



**South Dublin** 2022-2028  
**County Development Plan**

**Two Year Progress Report**





# Table of Contents

## Prologue and Introduction

Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy	08
Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage	32
Green Infrastructure	39
Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking	48
Housing	56
Sustainable Movement	71
Community Infrastructure and Open Space	77
Economic Development and Employment	84
Energy	92
Infrastructure and Environmental Services	101
Implementation and Monitoring	104



Appendix 1

Two Year Progress Report Appendix 1 Objectives Review

Appendix 2

Strategic Corridor Objectives

Appendix 3

Employment Review

Appendix 4

SEA Monitoring



# Prologue and Introduction

---

## **South Dublin County Council – County Development Plan 2022-2028 Progress Report**

### **Legislative Requirement**

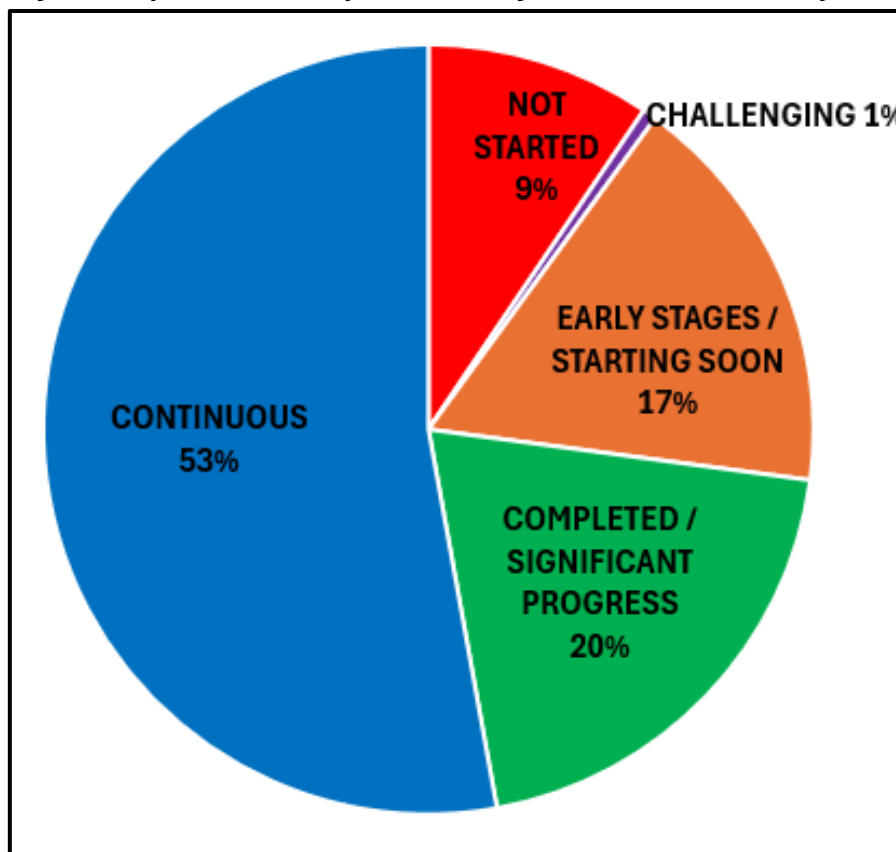
Section 15 of the Planning and Development 2000 Act, as amended outlines that it is the duty of a planning authority to take such steps within its powers as may be necessary for securing the objectives of the Development Plan. In this regard, it is a requirement that a report is given to the members on the progress achieved in securing those objectives within the first two years of the development plan being made. This report and associated appendices is in response to this requirement.

### **Overview and Format**

The two-year progress report starts with an overview of each chapter in the County Development Plan, enabling a snapshot of progress across the policies / objectives set out within the Plan, highlighting best practice examples of how objectives are being implemented across the County. There are **1,042** Policies and Objectives, this report also provides a commentary on progress for each of the individual **878** objectives which is provided in **Appendix 1**.

As outlined under the section on Policy and Legislation changes, the review of each chapter includes a chart which gives a quantitative status summary of progress on the objectives related to that chapter.

**County Development Plan Objectives Analysis – Review of 878 Objectives**



## Progress on Objectives

Each Objective, set out in Appendix 1, has been assessed against available information to provide a narrative and a status update, which can be quantified against the headings below to give an overall picture of how the Plan has progressed over the last two years.

In this regard, the objectives have been assessed against each of the following status headings:

- **Continuous – Objectives which are ongoing and likely to be so for the entirety of the Plan.**
- **Completed / Significant Progress - Objectives that are completed or have progressed significantly within the first two years of the plan.**
- **Early Stages / Early Stages - Objectives that are starting soon or at the early stages but are generally intended to be done within the lifetime of the Plan.**
- **Not Started – Objectives that have not begun and start date unconfirmed.**
- **Challenging – Objectives which are not easily implementable, or SMART.**

**53%** of the objectives are **Continuous**, which is not unexpected, given the lifecycle of the current Plan, its aspirational nature, and the nature of the objectives, that is, responding to long term Government policy and standards which traverse the lifecycle of Development Plans, and which are largely implemented through assessment and decision making of planning applications.

Just under **20%** of all objectives were considered **Completed** or as having **Significant Progress**, which considering that the Plan has four years remaining, amounts to a good level of progress. Given that 53% of the Objectives are considered Continuous, of the remaining 47% of the Objectives, nearly 40% are complete or close to it.

Just under **9%** of all objectives were considered **Not Started**, this could be due to a variety of reasons, from a reliance on external input, longer term aims and goals, type of mechanisms needed for implementation, or stipulated timeframes.

**17%** of all objectives were in **Early Stages** or **Starting Soon**, and therefore, when considered alongside **Completed / Significant Progress**, Objectives which are being or soon to be implemented total **37%**.

Finally, **1%** of Objectives, following a review of the wording and aspiration of the Objective, were considered **Challenging** to implement. These include more aspirational objectives such as providing support for concepts, which the Council will do, however the means by which to do so are not apparent, rely on externalities, or is not in the remit of the Council to do directly.

This quantitative review of the objectives provides not only a snapshot of how the County Development Plan has progressed, but also a commentary of the ongoing status of each objective. This will enable the Planning Department to continue to monitor the status of objectives, providing useful insight into how well objectives have fared over the lifetime of the Plan period, as well as feed into the evidence base for the next County Development Plan.

This in-depth review, now completed as part of this report, will allow the Council to establish efficiencies in objective writing, consolidation and amalgamation of repetition within the next Plan, and endeavour to make all objectives monitorable and implementable moving forward.

## **Introduction**

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 was adopted by the Elected Members of South Dublin County Council on 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2022 and came into effect on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 2022 in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act (as amended) (the Act).

It is a statutory requirement as of Section 15(2) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) for a Planning Authority to produce a report on the progress of the County Development Plan after two years.

*‘The Chief Executive of a planning authority shall, not more than 2 years after the making of a development plan, give a report to the members of the authority on the progress achieved in securing the objectives.’*

Furthermore, Section 10.4 of the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2022 states

*‘The Chief Executive’s report must specifically include information in relation to progress on, and the results of, monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Development Plan. This report must include the results of SEA monitoring for the Development Plan, as well as variations to the Plan and the effects of implementing Local Area Plans.’*

South Dublin County Council works closely with all relevant stakeholders to ensure the successful delivery and implementation of the Development Plan in line with the Corporate Plan’s (2020 – 2024) core values of Customer Service - Sustainability, Inclusiveness, Equality and Accessibility, Innovation, Creativity and Diversity, Accountability and Transparency and Value for Money. The aim of South Dublin County Council is:

*‘to make our county a vibrant and inclusive place for the people who live, visit, work and do business here, now and for the future.’*

The primary aim of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 through the fulfilment of these key policies and objectives is:

*‘In 2028 South Dublin will be a place that our communities are proud of, that our businesses can thrive in and that will help us to live greener and healthier lives.’*

The Two-Year Progress Report evaluates and reviews the status of the policies and objectives of the County Development Plan and Section 10.3 of the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2022 requires two strategic monitoring elements:

- (a) Core Strategy Monitoring
- (b) Plan Objectives Monitoring  
(including SEA Monitoring).



The strategic monitoring elements (a) and (b) will be summarised in the main body of the report. This report includes highlights of the key projects undertaken by South Dublin County Council for all 12 chapters including the Core Strategy, which is reviewed under Chapter 2, Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy. The South Dublin County Development Plan contains 1,042 Policies and Objectives with all objectives being assessed individually in the attached appendices which informs the narrative.

## **Legislation & Policy Changes**

### **Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2022)**

Enacted on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2022 after the adoption of the County Development Plan, the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities provides guidance for the preparation of Development Plans and the facilitation of targeted housing growth in a sustainable manner which is consistent with national housing targets and policies. As noted, Sections 10.3 and 10.4 specifically relate to the monitoring requirements. Generally, the Guidelines provide guidance on the purpose, content and preparation of the Development Plan.

South Dublin County Council have adopted a new quantitative evidence-based approach to reviewing the Objectives of the Plan. Each Objective has been assessed against available information to provide a

narrative and a status update, which can be quantified to give an overall picture of where the Plan is with regard progress over the last two years.

### **Residential Zoned Land Tax Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2022)**

The RZLT was enacted in 2022 and is included in Policy H2: Supply of Housing AND CS4: Active Land Management of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 – 2028. Since its adoption, the Finance (No.2) Act 2023 has deferred the first liability date for Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) until 01 February 2025. Further amendments were made to the Taxes Consolidation Act through the Finance Act 2024 in relation to exemptions.

### **Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024)**

The Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities was published on the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2024 replacing the Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009 under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act. Generally, the Guidelines allow for higher densities in appropriate locations, allowing increased flexibility in residential design standards. There are four Specific Planning Policy Requirements (SPPRs) relating to separation

distances, minimum private space standards, car parking and cycle parking and storage which will have to be reflected in the CDP. These changes will influence the Core Strategy housing targets.

### **Planning and Development Act 2024**

The Planning and Development Act 2024 was signed into law on the 17<sup>th</sup> October 2024 and will replace the existing Planning and Development Act 2000 as the relevant Parts are commenced. There are a number of substantial changes proposed by the new Act, including some significant changes to the Development Plan and Local Area Plans. Local Authority Development Plans will be ten-year strategic documents rather than six years and will be reviewed at 5 years. Section 28 Guidelines will be replaced by National Planning Statements. Local Area Plans will be replaced by Urban Area Plans, Priority Area Plans and Coordinated Area Plans. The new Act also outlines the provisions for the identification and development of Urban Development Zones. Additionally, An Bord Pleanála will be renamed to An Coimisiún Pleanála.

### **Draft First Revision to the National Planning Framework (2024)**

The National Planning Framework (NPF) is being updated to reflect the changes in legislation, national policy including climate

transition, regional development, demographics, digitalisation and investment and prioritisation. The consultation period for the draft document was open from the 10<sup>th</sup> of July 2024 to the 12<sup>th</sup> of September 2024.

A revised NPF is due to be published by Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) in due course, having gone to Cabinet in November 2024.

### **Census 2022**

The Census 2022 was conducted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April 2022 with the initial findings released from the 30<sup>th</sup> of May 2023 onwards and is now fully available including all Small Area Population Statistics. It should be noted that the datasets used for the 2022 – 2028 County Development Plan were derived from the then available 2016 Census data.

### **Office of the Planning Regulator South Dublin Review 2024<sup>1</sup>**

Chapter IV ('Review of Planning Functions') of Part IIB of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, ('the Act'), in particular section 31AS, gives the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) the discretion to conduct reviews of the systems and procedures used by local authorities to deliver their planning functions. These

<sup>1</sup> [opr-planning-review-south-dublin-county-council-.pdf \(sdcc.ie\)](https://www.sdcc.ie/sdcccouncil/opr-planning-review-south-dublin-county-council-.pdf)

provisions give a basis for overseeing the delivery of planning services to the public and to ensure the integrity of the institutional arrangements behind the national planning system.

The OPR found that the Council's Planning Department's ongoing delivery of its statutory plan-making obligations is **satisfactory**<sup>2</sup>. Overall, the OPR found that the Council demonstrates a strong commitment to forward planning and the strategic role it plays in shaping sustainable development and informing local policy initiatives. However, and notwithstanding this, it was recognised that the resourcing of the planning department needs to remain an ongoing priority for the Council to ensure challenges identified as part of the Council's workforce planning exercise, such as development plan monitoring and an increasingly complex legal environment for decision-making, can be overcome. This has also been recognised in the Ministerial Action Plan on Planning Resources, October 2024.

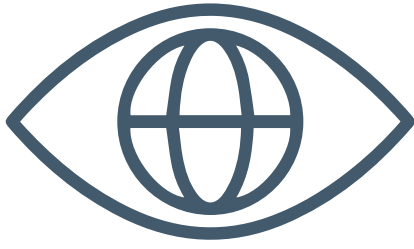
### **Challenges to Monitoring**

Following the OPR review and the ongoing priorities across the Council's Planning Department, there are several challenges facing the Department, notably around resourcing and the knock-on impacts this is

having on the continued performance and service delivery of the Planning Department.

This is of critical importance in the context of the two-year monitoring report of the County Development Plan, notably around the substantial number of Policies and Objectives (1,042) within the Development Plan itself, and to the issues around a number of the objectives not being sufficiently SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound). Additionally, there is an element of repetition across objectives, which places additional resource issues inside and outside the Planning Department, which, and in recognition of the ongoing resource issue, is also a considerable challenge with regard to Council wide engagement to ensure a clear and robust update for each objective is recorded within the report.

<sup>2</sup> A Local Authority is considered either 'Satisfactory' or 'Unsatisfactory'



# Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy

---

## **Core Strategy Chapter 2**

***Vision:*** Maximise the potential of the County to deliver a compact settlement form in line with National and Regional population targets, with a strong focus on regeneration and the redevelopment of brownfield over greenfield lands.

The Core Strategy has informed the overall vision for future development within the County up to 2028. Climate Action is integrated as a central overarching theme for all aspects of the Development Plan, a key element of which is compact growth.

The Core Strategy is made up of the settlement hierarchy and growth strategy for South Dublin County and is an essential part of the Plan demonstrating that the quantum and location of development in the County is in line with National and Regional planning policy.

### **Progress to Date**

In line with the section 28 Development Plan Guidelines, an annual core strategy monitoring report was prepared in March 2023 and presented to Members at the December Council meeting. The analysis undertaken for the annual report indicated that the 2022 CDP was operating effectively when it came to housing delivery.



*Clondalkin-Fonthill Railway Station.*

The Guidelines provide that the statutory Two-Year Progress Report of the County Development Plan should comprise an analysis of the annual plan monitoring data and also the progress in achieving identified Development Plan objectives. This section of the 2 Year Progress Report gives an overview of how housing is being delivered in the County against the core strategy targets. Appendix 1 provides detail on individual development plan objectives as they relate to the core strategy and other chapters.



*Clonburris SDZ – Progress on the build out of the Southern Link Street and housing, south of*

## Overview of Progress in the Neighbourhood Areas

Neighbourhood Area	Housing Requirement	Delivered	Percentage of Required Delivered
Citywest, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Saggart	2,113 + 1,050 = 3,163	1,440	46%
Clondalkin, Clonburris, Grange Castle	5,189	1,075	21%%
Lucan, Adamstown, Palmerstown	2,673	1,892	71%
Tallaght	1,865	298	16%
Templeogue, Walkinstown, Rathfarnham, Firhouse	1,677	770	46%
Naas Road / Ballymount (City Edge)	1,010	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,577</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>35%</b>

The Plan has been created with the communities and neighbourhood areas of the County at its core. It sets out the various neighbourhood areas, their capacities, facilities, services, demographics and needs, amongst other things.

The above table demonstrates the level of delivery with regard to housing in each of the neighbourhood areas. The total percentage of housing completed and delivered to date is circa 35% of the total requirement of the Plan since August 2022. If the same pace of delivery continues in the next 4 years (two

thirds of the plan cycle) the current targets will be substantially met and likely exceeded as above figures do not include Part 8 housing.

To ensure accurate reporting, and building on the creation of these neighbourhood areas, South Dublin have developed a Housing Supply Monitor as a dashboard to monitor the delivery of housing and associated statistics of each area. This was recently nominated for a Staff Innovation Award (October 2024).

### Housing Supply Monitor

The Council's Planning Department has developed a monitoring dashboard for a series of indicators around housing and its delivery. At this time, it does not include data on Part 8 housing delivery, but this will be reviewed. The monitor demonstrates the level of housing delivery across the County, including Planning Permissions, Housing Construction and Completions. The

dashboard can be used to demonstrate housing delivery on a County-wide scale, as well as breakdown the detail by neighbourhood area. The dashboard will go live on the Council's website in conjunction with the publication of this report for use by Planners, Elected Members and the general public. The monitor will be updated quarterly.

Below is a screenshot of the monitor, demonstrating the County wide housing completions. The dashboard can also help to inform units under construction, as well as provide a breakdown of the number of

bedrooms, which is beneficial for the Department of Education for school capacity planning within the neighbourhood areas.



The above outlines completions across SDCC functional area between August 2022 and the end of September 2024. For more information, see Chapter 8.

### Land Capacity - Four Step Approach <sup>1</sup>



The Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy quantitatively demonstrate how much land is required to meet the residential and employment needs of an additional 45,005 people between 2016 and 2028.

Taking account of completed units between the Census in 2016 and the plan being adopted, an overall target for the delivery of 15,577 units between 2022 and 2028 was identified as being required.

The Core Strategy demonstrates how this target can be met up to 2028 through a four-step approach to the identification and assessment of lands capable of meeting this housing requirement. This approach allowed for a focus on zoned lands which had the greatest potential to be delivered, and which scored more highly on sustainable planning criteria, given that there is a greater amount of land zoned in the CDP than that required to meet the target. In total, including all long-term development lands, it was estimated

<sup>1</sup> Appendix 2A of the SDCC County Development Plan 2022-2028

that the county had sufficient lands zoned to accommodate 42,570 residential units. Full details are described as part of the Development Plan in Chapter 2 and in Appendix 2.

A *planning assessment* of the zoned lands indicated that they could deliver residential development which would contribute in a positive manner to the achievement of the National Strategic Outcomes relating to compact growth, enhanced regional accessibility, sustainable mobility, climate action and a transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society.

Therefore, at the time of adoption of the Plan, an average of 2,613 homes per year up to 2028 was needed to deliver the target. This average will change for future years depending on whether delivery is under or over target for previous years.

Since the adoption of the Plan the following have been the year-on-year results in terms of housing delivery up to Q3 2024:

	Since August 2022	Overall total in the system
<b>Planning Permissions Granted</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>12,558</b>
2022	1,862	6,544* (2022 and earlier still extant)
2023	4,359	4,359
2024	1,655	1,655
<b>Commencements/Under construction units</b>	-	<b>4,824</b>
<b>Completed units Total</b>	<b>5,475</b>	-
2022	844	-
2023	2,721	-
2024 (Q3 2024)	1,910	-
*This figure was calculated from subtracting the combined 2023 + 2024 figures from the total above		

**Year-on-year activity in terms of housing delivery up to Q3 2024**



Year	Completed	Required (Pro Rata for Period Monitored)	Commentary
<b>2022 (Aug to Dec)</b>	844 /2,613*	<b>1,089 (rounded)</b> were required for the 5 months August to December.	844 delivered. 245 unit <b>shortfall</b> for period August to December 2022
<b>2023</b>	2,721 / 2,613	108 in excess of the <b>2,613</b> were delivered	108 in <b>excess</b> of the 2023 figure
<b>2024 (Jan to End of September)</b>	1,910 /2,613	<b>1,960 (rounded)</b> are required for the 9months January to end of September	50 unit <b>shortfall to date</b> for the year 2024, however figures only account for units completed and report to Q3 2024.

**Year-on-year completions analysis in relation to requirements**

**\*Pro Rata 1,089 (rounded)**

Therefore, since the adoption of the Plan, August 2022, to end of September 2024, there is a **shortfall** in for that period of **187** units. However, the figures do not include Part 8 developments and total completions are likely to trend upwards toward the end of

the year, with a large capacity of not commenced planning permissions in the system, which at the end of September totalled 7,734 units. See below extract from Housing Supply Monitor, and more detail in Chapter 6 Housing.

**National Planning Framework (NPF) – Review and Update**

The NPF is the overarching policy and planning framework for the social, economic and cultural development of Ireland to 2040. The Draft Revision of the NPF focuses on the need to update the Framework (introduced in 2018) in order to appropriately reflect changes to Government policy that have taken place since its initial publication six years ago, such as climate transition, regional development, demographics, digitalisation and investment and prioritisation. Public consultation on the draft ran from 10th July 2024 to 12th September 2024 and the final NPF is awaited.

regions – emphasising the potential for regional growth to harness the attractiveness and assets of all regions and places to a greater extent than ever before. Emerging changes in population distribution across the regions detailed in Census 2022 are encouraging. In terms of regional growth, the pattern is one of all three regions growing and in addition, every county in Ireland saw population growth in Census 2022. While recent Census (2022) data indicates a greater rate of natural population increase in Dublin and the mid-east, no update of the NPF has been furnished to date.

The draft revised framework retains the original NPF focus on a more balanced distribution of growth across all of Ireland’s



homes by 2040. The 2018 NPF stated that ‘To meet projected population and economic growth as well as increased household formation, annual housing output will need to increase to 30,000 to 35,000 homes per annum in the years to 2027 and will be subject to monitoring and review’. However, it is likely that this will increase based on the updated census in 2022, given the overall growth of the Country, nationally, and based on delivery to date. Growth of an average 50,500 units per annum, rising to 60,000 by 2030 was committed to by the coalition government prior to its dissolution in November 2024. However, any changes are expected to be reflected in the final NPF.

It is envisaged that the NPF will **increase** the overall national housing target from 550,000

**Settlement Consolidation Sites/Strategic Development Areas:**

**Residential Monitoring**

The Development Plan Guidelines make reference to monitoring Settlement Consolidation Sites identified in the development plan. Such areas are defined as development sites of relative strategic scale and importance located within the existing built-up area such that they have a critical role to play in achieving the core strategy and, in particular, the NPF policy objectives for consolidation and compact growth. For the purposes of this monitoring report such sites are considered to align with the identified Strategic Development Areas as set out in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region which, within South Dublin, relate to Adamstown SDZ, Clonburris SDZ, Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan, Naas Road/City Edge and the Fortunestown Area.

The following tables provide a synopsis/update on the general progression

of these areas in tabular format under a number of key categories.

**Adamstown SDZ**

Adamstown SDZ is a planned urban development of approximately 10,000 residential units with associated transport and community infrastructure. Located on the Dublin-Kildare Railway Line and Grand Canal, Adamstown was Ireland’s first Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) and has the benefit of a detailed and robust Planning Scheme which is planned to deliver up to 9,395 new homes and a population of up to 25,000 people by the time of completion.

The Planning Scheme for the SDZ provides a legal framework for phased development of residential and infrastructural works. The scheme has been amended several times to reflect economic conditions, new updated national guidelines and to respond to phasing issues. The most recent update was

in 2024, following approval by An Bord Pleanála of a proposed Non-Material Amendment to the Planning Scheme.

The SDZ is currently in phase 6 of 11 in the planning scheme (as amended).



Adamstown SDZ – Airlie Park, the largest park in Adamstown, is situated in the heart of the SDZ, with a variety of facilities and spaces. The area surrounding the park is well developed as the SDZ continues its build out.

#### Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme Progress

Category	Commentary
<b>Enabling Infrastructure</b>	<p>The majority of roads, walkways, bus lanes etc have been delivered, with wastewater, water services and surface water drainage delivered in advance/pro-rata approach.</p> <p><b><i>Notable Transport delivery:</i></b></p> <p><u>Bus Connects</u></p> <p>Busconnects now has a presence within the SDZ, connecting the Train Station to wider area and Dublin City Centre</p> <p><u>DART + SW – Rail Order approved in November 2024 by An Bord Pleanála.</u></p>
<b>Permissions Granted (totals since inception)</b>	Total Units approximately 8,000

<b>Houses Completed/Occupied (totals since inception)</b>	Approximately 4,800 Units completed
<b>Housing Under Construction</b>	Approximately 1,100 Units Under Construction
<b>Funding Applications Made</b>	<p>The €9.997 million in URDF funding announced will provide for public infrastructure and amenities that will facilitate the development of the Adamstown Town Centre and the continued roll-out of homes around the Town Centre. On foot of this funding, more than 580 new homes will be constructed, which will support the provision of much needed social, affordable, and private housing in the west Dublin area.</p> <p>The delivery of high-quality public spaces and facilities will support the creation of the town centre adjacent to Adamstown Train Station to serve the existing and new communities.</p>
<b>Project Timelines</b>	<p>Currently within Phase 6 of the SDZ Planning Scheme. There are 11 phases as set out in the scheme, as amended.</p> <p>Non-Material Amendment to the Planning Scheme approved by An Bord Pleanála (Jan 2024)</p>
<b>Other Relevant Information</b>	<p>To serve the growing population of the new town and wider environs, SDCC has taken on/delivered multiple projects as below: Completion of 3 out of 3 LIHAF projects, September 2023. Projects detailed below.</p> <p>Adamstown Boulevard now open allowing for increased access/mobility within the SDZ: Date – 25/06/2022.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The Celbridge Link Road in Adamstown has delivered significantly improved accessibility and connectivity on the western side of Adamstown - to not only the existing and future residents of Adamstown but also the residents within the adjoining communities of Celbridge and Leixlip. This north/south connection from the R403 provides a direct link from the R403 to the Adamstown Rail Station, which will provide for shorter commuter times and more sustainable and environmentally friendly commuting patterns within the area.</p> <p>-----</p>

	<p>Tandy's Lane Park is approximately seven hectares in size and includes extensive areas of footpaths with seating. The Park is designed with a mix of formal and informal recreation facilities, with a large sports pitch, three interconnected playgrounds, a space designed specifically for teenagers and fitness areas alongside high quality soft and hard landscapes. Much of the soft landscape consists of biodiverse flower meadows and there are views of the retained, mature hedgerows and woodland areas.</p> <p>The Tandy's Lane Park project has delivered a large-scale public park within Adamstown for the use of residents and visitors of all ages, including a range of amenities such as playgrounds and playing pitches. (Open September 2021)</p> <p>DES progress school site 3 (Tandy's Lane), with Planning Permission Granted (including permission granted for an amendment to the design and layout in 2024).</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Airlie Park is open to the public since September 2023.</p> <p>----</p> <p>Adamstown Plaza, the first URDF Project is open to the public since September 2023.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Central Boulevard Park Design Team Appointed and Preparing for Submission of Planning Application in Q4 2024.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Change of Use of existing building approved for a new Health Centre – to be operated by HSE.</p>
--	---

**Clonburris SDZ**

The Clonburris Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme represents a shared outlook for the future residential, social, economic and environmental development of a new planned and sustainable community in South Dublin County. The development of the entire Planning Scheme is expected to deliver a target of 9,416, new homes, a minimum of 7,300 sq.m gross

community floorspace, approximately 22,520 sq.m gross retail floorspace and in the range of 30,000 to 40,000 sq.m employment floorspace.

Clonburris SDZ is being developed in accordance with a phased/concurrent delivery of infrastructure and housing. This information and requirements are set out in the Planning Scheme.



*Clonburris SDZ – Current build out of residential units at Clonburris SDZ.*

**Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme Progress**

Category	Commentary
<b>Enabling Infrastructure</b>	Clonburris SDZ is planned to be developed in accordance with a phased/concurrent delivery of infrastructure and housing. The details are set out in the Planning Scheme (Section 4). The construction of housing has commenced alongside the delivery of Stage 1 Infrastructure which includes: <b>Stage 1A:</b> South Link Street has been completed since Q1 2024 which provides access to further residential development, and; connection to Irish Water pump station. <b>Stage 1B:</b> South Link Street (west – Junction 19- Junction 26) will unlock entirety of SDZ lands south of the railway line for

	<p>delivery of housing. Construction commenced February 2024, current forecast completion Q1 2026.</p> <p><b>Stage 2:</b> North Link Street – 2 planning applications, one within the SDZ boundary, 1 outside. NTA liaison underway. Application expected Q4 2024, detailed design and procurement Q3 2025 and commence on site Q2 2026.</p> <p>Additionally, tender processes for appointment of consultants are ongoing for the various stages of future infrastructure delivery.</p> <p><b>Stage 3,4,5:</b> Parks South of Rail. 43Ha of public park in 4 new parks. Full team procured. Masterplanning completed for 3 parks, Pre-planning ongoing.</p> <p>Stage 3 - Griffen Valley extension (no.1 on image)</p> <p>Stage 4A - Canal Park –(no.2)</p> <p>Stage 4B - Canal tow path - (no.3)</p> <p>Stage 5 - Na Cluainte Park South - (no.4)</p> <p>Stage 6 Bridges over the rail line and canal: The SDZ proposes 4 bridges over rail and 2 bridges over canal</p> <p>Stage 9: Attenuation south of canal. Attenuation infrastructure required in the lands to the south of the canal. Contractor continues to deliver and completed work anticipated by Q4 2025.</p> <p>DART + SW delivery in progress - A Railway Order application by Iarnród Éireann was approved by An Bord Pleanála in November 2024. Dart+ SW will serve the new community at Clonburris, Adamstown and CityEdge with an increase in trains from 12 to 23 per hour per direction and in capacity from 5,000 to 20,000 passengers alongside quicker journey times.</p> <p>Kishoge Station opened in August 2024 and is to be served by 96 weekday Commuter train services</p> <p>Works on R136 (Outer Ring Road) completed under Section 38 of the Road Traffic Act 1994. Speed limit reduced from 80-50km</p>
--	--

	per hour, approved by Council 3rd March 2024. On road parking available for the opening of the Kishoge Rail station
<b>Total Permissions Granted</b>	3,526 (Oct 2024)
<b>Total Homes Completed</b>	468 (Oct 2024)
<b>Units Under Construction</b>	1,730 units permitted and under construction (Oct 2024)
<b>Funding Applications Made</b>	€186.3 Million allocated under URDF call 2, with additional support from the National Transport Authority of €18.8m. See above for detail on Infrastructure 'Stages'.
<b>Project Timelines</b>	Phased in accordance with SDZ Planning Scheme – The SDZ is currently in Phase 1B
<b>Other Relevant Information</b>	<p><u>Grand Canal Loop Greenway</u></p> <p>Part 8 Consent in November 2022</p> <p>Project commencing - an update of the project can be found here: <a href="#">Grand Canal To Lucan Urban Greenway - SDCC</a></p>

### City Edge Project (Formerly Naas Road Project)

The City Edge Project is a joint initiative between South Dublin County Council and Dublin City Council to reimagine the Naas Road, Ballymount and Park West areas of Dublin as a new sustainable urban Quarter providing up to 40,000 homes and 75,000 jobs. The project has a range of strategic objectives with climate resilience at its core including compact growth, 15-minute city principles, focus on blue and green infrastructure and active travel public and transport. Following detailed analysis of the area and public consultation on an emerging preferred concept, the City Edge Strategic Framework (Non-Statutory) was noted by the Elected Members of South Dublin County Council and Dublin City Council in May and June 2022 respectively.



The purpose of the Framework is to set out a high level approach and transformational trajectory for the creation of a new liveable, sustainable and climate resilient urban quarter. The Framework includes 24 priority actions to enable implementation, relating to housing policy; foul network capacity; public transport and active travel provision; undergrounding of overhead lines; green infrastructure provision; land assembly and state support for business relocation; and funding and financing.

As part of Phase 2 'Plan-Making' of the City Edge Project, the Council (SDCC) is



finalising studies to inform a proposed Variation (legal change) to the County Development Plan to refine and incorporate the provisions of the City Edge Strategic Framework, including identification of Priority Areas within the wider project area

This will give the Strategic Framework a statutory basis; and provide more detailed planning and design guidance for the area over a shorter timeframe. The indicative timeline for the commencement of public consultation on the proposed Variation is early 2025.

Background studies to inform the Variation were commissioned in conjunction with DCC and are currently being finalised. These focus on additional baseline analysis, urban design, street hierarchy, land-use mix, plot ratios, heights, capacities, building typologies, transportation, green infrastructure, community facilities, identification of Priority Development Areas, and environmental reports.

As the project progresses, engagement with stakeholders is continuing including with businesses, landowners, residents, South Dublin Chamber of Commerce, Irish Business and Employers’ Confederation (IBEC) and state agencies including the

Health and Safety Authority, ESB, Eirgrid, Iarnrod Éireann and our partner agencies on the City Edge Steering Group including the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin City Council, the National Transport Authority, Transport Infrastructure Ireland, the Land Development Agency and Uisce Éireann.



The City Edge project was used as a case-study for large-scale brownfield regeneration in the recently published Draft Revised National Planning Framework.

### City Edge Progress

Category	Commentary
<p><b>Enabling Infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Engagement with NTA to progress public transport and active travel initiatives for City Edge. Progress on same to date includes:                      Dart + South West Railway Order Application approved by An Bord Pleanála. Proposal will upgrade rail commuter line from Heuston Station to Hazelhatch to a DART-style service. Irish Rail have appointed a Multidisciplinary Design Consultancy to bring the Kylemore Station Project through both Phase 1 (Scope and Purpose) and Phase 2 (Concept Development and Option Selection).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Luas stop on Naas Road: Location selected for Luas stop following Options Feasibility Report. Now at initial design stage under Luas Upgrade programme of works.</li> <li>- BusConnects progress includes Tallaght/Clondalkin to City Centre Core Bus Corridor application currently under consideration by An Bord Pleanála; and D-Spine service to commence in Q2 2025;</li> <li>- Investigation of development potential of some SDCC owned lands within City Edge.</li> <li>- Consideration of regional approach to facilitate relocation of existing industrial uses potentially displaced by brownfield regeneration.</li> <li>- Engagement with Uisce Éireann regarding provision for foul drainage, informing local intervention programme of works.</li> <li>- Progress to enable and facilitate green infrastructure including a Feasibility Study for a major park, and Community Park Strategy.</li> <li>- Area-wide and district-specific Energy Provision Feasibility study almost completed for City Edge.</li> <li>- Investigation of feasibility of undergrounding existing overhead power lines (in partnership with DCC and LDA) across City Edge area currently in progress.</li> <li>- Additional transport modelling being undertaken for City Edge Priority Development Areas, examining different scenarios including implementation of the projects provided for within the GDA Transport Strategy.</li> <li>- Seveso site study advising on risk contours and appropriate uses and intensities in the vicinity of Seveso sites to inform urban design layouts. Draft study completed and to be referred to HSA for comment.</li> <li>- SDCC is a study partner (along with DCC) in LDA study into the issues pertaining to relocation of Seveso sites nationally.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Permissions Granted and Under Construction</b></p>	<p>163 (Oct 2024)</p>

<b>Funding Applications Made</b>	URDF drawdown of €920,000 by SDCC/DCC to fund preparation of Strategic Framework, fully complete, with 25% match funding provided.
<b>Project Timelines</b>	<p>The non-statutory City Edge Strategic Framework was published in August 2022, setting out the long term vision for the area to 2070.</p> <p>Public consultation on proposed Variation to commence early 2025 with finalising of process mid to late 2025 depending on whether or not there are material alterations.</p>

### **Tallaght**

The elected members of South Dublin County Council resolved to make the Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan on 8th June 2020 and the Plan had effect from 20th July 2020.

