughlinstown, Dublin 18.	House	10	1789
Aubrey House		Quinn's Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1837
Clontra House		Quinn's Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House, Glass House, Out Offices, Yard and Railings	10	1811
Locksley		Quinn's Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1836
Rosedale House		Quinn's Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1834
Wayside (formerly Clontra Lodge)		Quinn's Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House (Note: Gates also Protected Structure)	10	1816
Wayside (formerly Clontra Lodge)		Quinn's Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Gate (Note: Gate Lodge also Protected Structure)	10	1816
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Graveyard		Rathmichael Lane, Rathmichael, Dublin 18.	Graveyard	10	1818

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Board Services 1	STRUCTURE NAME	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Settlemen	Rathmichael Church		Rathmichael Road, Rathmichael, Dublin 18.	Boundary Wall & Gates (Note: Church also Protected Structure)	10	1804
Standard Mindel	Round Tower		Rathmichael Road, Rathmichael, Dublin 18.	Round Tower	10	1820
Regrid	Settlement		Rathmichael, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Settlement	10	1833
	Shanganagh Park House		Rathsallagh Avenue, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	10	1792
Secret S	Ridge Hall		Ridge Hall House, Shanganagh Road, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin	House	10	1752
	Avonmore		Seafield Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1759
Nederlines	Seacroft		Seafield Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1764
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Geo Sun	Carrig na Mara		Strand Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.	House	10	1753
Denmars Stond Road, Alliley, Co. Dublin. House 10 175	Casa Sara			House	10	1751
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Tibradden Lodge Tibradden Lane, Rathfarmham, Dublin 16. Lodge 11 1705 1865						
Barrack Road, Glencullen, Dublin 18. House and Outbuildings (Note: Entrance Piers and Gates also a Protected Structure) 12 1865			,		-	
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Ballybetagh Road, Glencullen, Dublin 18. Library, Community Hall (Note: Wall and Gates also Protected Structure) 13 1856			Newtown Lane, Ballyedmonduff Road, Dublin 18.	House	12	1827
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Ballycorus Chimney and Flue Mine Hill, Ballycorus, Kilternan, Dublin 18 Smelting Work, Chimney and Flue 13 1852 Doctor Nathaniel Alcock Murphy's Lane, Bray, Co. Dublin. Plaque 13 1872 Ballychorus House Sutton's Lane, Ballychorus, Kilternan, Dublin 18. House 13 1846 Orange Lodge The Old School House, Enniskerry Road, Scalp, Kilternan, Dublin 18. House 13 1832 Cuilin Allies River Road, Bray, Co. Dublin. House 14 1868 Ballyman House Ballyman Road, Bray, Co. Dublin. House 14 1884	c min cottages			·		
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Ballychorus House Sutton's Lane, Ballychorus, Kilternan, Dublin 18. House 13 1846 Orange Lodge The Old School House, Enniskerry Road, Scalp, Kilternan, Dublin 18. House 13 1832 Cuilin Allies River Road, Bray, Co. Dublin. House 14 1868 Ballyman House Ballyman Road, Bray, Co. Dublin. House 14 1884	Doctor Nathaniel Alcock		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
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Ballyman House Ballyman Road, Bray, Co. Dublin. House 14 1884	Orange Lodge		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	House	13	1832
	Cuilin		Allies River Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House	14	1868
	Ballyman House		Ballyman Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House	14	1884
	Jubilee Hall (Spanish School)		Ballyman Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House and Out Offices	14	1879

	No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	MAP No.	RPS No.
Knocklinn		Ballyman Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House and Outbuildings (Note: Entrance Walls also Protected Structures)	14	1883
Knocklinn		Ballyman Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Walls (Note: House and Outbuildings also Protected Structures)	14	1883
Crinken House		Crinken Lane, Shankill, Co. Dublin		14	1939
Ellerslie		Crinken Lane, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	14	1847
Beauchamp House		Dublin Road, Bray, Dublin 18.	House	14	1862
Corke Lodge & The Coach House		Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House and Out Offices/ Dwellings	14	1869
Wilford		Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House	14	1873
Woodbrook Front Lodge		Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	Gate Lodge (Note: Side Lodge, Entrance Gates and Railings also Protected Structures)	14	1871
Woodbrook House		Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House and Out Offices, Folly	14	1870
Woodbrook House Lodge		Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	Entrance Gates & Railings (Note: Gate Lodges (2) also Protected Structures)	14	1871
Woodbrook Side Lodge	lbrook Side Lodge Dublin Road, Bray, Co. Dublin. Gate Lodge (Note: Front Lodge, Entrance Gates and Railings also Protected Structures)		14	1874	
Askefield House		Dublin Road, Bray, Dublin 18.	House	14	1860
Saint James's Church		Dublin Road, Bray, Dublin 18.	Church (Original Building) (Note: Railings and Gates also Protected Structures)	14	1863
Shanganagh Marble and Stone Centre (formerly Hackett Memorial Hall)		Dublin Road, Bray, Dublin 18.	Hall (former) (Note: Railings and Gates and Granite Milestone also Protected Structures)	14	1858
The Aske		Dublin Road, Bray, Dublin 18.	House and Lodge	14	1866
Saint James's Church		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Railings and Gates (Note: Church (Original Building also Protected Structure)	14	1863
Shanganagh Castle		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House, Castle and Gate Lodge	14	1845
Shanganagh Marble and Stone Centre (formerly Hackett Memorial Hall)		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	Railings and Gates and Granite Milestone (Note: Hall (former) also Protected Structure)	14	1858
Crinken Cottage (former Gate Lodge to Shanganagh Castle)		Dublin Road, Shankill, Dublin 18.	House	14	1850
Old Conna Village		Old Conna , Bray, Co. Dublin.	Old Conna Stables and Out Offices/ Houses	14	1864
Old Conna Village		Old Conna , Bray, Co. Dublin.	Wall, Arch Way, Entrance	14	1864
Aravon School		Old Conna Hill, Ferndale Road, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House	14	1867
Thornhill (Saint Gerard's School)		Old Conna, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House (in School Complex) (Note: Original Entrance Railings, Piers and Gates also Protected Structures)	14	1885
Thornhill (Saint Gerard's School)		Old Conna, Bray, Co. Dublin.	Original Entrance Railings, Pier & Gates (Note House (in School Complex) also Protected Structure)	14	1885
Graigueconna		Old Connaught Avenue, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House	14	1882
Graveyard		Old Connaught Avenue, Bray, Co. Dublin.	Graveyard	14	1880
Old Bawn		Old Connaught Avenue, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House	14	1881
Old Connaught House		Old Connaught Avenue, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House	14	1875
Palermo		Old Connaught Avenue, Bray, Co. Dublin.	Former Entrance Walls & Piers, Walled Garden at Fesina Lente	14	1876
Vallambrosa		Thornhill Road, Old Conna, Bray, Co. Dublin.	House, Pavilion and Out Offices	14	1886
	1	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3,4	1397
	2	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3,4	1396
	3	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3,4	1395
	4	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3,4	1394
	5	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3,4	1393
	6	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin		3,4	1392
	7	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	House Terrace		
	8	Elton Park, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	House Terrace House Terrace	3,4	1391
Mariners	1	Neptune Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co.	HOUSE ICHAE	3,4	1941
viai IIICI S		Dublin	Hour Town		
	2	Neptune Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3, 4	1943
	3	Neptune Terrace, Breffni Road, Sandycove, Glenageary, Co. Dublin	House Terrace	3, 4	1942
Sandycove Castle	9	Sandycove Avenue West, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.	Sandycove Castle	3, 4	1951
Sandycove Harbour		Sandycove Harbour, Sandycove, Co. Dublin	Harbour	3, 4	1899
Cove House		Cove House, Sandycove Avenue East, Sandycove, Co. Dublin		3,4	1917
Railway Bridge		Railway Bridge, Castlepark Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin	Railway Bridge	4, 7	1955
Summerfield House		Summerfield House, Dalkey Avenue, Dalkey, Co. Dublin		4,7	1909

2. Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments in Dún Loaghaire-Rathdown County. The RMP consists of a published set of Ordnance Survey maps on which monuments are marked by a circle. It should be borne in mind that the circle does not necessarily define the extent of the site or monument. The National Monuments Service of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government keeps records of all known monuments and sites.

Registered Monuments

The Register of Historic Monuments was established under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1987. Monuments entered in the Register are termed Registered Monuments. Registered Monuments are a shown as (R) in the Table 4.2.

National Monuments

National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership have a notice on the site, which states that the monument is a National Monument and is protected under the National Monuments Acts.

For National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority or which are subject to a preservation order the prior consent of the Minister is required for any interference with the monument.

There are certain circumstances involving danger to a monument the Minister may by order undertake the preservation of the monument. The effect of the Preservation Orders is to make it unlawful to interfere in any way with the monument without the written consent of the Minister.

National Monuments are shown in Table 4.2 as being in state ownership (O), or guardianship (G). Those monuments which are the subject of a Preservation Order are marked with (P).

Note:

A number of structures included in Table 4.2, are also defined as Protected Structures. These structures are protected under the National Monuments Acts and the Planning Acts. The qualities of archaeological and architectural interest are not mutually exclusive and certain structures can have both qualities and be protected by both Acts.

Note:

All data included in Table 4.2 has been provided by The National Monuments Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, September 2009.

It must be emphasised that the RMP is not a final list of archaeological sites and monuments for Dún Loaghaire-Rathdown. The existence of a wide range of as yet unidentified archaeological sites and monuments must also be taken into account. It is advisable to check the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Sites and Monument's Database www.archaeology.ie for the most up-to-date information.

Note:

All RMP's are depicted on the County Development Maps. When locating an RMP, it should be noted that only the first three digits after the dash will be shown on the map i.e. DU023-14001, DU023-14002 and DU023-14003 will be shown as 023-014. All of the monuments therefore will be contained within the circle denoted.

The precise location and co-ordinates for each RMP can be found on the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Sites and Monument's Database www.archaeology.ie.

Table 4.2

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
1	Milltown, Dundrum Road, Bankside Cottages.	022-004001	Bridge	YES	
1	Whitehall Road	022-015	Buildings	YES	+
1	Churchtown Rd Upper	022-016001	Ecclesiastical enclosure	YES	+
1	Churchtown Rd Upper	022-016002	Church	NO	+
1	Churchtown Rd Upper	022-016003	Graveslab	YES	+
1	Churchtown Rd Upper	022-016004	Graveslab	NO	+
1	Ballinteer Road	022-023001	Tower House	NO	
1	Ballinteer Road	022-023002	Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	NO	R
1	Clonskeagh Bridge	022-090	Bridge	NO	+
1	Milltown Road	022-092	Dwelling Site	NO	+
1	River Dodder, Milltown	022-093	Ford Site	NO	+
1	Whitebeam Road	022-094	Midden	NO	+
1	Classon's Bridge	022-097	Bridge	NO	+
1	Ballinteer Road, Slang River	022-10001	Mill Site	NO	+
1	Ballinteer Road, Slang River	022-10001	Mill Pond	YES	+
1	Ballinteer Road, Slang River	022-10003	Mill Race	YES	+
2	Booterstown		St. Helens House	YES	R
2	Roebuck Road	023-067	Castle-Unclassified	YES	1
	Rock Road	023-002	Martello Tower	YES	+
2	St Helen's Wood	023-003	Enclosure Site	NO	+
2	Booterstown	023-004	Castle Site - Tower House	NO	
2	Main Street, Blackrock	023-004	Cross	YES	
2	· ·	023-006		NO NO	
2	Stillorgan Road		House - 18th/19th Century	NO	
	Newtown Avenue	023-007	Ecclesiastical Site		
2	Newtown Avenue	023-008	Castle- Unclassified	NO	
2	Tobernea Terrace	023-009	Holy Well - Ritual Site	YES	
2	Stillorgan Park	023-012001	House - 16th/17th CenturySite	NO	
2	Stillorgan Park	023-012002	Flat Cemetery	NO	
3	Brighton Vale	023-010	Martello Tower	YES	
3	Carrickbrennan Road	023-013001	Church	YES	
3	Carrickbrennan Road	023-013002	Graveyard	YES	
3	Carrickbrennan Road	023-013003	Charnel House	YES	
3	Castle Park, Monkstown	023-014001	Castle -Tower House	YES	0
3	Castle Park, Monkstown	023-014002	Gatehouse	YES	
3	Castle Park, Monkstown	023-014003	Bawn	NO	
3	Kill Abbey	023-015001	Church	YES	0
3	Kill Abbey	023-015002	Graveyard	YES	
3	Kill Abbey	023-015003	Holy Well	YES	
3	Kill Abbey	023-015004	Crosses	YES	
3	Kill Abbey	023-015005	Cross-inscribed Stone	YES	
3	Kill Abbey	023-015007	Ballaun Stone	YES	
3	Kill Abbey	023-015008	Cross	YES	
3	Kill Abbey	023-015009	Font	YES	0
3	People's Park	023-017	Martello Tower	NO	
3	Albert Road Lower	023-018	Wedge Tomb - Megalithic Tomb	NO	<u> </u>
3	Sandycove Point	023-019	Martello Tower	YES	<u> </u>
3	Ulverton Road, Dalkey	023-020001	Tower House	YES	<u> </u>
3	Ulverton Road, Dalkey	023-020003	Grave slab	YES	†
3	Bullock Harbour; Harbour Road, Dalkey; Ulverton Road,	023-020004	Quay	YES	
3	Dalkey	023-023	Historic Town	YES	†
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023001	Castle	NO	+
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023002	Church	YES	+
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023003	Grave-Slab	YES	+

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023005	Cross	YES	
3	Dalkey	023-023007	Cross	YES	
3	Dalkey	023-023008	Cross	YES	
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023010	Castle	YES	
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023011	Castle	NO	
3	Dalkey	023-023012	Castle	NO	
3	St Patrick's Parade, Dalkey	023-023013	Holy Well	NO	
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023014	Castle	NO	G
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023015	Cross inscribed stone	YES	
3	Cunningham Road, Dalkey	023-023016	Town Defenses	YES	
3	Dalkey Avenue	023-023017	Town Defences	NO	
3	Dalkey Avenue	023-023020	Graveslab	NO	
3	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023021	Graveslab	NO	
3	Dunleary Road	023-052001	Promontory Fort Coastal	NO	
3	Dunleary Road	023-052003	Martello Tower Site	NO	
3	Sandycove Harbour	023-062	Battery Wall	YES	
4	Albert Road Lower	023-018	Wedge Tomb - Megalithic Tomb	NO	
4	Sandycove Point	023-019	Martello Tower	YES	
4	Ulverton Road, Dalkey	023-020001	Tower House	YES	
4	Ulverton Road, Dalkey	023-020003	Grave slab	YES	
4	Bullock Harbour; Harbour Road, Dalkey; Ulverton Road,	023-020004	Quay	YES	
4	Harbour Road, Dalkey	023-022	Martello Tower	YES	R
4	Dalkey	023-023	Historic Town	YES	1
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023001	Castle	NO	+
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023002	Church	YES	+
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023003	Grave-Slab	YES	+
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023005	Cross	YES	+
4	Dalkey	023-023007	Cross	YES	+
4	Dalkey	023-023008	Cross	YES	+
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023010	Castle	YES	+
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023011	Castle	NO	+
4	Dalkey	023-023012	Castle	NO	+
4	St Patrick's Parade, Dalkey	023-023013	Holy Well	NO	+
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023014	Castle	NO	G
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023015	Cross inscribed stone	YES	+
4	Cunningham Road, Dalkey	023-023016	Town Defenses	YES	+
4	Dalkey Avenue	023-023017	Town Defences	NO	
4	Dalkey Avenue	023-023017	Graveslab	NO	
4	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023020	Graveslab	NO	
4	Coliemore Road	023-023021	Well	YES	-
4			Promontory Fort	YES	-
	Dalkey Island	023-029001	,		
4	Dalkey Island	023-029002	Midden	NO	
4	Dalkey Island	023-029003	Church	NO	0
4	Dalkey Island	023-029004	Holy Well	NO	
4	Dalkey Island	023-029005	Cross Inscribed Stone	YES	
4	Dalkey Island	023-029006	Burial Ground	YES	
4	Dalkey Island	023-029007	Field system	NO	
4	Dalkey Island	023-029009	Martello Tower	YES	
4	Dalkey Island	023-029011	Battery Wall	YES	
4	Coliemore Road	023-060	Harbour	YES	
4	Sandycove Harbour	023-062	Battery Wall	YES	Ī
5	Grange Manor Road	022-021	Mound Barrow	NO	
5	Llwellyn Park	022-022	Enclosure	NO	
5	Ballinteer Road	022-023001	Tower House	NO	1

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
5	Ballinteer Road	022-023002	Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	NO	R
5	Balally Hill	022-024	Castle - Tower House	NO	
5	Taylor's Grange	022-032	Holy Well -Ritual Site	YES	
5	Taylor's Grange	022-033	Portal Tomb - Megalithic Tomb	YES	R
5	Taylor's Grange	022-034	Town Defences	YES	
5	Ticknock	022-035	Holy Well -Ritual site	YES	
5	Sandyford Road	022-036001	Church	YES	
5	Sandyford Road	022-036002	Ecclesiastical Enclosure Site	YES	
5	Taylor's Grange	022-057	Cross-slab	YES	
5	Kilcross Crescent	022-064	Linear Earthwork	NO	
5	Woodside	022-068	House - 16th/17th Century	YES	
5	Ballinteer Road, Slang River	022-10001	Mill Site	NO	
5	Ballinteer Road, Slang River	022-10002	Mill Pond	YES	
5	Ballinteer Road, Slang River	022-10003	Mill Race	YES	
5	Kilcross Crescent	022-110	Fulacht Fia	NO	
5	Woodside	025-01001	Megalithic tomb	YES	
5	Woodside	025-01002	Megalithic tomb	YES	
5	Tibradden Barnacullia	025-013	Well	YES	
5	Woodside	025-014	Enclosure	NO	R
5	Kingston (Rathdown By., Ballybrack ED)	026-148	Fulacht Fia	NO	
6	Woodside	022-069	Ringfort Possible	NO	
6	Murphystown	022-109	Fulacht Fia	NO	
6	Stillorgan Road	023-011001	Church Site	NO	
6	Stillorgan Road	023-011002	Graveyard	YES	
6	Stillorgan Road	023-011004	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	NO	
6	Murphystown Road	023-011004	Castle -Tower House	NO	
6	Cairn Hill	023-025	Mound - Barrow	NO	R
6	Bray Road Cornelscourt	023-020	Castle	NO	, K
	·	023-026	Castle - Unclassified	NO	
6	Foxrock Avenue				
6	Carmanhall and Leopardstown, Murphystown	023-061	Fulacht Fia	NO	
6	Carmanhall	023-063	Pit-Burial	NO	
6	Kilgobbin	025-017001	Tower House	YES	
6	Kilgobbin	025-017002	Inn	YES	
6	Kilgobbin	025-017003	Cist	NO	
6	Kilgobbin	026-121002	Linear Earthwork	NO	
7	Kill Abbey	023-015001	Church	YES	0
7	Kill Abbey	023-015002	Graveyard	YES	
7	Kill Abbey	023-015003	Holy Well	YES	
7	Kill Abbey	023-015004	Crosses	YES	
7	Kill Abbey	023-015005	Cross-inscribed Stone	YES	
7	Kill Abbey	023-015007	Ballaun Stone	YES	
7	Kill Abbey	023-015008	Cross	YES	
7	Kill Abbey	023-015009	Font	YES	0
7	Kill Lane	023-016	Font	YES	
7	Dalkey	023-023	Historic Town	YES	
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023001	Castle	NO	
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023002	Church	YES	
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023003	Grave-Slab	YES	
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023005	Cross	YES	
7	Dalkey	023-023007	Cross	YES	
7	Dalkey	023-023008	Cross	YES	+
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023010	Castle	YES	+
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023011	Castle	NO	+
7	Dalkey	023-023012	Castle	NO	
			1	1	1

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023014	Castle	NO	G
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023015	Cross inscribed stone	YES	
7	Cunningham Road, Dalkey	023-023016	Town Defenses	YES	
7	Dalkey Avenue	023-023017	Town Defences	NO	
7	Dalkey Avenue	023-023020	Graveslab	NO	
7	Castle Street, Dalkey	023-023021	Graveslab	NO	
7	Beechgrove Park; Mackintosh Park, Dun Laoghaire	023-027001	Holy Well- Ritual Site	NO	0
7	Bray Road Cornelscourt	023-028	Castle	NO	
7	Beechgrove Park	023-042	Cist	NO	
7	Brennanstown	026-007	Portal-tomb - Megalithic tomb	YES	G
7	Watson Road	026-009	Earthwork	NO	
7	Killiney Heath	026-010	Megalithic Structure	YES	
7	Killiney Hill Road	026-011	Martello Tower	YES	
7	Strathmore Road	026-012	Battery	YES	
7	Marino Avenue West	026-013001	Church	YES	0
7	Marino Avenue West	026-013002	Graveyard	YES	+ -
7	Marino Avenue West	026-013003	Inscribed Stone	NO	
7	Marino Avenue West	026-013004	Holy Tree	YES	-
7	Marino Avenue West	026-013005	Font	YES	
7	Marino Avenue West	026-013006	Cross	YES	-
7	Marino Avenue West	026-013007	Cross	YES	-
7				NO	0
	Marino Avenue West	026-013008	Ecclesiastical Enclosure		0
7	Brennanstown	026-118	Standing Stone	YES	
7	Cabinteely	026-119	Burial Ground	YES	
7	Cabinteely	026-159	Fulacht Fia	NO	
8	Kilmashogue	025-006	Portal Tomb - Megalithic tomb	YES	
8	Kilmashogue	025-007001	Wedge Tomb	YES	0
8	Kilmashogue	025-007002	Cist	YES	
8	Kilmashogue	025-007003	Cairns	YES	0
8	Kilmashogue	025-008001	Field Systems	NO	
8	Kilmashogue	025-008002	Enclosure	NO	
8	Kilmashogue	025-008003	Enclosure	NO	
8	Kilmashogue	025-009	Cashel - Ringfort	YES	
8	Ticknock	025-011	Ringfort - Unclassified	YES	
8	Barnacullia	025-012	Enclosure	NO	
8	Tibradden Barnacullia	025-013	Well	YES	
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-015	Enclosure	YES	
8	Tibradden	025-023001	Cairn - burial cairn	NO	
8	Tibradden	025-023002	Inscribed Stone	YES	G
8	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-024001	Enclosure	YES	
8	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-024002	Field System	NO	
8	Ballyedmonduff; Ballybrack; Glencullen; Ticknock	025-025	Passage Tomb - Megalithic Tomb	YES	
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-026	Enclosure	NO	-
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-027001	Enclosure	NO	-
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-027001	Enclosure	NO	-
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-027002	Enclosure	NO	-
8	•			YES	-
	Ballyedmonduff Pallyodmonduff	025-028002	Ringfort	YES	-
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-028003	Enclosure		
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-029001	Ringfort	YES	
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-029002	Enclosure	NO	
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-031001	Enclosure	YES	
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-031002	Hut Site	NO	
8	Ballyedmonduff	025-082	Cross-Inscribed Stone	NO	L
9	Kilgobbin	025-01012	Ballaun Stone	NO	0

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
9	Kilgobbin	025-016001	Church	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	025-016002	Graveyard	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	025-016003	Grave-Slab	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	025-016004	Grave-Slab	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	025-016005	Grave-Slab Fragment	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	025-016007	Cross	YES	+
9	Kilgobbin	025-016008	Architectural Fragment	YES	+
9	Kilgobbin	025-016011	Cross	YES	0
9	Kilgobbin	025-017001	Tower House	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	025-017002	Inn	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	025-017003	Cist	NO	+
9	Ballyedmonduff	025-028001	Enclosure	NO	+
9	Ballyedmonduff	025-028002	Ringfort	YES	
9	Ballyedmonduff	025-028003	Enclosure	NO	+
9	Ballyedmonduff	025-029001	Ringfort	YES	
	:	025-029001			
9	Ballyedmonduff		Enclosure	NO	
9	Ballyedmonduff	025-030	Ringfort - unclassified	NO	
9	Ballyedmonduff	025-032	Enclosure	NO	
9	Jamestown	026-015	Cist	NO	
9	Jamestown	026-001	Enclosure	NO	
9	Cruagh	026-003	Ritual Site - Holy Well	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	026-004001	Church site	NO	
9	Kilgobbin	026-004002	Graveyard	NO	
9	Kilgobbin	026-004003	Holy Well-Ritual Site	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	026-004004	Cross	YES	
9	Carrickmines Great	026-005001	Castle	NO	1
9	Carrickmines Great	026-005002	Bawn	NO	
9	Carrickmines Great	026-005003	Fortification	NO	
9	Carrickmines Great	026-005004	Mill Unclassified	NO	+
9	Carrickmines Great	026-005005	Castle	NO	+
9	Carrickmines Great	026-018	Cross	YES	-
9	Kilgobbin	026-019	Portal Tomb - Megalithic tomb	YES	0
9	Kilgobbin; Kilternan; Laughanstown	026-020001	Church	YES	
9		026-020001			
	Kilgobbin; Kilternan; Laughanstown		Graveyard	YES	
9	Kilgobbin; Kilternan; Laughanstown	026-020003	Font	YES	
9	Glenamuck South; Kingston	026-021	Enclosure	NO	
9	Kilgobbin	026-087	Linear Earthworks	NO	
9	Jamestown	026-115	Linear Earthwork	NO	
9	Ballycorus	026-117	Mining Complex	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	026-121002	Linear Earthwork	NO	
9	Carrickmines Great	026-122	Linear Earthwork	NO	
9	Kilgobbin	026-123	Urn Burial	YES	
9	Kilgobbin	026-128	Enclosure	NO	1
9	Carrickmines Great	026-135	Fulacht Fia	NO	1
9	Carrickmines Great	026-145	Rock Art	NO	
9	Kilgobbin	026-156	Habitation Site	NO	+
10	Laughanstown	026-006	Enclosure	NO	+
10	Brennanstown	026-007	Portal-tomb - Megalithic tomb	YES	G
10	Cherrywood	026-0133	Barrow - Ring-Barrow	NO	+ -
	·				-
10	Seafield Road, Killney	026-01401	Martello Tower	YES	
10	Seafield Road, Killney	026-01402	Earthwork Unclassified	NO	
10	Carrickmines Great	026-022	Enclosure	NO	
10	Laughanstown	026-023001	Church	YES	0
10	Laughanstown	026-023002	Graveyard	NO	
10	Laughanstown	026-023003	High Cross	YES	0

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
10	Laughanstown	026-023004	High Cross	YES	
10	Laughanstown	026-023006	Grave-Slabs	YES	
10	Laughanstown	026-023007	Cross	YES	
10	Laughanstown	026-023008	Cross Inscribed stone	YES	
10	Laughanstown	026-023009	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	YES	0
10	Laughanstown	026-024	Wedge Tomb - Megalithic Tomb	YES	
10	Glebe	026-025	Cairn	YES	
10	Laughanstown	026-026	Cairn	NO	
10	Cherrywood	026-027	Enclosure	NO	
10	Laughanstown	026-028	Inn Site	NO	
10	Bray Road, Loughlinstown	026-029001	Castle Site	NO	
10	Bray Road, Loughlinstown	026-029002	House 16th/17th Century	YES	
10	Cromlech Fields, Shanganagh	026-030	Portal Tomb	YES	R
10	Mill Lane, Shanganagh	026-031001	Castle - Tower House	YES	
10	Shanganagh Cliffs	026-032	Enclosure	NO	1
10	Corbawn Lane	026-033	Enclosure	NO	1
10	Rathmichael	026-047	Ringfort Unclassified	YES	+
10	Rathmichael	026-048001	Hillfort	YES	+
10	Rathmichael	026-048002	Ringfort	YES	
10	Rathmichael	026-049001	Tower House	YES	R
10	Rathmichael	026-049002	Earthwork	NO	- '`
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050001	Enclosure	NO	0
	· ·				
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050002	Church	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050003	Graveyard	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050004	Round Tower	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050005	Souterrain	NO	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050007	Cross	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050008	Holed Stone	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050009	Grave-Slab	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050010	Bullaun Stone	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050011	Inscribed Stone	NO	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050012	Inscribed Stone	NO	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050013	Gateway	NO	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050015	Grave Slab	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050016	Grave Slab	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050017	Grave Slab	YES	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050019	Grave Slab	NO	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050020	Grave Slab	NO	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050021	Grave Slab	NO	0
10	Rathmichael; Shankill	026-050022	Graveslab	NO	0
10	Shankill	026-051001	Cross Base	YES	+
10	Shankill	026-051002	Cross	YES	
10	Shankill	026-05201	Tower House	NO	+
10	Shankill	026-05201	Church	NO	-
10	Shankill	026-05202	Mill	NO	+
10	Shankill		Fortification	NO	
		026-05204			-
10	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054001	Church	YES	
10	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054002	Graveyard	NO	
10	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054003	Cross	NO	
10	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054004	Cross	YES	
10	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054005	Building	NO	R
10	Shanganagh	026-05501	Martello Tower Site	NO	
10	Shanganagh	026-05502	Defensive Redoubt Site	NO	
10	Carrickmines Great	026-071002	Field System	NO	1
10	Carrickmines Great	026-080001	Enclosure	NO	1

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
10	Carrickmines Great	026-080002	Watermill	NO	
10	Shankill	026-086001	Mill Unclassified	NO	
10	Shankill	026-086002	Mill Unclassified	YES	
10	Laughanstown	026-093	Castle- Tower House	YES	
10	Dublin Road, Shankill	026-109	Cross present location	YES	
10	Glebe	026-114	House 16th/17th Century	NO	+
10	Shanganagh	026-116	Fulachta Fia	YES	+
10	Shanganagh	026-120	Castle Unclassified	NO	
10	Cherrywood	026-127	Camp	NO	+
10	Cherrywood	026-141	Fulacht Fia	NO	+
10	Cherrywood	026-142	Fulacht Fia,	NO	+
10	Laughanstown	026-144	Rock Art	NO	+
10	Glebe	026-149	Ringfort Unclassified	NO	
10	Carrickmines Great	026-150	Fulacht Fia	NO	-
10	Cherrywood	026-160	Habitation Site	NO	
	•				
11	Tibradden	025-005001	Castle Site	NO	
11	Tibradden	025-005002	Bawn	NO	
11	Tibradden	025-005003	Earthenworks	NO	
11	Kilmashogue	025-073	Standing Stone	YES	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-024001	Enclosure	YES	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-024002	Field System	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-040001	Enclosure	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-040002	Enclosure	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-040003	Hut Site	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-040004	Hut Site	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-041001	Enclosure	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-041002	Hut Site	NO	+
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-042	Enclosure	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-043001	Ringforts Cashel	YES	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-043002	Enclosure	NO	+
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-044	Megalithic Structure	NO	
12	Ballyedmonduff	025-045	Wedge Tomb - Megalithic tomb	YES	G
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-046	Stone Circle	NO	
12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	025-047001		NO	-
	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony		Barrow		
12	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047002	Standing Stone	YES	
12	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047003	Cairn	YES	
12	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047004	Ringfort-Cashel	NO	
12	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047005	Field System	NO	
12	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047006	Hut Sites	NO	
12	Newtown (Rathdown)	025-049	Earthwork	NO	
12	Ballybrack (Glencullen)	025-050	Standing Stone	YES	0
12	Ballybrack	025-052	Ringfort Site - Unclassified	NO	
12	Glencullen	025-053	Well	YES	
12	Glencullen Mt	025-054	Enclosure	NO	
12	Glendoo	025-074	Enclosure	NO	1
12	Glencullen Mt	025-076	Ringfort	YES	
12	Glencullen	025-077	House 16th/17th Century	YES	+
12	Newtown; Rathdown Barony	026-034001	Field Systems	NO	+
13	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047001	Barrow	NO	+
13	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047002	Standing Stone	YES	+
13	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047003	Cairn	YES	+
13	<u> </u>			NO NO	
	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047004	Ringfort-Cashel		
13	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047005	Field System	NO	
13	Newtown Glencullen; Rathdown Barony	025-047006	Hut Sites	NO	
13	Newtown; Rathdown Barony	026-034001	Field Systems	NO	

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
13	Ballybetagh	026-035	Enclosure	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-036	Earthworks Possible	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-037	Enclosure	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-038	Enclosure	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-039001	Cairn	NO	Р
13	Ballybetagh	026-039002	Hut Site	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-039003	Ringfort	YES	
13	Ballybetagh	026-040001	Animal Cemetery	YES	
13	Ballybetagh	026-040002	Enclosure	YES	
13	Ballybetagh	026-041	Enclosure	NO	1
13	Ballybetagh	026-042001	Megalithic Tomb	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-042002	Standing stone	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-043	Enclosure	NO	1
13	Ballycorus	026-044001	Tower House-Castle	NO	+
13	Ballycorus	026-044002	Hall-House	NO	
13	Ballycorus	026-045001	Ringfort	NO	+
13	Ballycorus	026-045002	Field System	NO	1
13	Rathmichael	026-046	Ringfort	NO	-
13	Rathmichael	026-049001	Tower House	YES	R
13	Rathmichael	026-049001	Earthwork	NO NO	
13	Shankill	026-053	Ringfort Unclassified	NO	
13	Glencullen	026-056	Enclosure	NO	
13	Phrompstown	026-057	Enclosure	NO	
13	Phrompstown	026-058001	Ringfort Unclassified	NO	
13	Phrompstown	026-058002	Field System	NO	
13	Ballyman Lane	026-060	Enclosure	NO	
13	Annaghaskin	026-061	Enclosure	NO	
13	Phrompstown	026-062	Enclosure	NO	
13	Ballybetagh	026-074	Enclosure	NO	
13	Ballycorus	026-117	Mining Complex	YES	
14	Ballyman	026-002011	Graveyard	NO	
14	Ballyman	026-05201	Fulacht Fiadh Site	NO	
14	Shankill	026-05201	Tower House	NO	
14	Ballyman	026-052010	Metal working site	NO	
14	Ballyman	026-052011	Graveyard	NO	
14	Shankill	026-05202	Church	NO	
14	Shankill	026-05203	Mill	NO	
14	Shankill	026-05204	Fortification	NO	
14	Ballyman	026-05209	Holy Well	NO	-
14	Shankill	026-053	Ringfort Unclassified	NO	1
14	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-053	Church	YES	-
14	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054002	Graveyard	NO	
14	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054003	Cross	NO	
14	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054004	Cross	YES	
14	Dublin Road, Shanganagh	026-054005	Building	NO	R
14	Shankill	026-059	Wedge Tomb - Megalithic Tomb	YES	
14	Ballyman Lane	026-060	Enclosure	NO	
14	Ballyman	026-063	Castle - Tower House	NO	
14	Ballyman	026-064	Enclosure	NO	
14	Ballyman Road	026-065	Ring Ditch	NO	T
14	Old Connacht Avenue	026-066001	Church	YES	
14	Old Connacht Avenue	026-066002	Graveyard	YES	1
14	Old Connacht	026-067	Burial	YES	+
14	Corke Abbey	026-068001	Church	NO	+
14	Corke Abbey	026-068002	Graveyard	NO	+

MAP	LOCATION	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION	MAY CONTAIN PROTECTED STRUCTURES	STATUS
14	Corke Abbey	026-069	Holy Well - Ritual Site	NO	
14	Woodbrook Golf Links	026-070	Martello Tower Site	NO	
14	Ballyman	026-113	Pit Burial	YES	
14	Shanganagh	026-116	Fulachta Fia	YES	
14	Shanganagh	026-120	Castle Unclassified	NO	
14	Cork Great	026-124	Linear Earthwork	NO	
14	Shankill	026-138	Fulacht Fia	NO	
14	Shankill	026-139	Fulacht Fia	NO	
14	Ballyman	028-001	Standing Stones	YES	
14	Ballyman	028-002001	Ecclesiastical Enclosure Site	YES	
14	Ballyman	028-002002	Church	YES	
14	Ballyman	028-002003	Holy Well	YES	
14	Ballyman	028-002005	Graveslab	NO	
14	Ballyman	028-002006	Graveslab	YES	
14	Ballyman	028-002007	Corn Drying Kiln	YES	
14	Ballyman	028-002008	Fulacht Fia	NO	

3. Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA)

MAP NO. 1

Pembroke Cottages, Ballinteer Road, Pembroke Cottages, Main Street, Dundrum Campfield Terrace, Kilmacud Road Upper, Dundrum Castle Cottages, Roebuck Road, Clonskeagh Sydenham Road, Dundrum Sydenham Villas, Dundrum

MAP NO. 2

Pembroke Cottages, Booterstown Avenue Montpelier Place, Temple Hill, Blackrock Newtown Villas, Blackrock

MAP NO. 3

Clarinda Park
Crosthwaite Park
Royal Terrace
Monkstown ACA (Eaton Square, Belgrave Square, Brighton Vale,
Longford Terrace, Monkstown Crescent, Queen's Park, Seapoint Avenue,
The Hill)
Haigh Terrace to Park Road (formerly Adelaide Street)
Silchester Road, Glenageary

MAP NO. 4

Ulverton Road Carysfort Villas, Dalkey Dalkey Village St. Patrick's Road Sandycove Point - Sandycove Vico Road - Sorrento Point, Dalkey

MAP NO. 6/9

Foxrock

MAP NO. 5

Balally Cottages, Sandyford Road, Sandyford

MAP NO. 6

Arkle Square, Brewery Road, Stillorgan

MAP NO. 7/10

Where there is an overlap between Maps 4 & 7, areas are listed in the Map 4 list only. Killiney

MAP NO. 9

Moss Cottages, Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan

4. Candidate Architectural Conservation Areas (cACA)

MAP NO. 1

Dundrum Village Crossroads

MAP NO. 2

Blackrock Village
Booterstown Avenue
Seafort Parade, Rock Road, Blackrock
Idrone Terrace, Blackrock
Society of Friends Quaker Burial Grounds and Meeting House, Temple Hill
Sydney Avenue, Blackrock
Waltham Terrace, Blackrock

MAP NO. 3

Where there is an overlap between Maps 3, 4 & 7, areas are listed in this Map 3 only. Dún Laoghaire Harbour, Dún Laoghaire
Dún Laoghaire Seafront, Dún Laoghaire
De Vesci Terrace and Gardens, Dún Laoghaire (including Willowbank)
Vesey Place and Gardens, Dún Laoghaire
Peoples Park, Dún Laoghaire
The Metals

MAP NO. 4

Where there is an overlap between Maps $4\ \&\ 7$, areas are listed in this Map 4 only. Where there is an overlap between Maps 3, $4\ \&\ 7$, areas are listed in this Map 3 only. Ardburgh Villas

MAP NO. 7

Where there is an overlap between Maps 4 & 7, areas are listed in the Map 4 list only. Where there is an overlap between Maps 3, 4 & 7, areas are listed in this Map 3 only.

Marlborough Road, Glenageary

MAP NO. 9

Knocksinna, Foxrock

Appendix 5: Industrial Heritage Survey



1. Industrial Heritage Survey

Site Number	Description	Location
(and map)	_	
4 (22a)	Weir	Spans river Dodder to east of Orwell Road.
24(22b)	Aqueduct	Within open space on southern side of Dodder between Milltown and Clonskeagh.
30 (22b)	Letter Box	At junction of Whitethorn Road and Clonskeagh Road.
48 (22b)	Letter Box	On Clonskeagh Road to north of junction with Wynnsward Drive.
53 (22b)	Letter Box	On building on northern side of Foster's Avenue at junction with Roebuck Road.
71 (22d)	Letter Box	On Sweetman Avenue adjacent to rear entrance to Churchtown House.
91 (22d)	Letter Box	On southern side of Upper Kilmacud Road, Stillorgan.
104 (22d)	Letter Box	On western side of Goatstown Road, to north of junction with Taney Road.
110 (22e)	Letter Box	Adjacent to gateway to Marley Park.
118 (22e)	Bridge	On Kilmashogue Lane to south of junction with College Road.
199 (23a)	Letter box	Letter box if set into pavement near to roadside edge, on Mount Merrion Avenue, opposite junction with Cross Avenue.
206 (23a)	Milestone	At edge of footpath in Main Street, Blackrock, adjacent to the Blackrock Shopping Centre.
238 (23c)	Letter Box	On footpath on Avoca Avenue, at junction with Avoca Road.
354 (23g)	Milestone	On old Bray Road at Cornelscourt.
374 (23g)	Milestone	Milestone is built into the front garden wall of a house and is concealed beneath a heavy growth of ivy.
417 (23h)	Letter Box	On Ballinclea Road at the triangle in the junction between Ballinclea Road and Killiney Road.
575 (25f)	Letter Box	Glencullen.
576 (25f)	Roadside Pump	Glencullen.
654 (26b)	Bridge	Southern side of the main road at Louglinstown.
678 (26c)	Boundary Stone	Adjacent to footpath leading to the beach from bridge at Strand Road, Killiney.
683 (26c)	Boundary Stone	Military Road at corner of Killiney Hill Road.
684 (26c)	Boundary Stone	Military Road at junction with Killiney Hill Road.
696 (26c)	Shanganagh Battery	On cliff top just to the south of Shanganagh River and Shanganagh Waste Water Treatment Plant.
710 (26d)	Bridge	Carrying Enniskerry Road over the river at Kiltiernan.
775 (26e)	Waterworks	Walled enclosure on hillside containing a deep concrete tank through which the water runs. There is the shell of a caretakers house adjacent.
777 (26e)	Letter Box	At roadside on east side of Ferndale Road, opposite Rathmichael Church.
855 (26h)	Letter Box	At western end of Old Connaught Avenue.
857 (26i)	Milestone	On west side of old Dublin Road at Crinken.
895 (23d)	Milestone	On western side of Deansgrange Road.
927 (22a)	Pillar Letter Box	On eastern side of Orwell Road to the south of the Dodder.

1

Site Number (and map)	Description	Location
932 (22b)	Boundary Stone	On northern side of Orwell Road.
944 (22e)	Letter Box	Ballinteer Road opposite junction with Lynwood.
948 (22f)	Letter Box	On forecourt of shops at Lamb's Cross.
958 (23c)	Letter Box	Top of Temple Hill, at junction with Temple Crescent.
959 (23c)	Gas Lamp	Top of Temple Hill at junction with Temple Crescent
960 (23c)	Gas Lamp	On north side of Temple Hill
965 (23d)	Letter Box	Adelaide Road, Glenageary, adjacent to railway bridge.
967 (23d)	Letter Box	Seapoint Avenue at junction with Seafield Avenue.
968 (23d)	Gas Lamp	Longford Terrace
970 (23e)	Railway Bridge	Castle Park Road, adjacent to Metals.
974 (23g)	Letter Box	South side of Pottery Road.
976 (23h)	Letter Box	North side of Sorrento Road.
978 (23h)	Former Forge	Barnhill Road (Eamonn Walsh Garage)
979 (23h)	Pumping Station	Above Dalkey Avenue on the Metals.
980 (23h)	Water Tank	Above Dalkey Avenue on the Metals.
983 (25b)	Water Tap	On eastern side of Stepaside Hill at Junction with Enniskerry Road.
984 (23h)	Bridge	On Ticknock Road
985 (25d)	Water Tap	On eastern side of Ballyedmonduff Road.
986 (25f)	Water Pump	On southern side of road leading west from Glencullen crossroads.
987 (26a)	Milestone	Kilgobbin Road.
988 (26a)	Water Tap	On Ballyogan Road near junction with Glenamuck Road.
992 (26c)	Possible Well	On the southern side of Lehaunstown Lane.
994 (26c)	Ford	In Shanganagh River.
995 (26d)	Water Tap	On west side of Glenamuck Road at junction with Enniskerry Road.
996 (26d)	Water Pump	On south side of Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan.
999 (26e)	Weighbridge Office	Sutton's Lane, near Ballycorus Road.
1008 (26h)	Meter Station	Ballyman Road, top east of junction with Ballyman Lane

Appendix 6: Wind Energy Strategy



Appendix 6

Wind Energy Strategy

Wind Energy Strategy

1 Introduction

At present, most of Ireland and the world's energy needs are met by fossil fuels; oil, coal and natural gas. Reserves of these fuels are finite, and the present trend of increasing fossil fuel consumption is unsustainable. The emission of greenhouse gases caused by fossil fuel combustion contributes to climate change. The development of wind energy resources, replacing the need for conventional power plants can help to conserve limited fossil fuel reserves, reduce environmental damage and slow the rate of climate change.

It is acknowledged that Ireland has a wind resource that is among the richest in Europe. This is mainly concentrated in the mountainous and coastal areas where landscape quality and environmental designations can often be of considerable significance. This, in many cases, leads to significant land use planning conflicts, which require careful resolution.

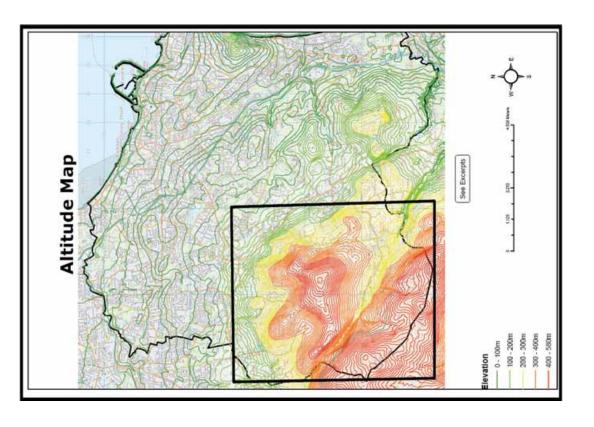
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council recognises the need to reduce dependence on fossil fuels for energy generation, and supports the development of renewable resources.

2 County Description

The County is framed by its coastal and upland landscapes and the range of landscape character areas between the mountains and the sea testify to the variety of those landscapes in what is the smallest administrative County in Ireland. The coast and the Dublin Mountains are both significant to the identity of the County.

The 17km coastline of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown is diverse varying from rocky headlands with a variety of inlets, long established harbours and high quality beaches. The Dublin Mountains form a distinct south-western edge to the Dublin conurbation, acting as an accessible resource for both active and passive recreational pursuits.

The Dublin Mountains to the southwest of the County rise in excess of 500m in some places - the peaks of Two Rock, Glendoo and Glencullen Mountains. In terms of wind speed intensity, these locations offer the most obvious potential for wind energy generation in the County.



Development Plan 2016 2022 Wind Energy

Policy Context

National

Development of alternative energy sources is a priority at National and European level for both environmental and energy policy reasons. The context in Ireland is set by Government policies for the provision of electricity from renewable and indigenous sources in line with official European and United Nations targets for reducing dependency on fossil fuels and emission of greenhouse gases. The 'Wind Energy Development Guidelines' issued by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in 2006 aim to offer advice to Planning Authorities on planning for wind energy through the Development Plan process and in determining applications for planning permission. They also provide a sample methodology for the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development within their boundaries and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy development proposals. The Guidelines are also to be used as a useful guide for developers and the wider public when considering wind energy developments.

conducting a targeted review of the Guidelines solely in relation to three potential impacts: noise, setback distances and shadow flicker. It is a targeted review focusing on these specific issues. All other sections of the Guidelines (including The Department of Environment, Community and Local Government is currently existing appendices) will remain as originally drafted. A key proposal in the Review document is that a minimum separation distance of 500m between commercial scale wind turbines and the nearest point of the curtilage of any property in the vicinity be maintained. The draft revisions to the Guidelines also propose a more stringent absolute noise limit (day and night) of 40dBA compared with the previous higher fixed daytime limit of 45dBA and 43dBA at night. The Review is expected to be concluded by the end of 2014.

County Level 1.3.2

The Council recognises the importance of wind energy in fulfilment of its overall policy to support the National Climate Change Strategy

Policy CC2: Development of National Climate Policy and Legislation.

It is Council policy to support the Government Programme for the Development of a National Climate Change Policy and legislation on an ongoing basis through the implementation of supporting policies in the Development Plan, particularly

those promoting use of alternative and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, sustainable transport and land use planning.

Policy CC4: Wind & Wave Energy.

agencies, wind energy initiatives – both on-shore and offshore – when these are It is Council policy to support and promote, in conjunction with other relevant undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner. The aspirations for renewable energy must be balanced with the requirements to preserve natural resources throughout the County as amenity assets as set out in the County Development Plan as follows:

Recreation and Amenity Policies (i) Recreation and Amenity For Policy LCHB3: High Amenity Zones

It is Council policy to conserve and enhance existing High Amenity zones and to seek to manage these and other areas to absorb further recreational uses and activity without damaging the amenities that affords them their special character.

Policy LCHB5: Protection of Natural Heritage and the Environment

Heritage Areas, Ramsar sites as well as non-designated areas of high nature It is Council policy to protect and conserve the environment including, in particular, the natural heritage of the County and to conserve and manage Nationally, Internationally important and EU designated sites such as Special Protection Areas, Candidate Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Natural conservation value which serve as 'Stepping Stones' for the purposes of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.

Policy LCHB17: Habitats Directive

accordance with relevant EU Environmental Directives and applicable National including European sites that form part of the Natura 2000 network, in It is Council policy to ensure the protection of natural heritage and biodiversity, Legislation, Policies, Plans and Guidelines.

Policy LCHB20: Non-Designated Areas of Biodiversity Importance

protected under the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000, the Birds Directive 1979, the areas of natural heritage importance outside Designated Areas and to ensure that notable sites, habitats and features of biodiversity importance - including species Habitats Directive 1992, and rare species - are adequately protected. Ecological assessments will be carried out for all developments in areas that support, or It is Council policy to protect and promote the conservation of biodiversity in

have potential to support, features of biodiversity importance or rare and protected species and appropriate mitigation/avoidance measures will be implemented. In implementing this policy regard shall be had to the recommendations and objectives of the Green City Guidelines (2008) and "Ecological Guidance Notes for Local Authorities and Developers" (Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Version 2013).

Policy LCHB10: Dublin Mountains Strategic Plan

It is Council policy to support the vision and objectives of the Dublin Mountains Strategic Plan for Development of Outdoor Recreation (2007-2017) including the continued development and enhancement of the Dublin Mountains Way.

Policy LCHB12: Recreation Access Routes

It is Council policy to preserve all Recreation Access Routes which contribute to general amenity.

Policy LCHB13: National Park

It is the policy of the Council to cooperate in the establishment of a Wicklow Mountains National Park.

Policy LCHB27: Trails, Hiking and Walking Routes

It is Council policy to promote the development of regional and local networks of hiking and walking routes/trails and to develop Sli na Slainte Routes. These should be waymarked/signposted and listed where feasible and appropriate.

Policy on Landscape:

Policy LCHB1: Preservation of Landscape Character Areas*

It is Council policy to continue to preserve and enhance the character of the County's landscapes in accordance with the recommended strategies as originally outlined in the Landscape Character Assessment (May 2002 and since updated), in accordance with the "Draft Guidelines for Landscape and Landscape Assessment" (2000) as issued by the Department of Environment and Local Government, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) and in accordance with "A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland – Strategy Issue paper for Consultation" (Sept 2011). The Council shall implement any relevant recommendations contained in the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaelteacht's National Landscape Strategy for Ireland, 2014 - 2024 as and when it is finalised and published.

Policy LCHB4: Historic Landscape Character Areas

In assessing development proposals it is the policy of the Council to have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessments (HLCA) undertaken for the urban rural-fringe areas of the County

Policy LCHB5: Views and Prospects

It is Council policy to protect and encourage enjoyment of views and prospects of special amenity value or special interests.

Policy LCHB24: Geological Sites

It is Council policy to protect sites of Geological and Geomorphological importance, in particular the proposed Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) and any County Geological Sites (CGS) that become designated during the lifetime of this Plan.

iii) Policy on Built Heritage

Policy AH1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage

It is Council policy to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their setting), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), whilst at the same time reviewing and assessing the feasibility of improving public accessibility to sites and monuments under the direct ownership or control of the Council.

Policy AR11: Industrial Heritage

It is Council Policy to: i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey listed in Appendix 9 when assessing any development proposals. ii.Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.

Wind Energy

1.4 Analysis of Suitable Areas for Wind Energy

1.1 Methodology

The methodology adopted for this study is largely derived from the 'Wind Energy Planning Guidelines' issued by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in 2006.

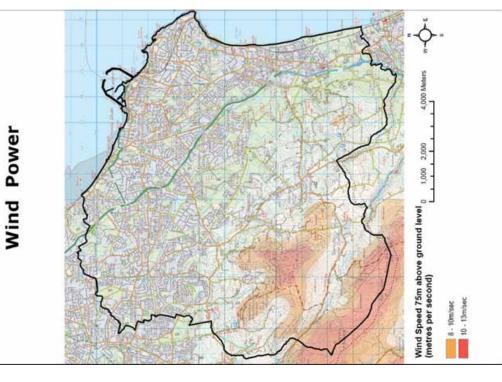
1.4.2 Wind Potential

An evaluation of the wind resource for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County is presented in mapped figures as part of this report. The data, abstracted from the Wind Atlas 2003 prepared by Sustainable Energy Ireland (SEI) illustrates the 'constrained wind resource' for the county at 75m above ground level. The SEI provides data on wind speeds at 50m, 75m and 100m above ground level, to provide an indication of present and future potential. The decision to use the 75m wind speed potential for the analysis is on the basis it represents the median wind speed potential and that the relative difference between the 75m and 100m potential is marginal. The 'constrained wind speed' is presented on a County Map (see map 2). The areas in which the wind speeds are sufficient for harnessing of wind energy encompass those areas with an average wind speed in excess of 8 metres per second, and will be referred to as the 'Area of Potential' in this report.

As can be seen in Map 2, the areas of highest wind speed intensity are in the southwest quadrant of the County, focussed on the peaks of Two Rock, Glendoo and Glencullen Mountain. The remainder of the County has generally low average wind speeds, from 3-7 metres per second and would not be considered viable for commercial wind energy production.

It is intended to focus on the assessment of the 'Area of Potential' for wind energy and to balance the potential of the area for wind energy generation with potential impacts on the natural and built heritage – focusing cumulatively on:

- Areas of environmental designation
- Landscape Character Area
 - Archaeological Heritage
 - Architectural Heritage
- Protected Views and Prospects
 - Residential Amenity



Map 2: Wind Speeds measured at 75m above ground level.

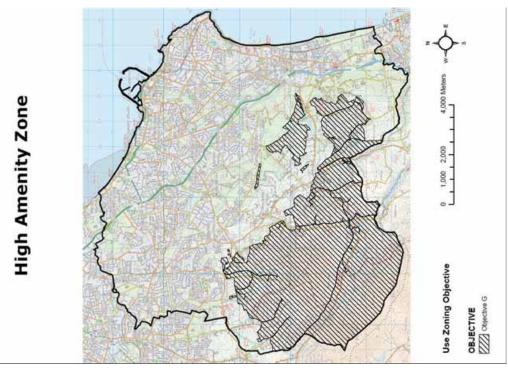
1.4.3 Landscape Evaluation and Sensitivity

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown contains significant areas of landscape importance. The importance of these areas is particularly key due both to the established built-up nature of the majority of the County and the continuing pattern of densification and intensification. There is a clear presumption, as set out in Council Policy framework referred to above, in favour of conserving, maintaining and enhancing the landscape character of the County to enable those living within, and those visiting Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown to reap the benefits of the high quality environment and leisure and recreation amenities which this landscape facilitates.

The 'Area of Potential' is located entirely within the land use zone 'Objective G' – "To protect and improve high amenity areas". High amenity lands are considered the most sensitive lands in the County and are afforded the greatest level of protection of any zone. It is Council policy that, within zoned high amenity areas, any development not related directly to the area's amenity potential or its existing use for agriculture, mountain or hill farming shall not be permitted.

In 2002, during the preparation of the 2004-2010 County Development Plan, a Landscape Character Assessment of the primarily rural areas of the County was carried out. This identified 13 Landscape Character Areas with a recommended strategy for each area. The Landscape Character Assessment process provides a high level planning tool to aid decision-making and management in these areas. The updated Landscape Character Assessment is attached as Appendix G to the main Written Statement.

The 'Area of Potential' is located predominantly in the 'Glendoo Valley' Character Area. This enclosure encompasses much of the Glencullen river valley and is bounded on either side by Glendoo Mountain and Two Rock Mountain. The upper reaches of Glendoo Mountain which are forested but underlain with peat form part of the proposed Wicklow Uplands Park. Scrubland and deciduous species predominate in this river valley. Development is sparse and the land use is still predominantly agricultural.



Map 3: High Amenity (Zoning Objective 'G')

Development Plan 2016 2022 Wind Energy

1.4.4 Natural and Build Heritage, Archaeology, Development Plan Designations

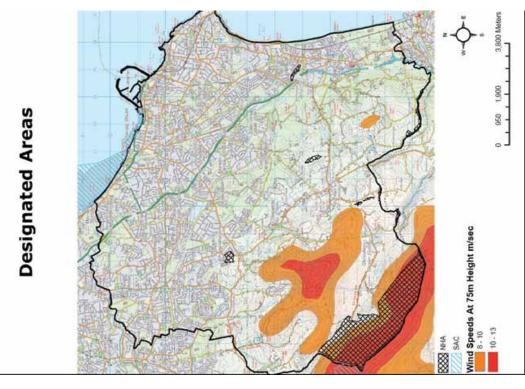
An overview of the heritage resources, archaeology and designations within the Development Plan for the County is presented in the context of the potential constraints arising that may restrict or inhibit potential wind energy developments. This assists in identifying those areas affected by statutory obligations and helps to balance environmental sensitivities with the goal of maximising the utilisation of wind energy resources.

Natural Heritage:

There is a range of sites in the County that are designated under National and EU legislation. The National Parks and Wildlife Service designates Special Protection Areas (SPA) and candidate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives respectively, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) are designated to conserve species and habitats of national importance as well as sites of geological interest. All of the sites designated for natural heritage protection are part of a European network of designated sites called "Natura 2000".

The Wicklow Uplands is a designated site of international and national importance located within the 'Area of Potential'. It is both a proposed Natural Heritage Area and a proposed Special Area of Conservation.

The geographical location of the above is shown on Map 4. The 'Area of Potential' is located partially within the Wicklow Uplands SAC. The National Parks and Wildlife Service state that the Wicklow Uplands is "important as a complex, extensive upland site". It shows great diversity from a geomorphological and a topographical point of view. The vegetation provides examples of the typical upland habitats with heath, blanket bog and upland grassland covering large, relatively undisturbed areas. In all, ten habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive are found within the site. Several rare, protected plant and animal species occur.

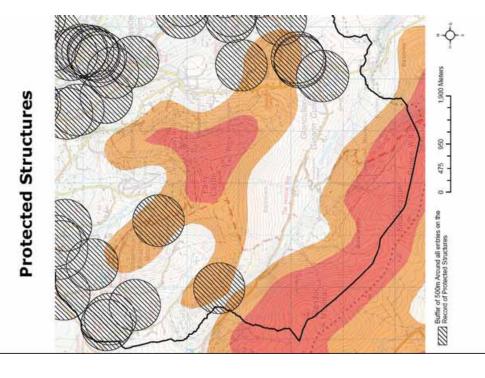


Map 4: Environmental Designations – cSAC, pNHA.

Built Heritage:

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a diverse architectural heritage that is reflected in the number of areas of special character, which are defined as Architectural Conservation Areas, and a very high number of Protected Structures. The Record of Protected Structures is listed in Appendix C of the written statement and are shown on the County Development Plan Maps.

There are a number of Protected Structures within proximity to the 'Area of Potential'. A buffer of 500m was mapped around all Protected Structures in the area (see Map 5) and there is some overlap between the buffer areas and the 'Area of Potential', particularly around Glencullen Village and Ballyedmonduff Road.



Map 5: Architectural Heritage – 500m buffer around all Protected Structures

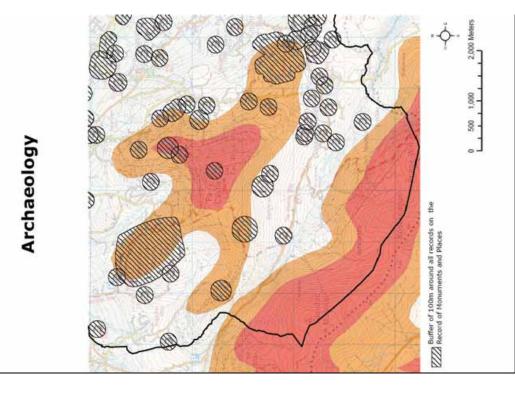
Archaeology:

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a rich archaeological heritage, which has left its traces in the landscape. This heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, moveable objects, developed sites, all recorded monuments as well as their contexts whether situated on land or underwater. The Council fully recognises its role in protecting this resource for future generations to enjoy.

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is accompanied by a set of maps on which monuments are designated by the relevant reference number and denoted by a circle defining a Zone of Archaeological Potential. These are shown on the Development Plan Maps and listed in Appendix C of the written statement.

There are a number of Recorded Monuments within the 'Area of Potential'. A buffer of 100m was mapped around all Recorded Monuments in the area and there is some overlap between the buffer areas and the 'Area of Potential', particularly around Two Rock Mountain.

While the location of features of archaeological interest does not preclude, definitively, the potential for wind farm development, clearly the significant number of recoded sites in the area places a potential constraint.



Map 6: Record of Monuments and Places - 100m buffer

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Development Plan 2016 2022 Wind Energy

Protected Views and Prospects

Development Plan Designations

oning.

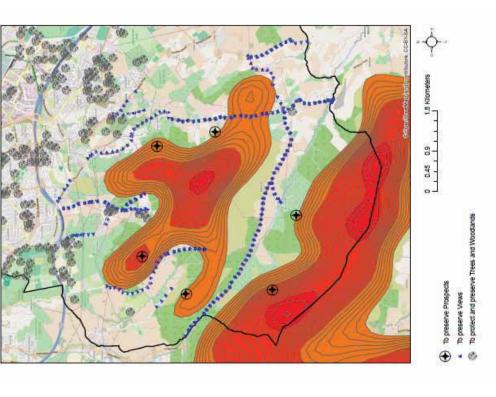
The zoning maps of the County Development Plan highlight areas that are zoned as High Amenity areas. These areas consist of landscapes of special value where inappropriate development would contribute to a significant diminution of the landscape setting of the County. These areas include the Glencullen Valley, Glendoo Valley and Kilmashogue Valley. The areas adjacent to the High Amenity areas are also sensitive landscapes as development in these areas may affect directly or indirectly the quality of the High Amenity areas. The Area of Potential falls within the high amenity zoning.

Within zoned High Amenity areas the Council will generally resist any development not related directly to the area's amenity potential or its existing use for agriculture, mountain or hill farming.

Views and Prospects:

The County contains many sites, areas and vantage points from which views over areas of great natural beauty, local landmarks, historic landscapes, adjoining counties and the City of Dublin may be obtained. In addition to scenic views, the County also contains important prospects i.e. prominent landscapes or areas of special amenity value or special interest which are visible from the surrounding area. Views and prospects for protection have been identified in the Plan. Of the fourteen prospects listed in the Development Plan to be preserved, six are concentrated in the general area of the 'Area of Potential', as demonstrated by Map 7. These are:

Three Rock Mountain and Two Rock Mountain from the Enniskerry Road (Sandyford -Kiltiernan area) and Sandyford Village
Three Rock Mountain and Two Rock Mountain from the Ballybrack Road
Three Rock Mountain and Kilmashogue Mountain from Marlay Park
Tibradden Mountain and Kilmashogue Mountain from Kilmashogue Lane
Glencullen Mountain and Valley from the Ballybrack Road
Glendoo Mountain from the Ballybrack Road



Map 7 Views and Prospects

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Development Plan 2016 2022 Wind Energy

Specific Local Objectives (SLO):

Specific Local Objectives relating to the identified area include the following:

SLO 35: "Through the Council's membership of the Dublin Mountains Partnership, to improve the recreation potential of the public lands in the Dublin Mountains, including the provision of a Dublin Mountains Interpretive Centre".

incruding the provisor of a Dubin Production Lines precipe Centre . SLO 49: "To protect and conserve the Wicklow Mountains National Park

Candidate Special Area of Conservation." SLO 51: "To protect and conserve the Knocksink Wood Candidate Special Area of Conservation.".

1.4.5 Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network

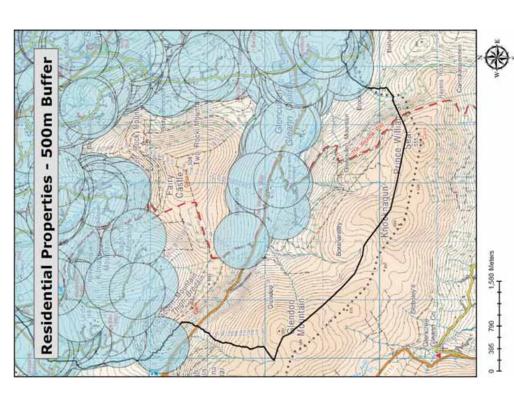
Details of the electricity transmission and distribution network are provided in Sustainable Energy Ireland's Wind Atlas for Ireland. The location of the existing transmission and distribution network, which serves the adjoining urban area, has been analysed and is considered to be in sufficiently close proximity to the 'Area of Potential' to facilitate potential wind farm development.

While physical proximity to the transmission and distribution network is not considered an issue, the question of the visual impact of the works that would be required to connect to any potential wind farm development and the precedent that these works would represent for further development in the uplands of the Dublin Mountains would be a serious issue for the Planning Authority and would act as a major potential constraint to the development of wind energy infrastructure.

1.4.6 Residential Properties

The Wind Energy Development Guidelines states that noise is unlikely to be a significant problem where the distance from the nearest turbine to any noise sensitive property exceeds more than 500m. It also makes reference to a 500m separation distance in terms of shadow flicker: "It is recommended that shadow flicker at neighbouring offices and dwellings within 500m should not exceed 30 hours per year or 30 minutes per day.

Map 8 indicates a 500m buffer zone around residential dwellings within the vicinity of the 'Area of Potential'. It is clear that the presence of many residential properties in close proximity to the 'Area of Potential' act as a potential constraint to the development of wind energy infrastructure.



Map 8. Buffer of 500m around residential properties

1.5 Conclusion

A relatively small area has been identified, through the methodology set out in the 'Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities' 2006, as having wind speeds sufficient for harnessing wind energy. This area is shown on Map 9 and Map 10 and amounts to roughly 400ha.

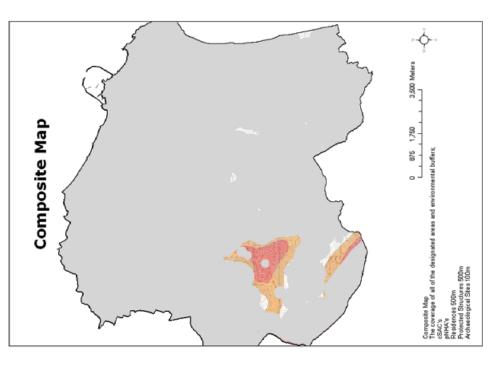
The infrastructure (i.e. service roads and power lines) associated with wind farm developments can cause an adverse visual and environmental impact. Not only will this have a disproportionate effect on Metropolitan Dublin vis a vis skyline issues and adverse visual impact, but will also set a precedent of opening up the Dublin Mountains for further development. The Dublin/Wicklow Mountains provide an extremely important recreational and visual amenity for the whole City of Dublin. The Mountains provide both a dramatic visual backdrop to the City and a recreational opportunity for the urban population of Greater Dublin to gain relatively easy access to a contrasting, unspoilt rural landscape.

The Council acknowledges that wind energy as a renewable energy source could have an important role to play in achieving national targets in relation to reductions in fossil fuel dependency and therefore greenhouse gas emissions. However, as demonstrated there is a strong correlation between areas suitable for wind energy generation and vulnerable, sensitive upland landscapes. As such the Council seeks to strike a balance between the benefits of renewable energy developments and negative impacts on our rich environment.

The 'Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities' 2006 set out the methodology for determining the classification of various landscapes in terms of their potential for wind energy developments. It is recommended that Planning Authorities classify areas where wind energy developments are either

- (a) acceptable in principle;
- (b) open to consideration; or
- (c) not acceptable.

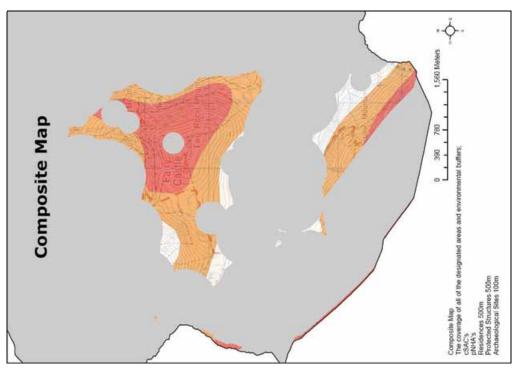
The Wind Strategy has assessed the 'Area of Potential' for wind energy generation in relation to environmentally designated areas, land use zoning objectives and specific local objectives, protected views and prospects, archaeological and built heritage and the potential impact on the residential amenity of adjacent dwellings.



Map 9 – Area in the County with potential wind speed – not covered by designation/buffer

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Wind Energy



Map 10 – Excerpt of Area in the County with potential wind speed – not covered by designation/buffer

It should be reiterated that the 'Area of Potential' is located entirely within the land use zone 'Objective G' – "To protect and improve high amenity areas". This layer has not been included on the composite map opposite. However, high amenity lands are considered the most sensitive lands in the County and are afforded the greatest level of protection of any zone. It is Council policy that, within zoned high amenity areas, any development not related directly to the area's amenity potential or its existing use for agriculture, mountain or hill farming shall not be permitted.

It is considered that, in weighing up the costs of introducing wind energy generation in the mountains, the visual and environmental impacts of associated development such as access roads, plant, grid connections etc. and the precedent that these developments would set for further development in the mountains, in light of the limited 'Area of Potential', outweighs the potential benefits in planning and environmental terms.

In summary, having regard to the very limited scale of the 'Area of Potential' in the County, and the issues outlined above, there are no areas in the County that the Planning authority can recommend where large scale commercial wind energy infrastructure should be either "acceptable in principle" or "open to consideration".

Notwithstanding the above, the Council remains supportive of off-shore wind energy development and small-scale wind energy developments within urban and industrial areas.

Appendix 7: Landscape Character Areas



Landscape Assessment Study and Landscape Character Areas

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) attempts to describe landscapes in terms of their character in an objective way. This can be used to inform decision making in relation to the protection of the environment, natural resources and heritage, to monitor change and to guide development. The Landscape Character Assessment for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown divides the County into 14 Landscape Character Areas. A description of each Landscape Character Area and principles for development for each are detailed. The original LCA was finalised in May 2002 and has subsequently been updated in the 2010 – 2016 Plan and also for this current County Development Plan. The Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaelteacht's National Landscape Strategy for Ireland, 2014 – 2024, when finalised is likely to include new guidance on carrying out LCA. It is envisaged that the existing assessment will be reviewed in due course to ensure consistency with any new forthcoming Government guidance.

Description

Sensitivity/Strategy

1.Kilmashogue Valley

This enclosure is bounded by the M50 motorway to the north, Glendoo to the south, Tibradden Mountain to the West and Kilmashogue to the east. Because this is an area of high relief, the boundaries are actually landform features.

The upper reaches of this enclosure – i.e. the upper valley between Tibradden Lane and Kilmashogue Lane is almost completely hidden from the view of the rest of the enclosure and indeed the portion outside world. This of the enclosure retains its rural feel with planned older hedges retained in the main. In the higher reaches, sheep graze in the fields. This is essentially an upland grazing area. Some field boundaries take the form of stone walls. The upper reaches have been afforested but not to the same extent as other upland areas in the County.

Further down valley again, the field pattern becomes larger, the development more concentrated and the features of a large urban settlement in the form of pylons and the M50 motorway begin to impinge on the landscape.

- Kilmashogue Valley is currently one of the County's finest unspoilt valley landscapes, which currently not protected by any particular status. Any development in this valley should be carefully considered and be in sympathy with the existing landscape. The upper portion of the valley has not been affected by large-scale afforestation.
- Existing deciduous trees especially those around Larch Hill shall be afforded continuing protection.
- Buildings the rural character of the built fabric of the valley shall be maintained along with the avoidance of suburbanisation. Any permitted development shall be vernacular in design, mass and scale and in accordance with the policies of the Development Plan.
- Roads any plans for road realignment or improvements shall take account of the existing hedgerows.
- Pylons and masts careful consideration shall be taken of any proposals for pylon schemes to traverse the valley.
- Afforestation (coniferous species) careful consideration shall be given to the landscape impact of large

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- scale afforestation on the upper reaches of either Kilmashogue or Tibradden Mountain.
- Resist aspirations for large scale residential development.
- Ensure protection of nondesignated sites.
- Protect existing hedgerows particularly those identified as priority hedgerows in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown hedgerow survey.

2. Western Half of Kellystown Road

This enclosure is bounded by Kilmashogue Mountain to the west, Three Rock to the south, the M50 motorway to the north and a small rocky outcrop (the remains of a quarry) to the east.

The area runs steeply upwards from the motorway. St Columba's school (originally Hollybrook House) is at the Northern end of the enclosure. The M50 Motorway effectively contains this enclosure. Some suburban development has infiltrated up the valley. Individual fields give way to Stackstown Golf Course which ends with the tree line of Kilmashogue Woods stretching upwards to Kilmashogue Mountain and eastwards to Three Rock Mountain. Views in the upper reaches have been obscured by coniferous plantations. At the bend on Kellystown Lane the view downwards to the city is obscured by a line of pylons traversing the enclosure. The Little Dargle River valley is delineated by deciduous trees along its reaches.

- Existing hedgerows and stone walls shall be maintained.
- Deciduous trees in the river valley shall be protected.
- Roads any plans for road improvements shall take account of the existing hedgerows.
- Pylons and masts careful consideration shall be taken of any proposals for pylon schemes to traverse the County.
- Afforestation (coniferous species) careful consideration shall be given to the landscape impact of large scale afforestation.
- Protect existing hedgerows particularly those identified as priority hedgerows in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown hedgerow survey.

3.Ticknock Road

From the top of the enclosure one obtains a panoramic view of the city. A line of pylons again traverses the view. From the upper reaches of the valley existing development appears to nestle discreetly in hollows or wooded areas. The coniferous treeline along Three Rock provides a stark boundary to the east.

- Regard to be had to the restoration and conservation of field patterns.
- Building any permitted development shall be vernacular in design, scale and mass and shall nestle into the existing landscape.
- Pylons and Masts careful consideration shall be given to

The traditional planned field pattern is delineated by stone walls and hedgerows. Afforestation has altered the landscape.

- proposals for pylon schemes traversing the landscape.
- Afforestation careful consideration shall be given to landscape impact of large scale coniferous afforestation and resultant harvesting on the upper reaches of the Mountains bounding this enclosure. Closing off of the slopes shall be avoided.
- Existing parklands associated with demesne houses shall be treated on an individual basis. It is recommended that historical survey and analysis be carried out prior to any alterations.

4.Marlay Park

This enclosure contains Marlay House and 18th century demesne which is one of the largest to remain intact in the entire County of Dublin. A portion of the original demesne is now a public park with much of the original estate wall still intact. Marlay Park provides a good buffer between the foothills of the Dublin Mountains and the built up area of the city.

 To progress the Masterplan for Marlay Demesne with a focus on the conservation of the heritage of Marlay Park, the provision of quality recreational facilities, maintaining the highest standard of horticultural and landscape presentation and increasing accessibility of the Park, Marlay House and its amenities.

5. Kiltiernan Plain

This is a large enclosure which comprises the hillocky plain lying between Three Rock to the west, Newtown, Barnaslingan (The Scalp) and Carrickgollogan to the south, the disused lead mines and chimney to the east. The enclosure is curtailed to the north by the coniferous plantation on Three Rock. The edge of Stepaside Area Action Plan and Ticknick also forms a boundary to the north east.

This enclosure is characterised by a series of smaller hillocks within a plain. Roads run between the undulations most notably the main Enniskerry Road running north-south from Stepaside and disappearing into the Scalp.

This large hillocky plain which is part of

- There is a risk that continued linear development along the road between Kiltiernan and Stepaside will simply merge the two villages into a continuous built up strip. Settlement strategy shall concentrate on the consolidation of these villages along with the provision of a substantial open space buffer zone between the two to prevent coalescence. To have to the regard policies and objectives of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2013.
- Protect existing hedgerows particularly those identified as priority hedgerows in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown hedgerow survey.

the foothills of the Dublin Mountains accommodates much of the rural development in the County (Kiltiernan and Stepaside). Given its terrain and the number of routeways traversing this plain, it is likely to be subject to the most pressure for long-term development which would significantly alter the existing landscape.

The area has accommodated much change generated by the pressures of being adjacent to a large urban area.

New residential communities have been provided for and will continue to be provided for with the adoption of Stepaside Action Area Plan (2000) and the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2013.

 To have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Kiltiernan.

6. Ballycorus

This enclosure encompasses the valley along which runs the Ballycorus Road and is bounded by the disused lead mines to the south and Ticknick and the Glenamuck Road to the north, Barnaslingan to the west with Three Rock in the background. This enclosure displays past and also present industrial/extractive works. The past is in the form of the old leadworks especially the lead mine's chimney. Quarrying/extraction has continued into the present with the activities of Cement Roadstone in the valley. The north western portion of this enclosure has altered considerably since the original Landscape Character Assessment. Considerable development has occurred along the Glenamuck Road in accordance with the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2013.

- Recognition of the important role of Ballycorus leadmines in the past.
- Dingle Glen is a sensitive landscape and shall be afforded protection due to its rarity.
- Maintenance and restoration of field patterns and boundaries.
- To have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Kiltiernan.
- To have regard to the policies and objectives of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2013.
- Protect existing hedgerows particularly those identified as priority hedgerows in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown hedgerow survey.

7. Glencullen Valley.

The enclosure of the Glencullen Valley is possibly the most tranquil, unspoilt, high amenity area in the County which is further enhanced by the presence of the village of Glencullen at the crossroads in the valley. Although the river valley stretches beyond the boundary of this

 This is a highly sensitive landscape in which any development must be handled with care. Linear elongation of the existing Glencullen village shall be avoided. Instead consolidation shall be encouraged. enclosure it was felt more appropriate - due to characteristics and distinctiveness - to divide the valley into two enclosures - No. 7 and No. 8.

The village of Glencullen nestles at a crossroads in the middle of an upland valley contained by Glencullen Mountain to the west, Ballybrew (Co. Wicklow) to the south, the Scalp (Killegar) to the east and Newtown Hill and Two Rock to the north. When approached either from Kiltiernan or the Ballyedmonduff Road, there is a point along each road where enters what can be termed one 'Glencullen Valley'. The sense of a village at a height contained within an armchair of hills is evident. The village and the valley are possibly best viewed from the Killegar Road outside the County. From this view point the fact that the village is being gradually elongated due to one-off housing is also evident.

Field patterns predominate and are delineated by stone walls in some cases. Coniferous forestation along with one-off housing has had the largest impact on the landscape. The upper reaches of Glendoo are afforested –as is the east portion of Newtown Hill. The valley contains a wealth of archaeological sites and artefacts of importance. In the lower reaches of the valley the course of the river is delineated by native scrubland and deciduous woodland.

The pNHA Ballybetagh bog lies within this enclosure. Ballybetagh bog includes three separate areas of marsh land situated approximately 5 km north-west of Enniskerry.

Knocksink Wood, a proposed Natural Heritage Area of international importance, is situated in the south of this enclosure, just north west of Enniskerry. The steep sided valley falls down to the Glencullen River which meanders over granite boulders along the valley floor.

- Building any new development shall respect the vernacular in design, mass and scale. Development on ridges shall be avoided.
- Encouragement of tree planting of native species in low lying area and on hills.
- The impact of coniferous plantations on the hills shall be noted and further proposals assessed.
- Existing stone walls shall restored and maintained. Protect hedgerows particularly existing identified those as priority hedgerows in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown hedgerow survey. To have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Glencullen.
- To have regard to the policies and objectives of the Glencullen Local Area Plan, adopted by Council in November 2007 (lifetime extended from 2013 - 2018)
- To concentrate all new housing development within the village core and specific identified rural clusters. Residential development in the form of new dwelling houses will not be permitted outside the designated village core and rural clusters.
- To implement the Source Protection Plan at Glencullen and to prohibit any development which would conflict with the objectives of the Source Protection Plan which was completed in November 2005.

8. Glendoo Valley.

This enclosure encompasses much of the Glencullen river valley and is bounded on either side by Glendoo Mountain and Two Rock Mountain. The upper reaches of Glendoo Mountain which are forested but underlain with peat form part of the proposed Wicklow Uplands Park. From the northern end of this enclosure the view is one of an unspoilt rural landscape with traditional field boundaries delineated by stone walls. Scrubland and deciduous species predominate in this river valley. Development is sparse and the land use is still predominantly agricultural (sheep grazing).

To the west, Glendoo Mountain has been altered by dense coniferous afforestation and the resultant forest tracks which are part of the Wicklow Way are clearly visible snaking up the hillside. Looking northwards from the same point the view is again of a rural landscape – predominantly peat on the upper reaches.

The Uplands Park which covers much of upland Wicklow, contains an area of approximately 20,000 hectares. Part of this vast area falls within the Glendoo enclosure and the County boundary. This includes large areas of mountain blanket bogs.

- To continue to support the amenity/recreational value of the Wicklow Way as it passes through the Glendoo Valley.
- Field patterns and stone walls shall be conserved. To have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Glencullen
- The nature of this valley landscape renders it a sensitive landscape. Extensive planting of forestry would be detrimental to this landscape.
- Pylons and masts careful consideration shall be taken of any proposals for pylon schemes to traverse the valley.

9. Barnacullia

This enclosure encompasses the elevated slopes rising from Stepaside village up towards Three Rock Mountain. Three of the boundaries are man made features the roadway, the plantation forest and the edge of the built up area of the city. The enclosure can be almost subdivided into two separate enclosures bv Barnacullia Road. To the west of this road the land slopes steeply upwards to the summit of Three Rock Mountain. The most significant feature is the granite quarry which is clearly visible from a number of viewpoints within the County and from 2 kilometres off shore in Dublin Bay.

- The area has already absorbed residential considerable development along its main present routeways. Αt the Enniskerry Road R117 acts as a boundary between urban and rural developments as the land begins to rise steeply to the west of this roadway.
- The impact of any further pylon schemes on the landscape shall be carefully assessed.
- Any new residential development shall maintain the rural character of the area and should not be

One-off housing is dotted up the mountainside with almost continuous ribbon development along the road. To the east of the Barnacullia Road the landscape is gentler in slope and characterised by irregular fields broken up by deciduous tree belts. One-off housing is again prevalent along the lower side of the roadway although views down the valley are currently protected. The noise of traffic in Sandyford Village is audible and a line of large pylons traverses the enclosure. This enclosure also includes the area containing the pNHA Fitzsimons which occupies an area approximately 8 hectares near Lamb's Cross.

- obtrusive on the horizon.
- The impact of further extractive industries on the elevated slopes of Three Rock shall be carefully assessed.
- Possible road improvement schemes including the Stepaside Relief Road shall not adversely affect hedgerows and walls.
- To have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Barnacullia.

10. Rathmichael

This enclosure encompasses the area between the Rathmichael Road and Carrickgollogan. At present the area slopes gently westwards up to Carrickgollogan. A number of roads with virtually intact hedgerows criss-cross the area giving a rural ambience, despite the fact that the area is dotted with enclaves of low density residential units – often 3 or 4 units, 17 in one case – all set in their own large sites.

- Maintenance of natural ambience.
- Protection of deciduous tree belts.
- To have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Rathmichael
- The Rathmichael Groundwater Protection Study contains a policy in relation to the Crinken catchment and has deemed that certain parts of this area are not suitable for further development due to the cumulative effect of septic tanks on ground water.

11.Ballyman

This enclosure encompasses the large plain between the Scalp and the Little Sugar Loaf and Great Sugar Loaf. This beyond enclosure stretches the geographical boundary of the County and beyond the area defined as Ballyman. The area has a distinctively rural feel with an open landscape and agricultural activities. It is a regular landscape with the fields generally larger than in the rest of the agricultural part of the County. This is possibly due to the upland nature of much of the rural area of the County. Fields are

- This area is distinctively agricultural and low lying in nature with views across to Bray Head and the Sugar Loaf.
- Some of the area falls outside the County and as such the Council shall work with Wicklow County Council on formulating policy for this area.
- Prevention of unauthorised dumping.
- To have regard to the recommendations and findings of

delineated by low hedges and trees. Moving away from the rolling plain afforestation prevails on the upper reaches of Killegar and Barnaslingan which rise on either side of The Scalp.

Dún Laoghaire Golf Course is located on the Ballyman Glen on either side of Ballyman Road.

Carrickgollogan and Between the Ballyman Road a line of pylons traverses the site and crosses the Ballyman Road amidst residential development. This enclosure also includes the village settlement of Old Conna and the area around this settlement which is zoned for future development but which is currently unserviced in terms of water and waste water infrastructure.

- the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Old Connaught.
- Protect existing hedgerows particularly those identified as priority hedgerows in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown hedgerow survey.

12. Shanganagh

This enclosure is essentially the area between Shankill and Bray which takes in the cemetery at Shanganagh, Shanganagh Park and Woodbrook golf course. This enclosure also includes the land to the west between the Dublin Road and the N11. The Dublin Road from Shankill to Bray traverses this enclosure. Big houses include The Aske, Beauchamp, Wilford, Woodbrook and Shanganagh House.

When viewed from Killiney Hill and also from Carrickgollogan this area belt is effectively indistinguishable from the overall plain. The entire expanse appears to be dominated by low-density housing. When viewed from the Dublin Road, the trees prevent any sense of a vista but instead provide for a tree lined Avenue.

- The functioning of this area, as a green belt is reassessed in light of its proximity to the DART line and also given that the vista nature of Crinken can be retained while allowing further development.
- The sylvan character of the Old Dublin Road shall be maintained.
- To have regard to the policies and objectives of the Woodbrook/ Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2006-2016 adopted in November 2006.

13. Carrickmines

This enclosure encompasses the area east of the Stepaside Action Area and is bounded by the motorway to the north, the Glenamuck Road to the South and the

This enclosure sits between the urban and the rural landscapes and is capable of accommodating development.

Enniskerry Road to the west. The most dominant visual feature of this enclosure is the new 50 acre Retail Park at Carrickmines intersection of the M50. The former Ballyogan landfill which is ear marked for future development as a park is located at the edge of the built up area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and functions as a buffer between the more densely built-up area of Leopardstown/Stepaside and the lower density suburban generated housing area of Kiltiernan.

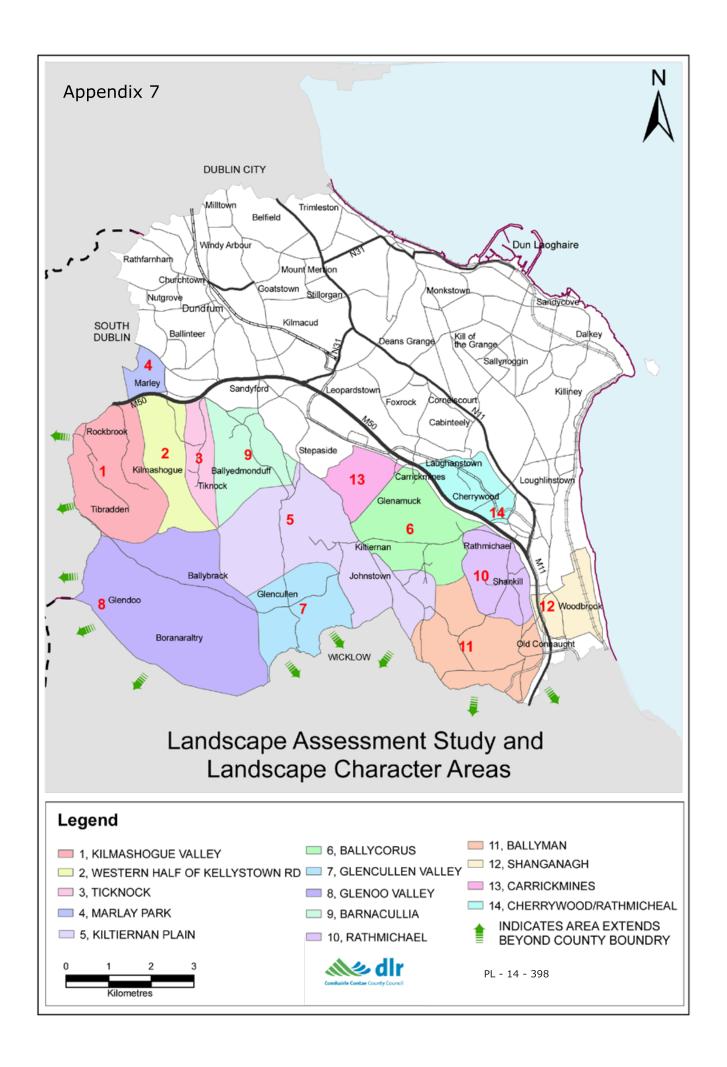
This enclosure is best viewed from a height adjacent to Dingle Glen pNHA. From this viewpoint one gets a clear view of the enclosure. The impact of the multitude of urban uses – the tiphead, retail park, pylons and houses on the landscape is evident.