The purpose of the Local Area Plan (LAP) is to provide a strategic framework for the sustainable development of Tallaght Town Centre. The LAP seeks to deliver high quality housing and well connected neighbourhood areas with a strong sense of community and social cohesion. It seeks to promote prosperity and opportunity in terms of employment, economic development and tourism, while ensuring the conservation and enhancement of green infrastructure and built heritage.

A broad estimate of full regeneration potential of the LAP lands indicates that the long-term indicative development potential amounts to approximately 8,400 - 11,100 additional dwellings and between 704,000 - 1.02m sq.m of additional non-residential floorspace. This is indicative and will likely vary as more detailed proposals are progressed.

SDCC has been progressing a number of Council led schemes within the Tallaght LAP development area. The Tallaght Town Centre Project comprises a number of works in central Tallaght, including an innovation centre, a transport hub, public realm and street improvement works, the Airton Road extension and ambitious plans for Tallaght Stadium, including the fourth stand now complete. The majority of these projects are funded, or part funded by URDF and the NTA.



The Completed Tallaght Stadium 4<sup>th</sup> Stand, now open, with the completed and open Sean Walshe Park Astro Turf facility in the right foreground

### Tallaght Town Centre LAP Progress

Category	Commentary
<b>Enabling Infrastructure</b>	<p>The Tallaght Town Centre LAP outlines a number of key infrastructure requirements which are being delivered in tandem with development, or via the build out of key sites and development areas. The Plan will be delivered on a sequenced basis to ensure that physical and social infrastructure is provided in a timely manner, either prior to or in tandem with residential development. The purpose of the Local Area Plan’s implementation and sequencing strategy is to outline the key infrastructural requirements for the area and to ensure that the necessary infrastructure, facilities and amenities are provided in conjunction with residential development, thereby creating the fabric for the establishment of a sustainable community</p> <p>These are set out in chapter 3 of the LAP.</p>
<b>Permissions Granted</b>	<p>2,423 units</p> <p>858 units under construction</p> <p>(Oct 2024)</p>
<b>Units Completed</b>	<p>289 units</p>
<b>Funding Applications Made</b>	<p>URDF Funding obtained c.€32 million with a further 25% funding by South Dublin County Council.</p>

<b>Project Timelines</b>	<b>Works underway or completed:</b>  Tallaght Public Realm – Completed and Open to public.  Transport interchange – commenced.  Affordable Housing – Contractor on site, exterior of building complete. Expected occupation 2025.  Tallaght Stadium 4 <sup>th</sup> Stand – Complete and Open  Innovation Centre – Complete and Open  Airton Road – Works commenced / On Site
<b>Other Relevant Information</b>	Tallaght to Clondalkin Cycleway – Design team appointed.

### Citywest/Fortunestown

The Fortunestown Local Area Plan was adopted by the Elected Members of South Dublin County Council on the 16th of April 2012 and came into operation on the 14th of May 2012. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of June 2017, by resolution, the Local Area Plan was extended for further period but expired on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2022. The publication of various government guidelines since the adoption of the LAP has meant that the final number of residential units, height and density will be beyond that set out in the LAP. In recognition that the LAP would expire during the lifetime

of the current Development Plan, and of the increased number of units being delivered within the area, which had a target delivery of 3,300 over 4 phases, a number of objectives relating to the delivery of infrastructure were included in the Development Plan to facilitate delivery of appropriate facilities and amenities. A significant level of development has taken place within the LAP area with the majority of the lands identified for development either complete, under construction or having the benefit of planning permission for development.



Citywest – Fortunestown – The proposed Part 8 works to Carrigmore Park.

## Citywest / Fortunestown Progress

Category	Commentary
<b>Enabling Infrastructure</b>	<p>The 2012 LAP, now expired, envisaged the creation of a vibrant district that focuses development on an identifiable centre, nodal points and the Luas in a manner that creates a series of neighbourhoods with individual character and identity. Additionally, the continued build out of the area seeks to develop a district with strong, safe pedestrian and cyclist links between local residents and the business community, with good links to the LUAS. A sustainable community with a balanced mix of residential accommodation and access to good community, civic and school facilities that are realised in a timely manner.</p> <p>Enabling and required infrastructure was delivered as part of the phasing and build out of the area.</p>
<b>Permissions Granted</b>	1,515 units with permission (Oct 2024)
<b>Units Completed</b>	1,276 units completed since the adoption of the Plan.
<b>Funding Applications Made</b>	N/A
<b>Project Timelines</b>	It is anticipated that the zoned residential lands within the LAP area will be completed during the life of the current County Development Plan.
<b>Other Relevant Information</b>	<p>Warehousing units now constructed in the north-east of Fortunestown LAP area as per SD21A/0150. Four warehousing units are contained within three buildings (13,611sq.m.).</p> <p>The Council, in 2023, consulted on proposed upgrades to Carrigmore Park. The focus of this upgrade is to create a new space that reflects and caters to the needs of the surrounding community, as well as a safe and welcoming environment for the community, free from anti-social behaviour and open for all ages to meet, exercise and enjoy nature. The proposed upgrade also aims to further amplify the natural dimensions of the park through the provision of tree planting and rewilding areas.</p> <p>Plans for the development of a new €7.95m library in Citywest were unveiled at a council meeting in December 2023, with an expected completion date of mid-2026.</p>

## **Kilcarbery Grange**

Kilcarbery-Grange is designed to deliver a new sustainable urban neighbourhood of over 1,200 homes with a flexible mix of tenure and house-type options accompanied by a high standard of residential amenity. The circa 35 hectares of land at Kilcarbery-Grange are bounded by the R136 Outer Ring Road / Grange Castle Road to the west, Corkagh Demesne to the south and an existing residential development to the northeast and east.

Scoil Mochua and Spina Bifida Hydrocephalus Ireland are located to the north of the site.

The overarching vision for the Kilcarbery-Grange Masterplan was to *“to realise a distinct and high-quality sustainable place with a local sense of character and community, which is closely connected to its own and its surrounding landscape and provides for a range of community needs, within attractive, permeable and connected urban structure.”*



*Kilcarbery Grange – Entrance to the new residential development of Kilcarbey Grange, located to the north of Corkagh Park.*

## Kilcarbery Grange

Category	Commentary
<b>Enabling Infrastructure</b>	<p>Delivery of LIHAF Funding infrastructure is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Phase 1 - Access Road to PPP site (Corkagh Grange-Kilcarbery). <b>Completed</b></li> <li>– Phase 2 – Spine Road JV site Kilcarbery Grange Sections A &amp; B <b>partially completed</b> plus junctions one (Outer ring road) and Junction 2 (Old Nangor road) <b>completed</b>. Final 2 sections (C&amp;D – footpaths &amp; top wearing course) due for completion mid-2024.</li> </ul> <p>Foul drainage system and Pump station <b>completed</b>.</p> <p>Remaining sections of spine road to be <b>completed</b> by mid-2024.</p>
<b>Permissions Granted</b>	1,245
<b>Units Constructed</b>	586 Units competed; 480 under construction. 179 Units permitted not commenced
<b>Funding Applications Made</b>	Local Infrastructure Housing Activation Fund of €2m
<b>Project Timelines</b>	2021 - 2025
<b>Other Relevant Information</b>	<p>Kilcarbery-Grange</p> <p>Three Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PPP site completed (109 units). Contractor: Comhar Housing (Sisk) Permitted under Reg. Ref. SD178/0002.</li> <li>- Social and Affordable Housing Development – Section 179A Social Housing Exemption (88 Units)</li> <li>- SDCC/Adwood joint venture site (1,048 units) Contractor: Ashwood Limited. Permitted under ABP Ref. SHD3ABP-305267-19 (as amended by LRD23A/0009)</li> </ul> <p><b>Progress to date:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The first homes in Kilcarbery-Grange commenced development in May 2021</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– By the end of Q4 2022, 274 units had been completed (187 houses and 87 apartments/duplexes);</li> <li>– A further 312 have been completed to date (145 houses and 167 apartments / duplexes) and 480 units are under construction. 179 units are permitted not commenced.</li> </ul>
--	---

## Delivery of Employment

### Grange Castle Business Park

Grange Castle Business Park is a modern business park located in the west of the County with capacity to attract large scale industries of regional, national and international significance, due to the availability of large plot sizes, infrastructure and corporate park style environments. This area has attracted a significant number of blue-chip national and multi-national corporations. Significant investment has been made in infrastructure and services to support this economic area. Grange Castle Business Park is identified in the MASP as a strategic development area for the promotion of high-tech manufacturing, research and development.

Grange Castle West aims to build upon the existing access, services and landscaping strategies to create a sustainable and vibrant extension to the business park at Grange Castle. This development will attract new economic development opportunities to the area, while enhancing the climate resilience of the existing environment and providing a healthy and attractive place to work for a growing local population.



*Grange Castle Business Park*

## Progress on Grange Castle West Business Park

Category	Commentary
<b>Enabling Infrastructure</b>	Grange Castle West Access Road Complete. This is the first phase of infrastructure delivered that will provide access to approximately 500 acres of development land. The access road contains over 1km of dual carriageway and comprises one double lane and three single lanes with fully segregated roundabouts with pedestrian and cyclist crossing facilities provided. This €13 million investment has provided dual carriageway, as well as a full services corridor with gas, water, electricity and fibre broadband to allow South Dublin County Council to offer fully serviced sites to prospective clients.
<b>Permissions Granted</b>	There have been 11 grants of planning permission within Grange Castle since the plan has been adopted providing for a total of 102,000sqm. 6 of the applications relate to general industry, 4 Data Centres and 1 Logistics Development incorporating a range of sizes in logistics / warehouse units
<b>Units Constructed</b>	N/A
<b>Funding Applications Made</b>	N/A
<b>Project Timelines</b>	N/A
<b>Other Relevant Information</b>	<p><b>Jobs:</b> Grange Castle Business Park is home to 6,500 jobs, in addition to 2,500 jobs in the construction sector, with a number of high-profile international clients such as Google, Amazon, Cyrus 1, Microsoft, Grifols, Pfizer, Aryzta and Takeda.</p> <p><b>Pharma:</b> Pfizer have committed to investing an additional €1 Billion into its Grange Castle campus which will create a further 400-500 jobs for the business campus.</p> <p><b>Data Centres:</b> See objective on data centres.</p>

### **Objectives of the County Development Plan**

A response to each of the objectives in the Plan has been set out in Appendix 1 of this Progress Report.

### **Future – Baseline Report**

The Development Plan Guidelines state that a Baseline Report should comprise the

evidence base for commencing the review procedure for the Development Plan and is to be prepared in the year prior to the Development Plan Review. The Baseline Report assesses the extent to which the current and preceding plans have performed in achieving their objectives. The Guidelines provide that the Baseline Report should reflect on a ten-year timeline as a means for

establishing the impact of policies, established patterns, and emerging trends over the course of the previous development plan cycle (six years) and the relevant stage of current development plan cycle (three-four years). This progress report will inform the Baseline Report which needs to be completed in advance of the statutory commencement in 2026 of the next County Development Plan, which will take the form of a 10 Year Plan, under the new Planning and Development Act 2024.

### **Employment Lands Review**

The County Development Plan includes CS5 Objective 6 which provides for an evidence-based analysis of employment lands to be undertaken as part of the two year review. The review of employment lands is set out in more detail in Appendix 3.

Leading up to the adoption of the Plan in June 2022 there was 627ha of zoned land to facilitate employment. 554ha of those lands were zoned with the objective Enterprise and Employment, EE.

The employment land review focuses on the EE zoned lands and indicates that there remains a total of 439ha of land undeveloped. There is permission on a further 87ha, but no development has commenced to date. 72ha has been developed since the Plan came into effect with some units still awaiting occupation. A further 39ha has development under construction.

The target for employment growth in the Development Plan is an average of 1,528 jobs per annum or a total of 9,170 jobs over the 6 year period.

The average density of jobs for all employment lands is 51 jobs per hectare identified through analysis of jobs in the county as part of the Development Plan

process. Based on that average the 111 hectares of EE land developed since the Plan came into effect, alongside the units under construction (39ha), would equate to an approximate 5,661 jobs. However, it is recognised that the average jobs per hectare on EE zoned lands may be less than the average across all employment lands. Nonetheless, a significant percentage of the total employment target has been facilitated in the first 2 years of the Plan. This is in addition to employment created through town / district centre type development in the likes of Adamstown and retail expansion in Liffey Valley.

Having regard to this analysis, and to the fact that EE zoning constitutes just one of a number of employment zonings, there is no immediate need to undergo a variation to the County Development Plan. However, it is the intention to publish an Economic Strategy for the County next year which will outline the needs and future economic direction of the county. This will further inform the analysis of future employment land, in particular the appropriate location of zoned lands to meet the needs of the type of industry and employment identified in the strategy.



# Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage

---

## **Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage Chapter 3**

***Vision:** Protect and enhance the key natural, cultural and built heritage assets which have shaped South Dublin County and continue to create a sense of place and local distinctiveness, including our diverse landscapes, our varied flora and fauna, our historic buildings and streetscapes, and our rich archaeological history, for current and future generations to appreciate and enjoy.*

### **Introduction**

This chapter of the South Dublin County Development Plan sets out policy for how development is informed by the county's rich intrinsic heritage to ensure that development proposals interact harmoniously and sustainably to protect, preserve and where possible, enhance our heritage.

With these aims in mind, this chapter is divided into three distinct yet interconnected sections; natural, cultural and built heritage. The maintenance and creation of an environment that thrives under mounting pressures from climate change and biodiversity loss continues to be a challenge. Furthermore, while change is inevitable it is the management of that change in a sustainable way that the objectives of the Development Plan set out to achieve.

The Development Plan, through well considered Policies and Objectives, sets out our pathway to achieving the balance between change and protection. Several examples of how this has been achieved to date are set out in this section.

### **Progress on Natural Heritage**

South Dublin's natural heritage is significant at a local level, but some areas are also important at a national and international level. Maintaining and

protecting its rich and diverse biodiversity is something which is recognised as necessary not only in the Development Plan but in Climate Action Plans and the National Biodiversity Plan. There are three Natura 2000 sites within the county including several unique habitats, areas of natural interest and species that are designated for conservation under National and European legislation.

Key policies contained in the three sections of this Chapter of the Development Plan including examples of their progress to date are detailed below:

<b>Policy NCBH1: Biodiversity</b>
Protect, conserve, and enhance the County's biodiversity and ecological connectivity having regard to national and EU legislation and Strategies.

### **Example of Implementation**

The South Dublin County Council Heritage Officer and Public Realm section have developed and maintain a Biodiversity Monitoring Programme. Three years of surveys are now complete to ensure that the correct measures are being applied to council owned land assets. This has resulted in the establishment of two annex habitat types with funding in the amount of approximately €50k from National Parks and Wildlife.

There have also been Wetland Surveys and surveys of species of biodiversity rich grasslands in our parks. The main findings from the 2024 survey are the identification of several important wetland sites ranging from national to high local importance.



These included habitats such as nationally rare transition mire and riparian/alluvial woodland, to reed swamps, streams, rivers, and artificial/ornamental ponds of lesser quality.

Two sites, the Dodder River Valley pNHA and the Liffey Valley pNHA were deemed to be nationally important due to their status as pNHAs and to the presence of wetland communities including wet alluvial woodlands and tufa springs, both of which are EU listed habitats.

Despite the growing public understanding of the importance and value of wetlands, the survey results confirm that wetlands continue to be threatened and lost due to land-use pressures and water quality issues.

<p><b>Policy NCBH8: Dodder River Valley</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance the visual, recreational, environmental, ecological, geological and amenity value of the Dodder Valley, as a key element of the County's Green Infrastructure network.</p>
---

**Example of Implementation**

The Council's Public Realm section and Heritage Officer have worked with the LIFE team to implement a highly successful programme of Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICWs) within the Dodder Valley as part of the Dublin Urban Rivers Life Project. The aim of these ICWs is to remove impurities from rainwater collected in stormwater pipes under public roads before flowing to the local river. This will allow for development into a complex biological system of plants, animals, microorganisms and hopefully frogs, newts and birds.



**Progress on Cultural Heritage**

The cultural heritage of the county is rich and varied and reflects the different origins, distinct cultural identities and development patterns that have evolved around the amalgamation of previously industrial heritage and rural villages that make up the county.

<p><b>Policy NCBH22: Features of Interest</b></p> <p>Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest.</p>
---

**Example of Implementation**

The Council have recently acquired the 1929 'Good Shepherd' stained-glass window by the Rathgar artist Hubert McGoldrick for its return to Rathfarnham. This once hung in the Jesuit College that was previously attached to Rathfarnham Castle. A moving company with experience in transporting fragile historic items will transport the window safely to SDCC. The next step will be the appropriate restoration of the window.



**Policy NCBH18: Multi-Culturalism**  
Promote the County’s multi-cultural heritage.

**Example of Implementation**

The SDCC integration team was established in 2024 and are tasked with integrating the new communities into the county, ensuring that they feel like they belong while also maintaining their own identity and culture. Following on from a very successful refugee week event in June 2024, the team are now creating a programme of events to promote an understanding and appreciation of various cultures. They have also worked in partnership with the University of Limerick, Doras, the Immigrant Council of Ireland and

the Irish Network Against Racism (INAR) on the EU Commission funded SALAAM project. SALAAM has a number of elements to it, one of which is to provide direction to anyone who would like to report a racist incident either for themselves or on behalf of another person and the Integration Team have added a section on the SDCC website providing information on this.

**Progress on Built Heritage**

South Dublin County’s historic built environment encompasses fine examples of built heritage and historic streetscapes that contribute to the visual amenity and character of the County and to our understanding of the past.

**Policy NCBH20: Architectural Conservation Areas**  
Preserve and enhance the historic character and visual setting of Architectural Conservation Areas and carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special value of such areas.

**Example of Implementation**

A conservation plan is currently underway for Clondalkin as part of the proposed Local Area Plan (LAP) and this will include a character appraisal of the three Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA’s) within its environs. The recommendations from the Conservation Plan will inform plan-making for Clondalkin and guide future development. The character appraisal for the three ACAs will also provide a template for appraisals for other ACAs in the county.



tourism centre. Specialist consultants are due to be appointed in 2024 to manage local engagement and to assist in determining the optimal future use of Lucan House, whilst ensuring public access to Parco Italia and the wider grounds of the demesne.

**Policy NCBH24: Adapting and Reusing Historic Buildings**

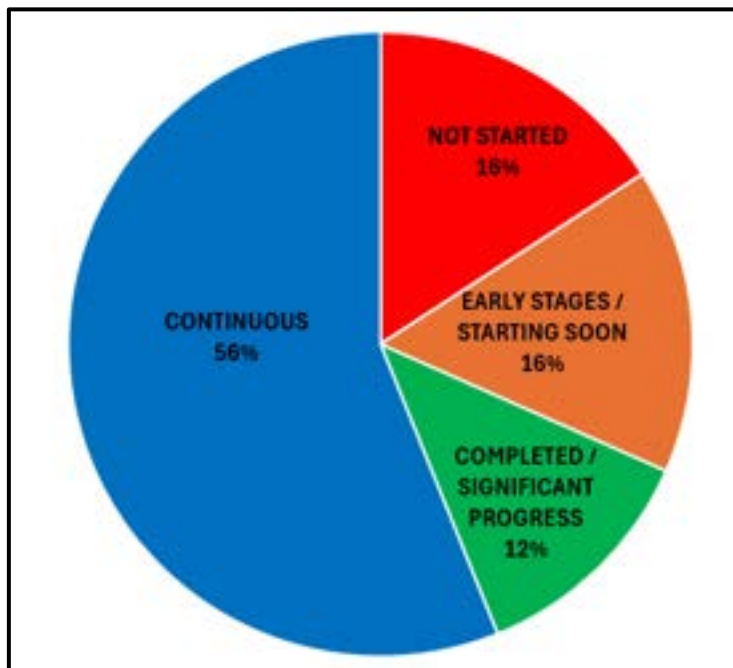
Support and encourage the reuse and adaptation of historic, traditional, and older vacant and derelict buildings as a key component of promoting sustainable development and achieving compact growth and as a catalyst for the revitalisation of historic village and town centres.

**Example of Implementation**

South Dublin County Council have now acquired Lucan House, an 18<sup>th</sup> Century protected structure formerly home to the Italian embassy, to provide a cultural and



**Summary and Learnings**



**Figure 3.0** – Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 3 Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage



A key challenge for the Development Plan is to balance the protection of our heritage assets with the management of change, in a manner that enhances rather than diminishes both our tangible and our intangible heritage identity. As pressures for housing and other development grows, and increased targets are set out at national level with regard to delivery, managing land sustainably where there are competing areas of the natural and built environment becomes more challenging. This is further impacted by maintenance and upkeep costs, ownership and perceptions with regard to future development. Other challenges include the need for retrofitting modern design standards to the built heritage, including inclusive design and accessibility, the viability of some buildings whether commercial or otherwise, and the danger of cultural commodification of the asset itself whereby it loses its cultural value due to the changes implemented.

An appropriate level of protection and balance can be aided by proactive engagement to ensure adaptive reuse of buildings, which not only bring vacant or derelict buildings back into use. This can be a challenging process, given the costs involved and levels of protection required. Adaptive re-use of buildings can also contribute to climate action by reducing embodied carbon.

For example, SD23A/0282, Brownsbarn Building RPS 261 (former Royal Garter Stables) was approved planning permission in July 2024 for the retention, conservation, restoration and change of use of the existing two storey former barn building to a 2 storey restaurant.

The walls are unrendered limestone with limestone mortar pointing. The roof of the wing and overall structure was restored in the 1980s and again in 2018 with neutral slates. The Council, whilst recognising the importance of the Protected Structure's cultural and built heritage, was also cognisant of the need to support adaptive reuse in line with the vision of the chapter.

Generally, the Policies and Objectives of Chapter 3 are aimed at ensuring that there is a clear recognition of the importance that the different elements of our heritage have to the identity and health of the county. This includes the role that natural heritage has in acting as an ecosystem service to reduce the impacts of climate change and the need for development to respond to its environment in a positive way. The objectives in the Green Infrastructure chapter pursue this further. There remain challenges in protecting our environment and in furthering the understanding of the importance of this need amongst all involved in development and elsewhere. This challenge is faced at pre-planning meetings where much effort is put into advising on the incorporation of the Development Plan's objectives into the design, thinking and layout of new development.

The Nature Restoration Act came into force in August 2024 which puts further pressure on local and national policy to ensure that at least 20% of terrestrial land in Europe is restored by 2030. Further consideration will need to be given on how best this is integrated into local policy as part of the next county development plan.

The evidence would indicate that there remains work to be carried out on an ongoing basis or yet to be started / completed. In many cases this is resource dependent with a skills shortage across all local authorities indicated as an area of immediate concern. Notwithstanding, the Council has made significant progress in terms of instigating programmes and initiatives to address these very immediate challenges and will continue to do so.

The majority of Objectives within Chapter 3 are noted as Continuous (56%) and are significantly weighted in the facilitation of the Development Management process empowering desirable outcomes.

12% of the Objectives are considered either complete or significant progress made with a further 16% at early stages or starting soon meaning almost a third are well underway.

16% have not yet begun and further examinations of these Objectives should be undertaken to ascertain the appropriate learnings to be reviewed prior to the next development plan.



# Green Infrastructure

---

## **Green Infrastructure Chapter 4**

**Vision:** *Promote the development of an integrated GI network for South Dublin County working with and enhancing existing biodiversity and natural heritage, improving our resilience to climate change and enabling the role of GI in delivering sustainable communities to provide environmental, economic and social benefits.*

### **Introduction**

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 is innovative in its approach to how plan making can successfully integrate climate actions. Green Infrastructure (GI) plays a key role in climate adaptation and mitigation. To this end, chapter 4 of the Plan sets out the GI Strategy for the County, setting objectives from strategic to local level. The multi-faceted nature of GI is co-ordinated through an overarching objective and objectives for five distinct themes:

- GI2 Biodiversity
- GI3 Sustainable Water Management
- GI4 Sustainable Drainage Management
- GI5 Climate Resilience
- GI6 Human Health and Wellbeing
- GI7 Landscape, natural, cultural and built heritage.

These objectives tie into the overall vision for Chapter 4 set out above.

This section of the 2 year review includes examples of the implementation of our GI Strategy across the county, highlighting opportunities and learnings which will inform the next County Development Plan.

The Chapter also includes Specific Objectives relating to the six identified GI Corridors which are reviewed in Appendix 2 of this report. This chapter is supplemented by additional supporting objectives relating

to more local corridors in Appendix 4 of the County Development Plan.

### **Progress on Green Infrastructure Objectives**

#### **Policy GI1: Overarching**

Protect, enhance and further develop a multifunctional GI network, using an ecosystem services approach, protecting, enhancing and further developing the identified interconnected network of parks, open spaces, natural features, protected areas, and rivers and streams that provide a shared space for amenity and recreation, biodiversity protection, water quality, flood management and adaptation to climate change.

#### **Example of Implementation**

Objective 7 of Policy GI1, requires the Council *'To develop linked corridors of small urban 'Miyawaki' native mini-woodlands, a minimum of 100 sq m in size...'*. Since the adoption of the County Development Plan a total of 1,600 trees have been planted as part of Miyawaki projects at Mill Lane, Saggart, Greenhills Park, Dodder Valley Park, Tymon Park and Corkagh Park. This was in addition to 900 trees planted prior to the commencement of the County Development Plan in Sean Walsh Park.



This policy area reflects the wide range of Council activities which relate to GI delivery. Quantifying and monitoring these activities present challenges and collaboration is required across council departments. While an aspiration, a central monitoring unit which records data relating to GI, for instance the length of hedgerow lost / gained, would be a significant step in enabling more efficient monitoring.

**Policy GI2: Biodiversity**

Strengthen the existing Green Infrastructure (GI) network and ensure all new developments contribute towards GI,

in order to protect and enhance biodiversity across the County as part of South Dublin County Council’s commitment to the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025 and the South Dublin County Council Biodiversity Action Plan, 2020-2026, the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Eastern and Midlands Region Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES).

**Example of Implementation**

The Council has developed and maintains a Biodiversity Monitoring Programme with three years of surveys now complete to ensure that appropriate measures are being applied to Council owned land assets.

Objective 2 of Policy GI1 requires the Council ‘*To protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecological value of the existing GI network by protecting where feasible (and mitigating where removal is unavoidable) existing ecological features including tree stands, woodlands, hedgerows and watercourses in all new developments as an essential part of the design and construction process, such proactive approach to include provision to inspect development sites post construction to ensure hedgerow coverage has been protected as per the plan.*’ The Planning Department works in conjunction with the Parks and Public Realm section of the Council and the Biodiversity Officer to ensure that GI is appropriately considered as part of all assessments for proposed development. Site visits and reviews of design are undertaken on an ongoing basis. The Enforcement Department have confirmed that are a small number of enforcement cases in the system relating to hedgerow removal where conditions requiring retention or protection as required

by the relevant planning application have not been complied with.

In parallel with this work a GI Baseline Map was prepared as part of the preparatory work for the overall GI Strategy for the Plan. While this was an excellent starting point for identifying the GI elements of the County at that time and has been updated with limited data, it is at this time essentially a static piece of work.

**Opportunity**

The Public Realm section is exploring opportunities to enable the ongoing update of this map with potential for identifying where elements such as hedgerows or trees are removed or added and indicating where the existing GI network is impacted positively or negatively through public projects and planning applications. This being achieved would present a significant benefit to the future potential for monitoring of GI in the County.

Relevant also to this is the absence of site inspections post grant of permission or post compliance agreement to ensure that trees and hedgerows are protected or replaced in accordance with the planning decision requirements. While collaboration with developers and some inspections are being carried out as part of enforcement of SuDS measures, there is considerable opportunity through introduction of a formal system of inspection to further protect biodiversity and increase our knowledge base.

**GI3: Sustainable Water Management; and**

**GI4: Sustainable Drainage Systems**

Policies GI3 and 4 and related objectives seek to protect and enhance the natural, historical, amenity and biodiversity value of the County’s watercourses. The long-term management and protection of these

watercourses as significant elements of the County’s and Region’s Green Infrastructure Network.

<b>GI3 Sustainable Water Management</b>
Protect and enhance the natural, historical, amenity and biodiversity value of the County’s watercourses. Require the long-term management and protection of these watercourses as significant elements of the County’s and Region’s Green Infrastructure Network and liaise with relevant Prescribed Bodies where appropriate. Accommodate flood waters as far as possible during extreme flooding events and enhance biodiversity and amenity through the designation of riparian corridors and the application of appropriate restrictions to development within these corridors.
<b>GI4 Sustainable Drainage Systems</b>
Require the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in the County and maximise the amenity and biodiversity value of these systems.

**Example of Implementation**

GI4 Objective 1 of the Plan states that the Council is required ‘*To limit surface water run-off from new developments through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) using surface water and nature-based solutions and ensure that SuDS is integrated into all new development in the County and designed in accordance with South Dublin County Council’s Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide, 2022.*’ Significant progress has been made on the implementation of this objective through the Development Management process where surface water proposals are assessed by the relevant departments.

South Dublin's SuDS guidance document was published in parallel with the preparation of the County Development Plan and each cross-reference the other. SuDS measures are now required to be incorporated into all new development either directly or through conditions since the adoption of the County Development Plan 2022-2028.

Since these provisions have had effect through the County Development Plan staff in the Public Realm section have sought to work on site with developers to ensure implementation of SuDS measures. This has greatly improved the quality and impact of measures which have been delivered and has had a positive response from developers. Resource limitations mean that this on-site focus is limited at present. The continuation and formalisation of this collaboration with developers and inspection of measures when implemented would allow greater understanding of the effectiveness of these measures in their various aims of improving water quality, providing resilience to flooding and climate change while enhancing biodiversity. It would also allow the Council and developers to learn from best practice. It is of course subject to the availability of staff resources.

The Council has participated in the EU led LIFE project to explore the potential for and implementation of Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICW's) in public lands across the County (referenced also in chapter 3) in line with Objective 6 of Policy GI4. These wetlands help with biodiversity but also with water quality. Five ICW have been built in recent years at the following locations: Griffeen Valley Park, Tymon Park, Dodder Valley Park (2 locations) and Vesey Park. The Council will continue to explore the potential for implementing more ICW's where opportunities arise.

### GI5 Climate Resilience

Strengthen the County's GI in both urban and rural areas to improve resilience against future shocks and disruptions arising from a changing climate.

#### Example of Implementation

GI measures can be difficult to implement and monitor. An innovation of this Plan was the requirement for a Green Space Factor (GSF). This is a score-based system that establishes minimum standards for listed GI interventions in new developments. It is based on the five GI themes set out in the Plan. At pre-planning stage, the developer can be guided as to which GI interventions best align with the GI Strategy having regard to the type of development proposed and the GI needs of the area. Planning applications are assessed by the Development Management team, with detailed input from Public Realm, Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

A successful example of the implementation of the GSF is at a Large Scale Residential Development (**LRD23/0014**) at Stocking Lane, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16, where 119 no. residential units were proposed.

The Planning Authority refused planning permission for the failure to meet the GSF score due to inadequate provision of nature-based SuDS and poor layout and design, contrary to the provisions of the Plan. The application achieved a GSF score of 0.37 out of the required 0.50 score. The decision was appealed to An Bord Pleanála. The developer amended the proposal for the purposes of the appeal achieving the required GSF score of 0.50 and included the following;

- Additional extensive green roofs
- Additional open space including a linear park

- Additional trees and hedgerows including street trees
- Provision of a pollinator friendly bulb planting
- inclusion of permeable pathways/paving
- Greater SuDS interventions including tree pits, attenuation basins and a new open water feature.



This example clearly demonstrates the benefits that the requirement to meet the GSF brings to the delivery of GI interventions.

The continued success of the implementation of the GSF relies on continued collaboration between the Development Management team, Public Realm, other key stakeholders and developers.

#### GI6 Human Health & Wellbeing

Improve the accessibility and recreational amenity of the County's GI in order to enhance human health and wellbeing while protecting the natural environment within which the recreation occurs.

#### Example of Implementation

Objective 10 of Policy GI6 requires the Council 'To continue to protect and promote existing allotments and provide for new allotments...' At the commencement of the Plan period there were a number of allotments in the County, including at Tymon

Park, Corkagh Park, Friarstown and Mill Lane (Palmerstown). An ongoing review of allotments is carried out in the County, and as a result of this, a new allotment scheme has been allocated to Newcastle Village.

#### Strategic GI Corridors

Works continue across Council Departments to reinforce and support the six identified strategic GI Corridors in the County. By definition the objectives for the GI Corridors are strategic and long term in nature. Notable progress on delivery of these corridors is not expected as an outcome of this review. However, listed below are some of the advances which have been made during this review period. The far reaching and long term nature of these objectives are challenging with regard to delivery and may stretch beyond the lifetime of the current Plan period, or form part of different capital projects and programmes. Whilst challenging, the direction of travel with regard to implementation is positive and continues to be implemented across a number of multidisciplinary teams in the Council.