- offers an opportunity to enhance and restore a portion of the landscape as a public park (former Ballyogan tiphead). It is envisaged that this area will serve as an amenity/recreation area for new communities at Stepaside and Carrickmines.To have regard to the policies and objectives of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan adopted in July 2007 and extended in 2013 until 2018.
- To have regard to the recommendations and findings of the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Kiltiernan.

14.Cherrywood/Rathmichael

This area was originally outlined in the Landscape Character Assessment Study as it was an area undergoing significant change with the introduction of the Luas B1 line and the development of the Cherrywood Science and Technology Park. This area is now subject to the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme which was adopted by An Bord Pleanála in April 2014.

 Development in this area will be in accordance with the adopted SDZ Planning Scheme.



Appendix 8:Public Rights Of Way/Recreational Access Routes



Public Rights of Way

It is an objective of the Council to secure the retention of established Public Rights Of Way as set out below:

Map No	Location		
2	Blackrock Park to the station and footbridge, Bath Place, Blackrock.		
2	Seafort Parade to Williamstown Strand.		
3 & 4 & 7	Marine Road to Summerhill Road, Dún Laoghaire and Summerhill Road to Old Quarry, Dalkey (entire length of "The Metals").		
3	Martello Tower, Seapoint, along north side of railway to Coal Quay Bridge.		
3	Seapoint Avenue to Brighton Vale.		
3	Haigh Terrace to Queen's Road via Royal Marine Gardens and to Marine Road.		
3 & 4	Sandycove Harbour to Sandycove Avenue East.		
4	"Cat's Ladder", from Torca Road to Vico Road.		
4	Dalkey Avenue to Ardbrugh Road ("The Flags").		
4	Knocknacree Road to Torca Road.		
4	Loreto Road to the Lady's Well on the Foreshore.		
4	Torca Road to Dalkey Hill.		
4	Ulverton Road to Harbour Road, Dalkey.		
4	Vico Road to Hawk Cliff Bathing Place.		
4	Victoria Road to Coliemore Road.		

Map No	Location		
4 & 7	Vico Road to White Rock.		
5	Ballinteer Road to Wesley Lawns.		
5	Blackglen Road to Fitzsimon's Wood.		
5 & 6	Coolkill to Sandyford Village.		
6	Carysfort Downs to Farmleigh Close.		
6	Springfield Park to Westminster Road.		
7	Claremont Road via Roches Hill to Glenalua Road.		
7	Church Road via Killiney Golf Club to Glenalua Road.		
7	Glenalua Road to St. George's Avenue, Killiney.		
7	Killiney Golf Club Pavilion to Roches Hill.		
7	Killiney Hill Road to Strathmore Road. *		
7	Killiney Hill Road to Station Roadamended route.		
7	St. George's Avenue to Killiney Hill Road.		
7	Station Road (car park) to Underbridge at Strathmore Road.		
7	Station Road (car park) to Killiney Strand.		
7	Strathmore Road/Kilmore Avenue to Killiney Strand.		
7	Strathmore Road to Killiney Strand.*		
7 & 10	Strand Road to Killiney Strand.		
8	Kilmashogue Lane to Kilmashogue Mountain.		

13

14

Map No Location Woodside Road to Three Rock Summit, Two Rock and 8 Wicklow Way. 8 & 9 Barnacullia to Burrow Road via Walker's Wood. Ballyedmonduff Road to Burrow Road via Walsh's Wood. 9 9 Glenamuck South; Ballycorus Road to Dingle Glen. Ferndale Road via Rathmichael Wood to Puck's Castle 10 Lane. 10 Brides Glen Road to Rathmichael Road via Rathmichael Cemetery to Rathmichael Wood. 10 Laughanstown Lane to Celtic Cross. 10 Laughanstown Lane to Herenford Lane. 10 Seafield Road to Killiney Strand. 12 Ballybrack Road R116 to Two Rock. Ballybrack Road R116 to Wicklow Way. 12 13 Barnaslingan Lane to Enniskerry Road (opposite entrance to Kiltiernan Hotel). Enniskerry Road (opposite Kiltiernan Grange) to 13 Ballybetagh Road via Ballybetagh Wood 13 Mine Hill Lane to Lead Mines Chimney. Scalp Villa, Enniskerry Road to Ballybetagh Road. 13

Ballyman Road to Barnaslingan Lane via Glenmunder.

Ferndale Road to Crinken Lane.

*NOTE: Although separated by a short distance along Strathmore Road, these two Rights Of Way in effect constitute a pedestrian route from Killiney Hill Road to Killiney Strand.

NOTE: This list of Rights of Way does not purport to include all the Public Rights Of Way.

Recreation Access Routes

It is an objective of the Council to secure the retention of established Recreation Access Routes as set out below:

Map No	Location		
8	Coillte lands, Ticknock, various routes to Three Rock, Two Rock and Wicklow Way.		
8,11 & 12	Pine Forest car park via Coillte lands to Tibradden Lane, Tibradden Mountain and Wicklow Way.		
13	Barnaslingan lane to Scalp and Enniskerry Road via various routes in Barnaslingan Wood.		
13 & 14	Various routes to Carrickgollogan Hill from Lead mines Chimney, Murphy's Lane, Pucks Castle Lane via Coillte Lands in Carrickgollogan Wood. Includes access to Alcock memorial from Murphy's Lane.		

Appendix 9: Building Height Strategy

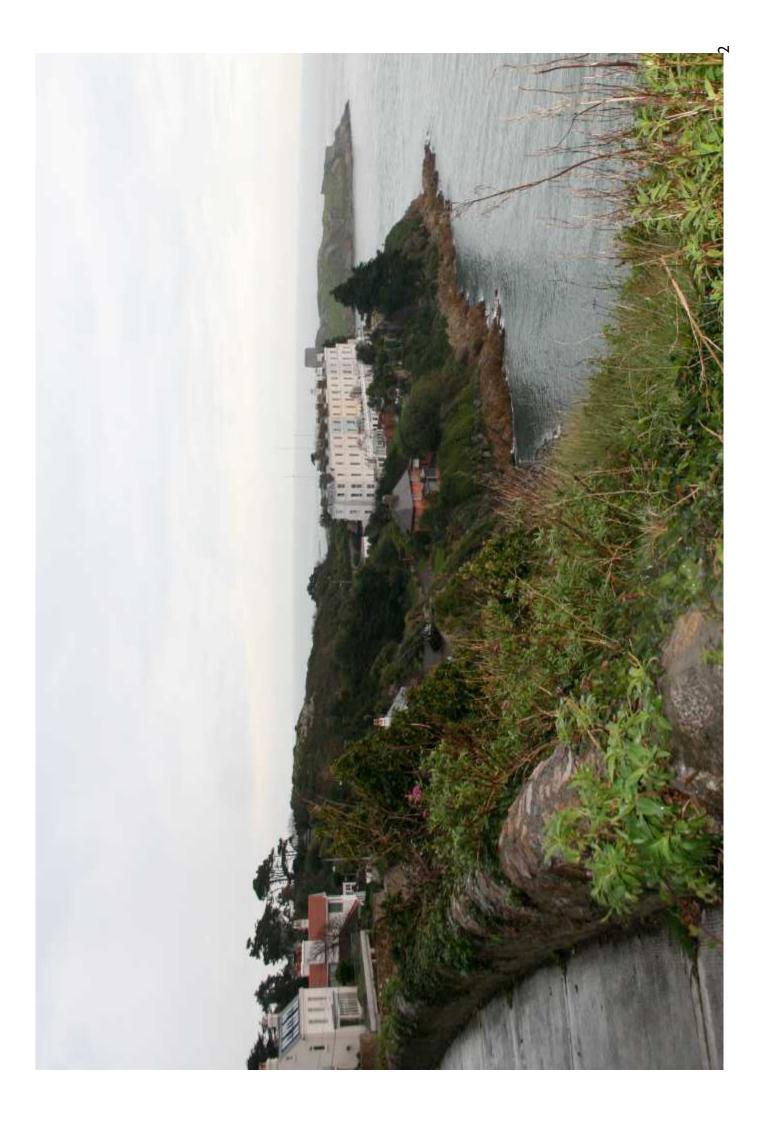




Building Height Strategy

Variation No. 5 - Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan





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INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Introduction and Context

I.I Context

An initial County-wide Building Heights Strategy was prepared for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown in late 2006, by UK-based consultants Urban Initiatives, following a period of public consultation. This study set out a proposed strategy for assessing building heights based primarily on the spatial strategy or urban hierarchy of the County – with a series of relatively prescriptive 'benchmark heights' recommended (including conditions where upward and downward modifiers may apply) for various nodes and transport corridors, based on their relative position in the hierarchy. The Strategy also recommended that those specific areas of the County where tall buildings (or 'District Landmarks') could be accommodated were Sandyford, UCD Belfield and Cherrywood. While the Strategy was noted by the County Development Plan.

anomalies existed throughout the County - for example, a a thorough analysis of the issues surrounding building height, a to the recommended benchmark height of 4 storeys for places such as Mount Merrion, Foxrock and Shankill, with potential local landmarks up to 7 storeys. Conversely, there were other areas of The 2010-2016 County Development Plan review process, which commenced in early 2008, offered a timely opportunity to reassess the robustness and continuing relevance (or otherwise) of the Urban Initiatives Strategy. It was considered by the Development Plan Team that while the Strategy had certain merits, and provided najor shortcoming of the document was the use of overly prescriptive 'benchmark heights' for every area of the County. Benchmark heights were defined in the Strategy as "the general Benchmark Height". This resulted in a situation where many the County where existing constructed development, which had recommended height for each zone" and that there presumption that development should be constructed

integrated reasonably successfully into its environment, actually exceeded the prescribed benchmark heights, for example the Parkview apartments in Stepaside (a six storey development in an area with a four storey benchmark) and Harbour Square, Dun Laoghaire (an eight storey development in an area with a four storey benchmark).

The Planning Department proposed an amended strategy as part of the 2010 Draft County Development Plan. This Strategy, published as Appendix I of the Draft Plan, sought to establish a considered, principles-based approach to the assessment of building heights, but without the need to resort to prescriptive benchmark heights.

At the conclusion of the Development Plan review process, the Members decided to adopt the revised Building Heights Strategy referred to above as an integral part of the Plan, but with the understanding that the issue would be revisited with a view to revising and refining the Strategy further, possibly by way of a Variation to the Plan.

This document sets out a proposed Strategy for discussion. It sets out a broad strategy for building height based on the accepted urban hierarchy of the County and focuses on the role of Local Plans (Local Area Plans/Urban Framework Plans/Strategic Development Zones) for delivering detailed policy on building height. It also proposes a more generic policy for assessing building height in areas which may not be covered by a Local Area Plan or other similar statutory/non-statutory planning framework.

This strategy may be referred to as the Building Heights Strategy 2010-2016. On the adoption of this strategy, Appendix I of the County Development Plan shall cease to have effect.

1.2 Why do we need a Strategy?

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown is essentially a low-rise county. The prevailing building height seldom exceeds two to three storeys, and in some small pockets even single storey development prevails. During the immediate post-war development boom, residential and retail developments generally continued to follow a two to three storey template. A limited number of higher

developments were scattered around the County with heights of up to seven storeys but these were the exception rather than the norm, and their impact remained local.

However, recent and proposed development has tended to be higher - often in the region of four to six storeys. In the larger development sites such as Stepaside, Carrickmines, Cherrywood, Sandyford and along the NII corridor heights greater than six storeys have been permitted. This trend reflects the change in national policy, driven by the Residential Density Guidelines (1999) and the subsequent Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2008) which required local authorities to promote higher residential densities in appropriate locations.

immediate surroundings and have potential adverse effects on living planned, designed and/or located tall buildings can detract significantly from the quality of a residential environment and from the public realm. Tall buildings can be especially incompatible in areas of historic buildings, architectural conservation areas, natural heritage areas and areas imbued with significant views and skylines, places, create fine landmarks, highlight civic buildings and emphasise sometimes overshadow, overlook and dominate their conditions, private gardens and public spaces. Inappropriately and the greater their height, the broader their impact tends to be. It follows that the location, siting and orientation needs to be Tall buildings can mark points of significant activity such as central On the other hand, important transport connections or nodes. carefully managed. can

The aim of this Strategy is to ensure the protection of the built heritage of the County and general residential amenities while encouraging higher densities of quality where appropriate in accordance with national legislation and to ensure a plan-led approach to the assessment of taller buildings in the County.

1.3 High Building Strategies in Europe

This section analyses how different European cities have managed building heights and regulated tall buildings. Case studies examined include Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Dublin, London, Bristol and Rotterdam. The control of building heights has been a recurrent theme in European urban planning throughout history for a variety of reasons including the protection of amenities, land value and city image. Buildings of exceptional height are likely to have a greater impact on their context than other buildings. Tall buildings can harm important views or landmarks and may overshadow, overlook and dominate their surroundings. On the other hand, tall buildings can constitute important landmarks and provide geographical or cultural orientation points, which may contribute to a local identity.

How do other European cities manage building heights and regulate tall buildings? When comparing current planning policies to guide and control building heights in different European cities (Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Bristol, London, Dublin and Rotterdam) it becomes clear that there are three different approaches:

- Maximum Building Height
- Area Specific Guidance ('Pre-designed' zoning)
 - Criteria Based Assessment.

1.3.1 Maximum Building Height

Establishing a maximum building height was a common policy in 19th century Europe and is still used in many European cities today. Building height was restricted, for example, in Paris to a maximum

1 In Paris maximum building heights are related to the street width:

Maximum Building Height (m)	Street Width (m)
20	20
20-10	20
10-8	18
8<	12

of 20 metres(m) in streets wider than 20m in 1859, a regulation which is still enforced to the present day. Similarly, Berlin has defined a maximum eaves height of 22m dating from the 19th century and allowing for five storeys and a setback. Vienna has set out a maximum eaves height of 26m (also developed during the 19th century) and Bristol, in its recent Tall Building Strategy, has adopted a maximum building height of 27m. Likewise Islington (London) has established a maximum building height of 30 metres - allowing for 8 storeys and a setback. It should be noted, however, that all case studies assessed allow for exceptional landmark buildings, such as the Potsdamer Platz in Berlin which house towers of 60-70 m.

Establishing a maximum height to control building height is a common practice in urban planning and ensures a homogenous height over large areas of the urban fabric. Due to its clarity and simplicity this tool, which is usually statutory, provides certainty for developers, planners and the public. Its disadvantages are lack of flexibility and lack of adaptation to changing economic circumstances and requirements over time.

1.3.2 Area Specific Guidance



Bristol:Area Specific Guidance

Another approach focuses on establishing area specific guidance on building height and tall buildings. This method identifies zones with similar characteristics and requirements, and defines the degree to which each zone is suitable for the development of tall buildings. Area specific guidance usually identifies, in map-based form, locations which are appropriate, sensitive or inappropriate for tall buildings. Often map based plans are assisted by specific policies and guidance, such as general objectives as well as suggested and/or maximum heights for each defined zone. Area specific guidance usually forms a component part of the statutory local area plan and/or development plan covering any given area.

The area-based approach recognises the value of different character areas within the urban fabric and aims to protect and enhance the overall city image. Due to its statutory character and its clarity, this instrument provides certainty for developers, planners and the public. It allows for tall buildings on specific sites as well as restricting high-rise schemes in sensitive areas. A disadvantage is that, on its own, it is insufficient to ensure design excellence, a fundamental prerequisite for tall buildings due to their strong and lasting impact on their surroundings.

1.3.3 Criteria Based Assessment

Criteria based assessment is an advisory tool to evaluate the design excellence as well as the reasoned justification of a tall building proposal.

Criteria based approaches can be established through a set of assessment criteria. Planning authorities would normally require applicants of tall building proposals to comprehensively address these criteria in their planning submissions. Another option is to evaluate tall building proposals through Design Reviews and Expert Panels. These 'Panels' usually comprise a mix of highly regarded architects, urban designers, planners, traffic engineers, economists, and ecologists as well as public sector representatives and stakeholders. Their purpose is to debate and assess the design

excellence of an individual project as well as the benefits and justification for a tall building in a specific location. This method has been successfully used in Rotterdam, where each tall building is evaluated by an expert panel in regard to innovation, flexibility, energy saving, sense of place, climatic design, expression and durability. The Irish development management system is, however, highly formal, with tight statutory timescales and processes. It is unclear how such a system could legally accommodate a 'Design Review/Expert Panel' approach.

To complement its already implemented area-based approach and ensure consistent design quality the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has set out a series of additional requirements for tall building applications. In addition to the normal requirements, planning applications for tall buildings in Kensington and Chelsea must consist of:

- A design statement including development context, development objectives, urban design principles, height and massing, density, building line, materials, details, existing and proposed land and building uses, ground floor uses and treatment of roof top/crown. The design statement has to show that the proposed building would be of exceptional design quality.
- An environmental impact assessment study to show the impact of the building on the context, especially on conservation areas and significant views. This should be done through accurate visual modelling of proposals photomontages or three-dimensional computer models (buildings fully rendered) from relevant assessment points defined by the council. Proposals should be shown in daylight and nightlight conditions.

7

A public realm strategy and contribution to public spaces.

m;

- A tall building statement, including benefits and justifications such as regeneration, sustainability and city image for a tall building on the proposed site.
- An economic statement including the business case for a

'n.

tall building, numbers of jobs and impact upon regeneration objectives.

An impact assessment study evaluating the effects of the building on the local environment and microclimate (wind tunnel studies, sun path studies, shadowing, privacy and overlooking, pedestrian comfort analysis, etc.).

٠,

A movement statement and traffic impact assessment including car parking, pedestrian movement and public transport needs.

7

- 8. A building services strategy including building systems and enclosure, energy consumption and efficiency, lighting (day and night time), telecommunications and maintenance. The strategy has to show that the proposed tall building would have an environmentally sensitive
- An evaluation to demonstrate whether a similar level of density can be provided in an alternative and low-rise urban form.

Criteria based assessments for tall buildings provide more flexibility and have the advantage of adapting more readily to changes in the economic climate and development practice. On the other hand, this advisory tool, on its own, lacks an overall spatial vision and city image. Criteria based assessments generally provide less certainty for developers, planners and the public.

1.3.4 Combination of Approaches

A comparison of building height regulations in seven European cities shows that in the majority of the case studies a **mix** of statutory (Maximum Building Height, Area Specific Guidance) and advisory (List of Criteria Assessment) tools is being used.

However, there are clear differences as to which is the main instrument to guide building heights and regulate tall buildings. Whilst tall buildings in Rotterdam are primarily controlled by Expert Panels, building heights in Berlin, Paris and Vienna are restricted in the first place by a maximum building or eaves height. Similarly, Islington controls the development of tall buildings primarily by setting out a maximum building height of 30m. Recent schemes in the UK complement area specific guidance with a List of Criteria Assessment for tall building applications (Bristol, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea). Some cities, such as Bristol, support their area specific guidance and list of assessment

criteria by further setting out a suggested maximum height.

The research clearly demonstrates that area specific guidance – including suggested predominant and exceptional maximum height – can often be improved if used in combination with a list of assessment criteria and/or design reviews in order to control building heights, promote a coherent city image and ensure high quality design. A Building Height Strategy employing this mix of mandatory and advisory criteria is considered to be best suited to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

	Maximum Building Height /	Area Specific	Criteria Based
	Eaves Height (m)	Guidance	Assessment
Paris	✓ [20]		
Berlin	✓ [22]	1	
Vienna	√ [26]		
Bristol	✓ [27]	1	,
Islington (London)	√ [30]	1	,
RBKC (London)	1	1	,
Dublin (centre)	1	1	1
Rotterdam	1	1	1

Main Instrument	Auxiliary Instrument

Planning Instruments to regulate building height and tall buildings in various European Cities

4.1 Dublin City Council

The Dublin City Development Plan 2011 – 2017 was made by Dublin City Council in November 2010. Building height policy is driven primarily through the Local Area Plan programme. The Development Plan defines three categories of height for the city: low-rise, mid-rise and high-rise.

The City Plan identifies four areas with potential for tall or 'highrise' buildings (50m plus: 12 storey office/16 storey residential): Docklands Cluster, Connolly, Heuston Area and George's Quay. Nine further areas are identified with potential to accommodate buildings of up to 50m in height (defined as 'Mid-Rise') — Phibsborough, Grangegorman, Digital Hub, North Fringe, Clonshaugh Industrial Estate, Ballymun, Pelletstown, Park West / Cherry Orchard and Naas Road Lands. Policy is also included for areas defined as 'low-rise', which is effectively the remainder of the City area. A key policy was added to the Plan at amendment stage: "For all areas in the Development Plan identified as either mid-rise or high-rise, a Local Area Plan shall be prepared. In high-rise areas, the Local Area Plan shall determine the maximum height of buildings. All areas shall remain low-rise until a Local Area Plan is approved."

Category	Area	Storeys Res/Office	Height (m)
Low - rise	Inner City	Up to 6 res/7 office	Below 19/28m
relates to the	Rail Hubs	Up to 6 res/6 office	Below 19/24m
prevailing local context	Outer City	Up to 4 res/4 office	Below 13/16m
Mid – rise	Inner City	Up to 16 res / Up to	Up to 50m
	Phibsborough	12 office	
	Grangedorman *		
	Digital Hub		
	Outer City		
	North Fringe		
	Clonshaugh		
	 Industrial Estate * 		
	Ballymun		
	 Pelletstown 		
	 Park West / Cherry 		
	Orchard		
	 Naas Road 		
High – rise	Inner City	16 res and above /	20m +
	 Docklands Cluster 	12 office and above	
	 Connolly 		
	Heuston		
	 George's Quay * 		

Figure 1. Building Height Policy: Dublin City Development Plan 2011

1.4.2 Cork City Council

The tallest residential building in Ireland is located in Cork City. The Elysian tower stands at 17 storeys (81 metres). Policy in the Cork City Development Plan (2009) on building height is as follows:

Within the context of Cork City the following building height categories can be identified:

- Low-rise buildings these are 1-3 storeys in height;
- Medium-rise buildings these are less than 32 metres in height (4-9 storeys approximately). Buildings which are taller than the general building height in any area will be considered "taller" even where they are less than 10 storeys;
- Tall buildings these will be buildings of 32 metres or higher (The approximate equivalent of a 10 storey building with a commercial ground floor and residential in the remaining floors).

The City Council will aim to protect the special character of Cork by directing tall buildings to development areas which have been identified as having potential for tall buildings. These are:

- Docklands;
- North Blackpool (location to be determined in a Local Area Plan to be prepared for North Blackpool);
- South Mahon.

.4.3 South Dublin County Council

Policy on building height is included in the recently adopted South Dublin County Development Plan (2011). The Plan adopts essentially an 'area specific guidance' approach, drawing a distinction between town centre/district centre zones where taller buildings may be permissible, and other more suburban areas of the County.

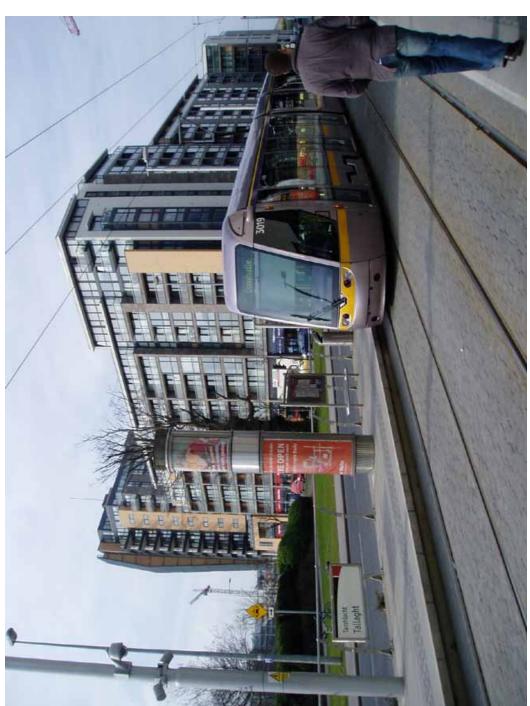
"The layout of new higher-density residential developments immediately adjoining areas of existing one and two storey housing should seek to ensure a gradual change in building heights with no significant marked increase in building height in close proximity to existing housing. In particular new housing outside of town centre and district centre locations which are located immediately next to or backing onto existing one and two storey housing and sharing a common rear or side garden boundary should have no more than two storeys in height except in cases where the



Elysian Tower, Cork City

distance between opposing rear windows in the existing and new residential buildings is greater than 35 metres."

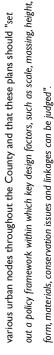
The Plan goes on to state that: "The height of buildings should be determined by the following: The height of surrounding development and the formation of a cohesive streetscape pattern. In general, perimeter blocks should be three to five storeys in height including a top floor setback. Deviations from these standards may be considered within designated town, district and local centres (where appropriate) and where there is high quality public transport (Luas and Rail) where amenities can be maintained." With regards to the issue of defining tall buildings, the Plan uses the following definition: "A high building is one that exceeds five storeys (15 metres approximately) or is significantly higher than neighbouring or surrounding development."

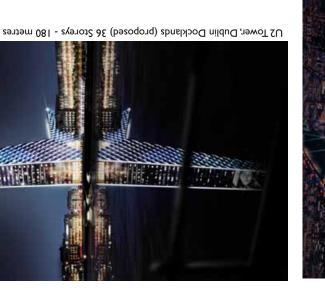


Belgard Square, Tallaght. 13 Storey Residential Scheme

1.4.4 Fingal County Council

Masterplans and 'Urban Centre Strategies' will be prepared for the The Fingal County Development Plan 2011 - 2017 will be finalised in March 2011. Somewhat surprisingly, the most recent Draft does not include specific policy on building height. It is proposed that





Watchtower, Point Village, Docklands (proposed) 39 Storeys - 120m



Understanding Building Height

Introduction

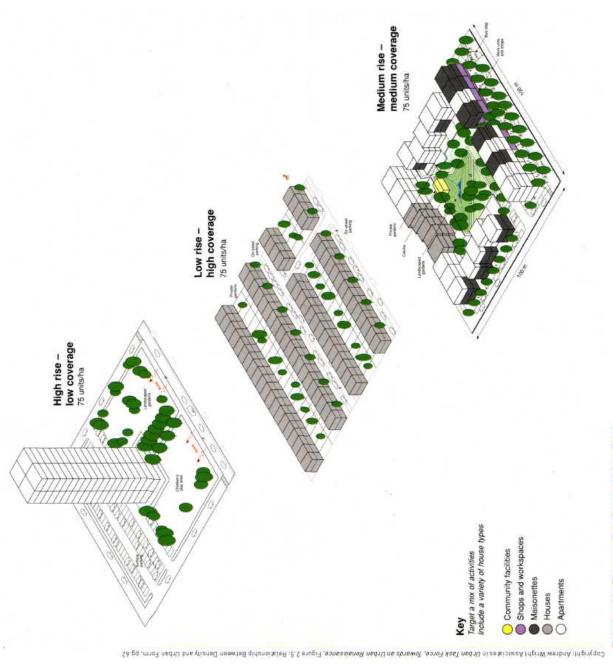
Building heights can be expressed in terms of overall height, number of floors, height of parapet or ridge, height relative to particular landmarks or a ratio of building height to street or space width.

Building heights significantly define the character of cities or quarters. Whilst some cities and quarters are characterised by low-rise buildings, others are defined by its high-rise structures. Furthermore, cities or quarters can have a homogenous and uniform building height or present a diversity or range of building heights. 'High Building' or 'Tall Building' is a very relative term and one that is commonly used with a lack of precision or discretion. A six-storey building might, for example, be a tall building in a predominantly two-storey suburban area, but of a common height in a metropolitan city centre. It is imperative that any objective analysis of tall buildings must, therefore, be considered in relation to their local context.

2.1.1 Density and Height

Generally, 'High Buildings' or 'Higher Buildings' are defined as buildings which are higher than the overall building height in any given area, whilst 'Tall Buildings' are defined as buildings that are significantly higher than their surroundings and/or have a considerable impact on the skyline. 'Higher Buildings' can sometimes act as local or district landmarks, whilst 'Tall buildings' may perform a function as strategic or citywide landmarks.

Density is the amount of development on a given piece of land. Density defines the intensity of development and together with the mix of uses influences a place's viability and vitality. The density of a development can be expressed in terms of plot ratio, number of inhabitants, number of dwellings or number of habitable rooms.



Relationship Between Density and Urban Form

Building height, footprint, form, site coverage and compactness determine the density of an area. However, high density does not necessarily require high-rise buildings; tall buildings are only one Compact and low-rise development forms such as terraces, urban blocks and apartments ouilt around garden squares can likewise achieve relatively high densities (see diagram on page 11). Lower-rise buildings have several advantages over high-rise structures. They have the advantage of being able to provide large floor plates, whilst tall buildings can usually only offer floor plates of relatively shallow depth (although this is not always the case). Large floor plates are often more suited to a wide range of office functions and are ncreasingly in demand by large organisations occupying the same building to facilitate internal communication. Furthermore, lowerrise buildings would normally cost considerably less to construct and maintain than high-rise buildings and are generally more energy high density. for

2.2 Arguments FOR Higher Buildings and Tall Buildings

In an urban design context there are three main arguments for the development of tall buildings: sustainability and density, city image and urban regeneration.

.2.1 Sustainability and Density

The sustainability approach seeks to combine high-density development juxtaposed to good social facilities to minimise the need for travel, and with high quality public transport provision to limit the use of the private car. With the need to promote the principle of sustainable growth, high density, mixed-use development requires to be facilitated and encouraged in town centres and around major transport interchanges and nodes. As stated previously in this section, high density does not necessarily require the provision of tall buildings. High densities can also be achieved through low and medium-rise compact development

forms.

2.2.2 City Image

The city image approach is concerned with the status, legibility, appearance and perception of a city. Landmarks are easy to see and recognise, provide geographical or cultural orientation points, can give meaning and may contribute positively to a local identity. Landmarks can consist of natural geographical elements such as hills, trees or waterways, or of man-made high structures, such as spires, towers and tall buildings. Obvious historic examples of using height for this purpose would be St. Pauls Catherdral in London or the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

2.2.3 Landmarking

Tall buildings can create attractive landmarks and enhance the character of an area. They can mark strategic spots, such as important transport nodes, gateways, end points of significant axial views or relevant inflection points along waterfronts. Tall buildings can also emphasize important connections, such as major transport corridors and waterways. Depending on their size and location they can perform as city-wide or local landmarks. It has to be noted, however, that in order to perform their role as landmarks, the number of tall buildings in any given area needs to be relatively few and sparse. Furthermore, landmarks need to be of outstanding design quality due to their high visibility. Landmarks are often located in financial districts - the 'Gherkin' in the City of London denoting the primacy of the commercial quarter of the City.

2.4 Landmarks along Waterfronts

Views to and from the waterfront are especially significant because the openness of water spaces allows for relatively long-distance views. Landmarks of cultural and social significance can, in certain circumstances, enhance a waterfront, offering orientation points and pleasing views from sea and land. Examples would include the London Eye and the Millenium Dome at Greenwich, London or the extensive harbourfront developments in Rotterdam. However, there are a number of adverse effects that poorly designed and sited tall buildings can have when located adjacent to water spaces These include overshadowing, wind turbulence and the potential creation of a 'visual canyon'.

2.2.5 Tall Buildings along Major Transit Corridors

Major corridors function as key access and transit corridors. Thus, buildings along major corridors have a disproportionately strong presence. Tall buildings are often located along major corridors for reasons of accessibility or prestige. Such buildings can help the legibility of the city by expressing the hierarchy of the street, marking specific points and dividing the corridor into recognisable segments. Nevertheless, the hierarchy of a corridor may also be emphasised through other means than height, such as quality building or public space design.

2.2.6 Landmarks that Enhance Borders and Gateways

Individual tall buildings or clusters can, in appropriate circumstances, enhance the borders and entrance routes of cities and quarters and emphasise gateways. An example would be the buildings at La Defense in Paris, located at the westernmost extremity of Paris' 10km long historical axis.

2.2.7 Tall Buildings that Enhance a Particular (Public) Use

Landmarks can also express a particular use. Tall buildings are a very dominant building form and have a significant impact on the skyline. It is for this reason that local and strategic landmarks should preferably be buildings of public use, such as culture, education, leisure, health, etc. Many of the earliest examples of tall buildings were, of course, symbols of religious devotion. Tall buildings create an opportunity for magnificent views from the top floors. To facilitate these views to a wider public, tall buildings should include public spaces on their top floors.

2.2.8 The 'World City' argument

It has been argued that 'World Cities' have to represent their status through clusters of tall buildings, which dominate the skyline. Proponents furthermore argue that in order to maintain their leading role, 'global cities' need to be proactive in the provision of

sufficient sites for the development of tall buildings. While Dublin is offices are usually bespoke buildings of high quality and well-known addresses. An example would be the recently constructed 'Bank of because of their status and presence. However, there is no evidence need to be characterised by tall buildings, or that international not a world city in scale, it is a major European business, political, tourist centre and accommodates international financial institutions, law firms and corporate headquarters. Such institutions and companies invest in their corporate image: head America' tower in New York, now the second tallest building in the 366 metres. Some companies may seek tall buildings that cities on the European stage, or indeed even 'world cities', institutions must have tall buildings. Height can often be much less of a factor than a well-known and prestigious address and many 'global' companies occupy successful and iconic lower rise buildings. and

2.2.9 Regeneration and Tall Buildings

Regeneration is about bringing economic activities, animation and confidence to an area through increasing its profile and concentrating activity. Regeneration is often generally achieved through higher densities and more mixed and intensive uses. It could be argued that regeneration areas should be represented through tall buildings. The regeneration of the Canary Wharf district on the Isle of Dogs in East London, which now contains some of the tallest buildings in Europe, would be an obvious example of this approach. Nevertheless, there is no evidence that high-rise buildings, on their own, act as a catalyst for regeneration. Confidence in regeneration should be signalised through quality urban design and public realm improvement rather than tall buildings per se and needs to be underpinned by significant physical and community infrastructure investment as well as robust long-term regeneration strategies and policies.

2.3 Arguments AGAINST Higher Buildings and Tall Buildings

2.3.1 Tall Buildings and Conservation Areas

A high level of protection should be given to the most valued historic townscapes and landscapes. Therefore, new developments in conservation areas, for example, have to respond to the local character and protect and enhance the built and natural heritage. Due to their massing and height, tall buildings are likely to have a greater impact on listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and natural heritage areas than other buildings types. Tall buildings can affect the setting of listed buildings and views of historic skyline even some distance away. They can sometimes appear out of place disrupting the urban pattern, character, scale, roofscape and building line of historic quarters. In some historic towns and areas, the need to protect the historic environment may be of such importance that no tall buildings would be appropriate.

2.3.2 Tall Buildings and the Protection of Strategic and Local Views

Due to their massing and height, tall buildings can impact adversely on important views, prospects and panoramas. These include views from public open spaces as well as views of key landmarks. Views from the waterfront are especially significant because the openness of water spaces allows for relatively long-distance views. The qualities of some significant views may be such that they require geometric protection, such as a geometric view corridor with threshold heights above which developments are likely to have a negative impact on the landmark.

2.3.3 Tall Buildings and the Impact on Microclimate

Tall buildings usually overshadow and overlook their immediate surroundings. Furthermore, wind funnelling, shadow patterns and sunlight reflection can create disturbing features and have a negative impact on the local microclimate. Reflected solar glare and night time light pollution require further considerations. Appropriate measures must be taken during the design to minimise these negative impacts. Development proposals can be refined and improved with the aid of physical modelling, such as computer simulations and wind tunnel tests.

2.3.4 Tall Buildings and the Preservation of Residential Environments and Amenity Spaces

In residential environments, all building design needs to pay particular attention to privacy, amenity and overshadowing. Poorly planned, designed and located tall buildings can detract significantly from the quality of a residential environment. Tall buildings may overshadow, overlook and dominate their immediate surroundings and can have adverse effects on living conditions, private gardens, patios and public spaces.

2.3.5 Tall Buildings and Costs

Tall buildings cost more to construct and maintain per unit of floor area than low rise buildings, due to their increased wind loadings and heavier frames, their vertical transportation requirements and the larger capacities of plant and distribution systems together with the increased pressures/hydraulic brakes that are required to deal with the increased vertical distances.



Tall buildings can harm the setting of conservation areas, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea



Tall buildings can harm important views, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

BUILDING HEIGHT IN DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN

outstanding highpoints were church spires and a few towers of Historically, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has generally been perceived primarily as a low-rise county. The prevailing building height seldom exceeds two to three storeys, and in some localised areas even single storey development prevails. Historically, the only fortifications, castles and mansions. During the post-war development boom, new residential and retail developments remained mostly around two to three storeys - Stillorgan Shopping Centre being a typical example of the time. Only a few higher developments were developed and these tended to be somewhat randomly scattered around the County. They included a number of university buildings, a few office and apartment developments and also a shopping centre in Dún Laoghaire. Heights for these moderate, with remained relatively maximum heights of up to six-seven storeys. developments however

As single developments they were rather the exception than the norm, and their impact remained local. From the 1980s onwards however, a number of larger scale developments were realised across the County. These were of similar height, generally up to four-five storeys. The development boom which gatherered pace at the end of the 1990's provided an even greater focus on building height. New developments coming forward generally were of an urban scale and promoted an average height of seldom less than four storeys, often ranging between four and six storeys but very occasionally higher.

Broadly, there are two types of site where these kinds of development are promoted. The **first group** comprises smaller infill sites within the established fabric of the built-up urban or suburban area, in which the proposed development can often exceed the average height of its immediate surroundings. In some

cases, such developments - which may be only two storeys higher than the surrounds - can help to create new localised high points which are contextually acceptable, may set the standard for future, more intensive development in the surrounding area, and can assist in the establishment of attractive local landmarks. On the other hand, certain developments - if out of context - may appear jarring, detract from the legibility of an urban area, appear out of scale compared with their surroundings and may have a particularly detrimental effect where their location does not coincide with a central place or node.

In situations where infill development is proposed, any consideration should focus on whether such an alteration to the prevailing character is desirable and/or can be satisfactorily 'absorbed' into the local context. Preferably, policy guidelines should be in place against which individual developments of this nature can be assessed. Without firm regulation or guidance, ad hoc raising of building heights could ultimately lead to a weakened urban form and could create a fragmented and less meaningful pattern of development. On the other hand, the right policy context will enable some locationally favoured places to transform themselves in an appropriate way to accommodate larger scale development with higher densities and good streets and spaces.

The **second group** consists of the development of larger greenfield or brownfield sites, including Stepaside, Carrickmines, Dundrum, Cherrywood and Sandyford. In these areas overall development height is increased. The development of these areas is guided by some form of a masterplan, (or will be the subject of a masterplan in the near future) and these plans tend to offer a consistent and relatively prescriptive policy approach to height.

Sandyford, for example, where a former low-rise industrial estate is undergoing rapid transformation, has the most varied height-pattern in the County. Historically, the development pattern consisted of one and two-storey factories/warehouses and three to four-storey office developments, but recently, heights have increased substantially, in some instances. Newer office developments generally range up to six storeys but a single permitted mixeduse development has reached a height of up to seventeen storeys.

The remainder of Section 3 provides a number of specific area-based examples

to demonstrate the evolving pattern of building height in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.



Above: Sandyford 1984 - Below Sandyford 2011



Sandyford Business District

Sandyford has probably been the most significant area of change and growth within the County over the last decade or so. The District has seen incremental redevelopment from a previously low density, low rise manufacturing and warehousing industrial estate to a high density mixed-use urban area, albeit that it still lacks a coherent centre.

The Sandyford Urban Framework Plan (SUFP) sets building height limits limits across Sandyford Business District. The building height limits have been established through a considered assessment of location and character of an area and proposed land use. At strategically identified locations, the SUFP allows for the design of buildings or elements of buildings to exceed the generally permitted building height by one or two storeys.

The stated building height limits in the SUFP do not represent a 'target' height for each site - it is essential that any building makes a positive contribution to the built form of the area. It is intended that building height shall therefore, be determined by how it responds to its surrounding environment and be informed by; location; the function of the building in informing the streetscape; impact on open space and public realm (in particular shadow impact), impact on adjoining properties; views into the area and long distance vistas.

It is an objective of the (SUFP) Building Height Strategy to:

- Ensure that Sandyford Business District is developed in accordance with height limits set out in Map 3 of the SUFP (see page 25) subject to the building making a positive contribution to the built form as set out above.
- Require applicants to include with their proposals an analysis of the impact of the height and positioning of buildings on:

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Immediate and surrounding environment

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o Adjoining structures

Open spaces

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- Public realm (including impact on streets, spaces, pedestrian and cycle routes, identified green routes, and with particular emphasis on shadow impact)
- Views and vistas.

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Consider additional heights over the height limits as indicated in locations identified on Map 3 of the Plan. On sites other than the Blackthorn Road site, increase in building height shall be limited to one to two storeys above the height limit.



All images - Sandyford Business District







Dún Laoghaire

3.2

The coastal County town of Dún Laoghaire is designated as a Major Town Centre. Dun Laoghaire is generally characterised by its 19th century grid layout, narrow plot widths and well-defined and enclosed streets. However, there is a contrast between the relatively small grain, individually owned buildings and some relatively recent large developments of lower architectural quality with uninspiring facades and poorly defined public spaces - the Dun Laoghaire Shopping Centre being the most obvious example. The town centre area also incorporates a number of parcels of underdeveloped land, such as surface car parking, backland sites and underutilised institutional sites.

Traditional building height within the area are typically 2-4 storeys, with some post-war developments of about 4-5 storey. More recent schemes extend up to a maximum of 7 storeys. Generally only the spires of St. Michael's Church and Mariner's Church and the tower of the County Hall rise above this urban skyline.

In advance of a formal Local Area Plan being prepared for the Town, an Urban Structure Plan has been included as part of the County Development Plan as an interim measure to help guide development and provide a clear and coherent vision. For the core area of the town, the Plan continues to acknowledge the importance of St. Michael's and Mariners Church spires as an important focal points both in the town and when viewed from the piers and Dublin Bay.

It is an objective of the Urban Structure Plan that this hierarchical relationship between long established landmark buildings and new infill development be preserved and maintained.

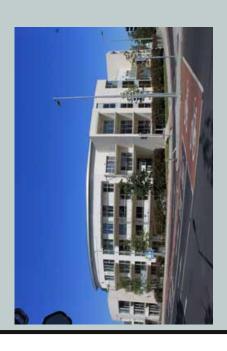
The Urban Structure Plan also aims to ensure that new development should be contextual, should seek to re-establish streetscapes, should be appropriately scaled and be rich in materials and details consistent with the existing typology of the

Town Centre. It may be entirely appropriate, however, to provide landmark buildings at key strategic points throughout the Town Centre. Notwithstanding, the Plan states that "There is, however, no implication that a 'landmark building' should be interpreted as having to be a building higher than its

surroundings."

The Victorian-era floor-to-ceiling heights of many of the terraces along the shorefront of Dún Laoghaire results in a built form that can be significantly taller than modern apartment schemes (see figure below).

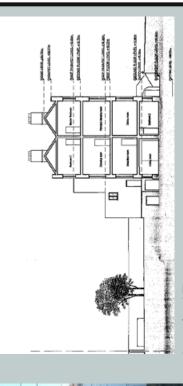
Building Height - the Impact of Floor-to-Ceiling Heights





Robin Hill' Sandyford Road/Blackthorn Drive Four Storeys - 12.2 metres





Longford Terrace Four Storeys - **16.1 metres**

<u>∞</u>

Public Transport Corridors 3.3

transport facilities, has the potential to become an attractive urban The NII, owing to its width, strategic importance, and public corridor enclosed by taller buildings of high quality, at locations which are also proximate to social and community infrastructure.

As such schemes are restricted from taking access directly from the roads have been the most common location for intensification of development. These developments have tended to range from 3 to 7 storeys. The width of the corridor, at over 40 metres, provides an The N11 corridor has seen a pattern of taller apartment schemes constructed at key corner sites along its route through the County. NII, corner sites at junctions between the NII and the larger side opportunity for taller buildings to enclose this space.

metre catchment of a QBC and also allowed for consideration of The higher residential densities that have been realised in this area in the last few years were as a result of policies in the 2004 County Development Plan which promoted higher densities within a 500 higher densities on large development sites, in excess of 0.5ha.

reasons as the N11 corridor - the Wyckham Bypass, the Blackrock There are other road/public transport corridors in the County which have seen a greater intensity of development, for the same Bypass and along the Luas Line B/B1.





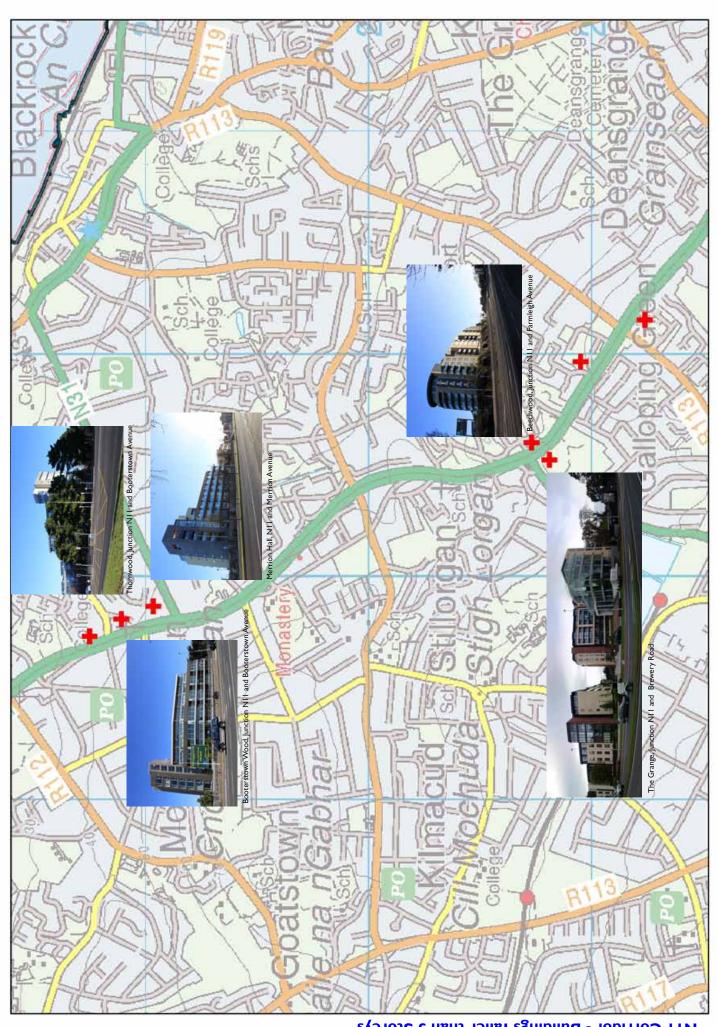
Apartments, Wyckham Bypass, Dundrum



Buildings Taller than 5 Storeys



Wyckham Bypass - Buildings Taller than 5 Storeys



N11 Corridor - Buildings Taller than 5 Storeys

Suburban Infill

Plan which encouraged higher densities, particularly on large There has been a discernable pattern of gradually increasing residential densities in 'infill' sites within the built up area of the County over the last decade or so. Many of these infill developments have been at a higher density and with a taller building height profile than the prevailing local low rise context. This pattern of development has been driven in response both to the Government document "Residential Density Guidelines" (1999) and through policies contained in the 2004 County Development development sites, in excess of 0.5ha in area.

context, it is considered that, by and large, this new urban form has been integrated successfully into its context and has succeeded in Many of the examples of this form of development are located on prominent corner sites, or on sites with frontage onto a wide road. While there was certainly some initial scepticsm regarding how well such schemes would 'knit' or be absorbed into their suburban achieving higher residential densities on key sites.

Pictured opposite are some examples of corner site infill schemes.

The general approach in terms of building heights in these sites has been to taper height from a high point in the centre of the site down to the site boundaries where the height of adjacent builldings can often be lower.



Robin Hill apartment

Road. Building height

maximum of four tapers from a

scheme, Sandyford



Apartments, townhouses with varying heights, Belarmine





Roebuck Hill Apartments, Roebuck Road

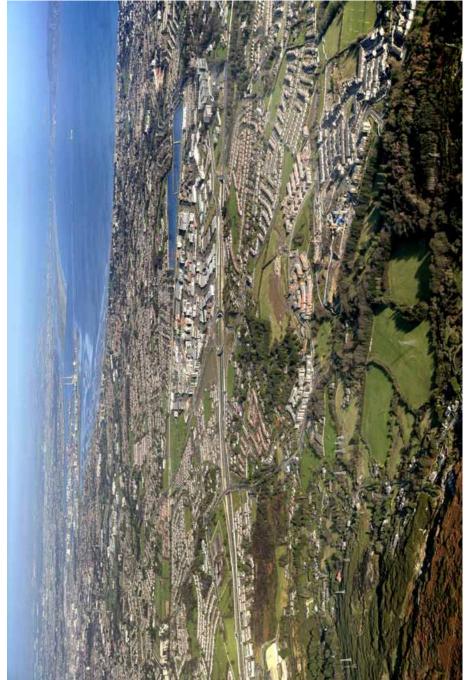
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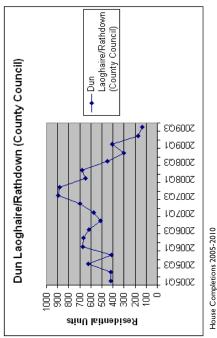
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Recent Developments 3.5

In the last two or three years, following the rapid decline in the property market, there has been virtually no development pressure for taller buildings in the County. In fact, the opposite has applied. Developers have been resubmitting scaled-down proposals on sites density developments. In some cases, such development proposals for which planning permission has already been granted for higher have been in conflict with National Guidelines on residential density density, which seek to achieve higher residential development proximate to public transport, for example. Whilst the County Development Plan (2010-2016) was framed in the context of the population and housing projections contained in the most recent Regional Planning Guidelines (2010-2022), it is clear that these targets are unlikely to be met in the short to are likely to lead to a continued lack of demand for increased residential densities and increased building height which may, in medium term. The pronounced slowdown in construction activity turn, have implications for the implementation of the Regional and the evidence of an excess supply of apartments in the County Planning Guidelines.

market that shows absolutely no evidence of seeking increased In conclusion, it is worth noting that the context within which the Building Heights Strategy is being currently framed is a property building heights, in the manner that was evident in recent years.





Duellin City 223,098 265,519 319,903 Dun Lacghaire Rathdown 77,508 98,023 117,893 Fingal 68,909 118,646 142,144 South Dublin 67,484 115,373 137,948 Kildare 68,840 93,748 112,477 Mearth 61,257 79,729 85,458 Wicklow 40,088 68,351 82,012 COA Total 65,7194 1,007,835	Council	2006 Census	2016	2022
lin 89,900 118,646 118,646 118,646 118,646 118,646 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,373 115,3	Dublin City	223,098	265,519	319,903
lin 89,900 118,646 87,444 115,373 68,640 93,748 61,257 79,729 49,088 68351 657,184 889,289	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	77,508	98,023	117,893
68,940 115,373 68,940 68,940 99,748 69,729 69,729 68,351 68,351 68,351 68,351	Ingal	606'68	118,646	142,144
61,257 79,729 49,088 66,351 657,194 889,289	South Dublin	87,484	115,373	137,948
69,257 79,29 49,088 68,351 657,184 839,289	Oldare	68,840	93,748	112,477
49,088 68,351	Meath	61,257	79,729	95,458
657,184 839,389	Wicklow	49,088	68,351	82,012
	SDA Total	657,184	839,389	1,007,835

Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010-2022

Housing Allocation for Local Authorities



Policy Approach

assessment of building height in the County. It is based on a area) can realistically only be accommodated only in a number of Major Town Centres/growth areas, major employment locations or sites within these centres that have potential for accommodating they Local Area Plans, Framework Plans or SDZ's. It follows that it rationale that tall buildings (which can be defined as a building which is significantly taller than the prevailing building height for the key centres in the County - specifically Sandyford, Cherrywood, Dundrum, Dún Laoghaire and UCD Belfield. These centres are considered to be 'self-selecting' by virtue of their status as either in the case of UCD, a major national institution. Taller buildings will be considered outside of these locations. Furthermore, the appropriate vehicle for identifying the specific building height are statutory (and non-statutory) local plans - be would not be appropriate to consider planning applications for tall buildings on a site in advance of the adoption of a local plan for an This section sets out a proposed policy approach for generally not

This section demonstrates quite unequivocally the extensive area of the County which is covered by either an explicit or implicit building height policy, extant or planned. A new generic Building Height Policy (Section 4.8) is proposed for those residual areas of the County not covered by an existing policy or plan based height

Local Plans and Building Height Policy

The development of a building height strategy for the County must acknowledge that a significant area of the County is either already covered' by area-based plan policy on building height, or will be the subject of forthcoming local plans. There are also a number of nonstatutory plans guiding development in the County. This section sets out in detail the existing and planned local plan policy base guiding future building height in those specific parts of the County.

Stillorgan Local Area Plan (2007)

states that development on the Shopping Centre Overflow Car Park and Millhouse Car Park "will be restricted to a height of not exceeding 4 storeys." Further guidance is given in relation to downward modifiers and transitional The Plan outlines specific benchmark heights for various sites and land parcels but establishes a general benchmark building height of 5 storeys. The Plan also

down from the benchmark height (Downward Modifiers) in circumstances of 'Subject to the discretion of the Planning Authority, development may be modified exceptional local sensitivity where new development would significantly harm:

- residential living conditions through overlooking or overshadowing,
 - a setting of a listed building, **p**.
- an area of particular character,
- a planning or social objective. j j

of the County Development Plan deals with Transitional Zonal areas and therefore a Transitional Zones allow for a gradual transition of densities and height. Section 15.2 Transitional Zone of 25 metres will be applied to development in Stillorgan District Building height shall be graded so they are lower in close proximity to residential areas. Centre and Neighbourhood Centre." P35

Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan (2007) 4.1.2

range from 3-5 storeys, which would be compatible with existing permitted heights in the area." In contrast, within the Kiltiernan 'node', recommended heights range Guidance is provided on recommended building heights in the various nodes from "2/3 storeys with four storey elements adjacent to major road alignments" and throughout the Plan. In the Glenamuck 'node', "heights permitted would generally "2-4 storeys" in other locations.

Woodbrook/Shanganagh Local Area Plan (2006) 4.1.3

The Plan states that in the Woodbrook 'node', residential blocks will be used to achieve a low/medium rise compact urban form - 3-4 floors high rising to 4-5 floors around the 'main street' with a variety of heights along the golf course boundary edge

Within the Shanganagh 'node', the Plan notes that development in the Shanganagh Castle site will be predominantly residential in site will be formed by residential development, which will vary in character and will comprise two storey buildings only along the northern edge of the lands reflecting the scale of the existing adjacent development of the Castle Farm estate. The rest of the neight from 3 to 4-storeys marked occasionally by 5-storeys where appropriate. In summary, the Plan notes that "The height of buildings will range between 2 and 5 floors in Shanganagh Castle and 2 and 5 floors in Woodbrook. Higher buildings will be centred on the neighbourhood square where one slim development of significance up to seven floors may be considered."(P31)

4.1.4 Glencullen Local Area Plan (2008)

While no reference is made to recommended building height, the Plan is accompanied by a Design Guide, the aim of which is to design characteristic of the area while minimising the impact on revive/recreate the traditional rural settlement pattern and house the landscape. This implied conservative approach to building height is also evident in that all new developments within settlement pattern, and within the village core, new developments settlement structure. All new developments within the Plan area designated rural clusters must aim to emulate this historic will have to be appropriately integrated with the will have to comply with the following general principles:

- Must demonstrate good integration within the wider landscape;
- settlement pattern; i.e. sympathetically designed in harmony with the scale and character of the village core and/or rural cluster and not adversely affecting the character of same. This includes attention to Must demonstrate good integration within the existing building location, orientation and relationship to nearby

dwellings or structures;

- Must demonstrate positive visual impact of the development in terms of design, including size, height, bulk, materials and detailing used;
- Must demonstrate good landscaping schemes.

4.1.5 Deansgrange Local Area Plan (2010)

The Plan includes a fine grain of detail on appropriate building height (including 'benchmark heights'), within the various zones and distinct sub-areas of the Deansgrange Local Area Plan. The Plan also

provides for "modifiers" to the benchmark heights set out in instances where, for example, development would create urban design benefits in terms of improving the overall legibility and the character of the area. Specific policy on building height is set out as follows:

"In order to afford a level of guidance within the plan area, an assessment of appropriate benchmark heights for Deansgrange Neighbourhood Centre Area and Deansgrange Business Park is set out in Drawing B – Building Heights. This drawing should be read in conjunction with Appendix B, which sets out an assessment of appropriate building heights within the plan area. Any development proposals, which

deviate from the guidance set out in Appendix B, would in addition to normal planning application requirements, have to submit an architectural design statement that addresses development context, development objectives, urban design principles, scale, massing and materials. The Planning Authority would have to be satisfied that proposals would enhance the visual character of the area and that residential amenities of existing homes would be safeguarded."

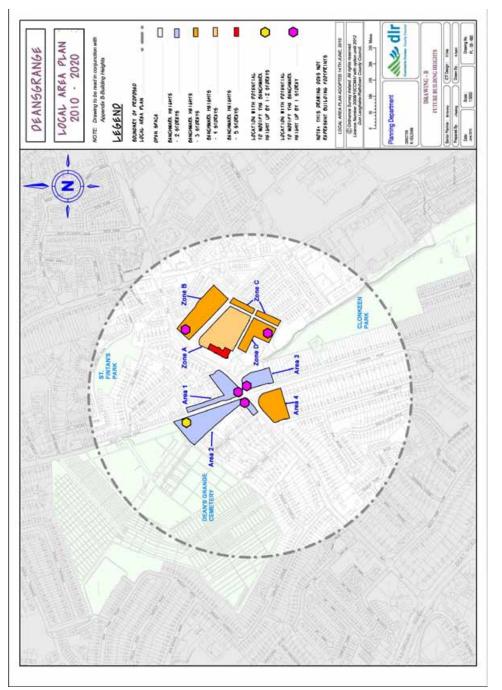
Other non-statutory documents provide guidance for areas of the County on development standards, as outlined below.

.6 Stepaside Action Area Plan (2000)

The Stepaside Action Area Plan was adopted by the Council in 2000 and has continued to guide development in the area over the last decade. Planning permission has now been granted for most of the major development sites in the area generally in accordance with the Plan and a significant proportion of these have been developed. There are, however, a number of significant development sites still to commence. While the Plan did not set benchmark or recommended building height, minimum residential densities were identified for various development parcels. Suggested building heights were included for 'focal point' sites adjacent to core centres and distributor roads, generally up to four storeys. Effectively, the basis of the Plan and the extant planning permissions for the few remaining development sites set a framework for building height in

1.7 UCD Masterplan (2005)

The UCD Campus Development Plan 2005-2010-2015 sets out aims and priorities for the future direction of the University. This Plan includes a vision for world-class architecture, a network of pedestrian walkways and a transformation of the academic infrastructure to reflect the ambitions of a leading European university. The Masterplan has been noted by the Council and is referenced in the County Development Plan (2010) (SLO S). The Masterplan refers to proposed future building heights noting that "it

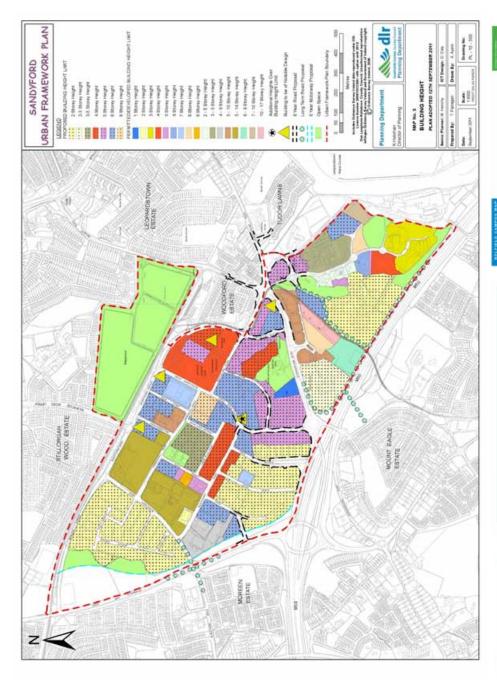


would be unsustainable to continue to develop 1/2/3 storey buildings" and that "it is therefore conceivable that 8-10 storey residential developments for student accommodation or 6 storey educational building be considered in the future". The Masterplan also suggests that "key sites for higher density landmark buildings should be designated based on visual impact, importance and urban priority. For example the 'Gateway' project and completion of the Science Block could accommodate such a landmark building".

.8 Forthcoming Local Plans

There are a range of local plans to be completed during the lifetime of the County Development Plan (2010) which will provide guidance on building height. Two of the major plans to be produced during the lifetime of the County Development Plan – the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan and the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme – have already been the subject of considerable preliminary work and will provide detailed and comprehensive guidance on building height – to a very fine grain, on a block by block basis in some instances. Plans include:

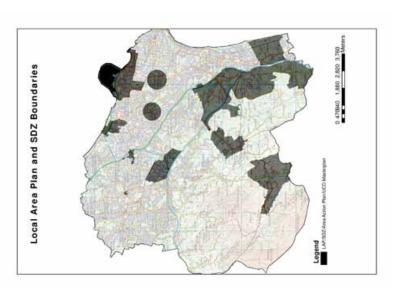
- Sandyford Urban Framework Plan
- Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone
- Dún Laoghaire Local Area Plan
- Blackrock Local Area Plan
- Sallynoggin Local Area Plan
- Goatstown Local Area Plan
- Rathmichael/Ferndale Road Local Area Plan
- Old Conna Local Area Plan.







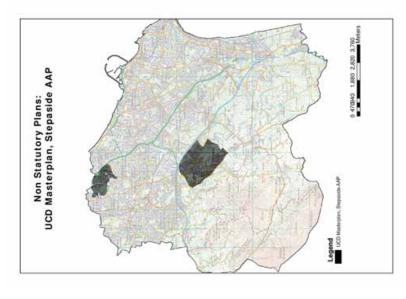




Local Area Plan Boundaries

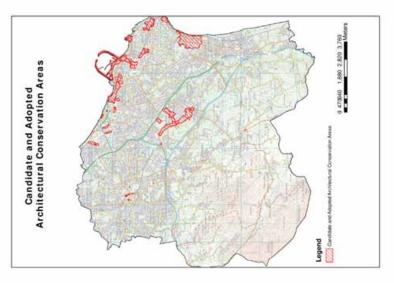
The various Local Area Plans, Sandyford UFP and Cherrywood SDZ boundaries encompass a significant area of the County. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County measures c.12,700ha in area. The LAP areas total c.2,400ha in extent, roughly 19% of the total area of the County. The boundaries encompass both adopted and forthcoming Local Area Plans as set out in the 2010-2016 County Development Plan. The adopted LAPs incorporate specific policies guiding development in relation to building height. The forthcoming local plans will likewise include specific policy on building height. From a strategic perspective, the only areas where any cogent case can be made for taller buildings in the County is within the boundaries of certain local plan areas and UCD. It is considered that these local plans are the most appropriate vehicle for providing the kind of fine-grained analysis which can determine if taller buildings are

appropriate or not to any given location



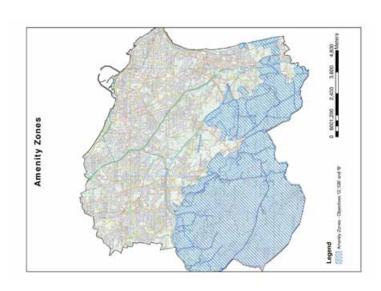
4.3 Non Statutory Plans

There are two significant areas of the County covered by non-statutory plans – the Stepaside Action Area Plan area and the UCD Masterplan area. These areas comprise c.500ha, almost 4% of the overall area of the County. As noted previously, the policy base outlined in the UCD Masterplan (2005), and referenced in the 2010-2016 County Development Plan, should be used to guide development on the campus. Specific building height ranges are outlined in the Masterplan. The construction of housing and/or educational development to the heights referred to in the Masterplan will be subject to ensuring that they do not have a detrimental impact on residential amenity of locations situated outside UCD campus. The Stepaside Action Area Plan (2000), while substantially implemented, still provides guidance on development standards and height for the area while the number of extant but as yet undeveloped planning permissions provides a framework for future building height in the area.



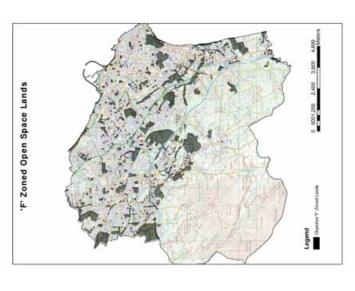
4 Architectural Conservation Areas

There are 8 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) and 27 Candidate ACAs. These comprise approximately c.300 hectares in area, 2% of the area of the County. Policy AR8: Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) states that it is Council policy to protect the special character of places, areas, groups of structures or townscapes, which have been designated as Architectural Conservation Areas. While the purpose of a designation is to protect and enhance the special character of an area, it is important to stress that this does not preclude any appropriate forms of new development. It should be noted that there are also c.2000 protected structures in the County and a range of archaeological sites of interest which must also be considered when assessing development proposals.



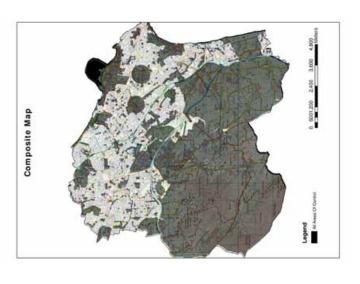
Amenity Zones

The 'Amenity Zones' of the County correspond with the Objectives 'G', GB' and 'B'. These areas of the County have the development not related directly to the area's amenity potential or its Energy Development Guidelines for the County (Apppendix E of most restrictive zoning provisions. The County Development Plan notes in relation to High Amenity lands, for example, that "Within zoned High Amenity areas the Council will generally resist any existing use for agriculture, mountain or hill farming." The 'Amenity Zones' encompass c.5200 ha in area - in excess of 40% of the that there should be no development in the mountain foothills, this inappropriate for any form of intrusive development of inappropriate scale, height and massing. In addition, the Wind total landmass of the County. While the study does not propose area of the County, by virtue of its sensitivity, is clearly the CDP), does not identify potential for wind energy infrastructure of any sort in the Amenity Zones.



4.6 Open Space Zones

There is a significant quantum of land zoned Objective 'F', "To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreational amenities" - c.1300ha or 11% of the County landmass. County Development Plan policies that govern development in the 'F' zones are among the most restrictive in the Plan. Residential and mainstream employment uses are not permitted in 'F' zoned lands - effectively negating the possibility of taller buildings in the lands.



4.7 Areas of Control (Cumulative)

Overall, the areas of the County either covered by an existing or forthcoming local plan, or Architectural Conservation Area is significant. When combined with the area comprising the foothills of the Dublin Mountains and the Open Space Zones, some **75%** of the County's area can be said to have an either explicit or implicit building height policy.

4.8 Policy for Residual Suburban Areas not included within Cumulative Areas of Control

As demonstrated in the previous sections, the majority of the County's landmass (c.75%) is subject to some form of building height policy and control - either implicit or explicit. This section specifically focuses on all of those residual suburban areas not already included within the boundaries the cumulative control area identified in Section 4.7.

Areas covered by this policy will include, for example, the overtly suburban areas of Kilmacud, Mount Merrion, Booterstown, Ballinteer, Foxrock and so on. A general recommended height of two storeys will apply. An additional floor of occupied roofspace above this height may also be acceptable but only within the terms laid out in this document.

Apartment or town-house type developments or commercial developments in the established commercial core of these areas to a maximum of 3-4 storeys may be permitted in appropriate locations - for example on prominent corner sites, on large redevelopment sites or adjacent to key public transport nodes - providing they have no detrimental effect on existing character and residential amenity.

This maximum height (3-4 storeys) for certain developments clearly cannot apply in every circumstance. There will be situations where a minor modification up or down in height could be considered. The factors that may allow for this are known as 'Upward or Downward Modifiers'. There will be occasions where the criteria for Upward and Downward Modifiers overlap and could be contradictory, for instance: when in close proximity to both a DART station yet within the Coastal Fringe. In this kind of eventuality a development's height requires to be considered on its own merits on a case-by-case basis. The presumption is that any

increase or decrease in height where 'Upward or Downward Modifiers' apply will normally be one floor or possibly two. In certain exceptional circumstances, a case may be made for additional height, for example in significant commercial or employment zones such as Nutgrove or Carrickmines, which are not areas covered by a Local Area Plan but which may be subject to development proposals. Particular importance will be placed on Item I (opposite) on the list of downward modifiers, where it applies.

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4.8.1 Upward Modifiers

Upward Modifiers where Upward Modifiers may apply where:

- a. The development would create urban design benefits, for example:
 It would enclose main public or green spaces to their benefit,
- It would enclose a main street or mark a major cross-roads and/or transport interchange to the benefit of the legibility, appearance or character of the area,
- It would beneficially frame an important view.
- b. The development would provide major planning gain, such as:
 - Significant improvements to the public realm,
- The provision or significant enhancement of a public transport interchange,
- The provision of new or improved transport infrastructure.
- The development would have civic, social or cultural importance, for example;
- It would provide new facilities or enhance existing facilities in such fields as culture, education, leisure or health,
 It would provide or enhance public space or social facilities
- especially in areas where such facilities are deficient,
 It would enable important cultural, historic or archaeological sites,
 landscape and natural features or trees to be retained and enhanced.
- d. The built environment or topography would permit higher development without damaging the appearance or character of the area, for example:
- In an area where the location or scale of existing buildings would allow the recommended height to be exceeded with little or no

- demonstrable impact on its surroundings,
- In a dip or hollow, behind a rise, or near a large tree screen, where the impact of a higher building would have little or no additional impact on its surroundings.
- A development would contribute to the promotion of higher densities in areas with exceptional public transport accessibility, whilst retaining and enhancing high quality residential environments. (Areas with exceptional public transport accessibility are defined as areas within a 500m walkband on either side of the Luas corridor, a 500m walkband around the DART stations, a 500m walkband on either side of the NII and 100m walkband on either side of a QBC). Densities should be higher adjacent to these corridors and nodes and grade down towards neighbouring areas so that they are lower in close proximity to residential areas.
- The size of a site, e.g. 0.5ha or more, could set its own context for development and may have potential for greater building height away from boundaries with existing residential development.

The overall positive benefits of a development proposal would need to be of such a significance as to clearly demonstrate to the satisfacton of the Planning Authority that additional height is justified. It will be necessary, therefore, for a development proposal to meet more than one 'Upward Modifier' criteria

Downward Modifiers 4.8.2

Downward Modifiers may apply where a proposed development would adversely affect:

- Residential living conditions through overlooking, overshadowing or excessive bulk and scale.
- An Architectural Conservation Area (or candidate ACA) or the setting of a protected structure.

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Conservation Areas. Key objectives are to enhance and protect architectural conservation areas, heritage sites, Protected Structures and their settings. New developments should respond to local character and buildings should not have an adverse effect in terms of scale, height, massing, alignment and materials. New buildings in an Architectural Conservation Area should preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the area. In many cases this may mean that building heights should reflect the prevailing height of the surrounding area, however, this does not imply that increased height will not be considered. Landmarks may sometimes add to the character of an Architectural Conservation Area, but landmarks of significant its outstanding Architectural protect and enhance the built heritage, and additional height will not normally be appropriate. through It is Council policy to protect heritage architectural

Strategic protected views and prospects.

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front, from the higher lands, along streets, which are A key objective is to protect important views identified in the Development Plan and to prevent inappropriate development from harming their character. In addition there are many local views and prospects - from the sea locally important and should not be adversely affected by development. New development should not adversely affect the

foreground, middle ground or background. Well-designed and skyline, or detract from key elements within the view whether in located buildings can sometimes enhance views.

A planning or social objective, such as the need to provide particular types of housing, employment or social facility in an area.

An area of particular character. These include:

Coastal Fringe

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Most of the County's outstanding architectural heritage is located slong the coast. In particular, the high quality building stock in Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown, Dún Laoghaire, Dalkey and Killiney has created a unique waterfront of high architectural and historical value. Views from the Irish Sea and East Pier capture the remarkable coastline with its historic seafront developments.

Fringe Zone' following the coastline. Where development is In order to retain and protect this outstanding coastline and its immediate surroundings, an urban design study and impact assessment study may be required to demonstrate that the scheme proposed within this zone which would exceed the height of its will not harm and will protect the particular character of the distinct skyline, this Building Height Strategy sets a 500m 'Coastal coastline including, where appropriate, views from the sea/pier.

Mountain Foothills

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The County comprises areas of exceptional natural beauty, including outstanding upland 'high amenity' areas south and west of the M50. It renewable resources, including land, and to protect the quality of the amenity areas. Care should be taken to protect the image of the is Council policy to minimise the consumption of natural nonlandscape and open space. Therefore, the Council will strictly control the further expansion of the suburbs into rural and high by intrusive Dublin Mountains particularly from being spoiled development of inappropriate scale, height and massing. As a general rule, as topography rises the scale, height and massing of development should be reduced, development should be frequently subdivided and relate to topography. Where development is proposed which would exceed the height of its surroundings, an

the setting of the mountain foothills and the image of urban design study and impact assessment study may be required to demonstrate that the scheme will not harm Dublin Mountains.

Coastal Fringe Zone - 500 metre Buffer











GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3

General Principles

This section sets out the principles, which the Planning Authority will use in assessing appropriate building heights throughout the county.



Cairnsfort, Stepaside

To protect the residential amenities of the County

Much of the County consists of fairly low density, low-rise suburban residential areas. Increased densities and heights should not detract from residents' living conditions, should avoid significant loss of privacy and light, and the scale and bulk of new development should have regard to its setting. The challenge for this strategy is to achieve sustainable densities without adverse mpacts on residential amenities (caused by excessive building points).



To protect the County's built heritage and natural areas of exceptional beauty

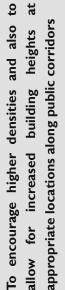
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown comprises natural areas of exceptional beauty, including 17km of coastline as well as outstanding upland areas. The County also has an exceptional built heritage, both archaeological and architectural, with the highest concentration of Protected Structures outside of the Dublin City Area. In order to protect the County's built and natural heritage, building heights should have regard to the qualities of buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest and important views and prospects.



To promote higher densities and allow for increased building heights around public transport nodes and centres of activity

With the need for sustainable growth, high density, mixed-use development should be promoted in centres of activity and around transport nodes. This may mean increased building heights in appropriate locations, although high density does not necessarily require the provision of tall buildings. High-density development can also be achieved through low to medium-rise compact development forms such as terraces, urban blocks and apartments built around garden squares. There is a case often made, in urban design terms, that as residential buildings rise higher than c.5 storeys, the loss of contact between residents and the public realm below prevents meaningful supervision and intervents.





Higher densities and mixed-use development should be promoted along strategic public transport corridors in order to support sustainable development patterns. Increased building height at key locations, particularly junctions along major transport corridors, helps the legibility of the County. However, the hierarchy of a corridor may also be emphasised through other means than height, such as quality building, continuity and enclosure, or public space design.



Roebuck Hill, Roebuck Road

To promote higher density though in-fill development

Higher densities should be promoted through the redevelopment of vacant or underused land and sites in sustainable locations throughout the County and through appropriate infilling. The aim should be to provide additional new housing near centres and existing public transport infrastructure, whilst preserving open space at the edge of the County. Building heights may be increased in suitable locations, depending on the context of the site, but such development needs to have regard to such factors as the character of the surrounding area and the living conditions of residents.



To allow for landmark buildings in the right places

Landmark buildings attract people, help orientation and contribute to local identity. Generally, landmark buildings are higher than their surroundings but they may be created through other means than height, such as quality building or public space design. However, landmarks should relate to the scale of a given node. Landmark buildings normally need to be sparse in a given area in order to be able to perform their role as landmarks, although a close cluster of taller buildings can combine to form a single landmark in wider urban views. The appropriateness and location of landmark buildings will only be considered during the Local Area Plan/Urban Framework Plan or Strategic Development Zone processes.



Landmark Buildings બું

A landmark building is a single outstanding building which is either taller or of a more notable design than its neighbours.

but they may be created through other means than height, such as Generally, landmark buildings are higher than their surroundings quality building or public space design.

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conducted through the Local Area Plan/Strategic Development The identification of sites for landmark buildings will only be Zone/Urban Framework Plan/Development Plan Variation process.

neights established in recent and proposed developments. Rather it on adjacent residential amenities, the proportions of the building in examples, good street scale and enclosure in central locations is centres within the area. The issue of landmark buildings must be a The main determining factor in setting heights will not be the will be the need to create a good piece of urban development with attractive streets that knits successfully with the surrounding area. The important factors which determine height will be the impact relation to the street space, the creation of a good sense of enclosure, the provision of active ground floor street frontages and a legible, permeable and sustainable layout. In the best European achieved with buildings of four to seven storeys in height. There may be scope for landmark buildings to mark the main centre or secondary consideration to getting the streets, spaces, frontages, buildings and overall functioning of the place right.

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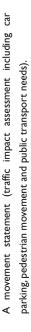
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Each LAP/SDZ/UFP may state a requirement for some or all of the following documents to be included within any application for a Landmark Building within their area:

wider urban context for a landmark building on the A design statement to include (i) an urban design study that shows the benefits and impact on the local and proposed site, including justifications, the impact on the

ಧ regeneration, sustainability and transport; and (ii) an architectural materials, details, lighting (day and night time) existing and proposed Jesign statement that addresses development context, development objectives, urban design principles, scale and massing, density, county-image, the benefits to the public, its contribution and and building uses, ground floor uses, treatment of cop/crown, ground floor treatment and public realm strategy.

overshadowing and sun-reflection. This should be done through the iews. This should be done through accurate visual modelling of (buildings fully rendered) – from relevant assessment points defined conditions. The micro-climate impact of the development on the surrounding environment (streets, public spaces and existing development) should be tested in regards to wind funnelling, testing of accurate physical and three-dimensional computer models, conducting wind tunnel studies, sun-path studies, as well as using overlooking of existing properties should be tested with the help of An impact assessment study to illustrate the impact on the context, by the Council. Proposals should be shown in daylight and nightlight other suitable impact simulation methods. Impacts on privacy and especially on residential amenities, conservation areas and significant proposals – photomontages or three-dimensional computer models section analysis and three-dimensional computer models.



A building services strategy including building systems and enclosure, energy consumption and efficiency, lighting (day and night time), and telecommunications. Where the development would have a significant environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Statement will be required. This will nclude the impact assessment and movement statements referred to above, in addition to any other necessary studies.

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Appendix 10: Development Management Thresholds Information Document (2010 – 2016)





DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

THRESHOLDS INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Supplement to Planning Application

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT THRESHOLDS

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Supplement to Planning Application

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2010 to 2016 was adopted 8th April, 2010. The enclosed thresholds which derive from the Plan, are intended as a guideline to assist applicants who intend on lodging planning applications for, generally:

- Commercial floor over 250m² or, educational/ medical/ community developments
- 2. Residential development of one or more new units

By assessing the 'Key Thresholds' table and the main Thresholds List, applicants will be informed as to what they may be required to submit as part of their planning application. This could assist in the pre-application process and obviate the need for, or minimise, subsequent Further Information requests by the Planning Authority.

This supplementary information is not a substitute for a Pre-planning meeting (which can be arranged by contacting the Planning Department) and it is advised that potential applicants familiarise themselves with the Thresholds Information Document prior to any such meeting.

This document identifies Development Management thresholds. The list is not, however, intended to be exhaustive and it may also be subject to changes in response to variations to the Development Plan over time.

Note: Some Thresholds for particular developments may be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Planning Authority, or by other specific requirements, and are therefore not listed in the Key Thresholds table.

Key Thresholds

Commercial (m²) Development

MS										
CCIA									16.12	
DS			15.2.1							
Bring Centre										
Bin Point										
Green Roof										16.12
SIA	13.1.5									
S			16.16.3							
Recy/ Comp			16.12							
CMP	16.10.13									
LDR			16.2.3							
RIA						7.7.11	7.7.11			
WMP					16.12					
TTIA		16.10.41	16.10.42	16.10.47		16.10.45	16.10.44	16.10.48		
MMP		16.10.31	16.10.32	16.10.3 ⁶		16.10.33	16.10.34	16.10.38		
	500m ²	1,000m²			1,25om²	2,500m ²	5,000m ²	10,000m²	20,000m²	Roof Area > 250m²

Residential (Units)

WS	16.3.4									
SA							16.3.1			
CCIA								16.12		rtion nent
DS					15.2.1					Assessment f & litter collec ble materials npact Assessr
Bring Centre						16.12				SIA - Stormwater Impact Assessment Green Roof – planted roof Bin Point - Wheeled bins & litter collection Bring Centre – for recyclable materials DS – Design Statement CCIA – Climate Change Impact Assessment SA – Security Audit
Bin Point Centre			16.12							SIA - Stormwater Impac Green Roof – planted ro Bin Point - Wheeled bin Bring Centre – for recycl DS – Design Statement CCIA – Climate Change I SA – Security Audit MS - Method Statement
Green Roof									16.12	
SIA				13.1.5						Assessment Plan sting
ES						16.2.5				MMP – Mobility Management Plan TTIA – Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment WMP – Waste Management Plan RIA - Retail Impact Assessment LDR – Landscape Design Rationale CMP - Construction Management Plan Recy/Comp - Recycling and Composting
Recy/ Comp						16.12				MMP – Mobility Management Plan TTIA – Traffic and Transport Impact WMP – Waste Management Plan RIA - Retail Impact Assessment LDR – Landscape Design Rationale CMP - Construction Management Recy/Comp - Recycling and Compo
CMP		16.10.13								MMP – N TTIA – Tri WMP – V RIA - Re' LDR – Lar CMP - CC Recy/Cor
LDR					16.2.3					
RIA										
WWP			16.12							
TTIA								16.10.4		ita
MWP							16.10.3			eral Leisure icial ational/ Hosp edical
	1+ Units	3+	10+	20+	30+	50+	100+	200+	Roof Area > 250m²	Retail Leisure/ General Leisure Office/ Financial Industrial Office/ Educational/ Hospital Hospital/ Medical Community Distribution/ Warehousing

See fuller list of requirements overleaf. Lists are not exhaustive and are for guidance only.

Thresholds

Section	Policy/Heading	Submit	Threshold	Commentary*	
7.7.1	RET14: Assessment of Retail Proposals	Retail Impact Assessment	 (i) development is located in a Major Town Centre and, when complete, would increase the retail floorspace of the centre/town by 5000m² GFA (ii) the development is located within a District Centre or other centre, or outside a centre, and, when complete, would increase the retail floorspace by 2,500m² GFA 	These suggested thresholds do not preclude the Council specifying at Pre-planning stage that particular development below the stated thresholds should include a retail impact assessment, and requesting such an assessment as further information on a planning application where it considers specific local circumstances require an assessment to be carried out.	
13.1.5	EI5: Stormwater Impact Assessments	Stormwater Impact Assessment	 20 residential units or more All other developments measuring 500m² GFA and above 	Thresholds may be reduced in areas of combined drainage (foul & surface water) or in areas prone to flooding. (See also Section 16.12)	
14.2.1	CC5: Energy Efficient Building Design	Energy Statement	For Refurbishment or Change-of-use: • Thresholds will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Preplanning process	The Council is supportive of energy efficiency endeavours and adopts a holistic approach to all planning applications striking a balance between policies such as Section 14.2.3 'Energy Performance in Existing and New Buildings' and Section 5.3.4.	
16.2.5	Energy Efficiency Energy Efficiency		New Build: Residential developments of 50 units or more		
	zneigj zmelenej		Commercial developments of 1,000m² or more		
15.2.1 16.2.2	UD2: Design Statements DM1: Design	Design Statement	 30 residential units or more All other developments measuring 1,000m² GFA and above 	What is considered to be complex depends on various factors and the necessity to submit a Design Statement in any given area will be at the discretion of the Planning Authority. (See also Section 5.3.3)	
16.4	Statements Enterprise and Employment		Building Height – Landmark Buildings, Coastal Fringe (see Building Height Strategy, Appendix I of 2010 County Development Plan)		
16.2.3	Landscape Plans	Landscape Design Rationale	 30 residential units or more All other developments measuring 1,000m² GFA and above 	 A Landscape Design Rationale is an explanation of the thought process from which the design concept is derived. This should take into account: a study of the natural ecosystems of the site the recreational needs of the proposed and adjoining communities the opportunities to create 'a sense of place' 	
16.3.1	Quality Residential Design	Security Audit	• 100 residential units	The necessity to submit a Security Audit for any given application (<>100 residential units) will be at the discretion of the Planning Authority. Security Audits to be short and concise. [It is suggested, developers of c.15- 99 residential units consult, in the first instance, with their local Crime Prevention Officer -http://www.garda.ie/ Controller.aspx?Page=190]	
16.3.4(ıx)	Mews Lane Development	Method Statement	1 or more mews dwelling(s).	The Method Statement relates principally to the requirements for bin storage and means of collection, car parking, access and similar details.	
16.3.4(x)	Institutional Lands	Masterplan	To be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Pre-planning process.	Where the redevelopment of Institutional Lands are proposed.	
16.3.4(xı)	Student Accommodation	Written documentary confirmation in relation to 'Qualifying Lease'	To be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Pre-planning process.	Such information as would be required to prove genuine student accommodation provision – e.g. 'Student Accommodation Scheme' document issued by the Revenue Commissioners in May 2007.	

Section	Policy/Heading	Submit	Threshold	Commentary*		
16.3.7(iv)	Phased Development	Demonstrate availability of specified infrastructural requirements	• 100 residential units or more.	Specified infrastructural requirements, to be available at completion to support development, include roads, sewers, water mains, community, recreational and sporting facilities (indoor and outdoor), public transport, first and second level schools and shops.		
16.7.3	High Amenity Landscapes, Views and Prospects	An assessment of potential landscape and visual impact	To be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Pre-planning process.	High Amenity Landscapes are those zoned 'G' in the Development Plan. Views and Prospects are identified on the Development Plan Maps.		
16.7.4	Tree and Hedgerow Preservation	Arboricultural Assessment Hedgerow Survey	To be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Pre-planning process.	Normally applicable to sites that contain substantial tree/ hedgerow cover, or other significant vegetation.		
16.8	Archaeological Heritage	Archaeological Impact Assessment and Method Statement	Any development that may have implications for archaeological heritage.	See Development Plan Maps for locations of "Record of Monuments and Places".		
16.8	Archaeological Heritage	Conservation Plan	Any development with an RMP item within the site.	Where a monument included in the Record of Monuments and Places lies within the open space requirement of any development, a Conservation Plan for that monument may be requested as part of the overall landscape plan (Section 16.2.3).		
16.9.1	DM4: Protected Structures	Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment	To be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Pre-planning process.	For developments involving a Protected Structure.		
16.10.1	Road Safety	Road Safety Audit Road User Audit Accessibility Audit	To be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Pre-planning process but are likely to be required for major new developments and significant new road and traffic schemes.	Potential applicants for planning permission should engage in Pre-planning discussions with the Council's Transportation Department to ascertain which audits, if any, should be submitted with the application.		
16.10.3	Mobility Management Plans	Mobility Management Plan (MMP)	As a general guideline, a MMP will be required if the proposed development meets one or more of the following thresholds: • 100 residential units or more • All educational developments • Any development proposing 100 or more car parking spaces or generating 100 or more trips in the peak hours • Developments resulting in more than 100 employees • Retail development in excess of 1,000m² • Leisure facilities including cinemas in excess of 1,000m² • Office/ Financial development in excess of 2,500m² • Hospital/ Medical development in excess of 1,000m² • Industrial development in excess of 5,000m²	These thresholds should serve as general guidelines. However, they do not preclude the submission of MMPs for developments below the threshold where the Planning Authority is of the opinion that an MMP is required. Alternatively a Transport Statement may be required to show how a development will promote sustainable transport options.		
16.10.3	Mobility Management Plans	Area-Wide Mobility Management Plan	Generally required for very large schemes.	To be assessed during the planning application stage and dealt with by way of condition.		