#### Strategic Corridor 1: The Dodder River

- Delivering of the Dodder Greenway in accordance with the Part 8 that was approved. Environmental measures are included to mitigate potential impacts, examples of these include:
  - Bat friendly lighting regime
  - Small wetland
  - ICW's
  - Shared walking and cycle route
  - High-quality landscape designs at areas of high amenity.
- The Dodder Greenway has one side of the river less developed and



nature friendly reflecting the objective.

- Meadowland programme continuing to be implemented.
- Signage introduced.
- New recreational amenities introduced including natural play spaces, a BMX pump track, a grass athletics track and a grass pitch.
- Implementation of 3 native mini woodlands.
- Upgrading of Kiltipper Park.

#### **Strategic Corridor 2: M50 Corridor**

- Meadowland programme continuing to be implemented.
- Biodiversity improvements.
- Tymon Park mini woodland planted.
- Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme is underway in 2024.

#### **Strategic Corridor 3: Grand Canal Corridor**

- A parks and open space strategy and a biodiversity management plan has been developed.
- Shared pathways pedestrian and cycle facilities.
- Phase 1a to begin construction early 2025 between the Grand and Royal Canal Greenways.

#### **Strategic Corridor 4: Liffey Valley Corridor**

- Plans to ensure sustainable management and provision of recreational amenity with Liffey Valley.
- Pollinator supporting management practices and enhancement of biodiversity.
- Walking and cycle routes, natural play spaces and other amenities is provided in the public parks and open spaces.

- Mill Lane Mini Woodland.

#### **Strategic Corridor 5: Camac River Corridor**

- Riparian habitat is carefully managed to support the biodiversity of the river.
- Corkagh Park Mini Woodland.

#### **Strategic Corridor 6: Rural Fringe Corridor**

- The open space adjacent to Rathcoole Park has been retained as an open space area and provides a link between Rathcoole and Saggart.
- Corkagh Park has a series of ponds and attenuation areas to help alleviate flooding, additionally the park is an important resource for biodiversity and ecosystems services.
- The Alluvial Woodlands at Rathcoole have been preserved and protected.

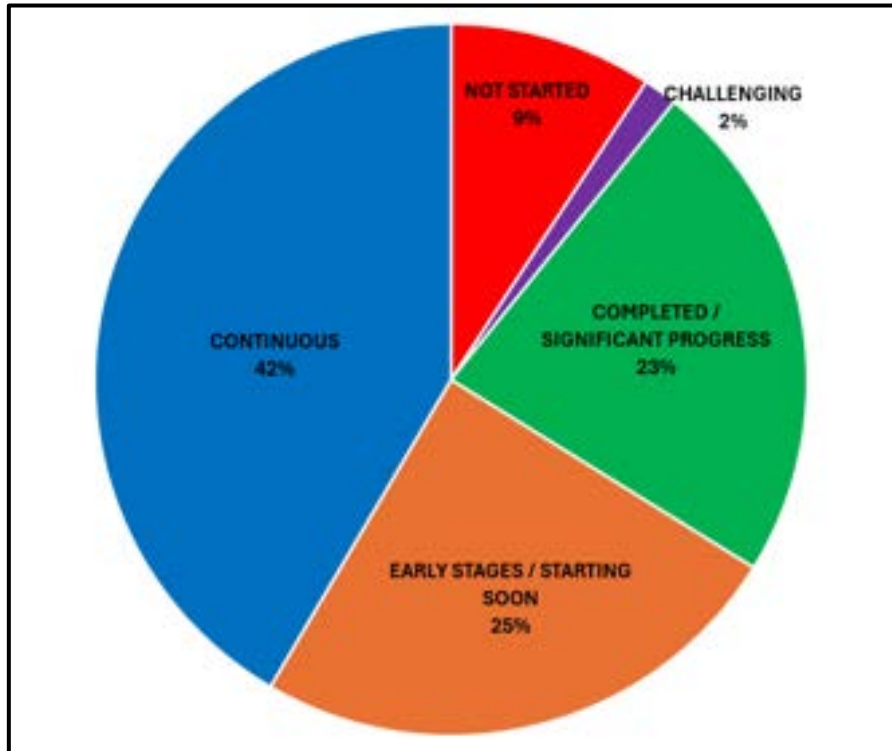
#### **GI Corridor Challenges**

Ensuring that we maintain and support GI corridors at a county and regional level is critically important if the Council is to meet the challenges of climate change and biodiversity alongside creating space for amenity and improving water quality. The GI corridors of South Dublin connect with those of Kildare, Fingal, Dublin City, and Dun Laoghaire providing a continuous green link from mountains to the sea. While the advances during this review period are to be welcomed, the pressure from development, including much needed housing and economic development and related infrastructure is on-going and growing. Our monitoring system needs to acknowledge the successes but must reflect also the losses. This will ensure that we authentically reflect the impacts of these pressures on our GI network allowing us to develop our understanding and related policy to the

greatest extent possible. In this way we will ensure that the benefits which green infrastructure brings to the county and to its

growing population are recognised and maximised.

## Summary and Learnings



**Figure 4.0** – Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 4 Green Infrastructure (Excludes Strategic Corridor Objectives which can be found in Appendix 2)

There are fifty-three objectives and six strategic corridors with overarching objectives identified in the GI chapter of the CDP. Appendix 4 of the CDP includes further objectives relating to local level GI corridors which support and enhance the primary corridors. The majority of objectives within Chapter 4 are noted as Continuous (42%) and are significantly weighted in the facilitation of the Development Management process empowering desirable outcomes.

23% of the Objectives are considered either complete or significant progress made with a further 25% at early stages or starting soon which indicates the substantial work the Council is undertaking in facilitation of this Chapter.

9% have not yet started, while 2% are considered challenging. Further examinations of these objectives should be undertaken to ascertain the appropriate learnings to be reviewed prior to the next development plan.

The review shows that the innovative approach taken in the Plan has yielded significant benefits with continuous progress being made on nearly 50% of objectives, with a number of objectives being at early or advanced stage of delivery. Significant progress has been made on the delivery of sustainable water management/ SuDS and the construction of Integrated Constructed

Wetlands. Success also in the delivery of pollinator projects and the planting projects. The successful implementation of the Green Space Factor (GSF) objective has become a game changer in enabling quantitative monitoring of GI proposals in new developments.

The progress made in implementing Green Infrastructure is reinforced by the ongoing 200 hectare biodiversity restoration project, for the Glenasmole Valley in the Dublin Mountains launched by the Government in May 2023. This project will be led by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The measures include re-wetting blanket bog and planting native trees in gullies to support biodiversity, water quality and flood management in South Dublin, all of which aligns with the County Development Plan.

However, there are still significant gaps in our knowledge of GI across the County and opportunities presented by moves towards, for example, the development of a more comprehensive GI Map which will reflect GI advances but also acknowledge losses. Monitoring of GI needs to become more formalised with collaboration across local authority departments and ideally linking to ongoing monitoring in adjoining local authorities giving us a regional perspective view on GI.





# Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking

# Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking Chapter 5

**Vision:** Create a leading example in sustainable urban design and healthy placemaking that delivers attractive, connected, vibrant and well-functioning places to live, work, visit, socialise and invest in.

## **Introduction**

Creating a leading example in sustainable urban design and healthy placemaking that delivers attractive, connected, vibrant and well-functioning places to live, work, visit, socialise and invest is a key aim of the Council and supported by a wide range of policies and objectives to achieve this.

## **Progress on Housing Policies and Objectives**

A selection of key policies contained in the Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking chapter of the Development Plan are referenced below together with an update on progress in their achievement. A sample of plans and projects are used to illustrate and highlight these achievements.

### **Policy QDP1: Successful and Sustainable Neighbourhoods**

Support the development of successful and sustainable neighbourhoods that are connected to and provide for a range of local services and facilities.

## **Example of Implementation**

The Council is committed to the development of successful and sustainable neighbourhoods that are connected to and provide for a range of local services and facilities. In line with the provisions of Goal 11 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the NPF and the RSES, the delivery of sustainable neighbourhoods means creating the right environment which facilitates the delivery of safe and affordable housing, job opportunities, investment in

public transport and active modes of transport, creates green public spaces and improves urban planning and management in an inclusive manner.

Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council continues to work closely with internal departments and external stakeholders to guide appropriate development in the County in tandem with the delivery of critical social and community infrastructure and public transport and active travel links.

The key areas experiencing high levels of planning and construction activity since the adoption of the Plan have been the Fortunestown LAP lands, Adamstown SDZ lands, Tallaght Town Centre LAP lands and Clonburris SDZ lands.



Adamstown SDZ continues to be an example of planned delivery. The Crossings is an Urban Plaza delivered with funding from the URDF. It links Adamstown Train Station to the wider SDZ, as well as activating retail, commercial and residential developments within the District Centre. Development at Clonburris SDZ will similarly ensure that delivery of residential development is

aligned with a range of local services and facilities including schools, open space, community centres and retail offering.

**Policy QDP6: Public Realm**

Promote a multi-disciplinary and co-ordinated approach to the delivery and management of the public realm within South Dublin County.

**Example of Implementation**

Key to the achievement of successful and sustainable neighbourhoods is the provision of a high-quality public realm.

The Council continues to guide appropriate development on all potential development sites through Part 8 and the development management process, including pre-planning consultation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and national and regional planning policy. Critical to this process is the input from internal departments – Parks, Roads, Public Realm, Environment, Water and Climate Change – which inform and shape development proposals, leading to greater success on the ground at implementation stage.



*Tallaght Town Centre – Upgraded Public Realm was delivered as part of the wider regeneration of Tallaght Town Centre, linking the Square Shopping Centre, to IQWork Innovation Centre.*

Since the Development Plan was adopted, the Council has delivered one of the biggest public realm transformations in the County

with the new Innovation Quarter in Tallaght and the connecting public realm and pedestrian works from Red Rua to the IQ.

**Innovation Quarter, Tallaght**

In 2019, the Council secured URDF funding from the Department for Housing, Planning and Local Government to deliver a series of enhancement projects across Tallaght Town Centre. This ambitious project was guided by the Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020-2026. The newly completed Innovation Quarter is underpinned by a wholistic public realm project, which has seen the development of a transformational necklace of public open spaces at Innovation Square, Parthalán Place and the new transport interchange, knitted together by a mixture of planting, urban and soft landscaping, biodiversity features, new seating and the establishment of new pedestrian and cycling desire lines, which links Tallaght Town Centre with Cookstown. The key elements of this project are as follows:

**Innovation Square**

- Neighbourhood square
- Market / event / performance space
- Urban living room with various functions
- Multifunctional space for day-to-day life and events
- Facilitate east-west zip route

**New Pedestrian Link**

- Accessibility
- Shared pedestrian and cycle route
- Incidental play and rest areas
- Boundaries to future developments

**Belgard Square North Informal Crossing**

- Link between the two pedestrian routes
- Transition between County Hall Pedestrian Link and School Pedestrian Link

- County Hall Pedestrian Link upgrade
- Level change
- Improved accessibility
- Social sub-spaces
- Planting to increase biodiversity

### Parthalán Place

- Incorporate existing and future uses
- Areas to rest, read, play, and gather
- Multifunctional space for day-to-day life and events

### Mobility Hub

- New public space adjacent to the Luas stop and proposed Bus Connects interchange
- Seating and planting

The Council have also progressed the following public realm projects:

- **Lucan Village Enhancement Scheme:** This project has commenced and includes significant public realm enhancements to Lucan Village Green, Lucan Promenade and the Demesne Park entrance as well as a new car park at Lucan Demesne. It will be completed in approximately 12 months.
- **Rosemount District Centre:** This public realm enhancement scheme commenced in August 2024.
- **Bawnogue District Centre:** This public realm enhancement scheme is progressing through procurement stage and due to commence in Q2 2025.
- **Clondalkin Village:** Under the proposed new Local Area Plan, a further round of informal public consultation will launch in December to explore preferred potential enhancements to the village.



*Residents of Tallaght making use of the new public realm and seating during SDCC’s Tallaween events, October 2024.*

### Policy QDP7: High Quality Design – Development General

Promote and facilitate development which incorporates exemplary standards of high-quality, sustainable and inclusive urban design, urban form and architecture.

### Example of Implementation

The Council continues to promote and facilitate development which incorporates exemplary standards of high-quality, sustainable and inclusive urban design, urban form and architecture.

As part of the Planning Department’s ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process in order to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.

In addition, the Council is also working with external consultant architects to produce a revised House Extension Design Guide.



Examples of the Council’s progress in regard high quality design can be seen in Adamstown SDZ and Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme lands. The Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme (amended) 2014 and 2020 sets out a planning framework to support the delivery of approximately 9,395 dwelling units and supporting infrastructure and facilities. The Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme sets out a planning framework to support the delivery of between 7,700-11,100 dwelling units and supporting infrastructure and facilities. The Planning Department (Project Delivery) oversee and co-ordinate the delivery on the ground of infrastructure projects supported by the Urban Renewal and Development Fund (URDF) and the Local Infrastructural Housing Activation Fund (LIHAF) within the two SDZ area. The current status is as follows:

**Adamstown SDZ**

(URDF Projects)

- Central Boulevard Park: Progressing. Planning application stage.
- Library/ Civic Building & Enterprise Centre: Progressing. Pre-application stage.
- Adamstown Plaza: Complete

(LIHAF Projects)

- Airlie Park: Completed.
- Tandy’s Lane Park: Completed.

- Celbridge Link Road (Kildare Route): Completed.



**Clonburris SDZ**

(URDF Projects)

- South Link Street (Stage 1A). Completed.
- Uisce Éireann Pump Station. Completed
- South Link Street (Stage 1B). Under construction.
- North Link Street (Stage 2). Design Stage/ Preplanning.
- Kishoge Train Station - works ongoing by Irish Rail.
- R136 works. Under construction.
- Griffeen Valley Park Extension / Grand Canal Park / Na Cluainte Park: Progressing to planning stage.

<b>Policy QDP12: Sustainable Rural Neighbourhoods</b>
Protect and promote the sense of place and culture and the quality, character and distinctiveness of the County’s rural hinterland that makes it an attractive place to live, work and visit.

**Example of Implementation**

Implementation of this policy is supported by the considered zoning of the rural hinterland, in particular the High Amenity zoning the objective for which is to protect and enhance the outstanding character of the particular rural area. This is



implemented through development management decision making by ensuring that development is sensitive to its environment while still allowing for appropriate development.

South Dublin County Council continues to work collaboratively with the other stakeholders including Coilte, National Parks, Dublin City Council and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to implement the objectives and actions of the Dublin Mountains Partnership Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026.

Early works under the Hellfire Project commenced in September 2024 in the Dublin Mountains, with important conservation work underway in Massy’s Woods, soon to be followed by trail enhancements. The Hellfire Project will facilitate an increased appreciation and enjoyment of the Dublin Mountains taking account of the need for sensitive design and management within the landscape.



**Policy QDP14: Local Area Plans (LAP)**

Prepare Local Area Plans as appropriate, prioritising areas that are likely to experience large scale residential or commercial development or regeneration.

**Example of Implementation**

The Council will continue to build on the progress made in Tallaght since the adoption of the 2020 Local Area Plan. To date a

number of key public realm and community projects have been completed, in addition to improved access to the area including the Council’s offices and the Square Shopping Centre, the existing LUAS stop and future BusConnects interchange, as well as the new Innovation Quarter.

Furthermore, there are several active sites within the wider Tallaght LAP lands, which are delivering mixed use schemes in the area.



Preparation is continuing on the Clondalkin Local Area Plan with a third round of pre-draft public consultation taking place this December into January 2025. As a consequence of the new Planning Act, the LAP may need to proceed as a variation to the County Development Plan in 2025.

**Policy QDP15: Strategic Development Zones (SDZS)**

Continue to implement the approved Planning Schemes for Adamstown and Clonburris SDZs.

**Example of Implementation**

The Council will continue to implement the Adamstown and Clonburris SDZ, with significant progress in both housing and infrastructure delivery since the adoption of the Plan.

Detail on the continued build of the SDZs can be found under Chapters 2 and 6.



**Policy QDP16: Framework Plans (FP)**

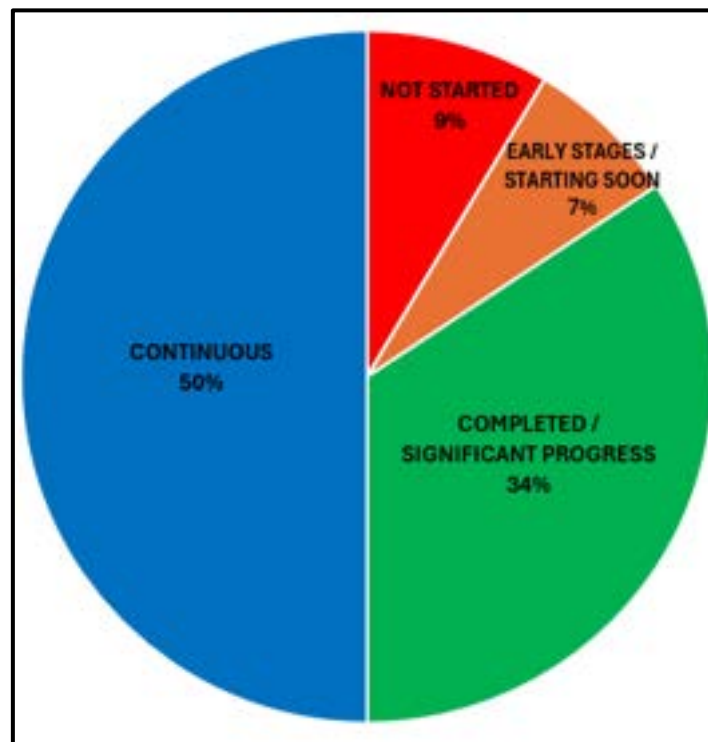
Prepare Framework Plans and Masterplans as required for identified areas on Council owned or other lands to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to development

**Example of Implementation**

Since the adoption of the Plan, the following have been progressed:

- **12th Lock Masterplan:** The 12th Lock Studio and Grange Cottage Part 8 projects are currently progressing within the masterplan lands. This masterplan will facilitate the clustering of a new type of enterprise within South Dublin, that of film studios, alongside amenity use adjacent to the canal.
- **Grange Castle West Masterplan:** To support the phased completion and expansion of the business park. This plan has facilitated new business within the lands including the planning application for Lens Media.

**Summary and Learnings**



**Figure 5.0** – Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 5 Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking

Of the 68 Objectives in this chapter, 50% are considered continuous which reflects the nature of the quality design and healthy placemaking chapter with a large number of Development Management centric objectives to be implemented at planning application and Council led development stage.

Only 9% of the Objectives are not started with 34% of the Objectives at either Significant Progress/Completed stage and Early Stages which is a positive reflection on the work being carried out by Housing and other associated departments.

One of the key policies in this chapter is that of connected neighbourhoods. The examples given for the policies outlined above all go towards this. The location of zoned lands, carefully considered in the current development plan, is a key part of ensuring that the Council is promoting a more compact form of development. Allied to the implementation of densities set out in the recent guidelines 'Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlement' new development in the county will be more compact in form that would have been the case historically. Higher densities set out in the guidelines are encouraged where there is good public transport and other associated infrastructure. Densities reduce where public transport services and infrastructure provision is less.

The continued promotion of a more compact form of development will ensure that investment in infrastructure, including water and wastewater, parks, public realm, public transport and the active travel network, will be maximised and benefit greater numbers of people. The review of progress on infrastructure is contained in the relevant sections within this report.

Access to jobs is also a key element of delivering compact development. The location of employment land, ensuring that higher density employment is near residential areas and public transport is key. This will be examined further in the review in chapter 9 and through the delivery of an economic strategy for the county.

While progress continues towards more compact development in line with development plan policy there remain challenges to delivery, including financing and site amalgamation, in existing urban areas and / or brownfield. This is reflected in the Council's Residential Monitor where the ratio of greenfield to brownfield development is currently almost 6:1. The Council will continue to work with government departments and agencies to find solutions to overcome the difficulty of delivering brownfield and larger scale infill development.

Overall, the Council has made significant progress on the implementation of the Policies and Objectives within this chapter of the County Development Plan. A return of 9% of objectives not started is an excellent return with approximately four years left until the current County Development Plan expires.

The vast majority of input into the Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking Chapter is targeted and achievable within the lifetime of the Plan which is a significant learning in terms of the further development of policies and objectives and their being SMART objectives.



# Housing

---

## **Housing Chapter 6**

**Vision:** *Ensure the delivery of high quality and well-designed homes in sustainable communities to meet a diversity of housing needs within the County*

### **Introduction**

Ensuring the delivery of high quality and well-designed homes in sustainable communities to meet a diversity of housing needs remains a key priority. The Council are engaged in a multifaceted approach to achieving this which includes adherence to legislation and national and regional policy.

As indicated previously in this report (Chapter 2 Core Strategy), the Development Plan targeted 15,577 additional housing units in South Dublin County up to 2028. As of Q3 2024 5,475<sup>1</sup> residential units have been fully completed since the Development Plan came into effect in August 2022 and a further 12,558 homes have permission. There are approximately 4,824 residential units under construction.

Chapter 6 Housing contains a suite of policies and objectives to support not only the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy targets, but to ensure the delivery of high quality, low energy housing in suitable locations, building well-connected, sustainable communities and providing of housing options and tenure for to meet the needs of our diverse population.

During the first two years of the plan, South Dublin County Council delivered approximately 1,945<sup>2</sup> new social housing and affordable homes across a range of delivery streams including Part 8 schemes, Part V acquisitions, joint-venture projects

and co-ordination with Approved Housing Bodies.

The Council continues to provide housing to people who have been assessed under the Allocation Scheme and are eligible for social housing support. Those assessed as eligible are placed on our Housing Waiting List in order of date of application. Social Housing Support means Council owned, Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS), Leased and Voluntary Housing Association homes. The Choice Based Letting (CBL) system is available to those on the Housing Waiting List.

### **Progress on Housing Policies and Objectives**

A selection of policies contained in the Housing Chapter of the Development Plan are referenced below together with an update on progress in their achievement. Some policies are grouped where progress is interrelated. A sample of plans and projects are used to illustrate and highlight some of the achievements.

#### *Housing Strategy*

#### **Policy H1: Housing Strategy and Interim Housing Need and Demand Assessment**

Implement South Dublin County Council Housing Strategy and Interim Housing Needs and Demand Assessment 2022-2028 (and any superseding Housing Strategy agreed by the Council) and to carry out a review of the Housing Strategy as part of the mandatory Two-Year Development Plan review.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Part V Units but excludes Part 8/Part 10 developments.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all Social and Affordable Units

Based on the population and housing projections over the lifetime of the Development Plan, the Housing Strategy and Interim HNDA for South Dublin County contained within Appendix 11 forecasted that 8,415 households would require support from South Dublin County Council up to 2028 which includes households currently on the housing list.

During the first two years of the plan, South Dublin County Council delivered approximately 1,945 new social housing and affordable homes across a range of delivery streams including Part 8 schemes, Part V acquisitions, joint-venture projects and co-ordination with Approved Housing Bodies. Further details in this regard are set out below under Supply of Housing.

The HNDA development process is supported by an online tool provided by central government. The HNDA tool is a centralised spatial database, which allows local authorities to run a number of different scenarios to inform key decisions on housing need and supply. This allows local authorities to give broad, long run estimates of what future housing need might be, rather than precise estimates. The DHLGH are currently reviewing and updating the HNDA tool in light of Census 2022 data published by the CSO and research by The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) and while due to be published in Q3/Q4 of 2024 has not been published to date. It is the intention of the Council to commence the review of housing need using the HNDA tool, once updated, as part of the Development Plan review process, preparation for which will commence in 2025.

In tandem with the Housing Strategy and Interim HNDA, South Dublin County Council also published its Housing Delivery Action

Plan 2022-2026, a requirement under the national housing policy framework – Housing for All – which details the social and affordable housing delivery programme for the same period. The Council also produced a Strategic Plan for Housing People with a Disability 2021-2026 and proceeded to implement its Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024.

#### *Residential Monitoring*

As outlined previously in this report, South Dublin County Council have established an ongoing monitoring system for residential development within the County. The Housing Supply Monitor is provided as an evidence based dashboard giving a detailed overview of data relating to residential units completed/permitted and under construction since the plan was adopted. This data has been gathered from Q3 2022 to date and will be updated each quarter over the life of the plan.

The establishment of the Housing Supply Monitor also aligns with NPO 47 of the Draft NPF published in July 2024:

*National Policy Objective 47  
Continue to develop methodologies and data sources to improve the evidence base, effectiveness and consistency of the planning process for housing provision at regional, metropolitan and local authority levels. This will include standardised requirements for the recording of planning and housing data by the local authorities in order to provide a consistent and robust evidence base for housing policy formulation.*

**Policy H2: Supply of Housing.**  
Ensure that sufficient zoned land continues to be available at appropriate locations to satisfy the housing requirements of the County.

The first two years of the Plan has seen a significant rise in the supply of homes across the County. This can be attributed to a number of factors including:

- 2,850 residential units approximately were delivered on Strategic Housing Development (SHD) sites.
- 1,282 residential units were delivered within the Adamstown SDZ lands, supported by the construction and completion of URDF projects.
- A further 469 units have been delivered within the Clonburris SDZ lands also supported by URDF funding of critical infrastructure.
- 296 residential units have been completed on Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) sites.

Of the homes completed since adoption of the development plan 52% of all units delivered were duplex or apartments – bringing a wider variety of housing options and tenures to the market. In addition, 77%

of all units completed had two bedrooms or more.

The upward trend is set to continue for the remainder of the Plan period (4 years) with 12,558 units with permission currently, of which 4,824 are under construction and 7,734 approximately are permitted not commenced. This includes units delivered through the Part V process.

#### *Social and Affordable Housing*

The Council continues to support the provision of social and affordable housing across various locations in accordance with the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026 using a broad range of delivery channels as follows:

- Council-led mixed tenure developments
- Council SHIP Construction (Single stage, four-stage or turnkey)
- Part V (LA & AHB)
- AHB Delivery (CALF /CAS)
- Long-term Leasing



*Kilcarbery Grange, Clondalkin*

The following is an overview and update in respect of Council-led and Part 8/Part 10 development projects in the county:

LA led Residential developments		Update
<b>Clonburris SDZ</b>	Construction commenced on 116 social and affordable homes in the Canal Extension Site.	Construction commenced Q4 2023 (Part 8)
<b>Clonburris SDZ</b>	A tender process for 266 homes within Kishogue has commenced and plans are also progressing to bring forward planning applications for 1,300 homes on Phases 3-5, including 120 homes under the Public Private Partnership bundle for which a Section 85 agreement with Dublin City Council was approved in February.	Kishogue: Tender process to recommence following technical design issues with South Link Street. Expected start date of Q4 2024 (Part 8). Phase 3-5: Part 10 application to be submitted to ABP in December 2024.
<b>Kilcarbery</b>	103 social and 29 affordable homes were delivered under the Kilcarbery joint venture development with Phase 2 now substantially complete and Phase 3 commenced in October. Proposed development of 88 social and affordable homes on an adjacent site were advertised under the temporary Part 8 planning exemption in December.	Kilcarbery JV: Phase 1 & 2 completed. Construction ongoing in phase 3&4. 212 social homes and 49 affordable purchase homes have been delivered to date. Project on target to fully complete by mid-2025. Kilcarbery adjacent site: Planning exemption advertised in December 2023. Currently in procurement for contractor and start expected on site in December 2024. (S179A)
<b>Belgard Square North</b>	Construction commenced on the first standalone local authority cost rental scheme consisting of 133 apartments at Belgard Square North.	Construction on programme and will deliver in Q1 2025. (Part 8)
<b>Killinarden</b>	Planning approval was granted for a mixed tenure development of 635 new private, social and affordable homes in the Killinarden Foothills joint venture project and we are working with our partners to move to site commencement.	Pre-construction enabling and compliances underway. Construction due to start in Q4 2024.



<b>Rathcoole</b>	Following adoption of the County Development Plan, an options report and preferred layout has been identified for Council-owned lands at Rathcoole, with a masterplan being developed for a planning application for housing and sports facilities there.	Ongoing
------------------	---	---------



*First standalone local authority cost rental scheme at Belgard Square North*

In addition, the following schemes, permitted under the Part 8/Part 10 process, were completed and allocated or are due for completion in 2024:

<b>Part 8 Residential Developments</b>		<b>Status Update (allocated, completed or progressing)</b>
<b>Knockmore, Tallaght</b>	Social Housing Development consisting of 7 Housing units and 6 Apartment units, 13 units in total, on undeveloped lands on a site located at Killinarden Heights, adjacent to Knockmore Avenue (adjoining St. Catherine’s House) Killinarden, Tallaght, Dublin 24.	Allocated
<b>St. Marks, Clondalkin</b>	Social Housing Development of 39 houses on undeveloped lands off St. Mark’s Avenue, St. Mark’s Grove, and Rowlagh Crescent, situated in St. Mark’s Estate, Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Allocated

<b>Templeogue</b>	Social Housing Development for Older Persons, consisting of a two storey grouping of courtyard housing comprising 12 apartment units, on the Council owned carpark on a site located in Templeogue Village at Riverside Cottage	Allocated
<b>Mayfield, Clondalkin</b>	Social Housing Development consisting of 44 housing units on site located at New Nangor Road, bounded by Riversdale Estate & Mayfield Park, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.	Allocated
<b>Springfield</b>	Two proposed older persons' residential developments at Fernwood Park (28 units) and at Maplewood Road (25 units), Springfield, Tallaght, Dublin 24.	Allocated
<b>Old Bawn</b>	Social Housing Project for Independent Living for Older Persons, consisting of 12 units, and demolition of a single-storey dwelling house on undeveloped lands off Old Bawn Road & Old Bawn Way, Tallaght, Dublin 24.	Allocated
<b>New Nangor Road</b>	Social Housing Development comprising of 93 units on undeveloped lands at the junction of New Nangor Road and Fonthill Road South to the east, Old Nangor Road to the south and Cherrywood Crescent to the west, in Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Under construction. Due for completion Q3 2024
<b>Whitestown Way</b>	Apartment development of 2 storey to 4 storey in height consisting of 81 no. units and associated car parking comprising at land situated between Sean Walsh Park, Tallaght Stadium and Whitestown Way, Tallaght, Dublin 24.	Allocated
<b>Balgaddy</b>	Social Housing Project of 69 units on undeveloped lands at Griffeen Avenue, situated between Foxborough Lawn and Tor an Rí Walk, Balgaddy, Lucan, Co. Dublin	Under construction. Due for completion Q4 2024.

<b>Homeville</b>	Rapid Build Social Housing Development consisting of 16 housing units on site located on Old Knocklyon Road (Homeville end), and bounded by Firhouse Road, and the M50 motorway, (site opposite Homeville Court), at Firhouse, Dublin 16	Under construction. Due for completion Q4 2024.
<b>Fonthill</b>	South Dublin County Council-Proposed Development of a Traveller Accommodation Group Housing Scheme consisting of 7 units on undeveloped lands/site at Fonthill Road, Co. Dublin.	Allocated
<b>Lindisfarne</b>	Proposed Social Housing Development comprising of two and three storey housing and duplex apartment units (28 units in total) on a site located off Melrose Avenue, Lindisfarne Lawns & Lindisfarne Green, adjacent to Bawnogue Road, Dublin 22.	Under construction. Due for completion Q4 2024.



*Canal Extension, Clonburris - Social and Affordable Homes*

As outlined above, social and affordable housing is delivered by the Council using various mechanisms and funding streams such as the Social Housing Investment Programme (SHIP) and Capital Advance leasing Facility (CALF). This includes units built by the Council and newly built units acquired by the Council (SHIP construction, turnkey and Part V); units built by Approved

Housing Bodies (AHB) for general social housing (CALF construction), and; newly built units acquired by AHBs for general social housing (CALF turnkey and Part V).

The following is a breakdown of the social and affordable housing delivered since the adoption of the development plan by delivery stream:

<b>Delivery Stream</b>	<b>Total</b>
Affordable Purchase Properties	24
CALF Construction / Non Part V Units	121
CALF Turnkey / Non Part V Units	563
CALF Turnkey / Part V Units	564
Part V SHIP	11
Part V TAU and SHIP	12
SHIP	390
SHIP Turnkey Renewal	4
Turnkey PPP	238
Other	19
<b>Social and Affordable Housing</b>	<b>1,945*</b>
*Including Part V Units (30%)	587

*Homes completed/to be completed since the adoption of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 up to the end of Q4 2024.*

In addition to the 1,945 social and affordable homes delivered during the first two years of the Plan, a further 701 no.

dwelling units approximately are to be delivered in 2025 and a further 1,449 units are on course for delivery in 2026.

<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>Total</b>
SHIP / Age Friendly Social Units	36
SHIP / Social and Affordable Units	174
CALF Turnkey / Part V Units	54
CALF Turnkey / Non Part V Units	164
CALF Turnkey / Part V & Non Part V Units	155
Other	118
	<b>701</b>

*Homes to be delivered in 2025.*

<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>Total</b>
CALF Turnkey / Part V Units	63
CALF Turnkey / Non Part V Units	68
CALF Turnkey / Part V & Non Part V Units	200
SHIP / Age Friendly Housing Development	40
SHIP / Social and Affordable	88
SHIP / Social Housing Development	16
SHIP	147
Other	827
	<b>1,449</b>

*Homes to be delivered in 2026.*

The Council also continues to support access to housing through schemes such as the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) and Housing Assistance Payment Scheme (HAP).

Access to Housing Services is available through the 24/7 through the Council's Housing Online Portal. In addition, a dedicated Housing Customer Centre opened in County Hall in October 2024 as part of the Council's ongoing Customer Service and Digital Transformation Strategy.

### *Housing for All*

<b>Policy H3: Housing for All</b>
Support the provision of accommodation for older people and people with disabilities and / or mental health issues within established residential and mixed use areas offering a choice and mix of accommodation types within their communities and at locations that are proximate to services and amenities.