Section	Policy/Heading	Submit	Threshold	Commentary*		
16.10.4	Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment	Transportation Impact Assessment (TIA)	As a general guideline a TIA will be required if the proposed development meets one or more of the following thresholds: • Traffic to and from the development exceeds 5% of the traffic flow on the adjoining road or 100 trips in the peak hours • Residential development of 200 residential units or more • Retail development in excess of 1,000m² • Leisure facilities including hotels, conference centres and cinemas in excess of 1,000m² • Community facilities (including places of worship) and community centres in excess of 1,000m² • Office, Education and Hospital development in excess of 2,500m² • Industrial development in excess of 5,000m²	These thresholds should serve as general guidelines. However, they do not preclude the submission of TIAs for developments below these thresholds where the Planning authority is of the opinion that a TIA is required.		
16.10.8	Cycle Parking	Cycle Audit	To be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the Pre-planning process but are likely to be required for major new developments and where potential exists to link new cycle routes to the existing cycle network.	Potential applicants for planning permission should engage in Preplanning discussions with the Council's Transportation Department to ascertain if a Cycle Audit should be submitted with the application.		
16.10.13	Construction Management Plans	Construction Management Plan (CMP)	 3 residential units or more All other developments measuring 500m² GFA and above 	The larger/complex the development, the more detail the CMP will be expected to contain. The requirement to submit a CMP is very much dependent on the location, scale and nature of a proposed development. As such these stated thresholds may be reduced or increased at the discretion of the Planning Authority.		
16.11.2	Noise Pollution	Sound Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan	Where the Planning Authority considers any new development will impact negatively on pre-existing environmental sound levels. The Noise Maps of the "Dublin Agglomeration Action Plan – Relating to The Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise", can be accessed on the Council's website under 'Publications/ Leaflets'.	http://www.dlrcoco.ie/aboutus/ publicationsandleaflets/		
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Composting and Recycling	 New Residential Developments of 50 units or more Commercial Developments of 1,000m² or more 	Provision shall be made for the storage and collection of waste materials in accordance with sections 3.3 and 3.4 of the DoEHLG "Design Standards for New Apartments (2007)".		
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Bring Centres	New Residential Developments of 50 units or more.	Incorporate where appropriate, local "Bring Centres" into development layouts for recyclable materials. Provision should be made for the collection of glass (separated by colour) in Bottle Banks within the curtilage of the development.		
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Wheeled Bin Collection and Litter Collection Points	New Residential Developments of 10 units or more.	There must be enough storage space off-street for a minimum of 1 No. 1,100 Litre Bin per 15 people availing of the communal collection scheme for residential households waste. For Commercial /Industrial Schemes: there must be enough storage space off-street for a minimum of 1 no. 1,100 Litre Bin per 10 bags to be collected.		

Section	Policy/Heading	Submit	Threshold	Commentary*
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Green Roofs	On all roof areas greater than 250m ² for apartment developments, employment developments, retail and ancillary shopping, leisure developments, education facilities.	See Council's Green Roof Guidance Document.
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Stormwater Impact Assessment	 20 residential units or more All other developments measuring 500m² GFA and above 	Thresholds may be reduced in areas of combined drainage (foul and surface water) or areas prone to flooding.
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Sediment and Water Pollution Control Plan	 20 residential units or more All other development measuring 500m² GFA and above 	To be addressed by way of condition.
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Climate Change Impact Assessment	200 residential units or more All other developments measuring 20,000m ² GFA and above	An assessment of the impacts of climate change on the development and provisions for these impacts in particular relating to drainage design.
16.12	New Developments – Environmental Impacts	Waste Management Plan	 New residential development of 10 houses or more New developments other than above, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250m² GFA Demolition/renovation/refurbishment projects generating in excess of 100m³ in volume of construction and demolition waste Civil Engineering projects producing in excess of 500m³ of waste, excluding waste materials reused for development works on the site 	The requirement to submit a Waste Management Plan is very much dependent on the location, scale and nature of a proposed development. As such these thresholds may be reduced or increased at the discretion of the Planning Authority.
16.17	Flood Risk Management	Assessment of Flooding Risk	Any development in areas where flood risk may be present.	To be governed by 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines, 2009' by the DoEHLG & OPW 2008

^{*} The list of thresholds in this table is not exhaustive and only serves as a general guideline. It does not preclude the Planning Authority from adjusting the stated thresholds where it considers it appropriate. Applicants are advised to undertake Pre-planning discussions in this regard.

NOTE 1: Where application sites fall within the boundaries of a Local Area Plan, Urban Framework Plan, Action Area Plan or Strategic Development Zone, applicants are advised to take instruction from these documents as to the applicable specific thresholds.

NOTE 2: Refer also to specific Chapters in the 2010-2016 County Development Plan corresponding to the topics outlined in Chapter 16: Development Management.



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Appendix 11: Rural Design Guide



1. Rural Design Guidance

Pending the preparation of a comprehensive Rural Design Guide for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, the following illustrative guide provides some basic design principles to help facilitate the development management process associated with applications for residential development in the rural part of the County.

This guidance is intended to provide assistance to applicants in the design and siting considerations for individual dwellings within the countryside (but all the time subject to compliance with the overarching Rural Housing policies set in Sections 2.1.4 and 8.2.3.6).

The guidance provided is general in nature and is not intended to cover every situation or factor which needs to be taken account of when locating or designing a dwelling and/or extension. It is recommended that applicants discuss all proposals for rural dwellings at pre-planning stage.

While this guidance is intended to guide rural development outside of the Glencullen Local Area Plan area, regard should still be had to the design guide contained within the Glencullen LAP.

In general the Planning Authority will encourage more traditional / vernacular rural dwelling forms. More contemporary design responses can however, often provide a better response to landscape features. These issues will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

This basic guide covers the following aspects of rural design:

- i. Siting
- ii. Roofs
- iii. Chimnevs
- iv. Form and Plan
- v. Gables
- vi. Walls
- vii. Dormers and Roof Lights
- viii.Openings
- ix. Extensions
- x. Garages and Outbuildings
- xi. Gates, Driveways and Boundaries.

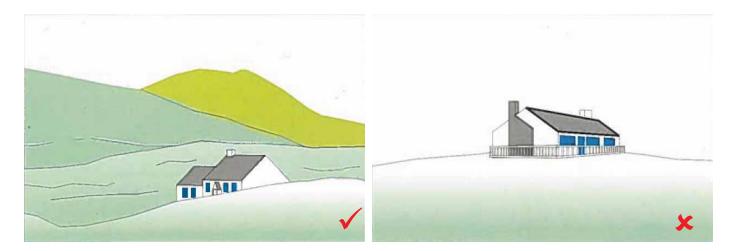
It is the intention of the Planning Authority to comprehensively update and expand this guidance during the lifetime of the County Development Plan 2016-2022.

1

i. Siting

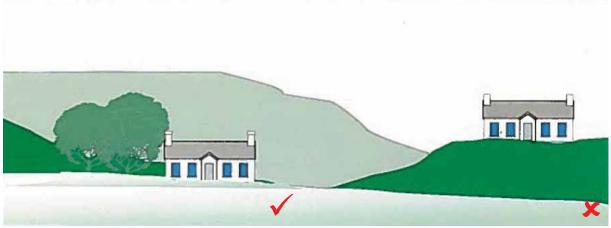
Set the house into the landscape

Dwellings should be set into the existing landscape and not located on ridgelines or more elevated positions within a site:



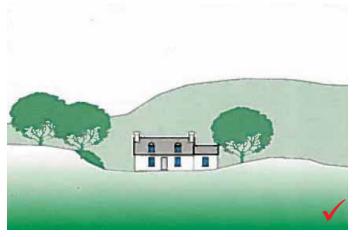
Conserve and make use of existing landscape

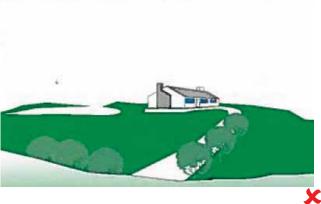
Make use of existing contours, planting, site boundaries etc to ensure the dwelling has a good relationship with the existing landscape and avoid visual prominence and provide shelter for the dwelling. The orientation of the dwelling should also maximise sunlight availability.



A. Good relationship to the landscape

B. Avoid visual prominence

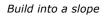


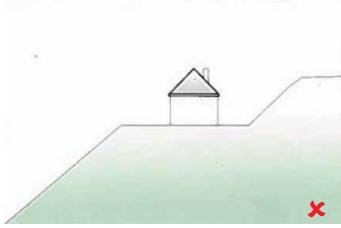


A. Making use of a more traditional setting results in the house blending into the landscape and being sheltered from the elements.

B. More exposed sites will be visually prominent and the dwelling itself will suffer from heat loss.







Avoid creating platforms / terraces

ii. Roofs

Roofs are dominant features of rural dwellings and should be carefully considered in any design. More traditional / vernacular roof forms with a pitch of 35 to 45 degrees will be encouraged; however a more contemporary design approach may be accepted in certain instances where the proposed dwelling respects the overall landscape.

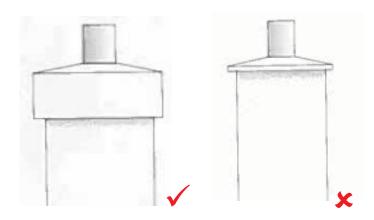


Using a more traditional form, the gable holds the roof and gives it a functional and secure appearance

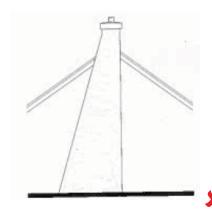
Roof overhangs and coloured and/or concrete tiles should be avoided.

iii. Chimneys

Chimneys should be proportionate to the dwelling. Oversized, prominent chimney features should be avoided.



Use deep rather than thin capping



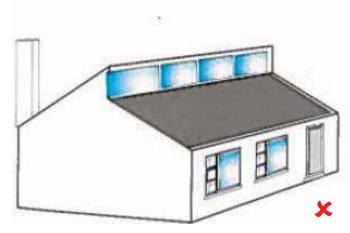
Avoid exaggerated ground to roof chimneys

iv. Form and Plan

Rural dwellings should be simple in form in order to respect the landscape.



Use a form, scale and detail which respects local vernacular and style



Unless a well designed contemporary dwelling – which respects the landscape – has been accepted by the Planning Authority, the use of complicated roof plans and shapes can look incongruous and fussy within the rural landscape



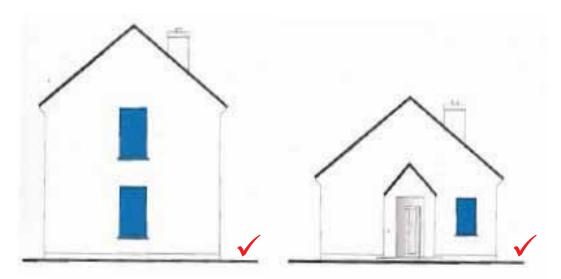
Use single storey forms where they already exist in the locale. A well designed single storey dwelling will be less conspicuous in a sensitive landscape.



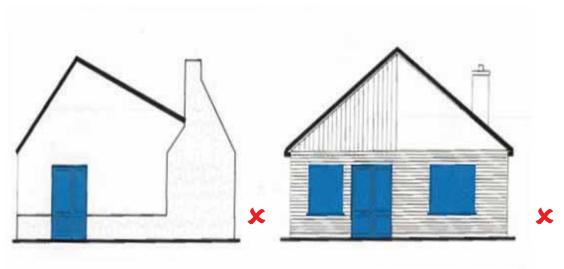
Consideration should be given to using roof space for bedrooms where 2-storey dwellings are sought. This can reduce bulk and scale and provide dormers that successfully integrate into the roof from the outset.

v. Gables

Gable elevations should predominantly be solid walls and should be avoided being used as a front elevation of a dwelling. The number of openings and materials used on a gable should be limited.



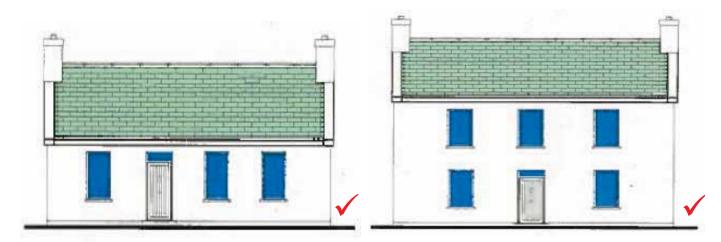
Appropriate design of gable elevations



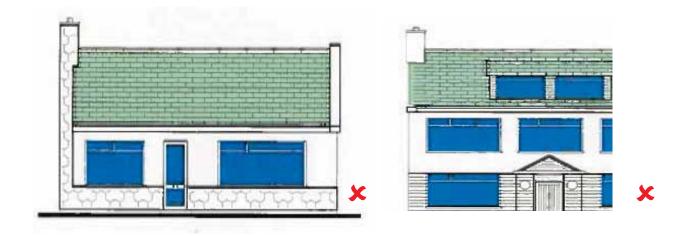
Inappropriate design of gable elevations

vi. Walls

The finishes of walls, including materials, colours and texture should be kept simple and openings should be restrained.



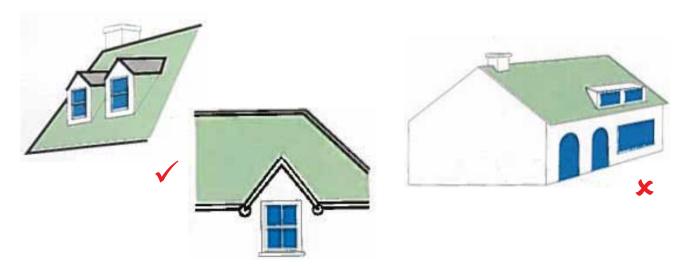
Simple lines and uncluttered finishes will result in a confident design



Avoid complicated features and finishes. The wall seems to disappear leaving gaps connected by pillars. A clutter of added features have been used, unsuccessfully, in an attempt to re-establish confidence.

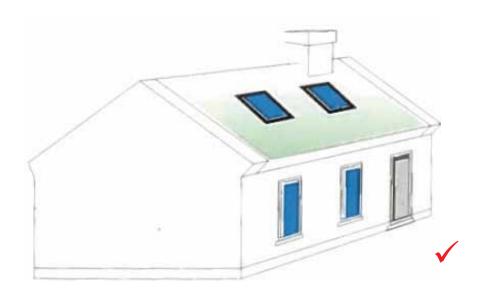
vii. Dormers and Rooflights

The use of dormers and rooflights can help make the most of a roof space by providing additional space and/or light. However, such structures should be in scale with the rest of house and should not dominate a roof. Roof lights should generally be located to the rear and their use should be restrained in order to minimise light spill into the surrounding countryside.



Use the same materials as the house. Unless a contemporary design approach has been accepted, use a pitched roof profile. Keep dormers in scale with the rest of the house.

Avoid flat roofed timber sheeted dormer structures.

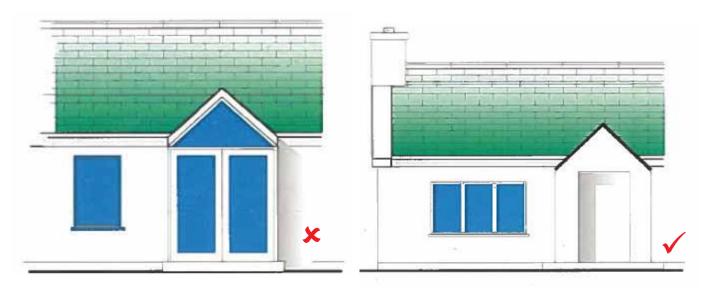


Roof lights are best located on the rear elevation to avoid a cluttered front profile.

viii. Openings

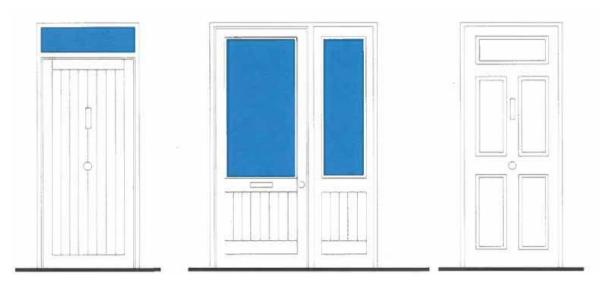
The shape, size and number of openings and their relationship with walls and the overall shape of the house gives a dwelling its basic character. In general there should be more solid than voids within a wall and simple forms and materials will be encouraged.

Entrance & Porch



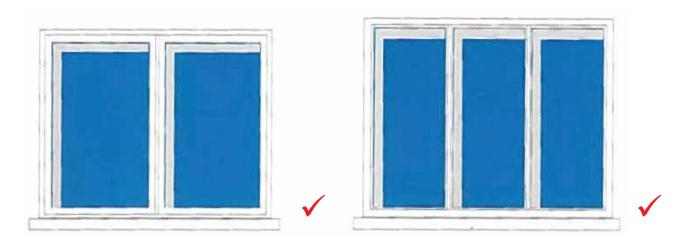
The main entrance should be obvious. Where possible locate an entrance away from prevailing winds and/or on gable elevations. If using a porch, provide a simple, unobtrusive structure using the same materials as the dwelling and provide a pitched roof where appropriate.

Doors

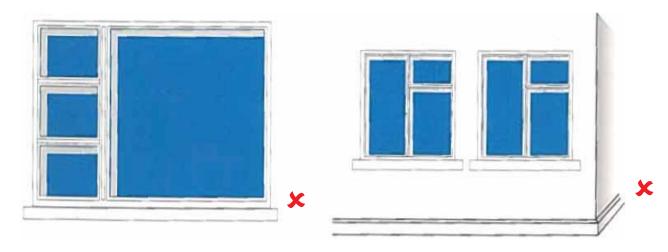


Keep doors simple and use timber and paint finishes.

Windows



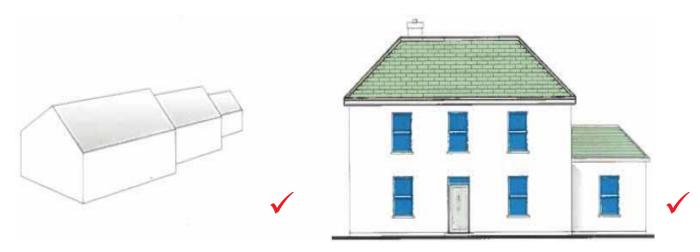
Make individual windows appear higher than they are wide and divide larger windows vertically.



Avoid windows with a horizontal emphasis and locating openings close together or very close to a corner junction.

ix. Extensions

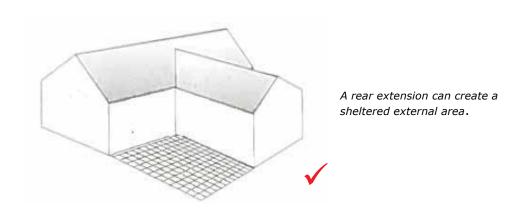
In general extensions should be located to the side and/or rear of an existing dwelling and should be subordinate to the main dwelling structure. Unless a well designed contemporary approach is taken, extensions should be finished in similar materials to that of the existing dwelling and roof profiles etc should be sympathetic to the character and style of the original house.



Use a pitched roof. Extensions should be subordinate to the main house.



Avoid flat roofs or extensions that do not respect the main dwelling, unless a well designed contemporary approach has been accepted by the Planning Authority.



x. Garages & Outbuildings

A garage and/or outbuilding can often be as large, if not larger than dwellings in the countryside and can have as much of a visual impact as the dwelling itself. As with a new dwelling, garages and outbuildings (which fall outside of the remit of exempted development) should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape and should not be visually prominent features within a site.



Buildings were traditionally clustered for convenience and to provide shelter.



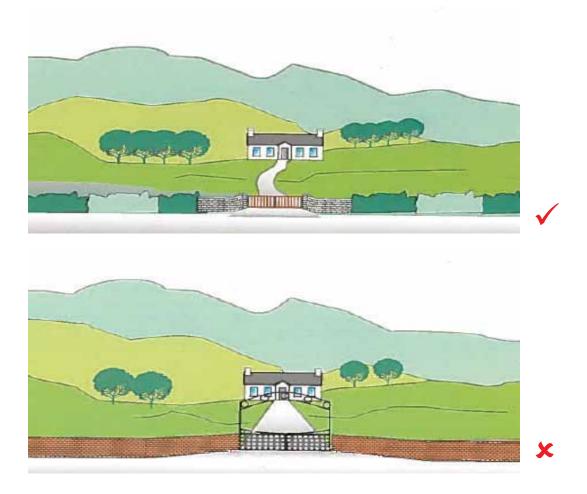
A garage will often look better set back to read as separate structure whilst still having a physical connection. This can help to reduce bulk and emphasis that the house is the more important structure on site.



A garage build into the house can make it appear bulky and become visually obtrusive within the landscape.

xi. Gates, Driveways and Site Boundaries

The use of existing site entrances will be encouraged by the Planning Authority, however it is recognised that improvements are often required in order to provide safe access / egress. Gates and driveways should not in themselves be visually prominent features and should be located sensitively within the landscape and should avoid cutting across contours. Use of existing boundary walls / hedges and local materials will be encouraged in all instances. Any new / supplementary planting should be native to the area. The use of brick / concrete walls or ranch style or more ornate fencing and gates are not appropriate in a rural setting.



Appendix 12: Dún Laoghaire Urban Framework Plan



1. Introduction

This Urban Framework Plan is intended to set out a clear and coherent vision to assist and guide the ongoing development that will contribute to the physical regeneration of Dún Laoghaire Town. The Plan encompasses an area from Sandycove to 'The Gut' at the West Pier and to the laneways that run parallel with George's Street. It extends the length of George's Street from Park Road to Clarence Street taking in the retail and commercial core of Dún Laoghaire Town Centre. The Urban Framework Plan provides the basis for detailed design of various constituent elements. It helps create an overarching coherent structure, which can then form the basis for the design of individual developments proposed for specific sites or locations.

Considerable progress has been made in recent years in realising the strategic objectives of the Dún Laoghaire Urban Framework Plan and this has provided ongoing impetus for the rejuvenation of the area. Notable recent achievements have included the construction of dlr LexIcon which has been sited and designed to strengthen the links between the Town Centre and the Waterfront. The Metals Projects Phase 1 and 2, when completed, will create a linear park linking dlr LexIcon and the Town Hall with the recently refurbished People's Park. The combined input of these projects, which also anticipates the proposed works at the Old Dún Laoghaire Baths site being implemented soon, is the first step in reconnecting the Town Centre to the amenities of the Harbour and the Waterfront.

Concurrently the Harbour itself is undergoing a significant period of transition as it repositions itself from its previous role as a freight port to a marine, leisure and tourism destination of international calibre that is fully integrated with the wider Town. Significant recent investment in the Town has also

been evident with the renewed redevelopment of the former Iceland site and the conversion to apartments of an office block in George's Place. These schemes will help expand the resident population of the Town and, in turn, create demand for local services.

Notwithstanding these achievements, challenges remain. The Plan will seek to develop the residential population of the area creating demand for local services and will also build on the cultural, leisure and educational opportunities with the completion of dlr Lexlcon. Future opportunities within the historic Harbour area must also be directed and nuanced to benefit and strengthen both the Town Centre and the wider area.

Future initiatives will emphasise strengthening the Town Centre by creating new or improved physical links for cyclists and pedestrians to the Waterfront, to Blackrock, Monkstown and Glasthule Villages, and to the wider residential hinterland, including the new residential development at Honeypark. Emulating the success of the 'Metals' this will encourage greater footfall into the Town Centre from the surrounding villages and hinterland, building on a growing culture of cycling and walking, will help create a unique identity and ambience for Dún Laoghaire.

Three themes underpin this Framework Plan:

- Reconnecting the Town Centre to the Waterfront
- Creating Vitality
- Strengthening Links with Adjoining Areas



1

2. Reconnecting the Town Centre to the Waterfront

Until recently Dún Laoghaire was characterised by the physical and perceptual separation between the Town and its Waterfront, which is the primary amenity of the area and which gives the Town its unique sense of place. This separation, created primarily by the DART corridor, which was in open cut, and by Crofton and Queen's Road, has now been overcome by a series of public realm projects along the Metals and at the People's Park. The adjoining network of streets and public spaces will continue to be upgraded to further reinforce the connectivity between the Town and the Waterfront in order to facilitate easier pedestrian movement along Marine Road, Haigh Terrace and Park Road. As opportunities arise new routes will be created through the Old School House Site, St Michael's Hospital and George's Place. The establishment of these links and routes will be a pre-requisite for any planning proposals for new development on these sites. In addition architectural design that provides interest and scale, together with appropriate uses, will be sought to animate these routes.

The key projects identified in the Framework Plan to achieve the objective of reconnecting the Town Centre to the Waterfront focus on:

time for pedestrians to cross the heavily trafficked junction of Crofton, Queen's and Marine Roads. Further measures to improve pedestrian movement, including an assessment of the large roundabout on Harbour Road, together with improved legibility, should be examined.

The development of a coastal pedestrian/cycle route through this area as part of the proposed Sutton to Sandycove (S2S) Cycleway which is a component part of the proposed National East Coast Trail Cycle Route should be sought, and in tandem the strengthening of cycling and walking links along Crofton Road and Seapoint Avenue (N31), thereby connecting Dún Laoghaire to Blackrock, should be further examined. These links, together with a strong amenity connection via the Old Baths site to Sandycove, will ensure that Dún Laoghaire and its surrounding Villages develop in tandem. A proposal, where space permits, to help 'bind' the various linear components and to create a strong sense of 'place' along the Waterfront should be examined. This would provide a coordinated and attractive landscaping scheme with a strong, legible and unique design language along these routes.

2.1 The Waterfront

Historically, Marine Road terminated at the water's edge off the Victoria Wharf. This simple and direct relationship between the Town Centre and the water's edge was dissipated and compromised with the redevelopment of the ferry terminal in the 1990's. While the space around the terminal is reasonably attractive, it is isolated from both the Town Centre and the water's edge. It is also patently underused. It is desirable, therefore, that this space be redeveloped to realise its full potential. The wall and lower car park that blocks the view out to the sea should be redesigned to allow direct access for the public to the water's edge and so promote improved engagement with the marine activities of the Harbour. As a space it would benefit from a mix of surrounding uses including marine, leisure, tourism and residential that would bring much needed activity, both during the day and at night and throughout all seasons. Any development within this area, including the development of cruise berthing facilities should connect directly with Marine Road. The primary aim will be to encourage pedestrian footfall from the Waterfront up to the Town Centre. Traffic management measures have been implemented along this link, including increased

2.2 Marine Road

As part of the strategy to improve the connectivity between the Waterfront and the Town Centre, it is essential to continue to upgrade the experience and ease of movement between them. Critical to this is the streetscape of Marine Road. Upgrading of the first section at the junction of Marine and Queen's Road has been delivered as part of the Metals Projects Phase 1. Additional interim interventions have also reduced the difficulty for pedestrians crossing the complex series of exits/entrances between the Shopping Centre and the Royal Marine Hotel. It is an objective of this Framework Plan to continue to reaffirm Marine Road as a major civic street by seeking the completion of this improvement scheme along its length to the junction with George's Street. This will create a narrower tree lined carriageway with wider paving, improved surfaces and new public lighting.



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2.3 Public Spaces

It has been an objective of the Framework Plan to encourage pedestrian connectivity between the Waterfront and the Town Centre by creating a series of new, well-defined public spaces along the route. A significant new public space along the frontage of the Pavilion development has been created by decking over the railway line in addition to the traffic calming on both Queen's Road and Crofton Road. This has assisted pedestrian migration from the Waterfront across the former railway cutting. In addition, a vibrant new civic space that has been developed at the intersection of Marine Road, Crofton Road and Queen's Road that has created a new focal point and setting for the Town Hall, Victorian Monument and the historic restaurant building at the DART Station.

To further strengthen this strategy it is an objective that the open space at the junction with Eblana Avenue, adjoining the former Senior College and St. Michael's Church, be upgraded to sustain interest for pedestrians as they move along Marine Road. This could be established as part of the new Church Pastoral Centre for which planning permission has already been granted and this permission will expire in 2018. Alternatively a small church garden within a newly defined boundary along Marine Road would create a softer, greener environment and greater visual interest.

At the junction of Marine Road and George's Street Lower the underused Church space could be redeveloped and upgraded to provide an attractive civic space and to provide a more elegant setting for St Michael's Church. A new 'bookend' signature building or smaller kiosk arrangement could provide uses, compatible with church activities, to help animate this space.

2.4 The Royal Marine Hotel, Haigh Terrace and Park Road

The first component in creating a 'new' street to the Royal Marine Hotel has been delivered with the redevelopment of Pavilion 2. Permission has recently been granted for the construction of Phase 3 along the northern side of the street. This street, when completed, will link Marine Road to Moran Park and on to the recently completed dlr Lexlcon and the Mariners' Church.

Proposals for the remaining sections of this 'new' street should incorporate ground floor retail units in a development characterised by a mix of use, a tight urban grain and variety in its architectural language. The completed street should also anticipate and could potentially link future development to the rear of the

Shopping Centre - over the carpark entry road and ramps - and should seek to exploit the unfolding view of the Mariners' Church spire.

It is an objective of the Framework Plan to seek the upgrade of the existing landscape and environs of the Royal Marine Hotel to complement the design standard achieved at the dlr Lexlcon. This will ensure that the Hotel and its gardens realise their full potential as an important green space within the Town and so complement surrounding upgrades in the public realm.

Haigh Terrace, with the completion of the dlr LexIcon, has evolved as an important link between George's Street and the Waterfront. The main entrance to the dlr LexIcon is located along this route and addresses the newly developed civic space outside the Mariners' Church. It is intended to further upgrade and improve Haigh Terrace to emphasise and create a strong link to George's Street. It is also intended to examine the potential of Park Road to create improved linkages between George's Street and the Waterfront along the edge of the People's Park.

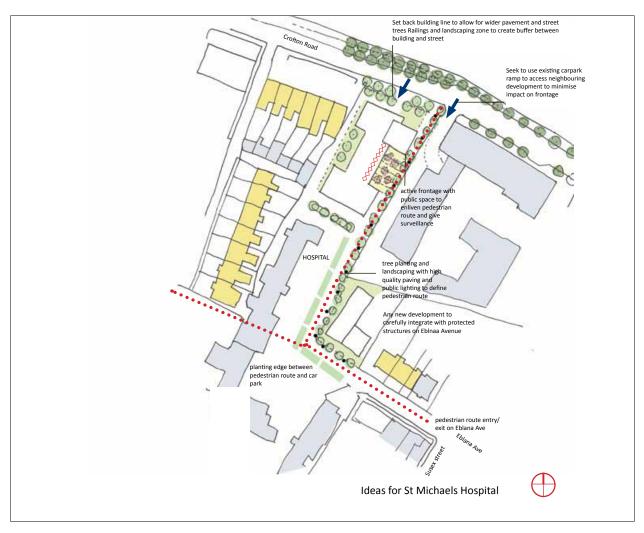
2.5 Crofton Road to Sussex Street

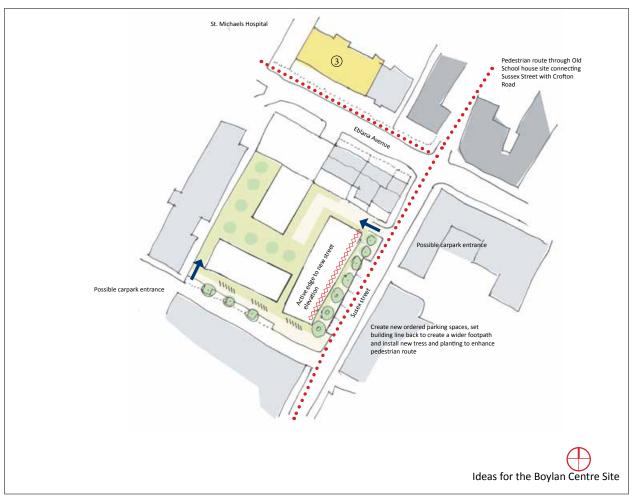
The first phase of a pedestrian link between Sussex Street and Crofton Road has been delivered on foot of the redevelopment of the Harbour Yard - now Harbour Square. The completion of this route shall form part of any redevelopment proposals for the Old School House site. When complete, this route will allow direct access from the Town Centre along Sussex Street to the DART and bus interchange. At Crofton Road, a new pedestrian signal crossing has already been installed to facilitate improved and safer pedestrian movements to and from the DART Station. This route will ultimately link to future east-west routes through the St Michael's Hospital and Convent lands, and a mix of uses with active street level frontages will be encouraged along it.

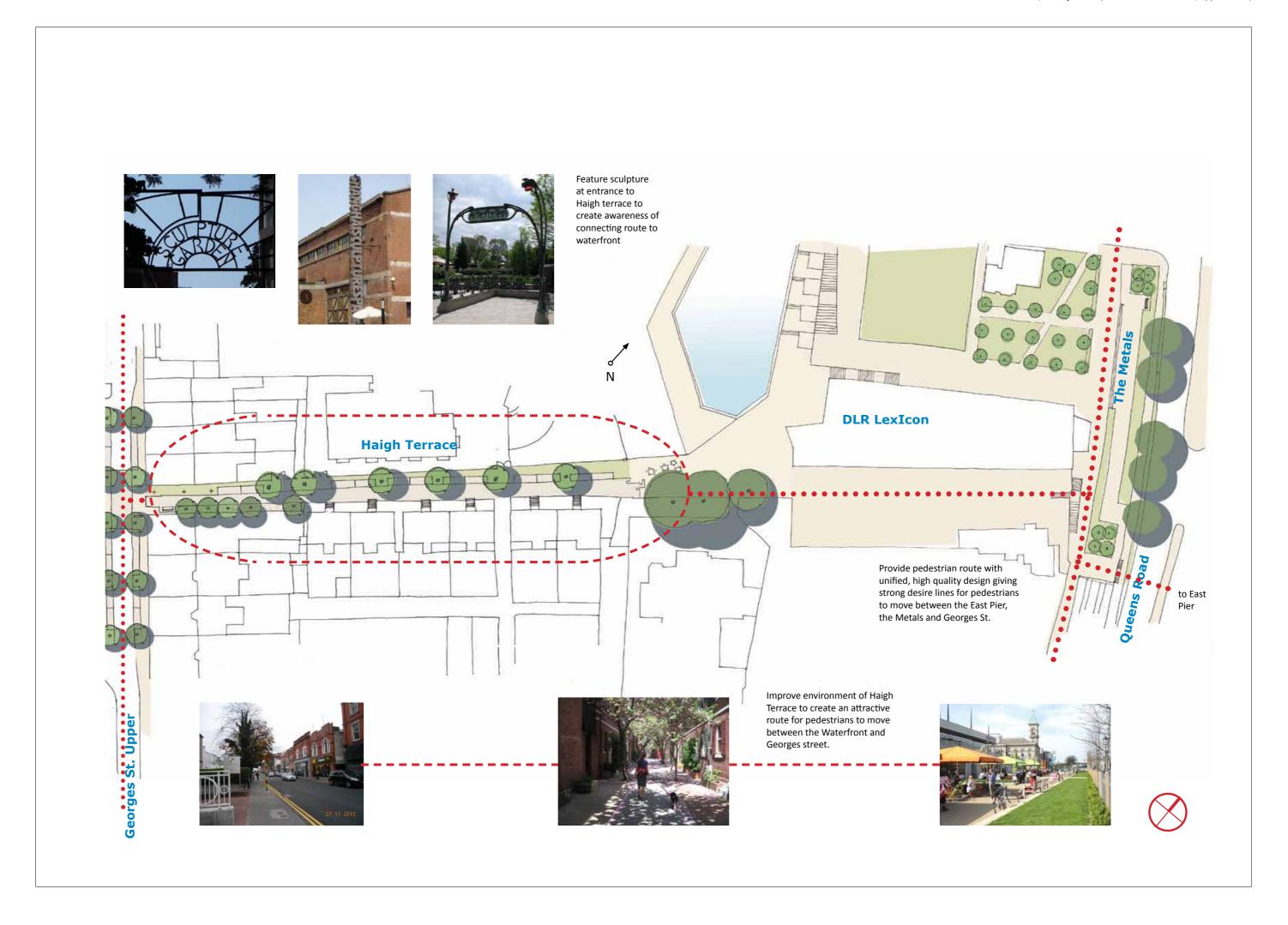
The former Senior College Dún Laoghaire on Eblana Avenue will continue as an educational facility and a comprehensive programme of night classes will be provided.

2.6 The Hospital and Boylan Centre

The Hospital lands and the Boylan Centre represent one of the largest remaining potential redevelopment areas within the Town Centre. The Framework Plan will seek to retain the existing Hospital uses on site, together with a mix of complementary uses that will







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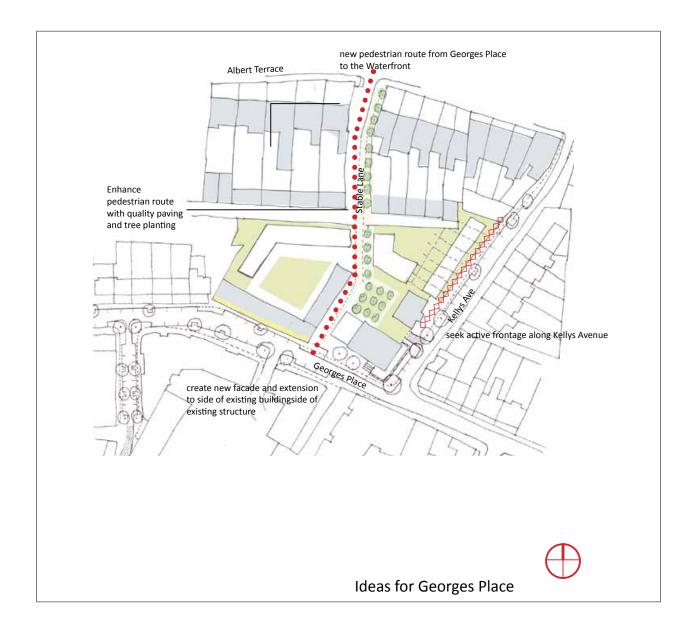
help create and contribute to the vitality of the Town Centre.

Any development on the Hospital lands and Boylan Centre should create a network of new streets and public spaces to foster an attractive living and working environment. These streets and spaces should form a series of secondary routes between George's Street, Crofton Road and Marine Road and provide a framework for the subdivision of the block. Where considered appropriate, the re-use of existing buildings will be encouraged. Development fronting along new routes in this area should have a tight urban grain, variety in its architectural language and design and unit sizes that will encourage and promote a variety of uses and functions. The potential for linking new development in the Hospital lands directly across the DART Line to the Waterfront and Marina would require further investigation and particularly in relation to the feasibility and optimum location of any potential linkage.

Any development of the Hospital Lands/Boylan Centre must carefully address the scale and setting of Charlemont Terrace and the unique long distance views and skyline of the Town Centre.

2.7 George's Place

The redevelopment of the former Council Depot at George's Place offers an opportunity to provide a new pedestrian/cycle link between George's Place and Crofton Road. This would further strengthen the connectivity between George's Place and the Waterfront. A mixed-use re-development at George's Place could also provide opportunities to further expand the residential population of the Town, build on the existing enterprise activities, while adapting and reusing some of the existing buildings on the site where considered appropriate.



3. Creating Vitality

Notwithstanding the natural advantages of, and recent development within, the Framework Plan area, significant tracts of urban land remain underutilised, overall residential density is low and the Town's location beside the sea obviously results in a constrained hinterland. These factors have contributed to a lack of vitality and activity that should be addressed by seeking an appropriate intensity of development and uses in those residual redevelopment lands that still remain.

When considering development proposals in Dún Laoghaire, the Planning Authority will have regard to the visual impact such development will have on the existing skyline when viewed from surrounding areas and the East and West Piers of the Harbour. The character of Dún Laoghaire Town Centre will be protected and intensification should be promoted primarily through compact urban form rather than taller buildings. A key objective is to protect the unique skyline, particularly for views from the ends of the East and West Pier. Underpinning any new development/redevelopment in Dún Laoghaire should be an objective of increasing the residential population of the Town.

Dún Laoghaire is designated as a Major Town Centre. Building heights within the area are typically 2-3 storeys, with some recent and post-war developments of about 4-5 storeys extending to a maximum of 7 storeys on some prominent sites. Only the spires of St. Michael's and Mariners' Church (the Maritime Museum), the tower of the County Hall and the 'prow' of the new dlr Lexlcon rise above the overall urban skyline. It is an objective that this hierarchical

relationship between established landmark buildings and new infill development be preserved and maintained. New development should strive to be contextual, seek to re-establish streetscapes, be appropriately scaled and be rich in materials and details consistent with the existing typology of the Town Centre.

The key projects identified in the Framework Plan to achieve the objective of creating vitality are described below. These focus on supporting the commercial activities of the Town, particularly along George's Street, increasing the residential population to create demand for local services, developing the Waterfront as a marine, leisure and tourism destination and creating a high quality public realm that will support improved social and leisure activities. At the same time it is an objective to protect, preserve and enhance the unique historic character, ambiance and identity of the adjoining residential streets and communities.

In addition the Business Improvement District scheme for Dún Laoghaire should help improve the public realm and appearance of the Town Centre. In 2014 the Council introduced two schemes which will also help to improve the condition and appearance of the Town Centre. They are:

- The Occupation of Vacant Commercial Premises Incentive Scheme which will encourage the use of vacant commercial premises.
- The Shop-front Improvement Scheme which will support the improvement of the overall appearance of shop fronts and commercial properties.





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3.1 George's Street

George's Street Upper and Lower are unusually long for a main street and have several distinct changes in character along its length. This character is defined largely by building typology, their use and the public activity along the street that this generates. Some sections of George's Street, however, have narrow footpaths, undefined parking and carriageways that may be wider than necessary to accommodate current traffic volumes. This has lead to a diminished public realm. Improvements in the quality of the public realm will be sought to increase footfall and so assist commercial activity.

It is an objective of this Framework Plan to emphasise the changes in character along the street by creating distinct 'Quarters'. Each 'Quarter' will build on the natural strengths of each individual area — both physical and social - and will be supported by general planning policy and by public realm interventions. Each 'Quarter' could become recognisable destinations for different strands of retailing activity. This is supported in the County Development Plan in Chapter 3.2 - Retailing and Major Town Centres — in which Policy RET4 advocates the following policy approach:

"Given the elongated linear nature of the Major Town Centre in Dún Laoghaire, which extends from Cumberland Street to the People's Park, it is considered appropriate to consolidate the Town Centre Quarter. This Quarter will include George's Street - from Bloomfield's Shopping Centre to Corrig Avenue – the northern part of Patrick Street and the central part of Marine Road.

The Council will also encourage the incremental growth of secondary character 'Quarters' in the Town Centre as follows:

- Park End Quarter George's Street Upper, east of the Town Centre Quarter.
- Seafront Quarter Marine Road to Crofton Road/ Queen's Road (Hospital car park to the Lexicon).
- Old Town Quarter George's Street Lower, west of the Town Centre Quarter."

3.1.1 Park End Quarter

While the character of the individual areas in this Quarter do overlap to some degree they can be broadly differentiated as follows:

a) People's Park to Clarinda Park West

Georges Street Upper, between the People's Park to Clarinda Park West has finely detailed architecture of great character and historical interest and contains a variety of small shops with well defined frontages that help create a busy village character. New street trees and furniture, where feasible, together with improved shop-fronts and signage, will continue to improve the general character of the area and these improvements will be complemented by the recently redeveloped Peoples Park. Residential activity at above ground floor level will be supported and encouraged to enliven the street and to assist in creating demand for local services.

b) Clarinda Park West to Haigh Terrace

In contrast, the stretch between Clarinda Park West to Haigh Terrace is wider with the former residential terraces largely converted to office use. These terraces are set back from the road with inactive frontage. In this area, public life feels more dispersed and transient. The planted front gardens along this area are, however, a potential strength that could be developed to create a verdant and 'green break' along Upper George's Street. A strategy of further planting and additional tree planting, where feasible, could assist in creating a better sense of scale along this section of the street. In addition, narrowing the carriageway, where considered appropriate, creating areas for parking and set-down, together with new lighting and wider footpaths could create a better public realm. This strategy would also be strengthened by public realm interventions to mark the 'entrance' of the route to the dlr LexIcon along Haigh Terrace. Through this package of interventions this part of George's Street could develop a more 'green' character similar to the recently upgraded areas along Marine Road.

3.1.2 Town Centre Quarter

a) Corrig Avenue to Marine Road

Between Corrig Avenue and Marine Road the character of George's Street is defined largely by retailing activity. The main entrance to Dún Laoghaire Shopping Centre should become a focal point in the centre of the town, given its prominent location at the intersection of Marine Road and Georges Street. A redesigned entrance should permit the easy flow of people into the Centre, and back out to the street. The uninviting Shopping Centre frontage onto Marine Road should be redeveloped to recreate an attractive streetscape, with a frontage that engages and enlivens the street. Alternatively, the introduction of small retail kiosks at the corner of Marine Road and George's Street, in addition to complementary landscaping, could be considered to help promote additional activity and a softer more appealing environment to this key junction.

It is an objective of the Framework Plan to undertake new planting, where feasible, in order to rescale the frontage of the shopping centre while carriageways should be reduced, where considered appropriate, to the minimum width that is required to carry traffic volumes. Trees, planting, lighting and street furniture, common to that recently installed along the Metals, will thematically reconnect the Town Centre to the Waterfront. A simplification of the junction between George's Street and Marine Road could create easier crossing points for pedestrians and would complement the proposed new public space at the corner of St. Michael's Church.

b) Marine Road to Bloomfield's Shopping Centre

Along the one-way stretch of George's Street Lower, the provision of additional pull-in car spaces could allow easier access to retail units and would enliven the area at night. New street trees and furniture together with improved shop fronts and signage would improve the general character of the area and would help highlight the high quality of the historical facades in this part of the street. Residential activity at first floor level, accessed off the street or from the recently upgraded laneways, will be supported and encouraged to increase the residential population of the Town, bring life and vitality to the area and help to create demand for local services. The provision of larger retail floorplates in this Town Centre Quarter and between Corrig Avenue and Library Road will be supported and encouraged in order to expand the range of available unit types and sizes and so help to strengthen the overall retail offer and mix of the Town Centre.