The Council continues to support the provision of accommodation for older people and people with disabilities and / or mental health issues within established residential and mixed-use areas. Older people and people with disabilities can access support for housing through the social housing support application system

which seeks information on disabilities and medical conditions.

The medical priority need on the housing list in 2022 was 7% of applicants. The Council work to meet this need through the construction programme – with more homes designed to meet universal needs and more bespoke homes to meet specific households' needs – as well as engagement with specialist AHBs (using the Capital Assistance Scheme) and private developers on Part V delivery. Requirements for medically adapted units are factored in to planning documents and designs prior to submission of planning applications. The units provided since the adoption of the Plan meet the targets set out in the Council's Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.

The Council have also produced the following plans to support the delivery of appropriate housing in suitable locations to meet the needs of its diverse population:

- Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026
- South Dublin County Council's Age Friendly County Strategy 2020-2024

The Council's Age Friendly County Strategy highlights the need to provide appropriate age friendly housing options for our ageing population, which is projected to increase by

51% from 2016 to 2031. Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council have progressed the following age friendly housing schemes:

☒ **Sallymills, Clondalkin:** Clann Housing (AHB) Sallymills consists of two purpose built apartment blocks consisting of 85 one- and two-bedroom homes. The complex has a large communal space and facilities, promoting active engagement and positive aging for residents and the local community. The scheme is located a short distance from the local shops, cafes, restaurants, banks, a leisure centre, places of worship, health surgery, and many more amenities. These units have been completed and allocated.

☒ **Templeogue:** Social Housing Development for Older Persons, consisting of a two storey grouping of courtyard housing comprising 12 apartment units, on the Council owned carpark located in Templeogue Village at Riverside Cottage. These units have been completed and allocated.



*Little Arbour- Templeogue Village*

☒ **Springfield, Tallaght:** Two proposed older persons' residential developments at Fernwood Park (28 units) and at Maplewood Road (25 units), Springfield,

Tallaght. This development has been completed and allocated.



*Age Friendly development at Maplewood, Springfield*

☒ **Old Bawn, Tallaght:** Social Housing Project for Independent Living for Older Persons, consisting of 12 units, and demolition of a single-storey dwelling house on undeveloped lands off Old Bawn Road and Old Bawn Way, Tallaght. These units have been completed and allocated.

☒ **Deansrath, Clondalkin:** Housing development of 27 Age-Friendly homes, community room and associated open spaces to include an intergenerational park at Deansrath Green, Melrose Green and Melrose Avenue, Clondalkin under the Section 179A temporary planning exemption. This development is due for delivery in 2026.

<b>Policy H4: Traveller Accommodation</b>
Implement the South Dublin County Council Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 (and any superseding programmes agreed by the Council) in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development.

The Council's Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 commits to meeting

the preferred accommodation needs of Traveller households through the provision of Traveller specific accommodation or standard social housing.

The provision of new group home units at Owendoher Haven in Ballyboden, Oldcastle Park in Clondalkin, and Kishogue Park in Lucan have all been progressed during the first two years of the plan. The Kishogue Park development provides for the demolition of existing Traveller accommodation units and construction of 3 no. residential social/affordable purchase units, 10 No. 4 bedroom 3-storey houses (detached), 3 No. 4 bedroom bungalow houses (1no. medically adapted), 2 No. 2 bedroom bungalow, 1 homework room, 15 temporary mobiles homes and 1 temporary homework room.

In addition, 7 new group home units have been provided through Part V at the Fonthill Road and 6 new group home units were provided through Part V in Adamstown SDZ. There are also 10 new group homes as part of a proposed development on Council-owned land in Rathcoole.

Since the adoption of the Development Plan, the Council has also progressed the refurbishment of existing Traveller specific accommodation for approximately 30 families in accordance with the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 and the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.

The Council's Draft Traveller Accommodation Programme 2024 - 2029 went on public display from the 1 July – 30 August 2024 and was brought for approval to the October Council meeting.



*New developments at Fonthill (Traveller accommodation)*

#### **Policy H7: Residential Design and Layout**

Promote high quality design and layout in new residential developments to ensure a high-quality living environment for residents, in terms of the standard of individual dwelling units and the overall layout and appearance of the development.

#### **Policy H8: Public Open Space**

Ensure that all residential development is served by a clear hierarchy and network of high quality public open spaces that provide for active and passive recreation and enhances the visual character, identity and amenity of the area.

The Council continues to ensure the delivery of high quality, well-designed and attractive residential schemes through the application of the suite of policies, objectives and standards set out in the Development Plan which focus on all aspects of the development including from individual room sizes, internal storage, bin facilities, bike storage, communal open space and play facilities and nature based Sustainable Drainage (SuDs) features.

A Quality Assessment Audit has been developed by the Planning Department and

piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County as part of the monitoring work on the objectives of the County Development Plan. The purpose of the Quality Assessment Audit is to gather information on key elements of the quality of development and how it is working once occupied – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process. This will facilitate reflection on future policy and objectives and will allow for learnings to be disseminated to the appropriate departments and external consultants / developers. Continuing Professional Development sessions will help to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills and learn from lessons made possible by the audit.

<p><b>Policy H13: Residential Consolidation</b></p> <p>Promote and support residential consolidation and sustainable intensification at appropriate locations, to support ongoing viability of social and physical infrastructure and services and meet the future housing needs of the County.</p>
---

The Council continues to support well-designed, high quality infill development in existing built-up areas in line with the overarching objective to promote compact growth and sustainable intensification of our urban settlements.

The Plan sets a target of at least 50% of all new homes to be located within or contiguous to the built-up area of Dublin City and Suburbs (consistent with objectives in the National Planning Framework and Regional Strategy - NSO 1, RSO 2, NPO 3b and RPO 3.2). The Housing Supply Monitor indicates a ratio of greenfield to brownfield of 6:1 in terms of completed units and 2.7:1

in terms of current permissions in the planning system.

In terms of smaller infill development there were 62 single dwelling houses completed within the first two years of the Plan. In addition, a further 100 residential units were delivered through schemes comprising of 2-10 units. As of Q3 2024 there are 142 single houses, and 230 units permitted in schemes comprising of 2-10 units in the planning system.

<p><b>Policy H14: Residential Extensions</b></p> <p>Support the extension of existing dwellings subject to the protection of residential and visual amenities.</p>
--

The Council continues to support the provision of appropriate and well-designed extension of existing dwellings subject to the protection of extension residential and visual amenities.

A review of planning activity in the first two years of the Plan indicates that planning applications for approximately 440 domestic extension applications were made, of which 405 were granted with a further 25 deemed invalid.

In Q3 2024, the Planning Authority procured architectural services to prepare an updated SDCC House Extension Design Guide. It is anticipated that the updated guidelines will be made available by Q1 2025. The review of the guidelines is based on updated Built Form Principles for House Extensions informed by current design trends and practices. This will deliver on H14 Objective 2 in the Development Plan.



## Vacant Properties

Bringing existing vacant properties back into use is being supported by the Council. There are currently 125 applications for the Vacant Property Refurbishment Grant received, of which 21 grants have been paid. There is also 1 active application for the Repair and Lease Scheme. In addition, the Council has completed the acquisition of 4 derelict properties in St. Maelruan's Park and negotiations are underway to purchase 3 derelict properties using URDF Call 3 funding and the Buy and Renew Scheme.

The DHLGH have set targets of 30 vacant and derelict properties to enter the CPO Activation Programme, and to commence 3 compulsory purchases / compulsory acquisitions for 2024. The Council is to commence the compulsory acquisition process on several derelict properties in the County.

In addition, the planning department continues to administer the Vacant Property Register. It is expected that this tax will be superseded by the Residential Zoned Land Tax in time. There has been a degree of success with the register in that a number of the original sites are now subject to development. Three sites remain on the register, one of which is owned by the Council and will be removed as planned development commences this year.

### Policy H16: Management of Single Dwellings in Rural Areas

Restrict the spread of urban generated dwellings in the Rural "RU", Dublin Mountain 'HA-DM', Liffey Valley 'HA-LV' and Dodder Valley 'HA-DV' zones and to focus such housing into existing settlements in line with the Settlement Hierarchy.

The protection of rural landscapes and of high amenity and environmentally sensitive areas is a priority of the Development Plan. Based on the definition under the MASP, the entire rural area of South Dublin is under strong urban influence. NPO 19 of the National Planning Framework requires a distinction to be made between rural areas under urban influence, that is within the commuter catchment of cities and large towns and centres of employment, and elsewhere.

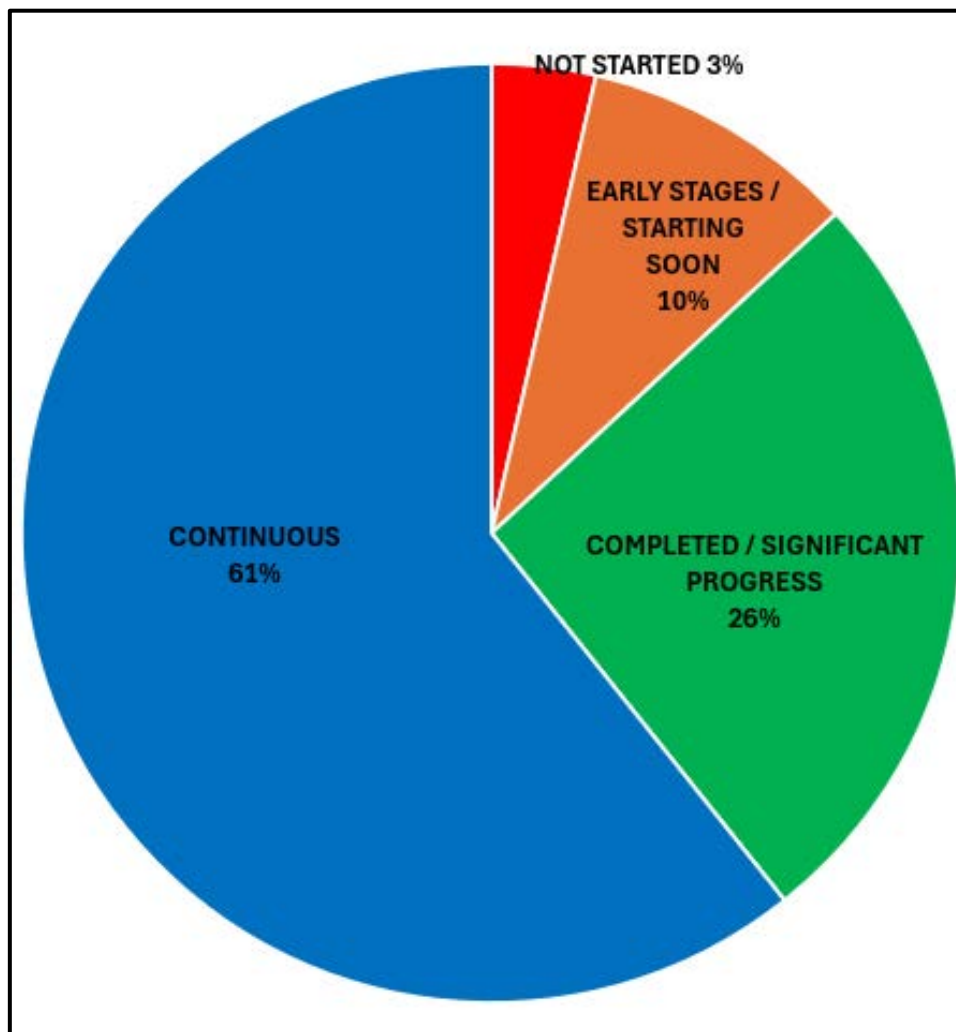
The County Development Plan 2022-2028 amended the rural housing policy within the HA-DM zone from the previous plan by providing further clarity on the 'exceptional circumstances' criteria.

The County Development Plan 2022-2028 also amended the Rural Housing Policy and Local Need Criteria by providing further clarity on who constitutes as an immediate family member.

With regard to H17 Objective 1 of the Plan to further review the rural housing policy, the Council are awaiting the update to the Rural Housing Guidelines which have been committed to by Government in their *Our Rural Future 2021-2025* policy document, to address rural housing in a broader rural development and settlement context.

There have been two dwelling houses permitted in the RU and HA-LV zones, since the adoption of the Plan, one of which is currently under construction.

## Summary and Learnings

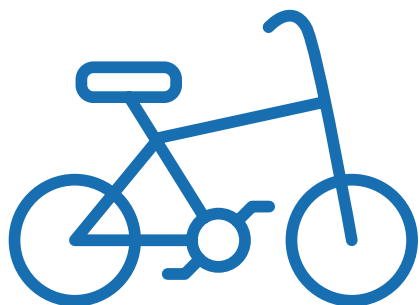


**Fig 6.0:** Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 6 Housing

Of the 84 Objectives in this chapter, 61% are considered continuous which reflects the nature of the housing chapter with a large number of Development Management centric objectives to be implemented at planning application and council led development stage.

Only 3% of the Objectives are not started with 36% of the Objectives at either Significant Progress/Complete stage and Early Stages which is a positive reflection on the work being carried out by Housing and other associated departments.

Overall, the Council has made significant progress on the implementation of the Policies and Objectives within this chapter of the County Development. A return of 3% of objectives not started when there is still approximately four years left until the current County Development Plan expires indicates that the vast majority of objectives within the Housing Chapter are sufficiently targeted and achievable within the lifetime of the Plan.



# Sustainable Movement

---

# **Sustainable Movement Chapter 7**

***Vision:** ‘Increase the number of people walking, cycling and using public transport and reduce the need for car journeys, resulting in a more active and healthy community, a more attractive public realm, safer streets, less congestion, reduced carbon emissions, better air quality, quieter neighbourhoods and a positive climate impact.’*

## **Introduction**

This chapter refers to how we move, whether that is for work, education, social trips or the supply of goods and services. The overarching policy aim is to rebalance transport and mobility by promoting ease of movement by sustainable modes, walking, cycling and public transport. Low-density peri-urban development has typically led to congestion, noise and increased levels of air pollution - rethinking how we address these issues is at the core of this chapter.

South Dublin County Council have undertaken numerous initiatives in order to facilitate the vision for movement. Significant progress has been made on projects such as Cycle South Dublin as well as the six-year roads projects, BusConnects and the opening of the Kishogue Rail Station.

## **Progress on Sustainable Movement Objectives**

Movement within South Dublin is imperative to the sustainable growth of the county with Transport Orientated Development and Compact Growth underpinning planning policy including the new draft National Development Plan. South Dublin County Council is continuously striving to increase active travel options as well as working with public transport providers in order to reduce reliance on the private car.

A selection of policies and objectives contained in the Sustainable Movement Chapter of the Development Plan including their progress to date is detailed further below.

### **Policy SM2: Walking and Cycling**

Re-balance movement priorities towards sustainable modes of travel by prioritising the development of walking and cycling facilities and encouraging a shift to active travel for people of all ages and abilities, in line with the County targets.

## **Example of Implementation**

The Plan sets out an approach to ensure a modal shift away from private cars is supported. The current trends of the CSO Census from 2016 to 2022 show a transition to alternative modes of transport. The delivery of projects under the above policy will support the aspiration to reach the modal shift targets set out in the CDP of 15% walking, 10% cycling and 25% bus and rail combined. The Council will be in a better position to report on the target mode shares once access to the 2022 Census POWSCAR data is made available.

The Cycle South Dublin Programme has completed a number of projects since the adoption of the Development Plan. The six phases of the Dodder Greenway scheme has produced 23 projects which are either complete or substantially complete as well as a further 14 underway.



The Dublin 24 Rapid Implementation Cycle Network is a Section 38 scheme, fully funded by the NTA, to introduce a segregated cycle network in the Dublin 24 area and some of the projects nearing completion include works at Killinarden Heights, Killinarden Way, Whitestown Way. This network amounts to approximately 11km of cycle lanes and will have direct links with 9 schools included as part of this project.

The Council have worked closely with the Department of Education throughout the plan period to date to identify sites that are close to the community they serve, promote active travel and permeability and promote initiatives such as Green Schools and Schools Streets projects. Projects include St Dominics and St Maelruans in Old Bawn, St Lorcan's and St Brigid's in Palmerstown, Pius X in Fortfield Park, Coláiste Chillian in Clondalkin, St Marks in Tallaght and the Dublin 12 Cycling Bus, Active Travel Scheme for the Holy Spirit Primary School.

### Policy SM3: Public Transport – General

Promote a significant shift from car-based travel to public transport in line with County targets and facilitate the sustainable development of the County by supporting and guiding national agencies in delivering major improvements to the public transport network.

### Example of Implementation

Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, Kishogue Rail Station was officially opened on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2024 which is an essential piece of infrastructure for the implementation of the Clonburris SDZ which will, as part of the planned Dart+ SW be served by 100 trains each way on weekdays. The Dart+SW Electrified Heavy Railway Order 2023 was approved by An Bord Pleanála on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2024.



Significant progress has also been made on Phases 4 and 5 of the BusConnects project during the plan period to date. As a result, local services have increased over the plan period with the introduction of the Adamstown Local Links L51 and L52 which has been improved to connect with routes C1 and C2 of BusConnects.

Phase 5b Routes	
L2	Heuston Station - St James's Hospital / RDS - Poolbeg
L4	Liffey Valley Shopping Centre - Ballyfermot - Clonsilla Hospital - Terenure - UCD
L6	Tallaght - Rathbarrow Shopping Centre - UCD - Ballyrack Station
L8	Citywest - Tallaght - Sandymount Lane - Don Longphere
L12	Tallaght - Harold's Cross - Liffey Valley Shopping Centre
L74	Dundrum Lane - Harley Park - The Curragh Hospital - Eden Quay
L25	Dundrum Lane - Don Longphere
L55	Palmerstown Village - Ballyfermot - Chapelizod

Planning has been approved for the Tallaght / Clondalkin to City Centre BusConnects

Scheme, a key element of the Government’s policy to improve public transport and address climate change. The objectives of the Scheme include provision of necessary bus, cycle, and walking infrastructure enhancements that will facilitate modal shift from car dependency contributing to an efficient, low carbon and climate resilient City. This will include a new bus hub and public realm area at the Square, linking to the LUAS.

A new transport interchange was completed in Liffey Valley in 2023 which supports a 75% increase in bus services for the area which has seen an increase from 12 buses per hour to 21.

South Dublin County Council have also engaged with the initial Dart + SW process and are currently in discussions for the provision of a new Luas stop on the Red Line.



**Policy SM4: Strategic Road Network**

Improve and, where necessary, expand the County-wide strategic road network to support economic development and provide access to new communities and new development areas.

### Example of Implementation

To date the Council, in conjunction with other state bodies have completed major upgrade works to the Airton Road. The Celbridge Link Road was opened in February 2023 and includes cycle paths creating more sustainable travel options within and to Adamstown including the Adamstown Rail Station which has significantly improved connectivity within South Dublin and with Kildare. Other projects include the Clonburris South Link Road, which is substantially completed, facilitating the development of numerous housing projects as part of the Strategic Development Zone. Works have begun on the N4/Fonthill Road at Liffey Valley as well as the majority of the Fortunestown street network being built out all within the plan period to date.

The Council have facilitated the upgrade of traffic lights at a number of junctions. Other junction upgrades include at Kilcarbery which has been a joint venture with Lidl. Clonburris junctions, onto Fonthill Rd (north and south link roads), R136, and other general junction upgrades have been constructed to support pedestrian and cycle safety.



**Policy SM6: Traffic and Transport Management**

Effectively manage and minimise the impacts of traffic within the County having regard to the need to provide shared road space for different users.

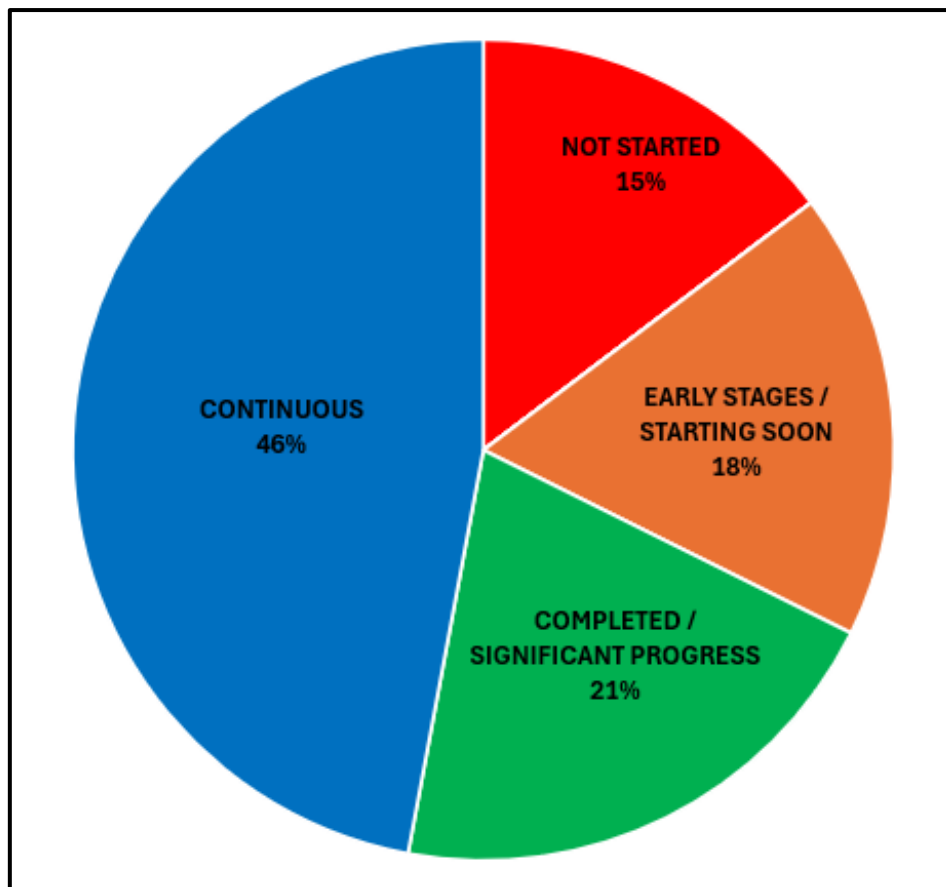
upgrades. Transport studies have also been undertaken or are ongoing throughout the plan period including for the proposed Clondalkin Local Area Plan and Lucan Village. Works are also planned at Hazelhatch Bridge in conjunction with the NTA to facilitate bus movement from Tallaght to Maynooth.

**Example of Implementation**

South Dublin County Council Roads Department are continually assessing the efficiency at major junctions including, for instance, monitoring timings, loops, adjustable linked junctions, hurry times in road traffic accidents, phase timings on lights to ascertain which upgrades are required including a number of traffic light



**Summary and Learnings**



**Figure 7.0:** Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 7 Sustainable Movement

Generally, the Council has made significant progress on the implementation of the Policies and Objectives within the Sustainable Movement chapter. A return of 85% of objectives either completed, significant progress or early states / starting soon or continuous is an excellent return with approximately four years left until the current County Development Plan expires. This suggests that the majority of the input into the Sustainable Movement Chapter is targeted and achievable within the lifetime of the document which is a significant learning.

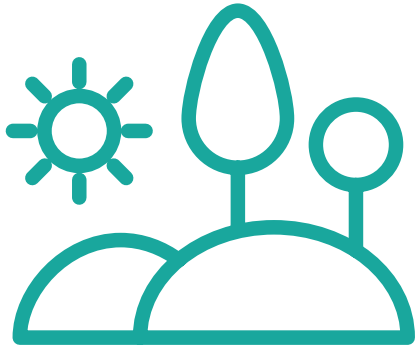
A key challenge with regard to transportation and the transition to a more climate resilient society is the need to increase a modal shift of those travelling on a daily basis. The Plan seeks to support a modal shift from private to public transport and other transportation modes. However, whilst in theory this should be achievable, numerous societal, political and economic barriers have thus far prevented such a shift from occurring at pace. The benefits of modal shift are wide ranging; for example, it would help with climate change and the adherence to the increasingly challenging legislation at national and international level necessitating emissions reduction and air quality improvements, as well as increased societal benefits, resulting in an increase in physical activity, a decrease in air pollution and noise, and a reduction in congestion levels, traffic accidents and trip times. The effects of stress brought on by congestion during commuting has been noted to spill over into the workplace, leading to increased absenteeism, reduced job satisfaction and decreased task motivation, effects which are exaggerated by congestion. The challenge to facilitate a shift may be difficult, yet the benefits are far reaching and multifaceted.

39% of the Objectives at either Significant Progress/Complete stage and Early Stages which is a positive reflection on the work being carried out by the Roads, Active Travel and other associated departments.

Just under half of all Objectives are identified as continuous at 46% which reflects the nature of the sustainable movement chapter with a large number of Development Management centric objectives reflecting the requirement for this chapter to be implemented on an ongoing basis at planning application and council led development stage.

15% of the Objectives are not started with four years left on the Plan.





# Community Infrastructure and Open Space

## Community Infrastructure and Open Space Chapter 8

**Vision:** *The creation of healthy, inclusive and sustainable communities where all generations have local access to social, community and recreational facilities, and parks and green spaces, to suit their needs.*

### **Introduction**

This chapter of the South Dublin County Development Plan examines the creation of a healthy, inclusive and sustainable county, whereby facilities are provided in appropriate locations to meet the needs of the existing and new populations. The chapter strives to ensure that communities and all generations have local access to social, community and recreational facilities, and parks and green spaces, to suit their needs.

With this in mind, the chapter can be divided into the following areas, Parks and Open Space, Community Buildings and Libraries, Childcare and Education and other social community facilities. The acknowledgement that the location of facilities can in itself help combat the impact of climate change is important, and lead to healthy and better quality lives for residents in South Dublin. Lastly, in a highly globalised world, the Council recognises that the provision of good quality social and community facilities in existing and developing areas is a key element in placemaking and in the creation of sustainable and socially cohesive communities, aiding social inclusion, placemaking and sense of identity.

The Development Plan, through well considered Policies and Objectives, sets out our pathway to achieving the appropriate and required level of community facilities, at a neighbourhood and county level.

### **Progress on Community Infrastructure and Open Space**

The need to sustainably deliver community infrastructure and open space in line with National and Regional policy is of significant importance. The Council have undertaken many projects that demonstrate progress in this area. For example, upgrade works were completed on Rathcoole Courthouse, while work progressed to deliver new and refurbished community facilities at Saggart School House, Orchard Lodge Age Friendly Centre, Balgaddy Community Centre and the Tymon Intergenerational Centre. Works are also nearly complete on the refurbishment of old Lucan Leisure Centre which will form part of the new Lucan Leisure Campus. Works programme and community infrastructure fund has been allocated for small upgrades throughout the community facility network for both council and non-council owned facilities, where feasible and implementable.



*Rathcoole Courthouse Upgrade*

Policy	COS2:	Social/Community Infrastructure
Support the planned provision of a range of universally accessible and well connected social, community, cultural and recreational facilities, close to the communities they serve, consistent with RPO 9.14 of the RSES. (See also Chapter 5: Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking)		

### Examples of Implementation

Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council continues to support the planned provision of a range of universally accessible and well connected social, community, cultural and recreational facilities close to the communities they serve. For example, the Council granted permission for a three storey community centre and creche in Citywest.



*Proposed 3 storey community centre and creche in Citywest*

The development is located beside complementary uses such as a school and a nursing home (The Residence Citywest). Adamstown Station Road also has a number of key community uses clustered along it. A primary and secondary school, district centre and community centre beside each other, with the potential for upgrades or future facilities in the surrounding area, as per the Planning Scheme.

The Council is committed to delivering on access and equality. the Barcelona Declaration was adopted by the Council in June 2002. Examples of universally accessible social, community, cultural and recreational facilities includes:

- County Hall
- South Dublin Libraries
- RuaRed County Arts Building
- Tallaght Stadium and the new Fourth Stand
- Civic Theatre
- Camac Valley Caravan and Camping Park
- South Dublin Parks
- Round Tower Visitors Centre
- Rathfarnham Castle
- New Tallaght Public Realm

Accessible playgrounds / playspaces, teenspaces and youth amenities (such as skate parks) are developed in conjunction with Parks and Public Realm. Part 8 planning was granted for the redesign of Carrigmore Park including a playground, teen space, exercise areas and a BMX pump track. Works on the playground are almost complete, and works are commencing shortly on the teenspace.



*Part 8 Proposal for Carrigmore Park*

### Policy COS3: Community Centres

Ensure that communities across the county have access to multifunctional and intergenerational community centres that provide a focal point for community activities.

#### Examples of Implementation

Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council continues to provide access to multifunctional and intergenerational community centres that form a focal point for community activities. The Intergenerational Centre at Tymon Park, Wellington Lane is an example of a building that is multifunctional and adaptable and can be used by all age cohorts.



*Photomontages of Tymon Park Multigenerational Centre*

The Council supports the clustering of community buildings, and further supports the multifunctional nature and adaptability of community buildings for use by different groups, ensuring they are accessible to all users. The Intergenerational Centre at Tymon Park will have a multifunctional

community space and café. In addition to this the Council completed a land disposal to St Thomas National School as part of the Esker Community initiative. The terms of the land disposal included a condition that any disposals would include access to the facility for community use. The community team will engage with the school when they are ready to progress to the next stage and ensure that the conditions are met.

### Policy COS4: Sports Facilities and Centres

Ensure that all communities are supported by a range of sporting facilities that are fit for purpose, accessible and adaptable.

#### Examples of Implementation

The Council continues to deliver community and sporting facilities that are fit for purpose. Adamstown and Clonburris SDZ, respectively, are seeking to promote the provision of multi-functional parks and open spaces, which host a variety of uses and sports.



#### Airlie Park, Adamstown

Airlie Park (Adamstown) is an example, whereby a variety of sports facilities are catered for including tennis, basketball, GAA, soccer and cricket, in addition to

different play areas for different age groups, as well as a Pavillion and Cafe with changing rooms. The park also has a variety of playing pitches such as grass and astro turf.

**Policy COS10: Libraries**

Provide an innovative, community focused public library service to all who live, work and study in South Dublin County.

**Example of Implementation**

The Council has provided additional staffed opening hours at Palmerstown Library and has launched My Open Library at Lucan Library, providing access to members, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Other Council initiatives include providing additional funding to deliver the award-winning Library Labs STEAM programme. Furthermore, the Council has developed Parthalán Place, the County's cultural campus, providing improved public realm spaces and outdoor programming to enhance a sense of place for the Library, Civic Theatre, and Arts Centre. The Council has delivered a number of innovative service delivery improvements through better management of staff-led innovation, such as 10-Day Loans, Neurodiverse South, increased outreach with our Mobile Libraries as well as improved membership promotions and events programmes, which have seen the active membership climb to an average of 60,000.

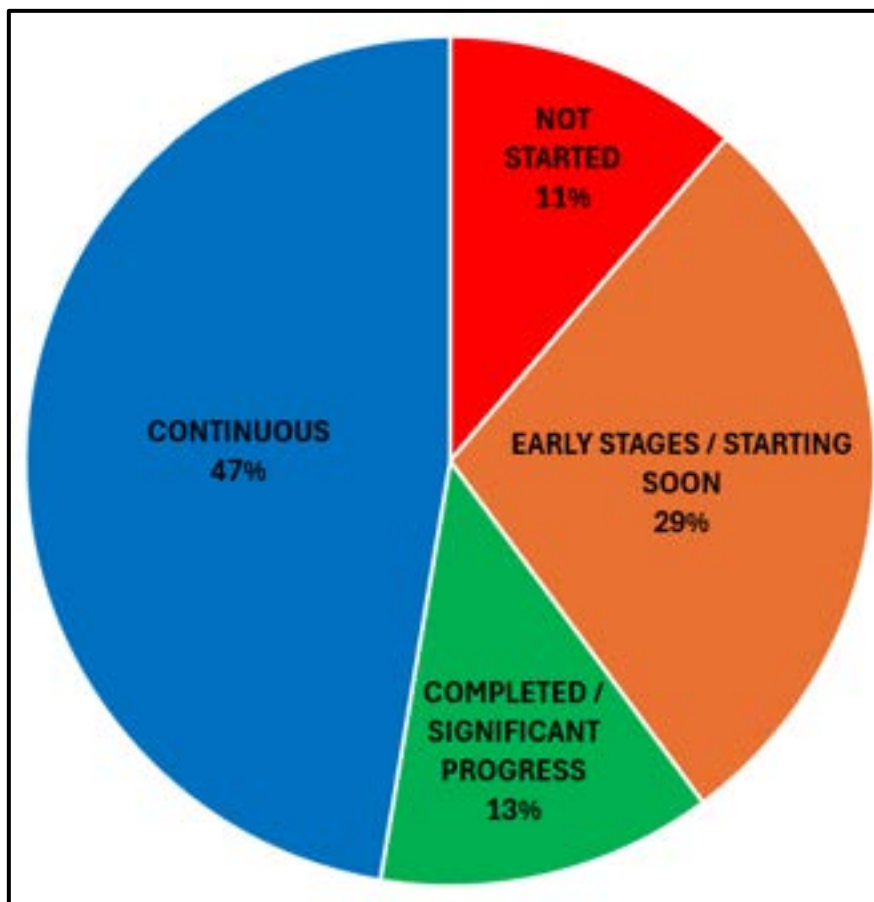


Castletymon Library

The Council is in the final stages of agreeing legal terms prior to signing a Development Agreement with the successful tenderer for the design and development of Citywest Library following a competitive public procurement process. The programme submitted to the Council indicates a Q1 2025 start date for construction.



## Summary and Learnings



**Figure 8.0** – Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 8 Community Infrastructure and Open Space

Policies set out under the Development Plan in relation to Community Infrastructure and Open Space seek to ensure that high-quality community infrastructure and open space is provided for the county to cater for the needs of existing and new planned populations. The delivery of a range of such infrastructure including sports, community centre, library, healthcare, education and cultural facilities are continuously being progressed through the Council’s different departments and sections with Part 8 approval where it is a reserved function.