3.1.3 Seafront Ouarter

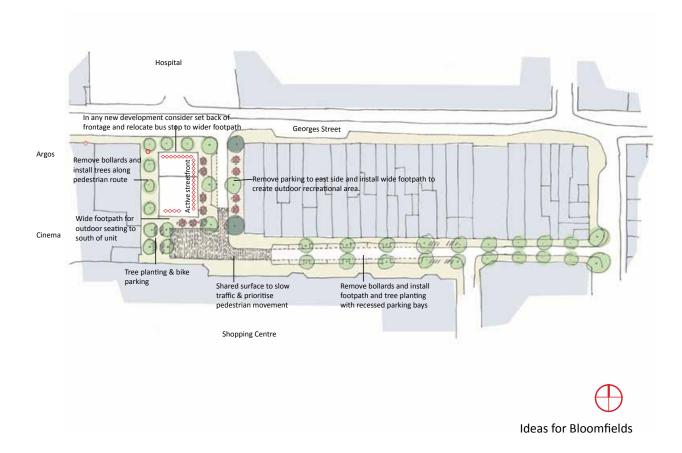
a) Marine Road to Crofton Road/Queen's Road

The Seafront Quarter comprises the area around the Town Hall, the redeveloped Harbourmaster Square, the DART Station, the Pavilion Theatre and the redeveloped area along the Metals. The role of this area as a 'link' in the connection of the Waterfront and the Town Centre, together with proposed new routes to Sussex Street, has been described above in Section 2.2. The area has undergone significant redevelopment in recent years and has emerged as an attractive area for civic life centred on the Town Hall and the Theatre at the Pavilion. This civic activity will be greatly complemented by the new dlr Lexicon. A significant cluster of restaurants has developed and this together with new residential development, has added vitality and life to this Quarter. It is an objective of this Plan to consolidate this positive activity and to continue to link this activity with the Waterfront and to the Town Centre Quarter.

3.1.4 Old Town Quarter

a) Bloomfield's Shopping Centre to Library Road

Bloomfield's Shopping Centre is isolated from Lower George's Street by a narrow strip that currently serves as a surface car park and loading bay. The 'island'



block defined by numbers 35-37 George's Street, has undeveloped frontage that restrict life and activity at street level. The site at number 37 does benefit from a recent planning permission in 2013 for a new commercial development. There is an opportunity, through the comprehensive redevelopment or demolition of these units to create a new civic space at this location that will complement the public space proposed at the corner of St Michael's Church. Alternatively, a new civic space addressed by redeveloping the frontage of the existing units would significantly improve the public realm of this area.

Additional tree planting and a narrowing of the carriageway, if considered appropriate, along the stretch of George's Street Lower between Bloomfield's and Library Road will complement the trees along the frontage of St. Michaels Hospital and lend character to the dull frontage created by the Bloomfield's Centre. This would create a verdant and 'green break' along this western end of George's Street Lower and help define the 'real' entrance to the street commencing at the junction of Library Road.

b) Library Road to Cumberland Street

The former Dún Laoghaire Library is a Carnegie Building of considerable historical interest and architectural merit. Its reuse is an opportunity for animating and rejuvenating this part of the street. Any new use for the Library could link with the redevelopment of George's Place in generating activity in this area both during the day and at night. Rationalising left turning movements off Library Road could also assist in creating an attractive, softly landscaped public space along its frontage.

The length of street between Library Road and York Road has an architecture that is simple and robust but interspersed by buildings of high quality such as the former Working Men's Club. Along this section of the street, shops create a busy village character and this will be strengthened by the new retail and residential development on the former Iceland site. New street trees and furniture, together with improved shopfronts and signage, will continue to improve the general character of the area. Residential use at upper floor level will be supported and encouraged to enliven the street and to create demand for local services.

West of York Road, new street trees and wider footpaths, where feasible, along Cumberland Street will significantly improve the general character of the area and complement the green character of De Vesci Gardens. The creation of additional retail space along Cumberland Street and Monkstown Road will, however, be resisted in order to help consolidate retail activity, and the life that this generates, to the Town Centre Quarter.

3.2 The Waterfront

Dún Laoghaire Harbour is a Protected Structure. It is the largest intact Victorian Harbour in Ireland and the UK. It is an objective of this Framework plan to promote this and the overall historical significance of the harbour as its unique selling points.

Dún Laoghaire Harbour was once an important freight port, but this function has changed over time. The Harbour is now repositioning itself as a marine, cultural, leisure and tourism destination of international standing that is fully integrated with the Town. It is an objective of this Framework Plan to strengthen harbour-related uses including recreational sailing, but also, in line with best international practice in waterfront regeneration, to promote uses that will cater for and attract a broader spectrum of the population.

Development that provides surveillance, vitality and a mix of uses, including marine based uses and a strengthening of the residential population of the Town in order to create demand for local services, will be considered, but shall not be to the detriment of the revitalisation of the Major Town Centre. Concurrently, any interventions in the Harbour must at all times be of the highest design standard, maximise public access to the waterfront and be sympathetic to the historical character and fabric of the numerous Protected Structures located in the Harbour environs.

Analysis of the overall Harbour area indicates that it comprises of several areas which are of distinct character. This character, in turn, points to certain appropriate uses. It is considered that Cultural and Leisure uses will generally cluster to the east of St Michael's Wharf - on the Carlisle Pier and along the East Pier - creating symbiotic linkages with the recently completed dlr Lexicon and the National Maritime Museum. Marine Activities and Enterprise are more likely to cluster around the Irish Lights Headquarters, Coastguard Station and Cottages and the Coal Harbour while traditional sail, fishing and boating activities will be concentrated at the West Pier and The Gut.

3.2.1 Central Harbour Area

In visual terms, it is considered that the central harbour area, i.e. St Michael's Wharf at the Ferry Terminal, has the greatest potential to accommodate new development. Any development within the Harbour should exhibit the highest level of design ambition leading to a Waterfront that will be an international exemplar.

New development in the environs of the Harbour must link to the existing Town Centre and assist its regeneration. As already described in Section 2.1 above the existing plaza at the Ferry Terminal should be

redesigned allowing direct access for the public to the water's edge. Any development within this area, including any new cruise berthing infrastructure, should be located to create a direct visual and simple physical connection with Marine Road. The primary aim of this is to increase pedestrian footfall from the Waterfront up to the Town Centre. It is also considered important that where marine infrastructure is no longer required it is dismantled and removed, or reused, to minimise further infilling of the water body within the Harbour.

The height, scale and mass of any development proposals should generally reduce from the Central Ferry Terminal Area towards the Carlisle, East and West Piers. Any development on the western side of St. Michael's Pier should exploit the unique environment of the Marina to create a high quality, west-facing boardwalk overlooking the moorings.

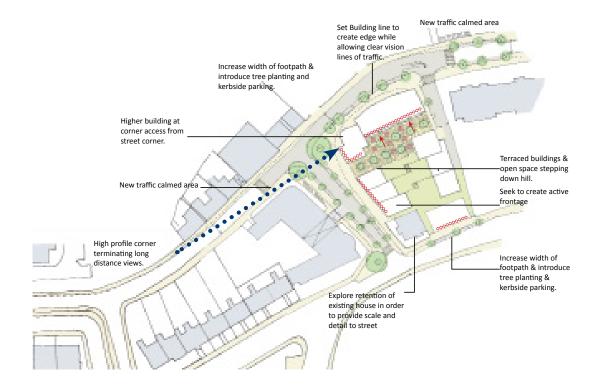
In order that the area achieves its full potential it is considered that car and bus movements serving development, ferry and cruise services must be carefully integrated into the design. In this regard it is expected that car and bus movement, surface parking and required turning circles will take place within the development block (possibly covered over with landscaped decks) in order to maximise the perimeter for walking, cycling, leisure and recreational uses and

to maximise opportunities to engage with the water body in a car-free environment.

3.2.2 Carlisle Pier

Re-development proposals for the Carlisle Pier should be cognisant of the historical significance of this pier, should regenerate and enliven the waterfront, be sensitive to their setting and should include a significant portion of cultural and amenity uses with public accessibility and permeability to the waterfront being paramount. Such proposals require to be carefully scaled and should be designed with variety in the massing of built elements to avoid 'slab-like' infilling of the Pier. Any development should creatively re-use remaining components of the original rail sheds.

It is considered that any development on the Carlisle Pier should incorporate significant gaps to permit oblique views from Queen's Road to the waterbody in front of the National Yacht Club. By doing so the visual linkage between the Town and the Waterfront will be maintained and strengthened. In addition, variety in the skyline of any redevelopment proposals, will be required, in order to create visual interest and to 'break down' the scale of development as





experienced in distant views over the East Pier walls from Newtownsmith and Sandycove.

Critical to the success of any redevelopment within the Harbour area will be the implementation of a consistent and cohesive palette of materials and finishes. It is an objective of this Framework Plan to create a high quality public realm by establishing a strong, unique, and recognisable design language that is consistent with the unique heritage and historic fabric of the Harbour and its Protected Structures.

3.2.3 The Gut/West Pier

The Gut and the adjoining area at the West Pier is considered to be a key site within the Harbour. It has the potential to provide for uses and activities that would enliven this area of the waterfront. The redevelopment of this site should be carefully scaled and employ a low-key architectural language reminiscent of traditional seaside settlements. It should be subordinate to the scale of the terraces along Seapoint Avenue in Salthill. Any redevelopment proposals should provide excellent public access to the waters edge, increased passive surveillance and add to the variety of activities in this area.

In addition proposals should examine how better connections for pedestrians and cyclists can be made across the DART line. This will properly link any development at The Gut into an improved neighbourhood centre at Old Dún Leary and create linkages between the West Pier and the adjoining residential areas at Monkstown. Alternatively the existing access to The Gut from the Coal Quay Bridge needs to be upgraded. Any significant re-development of The Gut/West Pier area is entirely predicated on much improved vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access arrangements being facilitated.

This strategy also anticipates the sensitive redevelopment of the adjacent Tedcastle site. The greatest potential for development will be to the northern part of the site. The effects of overshadowing on Dunleary Road must, however, be carefully considered in any design. Commercial development on this site should be concentrated on Dunleary Road and should create an appropriate streetscape and frontage that engages with and enlivens the streets that border the site. More residential uses should be prioritised along the Dunleary Hill frontage and retail activity along this edge is not considered appropriate.

4. Strengthening Links with Adjoining Areas

It is an objective of the Framework Plan to initiate a process of strengthening and promoting improved connectivity between Dún Laoghaire and its adjoining Villages for all modes of transport – but in particular for pedestrians and cyclists. This would assist in the regeneration of the Town by enabling and encouraging increased footfall into the Town from surrounding villages and residential areas. In a north-south direction the Waterfront would be a key asset in helping create these connections.

The development of a coastal pedestrian/cycle route through this area as part of the proposed Sutton to Sandycove (S2S) Cycleway which is a component part of the proposed National East Coast Trail Cycle Route should be sought, and in tandem the strengthening of cycling and walking links along Crofton Road and Seapoint Avenue, thereby connecting Dún Laoghaire to Blackrock, should be examined. Likewise, a strong amenity pedestrian and cyclist connection along or parallel to Queen's Road and the Old Bath's Site would improve linkages between Dún Laoghaire and Sandycove and Glasthule Villages. These links would be developed in tandem with general transportation requirements. In an east-west direction it is an objective of the Framework Plan to identify and develop further corridors linking Dún Laoghaire Town Centre with emerging neighbourhoods in the immediate hinterland, including Honeypark and Mounttown. Further traffic management considerations of traffic flows, through Dún Laoghaire and Environs, would be subject to detailed traffic assessment which may include traffic modelling and options development.

A coordinated, cohesive and unified landscaping framework will be sought, where space permits, to emphasise the importance of these links and this will be complemented by appropriate signage and wayfinding across this network.

A key water side area between the East Pier and Sandycove Harbour is Newtownsmith and the Old Dún Laoghaire Bath's Site. The Framework Plan will encourage the provision of an environmental amenity improvement scheme for this stretch of the coastline, which will include a promenade and cycleway as part of the wider, more strategic National East Coast Trail Cycle Route.

The work undertaken by the Dún Laoghaire Bath's Sub-Committee set down an appropriate framework which any re-development of the Bath's Site must have regard to - including the provision of a pool. Interim works at the Bath's Site will concentrate initially on the full refurbishment of the existing Bath's Pavilion to accommodate studio space for artists, an art gallery, a café and public toilet facilities. It will also propose the demolition and clearance of all other derelict structures to allow for the provision of a public walkway through the site. This will connect the coastal walkway at Newtownsmith to the East Pier, further strengthening the connectivity between Dún Laoghaire and Sandycove.

To create this link, new defences against coastal erosion will be required on the landward side of the existing swimming pools. Concurrently it is also proposed to refurbish the area between the Bath's Site and the East Pier including the former Bandstand. To allow greater access to the waterside for swimmers at all stages of the tide, a new jetty and an area for changing is proposed. This will connect back to the newly refurbished People's Park and Park Road across the new amenity deck over the railway by means of a series of cascading steps.



5. Objectives

It is an objective of the Council to:

- Upgrade and revitalise Dún Laoghaire Town Centre through the implementation of the vision for the town's future development as set out in the Urban Framework Plan.
- 2. Enhance the range of uses along the waterfront and encourage activities which create increased attraction for the general public.
- 3. Improve physical linkages and accessibility between the Town Centre and the Waterfront.
- 4. Encourage and provide for increased pedestrian and cycle permeability between George's Street and Crofton Road.
- 5. Identify and encourage redevelopment of key sites at present under-utilised e.g. Hospital Lands, George's Place and sites at the Harbour.
- Encourage development of buildings of the highest architectural quality and appropriate to context.
- 7. Provide a network of attractive urban spaces and public realm.
- 8. Improve and enhance existing visual amenity and streetscape within the Framework Plan area.
- 9. Plan and implement a coherent landscaping scheme along both the Waterfront and along Marine Road and its environs.
- 10. Seek to strengthen cycling and walking links between Dún Laoghaire, Blackrock and Monkstown along Seapoint Avenue and Crofton Road and between Dún Laoghaire, Glasthule and Sandycove along Queen's Road and Newtownsmith.
- 11. Seek to ensure a balanced development of the Town Centre through the development management process, and to require appropriate uses at ground floor level and at corner sites which contribute to the vibrancy of the town
- 12. Explore in association with Irish Rail and the NTA how better at grade connections for pedestrians and cyclists can be made across the DART line to link any development at the Gut into a more defined neighbourhood centre at Old Dún Leary and create linkages between the West Pier and the adjoining residential areas at Monkstown.
- 13. Upgrade the road leading from the Coal Quay Bridge to the Gut and to explore the possibility of providing pedestrian access by way of a cantilevered boardwalk.

- 14. To implement a co-ordinated street tree planting and soft landscaping programme, where feasible, within the Framework Plan area.
- 15. To seek the incremental rationalisation and consolidation of the Town Centre Quarter on George's Street between Bloomfield's Shopping Centre and Corrig Avenue.
- 16. To seek the development of a low scale café restaurant building of the highest architectural design addressing the new public space between the dlr Lexicon and the Mariners' Church. The redevelopment of this site should respect the vista of the Mariners' Church.
- 17. It is an objective of the Framework Plan to seek to upgrade the existing landscape and environs of the Royal Marine Hotel to compliment the design standard achieved at the dlr Lexlcon.
- 18. To explore potential uses for the Assistant Harbour Master's Lodge.
- 19. It is an objective to embrace 'Smart' cities initiatives to improve traffic management and include appropriate variable Message Signage (VMS) and smart car parking technologies within the Framework Plan area.
- 20. To implement the DLR Cycle Network objectives within the Framework Plan area.
- 21. To undertake a Road User Audit and support the application of DMURS, together with environmental improvements, on Cross Avenue -(Old Victorian Street) and interconnecting streets.
- 22. To promote the expansion of 30 km/hr limit zones in Dún Laoghaire and Environs in accordance with best practise and speed guidance documents.
- 23. To seek the creation of an improved pedestrian environment and the rationalisation of car movements at the entrance to the dlr LexIcon and the Pavilion carpark's through the implementation of the Council's adopted Part 8 scheme PC/06/10.
- 24. To seek to provide for improved sight lines, forward visibility, road and pedestrian safety improvement works at the north and northwestern frontages of the Tedcastle site.

6. Specific Local Objectives

In addition to the objectives listed above, Map 3 of the County Development Plan identifies the following Specific Local Objectives relevant to the Urban Framework Plan (Refer to Section 9: Specific Local Objectives of the Written Statement).

- SLO 13: To facilitate the continued development
 of the Harbour in advance of the preparation of
 the Dún Laoghaire and Environs Local Area Plan
 (LAP). Following the adoption of the Dún Laoghaire
 and Environs LAP, the future development of the
 Harbour will thereafter be guided by the principles
 and objectives of the Plan and that of Policy E14.
- **SLO 14:** To encourage the redevelopment of 'The Gut' adjacent to the West Pier to include improved access to the area.
- **SLO 15:** Coal Quay Bridge. To improve/upgrade access to Dún Laoghaire Harbour and lands adjacent to the West Pier.
- **SLO 16:** To retain the Carlisle Pier structure and to encourage redevelopment on it that will focus on the historical importance of the pier and will incorporate uses that will bring significant cultural, social, recreational and economic benefits to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Development should regenerate and enliven the waterfront, be sensitive to the setting and should include a significant portion of cultural and amenity uses with public accessibility and permeability to the waterfront paramount. Such proposals should be carefully scaled and should be designed with variety in the massing of built elements to avoid 'slablike' infilling of the Pier. Any development should creatively re-use remaining components of the original rail sheds.
- SLO 17: To manage and enhance The Metals from Marine Road to Dalkey giving due regard to its historic importance while encouraging its use as a walking and cycling route between Dún Laoghaire and Dalkey.
- SLO 21: To develop the area between East Pier and Sandycove, including the open space at Otranto Place, in accordance with an approved plan.
- SLO 64: To improve pedestrian and cycle permeability to and from the former Dún Laoghaire Golf course lands at Honeypark.
- SLO 68: To seek the renewal of the obsolete area at George's Place and the Fire Station in accordance with the objectives of the Dún Laoghaire Urban Framework Plan and the pending Dún Laoghaire and Environs Local Area Plan.
- SLO 73: To retain the existing hospital uses at St.
 Michael's and to develop and upgrade the Hospital
 and Boylan Centre sites in accordance with the
 objectives of the Dún Laoghaire Urban Framework

Plan and the pending Dún Laoghaire and Environs Local Area Plan.

- **SLO 77:** To prepare a Local Area Plan for Dún Laoghaire and Environs.
- SLO 83: To facilitate, support and enhance educational facilities in the County, in particular the activities of Dún Laoghaire Further Education Institute (DFEi) that will foster strong links between education, community and the business sector in the County.
- SLO 84: To protect and conserve South Dublin Bay Candidate Special Area of Conservation.
- **SLO 93:** To promote the development of the S2S Promenade and Cycleway as a component part of the National East Coast Trail Cycle Route. It should be noted that these coastal routes will be subject to a feasibility study, including an assessment of the route options. Any development proposals shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment Screening in accordance with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the protection and preservation of all designated SACs, SPAs, and pNHAs in Dublin Bay and the surrounding area.
- SLO 95: To promote Water Leisure Facilities for public use at the coastal fringe of the Gut and rear of the West Pier, subject to the appropriate environmental assessments including any assessment required under the Habitats Directive in co-operation with the relevant agencies.
- **SLO 107:** That Dún Laoghaire Carnegie Library be retained for public and community use.
- SLO 128: To encourage the amalgamation of shop units to allow for the creation of medium (150-300 sq.m.) and larger store sizes (over 300 sq.m.), particularly in the Town Centre Quarter.
- **SLO 136:** In order to promote, preserve and protect the natural, marine and built heritage of Dún Laoghaire Harbour, this Council will review the Dún Laoghaire Harbour Heritage Management Plan 2011, with a view to considering same for inclusion in the County Development Plan 2016-2022, as appropriate.
- SLO 143: To encourage and support the Dún Laoghaire Harbour Company in the establishment of a diaspora centre within the Dún Laoghaire Harbour Area.
- SLO 144: To retain the lands zoned 'F' 'To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreational amenities' as open space for amenities.
- **SLO 145:** To include a public swimming pool in the development planned for the Baths site.

Appendix 13: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment



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Section 8 Glossary

Flooding is a natural phenomenon. The causes, extent and impacts of flooding are varied

and complex. The unpredictability of rainfall and climate must always be borne in mind.

Predictions about the impact of climate change add a further degree of uncertainty but

must be taken into account in line with the 'Precautionary Principle'.

(Report of the Flood Policy Review Group, OPW,)

The SFRA is not a statutory planning document. It is a consultation document that should be used to inform a development plan or local area plan, enabling the implementation of the 'Sequential Approach" and the testing of development zoning against flood risk criteria. It can also be used to assist other planning decisions, such as Development Management, and emergency planning. In any instance, a site-specific flood risk assessment may be required when deciding on the grant of planning permission. (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government and OPW, The Planning System and Flood Risk Management; (2009)

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Please read below the disclaimer, and limitations associated with this
assessment to avoid incorrect interpretation of the information and data
provided.
DISCLAIMER

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council makes no representations, warranties or undertakings about any of the information provided in this assessment including, without limitation, on its accuracy, completeness, quality or fitness for any particular purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown nor any of its members, officers, associates, consultants, employees, affiliates, servants, agents or other representatives shall be liable for loss or damage arising out of, or in connection with, the use of, or the inability to use, the information provided in this assessment including, but not limited to, indirect or consequential loss or damages, loss of data, income, profit, or opportunity, loss of, or damage to, property and claims of third parties, even if Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has been advised of the possibility of such loss or damages, or such loss or damages were reasonably foreseeable. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown reserves the right to change the content and / or presentation of any of the information provided in this report at their sole discretion, including these notes and disclaimer. This disclaimer, quidance notes and conditions of use shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Republic of Ireland. If any provision of these disclaimer, guidance notes and conditions of use shall be unlawful, void or for any reason unenforceable, that provision shall be deemed severable and shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the remaining provisions.

This SFRA is based on information contained in the Draft Eastern CFRAM study and the River Dodder CFRAM Plan and deals with fluvial flooding only. The following notes on Uncertainty and Best Available Information are attached to these studies,

"UNCERTAINTY

Although great care and modern, widely-accepted methods have been used in the preparation of this assessment there is inevitably a range of inherent uncertainties and assumptions made during the estimation of design flows and the construction of flood models.

BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION

There has been a wide range of datasets utilised in the production of this plan which are constantly changing and subsequently the analysis of these datasets is only correct at the time of assessment. The assessment is based on the maps available in June 2014 (excluding finalised Dodder CFRAM maps). It is acknowledged that new methodologies and/or recently recorded data could have a minor impact on the analysis undertaken herein.

Simply for clarification the Eastern CFRAMS are currently only at draft stage whereas the Dodder CFRAMS maps are finalised.

Therefore only the Dodder CFRAM maps can be circulated with this SFRA document.

Section 1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Flood Risk is defined as:

"Flood risk is the damage that may be expected to occur at a given location arising from flooding. It is a combination of the likelihood, or probability, of flood occurrence, the degree of flooding and the impacts or damage that the flooding would cause" (OPW, 2014).

One of the key messages of the then Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government Guidelines "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities" published in 2009 was that;

"Flood risk management should be integrated into spatial planning at all levels to enhance certainty and clarity in the overall planning process".

The purpose of this Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is to provide sufficient information to allow sound planning decisions to be made on sites at risk of flooding over the lifetime of the next County Development Plan 2016 – 2022 and also to ensure that Elected Members have the necessary information with regard to flooding, the 'Sequential Approach" and the 'Justification Test' (see below and Glossary for definitions) in coming to decisions on the Draft Plan.

This section will outline the background to Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, the methodology proposed and the ongoing situation with regard to the incremental refinement of the draft Catchment Flood Risk Assessment Maps (CFRAM).

1.2 The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2009.

In November 2009 the then DoEHLG, in conjunction with the Office of Public Works, published Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Flood Risk Assessment. Chapter 4 of the Guidelines examines flooding and spatial planning and states that Development Plans must ensure the prior identification of areas at risk of flooding and flood zones so that this identification can feed into the drafting of any Plan.

The Guidelines outline what is called the 'Sequential Approach' to flood risk management. There are three key principles that underpin the 'Sequential Approach" in flood risk management. These are:-

- Avoid the risk, where possible
- Substitute less vulnerable uses, where avoidance is not possible
- Mitigate and manage the risk, where avoidance and substitution are not possible.

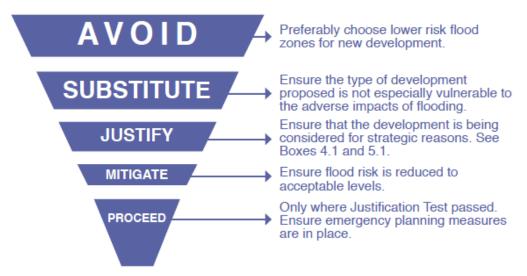


Fig. 3.1: Sequential approach principles in flood risk management (Source, DoEHLG, 2009)

The Guidelines state that where a Planning Authority is considering the future development of areas in an urban settlement that are at moderate or high risk of flooding, for uses or development vulnerable to flooding that would generally be inappropriate, it must be satisfied that it can clearly demonstrate on a solid evidence base that the zoning or designation for development will satisfy the 'Justification Test'.

The 'Justification Test' has been designed to assess the appropriateness, or otherwise, of particular developments that are being considered in areas of moderate or high risk of flooding (DoEHLG, 2009). There are two type of 'Justification Test' – the Plan making 'Justification Test' and the Development Management 'Justification Test'.

1.3 Sources used in this SFRA.

Both the SEA and the Development Plan process are required to be supported by appropriate analysis of flood risk. Appendix A of the Guidelines outlines the steps required in Flood Risk Assessment.

The Office of Public Works (OPW) are the lead Authority on flooding in the Country and in 2011 they commenced a National Catchement Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme. CFRAM is currently being carried out for the Eastern Region - which includes Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and these studies have been used as the basis of this Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The Eastern CFRAMs are still being finalised and are not yet in the public domain (December 2014). The Dodder River, which forms part of the Eastern Region CFRAM, was, however the subject of an earlier pilot project and the maps in relation to the Dodder CFRAM are consequently in the public domain. At a meeting with the OPW and the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government in February 2014 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown were advised to progress with SFRA using the information that was available although this information is not yet publicly available. This SFRA has progressed on this basis using maps dating from June 2014. In addition Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown are still liaising with the OPW (as part of the ongoing ECFRAMS process) on a number of specific areas, which have been shown to be subject to flooding.

1.4 Circular PL2/2014

In August 2014 the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government issued *Circular PL2/2014*.

- I. Use of OPW Flood Mapping in assessing planning applications, and
- II. Clarifications of advice contained in the 2009 DECLG Guidelines for planning authorities "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management".

This Circular states that:-

"The draft CFRAM flood maps, in their current form, remain subject to an unknown amount of change before they can be robustly relied upon for any decision making processes. It would therefore be premature to rely solely on these draft outputs for planning and development management purposes. In this regard, it would be prudent both for planning authorities and for planning applicants to have due regard to the issue of flood risk and to the information provided in the maps, and that where a flood risk is indicated in an area under consideration for development, request that the applicant undertakes site specific flood risk assessment by an appropriately qualified Chartered engineer.

In essence, planning authorities are requested to be prudent in the use of the draft PFRA or CFRAM flood maps as the sole basis for deciding on planning applications (i.e. to refuse planning applications), to make use of site inspections and/or knowledge of local areas, to request a site specific flood risk assessment by an appropriately qualified engineer where appropriate and to also generally use their professional judgement in this regard."

Finally the Circular states that:-

"It would therefore be premature to rely solely on theses draft outputs for planningpurposes " which leaves the Planning Authority in a very unclear position with regard to the use and validity of the CFRAM maps in the preparation of SFRA in accordance with the Guidelines.

Section 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

2.1 Stages in the Assessment of Flood Risk

The Guidelines identify the following stages in flood risk assessment:

Stage 1

Stage 1 Flood Risk Identification - identifying whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues related to the Plan area. This a desktop exercise using existing information.

Appendix A states that:-

"If the planning authority is satisfied that there is no potential risk identified within areas planned for growth from an assessment of all sources listed above (see Table A4 in Guidelines) and bearing in mind the precautionary approach, the FRA will not be required and the process can end at Stage 1 and the avoidance principles of the 'Sequential Approach" has been met" (DoEHLG, 2009, Technical Appendices, p11).

If however, the Planning Authority considers from Stage 1 that there is a potential flood risk it should move to Stage 2

Stage 2

Stage 2 – Initial Flood Risk Assessment

- To confirm sources of flooding that may affect a Plan area
- To determine what modelling is required

An initial FRA (carried out under Stage 2) will assess what further studies need to be done. An initial FRA should obtain information on -

- The location, standard and condition of existing flood defences
- Vulnerability and pathways in the area behind the flood defences.
- The initial FRA needs to be detailed enough that the 'Sequential Approach" can be applied.
- Flood zones should identified (A, B and C)
- Should allow for identification of residual risk

Decisions can be made using this limited data provided that the precautionary approach is taken.

Stage 3

Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment – to assess flood risk issues in sufficient detail and to provide a quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk to a proposed or existing development, of its potential impact on flood risk elsewhere and of the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures. This usually involves modelling.

Where Stages 1 and 2 indicate that a proposed development, or area of possible zoning, may be subject to significant flood risk, a detailed flood risk assessment must be carried out.

In relation to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown a detailed FRA has been carried out as part of the CFRAMs process. The objectives of the CFRAM project are to identify and map existing and future potential flood hazard risk, identify measures for managing that flood risk and develop a long term strategy for dealing and

managing that risk. The CFRAM process has involved the collection of survey data and the development of hydraulic computer models of the various rivers. Flood maps are the output of this modelling. Various flood maps have been developed including flood extent maps, flood depth maps, flood velocity maps and flood hazard maps.

The suite of flood maps allows the identification of locations at risk of flooding. The impact of flooding will be measured under three categories – economic, social and environmental. The SEA process assesses the impact of flooding on the environment. Where flood risks are significant, the study will identify, on a cost beneficial basis, potential flood risk management options including structural options (i.e. walls and defences) and non structural options (flood forecasting and development control).

Central Government (OPW) funded solutions may not be put forward for all areas at risk, as it may not be cost beneficial to address all flood risk areas. In many instances installation of private property protection measures may adequately deal with flooding incidents.

Section 3 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown

3.1 Description of Study Area

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown covers an area of 125 km² to the south of Dublin City. Along the east of the County runs 17 kilometres of coastline which includes beaches cliffs and marshes. It is along the coast that the County town of Dún Laoghaire is located. In terms of settlement approximately two thirds of the County is made up of the built-up area which forms part of suburban Dublin. This suburban area is made up of a network of smaller towns and villages which have been subsumed into the urban form. To the south and west the built-up area gives way to agricultural lands and then rises into the upland scenic area of the Dublin Mountains.

3.2 Identification of Flood Risk (Stage 1)

The CFRAM Programme comprises three phases: -

- The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA): 2011
- The CFRAM Studies and parallel activities: 2011 2015
- Implementation and review: 2016 onwards

The Programme provides for three main consultative stages:

- 2011 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments
- 2013 Flood Hazard Mapping
- 2015 Flood Risk Management Plans

(Note: The above programme is behind schedule).

3.3 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment.

The Flood Directive required Member States to undertake a National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment by 2011 to identify where significant flood risk exists or might be considered likely to occur. In August 2011, the OPW published the 'National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment - Draft for Public Consultation', which comprised a report and a set of maps.

This screening exercise identified where there may be significant risk associated with flooding, based on available and/or easily derivable information. The objective of the PFRA was to identify Areas for Further Assessment (AFAs) and this further assessment would then take place through Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Studies (CFRAMS).

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown falls into one catchment area - the Eastern Region CFRAMS. An earlier CFRAMS was carried out for the Dodder as a separate pilot project.

The PFRA maps for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown produced in July 2011 show flood extents as follows:-

Fluvial – 1 in 100 year event (1%) Fluvial – extreme event Coastal – 1 in 200 year event (0.5%)

Coastal – extreme event.

Pluvial - 1 in 100 year event (1%)

Pluvial - extreme event

Four areas were originally identified as probable or possible Areas of Further Assessment (AFAs);-

- ESB sub station at Blackrock This was discounted as it was considered to be a single asset at risk.
- Loughlinstown Many of the watercourses at Loughlinstown were identified as being culverted and thus the flood risk is likely to be less than that identified in the PFRA as the mapping assumed open watercourses. However, as there are still extensive lengths of open watercourse at Loughlinstown it was recommended that Loughlinstown be considered an AFA.
- Old Connaught/Wilford Analysis of the PFRA indicated that 6 to 9 properties and the secondary school at Wilford lie within the 10% AEP flood extent thus justifying inclusion of Wilford as an AFA. While some flooding has been recorded to the rear of properties along Old Conna Avenue the PFRA did not recommend that it be included as an AFA.
- Shankill (Crinken) Not recommended for inclusion.

Three areas were recommended for AFA – Wilford and Loughlinstown, Deansgrange with Carysfort-Maretimo added subsequently.

3.4 The CFRAMS Studies (Stage 2 and 3 of Flood Risk Assessment)

Draft CFRAM maps have been prepared for the above areas. The draft maps are not yet in the public domain (December 2014).

Section 4 Eastern and Dodder CFRAM

4.1 Eastern CFRAM Area

The Eastern CFRAM Study which covers an area of approximately 6,250 km² includes four Units of Management - Hydrometric Area (HA)07 (Boyne), HA08 (Nanny-Delvin), HA09 (Liffey-Dublin Bay) and HA10 (Avoca-Vartry). Two of these hydrometric areas HA09 and HA10 impact on Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. (Source: OPW)



Figure 2 - Hydrometric areas. Source: OPW

4.1.1 Hydrometric Area 09

Hydrometric Area 09 covers an area of approximately 1,617 km2 and includes most of Dublin County including Dublin City, South Dublin and parts of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Fingal Council areas and parts of Counties Meath, Kildare and Wicklow. The Dodder River flows through a portion of Dún Laoghaire-

Rathdown. CFRAM maps were prepared for the Dodder as part of the pilot phase of the overall nationwide CFRAM programme.

4.1.2 Hydrometric Area 10.

HA10 covers an area of approximately 1,248 km2 and includes parts of counties Wicklow, Wexford, and Dublin. The Avonmore/Avoca system, which rises in the Wicklow Mountains and flows southwards discharging to the Irish Sea at Arklow, is HA10's principal river. However, there are also numerous smaller river systems in HA10, including the Carrickmines/Shanganagh River which flows through Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Three High Priority Watercourses (HPWs) were specified by the OPW; the Deansgrange, Carrickmines/Shanganagh and Carysfort/Maretimo Rivers.

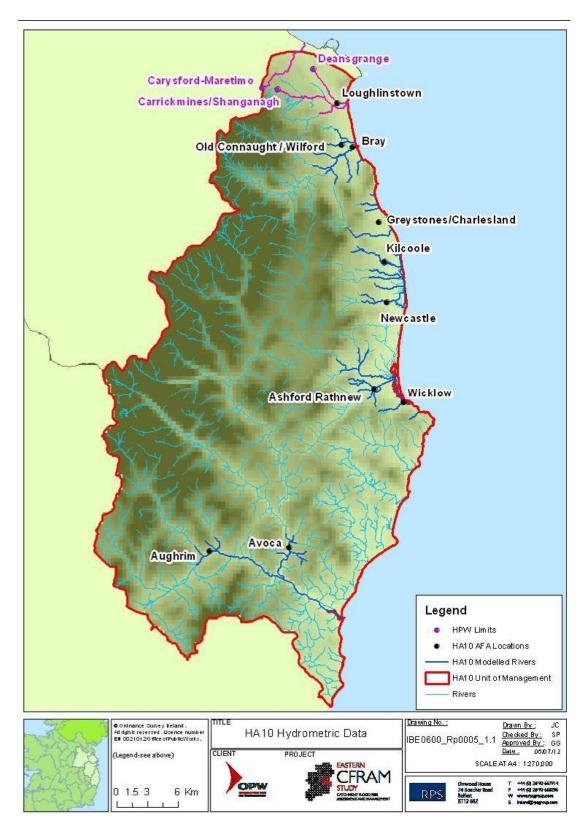


Figure 3: Hydrometric Area 10. Source: OPW

4.2 Areas at Risk of Flooding.

The CFRAM Studies identify areas at risk of flooding using a complex flood model.

The DoEHLG Guidelines differentiates between three different flood zones:-

Flood Zone A – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is highest (greater than 1% or 1 in 100 for river flooding)

Flood Zones B – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is moderate (between .1% or 1 in 1000 and 1% or 1 in 100 for river flooding) Flood Zones C – where the probability of flooding in low. (Will cover remainder of any Plan area).

The planning implications for each of the flood zones are as follows:-

Flood Zone A – most types of development would be considered inappropriate in this zone. 'Justification Test' must apply.

Flood Zone B – highly vulnerable development such as hospitals, residential care homes, garda and fire stations, dwelling houses would be considered inappropriate unless the requirements of the 'Justification Test' can be met. Flood Zone C – development is appropriate.

The draft CFRAM maps use a slightly different hierarchy of flood zones with three different shadings, two of which fall into Flood Zone A and one into Flood Zone B (see Table below)

Table 1: DoHLG Guidelines Versus CFRAM Flood Zones

DoEHLG Guidelines Flood Zones	CFRAM Flood Zones	
Flood Zone A	Darker Blue - highest probability - 10% Annual Exceedance probability (fluvial).	
Flood Zone A	Medium Blue colour – 1% Annual Exceedance probability (fluvial).	
Flood zone B	Light Blue - 0.1% Annual Exceedance probability (fluvial).	

'Sequential Approach''

The draft CFRAM maps identify the areas of flood risk within Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The next step is to apply the 'Sequential Approach' to land use planning. The areas of flood risk were overlaid on the current/proposed zoning for the County. This identified where flood risk management and future development may cause conflict. (See accompanying booklet of maps which are only available for the Dodder).

The overlaying exercise identifies two different area of flood risk:-

- A. Areas that are already built-up
- B. Areas that are zoned for future development.

In terms of areas that are already built up the Development Management 'Justification Test' will need to be applied to future planning applications - with the exception of smaller developments, (See section 6.1.2).

The Guidelines have categorised land uses into three vulnerability classes and have also specified which vulnerability class would be appropriate in each flood zone, or where the 'Justification Test' would be required.

The table of vulnerable classes (Table 3.1 of the Guidelines is as follows);

Table 2: Classification of Vulnerability of Different Types of Development. (DoEHLG & OPW, 2009)

Vulnerability	Land Uses and Types of Development (which includes)*:
Highly vulnerable development (including essential infrastructure).	Garda, ambulance and fire stations and command centres required to be operational during flooding Hospitals Emergency access and egress points Schools Dwelling houses, student halls of residence and hostels Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes and social services homes Caravans and mobile home parks Dwelling houses designed, constructed or adapted for the elderly or, other people with impaired mobility and Essential infrastructure, such as primary transport and utilities distribution including electricity generating power stations and substations, water and sewage treatment, and potential significant sources of pollution (SEVESO sites, IPPC sites, etc.) in the event of flooding.
Less vulnerable development	Buildings used for: retail, leisure, warehousing, commercial, industrial and non-residential institutions Land and buildings used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to specific warning and evacuation plans Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry Waste treatment (except landfill and hazardous waste) Mineral working and processing; and Local transport infrastructure.

Water-compatible	Flood control infrastructure
development	Docks, marinas and wharves Navigation facilities Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fish processing and refrigeration and compatible activities requiring a waterside location Water-based recreation and tourism (excluding sleeping accommodation) Lifeguard and coastguard stations; Amenity open space, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms; and Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category (subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan).

^{*}Uses not listed here should be considered on their own merits

Table 3.2 of the Flooding Guidelines sets out how the Vulnerability Classes interact with the Flood Zones and sets out when the 'Justification Test' is required.

Table 3: Matrix of Vulnerability versus Flood Zone (to illustrate appropriate development and that required to meet the 'Justification Test').

	Flood Zone A	Flood Zone B	Flood Zone C
Highly Vulnerable Development (including essential infrastructure)	Justification Test	Justification Test	Appropriate
Less Vulnerable Development	Justification Test	Appropriate	Appropriate
Water-compatible Development	Appropriate	Appropriate	Appropriate

Source: DEHLG, OPW, (2009)

Where some of the settlement is within either Flood Zone A or B, the need for a further review of flood risk, and the specific zoning objectives, is required.

Circular PL2/2014 states that in areas where

"an existing land use may be categorised as a "highly vulnerable development" such as housing, be zoned for residential purposes and also be located in flood zone A/B. Additional development such as small-scale infill housing, extensions, or changes of use that could increase the risk or number of people in the flood-prone area can be expected in such a zone into the future. In these instances, where the residential/vulnerable use zoning has been considered as part of development plan preparation, including use of the 'Justification Test' as appropriate, and it is considered that the existing use zoning if still appropriate,

the development plan must specify the nature and design of structural or non structural flood risk management measures required prior to future development in such areas in order to ensure that flood hazard and risk to the area and to other adjoining locations will not be increased or, if practicable will be reduced."

Given that the Draft CFRAM maps have not yet been finalised and having regard to the circular PL02/2014 comments in relation to the maps "which remain subject to unknown amount of change before they can be robustly relied upon for any decision making processes" and the current constraints on staffing resources and statutory time constraints governing the preparation of the County Development Plan it has not been possible to carry out a full 'Justification Test' for every area in Flood Zone A and B which has existing established residential development already in place.

Similarly identification of structural and non-structural flood risk management measures required in these areas is also deemed to be premature until the maps are finalised.

Stage 1 and 2 of the 'Justification Test' as outlined on page 37 of the Guidelines have been carried out for two areas identified for future development in Table 13 set out on page 37 below. Stage 3 of the 'Justification Test', that requires a FRA for each of theses areas, has not been carried out by the Planning Authority and would need to be carried out by any applicants intending to develop these lands. A Stage 3 FRA has been commissioned for lands at Dundrum.

4.4 Flood Risk Areas.

Disclaimer – This SFRA is based on the best available information and it should be noted that the CFRAM Maps being used are draft only and may need to be altered in light of future data and analysis. In addition the maps being used only show fluvial flooding and not pluvial or coastal. (See detailed disclaimer at front of the Assessment).

The draft CFRAM maps show the following areas at risk of flooding:-

4.4.1 Carysfort/Maretimo Stream

Draft maps showing modelled flood extent of the Carysfort/Maretimo Stream have been issued to the Local Authority <u>however they are not yet the finalised maps and are not yet in the public domain.</u>

Table 4: Carysford/Maretimo Stream.

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Flooding shown in	1% and 0.1% - Zones A	Area shown includes
Blackrock where stream	and B.	backlands, train line and
enters Dublin Bay (see		coast. Any future
CFRAMS Carysfort-		planning applications for
Maretimo page 1).		infill development would
		need to be subject to
		Development
		Management
		'Justification Test' and

		FRA.
Flooding shown at Blackrock Bypass (see CFRAMS Carysfort- Maretimo page 1)	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Future development would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below section 6.1.2).
Flooding shown in Brookfield. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo page 2).	1% - Zones A	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Carysfort Avenue, Avondale Lawn, Carysfort Hall. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo page 3)	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Avoca Park, Grove Paddock. (see CFRAMS Carysfort- Maretimo pages 2,3)	1% - Zone A	Future development would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Stillorgan Grove (see CFRAMS Carysfort- Maretimo page 4)	1% - Zone A	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate

		predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown along Stillorgan Road and Brewery Road (see CFRAMS Carysfort- Maretimo pages 6, 7).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Future development would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Blackthorn Avenue and Blackthorn Road, Sandyford. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo pages 10,11).	1% - Zone A	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown along Corrig Road, Blackthorn Drive, Blackthorn Avenue, Lakelands, Sandyford. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo pages 10, 11, 12).	1% - Zone A	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown flooding in the Moreen Estate (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo pages 13, 14).	1% - Zone A	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public

		consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown along M50 at Sandyford Interchange. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo pages 15, 16).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Sandyford Park, Coolkill, Sandyford Downs, Sandyford Village. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo pages 17, 18).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).

4.4.2 Deansgrange/Loughlinstown Stream (includes Deansgrange Stream, Loughlinstown River, Bridesglen Stream).

Draft maps showing modelled flood extent of the Deansgrange/Loughlinstown Stream have been issued to the Local Authority dating from June 2014. These are not yet the finalised maps.

Table 5:Deansgrange/Loughlinstown Stream

Cabin Lane and Aikens Village. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo page 19). Flooding shown in open space/park land area in Belarmine Stepaside. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo page 20, 21). Flooding shown at Clay Farm site Stepaside. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown Shanganagh Deansgrange. Page?) Flooding shown to the south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines. Including a and B. would require to subject to Developm Management Justificat Test' and FRA unless relates to a mi proposal (see below). The draft flood risk mand B. The draft flood risk mand B. The draft flood risk mand Clay flooding in the proposal (see pelow). The draft flood risk mand B. The draft flood risk mand B. The draft flood risk mand B. The draft flood risk mand Clay flooding in the proposal (see pelow). The draft flood risk mand B.	Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
space/park land area in Belarmine Stepaside. (see CFRAMS Carrysfort-Maretimo page 20, 21). Flooding shown at Clay Farm site Stepaside. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown Shanganagh Deansgrange. Page ?) Flooding shown to the south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines. Including a land B. In Mand B. for this area which under review prior their issue for put consultation, indic predicted flooding in the area. Future development Management Justificat Test unless it relates the minor proposal (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown Shanganagh Deansgrange. Page ?) Flooding shown to the south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines. Including a land B. Flooding shown to the south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines. Including a land B. Flooding shown to the south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines. Including a land B. Future developm would require to subject to Development which was a prior their issue for put consultation, indicates the prior their issue for put consultation, indicates the prior their issue for put consultation, indicates	Flooding shown at Slate Cabin Lane and Aikens Village. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-Maretimo page	1% and 0.1% - Zones A	would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor
Farm site Stepaside. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown Shanganagh Deansgrange. Page?) The step of this area which under review prior their issue for put consultation, indice predicted flooding in the area. Future development in areas shown to be risk of flooding will subject to Development Management Justificated Test unless it relates the minor proposal (see the south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines. Including a shown to the subject to Development would require to subject to Development wo	space/park land area in Belarmine Stepaside. (see CFRAMS Carysfort-		predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see
south of Pale Ditch at and B. would require to subject to Developm	Farm site Stepaside. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown Shanganagh		Management Justification Test unless it relates to a minor proposal (see
Carrickmines District 'Justification Test' a Centre (see CFRAMS FRA unless it relates to	south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines. Including a small portion of Carrickmines District Centre (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown II Revised CFRAMS, pages 1 & 2)		would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see

and Carrickmines Luas Station (Priosland). (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown II Revised CFRAMS. pages 3, 4, 5).	Zones A and B.	Cherrywood SDZ process Stage 3 FRA was carried out for this area – "Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study at Priorsland, Carrickmines". The study includes mitigation measures.
Flooding identified in the open space area of the SDZ. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown II Revised CFRAMS. pages 6,7, 8, 9).	•	This area was identified in the Cherrywood SDZ but as it was located in open space there was no requirement to carry out FRA.

Table 6: Bridesglen Stream

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Flooding shown in high amenity area to the north of the Bridesglen road (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown III Revised CFRAMS. pages 1, 2).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Area zoned high amenity and therefore significant future development not envisaged.
Flooding shown along Cherrywood Road (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown III Revised CFRAMS. pages 3, 4).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Areas shown may affect individual sites. The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Small amount of flooding shown along lengths of the Bridesglen Stream (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown II Revised CFRAMS. page 10).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Areas shown may affect individual sites. Future development would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see

		below).
Flooding shown in open space/wetlands area at Loughlinstown. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown II Revised CFRAMS. pages 10, 11).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Open space area so no further study required.
Flooding shown along Commons Road. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown II Revised CFRAMS. pages 12, 13).	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test. Modelling included some flood defence works. It is likely that individual applications for infill development along Commons Road will need to carry out FRA.
Flooding shown in open space to north of Shanganagh Treatment Plant. (see CFRAMS Loughlinstown/Shanganagh Deansgrange. Page 13)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Open space area so no further study required.

Deansgrange Stream.

It is noted that no flooding is shown in Deansgrange Village despite recent significant flooding events. These events have been attributed to pluvial flooding and not fluvial and are therefore not included.

Table 7: Deansgrange Stream

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Flooding shown in Clonkeen Park to rear of Kill of Grange School, Deansgrange (see Deansgrange, Revised Maps, page 1)	10% and 1% - Zones A	Future development on the A zoned land (rear gardens) would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown along the	10% and 1% - Zones A	Open space area so no

length of the Deasngrange Stream in Clonkeen Park (see Deansgrange, Revised	and B	further study required.
Maps, page 2) Flooding shown in the residential areas of Little Meadow and Cabinteely Court. (see Deansgrange, Revised Maps, page 3)	10% and 1% - Zones A and B	Future development on the A zoned land would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below). Alleviation measures have recently been completed.
Flooding shown to the rear of properties along Pottery Road near its junction with Johnstown Road and on open space. (see Deansgrange, Revised Maps, page 4)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Future development on the A zoned land would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown along the length of Deansgrange Stream in open space (Kilbogget Park). (see Deansgrange, Revised Maps, page 4)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Open space area, so no further study required.
Flooding shown to rear of houses in Coolevin estate and on open space areas. (see Loughlinstown I, Revised Maps, page 1)	1% - Zones A	Future development on the A zoned land would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown in Glenavon Park residential estate. (see Loughlinstown I, Revised Maps, page 2)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal.

Significant flooding	10%, 1% and 0.1% -	The draft flood risk maps
shown in existing	Zones A and B.	for this area which are
residential area of		under review prior to
Seafield and Bayview		their issue for public
(see Loughlinstown I,		consultation, indicate
Revised Maps, pages 3,		predicted flooding in this
4, 5)		area. Future development
		in areas shown to be at
		risk of flooding will be
		subject to the
		Development
		Management Justification
		Test and FRA unless it
		relates to a minor
		proposal.

4.4.3 Crinken Stream

Draft maps showing modelled flood extent of the Crinken Stream have been issued to the Local Authority dating from June 2014. These are not yet the finalised maps.

Table 8: Crinken Stream

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Flooding shown to west of M50 south of Crinken Lane. (see Old Conna Revised CFRAMS page1)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Area is currently zoned green belt. Major development not envisaged.
Flooding shown to east of M50 either side of Allies River Road (see Old Conna Revised CFRAMS page 2)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Area is currently zoned green belt. Major development not envisaged.
Flooding at St Brendans School, Wilford and lands to north at Woodbrook Downs. (see Old Conna Revised CFRAMS page 3)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Issue is that culvert is too small. Area zoned green belt. Major development not envisaged.
Flooding shown in Woodbrook Golf course and open space area associated with Woodbrook Glen residential development. (see Old Conna Revised CFRAMS page 4)	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Area zoned green belt and open space. Major development not envisaged.

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Old Conna Avenue – LAP	10%, 1% and 0.1% -	The draft flood risk maps
Lands (see Old Conna	Zones A and B.	for this area which are

Revised CFRAMS page 7)		under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal. Justification test required to support A1 zoning.
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4.4.4 Dodder CFRAMS

The Dodder CFRAMS shows a number of areas at risk of flooding. Three streams in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown fall into the catchment - the Dundrum Slang, the Little Dargle and the Dodder. It should be noted that the Flood Risk Management Plan for the Dodder Catchment was substantially produced prior to the flooding event of 24^{th} October 2011.

Table 9: Dundrum Slang

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Flooding shown along Ballinteer Road and Wyckham Way. Impact on housing and commercial units on the corner of Ballinteer Avenue and Wyckham Way (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 10).		Areas shown may affect individual sites. Future development would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown in residential areas of Ashlawn, Wyckham Park Road, Beech Drive, Sycamore Road, Willow Road (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 8 & 9).	0.1% - Zone B	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Southmede apartments, Wyckham Way (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 8).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development

		Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown affecting a number of residential units and open space area to the south of Ardglas estate (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 7)	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Willowbank Apartments (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 6 & 7)	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Riverbank apartments (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 6).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Dundrum Shopping Centre, Phase Two lands (site of old shopping centre), Dundrum Village (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 4 & 5).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	'Justification Test' would be required to support zoning (refer section 5.3).
Flooding shown around junction area of Churchtown Road Upper, Taney Road, Dundrum Road, Main Street (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 4 & 5).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below). Area subject to ongoing

		discussion.
Flooding shown affecting the rear of properties on Dundrum Road (See map Dodder CFRAM Slang page 1, 2 &3).	0.1% -	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).

Table 10: Little Dargle

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Flooding shown to rear of Crannagh Hall, Landscape Road, and in open space area to the north of Riverside Drive.	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Small area to the rear of Crannagh Court is zoned residential and any development would be required to be subject to the Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below). Area to north of Riverside Drive is zoned open space.
Flooding shown in Dodder Park open space area. There is an ESB substation in this open space.	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Area zoned open space.

Table 11: Dodder*

Flooding Risk Location	Flood Zone	Comments
Flooding shown at Orwell Park and Orwell Gardens (See Dodder CFRAM Map 5).	1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at Milltown Golf Course (See Dodder CFRAM Map 4).	•	Zoned open space
Flooding shown on Open Space on Patrick Doyle	1% and 0.1% - Zone B.	Zoned open space.

Road (See Dodder CFRAM Map 3).		
Flooding shown at apartments at Milltown Grove and Dodderbank (See Dodder CFRAM Map 2).	1% and 0.1% - Zone B.	Any future planning applications for infill development would need to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).

^{*}The Dodder forms a County boundary between Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and the jurisdictions of Dublin City and South Dublin. Development which occurs in Dublin City or South Dublin County Council could have implications on flooding in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

The Dodder Catchment Flood Risk Management Plan identifies a number of flood risk management measures including flood embankments and walls starting at the Dundrum Slang confluence and finishing at the Clonskeagh Road. The Plan also includes for the maintenance of existing defences and design and construction of new defences along the Little Dargle and also at Orwell Gardens. The Dodder CFRAM Plan does not provide solutions to all the flooding problems that exist in the catchment as this would simply not be economically viable. It does however, identify viable structural and non-structural options for managing flood risk.

5 'Justification Test' and Mitigation / Management of Flood Risk.

By overlaying the CFRAM maps on the County zoning maps it is clear that flooding occurs in two types of area – the built-up area and greenfield areas.

5.1 Development in Built-Up Areas.

Many of the areas identified in the tables above as being at risk of flooding are in the already built-up areas of the County where there is considerable existing residential development. Any future development in these areas will be required to be subject to the Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA.

However Circular PL2/2014 does state that:-

"Applications for minor development, such as small scale infill, small extensions to houses or the rebuilding of houses, and most changes of use of existing buildings and or extensions and additions to existing commercial and industrial enterprises are unlikely to raise significant flooding issues, unless they obstruct important flow paths, introduce a significant additional number of people into flood risk areas or entail the storage of hazardous substances. Since such applications concern existing buildings, the 'Sequential Approach" cannot be used to locate them in lower-risk areas and the 'Justification Test' will not apply. However, a commensurate assessment of the risks of flooding should accompany such applications to demonstrate that they would not have adverse impacts or impede access to a watercourse, floodplain or flood protection and management facilities"

For larger applications in these built-up areas the Guidelines identify 5 stages in the Development Management process and make a number of recommendations as to how flood risk should be addressed. Table 12 below outlines these stages.

Table 12: Flooding and Development Management Process.

Development Management Stage	Requirements of LA	Requirements of Applicant
Pre-application	 Make applicants aware of flood risk and the need to submit FRA. Highlight relevant policies in the County Development Plan. Provide advice on the 'Sequential Approach". 	Should identify flood risk.
Lodgement		 Declare any known flooding on application form. Include FRA carried out by a suitably qualified professional. Small development i.e. extension can address the

		issue in summary. • FRA should include ○ Plans showing site and proposal and relationship with water courses ○ Surveys ○ Assessment of all sources of flooding, flood alleviation measures in place, impact of flooding, SuDs measures, mitigation measures, residual risks. ○ (Applicants should consult Section 5 of the guidelines for more detail of what is required).
Processing and assessment	• Forward to relevant technical sections and prescribed bodies (OPW, Fisheries). PA can consider development through the use of 'Sequential Approach" and 'Justification Test'.	
	Application of the 'Justification Test' in Development Management.	 Applicant should submit 'Justification Test' in accordance with Box 5.1 of the Guidelines. (see below).
Making the Decision	 Attach conditions in relation to mitigation measures and/or flood warning systems. Refuse permission where flood issues not dealt with adequately. 	

'Justification Test' for Development Management (To be submitted by the applicant)

When considering proposals for development, which may be vulnerable to flooding, and that would generally be inappropriate as set out in Table 3.2 of the Flooding Guidelines (see Table 2 above), the following criteria must be satisfied:-

- 1. The subject lands have been zoned or otherwise designated for the particular use or form of development in an operative development plan, which has been adopted or varied taking account of these Guidelines.
- 2. The proposal has been subject to an appropriate flood risk assessment that demonstrates:
 - (i) The development proposed will not increase flood risk elsewhere and, if practicable, will reduce overall flood risk.
 - (ii) The development proposal includes measures to minimise flood risk to people, property, the economy and the environment as far as reasonably possible.
 - (iii) The development proposed includes measures to ensure that residual risks to the area and/or development can be managed to an acceptable level as regards the adequacy of existing flood protection measures or the design, implementation and funding of any future flood risk management measures and provisions for emergency services access; and
 - (iv) The development proposed addresses the above in a manner that is also compatible with the achievement of wider planning objectives in relation to development of good urban design and vibrant and active streetscapes.

The acceptability or otherwise of levels of residual risk should be made with consideration of the type and foreseen use of the development and the local development context.

5.2 Areas Zoned for Future Development

A number of areas zoned for future development have been identified as flood risk areas. These are shown on Table 13 below.

Table 13: Areas Zoned for Future Development at Risk of Flooding.

Stream/Flood Deta	ails.	Flood Zone	Comments
Carysfort/Maretim	0		
Flooding shown space/park land Stepaside.	in open area in	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Maps are not yet finalised. The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal.

Deansgrange/Loughlinstown		
Flooding shown at Clay Farm site Stepaside.	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Maps are not yet finalised. The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal.
Flooding shown to the south of Pale Ditch at Carrickmines.	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Maps are not yet finalised. Future development would require to be subject to Development Management 'Justification Test' and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal (see below).
Flooding shown at M50 and Carrickmines Luas Station (Priosland).	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Maps are not yet finalised. The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. As part of the Cherrywood SDZ process sage 3 FRA was carried out for this area – "Flood Risk Assessment and management Study at Priorsland, Carrickmines". The study includes mitigation measures.
Flooding identified in the open space area of the SDZ.	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Maps are not yet finalised. The draft flood risk maps for this

		area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. This area was identified in the Cherrywood SDZ but as it was located in open space there was no requirement to carry out FRA.
Old Conna Avenue – LAP Lands	10%, 1% and 0.1% - Zones A and B.	Maps are not yet finalised. The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal. To support the continued zoning as A1 a Justification Test
Pond area at Old Conna		Maps are not yet finalised. The draft flood risk maps for this area which are under review prior to their issue for public consultation, indicate predicted flooding in this area. Future development in areas shown to be at risk of flooding will be subject to the Development Management Justification Test and FRA unless it relates to a minor proposal.

Dundrum Slang		
Flooding shown at Dundrum	1% and 0.1% - 'Justification Test'	
Shopping centre, Phase two	Zones A and B. required to support	
lands (site of old shopping	zoning.	
centre), Dundrum Village.		

5.3 Areas requiring 'Sequential Approach" and 'Justification Test'.

Based on Table 13 above two areas are identified that require the 'Sequential Approach" and the 'Justification Test'. They are the

Site zoned Major Town Centre in Dundrum,

Area zoned A1 'to accommodate future development in accordance with a LAP' at Old Conna. (Maps are not yet finalised).

The site at Clay Farm can be dealt with by way of the 'Justification Test' as submitted by the applicant as part of any planning application. Priorsland has already been dealt with as part of the Cherrywood SDZ Scheme and all other areas are zoned Open Space or Green Belt.

5.3.1 'Sequential Approach' and 'Justification Test' on Major Town Centre Zoned lands in Dundrum.

'Sequential Approach'.

Lands with zoning objective MTC – Major Town Centre - at Dundrum have been shown to be a risk of flooding. The lands fall into both Flood Zones A and B – areas with both a 1% and 0.1% AEP.

Accordingly for Flood Zone A most types of development are considered inappropriate and for Flood Zone B highly vulnerable development such as residential care homes & dwelling houses (non exhaustive listing) etc., are generally considered inappropriate.

Avoid

The site is zoned Major Town Centre – one of only two such areas with that zoning in the entire County. This zoning is fully in accordance with the *Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2008 – 2016* which identifies Dundrum as a Major Town Centre area within the overall retail hierarchy for the Dublin Region. There are two Luas stops serving Dundrum and considerable development has already taken place in the Dundrum Shopping Centre.

Having regard to the Regional importance of Dundrum, the inclusion of development on the Major Town Centre lands is unavoidable. It is considered that development in this area cannot be avoided if Dundrum is to develop in accordance with its status in the Greater Dublin Area Regional Planning Guidelines.

Substitute

The type of developments and uses, which would be considered to be Major Town Centre development, will include uses which are vulnerable.

Justification Test.

Justify & Mitigate

The Guidelines state that where a Planning Authority is considering the future development of areas in an urban settlement that are at moderate or high risk of flooding, for uses or development vulnerable to flooding that would generally be inappropriate, it must be satisfied that it can clearly demonstrate on a solid evidence base that the zoning or designation for development will satisfy the 'lustification Test'.

Section 4.23 of the Flooding Guidelines relate to the 'Justification Test' and outline the three criteria that must be satisfied. The Planning Authority's response is as follows:

Table 14 – 'Justification Test' for Dundrum MTC zoning (<u>Step 1 and 2 only</u>)

	Criteria	Response
1	The urban settlement is targeted for growth under the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, and statutory plans or under the Planning Guidelines or Planning Directives provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.	The National Spatial Strategy 2002-2022 is a twenty-year plan for the Country. Consolidating the Greater Dublin Area, which is identified in the Strategy as a 'Gateway', is a primary policy of the Strategy. Enhancing the competiveness of the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) through physically consolidating growth of the Metropolitan Area is also identified as being of importance. The Metropolitan area is identified as Dublin City and suburbs, which would include Dundrum. The Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010 – 2022 identify Dundrum as a Metropolitan Consolidation Town within the settlement hierarchy outlined. Such Towns are defined as strong active urban places within the Metropolitan area with strong transport links. The RPGs state that; "As key destination (and interchange) points on public transport corridors and important locations for services, retail and economic activity, these towns are important foci within the metropolitan area. They present opportunities for intensive development and activity" (p93) The RPGs recommendation for the DLR Development Plan and Core Strategy is "As mostly a Metropolitan

		County, housing delivery should focus on strengthening the urban form of the County through building up town and district centres at public transport nodes" The focus in the RPGs is very much on consolidation within the existing footprint of Dublin City and suburbs. Dundrum falls into this area and is further enhanced as a growth area by the fact that it has excellent pubic transport links with the city centre via the Luas line B. The Retail Planning Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2008 – 2016 identifies Dundrum as a Major Town Centre Level 2 – one of only two in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. There is only one level one destination, Dublin city. In accordance with the principles of sustainable urban development future town centre growth is very much based on mixed-use development with retail and residential in close proximity allowing a vibrant living and active townscape develop.
2	The zoning or designation of the lands for the particular use or development type is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and, in particular:	
2 (i)	Is essential to facilitate regeneration and/or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement:	It is considered that the lands at Dundrum that are the subject of the Flood Zone A & B status are an essential element of the planned expansion of the Dundrum Major Town Centre area.
2(ii)	Comprises significant previously developed and/or under-utilised lands:	The subject lands consist of significant under-utilised zoned land suitable for a higher density mixeduse type development, proximate to the LUAS line and a LUAS stop.
2(iii)	Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement:	The lands at Dundrum are zoned Major Town Centre and are located in a Metropolitan Consolidation Town as

		identified in the RPGs.
2(iv)	Will be essential in achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and,	The future development of these lands will allow Dundrum further develop as a vibrant active Major Town Centre for the County.
2(v)	There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use or development type, in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement. (Criteria can be set aside where section 4.27b of Circular PL2.2014 applies. This section would appear to relate to regeneration areas although the circular does not clearly identify Section 4.27b)	There are no suitable alternative lands identified in the Major Town Centre zoning.
3	A flood risk assessment to an appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment as part of the development plan preparation process, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and the use or development of the lands will not cause unacceptable adverse impacts elsewhere.	Response: Stage 3 FRA is required. Consultants have been appointed to carry out a Stage 3 Flood Risk Assessment for the portion of the Slang that runs through Dundrum Major Town Centre. It is hoped that the Flood Risk Assessment will be available in time to have its findings incorporated into the County Development Plan.

Dundrum Shopping Centre and associated Mill Theatre is identified as an individual risk receptor in the Dodder Catchment Flood Risk Management Plan, February 2012. Local flood defences are put forward as a possible flood alleviation measure. In relation to the Dundrum Slang hard defences and improvement of channel conveyance are put forward as an option to deal with flood risk.

5.3.2 'Sequential Approach" and 'Justification Test' on Area Zoned A1 'to Accommodate Future Development in Accordance with a LAP' at Old Conna.

'Sequential Approach'.

Lands zoned zoning Objective A1 $\,$ - 'to provide for new residential communities in accordance with approved local area plans' - have been shown to be at risk of flooding. The lands fall into both Flood Zone A and B - with areas with both a 1 in 100 chance and 1 in 1000 chance of flooding in any given year.

Accordingly for Flood Zone A most types of development are considered inappropriate and for Flood Zone B highly vulnerable development such as hospitals etc are considered inappropriate.

Avoid

As outlined in the Core Strategy and in accordance with housing targets set by the Regional Planning Guidelines Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown are obliged to provide a certain number of residential units over the life time of the next County Development Plan. To achieve these targets various areas in the County are zoned for future development in accordance with approved Local Area Plans. Old Conna is one such area.

In a County such as Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown which consists of a significant builtup area and an upland area which is of high landscape value land suitable for future residential communities is scarce. As such it is not considered that there is an alternative site available for significant development such as that envisaged at Old Conna. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown is by far the smallest County in the State.

Substitute.

The uses proposed will include vulnerable uses.

Justification.

Justify & Mitigate

The Guidelines state that where an Authority is considering the future development of areas in an urban settlement that are at moderate or high risk of flooding, for uses or development vulnerable to flooding that would generally be inappropriate, it must be satisfied that it can clearly demonstrate on a solid evidence base that the zoning or designation for development will satisfy the 'Justification Test'.

Section 4.23 of the Flooding Guidelines relate to the 'Justification Test' and outline the three criteria that must be satisfied. The criteria and the local authority's response is as follows:-

Table 15 - 'Justification Test' for Old Conna

	Criteria	Response
1	The urban settlement is targeted for growth under the National Spatial Strategy, regional planning guidelines, statutory plans or under the Planning Guidelines or Planning	2022 is a twenty year plan for the Country and consolidating the Greater Dublin Area, a Gateway, is a primary
	Directives provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.	The Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010 – 2016 show the Old Conna area as falling within the Metropolitan Area as illustrated in Figure 12 (p89). The focus of the RPGs is on new housing within the built-up footprint of Dublin City and suburbs within the Metropolitan Area. Under the existing plan the Old Conna area was to be serviced by an extension to the Luas line. The NTA Draft Transport Strategy 2011 – 2030 states that a southward

	Г	
		extension of the Luas to Bray is still proposed but will be subject to the timing of new development.
		Bray and Environs - including the surrounding areas of Old Conna and Fassaroe - is identified as a Metropolitan Consolidation Town in the GDA Regional Planning Guidelines 2010 - 2022 (RPGs p91). Metropolitan Consolidation Towns are defined as towns close to Dublin which will function as part of the Gateway. The Regional Planning Guidelines state that these towns should continue to be developed at a large scale, with key public transport corridors connecting these towns to the City (RPGs, p93).
2	The zoning or designation of the lands for the particular use or development type is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and, in particular:	
9(i)	Is essential to facilitate regeneration and/or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement:	It is considered that the lands at Old Conna are essential to allow for growth and expansion of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (and Bray Town) in order to meet the targets as set out in the RPGs.
2(ii)	Comprises significant previously developed and/or under-utilised lands:	The subject lands consist of significant under-utilised zoned land suitable for a higher density mixed-use type development, proximate to the N11 which will have quality bus corridor.
2(iii)	Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement:	The lands at Old Conna fall within the Metropolitan Area of the GDA.
2(iv)	Will be essential in achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and,	The future development of these lands will be in accordance with an approved LAP prepared in accordance with up-to-date guidance on sustainable settlement and compact urban growth.
2(v)	There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use or development type, in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	There are no suitable alternative lands identified within the County and in order to meet the requirements of the RPGs and the Core Strategy this land is required to be zoned for future development.
3	A flood risk assessment to an	Response: A detailed Stage 3 FRA

appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment as part of the development plan preparation process, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and the use or development of the lands will not cause unacceptable adverse impacts elsewhere.

appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the Strategic Environmental has not been carried out by the Planning Authority as the maps are not yet finalised.

Section 6. Policy Response.

6.1 Development Management.

All parties involved in the making of a planning application should consult CFRAM maps at pre-planning stage. Table 12 in section 5.1 above outlines the five stage development management process as advocated by the Guidelines. There may be a number of applications in areas at risk of flooding as identified on the CFRAM maps.

6.1.2 Applications for Minor Development in Areas at Risk of Flooding.

Minor developments will include those for small scale infill, small extensions to houses or the rebuilding of houses, and most changes of use of existing buildings and or extensions and additions to existing commercial and industrial enterprises. The 'Sequential Approach" and 'Justification Test' will not apply in these instances. However, an assessment of the risks of flooding should accompany such applications to demonstrate that they would not have adverse impacts or impede access to a watercourse, floodplain or flood protection and management facilities.

The design of built elements in these applications demonstrate principles of flood resilient design (See Section 4 - Designing for Residual Flood Risk of the Technical Appendices to the DoECLG Flooding Guidelines).

Checklist of what is required for Minor Applications in Areas at Risk of Flooding.

- Assessment of flood risk carried out by an appropriately qualified Engineer with relevant FRA experience (as deemed acceptable by the Planning Authority).
- Flood resilient design.

6.1.3 Applications for Larger Development in Areas at Risk of Flooding

Applications for larger developments on lands at risk of flooding in the built up area will require flood risk assessment carried out by an appropriately qualified Chartered Engineer as outlined in Table 12 in section 5.1 above or Section 5.9 of the Guidelines. The FRA should be suitably detailed to quantify the risks and the effects of any residual mitigation/adaptation together with the measures needed to manage residual risks.

Any Flood Risk Assessment should include an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change, such as an increase in the extent or probability of flooding, and any associated measures necessary to address these impacts.

The planning application should also include the Development Management 'Justification Test' carried out in a accordance with Box 5.1 in the Guidelines.

All parties involved in the making of a planning application should consult the CFRAM maps at pre-planning stage to ascertain whether FRA is required.

All larger developments in areas at risk of flooding as identified on the CFRAM maps shall be designed using flood resilient construction measures. A statement

shall be submitted with each FRA to show how it is intended to comply with the above.

All new development shall comply with the standards as set out in the Greater Dublin Strategic Development Study (GDSDS).

All new planning applications shall be accompanied by a Surface Water Drainage Plan which will include proposals for the management of surface water within sites, protecting the water quality of the existing water bodies and groundwater sources, and retrofitting best practice SuDs techniques on existing sites, where possible.

Checklist for Applications for Larger Development in Areas at Risk of Flooding.

- FRA in accordance with Table 12 in Section 5.1 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown SFRA or Section 5.9 of the Guidelines carried out by an appropriately qualified Engineer with relevant FRA experience (as deemed acceptable by the Planning Authority).
- Development Management 'Justification Test'.
- Flood resilient design and statement to be submitted.
- Compliance with GDSDS.
- SuDS.
- Potential impacts of Climate Change.

Section 7 Flooding and Development Management (taken from Chapter 5 of the Guidelines)

In essence, the 2007 DoEHLG Development Management Guidelines identify 5 stages in the Development Management process as follows:

- Pre-application.
- Lodgement.
- Assessment.
- Decision.
- Appeals.

7.1 Pre-application and Identification of Flood Risk

The pre-application stage is critical to the consideration of flood risk in the planning application. It is the responsibility of the applicant at this stage and in the first instance to gather relevant information sufficient to identify and assess all sources of flood risk and the impact of drainage from the proposal. In addition Planning Authorities should ensure that applicants are made aware of any flood risk issues and of the need for them to submit an appropriate flood risk assessment.

Pre-application discussions will be particularly important in identifying the broad range of issues affecting a site and present an opportunity for the planning authority to make clear to applicants that an appropriate flood risk assessment should be carried out as part of the application preparation process.

Where flood issues are present, the Planning Authority should highlight the policies and objectives of the Development Plan in relation to flood risk and, if available, information on flood zones.

Ideally, at this preliminary stage, development proposals being put forward by applicants for pre-planning discussion should show the location, broad nature and extent of a proposed development including, where appropriate, the provision of adequate development-free, riparian strips for river maintenance. Where flood risk is present, applicants preparing development proposals should be advised of theimportance of addressing flood risk by adopting a 'Sequential Approach" in terms of location of uses in areas of lower risk, the consideration of less vulnerable use types and other mitigation through design measures. Sustainable drainage should be integral to the design and formulation of proposals at this stage.

7.2 Lodgement

Any known flood history on or affecting the application site must be declared on the application form, as required by the Planning and Development Regulations 2006. However, an area with no history of flooding does not mean that it is not at risk from flooding. An application for permission in an areas at risk from flooding should be accompanied, where necessary, by an appropriate site-specific Flood Risk Assessment, having been identified at the pre-application stage. Flood Risk Assessment at the site-specific level in areas at risk of flooding is required for all planning applications, even developments appropriate to the particular flood zone. However, the detail of such a Flood Risk Assessment will

depend on the level of risk and scale of development. Therefore, small developments, with low risk, will be able to address the issue in a summary manner. The scope of the flood risk assessment will depend on the type and scale of development and the sensitivity of the area.

The key outputs from a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment will depend on the level of detail within the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of the development plan/local area plan. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment in general should include:-

- Plans showing the site and development proposals and its relationship with watercourses and structures which may influence local hydraulics
- Surveys of site levels and cross-sections relating relevant development levels to sources of flooding and likely flood water levels
- Assessments of: -
 - All potential sources of flooding
 - o Flood alleviation measures already in place
 - o The potential impact of flooding on the site
 - How the layout and form of the development can reduce those impacts, including arrangements for safe access and egress
 - Proposals for surface water management according to sustainable drainage principles
 - The effectiveness and impacts of any necessary mitigation measures
 - The residual risks to the site after the construction of any necessary measures and the means of managing those risks
 - A summary sheet which describes how the flood risks have been managed for occupants of the site and its infrastructure.

Given the potential complexity of the processes inherent in a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and the likely costs to an applicant in preparing one, Planning Authorities should carefully evaluate calling for site specific flood risk assessments as a result of pre-application consultations or within the determination of a planning application when there are fundamental objections to the development on other grounds. Applicants should not have to undergo unnecessary delay or expense preparing such an assessment if a refusal is probable.

The Flood Risk Assessment should be incorporated into any EIA process where one is required. The flood risk assessment should be approved/certified by a competent person, qualified and experienced in flood risk assessments.

7.3 Processing and Assessment

The Planning Regulations and the Development Management Guidelines (2007)set out in detail the appropriate procedures for processing an application. All applications with flood risk issues should be forwarded to the relevant technical sections of the Planning Authority for comment and at the earliest possible opportunity. Where these issues are complex in nature, the planning authority may wish to engage appropriate external advice.

In terms of flooding, it will be important to notify prescribed bodies of the application, e.g. the Fisheries Board, if mitigation measures to river banks are proposed, and to assess the application, based on the full range of planning considerations of any submissions made.

Assessment of the application should be based principally on the policies and detailed objectives of the Development Plan, with flood risk considered along with

the full range of planning considerations for the application. In assessing development proposals in areas at risk of flooding, Planning Authorities should adopt a risk-based sequential and balanced approach that gives priority to development in areas of lowest risk, while at the same time allowing consideration of appropriate and necessary development, through the use of the 'Sequential Approach" based on flood zones and application of the 'Justification Test'.

Where a Planning Authority is considering proposals for new development in areas at a high or moderate risk of flooding that include types of development that are vulnerable to flooding and that would generally be inappropriate as set out in Table 3.2, the Planning Authority must be satisfied that the development satisfies all of the criteria of the Justification Test as it applies to Development Management outlined in Box 5.1 below.

When considering proposals for development, which may be vulnerable to flooding, and that would generally be inappropriate as set out in Table 3.2 (Of the Flooding Guidelines), the following criteria must be satisfied: -

Box 5.1 'Justification Test' for Development Management (to be submitted by the Applicant)

The subject lands have been zoned or otherwise designated for the particular use or form of development in an operative Development Plan, which has been adopted or varied taking account of these Guidelines.

The proposal has been subject to an appropriate flood risk assessment that demonstrates:

- -The development proposed will not increase flood risk elsewhere and, if practicable, will reduce overall flood risk; -The development proposal includes measures to minimise flood risk to people, property, the economy and the environment as far as reasonably possible.
- -The development proposed includes measures to ensure that residual risks to the area and/or development can be managed to an acceptable level as regards the adequacy of existing flood protection measures or the design, implementation and funding of any future flood risk management measures and provisions for emergency services access.
- -The development proposed addresses the above in a manner that is also compatible with the achievement of wider planning objectives in relation to development of good urban design and vibrant and active streetscapes. The acceptability or otherwise of levels of residual risk should be made with consideration of the type and foreseen use of the development and the local development context.

Where development has to take place in areas at risk of flooding following the application of these Guidelines, the risks should be mitigated and managed through the location, lay-out and design of the development to reduce such risks to an acceptable level. The residual risks to the proposed development should be considered carefully, taking into account the type of development and its vulnerability, how flood risks to the occupants will be managed, insurance provision, scale of the risks and the provision of flood defence works.

A precautionary approach would be to set floor levels above the 1% flood level ignoring the moderating effects of flood defences. However, within an existing built-up area, the approach above may not produce an appropriate streetscape and therefore for proposed developments with a lower vulnerability, flood

resistant and flood resilient construction methods to reduce the impact of flooding would be appropriate. In this situation the flood risk assessment should be thorough and measures to manage these residual risks carefully detailed. In all cases, a precautionary approach should be taken to allow for uncertainties in data and risk assessment procedures and to enable adaptability to future changes in risk, including the effects of climate change.

Where new development in flood risk areas is approved, details of the flood risk, mitigation measures and residual risk should be supplied by the Planning Authority to the Major Emergency Management Committee (MEMC) of the relevant Local Authority for inclusion in their major emergency risk assessment.

Flood Risk Assessment and EIS

Flood risk may constitute a significant environmental effect of a development proposal that in certain circumstances may trigger a sub-threshold EIS. Flood Risk Assessment should therefore be an integral part of any EIA. An appropriate assessment of the impacts of the development on sensitive habitats under the EU Habitats Directive and reiterated in Circular NPWS 1/08 must also be factored in to the evolution of developments that potentially affects sites designated under the EU's Natura 2000 programme.

7.4 Making the Decision

Planning legislation (Schedules of Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended) allows for the framing of conditions to deal with flood risk and the refusal of permission for reasons of flood risk without attracting compensation. The Department's 2007 Development Management Guidelines (DEHLG,2007) provide guidance on the appropriate nature and type of conditions.

Where flood risk is an issue, the Planning Authority may consider granting permission subject to conditions to ensure that the 'Justification Test' is satisfied. Overall, conditions should deal with any residual risk and should be guided by the Development Management objectives set out in the Development Plan.

Only in very limited circumstances should conditions which require the provision of significant drainage systems, major alterations, flood related structural work or significant relocation of development be attached to planning permissions. Ideally, all these matters should be adequately dealt with in the pre-application and processing stages such that any necessary work(s) are included as an integral part of the development proposal.

In most cases, conditions will be required to amend, clarify or further detail flood mitigation measures. These might include, for example, the removal of barriers or buildings on water flow route, the requirement for flood resistant street furniture and fittings, or, the requirement for detailed flood resistance or flood resilience measures for buildings. Conditions relating to maintenance may include, for example, the regular inspection, maintenance and repair of local or secondary flood defences such as earth bunds or elements of the sustainable drainage system such as swales, basins or ponds. Conditions relating to the ongoing monitoring of flood defences and overall flood risk may also be appropriate. Conditions may also be required in dealing with potential flood issues in minor residential development and residential extension proposals.

Where the risk to people remains significant after mitigation measures, conditions may require arrangements to be put in place by the developer and in the case of

multi-unit developments, the relevant management company to ensure the installation, operation and maintenance of an adequate flood warning system and the preparation and regular updating of an emergency plan for all users of the site. Such plans should be guided by "A Framework for Major Emergency Management" (2006) and be consistent with the Major Emergency Plans of the relevant Principal Response Agencies (An Garda Síochána, the HSE and the local authority). These conditions should be consistent with the provisions of the Development Management Guidelines.

Permission should be refused where flood issues have not been, or cannot be, addressed successfully and where the presence of unacceptable residual flood risks remain for the development, its occupants and adjoining property.

Only developments which are consistent with the overall policy and technical approaches of these Guidelines should be permitted.

Where development proposals include the construction or amendment of bridges, culverts or similar structures the applicant should have regard to the requirements of Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945.

It is recognised that flood map data sets, predictive models of flood risk and a strategic assessment of the flood risks across a county or city area may not have been undertaken at the time that a planning decision is required. This does not mean that the 'Sequential Approach" should not be applied or that a 'Justification Test' need not be undertaken. A precautionary approach should be applied, and either the application should be refused on grounds of prematurity where a review of a Development Plan is imminent or a flood risk assessment should be undertaken, and the 'Justification Test' applied following advice in paragraphs below.

(i) Assessment of Major Proposals for development in Areas of Flood Risk pending implementation of these Guidelines.

From a flood risk management perspective, proposals fitting into this category should be considered as though the land was not zoned for development. In such situations the applicant should be required, in consultation with the planning authority, to prepare an appropriate SFRA and to meet the criteria for the 'Justification Test' as it applies to development plan preparation. The Planning Authority must then assess the proposal against the 'Justification Test' as it applies to the Development Management process.

Where the information is not sufficient to fully assess the issues involved, the development should not be approved on the basis of flood risk and/or on the grounds of prematurity prior to addressing flood risk as part of the normal review of the Development Plan for the area.

(ii) Assessment of Minor Proposals in Areas of Flood Risk (See Circular PL02/14 for update).

Applications for minor development, such as small extensions to houses, and most changes of use of existing buildings and or extensions and additions to existing commercial and industrial enterprises, are unlikely to raise significant flooding issues, unless they obstruct important flow paths, introduce a significant additional number of people into flood risk areas or entail the storage of hazardous substances. Since such applications concern existing buildings, the 'Sequential Approach" cannot be used to locate them in lower-risk areas and the

'Justification Test' will not apply. However, a commensurate assessment of the risks of flooding should accompany such applications to demonstrate that they would not have adverse impacts or impede access to a watercourse, floodplain or flood protection and management facilities. These proposals should follow best practice in the management of health and safety for users and residents of the proposal.

Section 8 Glossary

Catchment

The area that is drained by a river or artificial drainage system.

Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Studies (CFRAMS)

A catchment-based study involving an assessment of the risk of flooding in a catchment and the development of a strategy for managing that risk in order to reduce adverse effects on people, property and the environment. CFRAMS precede the preparation of Flood Risk Management Plans.

Flood Risk

An expression of the combination of the flood probability or likelihood and the magnitude of the potential consequences of the flood event. Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) can be undertaken at any scale from the National down to the individual site and comprises three stages: flood risk identification, initial flood risk assessment and detailed flood risk assessment.

Flood Zones

A geographic area for which the probability of flooding from rivers, estuaries or the sea is within a particular range as defined within these Guidelines.

Initial Flood Risk Assessment.

A qualitative or semi-quantitative study to confirm sources of flooding that may affect a Plan area or proposed development site, to appraise the adequacy of existing information, to provide a qualitative appraisal of the risk of flooding to development, including the scope of possible mitigation measures, and the potential impact of development on flooding elsewhere, and to determine the need for further detailed assessment.

'Justification Test'

An assessment of whether a development proposal within an area at risk of flooding meets specific criteria for proper planning and sustainable development and demonstrates that it will not be subject to unacceptable risk nor increase flood risk elsewhere. The 'Justification Test' should be applied only where development is within flood risk areas that would be defined as inappropriate under the screening test of the sequential risk based approach adopted by this guidance.

Mitigation Measures

Elements of a development design which maybe used to manage flood risk to a development, either by reducing the incidence of flooding both to the development and as a result of it and/or by making the development more resistant and/or resilient to the effects of flooding.

Precautionary Approach

The approach to be used in the assessment of flood risk which requires that lack of full scientific certainty, shall not be used to assume flood hazard or risk does not exist, or as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to avoid or manage flood risk. River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) are required by the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). These plans will establish a strategic plan for the long-term management of the River Basin District, set out objectives for water bodies and in broad terms, identify what measures are planned to meet these objectives, and act as the main reporting mechanism to the European Commission.

'Sequential Approach''

The 'Sequential Approach" is a risk-based method to guide development away from areas that have been identified through a flood risk assessment as being at risk from flooding.

Flood Risk Assessment

An examination of the risks from all sources of flooding of the risks to and potentially arising from development on a specific site, including an examination of the effectiveness and impacts of any control or mitigation measures to be incorporated in that development.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

The assessment of flood risk on a wide geographical area against which to assess development proposed in an area (Region, County, Town).

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

A form of drainage that aims to control run-off as close to its source as possible using a sequence of management practices and control structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable fashion than some conventional techniques.