Significant progress has been made in the facilitation of the objectives of this chapter. Addressing the need for compact, large scale housing development, whilst ensuring a vibrant, interconnected community, facilitated through the provision of appropriate facilities and amenities can be challenging. Recognising that community facilities and open space is at the centre of all successful developments is fully recognised by the Council through its strong policy and discussion is encouraged with developers at the earliest stages where it involves the planning process. Addressing the challenges where there can be competing aims requires a cross-departmental approach. While this is always the approach, there can be resourcing issues making optimal outcomes more difficult to achieve. In this regard, a cross-departmental Active Land Management approach is being investigated as it would further encourage a holistic

approach to both Council led development processes as well as development through the Development Management process and therefore a dedicated team would be encouraged when resources allow.

47% of objectives are identified as 'Continuous' reflecting the fact that they are predominately implemented on an on-going basis through the Development Management process. 42% are either completed or at early stages / starting soon which is positive. Generally, with only 11% of the objectives considered 'Not Started', the progression of this chapter is considerably advanced given that the Plan is only at the two year review stage.



# Economic Development and Employment

---



## **Employment and Economic Development Chapter 9**

**Vision:** *The creation of a strong and resilient economic base providing expanded opportunities for employment and facilitating a good quality of life within vibrant and attractive places to live, work, visit and invest.*

### **Introduction**

This chapter of the South Dublin County Development Plan sets out a broad spatial framework for enterprise and employment (including a retail strategy) within the County. It does this by identifying potential growth sectors for the local economy, by creating policies that encourage more labour-intensive sectors, promoting compact growth while recognising there is a need for a broad based, diverse, inclusive and resilient economy.

A range of projects have been or are being progressed by the Council throughout the County in partnership with Government Departments, State Bodies, adjoining Local Authorities and the Private Sector all helping to underpin the economy.

Progress on these projects continues to facilitate growth in line with National and Regional policy and objective outcomes.

The Economic chapter is divided into a number of key sections, ranging from employment and employment growth, economic development, tourism and climate action. Key locations such as Grange Castle have been identified as employment generating areas, whilst Cookstown and City Edge will be the key regeneration areas which will look to facilitate new employment uses and consolidation of existing businesses and services, where appropriate. The transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society is also a national strategic outcome of the

NPF. It is therefore vital that the Development Plan realises its role in the delivery of the green economy.

The Development Plan, through well considered Policies and Objectives, sets out our pathway to achieving the balance between delivery of economic growth, appropriate zoning of employment lands, tackling climate action and delivering benefits to the County in the longer term, at local, regional and national scales. The implementation of this chapter and some of the work and projects completed to date are set out in this section and Appendix 1. The Employment Lands Review can be found in Appendix 3

### **Progress on Employment and Economic Development Objectives**

#### **Employment Themes**

The Development Plan sets out policy and objectives based on four employment themes. The themes aim to foster positive change and are as follows:

1. The Green and Innovative Economy
2. Urban Growth, Regeneration and Placemaking
3. Building on clusters
4. A Learning Economy.

Key policies contained in this chapter of the Development Plan including their progress to date are detailed further below.

### **Policy EDE3: Innovative Economy**

Promote an Innovative Economy, fostering an environment which supports creativity and new technologies in the places we live, work and invest in, supported through orderly growth at strategic population and employment locations.

#### **Example of Implementation**

The Council continue to engage with stakeholders from public and private sectors to foster an innovative and green economy. Tallaght recently completed the construction of the Innovation Centre which is managed by WorkIQ. The Innovation Centre will foster start-ups through a technology innovation hub, and directly impact over 60 start-up businesses across the 3,000sqm purposed built centre, which will foster existing and new employment and enterprise opportunities within Tallaght and beyond. This is in addition to the wider public realm works and investment in Tallaght, led by the Council, to deliver wholesale physical and community benefits to the town centre, creating a more inclusive and vibrant place to live, work, visit and invest. The regeneration of Tallaght, which supports innovation and growth, has also gained recognition since the adoption of the plan and its supporting measures, these include commendation at the Irish Planning Institute's awards in 2023, nomination at the Chambers Ireland Excellence in Local Government Awards November 2024, and a nomination at the forthcoming All Ireland Community and Council Awards.



*Work IQ Tallaght Innovation Centre.*

### **Policy EDE5: Building on Clusters**

Support clustering, by creating, maintaining, or upgrading economic strongholds in a favourable business ecosystem.

#### **Example of Implementation**

As industry continues to grow, building competitive clusters in key sectors at locations like Grange Castle and Citywest leads to a significant uplift in the performance of indigenous enterprises in terms of innovation, export potential and productivity. This policy is supported by Policy EDE3 which supports technology led startups which attract further investment to the county.

Clusters exist in the pharmaceutical and technology sector in South Dublin, with the emergence now of the film sector to the local economy. A planning application is awaiting a decision for a large film studio in Grange Castle West and a Part 8 application (which was approved at the July 2024 council meeting) located at the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock for a film studio. The emergence of this form of development will continue to diversify the county's economy, allowing for significant growth in this industry and enabling further opportunities for new industries to make South Dublin County their home.



*Proposed Film Studio CGI at the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock.*

### Space Extensive Land Use

The current Development Plan introduced space extensive land use policy for the first time, which enables growth of this sector once objectives relating to climate change, land use and related matters are met.

#### Policy EDE7: Space Extensive Land Use

Recognise the need for land extensive uses and ensure that they are located within appropriate locations having regard to infrastructural, transport and environmental considerations and the need for orderly growth.

### Example of Implementation

Heat Works, Ireland's first publicly owned, not-for-profit energy company, opened its Tallaght District Heating System in 2023 which in its first phase aims to connect existing and new local authority buildings and the TU Dublin Tallaght campus to this local district heating network.

The Tallaght network will utilise waste -heat from the AWS Data Centre, making a significant contribution to reducing carbon emissions in the area, saving almost 1,500 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> each year and establishing Tallaght as a leader in innovation in the area of climate change.



*'Heat Works' Tallaght District Heating Network.*

The implementation of the space extensive policy and associated objectives has been the basis upon which two data centres have been assessed in the plan period. Both have been refused by the Council for failing to meet the criteria set out in the relevant Objective. The awaited outcome of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála on one of the refusals will be kept under review.

### Retail

Retail continues to evolve with additional challenges placed on the sector from online shopping as well as economic shocks.

#### Policy EDE8: Retail - Overarching

Seek to ensure adequate retail provision at suitable locations in the County, having regard to the sequential approach, and protect the vitality and viability of existing centres in accordance with the retail framework provided by the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012, or any superseding guidelines) and EMRA RSES Retail Hierarchy.

### Examples of Implementation

The NTA opened a new BusConnects bus Plaza facility to the front of Liffey Valley Shopping Centre in 2023. The plaza provides a new hub for bus services connecting south and west Dublin, north Kildare and the city centre, increasing bus movements to and

from this major retail centre, further enhancing visitor experience to the area. The operators of Liffey Valley have indicated to the Council that the plaza and bus hub have had a positive impact on trading in the shopping centre and has also provided alternatives for staff to travel to and from work. A similar bus hub has planning permission in Tallaght and will link Luas to bus provision enhancing services to the retail offer.



*New BusConnects Plaza located at Liffey Valley Shopping Centre.*

### Rural Economy

A balance between social and economic activity on rural land, which protects the environment and character of the rural landscape, is set out in policy and objectives within the Development Plan.

#### Policy EDE18: Rural Economy

Support sustainable rural enterprises whilst protecting the rural character of the countryside and minimising environmental impacts.

### Example of Implementation

Since the adoption of the plan, the Dublin Mountains Project ‘Hellfire’, will create a new gateway to the Dublin Mountains to accommodate a larger number and wider range of users, and to enhance the experience of the Dublin Mountains for the population of South Dublin, as well as visitors from elsewhere in Ireland and

abroad. At the time of writing this report Massy’s Wood conservation works have begun which supports the basic principles of good conservation practice, focusing on the repair and restoration of the historic fabric in the area.



*Dublin Mountains Project ‘Hellfire’ Launch.*

### Tourism

This diverse, far-reaching part of our economy has the potential to grow, with the policy and objectives in the Plan there to support its sustainable development. Since the adoption of the Plan, the ‘*South Dublin Tourism Strategy*’ has been released. The Strategy aims to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans/programmes/strategies setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management.



#### Policy EDE19: Tourism Infrastructure

Support the development of a sustainable tourism industry that

recognises the recreational and tourism potential of the County, building on the actions in the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy, 2015 or any superseding strategy.

**Example of Implementation**

The Tallaght Heritage Centre was recently approved to provide gallery space and community activity space within a well-designed, modern new building in Tallaght. EPIC have been brought on board as partners to curate the vision for the interpretation and presentation of the county’s rich cultural and historical heritage assets. The distinctive building will add to the recent public realm works in Tallaght and the new Innovation Centre.



*The Tallaght Heritage Centre CGI.*

**Policy EDE20: Greenways, Trails and Loops**

Support and facilitate the development of an integrated network of Greenways (combined off road cycle and walking routes) and Trails (walking routes) along suitable corridors, with local connections to villages and attractions and to take account of the environmental sensitivities along these corridors and actively promote public awareness of the location and availability of these resources.

**Example of Implementation**

The 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan covers an area to the north and south of the Grand Canal. The area to the east of the Lock, known as Grange Cottage, received Part 8 Approval for a mixed use employment generating

development, whilst also contributing to the protection, conservation and re-use of the RPS: 120 (Beattie’s Cottage). The proposal will also contribute to surrounding activities in the area and a clubhouse for water based activities on the Grand Canal. The project will provide synergies with SDCC’s active travel objectives and policies along the Grand Canal and the proposed link between the Grand and Royal Canals through Lucan.



*The 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Master Plan, Grange Cottage Part 8 CGI.*

**Policy EDE21: Tourism and Leisure Activities**

Support and facilitate the development of leisure activities in the County

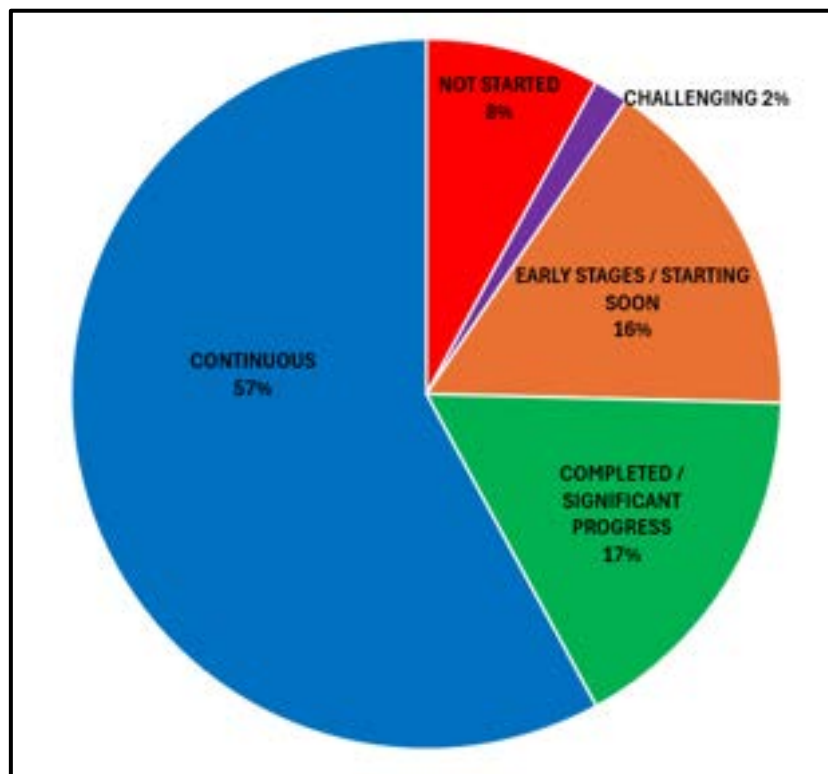
**Example of Implementation**

The completion of Tallaght Stadium 4<sup>th</sup> Stand, with support from national Government in the form of URDF, has had a significant impact on the night time economy for Tallaght, as well as for community and social benefits, fostering a sense of place and connection to Tallaght. The 4<sup>th</sup> stand has allowed the additional fans to partake in match day experience within the League of Ireland (men’s and women’s leagues), European matches and Women’s National Team home games.



*Tallaght Stadium 4<sup>th</sup> Stand at night CGI*

## Summary and Learnings



**Figure 9.0** – Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 9 Employment and Economic Development

Policies set out under the Development Plan recognise the importance of constantly monitoring South Dublin’s economic growth and the different types of industry that go to make up our economy. These policies and objectives aim to reflect the overarching themes of employment growth and economic development within the County, while recognising that the economy operates at a wider regional level.

As of November 2024, the review of EE zoned employment lands has indicated that a total of approximately 72ha has been developed on EE (Enterprise and Employment) zoned lands during the 2 years since the plan came into effect. Not all of the completed units are occupied. This may be down to speculative development or to delays with conveyancing or contracts / leasing agreements. Approximately 439 hectares of EE zoned land remain undeveloped, most of which is within Grange Castle West and South with lesser amounts elsewhere. Lands which could be considered underutilised are not included in the undeveloped figures. In addition, lands zoned for regeneration, town, village and neighbourhood centres, retail warehousing, and major retail centre all contribute significantly to job creation and are not included in the figures given above.

Given the average of approximately 40ha of EE zoned land complete and occupied or ready for occupation over the past two years, the remaining 439ha of EE zoned land is more than sufficient to facilitate the target set out in the core strategy of the Development Plan of an average 1,528 jobs increase per year. This is particularly so when it is recognised that the target for employment

includes all zoning types and is not limited to EE zoned lands. Appendix 3 outlines the findings from the EE employment land study in more detail.

The Council is committed to developing an Economic Strategy for the County, which will be undertaken by the Economic Department with input from the Planning Department. The South Dublin County Council Economic Strategy will frame a longer-term vision for the area, building on the employment lands study and insight gained from that. The Economic Strategy will provide a clear roadmap for South Dublin to meet its economic ambition and competitiveness and optimise the transformative effects of infrastructure and regeneration projects that are already in planning and/ or ongoing. The final version of the South Dublin Economic Strategy is anticipated to be published in 2025.

Once finalised, the National Planning Framework will require the commencement of the review of the Dublin and Mid-East Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy. This strategy will in turn provide the planning framework for regional economic growth. There is a need to work with other local authorities within the region to ensure that the most efficient use is made of land within the Dublin and mid-East Region, reflecting the different needs of the economy including the provision of housing in the right locations.

The majority of Objectives within Chapter 9 are noted as Continuous (57%). This is due to them being implemented on an on-going basis through the Development Management process including through advice to developers at pre-planning stage to encourage a compliant planning application and through the final decision, where necessary by condition.

17% of the Objectives are considered either complete or significant progress made with a further 16% at early stages or starting soon meaning almost a third are well underway or in progress.

8% of the Objectives have not started with a further 2% considered challenging to monitor. Further examinations of these Objectives should be undertaken to ascertain the appropriate learnings to be reviewed prior to the next development plan.



# Energy

---



# **Energy Chapter 10**

**Vision:** *Deliver a green society and circular economy adaptable to new technologies, a home and place of employment for people and industries striving towards reducing their carbon footprint.*

## **Introduction**

Policies set out under the Development Plan in relation to Energy fundamentally seek to conserve energy throughout the County and promote and support sustainable and renewable sources of energy for both transport and for buildings. Whilst the Council endeavour to ensure its progression towards the facilitation of a more sustainable environment and County, the transition to do so is challenging. The implementation of projects and new ways of working to aid the facilitation of a more sustainable environment, transport system and built environment is a fundamental element of the Plan.

A range of exemplar projects have been or are being progressed throughout the County. The promotion of increased energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate change mitigation has been progressed by the Council through a proactive and multi-faceted approach through many different functions. Through working with a variety of stakeholders and funding partners including EU organisations, Government Departments and State organisations, significant progress has been made in this area, particularly in terms of responding to European and National energy policy and legislation. This includes the actions and targets set out in the Council’s Climate Action Plan which is centred around actions that address targets set out in the national Climate Action Plan including a 50% improvement in the Council’s energy efficiency by 2030.

## **Progress on Energy Policies and Objectives**

<b>Policy E2: South Dublin Energy Profile</b>
Further develop and implement climate action and energy related initiatives in the County in conjunction with EMRA, the Dublin Energy Agency (Codema), Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and all relevant stakeholders, promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy measures across the County.

### **Example of Implementation**

The Council will continue in its efforts to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels over the lifetime of the plan and beyond, by reducing energy demand of new and existing developments, and by exploring and implementing initiatives across the County in conjunction with key stakeholders as per Policy E2.

As of June 2024, there has been a 46% improvement in Local Authority Energy Saving, up from 40% in June 2023 (SDCC Council Monitor). The Council has recently established an inter-departmental Energy Management Committee, with representatives from each of the Council’s Significant Energy Users and departments, to advance our focused approach to energy management in the organisation. This multidisciplinary team works with Codema to monitor and track energy performance of the Council. With this information, the team can identify and deliver energy efficiency

improvements and CO2 emissions reductions across all Council operations.

The Council published the South Dublin County Council's Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 in February 2024, following approval by Elected Members. The Climate Action Plan sets out a range of actions across the six theme areas of Energy & Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy and Resource Management and Citizen Engagement. This is aligned to the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

### Energy Performance in Buildings

**Policy E3: Energy Performance in Existing and New Buildings**

Support high levels of energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in new and existing buildings including the retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in the existing building stock in accordance with relevant building regulations, national policy and guidance and the targets of the National and South Dublin Climate Change Action Plans.

Since the adoption of the Plan the Council continues to support high levels of energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in new and existing buildings including the retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in existing building stock. For example, The 12<sup>th</sup> Lock project, which has been approved at Part 8, is an example of where old farm structures and buildings, as well as old industrial

buildings, some of which are protected structures, will be refurbished and retrofitted to create artist and animation studios. This is part of a larger creative/cultural hub along the Grand Canal linked to the Grand Canal Greenway, which will encourage walking and cycling to and from the proposed development.



*Proposed Refurbished of Industrial Building as part of 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan (Part 8)*

With regard to housing and Council housing stock, in 2023 that there were 163 homes completed under the Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme. The Council's Windows and Doors Programme has completed 146 units from the start of 2024 to date. These upgrades will continue to be implemented to appropriate structures within Council stock.



*New Innovation Centre in Tallaght Town Centre*

The new Work IQ Innovation Centre in Tallaght was completed in early 2024. This

Part 8 application met the requirements of Near Zero Energy Building (NZEB) regulations and achieved a Building Energy Rating (BER) of A3.

These examples demonstrate how the Council is implementing different approaches across residential and non-residential, by ensuring new and older structures are meeting or are brought up to appropriate standards.

**Electric Vehicles**

**Policy E4: Electric Vehicles**

Promote the delivery of EV charging facilities in accordance with relevant regulations and national and regional policy and guidance. (see also Chapter 7, Sustainable Movement and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring).

**Example of Implementation**

Since the adoption of the Plan the Council continues to promote the delivery of EV charging facilities in accordance with relevant regulations and national and regional guidance. For example, a programme of fleet replacement is currently under review by the Council with EV alternatives being considered for all replacements, with a desktop study of fleet inventory underway.



*Launch of New South Dublin County Council Electric Vehicles – 2 September 2024*

The tender process for the Dublin-wide installation and operation of EV Charging

Infrastructure is now complete with an initial 14 fast-charging EV points to units within South Dublin. The first of these sites are expected to be operational by-mid 2025 with all initial sites completed by the end of 2025.



*Extensive rollout of EV infrastructure begins as Dublin leads the charge – 11 October 2024*

**Low Carbon District Heating Networks**

**Policy E5: Low Carbon District Heating Networks**

1. Support the delivery of low carbon district heating networks at appropriate locations across the County and subject to proven feasibility. Support also complementary technologies such as combined cooling, heat and power (CCHP), large scale heat pumps, and renewable energy opportunities, including geothermal energy, energy from waste, biomass and bio-gas.
2. Support the investigation of both deep and shallow geothermal energy sources throughout the County. Deep geothermal projects are particularly suited to areas demonstrating high heat densities.
3. Support the delivery of District Heating Proposals subject to proven feasibility within areas demonstrating heat demand density in excess of 150TJ/km<sup>2</sup> (including for the identified areas of Low Carbon District Heating Potential in Tallaght, Clonburris/Grange Castle and Clondalkin). Future developments within these areas should connect into existing or confirmed District Heating Systems. Where a District Heating scheme has not been confirmed new

development should be designed so that it can connect into such a scheme when one is delivered.

4. Support for low carbon district heating networks is subject to the appropriate environmental assessments being undertaken to ensure no significant impact on the wider environment including human health.

Planning applications for data centres are required to indicate how they would facilitate district heating and conditions attached for same where development is granted. In addition, a pre-feasibility study to examine the potential for a district heating system was completed at a site in Clonburris.

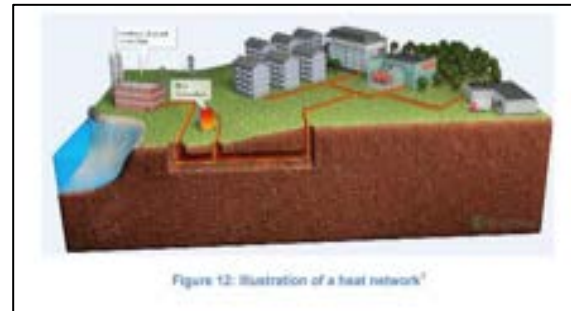
### Example of Implementation

The Council have led the way forward and have completed exemplar projects to demonstrate progress in this area. For example, Tallaght District Heating System which came into use in 2023. This benefits and harnesses waste heat from the Amazon data centre in Tallaght, which is being used to supply heat to new and existing South Dublin County Council buildings and the TU Dublin-Tallaght campus through a local district heating network. The cost rental scheme at Belgard Gardens, which is currently nearing completion, will connect to the network in early 2025. Tallaght Hospital is also a potential future customer.



*Belgard Square North – the first Council led cost rental scheme which will also be served by the Tallaght District Heating Scheme*

There is a Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) pilot project running in Tallaght stadium.



*Figure 12: Illustration of a heat network*

*Illustration of district heating network*

### Solar Energy

#### Policy E7: Solar Energy

Promote the development of solar energy infrastructure in the County, including the building of integrated and commercial-scale solar projects subject to a viability assessment and environmental safeguards including the protection of natural or built heritage features, biodiversity and views and prospects.

### Example of Implementation

Since the adoption of the Plan the Council continues to promote the development of solar energy infrastructure in the county subject to environmental safeguards including the protection of natural or built heritage features, biodiversity and views and prospects. For example, the Council identified a site at the disused Arthurstown Landfill as a potential solar photovoltaic installation. A preliminary report was prepared examining the potential. Arthurstown solar PV project will generate

c.230,000kWh of electricity - 1.4% of SDCC total energy consumption.



*An aerial view of a solar power station and solar energy panels*

### Green Infrastructure

#### Policy E11: Green Infrastructure

Implement the Council’s Green Infrastructure Strategy as an essential element of building resilience to climate change whilst ensuring healthy placemaking and delivering on the compact growth approach, in accordance with National and Regional Policy and the National Climate Action Plan.

### Example of Implementation

All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed in adherence to the Plan’s Green Infrastructure policies and objectives by the Development Management team, Heritage Officer, Parks Department, Water Services and other key stakeholders where appropriate. This is also seeing the successful implementation of natural drainage and SuDs measures across Council led and other development proposal. This is in addition to the creation, implementation and application of the Council’s Green Space Factor which seeks to ensure new developments achieve a minimum score for greening. The Council’s GSF was highly commended by the Irish Planning Institute at the annual awards in September 2023.

The Green Infrastructure Baseline Map has been developed and the Planning Department will continue to work alongside the Public Realm section, as resources allow, to further develop the system in order to successfully monitor progress for this objective.

There are approximately 30 – 40 thousand trees being planted per year. In addition, the Council continually seek to protect and enhance the rich biodiversity and ecosystems in accordance with the ecosystem services approach to development. An example of this is the 2,000 hectare biodiversity restoration project for the Glenasmole Valley in the Dublin Mountains. This project was launched by the Government in May 2023 and will be led by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The measures include re-wetting blanket bog and planting native trees in gullies to support biodiversity, water quality and flood management in South Dublin.

### Decarbonising Zones

#### Policy E12: Decarbonising Zones

Support the identification and development of decarbonisation zones in South Dublin over the lifetime of the Development Plan

### Example of Implementation

The National Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP 23) requires every Local Authority to establish a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) in their administrative area. Clondalkin has been chosen by South Dublin County Council as our Decarbonising Zone and the aim is to cut emissions in the area by 51% by 2030. Public consultation is ongoing with stakeholder engagement underway in due course.

## Wind Energy

### **Policy E8: Wind Energy**

Recognise that wind energy has significant potential to help meet renewable energy targets at a national level subject to ensuring no adverse impact on the wider environment and review the wind energy potential for South Dublin having regard to the relevant guidelines and landscape character.

### **Example of Implementation**

The EU Renewable Energy Directive was revised in 2023 and came into force in November of that year. Revised renewable energy targets were raised from 32% to a binding renewable energy target of 42.5% by 2030. This will involve more ambitious sector specific targets in transport, industry, buildings and district heating and cooling. It is anticipated that renewable energy targets will be rolled out for each local authority through revised Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies following publication of the revised National Planning Framework.

The Council are also awaiting the publication of the Department of Energy and Climate Change's revised Wind Energy Guidelines. Once finalised, the revised Guidelines will be issued under section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended (or as superseded by the new Act). In the meantime, the current 2006 Wind Energy Development Guidelines remain in force and the current Plan remains in conformity with these guidelines.

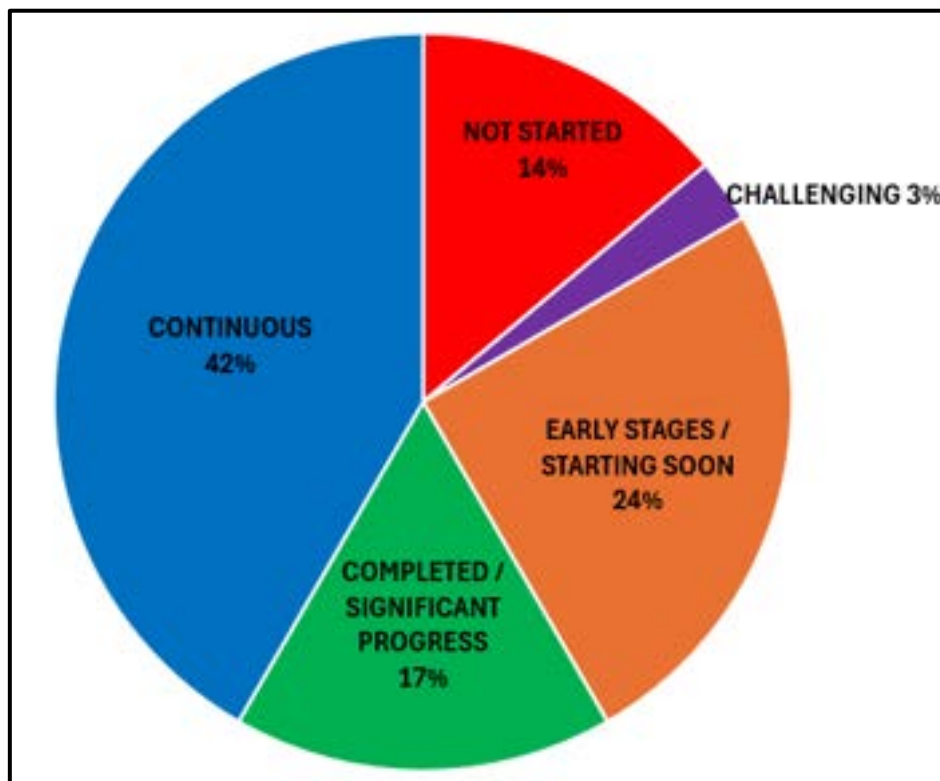
The Council will review the Wind Energy Strategy contained within the Development Plan once the new guidelines and / or

regulations are published. Current key considerations for wind energy such as land use zonings, Landscape Character, pNHA, SACs, as well as noise, setback distance, shadow flicker, community obligation, community dividend and grid connections have informed the Council's wind energy strategy, resulting in industrial scale wind turbines being not permitted in areas where there is the greatest wind speed. This reflects the sensitivity of our mountainous areas including their habitat designations. It remains to be seen whether the implementation of the revised Directive will have implications for the location of wind turbines within South Dublin.

Small scale wind energy is generally permitted within the county subject to normal planning considerations.

The Council will also take cognisance of the requirements of the revised National Planning Framework and any updates to the National Development Plan which may impact or guide future wind energy development in South Dublin.

## Summary and Learnings



**Figure 10.0** – Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 10 Energy

The Climate emergency is perhaps the largest challenge facing the world and the State. The threats of climate change are natural, social, economic and territorial. According to the EPA, Ireland must invest in structural and behavioural change to enable the transition to a climate neutral, climate-resilient country. These changes include the rapid decarbonisation of energy and transport and the adoption of sustainable food production, management and consumption systems. The Council acknowledges that there can be difficulty around the delivery and implementation of initiatives to aid the mitigation and halt of the impacts of Climate Change, however the task remains critically important. The Council will continue to implement measures set out in its Plan and Climate Action Plan at county level and will continue to lead in this area.

Building on the structures and reporting mechanisms created during the delivery of the Council's previous Climate Change Action Plan (2019-2024), the Council's Climate Action Team will continue to monitor progress on each action throughout the lifetime of the plan and work with the seven Action Teams, overseen by the Climate Action Steering Group. National reporting will highlight the contribution the Council will make towards the national climate objective.

Whilst a complex and difficult challenge the continued application and implementation of the Development Plan will facilitate the Council's ambition to meet national climate requirements and achieve the vision set out in its own Climate Action Plan:

*Working together to ensure that South Dublin is a place with a strong focus on local living, sustainable mobility, and quality of life for all, with leadership and initiative from South Dublin County Council to develop a low carbon and climate resilient County by 2050*

42% of the Objectives in the Energy Chapter are considered continuous which reflects the nature of the Energy chapter with a large number of Development Management centric objectives to be implemented at planning application and Council led development stage.

Approximately 14% of the Objectives are not started with 41% of the Objectives at either Significant Progress/Complete stage and Early Stages which is a positive reflection on the work being carried out by Housing and other associated departments.

Overall, the Council has made significant progress on the implementation of the Policies and Objectives of the County Development Plan to date and on the achievement of the target 50% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2030. A return of 14% of objectives not started is positive when there remains approximately four years left until the current County Development Plan expires.





# Infrastructure and Environmental Services

## **Infrastructure and Environmental Services Chapter 11**

***Vision:*** Create an environment characterised by high quality infrastructure networks and environmental services to ensure the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the County, securing also the economic future of the County.

### **Introduction**

This chapter of the South Dublin County Development Plan sets out policy and objectives for the provision of infrastructure and environmental services, promoting sustainable development to ensure the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the County, securing also the economic future of the County.

The availability of high-quality infrastructure networks and environmental services is facilitated in such a way that helps achieve the national climate change targets under both the Government and County Climate Action Plans.

High level policy at both national (NPF-National Planning Framework) and regional (RSES-Regional Spatial Economic Strategies) level aims to ensure that our environment is a key element in our consideration of growth and development.

This chapter is divided into the following areas; Water, Information and Communications Technology, Electricity Infrastructure, Waste Management, Environmental Quality: Air, Noise and Light, Airports and Aerodromes.

Through well considered policies and objectives the Development Plan sets out an approach to achieving the balance between ensuring sufficient infrastructure and environmental services are provided for the county while at the same time ensuring this is achieved in a sustainable manner.

### **Progress on Infrastructure and Environmental Objectives**

The Council's need to sustainably deliver or facilitate delivery of the range of infrastructure and environmental services required by the County in line with European, National and Regional policy is significant.

<b>Policy IE3: Surface water and Groundwater</b>
Manage surface water and protect and enhance ground and surface water quality to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive

### **Examples of Implementation**

The Council have delivered a number of projects that have demonstrated progress in this area. For example, in relation to water the Dublin Urban Rivers LIFE project seeks to improve water quality in County Dublin and promote water quality improvement in urban areas by making it quicker and cheaper to carry out domestic misconnection inspections using a GIS-based approach. This project has identified a significant number of properties in the County where misconnections from housing relating to washing machines, dishwashers and sinks are the primary source of urban water run-off and has followed up with property owners on rectifying the problem. Householder repairs are helping to improve water quality and aquatic biodiversity in their local rivers with over 85% of these misconnections fixed to date.

The Griffeen and Dodder were the first water bodies where projects were undertaken. Constructed wetlands, using natural ecosystem services to improve water quality, at Griffeen Valley Park and Dodder Valley Park were completed in November 2022.



A community planting day was held as part of the project recognising the need for the public to be involved with water quality. The LIFE project will also facilitate integrated constructed wetlands at other strategic locations in South Dublin County including Kilnamanagh and Tymon Park. These natural water retention measures will improve the quality of receiving river water, provide flood alleviation, bioretention of particulates and nutrients, improve habitat conditions and biodiversity, and promote the relationship between green infrastructure and public wellbeing. They are fulfilling the objectives of the River Basin Management Plan 2022–2027, Water Framework Directive, Climate Change Action Plan, Floods Directive and Biodiversity Plan.

The Planning Authority engaged with Uisce Éireann in Q4 2023 and received formal confirmation of the continued requirement for the restricted area map for Bohernabreena/Glenasmole Reservoir as contained in Appendix 5 of the Plan. To this end, the exclusion zone, which was

developed to protect the Bohernabreena Reservoir and catchment in the interest of public health and to prohibit development in the catchment, aligns with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirement that drinking waters sources are protected to avoid deterioration in quality and the current zoning restrictions should remain.

<b>Policy IE4: Flood Risk</b>
Ensure the continued incorporation of Flood Risk Management into the spatial planning of the County, to meet the requirements of the EU Floods Directive and the EU Water Framework Directive and to promote a climate resilient County.