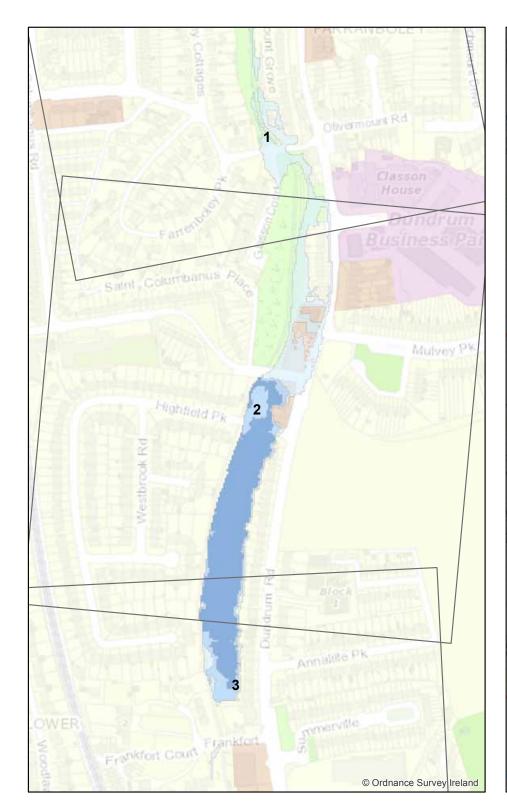




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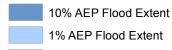
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1% AEP Flood Extent

0.1% AEP Flood Extent

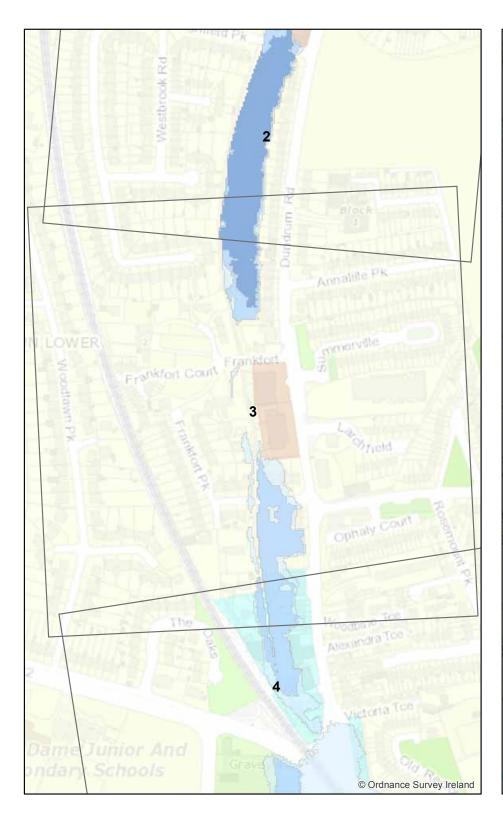




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0.1% AEP Flood Extent



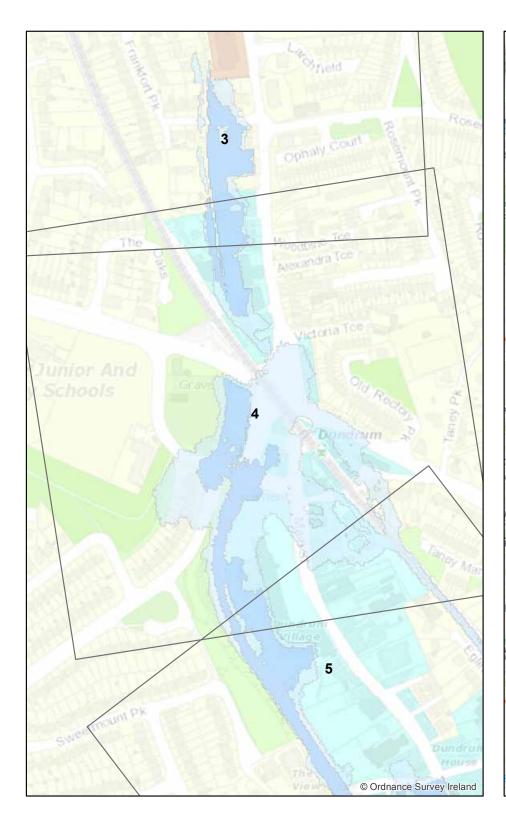


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10% AEP Flood Extent

1% AEP Flood Extent

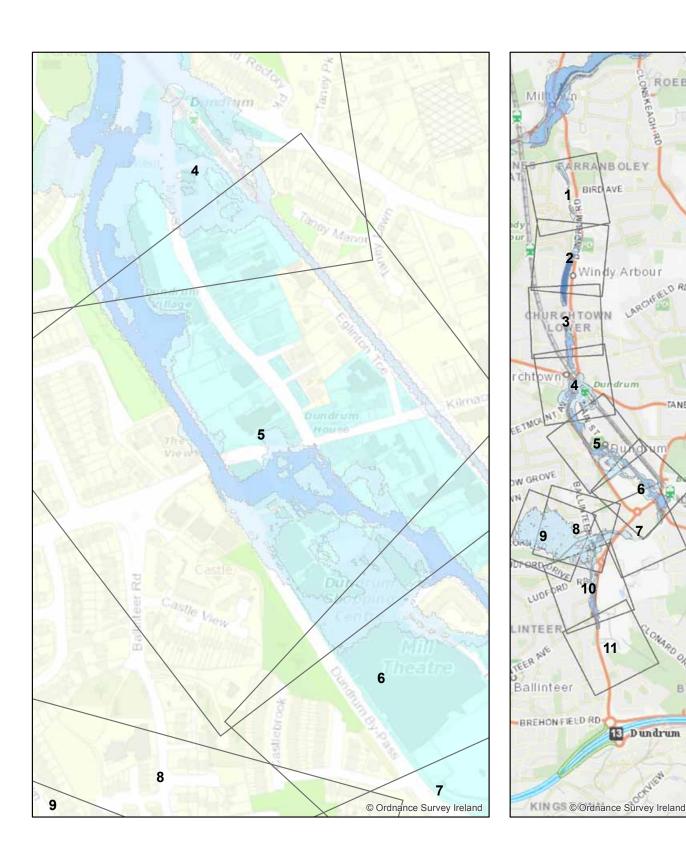
0.1% AEP Flood Extent





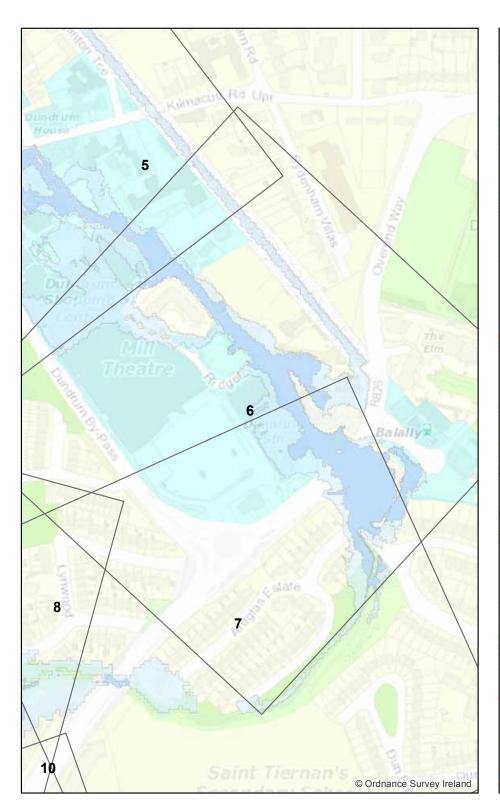
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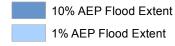
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Legend 10% AEP Flood Extent 1% AEP Flood Extent 0.1% AEP Flood Extent

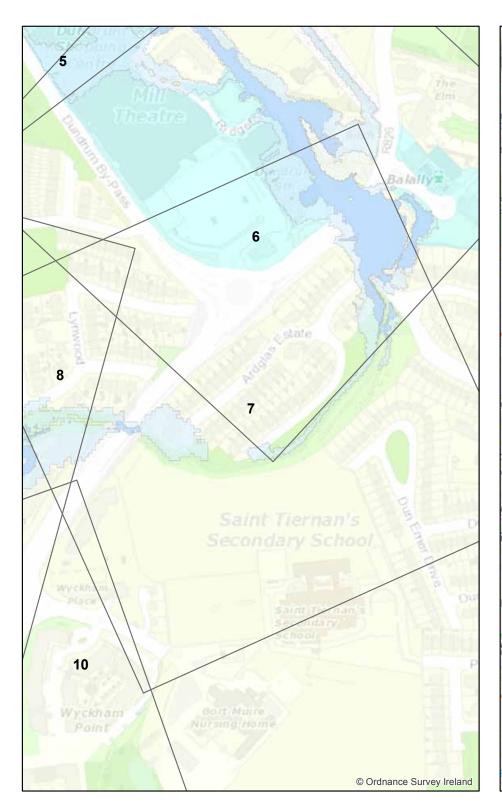




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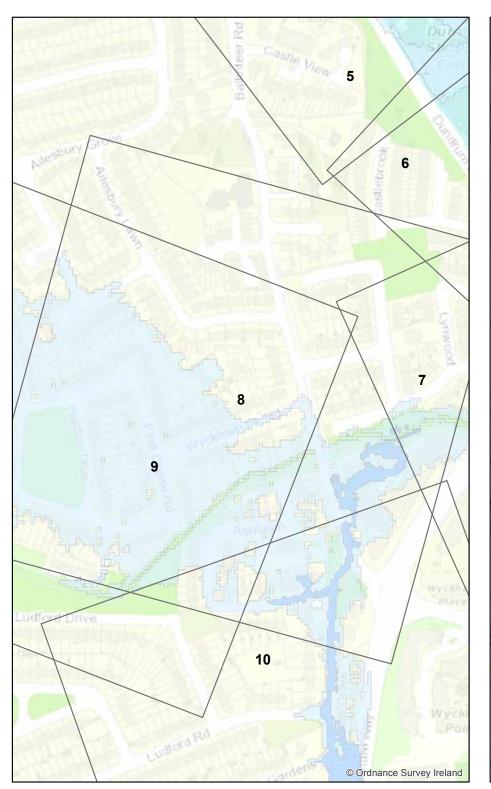
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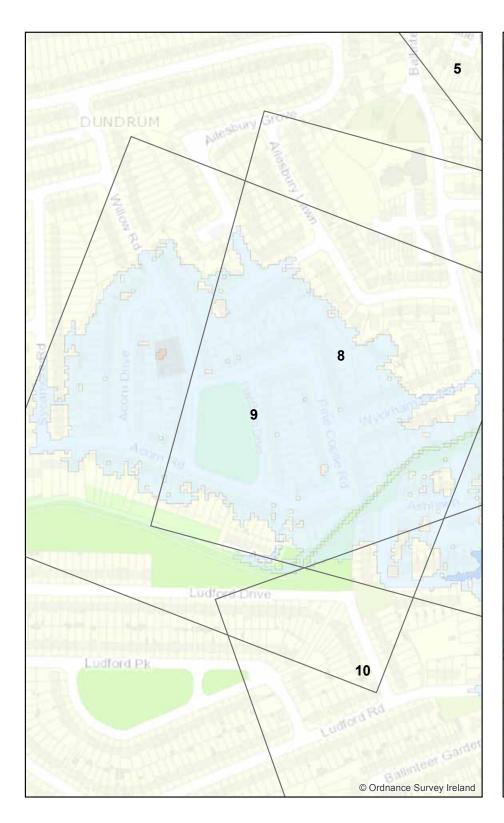






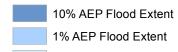
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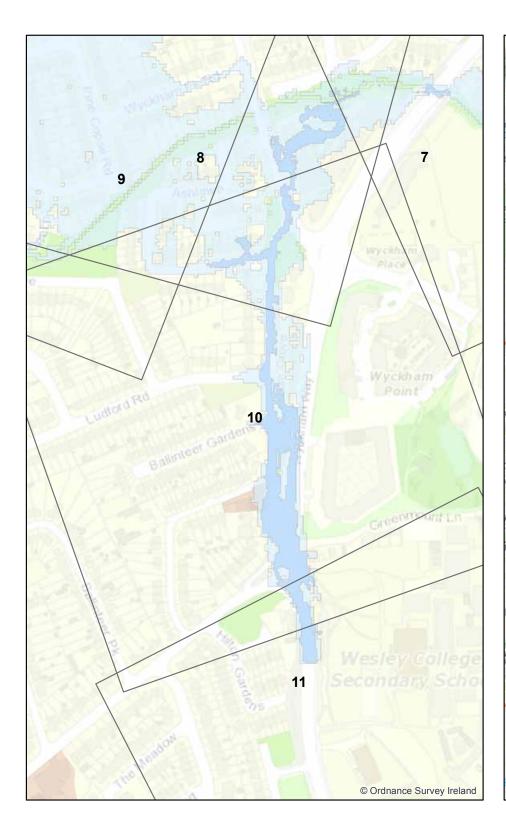




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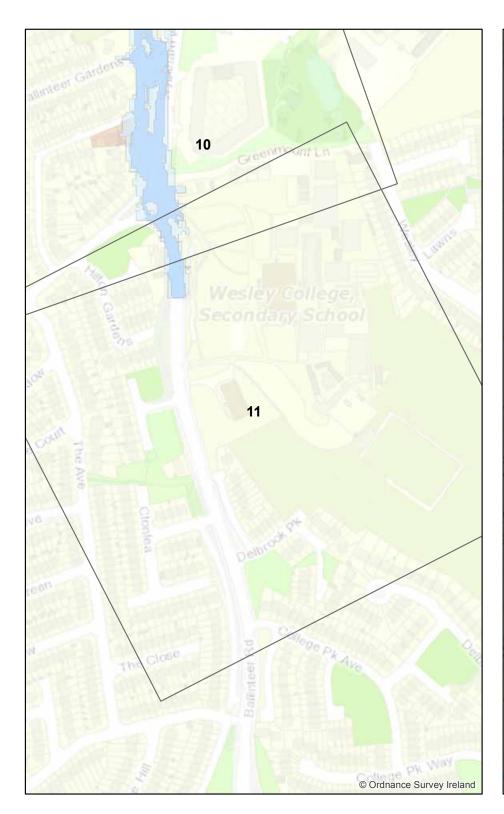
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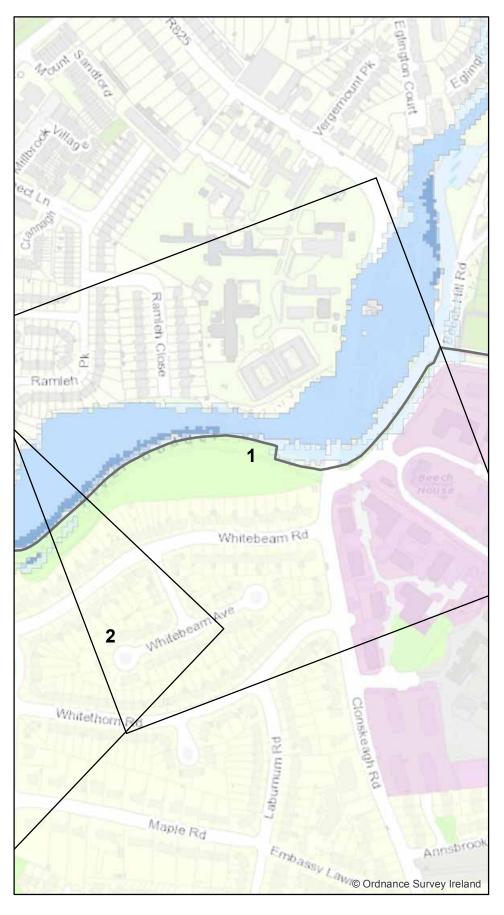


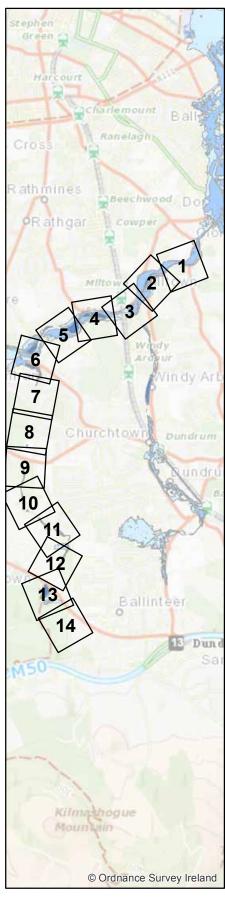




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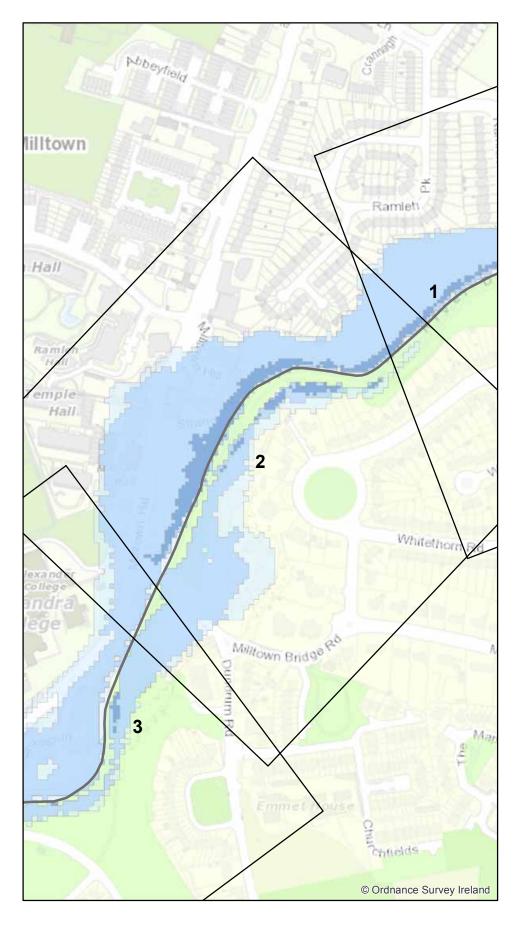


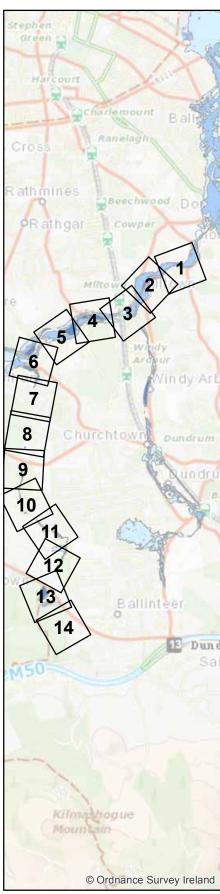




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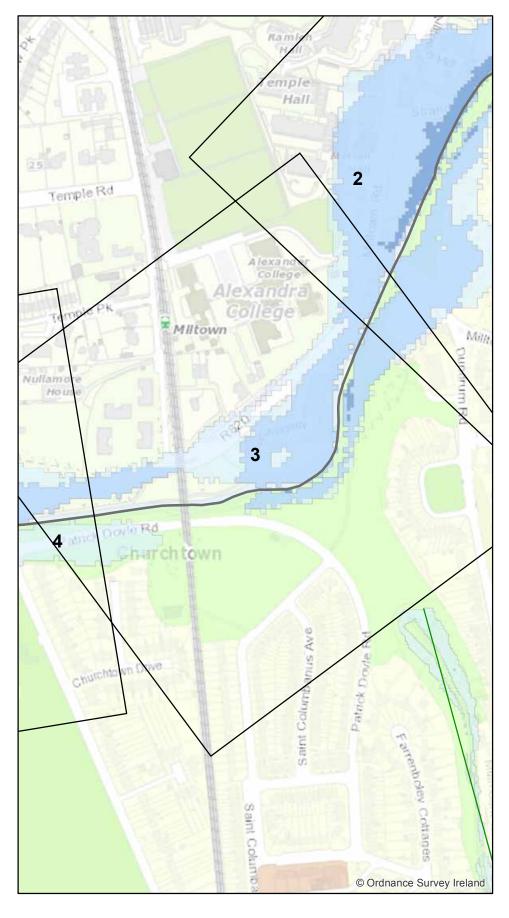
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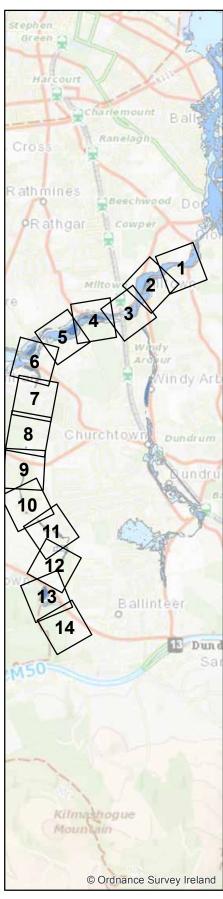




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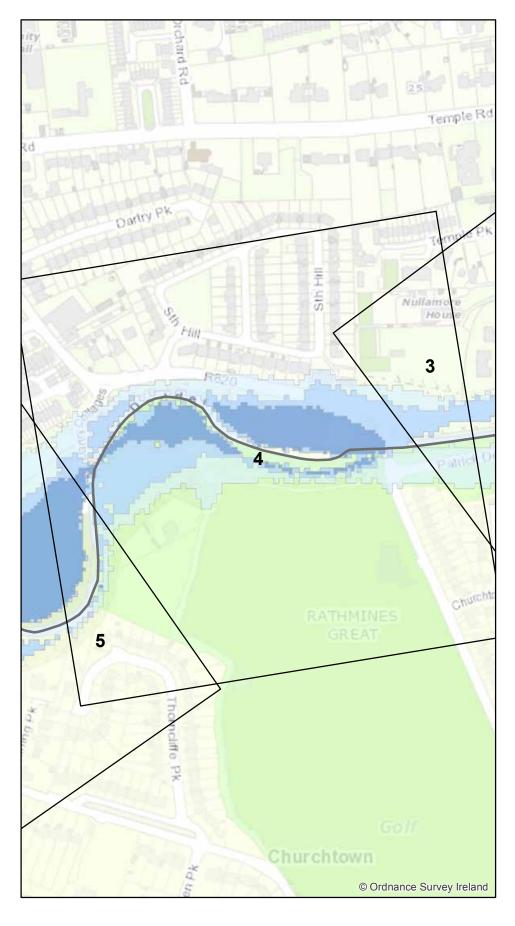


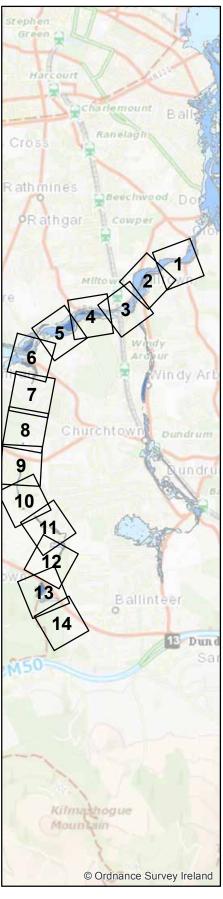


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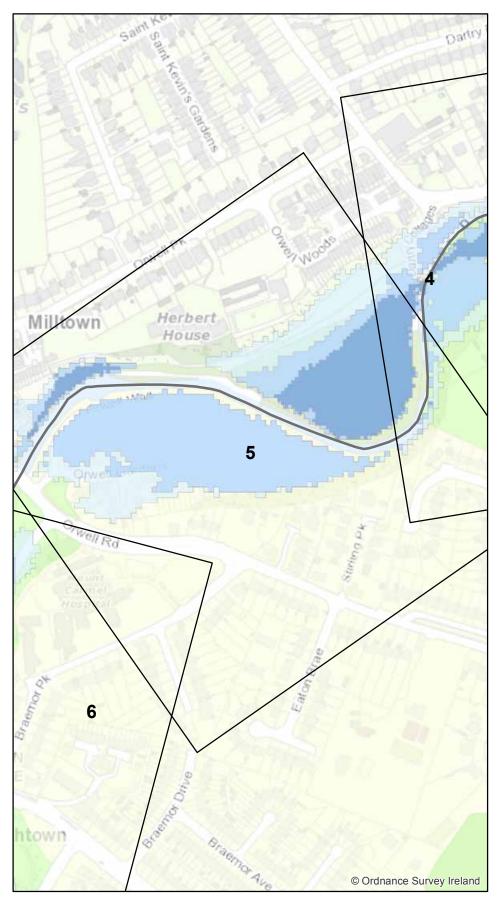
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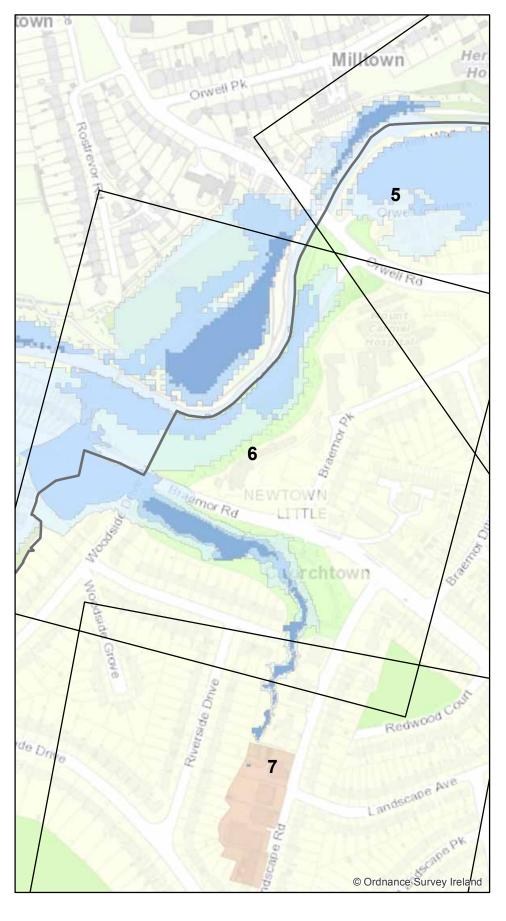
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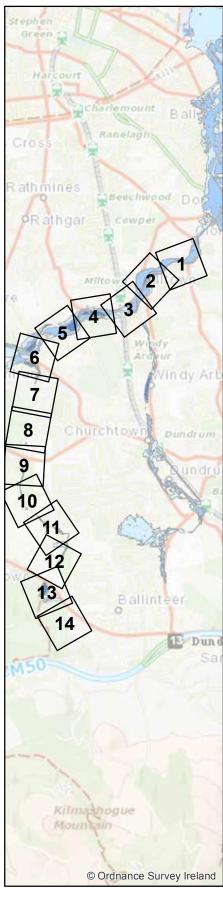




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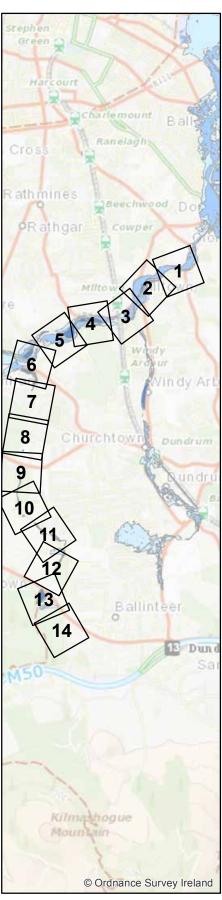




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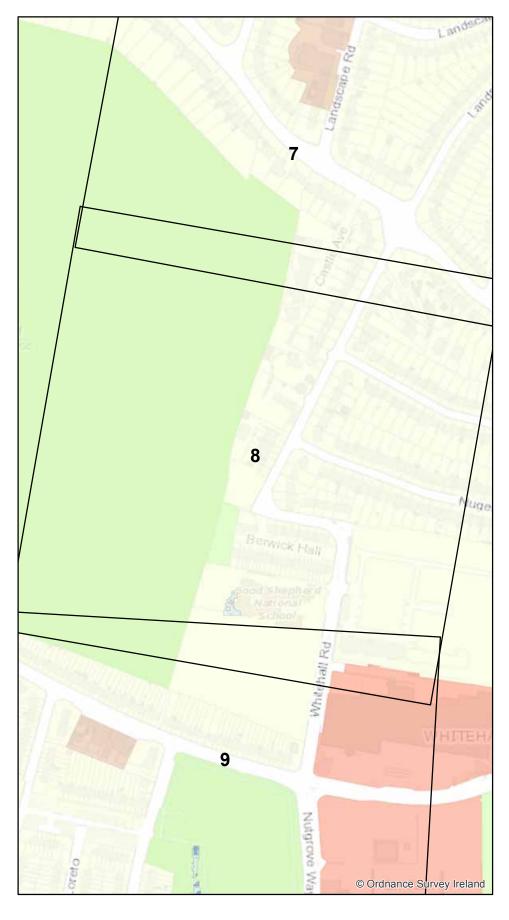
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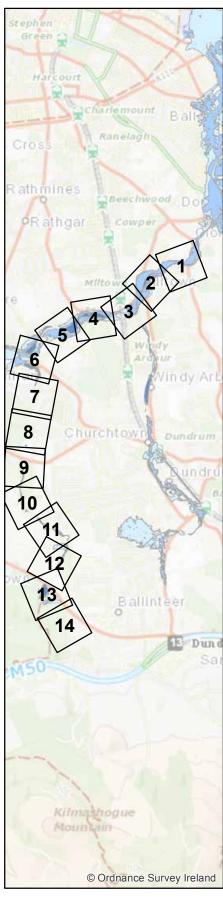




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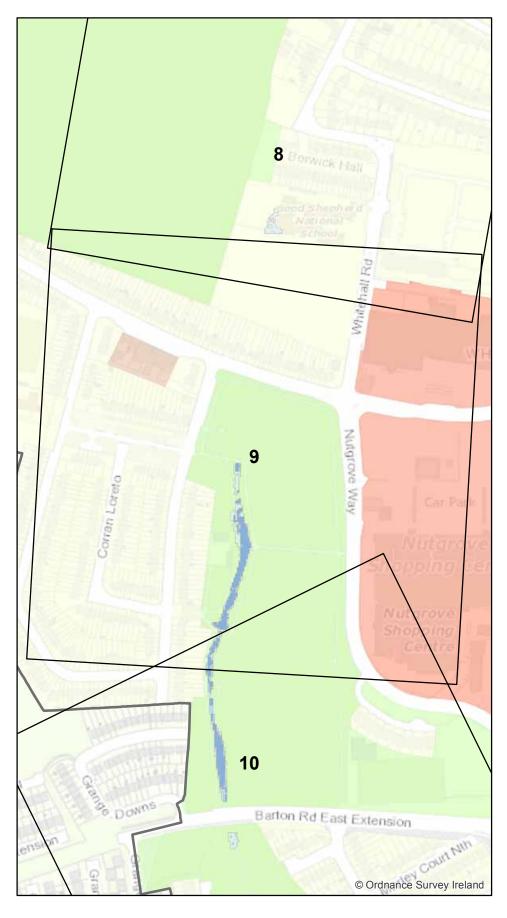
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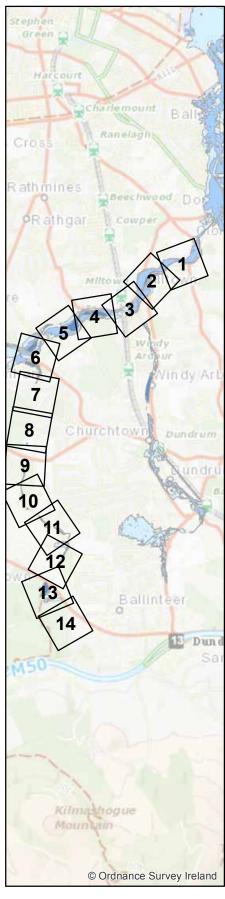




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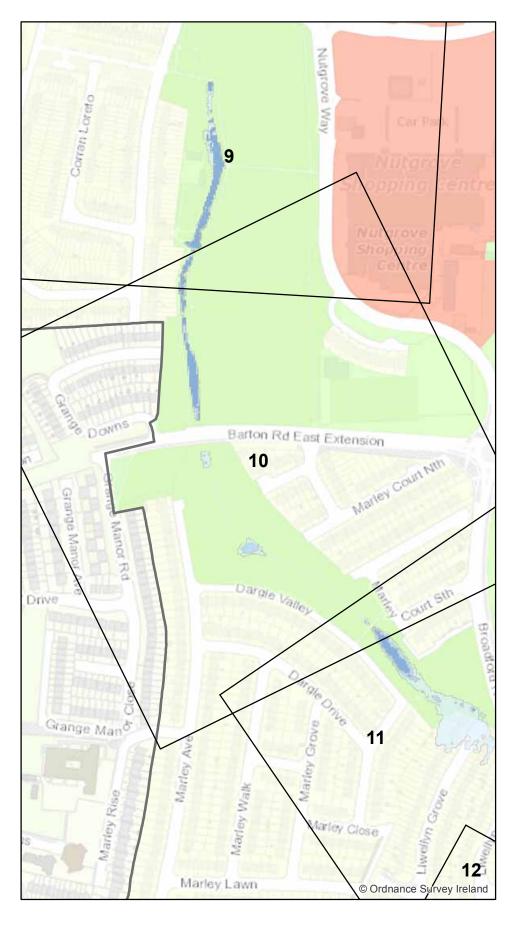
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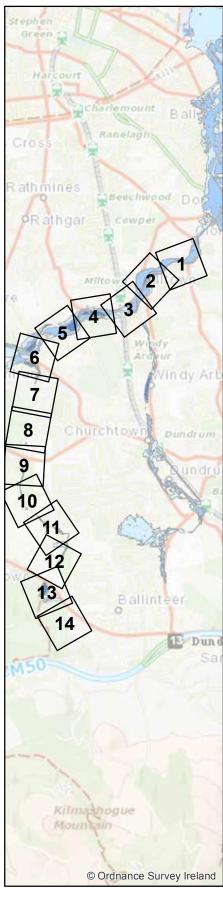




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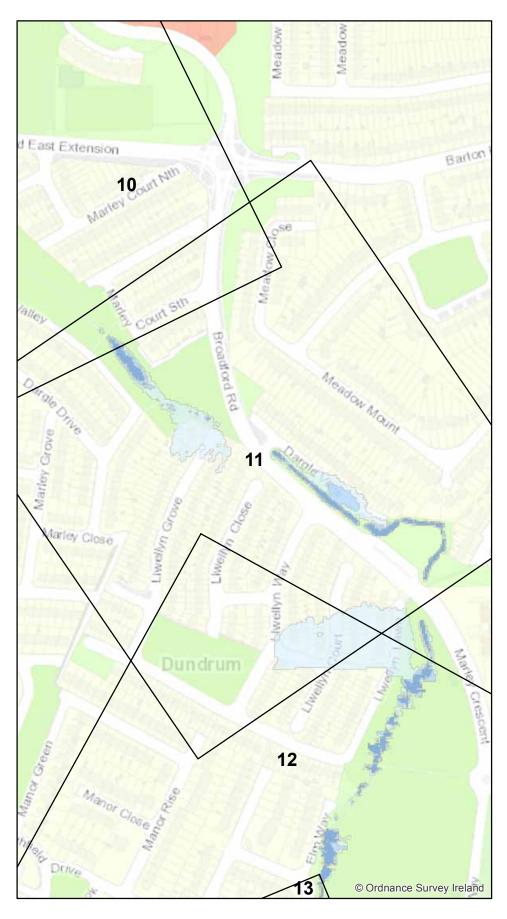


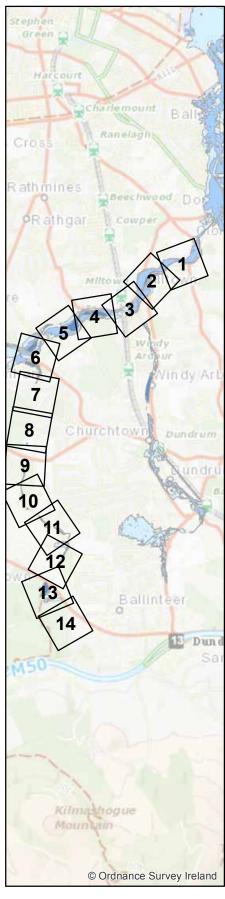


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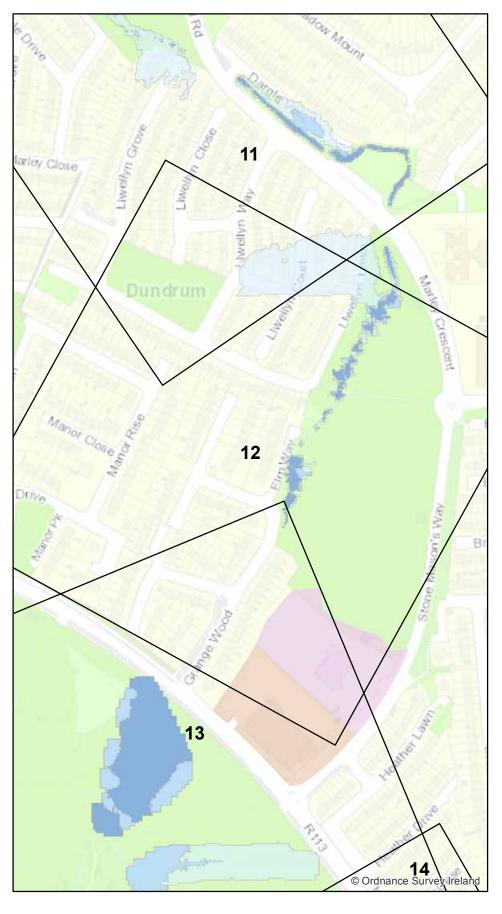
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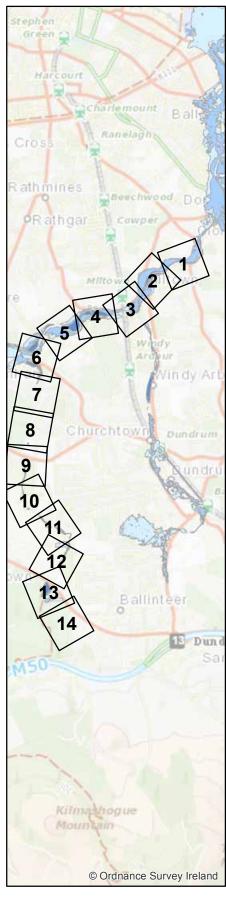




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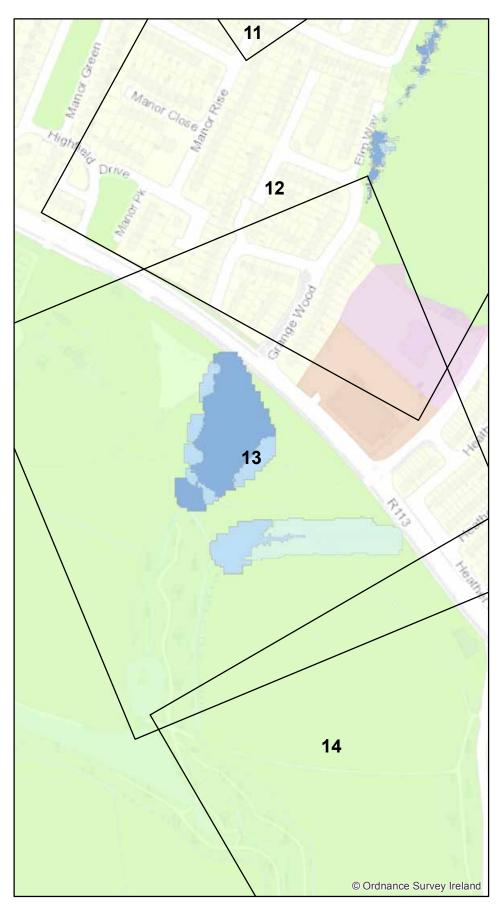
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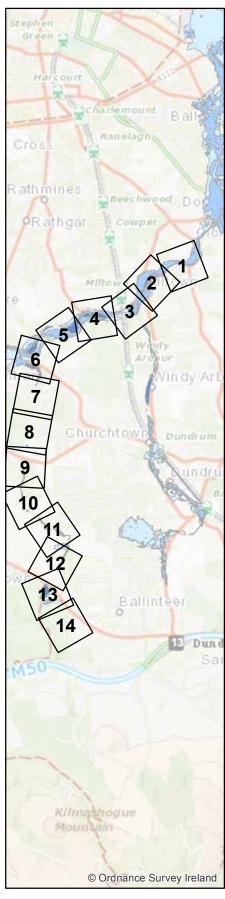




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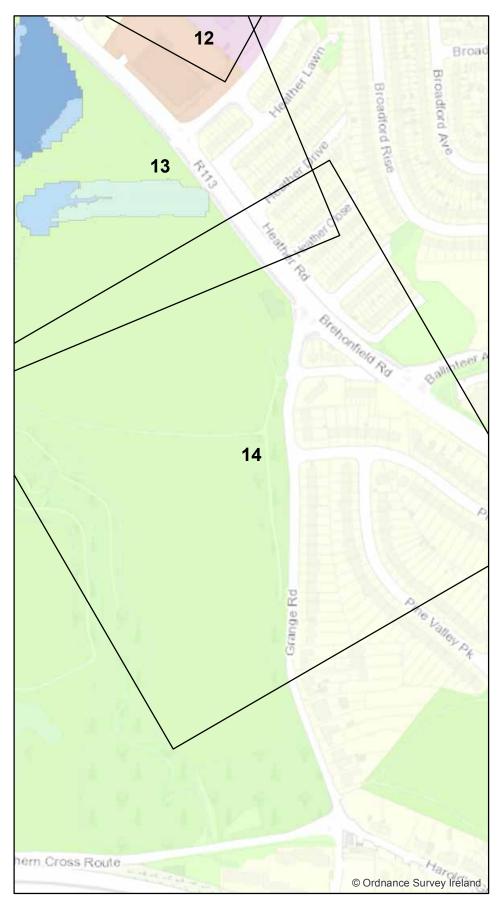
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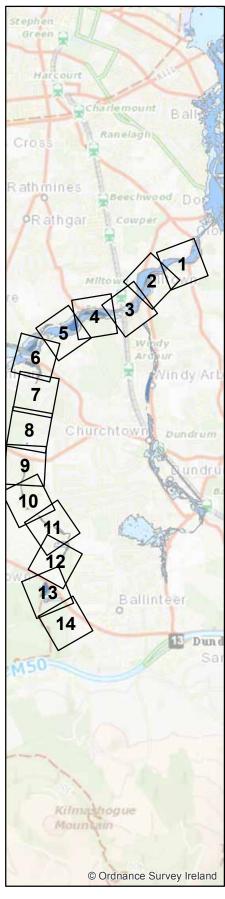




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Appendix 16: Statement Outlining Compliance with Ministerial Guidelines



Appendix 16 - Statement Outlining Compliance with Ministerial Guidelines

Under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2010 (as amended) the Council is required to append a statement to the Draft Development Plan to include information which demonstrates:

- 1 How the Planning Authority has implemented the policies and objectives of the Minister contained in the Guidelines when considering their application to the area, or part of the area, of the Draft Development Plan and the Development Plan.
- 2 Alternatively, if the Planning Authority has formed the opinion that it is not possible, because of the nature and characteristics of the area or part of the area of the Development Plan, to implement certain policies and objectives of the Minister contained in the Guidelines when considering the application of those policies in the area or part of the area of the Draft Development Plan or the Development Plan and shall give reasons for the forming of the opinion and why the policies and objectives of the Minister have not been so implemented.

The required statement pertaining to the Draft Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 – 2022 is as follows:

No.	Section 28 Guidelines	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan
1	Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (2009)	The preparation of the Draft Plan has had regard to this Guidance document. Stage 1 AA Screening – to determine whether or not Appropriate Assessment is required - has been carried out. Stage 1 AA Screening has indicated that the Draft Development Plan will not have a significant negative impact on the Natura 2000 network.
2	Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009)	Chapter 2.1 - Residential Development, Chapter 8.1 - Urban Design and Chapter 8.2 - Development Management have all had regard to these Guidelines.
3	Urban Design Manual - Best Practice Guidelines (2009)	Chapter 2.1 - Residential Development and Chapter 8.1 - Urban Design both refer specifically to these Guidelines.
4	Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments (2007)	Regard has been had to these Guidelines. However, the standards for apartment sizes incorporated in the Draft County Development Plan are higher than specified in the Guidelines.
5	The Planning System and Flood Risk Management (2009)	Appendix 13 of the Draft Plan - 'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment' - was prepared in accordance with the provisions of these Guidelines.
6	Irish Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013)	Chapter 2.1 - Residential Development and Chapter 2.2 - Sustainable Travel and Transportation both refer specifically to these Guidelines.

1

7	Spatial Planning and National Roads – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)	Chapter 2.2 - Sustainable Travel and Transportation, but specifically Section 2.2.10.2 Policy ST25: 'Motorway and National Routes', refer to these Guidelines.
8	Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment - Guidelines for Regional and Planning Authorities (2004)	These Guidelines informed the preparation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Draft Development Plan, which is included as an accompanying volume of the Draft Plan. All recommendations and mitigation measures from the SEA process have been incorporated into the Plan.
9	Childcare Facilities - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001)	Chapter 7.1 - Social Infrastructure and Community Development, but specifically Section 7.1.3.6 Policy SSC10: 'Childcare Facilities', incorporate the provisions of these Guidelines into the Draft Plan.
10	Architectural Heritage Protection - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)	These Guidelines are referenced both in Chapter 6 - Built Heritage Strategy and in Appendix 4 - 'Record of Protected Structures/Record of Monuments and Places/Architectural Conservation Areas'. The Guidelines have informed the objectives relating to the protection of the County's architectural and archaeological heritage.
11	Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)	Chapter 3.2 – 'Retail and Major Town Centres' sets out the Council's Retail Strategy that includes a number of policies and objectives that have been informed by the Retail Planning Guidelines 2012. The Retail Strategy sets out the retail hierarchy for the County.
12	Sustainable Rural Housing - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2005)	The rural housing policy set out in Chapter 2.1 - 'Residential Development' - was framed in accordance with these Guidelines.
13	Development Plans - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007)	The Draft Plan follows the recommendations of the Guidelines with regard to the formulation of the Development Plan which set out a concise framework and realistic objectives that can be achieved. The Draft Development Plan meets the requirement of planning legislation and is internally consistent.
14	Wind Energy - Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2006)	Appendix 6 - 'Wind Energy Strategy' was drafted in accordance with the methodology laid out in these Guidelines.
15	Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (1996)	Section 5.1.5 - 'Statutory Undertakers and Telecommunications Policies' - sets out the Council's policies on Telecommunications and was informed by these Guidelines.

16	Development Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007)	Chapter 8 of the Draft Development Plan focuses on Development Management Standards which sets out development standards for new developments. These new standards were informed by the Development Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2007).
17	Code of Practice on the Provision of Schools and the Planning System (2008)	Section 7.1.3.3 Policy SSC7: 'Schools' sets out the Draft Plan policy in relation to school development and refers specifically to the provisions of this Code of Practice.
18	Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities – Design Guidelines (2007)	Section 8.1 - 'Urban Design' refers to these Guidelines as the overarching policy framework for an integrated approach to housing and planning.
19	Draft Landscape and Landscape Assessment (2000)	Section 4.1.2 - 'Landscape' and Appendix 7 - 'Landscape Character Areas' were both drafted in accordance with these Guidelines.