#### **Examples of Implementation**

SDCC will continue to work with the relevant agencies and local authorities in the delivery of flood alleviation schemes within the county. There are a number of flood alleviation schemes being delivered or in the planning or design process. These are:

##### Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme

Works have been ongoing in Tymon Park since April 2024 as part of the Poddle FAS with the Embankment E03 at Limekiln Rd Car Park now complete and re-opened to the public. Embankment E04 is also complete. Structural works for the flow control structure commenced in August 2024 with steel reinforcement works complete. The footprint for the integrated constructed wetland is fully excavated and ready for further work.

##### Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme

The Camac FAS is at Stage 1 Preliminary Design and went out for a second round of public consultation in April 2024. Engineering options assessment are continuing, with the Steering group (DCC,

SDCC and OPW) currently reviewing public consultation feedback, hydraulic model, engineering input and cost benefit analysis for economic appraisal.

Whitechurch Flood Alleviation Scheme.

This scheme commenced in May 2023

- Area 2 (St Enda’s Park) – Works substantially completed. Landscaping details currently being finalised with OPW and Parks

- Area 4 (Willbrook to St Gatien’s Court) - Defence Walls on right bank are completed with wall cladding scheduled to be completed this year. A Landscaping contractor has been appointed and will commence when cladding is complete. Remedial works to left bank have been identified and are currently being scoped.

- Area 5 (St Gatien’s Court to St Enda’s Drive)
  - Defence wall commenced on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2024. Foul sewer diversion required to complete defence wall has been completed. Works to recommence in Q3. In-stream trash screen works almost complete.

- Area 6 (St Enda’s Drive to 1-5 Whitechurch Stream) - Works on-going at 1-5 Whitechurch Stream. Estimated to be completed in Q4 with access consents for further properties now provided.

- Area 7 (Willbrook Lawn to Fanagans Funeral Home) - Works to commence in Q4 2024 with Tree Removal works.

The Development Plan includes for the first time scientifically derived riparian corridors which are identified on the Development Plan maps and have associated policy and objectives. This ensures that planning applications within these corridors are

assessed to ensure that they do not increase any flooding but also that they ensure water quality is considered as part of development.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>IE5: Information and Communications Technology (ICT)</b>
Promote and facilitate the sustainable development of a high-quality ICT network throughout the County in order to achieve social and economic development, whilst protecting the amenities of urban and rural areas.	

**Examples of Implementation**

A total of 20 telecommunications masts and their respective above ground level cabinets have been granted a licence since 2022 under Section 254. Five have been refused in the same period. These masts provide for telecommunications infrastructure, including broadband connectivity and other innovative and advancing technologies.

SDCC have an Art programme in place for the decorating and painting of above ground utility boxes to reduce their visual impact and to reduce anti-social behaviour such as graffiti. See [dublin-canvas-south-dublin-county-council-callout-for-submissions-summer-2023.pdf \(sdcc.ie\)](https://www.sdcc.ie/dublin-canvas-south-dublin-county-council-callout-for-submissions-summer-2023.pdf)



### Policy IE8: Environmental Quality

Seek to take appropriate steps to reduce the effects of air, noise and light pollution on environmental quality and residential amenity in line with European, National and Regional policy and legislation.

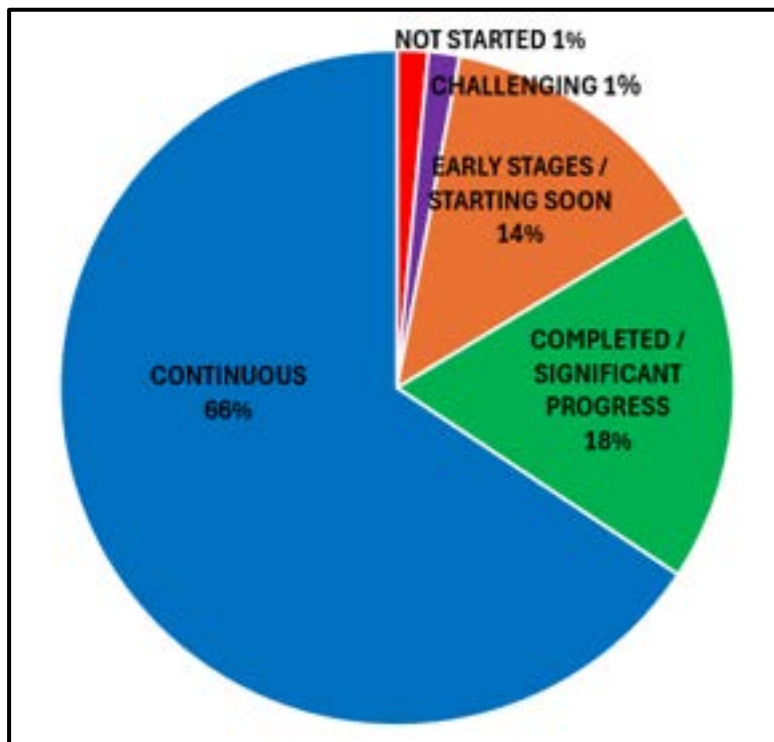
#### Examples of Implementation

Following a period of public and stakeholder consultation in April and May 2024, the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan was finalised in July 2024 in-line with statutory requirements and has now been published on the websites of the Dublin Agglomeration local authorities. South Dublin hosts noise monitors at 10 fixed locations measuring noise 24/7 all across the county. The Council has four of the most trafficked roads in the country and noise levels are high at some of the sites, with little reduction over weekends. The

quality of road surfacing is now looked as being the key component in noise reduction as opposed to previous opinions that barriers or road speeds were better. Approximately 20km of existing roads are resurfaced per annum using PMSMA which reduces noise levels.

The Dublin Region Air Quality Plan was published in 2021 with the aim of improving nitrogen dioxide levels. The council has a number of air quality monitoring stations including at Tallaght and Lucan, both of which provide online results in real time and are managed by the Environmental Health Team. The air quality station in Lucan was commissioned in December 2022. Up to date information on air quality for the Dublin Area – which includes the four Dublin Local Authorities – together with the Air Quality Index for Health is available at [www.epa.ie/air/quality](http://www.epa.ie/air/quality).

#### Summary and Learnings

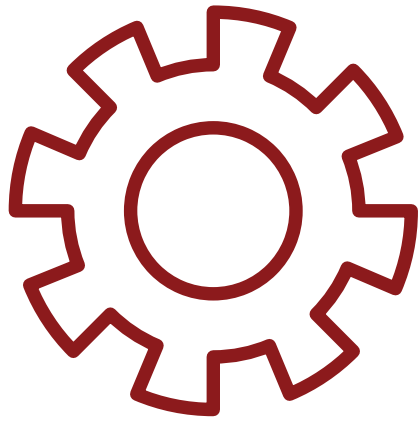


**Fig 11.0:** Monitoring Progress of All Objectives contained in Chapter 11 Infrastructure and Environmental Services

Of the 67 Objectives in this chapter, 66% are considered continuous which reflects the nature of the policies and objectives with a large number of Development Management centric objectives implemented on an on-going basis at planning application and Council led development stage.

Only 1% of the Objectives are not started with 32% of the Objectives at either Significant Progress/Complete stage or Early Stages which is a positive reflection on the work being carried out by the Council in conjunction with key stakeholders. Only 1% of the Objectives were categorised as challenging to monitor due to their nature or the wording of the objective.

Overall, the Council has made significant progress on the implementation of the Policies and Objectives of the County Development to date. A return of 2% of objectives not started or challenging is an excellent return with approximately four years left until the current County Development Plan expires. This indicates that the majority of objectives within the Infrastructure and Environmental Services Chapter is achievable within the lifetime of the Plan which is a significant learning.



# Implementation and Monitoring

---

## **Implementation and Monitoring Chapter 12**

**Vision:** *That development is implemented in accordance with the policies and objectives of the County Development Plan and verified through a robust monitoring mechanism.*

This chapter sets out development standards and criteria that arise out of the policies and objectives of the County Development Plan, to ensure that development occurs in an orderly and efficient manner and that it is in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development. It also sets out criteria for monitoring the implementation of Development Plan policies.

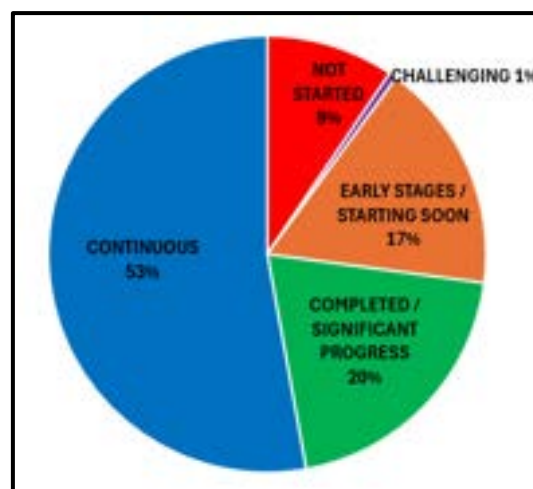
The monitoring framework sets out key performance indicators for each chapter of the Development Plan, including what needs to occur to ensure policy is met and identifies who and how it should be monitored.

This 2 Year Progress Report has used the key monitoring data as a starting point to ensure, when reviewing policies and objectives, that baseline data has been assessed, where relevant, and, when required and appropriate, supplementary data and local knowledge from internal and external staff and resources have been used.

The preceding sections of this report, and response to the individual objectives contained in Appendix 1, have responded to the monitoring framework and given detailed updates on the significant progress the Council has made in implementing the South Dublin County Council Development Plan in the 2-year period since its adoption in June 2022, noting that it only came into effect in August 2022.

However, at times there are many challenges to accessing some of this information, as well as data restrictions (CSO), and succession planning within various service areas in the Council. Notwithstanding, for most of the 1,042 Policies and Objectives, a response in line with the key performance indicator has been provided.

Overall, the objectives (878), have been assessed and the following graph demonstrates the status, using the criteria set out in Chapter 12, as well as other parameters to ensure a robust assessment was made. These are as follows:



**Figure 12:** *Status of combined progress on all objectives contained within the County Development Plan*



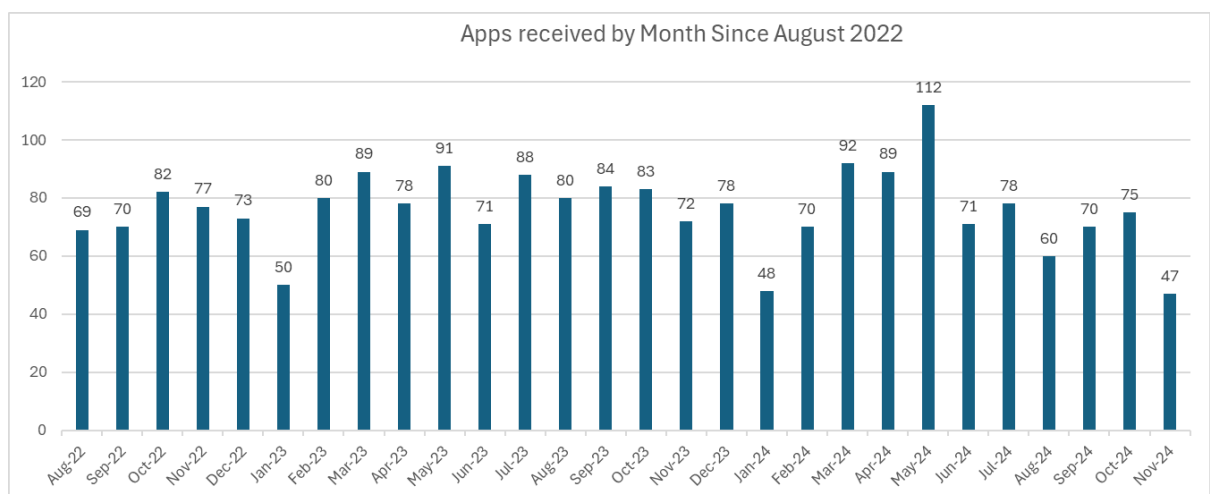
The above is a snapshot of the implementation of policies and objectives and are linked to each chapter of the Plan, but they also represent, not only the multifaceted approach to the application and implementation of the Plan, but also the cross departmental collaboration to ensure key policies and objectives are applied to relevant development proposals. This is to ensure the best outcome for current and future residents of the county, as well as ensuring South Dublin *will be a place that our communities are proud of, that our businesses can thrive in and that will help us to live greener and healthier lives.*

In addition to this, the Implementation chapter also sets out criteria for assessment of applications for different types of development proposal. These are the basis for assessment of the relevant standards of development for planning applications and at pre-planning stage by the Development Management team on a daily basis. The chapter also refers to key section 28 guidelines produced by the Department Housing, Local Government and Heritage or the predecessor department, sometimes in conjunction with other government departments, State Bodies and Agencies, which aid decision making and ensure a general national standard is met for proposed development. More recent guidelines include:

- Sustainable Residential Settlement and Compact Guidelines 2024, DHLGH. These new guidelines dealing primarily with density have superseded the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009), the companion Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide, DEHLG (2009)
- Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DECLG (2020) (Apartment Guidelines)
- Urban Development and Building Height – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DEHLG (2018)

### Planning Application Statistics

The Council is monitoring the level of applications received since the Plan came into effect in August 2022. There have been 2,127 Planning Applications received and assessed under the current Plan since its adoption. This is an average of 75 per month.



Additionally, the Council has liaised, where appropriate, with key external bodies to ensure the best outcomes, and the appropriate implementation of policies and objectives. This includes meeting with the Department of Education on a quarterly basis. Amongst other state and semi-state bodies, meetings are also held with Uisce Éireann and the NTA on a regular basis to ensure that their plans take account of the needs within South Dublin.

The Council is aware that the considerations relating to the built, social, ecological, cultural and historic environment are ever changing. The changes range from the local to the national context, as well as the legislative backdrop, in which these Plans and reports are prepared.

Some of these are as follows:

### Legislative

As mentioned in the introduction, the Planning Act 2024 was signed into law in October of this year, with the revised draft National Planning Framework gaining Cabinet approval in November. It is likely that these will result in wholesale changes and transitional impacts for Planning Services and implementation from January 2025. This is in addition to the most recent guidelines issued by various Government Department since the adoption of the Plan, outlined above.

Additionally, it should be noted that other guidelines and strategies are due to be reviewed, which the Council will need to be cognisant of moving forward with regard to the implementation of the Plan and its objectives.

### Climate

The Council will continue to support the Community Climate Action Programme and other initiatives to address climate change at local level, including the actions set out in the South Dublin Climate Action Plan. Additionally, the Council will seek to continue to adapt our service delivery where required to help address climate change. The entire thrust of the County Development Plan is towards climate action, whether through objectives for compact development and the 15-minute city or through transport policy or energy. Audits at the end of each chapter set out how the objectives respond to climate action. This was recognised as best practice by the OPR in their Case Study Paper on Climate Change. The Council is aware that the delivery of Climate Action as both a National and Local matter of urgency is fundamental to the delivery of sustainable development and achieving the overall vision of the Plan itself.

<p><b>5.1.2 South Dublin (Draft CDP 2022-2028)</b></p> <p>The South Dublin Climate Action Audit at the end of each chapter was a unique example of how to integrate the climate action objectives in the development plan. Similar to the Laois example, it importantly identifies the sources of GHG emissions, and the measures set out to address them.</p>	<p>Including it in each chapter as opposed to a single table in the climate chapter strengthens the integration as a cross-cutting issue. Looking to the future, this audit could be further enhanced by including reference to the baseline emissions in each sector, which will be determined through the local authority climate action plans (see Section 5.6).</p>
--	---

Source: Extract from the OPR's Case Study Paper CSP05 on Climate Change, March 2022

## Housing

The Council will continue to support the need to deliver housing of different types and tenures across the County, in line with Housing for All (or subsequent variations/amendments), in addition to the awaited revised National Planning Framework (NPF), as well as the new Planning Act 2024.

The Council will continue to proactively manage, monitor and activate land across the County (see Chapter 2), through innovative measures to ensure continued levels of housing delivery, such as the Housing Supply Monitor Dashboard. Housing consents, completions and monitoring can be found in the housing chapter.

## Community

A collaborative internal environment across Departments will be continued to ensure the co-ordinated delivery of social and community infrastructure. Furthermore, the Council will continue to collaborate with key Government Departments to ensure the required level of educational services, and other key identified services, are catered for, in line with the needs of the County and any future Social Infrastructure Audit carried out.

## Employment

The Council will continue to support the facilitation of a strong and resilient economic base providing expanded opportunities for employment and facilitating a good quality of life within vibrant and attractive places to live, work, visit and invest. The Employment Study carried out as part of this 2 year review will help to further understand the nature, trends and types of employment in the County, and where it currently is located. This will feed into the preparation of the South Dublin Economic Strategy which is intended to be published in 2025.

## Transport and Sustainable Movement

The Council will continue to work with key stakeholders, such as TII and NTA, to facilitate a modal shift and increase the number of residents walking, cycling and using public transport, whilst reducing the need for private car journeys. The rollout of the Cycle South Dublin schemes will continue to be progressed across the county in line with the agreed schemes.

## Quality Design and Placemaking

The Council through various internal processes, as well as through the Development Management process, will continue to implement principles of healthy placemaking, and quality design, which will ensure sustainable communities are created across the County. Additionally, this will tie in with a number of key areas outlined in the Plan, such as transport and sustainable movement, green infrastructure, and community development, as well as housing.

The Council will continue to promote high quality urban design and healthy placemaking that delivers attractive, connected, vibrant and well-functioning places in which to live, work, visit, socialise and invest.

## Infrastructure

The Council, through various channels, will continue to collaborate key stakeholders to ensure adequate and sufficient infrastructure is provided across the County, notably to ensure sufficient capacity is planned and delivered. The Council, across its various departments, will continue to ensure that it creates an environment characterised by high quality infrastructure networks and environmental services to ensure the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the County, whilst also securing the economic future of the County.

## Heritage and Biodiversity

The Council will continue to support initiatives to protect our built and cultural heritage, as well as engage with and support communities in biodiversity enhancement and protection and implement biodiversity projects as funding allows, in addition to the social and educational workshops and workflows undertaken across Architectural Conservation and Biodiversity sections.

Actions under the South Dublin Biodiversity Action Plan 2020-2026 continue to be rolled out. A pre-draft consultation has been undertaken for the next County Heritage Plan and work continues on the draft plan.

Both the Conservation Officer and the Heritage Officer play key roles in advising on planning applications and plans produced by the Council and in the allocation and implementation of funding for various projects where this is available.

## Energy

The Council will continue to support the development of the renewable energy sector, where appropriate, and the improvement and development of the strategic infrastructure needed to support the development of the sector. The Council will also continue to monitor energy applications throughout the lifetime of the plan, including those which have a wider impact on energy need in the County and the State.

The Council awaits the release of the updated Wind Energy Guidelines scheduled for publication in Q4 2024.<sup>1</sup> The Council, will, therefore, strive to deliver a green society and circular economy adaptable to new technologies, a home and place of employment for people and industries striving towards reducing their carbon footprint.

## **Conclusion**

This report outlines the status of the relevant chapters, policies and objectives. As set out in the introduction to this report, there are a number of challenges, notably around the number of objectives, internal resourcing, reliance on external input, and the formulation of policies themselves (for example, are they S.M.A.R.T.). The latter is particularly important when it comes to monitoring. There is also an issue of relevance when it comes to objectives. In some cases, objectives would be better placed within different plans or strategies which more closely aligns with their intent.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2024-03-06/109/>

In this regard, implementation of the policies of the County Development Plan, and the delivery of desired planning outcomes, may be subject to a range of external factors, most notably wider economic circumstances and availability of resources. Notwithstanding these limitations, the implementation and monitoring framework seeks to align, where possible, the right indicators that appropriately reflect and measure whether a policy is being achieved. The report seeks to provide, as best as possible, updated status of the policies and each of the 878 related objectives, as well as provide a narrative as to how they are being achieved, implemented and delivered.

Whilst progress is being made in terms of the delivery of the Plan's objectives and key visions for SDCC between 2022 and 2028, there is a clear need for an ongoing, robust monitoring system. The establishment of a monitoring system is important to better understand whether and to what extent the policies of the Development Plan and their objectives are being realised and whether their impact is positive. An initial monitoring system has been developed by the Planning Department for housing supply and this will be made public through the South Dublin website. While it is a very good start, challenge remain in automating many of the indicators and the Council will continue to pursue, subject to resources, the development of an efficient, effective and appropriate monitoring system, automated to the greatest extent possible, to ensure information is easily accessible, digestible and understandable.

Additionally, as set out in the introduction, the Council will continue to engage with the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) and to implement the six recommendations outlined as part of the Planning Review of the Council's Planning Services.

Having reviewed all of the objectives of the County Development Plan, and recognising their wide-reaching remit, there has been substantial progress in their delivery. Furthermore, the Council will continue their efforts with regard to the delivery of objectives through innovative and creative means, as recognised by the Irish Planning Institute in 2023, whereby SDCC's Planning Department won Work Place of the Year, and a Research and Innovation Award for Active Land Management, which will aid the development and delivery of Brownfield land as part of the Plan.



*Members of the SDCC Planning and Parks and Public Realm Team who attended the IPI Awards, September 2023.*

In addition to this, the Council's Planning Team were also commended for the County Development Plan itself, including the plan making process, online consultation during Covid-19, and the innovative approach set out in the Plan to achieving the vision for the County. Separately, the Council's Planning Team was all commended for their work on the Tallaght Town Centre Public Realm and URDF Projects, including the Innovation Centre, as well as the development of the Green Space Factor, which is an innovative, climate oriented objective of the Plan.

Additionally, the Council is employing creative and innovative means to unlock and deliver infrastructure and housing in both SDZs (Adamstown and Clonburris), as well as undertaking the largest regeneration project in the Country, City Edge.

Overall, the Plan is the fundamental bedrock for the implementation and delivery of these innovative approaches, bringing to fruition delivery and implementation on the ground across the County.



# Appendices

## Two Year Progress Report Appendix 1 Objectives Review



## APPENDIX 1

### SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 – 2028 OBJECTIVES REVIEW

[CHAPTER 1](#) - INTRODUCTION, STRATEGIC VISION AND CLIMATE ACTION

[CHAPTER 2](#) - CORE STRATEGY AND SETTLEMENT STRATEGY

[CHAPTER 3](#) - NATURAL, CULTURAL & BUILT HERITAGE

[CHAPTER 4](#) - GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

[CHAPTER 5](#) - QUALITY DESIGN AND HEALTHY PLACEMAKING

[CHAPTER 6](#) - HOUSING

[CHAPTER 7](#) - SUSTAINABLE MOVEMENT

[CHAPTER 8](#) - COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPEN SPACE

[CHAPTER 9](#) - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

[CHAPTER 10](#) - ENERGY

[CHAPTER 11](#) - INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



## CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION, STRATEGIC VISION AND CLIMATE ACTION

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy CA1: Climate Action (CA)</b>		
<b>To support the implementation of International and National objectives on climate action including the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Acts (and any amending legislation), the ‘Climate Action Plan 2021’ (and any updated Plans) and ensure that South Dublin’s Climate Change Action Plan and County Development Plan are aligned.</b>		
CA1 Objective 1:  To collaborate with the Eastern Midland Regional Authority (EMRA), the Dublin Metropolitan Climate Action Regional Office (Dublin CARO), City of Dublin Energy Management Agency (Codema) and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) to achieve the climate action policies and objectives set out in the Eastern and Midland Region Spatial and Economic Strategy (consistent with RPO 3.1, 36, 7.4, 7.30, 7.31, 7.32, 7.33, 7.35, 7.38, 7.40, 7.42, 7.43, 7.7 of the RSES).	Continuous	The Council continues to collaborate with the Eastern Midland Regional Authority (EMRA), the Dublin Metropolitan Climate Action Regional Office (Dublin CARO), City of Dublin Energy Management Agency (Codema) and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) to achieve the climate action policies and objectives set out in the Eastern and Midland Region Spatial and Economic Strategy (consistent with RPO 3.1, 36, 7.4, 7.30, 7.31, 7.32, 7.33, 7.35, 7.38, 7.40, 7.42, 7.43, 7.7 of the RSES)..
CA1 Objective 2:  To ensure spatial and infrastructure planning are consistent with climate mitigation and adaptation objectives.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed to ensure consistency with this objective.
CA1 Objective 3:  To implement the South Dublin County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024 (SDCC CCAP) or superseding plans and to facilitate a just transition to a climate resilient low carbon County (consistent with SO8 of the NPF, RPO 7.32, 7.33 of the RSES).	Early Stages	The Council continues to ensure that climate action and sustainable development is central to economic development in the County, with the CDP offering climate action audits throughout the plan. The South Dublin Climate Action Plan was recently updated for 2024 – 2029, with the Plan team contributing information in relation to its development and actively engaging with all aspects of the CAP. Two potential economic benefits emerging from the CAP include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using local solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, we can upskill our workers and generate employment, and</li> <li>• By transitioning to a circular economy, we can stimulate innovation and create employment in the reuse and repair sector.</li> </ul>

		<p>The above two potential advantages align with what is said within the employment land review document, creating job opportunities in the wake of climate mitigation requirements. The Local Economic and Community Plan is currently under review for 2024 – 2029, with its aims directly linked to those currently within the CDP. See Chapters 3 and 4.</p>
--	--	--

## CHAPTER 2 – CORE STRATEGY AND SETTLEMENT STRATEGY

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy CS1: Strategic Development Areas</b>		
<b>Prioritise housing and employment growth within the identified residential and employment growth areas set out under the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan.</b>		
CS1 Objective 1: To ensure a sustainable and plan led allocation of housing and employment growth within the strategic development areas of South Dublin County in line with the provisions of the MASP.	Completed	The Council meets the requirements of this objective through implementation of the core strategy and its monitoring, Development Management and Council led development processes and through area plan development and implementation.
CS1 Objective 2: To support continued collaboration between infrastructure providers, state agencies and local authorities to inform cross sectoral investment plans and capital spending plans to accelerate the development of strategic development areas and secure the best use of public lands in the Dublin Metropolitan Area – consistent with RPO 5.1.	Continuous	The Council continues to liaise and engage with key and relevant stakeholders to facilitate the delivery of growth in South Dublin and ensure continued engagement throughout the lifetime of the plan. This includes engagement with Uisce Éireann, NTA/TII, Eirgrid, Department of Education and Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. As indicated below, the funding allocated to South Dublin to release land for housing is testament to the continued informing of capital spending and investment plans.
CS1 Objective 3: To seek funding from appropriate sources, including central government funding mechanisms, to secure the delivery of National Strategic Outcomes for the strategic development areas under the National Planning Framework.	Significant Progress	The Council has been proactive in its application for funding. The Council has engaged with LIHAF, and all calls of URDF to continue to support the build out of key strategic areas such as Adamstown, Clonburris and Tallaght, whilst also focusing on other infrastructure investment initiatives such as active travel schemes funded by the NTA.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS2: City Edge Regeneration Lands</b>		
<b>Deliver a development framework for the regeneration of the City Edge lands in conjunction with Dublin City Council which underpins the strategic aims of the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy</b>		

<p>CS2 Objective 1:</p> <p>To prepare a Local Area Plan or other appropriate mechanism for the zoned Regeneration (REGEN) lands and other lands at Naas Road / Ballymount as defined by the City Edge Project boundary. The LAP or equivalent will commence in 2022 and provide a framework for the sequential and phased development of the lands, integrating sustainable transport, land use and blue and green infrastructure. The City Edge Strategic Framework will inform this Statutory Plan.</p>	Significant Progress	The City Edge Framework is an ongoing process, and the Council continue to liaise and engage with key landowners and stakeholders, including Dublin City Council to progress the build out and deliver of these lands. Works have commenced on the development of a statutory process around the City Edge Area, with a variation of the Plan the current mechanism to ensure growth is facilitated in key priority areas within the lands.
<p>CS2 Objective 2:</p> <p>To facilitate a co-ordinated approach and vision to any future sustainable development of the City Edge area in collaboration with Dublin City Council and all relevant stakeholders, including the local community and existing businesses having regard to their operational needs, and ensure that the needs of the existing and new community will be met, and the provision of necessary community and physical infrastructure is delivered in tandem with any new development.</p>	Significant Progress	See CS2 Objective 1 and Chapter 2 of the Highlight Report.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS3: Monitoring Population and Housing Growth</b>		
<b>Promote and facilitate housing and population growth in accordance with the overarching Core Strategy to meet the needs of current and future citizens of South Dublin County.</b>		
<p>CS3 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that sufficient zoned land is available to satisfy the housing and population requirements of the County, as set out under the Ministerial Guidelines for Housing Supply and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, over the lifetime of the Plan and to ensure that brownfield sites are prioritised for development over greenfield sites in line with the Regional Strategy.</p>	Completed	<p>Sufficient land was zoned as part of the plan making process, and considered appropriate by the OPR, DHLGH and Elected Members of SDCC.</p> <p>The Council has developed a Housing Supply Monitor which provides an evidence base for the ratio of greenfield to brownfield sites amongst other indicators. To date this ratio indicates that greenfield continues to be the predominant location for development. The Council will continue to monitor this and pursue active land management measures within its control to try and improve the brownfield uptake.</p>

<p>CS3 Objective 2:</p> <p>To implement a robust monitoring process for all housing delivery including the performance of large-scale housing developments (Schemes for 100 units+) for each neighbourhood area and settlement within the County to allow for ongoing assessment of delivery targets whilst ensuring overdevelopment does not occur in any particular area and to ensure that the delivery of necessary infrastructure is possible to ensure the sustainability of communities.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>The Council has implemented Housing Supply Monitor dashboard. The Dashboard is an in house monitoring tool and is updated frequently, it tracks a variety of information to inform housing delivery progress, planning permissions granted and breakdown by neighbourhood area. This information is also used to feed into the Housing Task Force Return/ Housing Supply Co-ordination – Dublin Pipeline.</p> <p>The monitor indicates that the targets are being substantially met and are in line with the neighbourhood area allocations.</p>
<p>CS3 Objective 3:</p> <p>To provide for flexibility in achieving the housing supply targets and meeting housing demand, the Council will consider the re-distribution of housing and population figures within the settlement and Neighbourhood Areas. In this regard, where a site greater than 0.25ha has the potential to exceed the allocation for a particular Neighbourhood Area as set out under Core Strategy Table 11, the applicant must demonstrate to the Planning Authority that the proposal is aligned with the overall growth target for the County, any necessary investment in infrastructure and the provision of employment together with supporting amenities and services. The Council will monitor the delivery of housing units to ensure general compliance with the Core Strategy and housing supply targets for the County and to inform the redistribution potential outlined above.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council’s Housing Supply Monitor indicates that the delivery targets are being substantially met and are in line with the neighbourhood area allocations. Therefore, currently there has been no requirement to consider the redistribution of housing and population figures within the settlement and neighbourhood areas.</p> <p>The Council will provide for flexibility as per the objective, should it be required with regard housing supply, targets and demand across the County, and will distribute housing figures, where appropriate and when demonstrated. Ongoing monitoring through the Dashboards enables appropriate oversight of this objective.</p>
<p>CS3 Objective 4:</p> <p>To maintain and further expand the database of greenfield, brownfield and infill sites as part of the active land management process.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council has developed an Active Land Management viewer to assess and review brownfield land, infill sites and other lands, which has been trialled on a number of land parcels to assess land parcels and categorise them. Currently the ratio of greenfield to brownfield is approximately 6:1. The Council will continue to keep this under review.</p>
<p>CS3 Objective 5:</p> <p>To create and maintain a data base of land zoned for residential development that has not yet been developed including, where</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council is in the process of developing an Active Land Management dashboard which will facilitate this objective. In addition, as per CS3 Objective 4, it is intended to add further value to the Housing Supply Monitor through the addition of more in-depth information on residential land capacity. This will assist with the intention of this objective.</p>

available, information on why this land has not been developed so as to inform future zoning and de-zoning decisions.		
CS3 Objective 6:  To ensure the phased development of new housing areas in tandem with the delivery of physical and social infrastructure provision as identified within Local Area Plans or as informed by assessments carried out by the Planning Authority.	Significant Progress	The Council, through the development management process, in consultation with the Planning Delivery Team, continue to assess, analyse and implement phasing requirements of LAPs, SDZs and relevant SLOs and Objectives to ensure the effective build out of housing in tandem with infrastructure.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS4: Active Land Management</b>		
<b>Facilitate the re-use and regeneration of vacant sites and landbanks through various measures to promote compact urban growth in line with the Core Strategy.</b>		
CS4 Objective 1:  To implement the Vacant Site Levy for vacant development sites, as appropriate, in the County and to continue to make publicly available a register of vacant sites, as set out in the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015 (or any superseding Act).	Completed	The Council continues to administer the Vacant Site Levy on identified development sites, and update the public register, as required. It is likely that the Residential Zoned Land Tax will replace the Vacant Site Levy in time.
CS4 Objective 2:  To promote the delivery of residential development through active land management measures and a co-ordinated planned approach to developing appropriately zoned lands at key locations, including regeneration areas, vacant sites and under-utilised areas.	Significant Progress	The Council has developed an Active Land Management Viewer, which it will continue to develop to further promote the delivery of lands in a co-ordinated manner. The Council will continue to utilise this tool as per CS3 Objective 4 and 5.  A co-ordinated planned approach is being taken to key regeneration areas including City Edge and Tallaght.
CS4 Objective 3:  To deliver development through the compulsory purchase of land as part of active land management where the context requires for compact growth and for the benefit of the common good.	Continuous	The Council will continue implement CPO where appropriate and when required.  For example, in August 2023, AN Bord Pleanála approved the CPO of 24, 24a, 24b, and 24c St. Maelruan's Park, Tallaght, Dublin 24 (Ref: ABP-314737-22)

CS4 Objective 4:  To secure funding from appropriate sources, including central government funding mechanisms, to secure the delivery of National Strategic Outcomes under the National Planning Framework.	Significant Progress	See CS1 Objective 3.
CS4 Objective 5:  To ensure that the long-term vacant houses in St Maelruan's Park will no longer be left vacant and allowed to go into a state of disrepair.	Significant Progress	See CS4 Objective 3 – Section 7.13 of the Inspectors Report (Ref: ABP-314737-22)  <i>In summary, I consider there is sufficient evidence from the documentation on file, and from conducting my own inspection of the property, to determine that the current condition of the site detracts to a material degree from the amenity, character and appearance of land in the neighbourhood. I also consider that the Local Authority has taken all reasonable steps to address the neglected, unsightly and objectionable condition of the site, and that the Objector has had sufficient time and opportunity to address the concerns made clear to them by SDCC. The application is also in accordance with several policies and objectives contained in the County Development Plan, including CS4 Objective 3 and H1 Objective 8, and which seek to bring such derelict sites back into active use, including through the CPO process.</i>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS5: Lands for Employment</b>		
<b>Ensure that sufficient serviced lands continue to be available in the right place for employment generation over the lifetime of the Development Plan.</b>		
CS5 Objective 1:  To focus high intensity employment generating uses around high-capacity public transport nodes.	Continuous	The Council continues to encourage high intensity employment to be located beside existing and proposed high-capacity public transport infrastructure within the county. This objective is further strengthened through the identification of appropriate distances from public transport in Chapter 9.
CS5 Objective 2:  To ensure that, insofar as possible, space extensive enterprise is located on lands which are outside the M50 and which do not	Continuous	Since the adoption of the Plan, one space extensive enterprise has been granted planning permission within the M50, on EE lands at the time of writing this report. In that instance, the location, zoning and the proposed use were deemed acceptable. However, the majority of EE zoning which is

compromise labour intensive opportunities on zoned lands adjacent to public transport.		most likely to accommodate space extensive enterprise is located outside the M50 and has been subject to a number of grants for this use type.
CS5 Objective 3:  To support mixed use employment activities in our urban areas in accordance with the settlement and retail hierarchies.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development is assessed by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders to ensure consistency with this objective.
CS5 Objective 4:  To monitor and further develop the database of employment lands within the County.	Significant Progress	See EDE1 Objective 3 and CS5 Objective 6.  Since the adoption of the Development Plan the Planning Department have analysed vacancy levels on employment lands and found these generally to be low or in line with expected churn rates. The review of employment lands has examined the prevalence of different sectors within the county albeit there are difficulties with different external datasets in terms of extracting or combining information to add value to the Council's knowledge. It is intended to progress a Commercial / Industrial Monitor along the lines of the developed Housing Supply Monitor.
CS5 Objective 5:  To ensure that a section of any lands zoned EE or REGEN are set aside for local enterprise hubs for developing businesses or for shared workspaces serving people who are unable to work from home but who want to carry out their work close to where they live.	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to create an environment that supports enterprise and small business, whether this is through the WorkIQ Innovation Centre in Tallaght or through smaller enterprise hubs in locations run by the South Dublin Chamber, Partas or Ace Enterprise Park, as well as through any planned enterprise centres, such as in Adamstown.
CS5 Objective 6:  To ensure, that as part of the two-year statutory review of the Development Plan, an evidence-based analysis of employment lands, including the potential for agri-hub employment, will be undertaken and should there be evidence for the need for further employment zoning within the lifetime of the Plan, a Variation to the Plan will be immediately initiated informed by: - Analysis of the type of employment need - Analysis of the appropriate location(s) to serve such need and the appropriate zoning objective	Significant Progress	See EDE1 Objective 3 and CS5 Objective 4  See Appendix 3 of this report  A review of employment lands was undertaken, the detail of which is set out in Appendix 3 with a synopsis of land availability also provided in the main report in Chapter 2 Core Strategy under the heading Employment Delivery.



- Relevant National and Regional policy and proper planning and sustainable development.		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS6: Settlement Strategy - Strategic Planning Principles</b>		
<b>Promote the consolidation and sustainable intensification of development within the urban settlements identified in the settlement hierarchy.</b>		
<p>CS6 Objective 1:</p> <p>To implement the Growth Strategy detailed in the RSES and in particular, the delivery of sustainable growth in the Metropolitan Area through the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (consistent with RPO 3.1)</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to work to achieve this objective and to contribute to the growth of the Dublin Region, through the planned zoning of lands and through SDCC led and wider regeneration projects in an effort to diversify, consolidate and encourage employment and economic growth.</p> <p>The Council will also continue to ensure that growth is located in identified areas within the MASP to facilitate compact growth, both economic growth and residential, and ensure these areas continue to grow and consolidate their operations in a sustainable and climate friendly manner.</p>
<p>CS6 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote compact growth and to support high quality infill development in existing urban built-up areas by achieving a target of at least 50% of all new homes to be located within or contiguous to the built-up area of Dublin City and Suburbs (consistent with NSO 1, RSO 2, NPO 3b and RPO 3.2).</p>	Continuous	<p>Of the 5,475 Completed Units in the County in the first two years of the Plan, 5,309 are located within the Dublin City and Suburbs (consistent with NSO 1, RSO 2, NPO 3b and RPO 3.2). This equates to 97% approximately.</p> <p>11,869 of the Units Permitted or Under Construction are located within the Dublin City and Suburbs (consistent with NSO 1, RSO 2, NPO 3b and RPO 3.2). This equates to 94% approximately.</p>
<p>CS6 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote compact growth and to support high quality infill development in existing urban built-up areas, outside Dublin City and Suburbs, by achieving a target of at least 30% of all new homes to be located within or contiguous to the CSO defined settlement boundaries (consistent with NPO 3b and RPO 3.2).</p>	Continuous	<p>The areas outside Dublin City and Suburbs include the towns of Newcastle, Rathcoole and Saggart. In the case of Newcastle, development is continuing within the LAP lands in accordance with the phasing requirements. Development within Saggart and Rathcoole is less and is within the settlement boundaries defined by the CSO.</p>

CS6 Objective 4:  To promote higher densities (50+ units per hectare) subject to meeting qualitative standards at appropriate locations, in urban built-up areas, especially near urban centres and / or high-capacity public transport nodes in line with prevailing Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines and where it can be demonstrated that the necessary infrastructure is in place or can be provided to facilitate the development.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed to adhere to the relevant guidelines.  Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (January 2024) replace the Sustainable Residential Developments in Urban Areas-Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued as Ministerial Guidelines under Section 28 of the Act in 2009 (now revoked) which encourages higher densities in appropriate locations.
CS6 Objective 5:  To design future development in a manner that facilitates sustainable travel patterns, with a particular focus on increasing the share of active modes (walking and cycling) and public transport use and creating a safe attractive, universally accessible street environment for pedestrians and cyclists, where adequate transport links are in place, or will be situated, close to new developments and to existing developments which need them.	Continuous	See Chapters 6 & 7 for more detail on this objective and related policy.  The Council continues to roll out the Cycle South Dublin programme and progress is included in the monthly performance indicators. Increased densities are required within specified distances of public transport to ensure sustainable development. This then facilitates more compact development and active travel links providing a more attractive and safe street environment.
CS6 Objective 6:  To support, through the compact growth model in the Core Strategy and settlement strategy and by ensuring population growth and plot densities are sustainable, the just transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally sustainable and carbon neutral economy before 2050.	Continuous	The Council continue to implement this objective in all planning applications, Council led developments and plans and in conjunction with all departments and key stakeholders.  Compact growth is supported through the targets for housing delivery. By facilitating compact growth the County becomes more climate resilient, reduces sprawl and the resultant impacts on the environment.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS7: Consolidation Areas within the Dublin City and Suburbs Settlement</b>		
<b>Promote the consolidation and sustainable intensification of development within the Dublin City and Suburbs settlement boundary.</b>		
CS7 Objective 1:  To promote more intensive population and employment uses focussing on good community, civic and school facilities, good	Continuous	The Council through Development Management and all Council led processes continues to review proposed development which will result in more intensive population and employment uses to facilitate other social and community uses, in addition to well-designed neighbourhoods. This is

quality streets and spaces whereby existing and new neighbourhoods are knitted together alongside essential infrastructure and amenities that are required to develop sustainable communities and employment within the key urban centres, consistent with RPO 4.3.		done through the implementation of the Plan and the various policies and objectives, in addition to the various LAPs and SDZs. The Plan outlines the Neighbourhood areas within South Dublin, and identifies key existing facilities, whilst the Plan itself outlines key parameters for the delivery of other required services and facilities through objectives and SLOs. Additionally, the Council will collaborate with key stakeholders, internally and externally, to deliver identified infrastructure and facilities.
CS7 Objective 2:  To promote and support the regeneration of underutilised industrial areas designated with the regeneration Zoning Objective 'REGEN' ('to facilitate enterprise and / or residential led regeneration subject to a development framework or plan for the area incorporating phasing and infrastructure delivery).	Early Stages	The Council will continue to promote the development of underutilised industrial areas, such as Cooktown within the Tallaght Town Centre LAP 2020, and lands within the City Edge Framework. The Council will continue to liaise with landowners and key stakeholders to support delivery and implement innovative mechanisms to unlock and promote appropriate development.
CS7 Objective 3:  To promote and support the development of undeveloped infill and brownfield zoned lands and to promote pre-application consultation in accordance with Section 247 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) (consistent with RPO 4.3).	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to promote the development of undeveloped infill and brownfield zoned lands within South Dublin and will engage with landowners through the Pre-Application consultation process under S247 (or as amended in the new Act). The pre-planning consultations undertaken by the Council are multi-disciplinary and facilitated by the Development Management team. Furthermore, the Council identifies infill and brownfield sites through the Active Land Management viewer.
CS7 Objective 4:  To promote and facilitate development at the Strategic Development Zones at Adamstown and Clonburris, in accordance with their planning scheme and associated phasing requirements, whilst adapting to and facilitating emerging transport service level pattern needs.	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to promote and facilitate the delivery of both SDZs in accordance with their relevant Planning Schemes and utilise key funding mechanisms and proactive collaboration with landowners to ensure both SDZs are both built out appropriately. See chapter 2 of highlight report for details.
CS7 SLO 1:  To provide low density housing on these zoned lands to the east of no. 36 Ash Park Court to a maximum of one housing unit, subject to all normal planning application requirements, ensuring the protection of nearby trees.	Completed	An application was received by the Council (SD23A/0109) for <i>Erection of two storey dwelling which would contain a floorspace of 118.3sq.m on a strip of land which is located to the side and would provide a combined kitchen / dining room, a sitting room and four bedrooms, along with ancillary bathroom, storage, utility and hallway / corridor accommodation; The application also entails the provision of a rear garden, two parking spaces in the front part of the site and all site works including connections</i>

		<p><i>to the public mains water supply, storm water sewer and foul effluent sewer and boundary treatment, along with all ancillary site works.</i></p> <p>This was refused by South Dublin as it was not deemed to meet CS7 SLO1 requirements.</p> <p>The refusal was appealed to An Bord Pleanála and subsequently approved in September 2024, subject to conditions (see Ref: ABP –319145-24). This was to facilitate 1 (one) housing unit, subject to normal planning requirements in the plan and subject to conditions imposed by the Bord.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS8: Saggart</b>		
<b>Support the sustainable long-term growth of Saggart by focusing growth within and contiguous to the village core to create a critical mass of population and jobs based on local demand and the ability of local services to cater for sustainable growth levels.</b>		
<p>CS8 Objective 1:</p> <p>To facilitate the commencement and completion of development on zoned residential lands within and contiguous to the settlement boundary facilitating connections to the village core and other areas to provide for active travel and the provision of necessary open space and community amenities in close proximity.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to support landowners to facilitate the build out, commencement and completion of the zoned residential lands within the contiguous settlement boundary of Saggart and ensure that all constraints and assets are assessed in an appropriate manner, and in accordance with the other relevant chapters, policies and objectives of the development.</p> <p>The Council will continue to assess applications for proposed development through the development management process. Detail of the progress in Saggart can be found in highlight report.</p>
<p>CS8 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support well-designed infill development along the main street and core village area of Saggart.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council, through Development Management and Council led development processes, will continue to support well-designed infill development along the main street of Saggart. The Council will continue to liaise with landowners and engage proactively to facilitate appropriate development on the main street, in consultation with key stakeholders.</p>
<p>CS8 Objective 3:</p> <p>To proactively support and promote the highest levels of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail and economic activity to</p>	Continuous	<p>As set out in Chapter 2 of the highlight report, and as per Chapter 8 of the Plan, the Council will continue to facilitate and proactively support the delivery of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future populations in Saggart.</p>

<p>meet the needs of current and future growth in line with the scale and function of Saggart within the settlement hierarchy.</p>		
<p>CS8 SLO1:</p> <p>To facilitate the delivery of residential lands at Mill Road Saggart which fully integrates with the adjoining lands to the south and in tandem with the delivery of a park space centrally located on the subject lands, a play space, creche, the integration of strong cycling and pedestrian permeability proposals agreed to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority and the provision of appropriate noise mitigation measures along the northern boundary.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>A Strategic Housing Development was submitted and approved by An Bord Pleanála in August 2022 for <i>Demolition of existing single storey dwelling and the construction of 274 units on a 4.62 ha (net) site (density 60 units per hectare). It will comprise of 51 houses, 38 duplex units and 185 apartments. The height of the proposed scheme will range from two storey houses and three storey duplexes to 5 storey and part 8 storey apartment blocks. The proposed residential mix will comprise of: 17 2-bed houses, 27 3-bed houses and 7 4-bed houses, 2 1-bed duplex, 17 2-bed duplex and 19 3-bed duplex units, 62 1-bed apartments, 119 2-bed apartments and 4 3-bed apartments. A 4-classroom crèche of c. 276 sq.m and 2 substations are also included in the proposed development. 276 car parking spaces and 634 bicycle spaces are provided. A planted woodland berm will be developed along the northern boundary with the N7 to provide a sound barrier and amenity open space. There are a number of green spaces located in the centre of the site and on the south east and west of the site with natural play and SUDS elements as well as a large open communal space for the two apartment blocks to the south. Vehicle, pedestrian and cycle access to the site will be from the Mill Road. A new road will be constructed running east west at the southern boundary of the site. The residential element of the site will have two access points off the proposed new road. This new route will extend eastwards to provide cycling and pedestrian connections through neighbouring Citywest lands and to the Saggart LUAS light rail terminus. Secondary access is proposed at the north west of the site from an existing access road connecting to Mill Road. This access is designed as services and emergency only and will be controlled by collapsible bollards.</i></p> <p>This is subject to 30 conditions imposed by the Board, inclusive of the protection of archaeological materials and features, details of the creche unit, appropriate boundary planting, mitigation measures for noise, details of public open space, and details of pedestrian and cycle access and a 24 hour access to integrate to surrounding context.</p> <p>Construction is now progressing on site.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy CS9: Newcastle</b>		
<b>Support the sustainable long-term growth of Newcastle by focusing development growth within the current settlement boundary and based on the ability of local services to cater for sustainable growth levels</b>		
<p>CS9 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that development proposals provide for infrastructure including community buildings, sports pitches and service provision in line with population growth as set out in the Newcastle LAP (2012 extended to December 2022) or any succeeding plan.</p>	Continuous	<p>See G16 Objective10, COS4 Objective 14 (Taobh Chonic park), COS5 SLO4 (Plaza and event spaces), CPS8 SLO1 (Primary School)</p> <p>The Council will continue to support proposals for development within Newcastle and aid the provision of infrastructure within the settlement area, following the expiry of the Local Area Plan. The Council will continue to actively engage with landowners on key SLOs in Newcastle and support the build out through the Development Management Process in consultation with key stakeholders.</p>
<p>CS9 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support well designed infill and brownfield development on zoned lands along the main street, in particular where it provides for improved services, commercial, retail or mixed use provision to meet the needs of the growing population.</p>	Early Stages	<p>The Council, through the Development Management process, or via other Council led processes, will continue to support well-designed infill development along the main street of Newcastle. The Council will continue to liaise with landowners and engage proactively to facilitate appropriate development on the main street, in consultation with key stakeholders.</p> <p>The Council is actively engaging with landowners on CS9 SLO3 and SLO4, and at present there is a live application for proposed development on the main street. This is at further information stage.</p>
<p>CS9 Objective 3:</p> <p>To proactively support and promote the highest appropriate levels of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail, open space amenity and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future growth in line with the scale and function of Newcastle within the settlement hierarchy.</p>	Continuous	<p>As set out in Chapter 2 of the highlight report, and as per Chapter 8 of the Plan, the Council will continue to facilitate and proactively support the delivery of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future populations in Newcastle, in consultation with key stakeholders in the Council. Delivery of Taobh Cnoc park is proceeding in line with phasing and outline planning permission has been granted for a second primary school.</p>
<p>CS9 Objective 4:</p> <p>To facilitate and commit to the delivery of new residential development in a coordinated manner, ensuring alignment with investment infrastructure and supporting amenities and services.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to support landowners to facilitate the build out, commencement and completion of the zoned residential lands within the contiguous settlement boundary of Newcastle and ensure that all constraints and assets are assessed in an appropriate manner, and in accordance with the other relevant chapters, policies and objectives of the</p>

Such measures shall be delivered through appropriate phasing in line with CS9 SLO1, SLO2, SLO3 and SLO4.		development. The Council will continue to assess applications for proposed development through the development management process. Detail of the progress in Newcastle can be found in highlight report.
<p>CS9 SLO1:</p> <p>To facilitate and commit to the delivery of Phase 1 residential lands at Burgage North in tandem with the delivery of 2 new street connections to main street and the provision of a new local park c. 0.3ha.</p>	Early Stages	See COS5 SLO1.
<p>CS9 SLO2:</p> <p>To facilitate and commit to the delivery of Phase 1 residential lands at Burgage North to the north of St. Finian’s Community Centre which reserve suitable lands to facilitate the extension of the existing community centre.</p>	Early Stages	See COS5 SLO1.
<p>CS9 SLO3:</p> <p>A sequentially phased programme to be submitted alongside any planning application on the subject lands which provides for the delivery of the following in tandem with development or as described 1) No more than 200 units to be permitted before the commencement of the remaining lands of c. 1.4ha to provide for the full Taobh Chnoic Park to the south 2) Urban Park / Square c. 1ha in size (Burgage South Park) to the satisfaction of the planning authority, 3) East-West Link Street, 4) Sean Feirm Park c. 0.2ha in size, 5) a portion of Tower House Park c. 0.1ha. All applications shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority how they are supporting the delivery of North South Street connections to the Main Street. With regards delivery of a new primary school at Taobh Chnoic, the timing of this will be subject to educational needs in consultation with the Department of Education. Prior to completion of 200 units confirmation to be provided from the Department of Education on the transfer of lands to provide for the school, subject to their confirmation of need.</p>	Early Stages	<p>To ensure compliance with SLO3, all applications are assessed under the Development Management Process, and where appropriate, a condition or request for Further Information is made, to ensure delivery of key phasing requirements or key services / infrastructure within the area.</p> <p>For example: see above CS9 Objective 1, 2 and 3.</p>

CS9 SLO4:  To commit to only facilitate the delivery of Phase 2 residential lands once identified infrastructure comprising of the Urban Park / Square c. 1ha in size, the additional 1.4ha for Taobh Chnoic Park and the East / West Link Street required within Phase 1 have been delivered to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority.	Early Stages	See CS9 Objective 1, 2 and 3
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS10: Rathcoole</b>		
<b>Support the sustainable long-term growth of Rathcoole by focusing development growth along the main street based on local demand and the ability of local services to cater for sustainable growth levels.</b>		
CS10 Objective 1:  To facilitate the commencement and completion of development on zoned residential lands within and contiguous to the settlement boundary of Rathcoole which recognises natural heritage assets and facilitates connections to the village core and other areas to provide for active travel opportunities.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support landowners to facilitate the build out, commencement and completion of the zoned residential lands within the contiguous settlement boundary of Rathcoole and ensure that all constraints and assets are assessed in an appropriate manner, and in accordance with the other relevant chapters, policies and objectives of the development. The Council will continue to assess applications for proposed development through the development management process. Detail of the progress in Rathcoole can be found in highlight report.
CS10 Objective 2:  To support well-designed infill development along the main street and core village area of Rathcoole.	Continuous	The Council, through the Development Management process, or via other Council led processes, will continue to support well-designed infill development along the main street of Rathcoole. The Council will continue to liaise with landowners and engage proactively to facilitate appropriate development on the main street, in consultation with key stakeholders.
CS10 Objective 3:  To proactively support and promote the highest levels of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future growth in line with the scale and function of Rathcoole within the settlement hierarchy.	Continuous	As set out in Chapter 2 of the highlight report, and as per Chapter 8 of the Plan, the Council will continue to facilitate and proactively support the delivery of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future populations in Rathcoole, in consultation with key stakeholders in the Council. For example, since the adoption of the Plan, the Rathcoole Courthouse project which comprised



		the conservation, upgrade and extension of the historic protected structure Court of Petty Sessions Building on the Main Street in Rathcoole Village has been completed, providing additional space for future local community needs.
CS10 Objective 4:  To facilitate the delivery of new residential development in a coordinated manner, ensuring alignment with investment infrastructure and supporting amenities and services. Such measures shall be delivered through appropriate phasing in line with CS10 SLO1 and SLO2.	Continuous	See CS10 Objectives 1, 2 and 3 as well as CS10 SLO1 and 2. A masterplan for Council owned lands has been prepared to inform development which will be in accordance with the various objectives and SLOs related to the lands and those adjoining.
CS10 SLO 1:  To ensure that the provision of a primary school, library hub, 2 full sized GAA pitches and 1 junior pitch and associated pavilion, access road and open space is provided in tandem with new residential development having regard to the provisions of GI7 SLO2.	Continuous	The Council have provided responses to the provision of facilities within Rathcoole under SM6 SLO1, COS1 Objective 4, COS6 SLO1, COS8 SLO1 and COS10 Objective 2 all of which are differing stages.
CS10 SLO 2:  To ensure the delivery of the necessary upgrades to the existing road to the west of the site being delivered in tandem with development. Development shall also provide for an appropriately landscaped riparian corridor along the eastern boundary of the subject lands and associated landscaping throughout the site.	Continuous	The site is located within RES-N lands to the west of Rathcoole. The history of the site includes approved Part 8 developments for road upgrades in the area linking to the N7. No works have commenced with regard the existing road network; however, permission was granted by An Bord Pleanála on 4 March 2022 with regard to the southern portion of the zoned lands. The Council considered that the Riparian Strip /buffer provided was not sufficient and a reason for refusal, and the plans were amended to provide a 10m buffer.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy CS11: Rural Areas</b>		
<b>Recognise that the rural area of South Dublin County is an area under strong urban influence for housing and restrict the spread of dwellings in the Rural 'RU', Dublin Mountain 'HA-DM', Liffey Valley 'HA-LV' and Dodder Valley 'HA-DV' zones based on the criteria set out in the Rural Settlement Strategy contained within Chapter 6: Housing.</b>		

<p>CS11 Objective 1:</p> <p>To implement the Rural Settlement Strategy contained in Chapter 6: Housing.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council, through the Development Management process and other Council led processes, will continue to implement the Rural Settlement Strategy as set out in Chapter 6: Housing, in consultation with key stakeholders, and in compliance with national guidelines.</p>
<p>CS11 SLO 1:</p> <p>To restrict development to low density, 1 or 2 storey residential in keeping with the existing character of the surrounding houses whilst having regard to airport restrictions.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council, through the development Management Process and other Council led processes, will seek to restrict development to low density, 1 or two storey residential, to maintain the character of rural areas and surrounding houses, but also to have cognisance of constraints, such as airport restrictions on these lands along Cooldrinagh Lane. The Council will, in consultation with key stakeholders, such as the DoD and IAA, continue to assess all proposals for development, and ensure they are appropriate for their proposed location, having adherence to all consultation responses.</p>

## CHAPTER 3 – NATURAL, CULTURAL & BUILT HERITAGE

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy NCBH1: Overarching</b>		
<b>Protect, conserve and enhance the County’s natural, cultural and built heritage, supporting its sensitive integration into the development of the County for the benefit of present and future generations.</b>		
<p>NCBH1 Objective 1:</p> <p>To protect, conserve and enhance natural, cultural and built heritage features, seeking opportunities to identify, retain, protect, and incorporate heritage assets into plans and development.</p>	Continuous	The Council meets the requirements of this objective through Development Management and council led development processes and through area plan development and implementation.
<p>NCBH1 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the objectives and actions of the County Heritage Plan and the County Biodiversity Action Plan in the promotion and protection of natural, built and cultural heritage, and to take full cognisance of the County’s Landscape Character Assessment and the County Geological Audit in the sustainable management of development.</p>	Continuous	Actions under both the County Heritage Plan and the County Biodiversity Action Plan are on-going from year to year and follow a programme of project proposal and agreement with Senior Management and are reported variously to the SPCs and Council Meetings. Projects are regularly supported by grant applications submitted by the Heritage Officer under national programmes through the Heritage Council, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Creative Ireland. (See NCBH2 Objective 1). It is noted that the process for a new Heritage Plan is currently underway.
<p>NCBH1 Objective 3:</p> <p>To pilot an assessment of the County’s natural and built heritage assets including Council owned protected structures and archaeological features; to identify and safeguard these assets from the potential impacts of climate change; and to explore possible uses as part of climate change mitigation.</p>	Significant Progress	The Council Heritage Officer and Parks Department have developed and maintain a Biodiversity Monitoring Programme with three years of surveys now complete to ensure that the correct measures are being applied to council owned land assets which has resulted in the establishment of two annex habitat types with funding in the amount of approximately €50k from National Parks and Wildlife. There has also been Wetland Surveys and surveys of species of biodiversity rich grasslands in parks. The assessment of council owned protected structures regarding the impacts of climate change and appropriate actions come under the Architectural Conservation Officer as part of the SDCC Climate Change Plan ‘Energy and Building’ strand. Work is ongoing with regard to policy and development of case studies for council owned protected structures where energy upgrades and efficiency measures have been completed.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy NCBH2: Biodiversity</b>		
<b>Protect, conserve, and enhance the County's biodiversity and ecological connectivity having regard to national and EU legislation and Strategies.</b>		
<p>NCBH2 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the implementation of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (2017- 2021) and the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (2021-2025) and to support the adoption and implementation of the South Dublin County Biodiversity Action Plan (2020-2026) and Pollinator Action Plan (2021-2025) and any superseding plans.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The objectives of the SDCC County Biodiversity Action Plan were audited to ensure they aligned with the actions and objectives of the national BAP 2017-2021. SDCC prepared a SDCC Biodiversity Plan based on the actions and objectives of the National Plan with a designated area of 195ha with more areas identified on a yearly basis reporting to 2 SPCs (LUPT and EWCC) and Pollinator Action Plan (2021-2025) Public Realm liaise with the National Biodiversity Data Centre in relation not the implementation of the Pollinator Plan. The following projects as part of the Local Biodiversity Action fund are underway Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground-nesting Birds project - breeding bird survey is complete; a winter bird survey is scheduled.</li> <li>• Phase 3 of the County Ponds and Wetlands survey is complete. Awaiting final report.</li> <li>• Participation in a National Mayfly Recording project. Surveys have commenced and updates are being received from the UCD project team.</li> </ul>
<p>NCBH2 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure the protection of designated sites in compliance with relevant EU Directives and applicable national legislation.</p>	Continuous	The Council adhere to and implement the EU Directives and applicable national legislation regarding the protection of designated sites through Development Management and all council led development processes.
<p>NCBH2 Objective 3:</p> <p>To protect and conserve the natural heritage of the County, and to conserve and manage EU and nationally designated sites and non-designated locally important areas which act as 'stepping stones' for the purposes of green infrastructure and Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.</p>	Continuous	<p>The County's GI network contains a number of smaller, discrete green spaces that are dispersed throughout its built-up area. These include local-scale greens and parks and other green spaces. These spaces serve as Stepping Stones for species to move throughout the broader network of corridors and core areas and contribute to a range of additional local benefits around recreation and stormwater management.</p> <p>The implementation of the Green Space Factor has led to more sustainable development that deliver increased levels of green space on</p>

		site. For example, LRD23A/0014 was refused planning permission by SDCC by reason of not satisfactorily reaching the required Green Space Factor. Subsequently, the application submitted to the Bord was significantly amended to reflect this requirement which led to a superior design layout aiding to the provision of stepping stones.
NCBH2 Objective 4:  To protect our rivers and in particular to avoid overdevelopment which could have an adverse effect on the biodiversity and ecosystems of the river.	Continuous	The Council have mapped the Riparian Corridors, and no development works are permitted within a minimum 10 metres of said corridors unless fully and robustly justified following assessment by Development Management. In certain locations, including along the Grand Canal pHNA, the buffer is between 13m and 15m which is confirmed through the Development Management process and all council led development processes.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH3: Natura 2000 Sites</b>		
<b>Conserve and protect Natura 2000 Sites and achieve and maintain favourable conservation status for habitats and species that are considered to be at risk through the protection of the Natura 2000 network from any plans or projects that are likely to have a significant effect on their coherence or integrity.</b>		
NCBH3 Objective 1:  To prevent development and activities that would adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site located within or adjacent to the County and promote the favourable conservation status of the habitats and species integral to these sites.	Continuous	The Biodiversity Action Plan for South Dublin County 2020 – 2026 has been published and adopted. There are three recognised Natura 2000 areas in the SDCC area, Glenasmole Valley SAC, and the Dublin / Wicklow Mountains SAC and SPA in which all development is restricted. See also Chapter 4. All Planning Applications are screened for the requirement of an Appropriate Assessment. Potential downstream effects are mitigated and improved through SUDs in conjunction with the Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 and constructed wetlands.  The Council adhere to and implement the EU Directives and applicable national legislation regarding the protection of designated sites through Development Management and other council led developments.
NCBH3 Objective 2:  To ensure that plans, including land use plans, will only be adopted, if they either individually or in combination with existing	Continuous	All plans including land use plans prepared by or on behalf of the County are assessed by the Planning Department to ensure there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of Natura sites. The preparation of plans involves collaboration with the Parks Department, the Heritage Officer

<p>and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant adverse effect on a European Site, or where such a plan is likely or might have such a significant effect (either alone or in combination), South Dublin County Council will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will South Dublin County Council adopt the plan, incorporating any necessary mitigation measures. A plan which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be adopted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.</p>		<p>and other key stakeholders where appropriate to ensure that no individual or in combination significant adverse effects occur on any designated Natura 2000 Site. Furthermore, SEA of plans is carried out where required by legislation.</p>
<p>NCBH3 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that planning permission will only be granted for a development proposal that, either individually or in combination with existing and/or proposed plans or projects, will not have a significant adverse effect on a European Site, or where such a development proposal is likely or might have such a significant adverse effect (either alone or in combination), the planning authority will, as required by law, carry out an appropriate assessment as per requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as transposed into Irish legislation. Only after having ascertained that the development proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site, will the planning authority agree to the development and impose appropriate mitigation measures in the form of planning conditions. A development proposal which could adversely affect the integrity of a European site may only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive as transposed into Irish legislation.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All Planning Applications and council led developments are evaluated to determine if they trigger a requirement for an Appropriate Assessment either through location or scale of development and are assessed to ensure no adverse effects occur on a European site. Planning applications are assessed by the Development Management team, Parks Department, Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy NCBH4: Proposed Natural Heritage Areas</b>		
<b>Protect the ecological, visual, recreational, environmental and amenity value of the County's proposed Natural Heritage Areas and associated habitats and species.</b>		
<p>NCBH4 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that any proposal for development within or adjacent to a proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) is designed and sited to minimise its impact on the biodiversity, ecological, geological and landscape value of the pNHA particularly plant and animal species listed under the Wildlife Acts and the Habitats and Birds Directive including their habitats.</p>	Continuous	<p>Planning Applications and council led developments are assessed by the Development Management team, Parks Department, the Council Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where applicable to ensure consistency with this objective and the overall protection of pNHAs in conjunction with the South Dublin County Council Biodiversity Action Plan 2020 – 2026. See also NCBH4 Objective 2</p>
<p>NCBH4 Objective 2:</p> <p>To restrict development within or adjacent to a proposed Natural Heritage Area to development that is directly related to the area's amenity potential subject to the protection and enhancement of natural heritage and visual amenities including biodiversity and landscapes. Such developments will be required to submit an Ecological Impact Assessment prepared by a suitably qualified professional.</p>	Continuous	<p>Planning Applications and council led developments are assessed by the Development Management team, Parks Department, the Council Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where applicable to ensure consistency with this objective and the overall protection of pNHAs in conjunction with the South Dublin County Council Biodiversity Action Plan 2020 – 2026. SEE NCBH2 Objective 4</p>
<p>NCBH4 SLO1:</p> <p>To promote opportunities to improve the habitat relating to the Lugmore Glen pNHA and to ensure that any proposals for development have full regard to the sensitivities of the area within the pNHA and along the Tallaght Stream.</p>	Not Started	<p>The Council continue to support this objective as opportunities arise.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy NCBH5: Protection of Habitats and Species Outside of Designated Areas</b>		
<b>Protect and promote the conservation of biodiversity outside of designated areas and ensure that species and habitats that are protected under the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2018, the Birds Directive 1979 and the Habitats Directive 1992, the Flora (Protection) Order 2015, and wildlife corridors are adequately protected.</b>		
NCBH5 Objective 1:  To ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact on biodiversity, including known rare and threatened species, and that biodiversity enhancement measures are included in all development proposals.	Continuous	The Council through the Development Management process in consultation with the Development Management Team, the Council Heritage Officer, Public Realm/Parks department and other key stakeholders reviews Planning Applications where there is potential for development to have a significant adverse impact on biodiversity, including known rare and threatened species, and that biodiversity enhancement measures are included in all development proposals in line with Chapter 4, Green Infrastructure.
NCBH5 Objective 2:  To ensure that an Ecological Impact Assessment is undertaken for developments proposed in areas that support, or have the potential to support, protected species or features of biodiversity importance, and that appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures are incorporated into all development proposals.	Continuous	EclA is a process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating potential effects of development-related or other proposed actions on habitats, species and ecosystems. The findings of an assessment help Local Authorities understand ecological issues when determining applications for consent. EclA can be used for the appraisal of projects of any scale including the ecological component of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). All Planning Applications are screened for a requirement for an Ecological Impact Assessment and reviewed by the Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate. SEE NCBH5 Objective 1.
Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy NCBH6: Dublin Mountains</b>		
<b>Protect and enhance the visual, environmental, ecological, geological, archaeological, recreational and amenity value of the Dublin Mountains, as a key element of the County's Green Infrastructure network.</b>		



<p>NCBH6 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the Dublin Mountains Partnership Strategic Plan (2021-2025) in conjunction with other stakeholders in order to develop co-ordinated and sustainable amenity initiatives for the wider Dublin Mountains, recognising and protecting the ecological, geological, archaeological, and cultural heritage of the Mountain landscape.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>A revised Dublin Mountains Partnership Strategic Plan was produced with a timeframe of 2022 – 2026. The Council continues to work collaboratively with the various stakeholders including Coillte, National Parks, Dublin City Council and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to implement the objectives and actions of this plan.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Dublin Mountains Community Archaeology Project is now in its fourth year with funding from the Heritage Council which promotes Archaeology across the Dublin Mountains including tourist trails and improving awareness.</p>
<p>NCBH6 Objective 2:</p> <p>To restrict development within areas designated with Zoning Objective 'HA – DM' (To protect and enhance the outstanding natural character of the Dublin Mountains Area) and to ensure that new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· does not significantly impact on sensitive habitats, species, or ecosystem services;</li> <li>· is related to the area's amenity potential or to its use for agriculture, mountain or hill farming, and</li> <li>· is designed and sited to minimise environmental and visual impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All Planning Applications and council led developments in the areas zoned 'HA-DM' area assessed against this objective in conjunction with the Landscape Character Assessments, Screening for Appropriate Assessments and the Objectives set out in the following chapters:</p> <p>Chapter 2: Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy  Chapter 4: Green Infrastructure  Chapter 5: Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking  Chapter 6: Housing  Chapter 9: Economic Development and Employment  Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring</p> <p>Furthermore, all council led development processes and planning applications are assessed in line with the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 and Climate Action Plans.</p>
<p>NCBH6 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that development proposals within the Dublin Mountains protect existing ecological and geological features and archaeological landscapes.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council Development Management Team, Heritage Officer, Parks Departments and other key stakeholders where appropriate reviews Planning Applications and other council led development processes within the Dublin Mountains area as part of the Development Management process.</p>
<p>NCBH6 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that any permitted development supports the principles and protections included in the South Dublin County Green Infrastructure Strategy, recognising the significant value</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The further protection of the Dublin Mountains as an amenity and ecosystem services is further enhanced through its designation as a significant part of Strategic Corridor 1: The Dodder River under Chapter 4, Green Infrastructure, which aims to promote sensitive recreational access to Glenasmole Valley and the Dublin Mountains in a manner that does not compromise its integrity as a core area of biodiversity. Furthermore, any</p>

for amenity and ecosystem services provided by the Dublin Mountains for the Greater Dublin Area.		developments and planning applications are assessed against the Landscape Character Assessments and are screened for Appropriate Assessment requirements.
NCBH6 Objective 5:  To ensure that any development above the 350-metre contour in the Dublin Mountains will seek to protect the open natural character of mountain heath, gorselands and mountain bogs.	Continuous	The South Dublin County Council Heritage Officer reviews Planning Applications and council led development processes within the Dublin Mountains area where appropriate as part of the Development Management process as well as National Parks and Monuments where appropriate to ensure the protection of the open natural character of mountain heath, gorselands and mountain bogs.
NCBH6 Objective 6:  To enhance and protect our rural traditions by preserving traditional common grazing grounds in Bohernabreena and Glenasmole Valley and to encourage the grazing of such areas by local farmers and support alternative methods of stock control on the commonage.	Early Stages	Areas of traditional common grazing grounds in Bohernabreena and Glenasmole Valley are preserved, insofar as the Council has remit, through RU zoning objectives. There are various pilot programmes being investigated, including fenceless field initiatives with GPS trackers for cattle in order to reduce the need for fencing etc.
NCBH6 Objective 7:  To support the re-routing of the Dublin Mountains Way away from public roads by improving access to publicly owned lands and investigating additional opportunities for permissive access paths wherever possible.	Not Started	The Council will work with key stakeholders to facilitate this objective in conjunction with the Dublin Mountains Partnership Strategic Plan 2022 – 2026 as opportunities arise.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH7: Liffey River Valley and Special Amenity Area Order</b>		
<b>Protect and enhance the special amenity value of the Liffey Valley, including its landscape, visual, recreational, ecological, geological, and built heritage value, as a key element of the County’s Green Infrastructure network and implement the provisions of the Liffey Valley Special Amenity Area Order (SAAO).</b>		
NCBH7 Objective 1:  To restrict development within areas designated with Zoning Objective ‘HA – LV’ (To protect and enhance the outstanding	Continuous	All Planning Applications and Council led development processes in the areas zoned ‘HA-LV’ area assessed against this objective in conjunction in conjunction with the Landscape Character Assessments, Screening for Appropriate Assessments and with the Objectives set out in the following:

<p>character and amenity of the Liffey Valley) and to ensure that new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· does not significantly impact on built or cultural heritage assets, on sensitive habitats, species, or ecosystem services,</li> </ul> <p>is related to the area’s amenity potential,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· is designed and sited to minimise environmental and visual impacts,</li> <li>· and enhances the County’s green infrastructure network.</li> </ul>		<p>Chapter 2: Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy  Chapter 4: Green Infrastructure  Chapter 6: Housing  Chapter 9: Economic Development and Employment  Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring</p> <p>There have been two grants of permission and two Part 8 developments since the adoption of the plan, none of which have been residential developments. Furthermore, all developments and planning applications are assessed in line with the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 and Climate Action Plans.</p>
<p>NCBH7 Objective 2:</p> <p>Within areas designated ‘High Amenity – Liffey Valley’ (‘HA-LV’), non-residential development will only be permitted where it;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· relates to the area’s amenity potential or to its use for agriculture or recreational purposes, including recreational buildings; or</li> <li>· comprises the redevelopment of or extensions to existing commercial or civic uses or development of new commercial or civic uses within an existing established area of commercial or civic activity; and</li> <li>· preserves the amenity value of the river valley including its biodiversity value, its landscape value, and views or vistas of the river valley.</li> </ul>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All Planning Applications and Council led developments in the areas zoned ‘HA-LV’ area assessed against this objective in conjunction with the Landscape Character Assessments, Screening for Appropriate Assessments and with the Objectives set out in the following:</p> <p>Chapter 2: Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy  Chapter 4: Green Infrastructure  Chapter 6: Housing  Chapter 9: Economic Development and Employment  Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring</p> <p>There have been two grants of permission and two Part 8 developments since the adoption of the plan, none of which have been residential developments. Furthermore, all developments and planning applications are assessed in line with the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 and Climate Action Plans.</p>
<p>NCBH7 Objective 3:</p> <p>To improve and extend the Liffey Valley Special Amenity Area Order along the Liffey Valley area in South Dublin from the border with Dublin City administrative area to Kildare County and</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the provision of this objective in conjunction with the other key stakeholders as opportunities arise. A number of actions required to complete this objective are outside the remit of the Council. It is noted that Kildare County Council have an objective to extend the SAAO into their administrative area.</p>

<p>promote its tourism potential subject to the protection of its biodiversity and ecological value.</p>		
<p>NCBH7 Objective 4:</p> <p>To facilitate and support the development of the Liffey Valley (Zoning Objective 'HA – LV') as an interconnected green space and park in collaboration with Dublin City Council, Fingal County Council, Kildare County Council, the OPW and other State agencies, existing landowners, community groups and sectoral and commercial interests in accordance with the Ministerial Order for the Liffey Valley SAAO by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Carrying out a study of the lands that comprise Liffey Valley inclusive of the Special Amenity Area Order (SAAO) and adjacent lands;</li> <li>· Investigating and determining, as part of the study, viable and appropriate uses to support and facilitate the development of a Regional Park (Liffey Valley Park), with particular emphasis on enhancing the recreation, amenity value and accessibility of the area while protecting the valley's biodiversity and enhancing the green infrastructure network;</li> <li>· Identifying and designating, as part of the study, possible future new pedestrian routes and footbridge locations in accordance with 'Towards a Liffey Valley Park' (2007) or any superseding plan, including potential permissive access routes.</li> <li>- Universal accessibility for all should be balanced with ensuring that environmental and built heritage sensitivities are not negatively impacted upon.</li> </ul>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the provision of this objective in conjunction with the other stakeholders as opportunities arise. Furthermore, the Council has acquired Lucan House which has presented an opportunity to provide an exemplar of how to ensure that environmental and built heritage sensitivities are not negatively impacted upon. Initial discussions have taken place with Kildare County Council also to discuss opportunities to further implement this objective.</p>
<p>NCBH7 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that development proposals within the Liffey Valley, including local and regional networks of walking and cycling routes</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Any works required for the provision or upgrading of walking or cycling routes including Cycle South Dublin (Route 14), other Council led developments or Planning Applications are screened for Appropriate Assessment and EIAR requirements and are assessed by the Parks Department and the Council's Heritage Officer where appropriate. This</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- avoid impacts on the Valley’s sensitive landscape character and ecological network,</li> <li>- maximise opportunities for enhancement of existing features,</li> <li>-protect and incorporate natural and built heritage features as part of the County’s Green Infrastructure network,</li> <li>-do not prejudice the future creation and development of interconnected public parklands.</li> </ul>		<p>aligns with a number of objectives within Chapter 7 (Sustainable Movement) including the objective to increase mode share for cycling from 5% to 10%.</p>
<p>NCBH7 Objective 6:</p> <p>To actively pursue the extension of publicly owned lands, either by direct purchase or land swap within and adjacent to the Liffey Valley Special Amenity Area to create a linked series of park land and open spaces.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will support the provision of this objective in conjunction with the other stakeholders as opportunities arise. A number of actions required to complete this objective are outside the remit of the Council.</p>
<p>NCBH7 Objective 7:</p> <p>To work in collaboration with the owners of lands along the length of the river to seek to provide appropriate public access.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will support the provision of this objective in conjunction with the other stakeholders as opportunities arise. A number of actions required to complete this objective are outside the remit of the Council.</p>
<p>NCBH7 Objective 8:</p> <p>To facilitate the development of Council owned lands adjacent to the Hermitage Clinic and elsewhere within the Liffey Valley as publicly accessible parkland and Green Infrastructure links as appropriate.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will support the provision of this objective in conjunction with the other stakeholders as opportunities arise. A number of actions required to complete this objective are outside the remit of the Council.</p>
<p>NCBH7 Objective 9:</p> <p>To facilitate the reuse of an appropriate existing building in Lucan and Palmerstown as a tourist amenity and educational/interpretive centre.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>The Council completed the purchase of Lucan House, the former Italian Ambassador's residence which will be open to the public as a tourist facility within the lifetime of the CDP. An architect design led multi-disciplinary consultancy services team for the Masterplan for Lucan House is currently at tender stage.</p>

NCBH7 SLO 1: To investigate the potential of collaborating with Fingal County Council for the re-use of Shackleton’s Mill as a tourism destination given its location in proximity to Lucan Village.	Early Stages	Parking is currently an issue for Fingal County Council at this location and investigations as to whether this can be provided within the SDCC area is under consideration. The Council will continue to support the provision of this objective in conjunction with the other stakeholders as opportunities arise.
NCBH7 SLO 2: To work in collaboration with the owners of St Patrick’s Hospital lands at St Edmundsbury, Lucan in the preparation of a Masterplan to examine the potential for the future provision of mental health services and accommodation on the existing hospital campus lands. The Masterplan will have full regard to the setting and integrity of the Protected Structures on the lands, the highly sensitive environmental characteristics of the site in relation to the Liffey Valley and Green Infrastructure principles and the need to provide appropriate public access including an area of accessible public realm within the lands and connectivity to adjacent lands to further the overall objective of developing a Liffey Valley public park.	Early Stages	The Council will continue to engage with this objective including facilitating pre-planning meetings for the provision of a new build facility including mental health services and accommodation on the existing hospital campus lands.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH8: Dodder River Valley</b>		
<b>Protect and enhance the visual, recreational, environmental, ecological, geological and amenity value of the Dodder Valley, as a key element of the County’s Green Infrastructure network.</b>		
NCBH8 Objective 1:  To restrict development within areas designated with Zoning Objective ‘HA – DV’ (To protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Dodder Valley) and ensure that new development;  · does not significantly negatively impact on cultural heritage assets, on sensitive habitats, species, and ecosystem services,  · is related to the area’s amenity potential,	Continuous	All Planning Applications and Council led development processes in the areas zoned ‘HA-DV’ area assessed against this objective by the Parks Department, Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate in conjunction with the Landscape Character Assessments, Screening for Appropriate Assessments and with the Objectives set out in the following:  Chapter 2: Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy Chapter 4: Green Infrastructure Chapter 6: Housing Chapter 9: Economic Development and Employment Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· is designed and sited to minimise environmental and visual impacts,</li> <li>· and enhances the County’s green infrastructure network.</li> </ul>		<p>Furthermore, all developments and planning applications are assessed in line with the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 and Climate Action Plans.</p>
<p>NCBH8 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that development within the Dodder Valley will not prejudice the future creation and development of further interconnected public parklands along the River Dodder.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All Planning Applications and Council led processes within the HA-DV area are assessed against this objective by the Parks Department, Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate to ensure the integrity Dodder Valley is maintained and future public parkland connections are not prejudiced.</p>
<p>NCBH8 Objective 3:</p> <p>To recognise the key role the Dodder River plays as an ecological corridor and a provider of ecosystem services in the County’s Green Infrastructure, by facilitating and supporting the continued development of the Dodder Valley (Zoning Objective ‘HA – DV’) as a linear park, greenway, and an area of high amenity, recreational, heritage, geology, biodiversity and conservation value.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All Planning Applications and Council led development processes within the HA-DV area are assessed against this objective by the Parks Department, Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate. See also chapter 4. The Dodder Valley is further protected against unsustainable development through its designation as Primary GI Corridor as well as riparian corridors along the Dodder.</p>
<p>NCBH8 Objective 4:</p> <p>Within areas designated ‘High Amenity – Dodder Valley’, non-residential development will only be permitted where it;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· relates to the area’s amenity potential or to its use for agriculture or recreational purposes, including recreational buildings and accessibility; or</li> <li>· comprises the redevelopment of or extensions to existing commercial or civic uses or development of new commercial or civic uses within an existing established area of commercial or civic activity; and</li> <li>· preserves the amenity value of the river valley including its landscape value, views or vistas of the river valley and its biodiversity value.</li> </ul>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All Planning Applications and developments within the High Amenity – Dodder Valley area are assessed against this objective by the Development Management Team, Parks Department, the Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate to ensure compliance with this objective.</p>

NCBH8 Objective 5:  To protect the upper Dodder Valley from Old Bawn Bridge to Fort Bridge as an ecological network free from intrusive lighting, facilitating the protection of light-sensitive species availing of the river corridor, and providing an appropriate urban/rural transition experience for all.	Continuous	Developments that have the potential to increase the level of intrusive lighting in the HA-DV area are assessed by the Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders, when necessary, through the Planning Application process.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH9: Grand Canal</b>		
<b>Protect and promote the Grand Canal as a key component of the County's Green Infrastructure and ecosystem services network, and protect and enhance the visual, recreational, environmental, ecological, industrial heritage and amenity value of the Grand Canal, recognising its sensitivities as a proposed Natural Heritage Area with adjacent wetlands and associated habitats.</b>		
NCBH9 Objective 1:  To protect and enhance the important biodiversity resource offered by the Grand Canal, recognising and protecting the vital function that the Canal provides as a key corridor for habitats and wildlife from the River Shannon to Dublin Bay.	Early Stages	The Council recognises the important biodiversity resources offered by the Grand Canal pNHA through such projects as the Clonburris SDZ Biodiversity Management Plan, 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan and the Grangecastle West Masterplan.
NCBH9 Objective 2:  To facilitate the appropriate development of the Grand Canal as a recreational route for walking, cycling, nature study and water-based activities including fishing, canal boating, rowing, paddle boarding and canoeing/kayaking, subject to environmental safeguards and assessments	Early Stages	This objective is being partially met through the adoption of the South Dublin Tourism Strategy 2024 – 2029. Contractors have now been appointed for construction of both Phase 1a of the Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway (Canal to N4) and the Grand Canal Greenway (Hazelhatch to 12th Lock), with phased works ongoing. The council will continue to support this objective.
NCBH9 Objective 3:  To ensure that development along or adjacent to the Grand Canal contributes to the creation of an integrated network of appropriately designed walking and cycling routes connecting with the Grand Canal Way Green Route and which takes due	Early Stages	This objective is being partially met through the adoption of the South Dublin Tourism Strategy 2024 – 2029. Contractors have now been appointed for construction of both Phase 1a of the Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway (Canal to N4) and the Grand Canal Greenway (Hazelhatch to 12th Lock), with phased works ongoing. The council will continue to support this objective.



cognisance of the sensitive nature of this national ecological corridor.		
<p>NCB9 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that development along and adjacent to the Grand Canal protects and incorporates natural heritage features including watercourses, wetlands, grasslands, woodlands, mature trees, hedgerows and ditches and includes an appropriate set-back distance or buffer area from the pNHA boundary to facilitate protected species and biodiversity and a fully functioning Green Infrastructure network.</p>	Continuous	See also Chapter 4. The 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan was subject to EIA Screening Reports. Furthermore, all Planning Applications and Council led development processes are screened for EIA requirements and assessed by the Development Management team, Parks Department and the Heritage Officer when required. The council will continue to support this objective.
<p>NCBH9 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that development along or adjacent to the Grand Canal protects, incorporates and enhances built and industrial heritage features, particularly historic canal and mill buildings, and also sets out to protect the setting of such built heritage features.</p>	Early Stages	All Planning Applications along the Grand Canal are assessed by the SDCC Architectural Conservation Officer when required. Furthermore, the adopted 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan includes an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment which was carried out as part of the project. Plans for Beattie's cottage will also allow for restoration of this heritage building. The Council will continue to support this objective.
<p>NCBH9 Objective 6:</p> <p>To seek the extension of the Grand Canal Way Green Route from the 12th Lock to Hazelhatch in partnership with Waterways Ireland and Kildare County Council, as one of the priority projects of the Cycle South Dublin programme, ensuring the safeguarding and enhancement of the ecological sensitivities as identified along this section of the Canal.</p>	Significant Progress	Commencement of the cycle network between the 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock and Hazelhatch has begun as part of the Cycle South Dublin programme as well as the adoption of the 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan. See Chapter 7.
<p>NCBH9 Objective 7:</p> <p>To ensure that all development proposals along the Grand Canal are accompanied by an EclA (ecological impact assessment) prepared by a qualified ecologist and that the recommendations of the EclA are incorporated into any development proposals including a landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect. Where new canal crossings (i.e. footbridges/cycle bridges) are proposed, they should be designed so as to avoid fragmentation of linear habitat associated with the Grand Canal.</p>	Continuous	As per NCB9 Objective 4: See CHAPTER 4. The 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan was subject to EIA Screening Reports. Furthermore, all Planning Applications and Council led development processes and Council led developments are screened for EIA requirements and assessed by the Development Management team, Parks and the Heritage Officer when required.

<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH10: Invasive Species</b>		
<b>Protect against and prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species within the County and require landowners and developers to adhere to best practice guidance in relation to the control of invasive species.</b>		
NCBH10 Objective 1:  To ensure that development proposals do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, applicants should submit a control and management programme with measures to prevent, control and/or eradicate the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011).	Continuous	The Council requires all planning applications for developments where invasive species have been identified to be accompanied by a control and management programme which is reviewed by the Parks Department and other key stakeholders to ensure compliance with this objective.
NCBH10 Objective 2:  To ensure that the Council promptly and appropriately treats invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed, where notified by members of the public that such species, located on public lands, pose a potential threat to property.	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to address invasive species issues such as Japanese Knotweed and assist members of the public where it has been identified. Public Realm operations have staff dedicated to the removal of Japanese Knotweed also which inject the roots to ensure that they are addressed in the most environmentally friendly methods.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH11: Tree Preservation Orders and Other Tree Protections</b>		
<b>Review Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) within the County and maintain the conservation value of trees and groups of trees that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order while also recognising the value of and protecting trees and hedgerows which are not subject to a TPO.</b>		
NCBH11 Objective 1:  To review Tree Preservation Orders within the County and maintain the conservation value of trees and groups of trees that are the subject of any Tree Preservation Order.	Continuous	The Council Parks Department review and maintain Tree Preservation Orders, which are spatially represented on Map 10 of the CDP as well as the interactive CDP mapping system.

<p>NCBH11 Objective 2:</p> <p>To regularly evaluate and identify trees of amenity value within the County with a view to making them the subject of Tree Preservation Orders or otherwise protecting them and further, to furnish information to the public in this regard.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to evaluate and identify trees of amenity value and recommend a Tree Preservation Order as appropriate. There have been no recent additions.</p>
<p>NCBH11 Objective 3:</p> <p>To protect and retain existing trees, hedgerows, and woodlands which are of amenity and/or biodiversity and/or carbon sequestration value and/or contribute to landscape character and ensure that proper provision is made for their protection and management taking into account Living with Trees: South Dublin County Council's Tree Management Policy (2015-2020) or any superseding document and to ensure that where retention is not possible that a high value biodiversity provision is secured as part of the phasing of any development to protect the amenity of the area.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The urban woodland management strategy and action plan has been produced as well as the adoption of the South Dublin County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. Furthermore, all Council led development processes and planning applications are assessed in line with this objective to protect and retain existing trees, hedgerows, and woodlands which are of amenity and/or biodiversity and/or carbon sequestration value and/or contribute to landscape character. Mapping is ongoing.</p> <p>Responsibility for tree felling and hedgerow removal lies with the Department of Agriculture. Where tree felling licences are referred to the Council a response will issue aligning with the Council's policy.</p>
<p>NCBH11 Objective 4:</p> <p>To protect the hedgerows of the County, acknowledging their role as wildlife habitats, biodiversity corridors, links within the County's green infrastructure network, their visual amenity and landscape character value and their significance as demarcations of historic field patterns and townland boundaries. (Refer also to Chapter 4, Green Infrastructure).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The urban woodland management strategy and action plan has been produced as well as the adoption of the South Dublin County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. Furthermore, all Council led development processes and planning applications are assessed in line with this objective.</p>
<p>NCBH11 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that intact hedgerows / trees will be maintained above the 120m contour line within the County ensuring that the strong rural character will not be diluted and that important heritage features and potential wildlife corridors are protected.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continue to support this objective wherever possible through the Development Management process and in all relevant Council led development processes.</p>

<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCB12: Geological Sites</b>		
<b>Maintain the conservation value and seek the sustainable management of the County's geological heritage resource.</b>		
NCBH12 Objective 1:  To protect identified County Geological Sites from inappropriate development and to promote the importance and potential of such sites through the County's Heritage Plan.	Continuous	Planning Applications and Council led development which may have an impact on identified County Geological Sites are assessed by the Development Management team, Parks department and heritage officer where applicable.
<b>Policy NCBH13: Archaeological Heritage</b>		
<b>Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the County and avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest.</b>		
NCBH13 Objective 1:  To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999) and by the National Monuments Service through the Development Management process where applicable.
NCB13 Objective 2:  To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage including previously unknown sites, features and objects.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed in relation to this objective. Conditions relating to the protection archaeological heritage are applied when appropriate including in the areas of archaeological potential.
NCBH13 Objective 3:  To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed in relation to this objective. Conditions relating to the protection archaeological heritage are applied when appropriate including in the areas of archaeological potential and are assessed by the National Monuments Service where applicable.

not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.		
NCBH13 Objective 4:  To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.	Not Started	The Council will continue to work with all key stakeholders to ensure the protection and preservation of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.
NCBH13 Objective 5:  To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.	Continuous	The Council will continue to work with all key stakeholders to protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles. There is currently one designated historical burial ground in the county, Greenhills / Flat Cemetery off the Greenhills Road.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH14: Landscapes</b>		
<b>Preserve and enhance the character of the County's landscapes, particularly areas that have been deemed to have a medium to high Landscape Value or medium to high Landscape Sensitivity and to ensure that landscape considerations are an important factor in the management of development.</b>		
NCBH14 Objective 1:  To protect and enhance the unique landscape character of the County by ensuring that development retains, protects and, where necessary, enhances the appearance and character of the landscape, taking full cognisance of the Landscape Character Assessment of South Dublin County (2021).	Continuous	All Planning Applications and Council led development processes within the Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) are assessed by the Development Management team, Parks Department and Heritage Officer where appropriate to ensure its unique characteristics inherent in the area are maintained, enhanced and protected to the greatest extent possible. All LCAs are mapped as part of the County Development Plan maps.
NCBH14 Objective 2:  To ensure that development is assessed against Landscape Character, Landscape Values and Landscape Sensitivity as identified in the Landscape Character Assessment for South Dublin County (2021) in accordance with Government guidance on Landscape Character Assessment and the National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025.	Continuous	All Planning Applications and Council led development processes within Landscape Character Areas are assessed by the Development Management team, Parks Department and Heritage Officer where appropriate to ensure its unique characteristics inherent in the area are maintained, enhanced and protected to the greatest extent possible. All LCAs are mapped as part of the County Development Plan maps.

NCBH14 Objective 3:  To ensure that development respects and reinforces the distinctiveness and uniqueness of the Landscape Character Types and retains important characteristics such as habitats, landform, vernacular heritage and settlement patterns.	Continuous	All Planning Applications and Council led development processes within Landscape Character Areas are assessed to by the Development Management team, Parks Department and Heritage Officer where appropriate ensure its unique characteristics inherent in the area are maintained, enhanced and protected to the greatest extent possible. All LCAs are mapped as part of the County Development Plan maps.
NCBH14 Objective 4:  To require a Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment to accompany all planning applications for significant proposals, located within or adjacent to sensitive landscapes and to provide mitigation measures to address any likely negative impacts.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes which located within or adjacent to sensitive landscapes are required to have a Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment and this objective is met through the the Development Management process.
NCBH14 Objective 5:  To protect skylines and ridgelines from development.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes which have the potential to have an adverse impact on skylines and ridgelines are assessed by the Development Management team having regard to this objective alongside other planning considerations.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH15: Views and Prospects</b>		
<b>Preserve Views and Prospects and the amenities of places and features of natural beauty or interest including those located within and outside the County.</b>		
NCBH15 Objective 1:  To protect, preserve and improve Views and Prospects of special amenity, historic or cultural value or interest including rural, river valley, mountain, hill, coastal, upland and urban views and prospects that are visible from prominent public places and to prevent development which would impede or interfere with Views and / or Prospects.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes within areas with Views and Prospects of special amenity are assessed in line with this objective and by the Development Management team, Parks Department and the Heritage Officer where applicable.
NCBH15 Objective 2:  To require a Landscape/Visual Assessment to accompany all planning applications for significant proposals that are likely to affect views and prospects.	Continuous	All Planning Applications and Council led development processes likely to affect views and prospects are assessed by the Development Management team for Landscape/Visual Assessment requirements.

NCBH15 Objective 3: To seek to create a viewing platform in the vicinity of Woodford Hill to allow panoramic views from this which is the highest point in Clondalkin.	Not Started	A viewing platform in the vicinity of Woodford Hill has not been achieved to date. The Council continues to support this objective where opportunities arise.
NCBH15 SLO 1: To facilitate a suitable and appropriate viewing platform, sensitive to surrounding ecological network, at Old Bawn Bridge in proximity to the Council's Nature Trail sign.	Completed	A viewing platform has now been provided at the Old Bawn Bridge satisfying the requirements of this Specific Local Objective.
NCBH15 SLO 2: To facilitate the provision of a viewing area to King John's Bridge in Griffeen Valley Park, where feasible.	Not Started	A viewing area at King John's Bridge has not been achieved to date. The Council continues to support this objective where opportunities arise.
NCBH15 SLO 3: To seek to develop the area at the top of Esker Hill as a viewing location for views over Lucan Village and the Liffey Valley.	Not Started	A viewing area at the top of Esker Hill has not been achieved to date. The Council continues to support this objective where opportunities arise.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH16: Industrial Heritage</b>		
<b>Promote the County's industrial heritage.</b>		
NCBH16 Objective 1: To promote and encourage the sensitive and adaptive reuse of industrial heritage structures where appropriate, ensuring that any change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best practice conservation, consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES.	Continuous	Planning applications and Council led development processes in areas of industrial heritage are assessed by the Development Management section and by the Architectural Conservation Officer where appropriate.  The masterplan for the 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock is an example of where the Council is promoting the sensitive and adaptive reuse of industrial heritage.
NCBH16 Objective 2: To conduct a field survey of sites of industrial heritage within the County to identify structures, features and their related artefacts and plant, and to actively seek the addition of industrial heritage	Significant Progress	The initial field survey of sites of industrial heritage within the County is complete with the final document scheduled to be complete within the lifetime of the County Development Plan.

structures or complexes, or elements of significance, to the Record of Protected Structures.		
NCBH16 Objective 3:  To have regard to those items identified in the South Dublin County Industrial Heritage Survey (2012) and any subsequent surveys when assessing any relevant development proposals.	Continuous	Planning applications and council led development processes in areas of industrial heritage are assessed by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer where appropriate.
NCBH16 Objective 4:  To support the preparation and implementation of any updated County Heritage Plan incorporating the promotion and protection of the County's Cultural Heritage.	Early Stages	A review of the County Heritage Plan is currently underway, and the first public consultation process has been completed. It is envisaged that the new County Heritage Plan will be completed within the lifetime of the current County Development Plan.
NCBH16 Objective 5:  To preserve and develop the Fairview Oil Mills at Cherrywood Crescent in Clondalkin as the remains of the mill are a good example of functional industrial architecture and are an important reminder of the industrial heritage of the Clondalkin area.	Early Stages	Grant funding has been applied for under the Built Heritage Investment Scheme 2025 to make the structure safe and carry out essential repairs and consolidating works.  It is planned that a conservation engineer be engaged to prepare a method statement make recommendations on repair and consolidation works to safeguard the structure and its curtilage. Their remit shall include overseeing and supervision of works to industry standard as project supervisor.
NCBH16 Objective 6:  To support the investigation of an appropriate location for the Joe Williams archive.	Early Stages	SDCC Libraries have met with Cllr Francis Timmons and a member of the public with specific interest in this to discuss the next steps including the option of digitising elements of the collection to display in the SDCC online catalogue, with those items in the collection of value to the County being taken into storage in advance of finding a permanent home for them. It remains the ambition of the current custodians of the collection that it finds a permanent home in Clondalkin. The Council will therefore continue to investigate options while noting that much of the archive is digitised.
NCBH16 Objective 7:  To promote and support the development of a tourist amenity and educational / interpretative centre, such as a working demonstration mill, within the Dodder Valley.	Not Started	The Council will support this objective where opportunities arise.



Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy NCBH 17: Irish Language and Local Heritage</b>		
<b>Promote, support and preserve the Irish Language within the County.</b>		
NCBH17 Objective 1: To promote the use and visibility of the Irish Language.	Significant Progress	The Council employs a dedicated Irish Language Officer to promote the use of the Irish Language countywide through various initiatives. 1 in 5 advertisements published by SDCC is through the Irish Language also.
NCBH17 Objective 2: To support the preparation and implementation of an Irish Language Plan for Lónra Gaeilge Chluain Dólcáin / Clondalkin Irish Language Network Area, consistent with RPO 9.28 of the RSES.	Not Started	The Council continues to support this objective.
NCBH17 Objective 3: To continue to promote use of the Irish language in the naming of new residential developments.	Early Stages	All new residential developments in the SDCC area are translated to the Irish Language. There have been four residential estates in the County which have been named exclusively in the Irish language since the adoption of the plan.
NCBH17 Objective 4: To promote local heritage by supporting names for new residential developments that reflect the local and historical context of their siting and include the Irish Language.	Continuous	All new residential developments in the SDCC area reflect the local and historical context including ensuring the naming is in the Irish Language where possible or translated.
NCBH17 Objective 5: To support the use of the Irish language on shop fronts.	Continuous	The Council support this objective through the Historic Structures Fund 2024 (Irish Language Shopfronts).
NCBH17 Objective 6: To promote the use of the Irish language in signage within the County.	Continuous	All signage placed by the Council or on its behalf must be in Irish or bilingually, in accordance with the regulations (S.I. No.391/2008).
NCBH 17 Objective 7: To record heritage/pilgrim pathways in South Dublin County, such as the Slí Mór in Clondalkin village, to have this record collated in	Not Started	The Council will continue to support all relevant stakeholders in the provision of this objective. To date, the project has not begun.

a comprehensive manner, and to develop mechanisms to initiate cultural heritage discussions regarding such pathways with a view to a formal quantification, assessment, sympathetic maintenance and protection of these routes as potential features of important local heritage interest.		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH18: Multi-Culturalism</b>		
<b>Promote the County's multi-cultural heritage.</b>		
NCBH18 Objective 1:  To establish an environment for promoting cross cultural awareness, racial harmony, mutual understanding and appreciation of all religious and ethnic traditions within the County, including development of public spaces with cross-cultural appeal and relevance.	Early Stages	The Council's integration team was established in 2024 and are tasked with integrating the new communities into SDCC and ensuring that they feel like they belong while also maintaining their own identity and culture. Following on from a very successful refugee week event in June, the team are now creating a programme of events to promote an understanding and appreciation of various cultures. They have also worked in partnership with the University of Limerick, Doras, the Immigrant Council of Ireland and the Irish Network Against Racism (INAR) on the EU Commission funded SALAAM project. SALAAM has a number of elements to it, one of which is to provide direction to anyone who would like to report a racist incident either for themselves or on behalf of another person. The Integration Team have added a section on the SDCC website providing information on this.
NCBH18 Objective 2:  To implement the actions identified in South Dublin County Council's Integration Strategy (2019-2023) or any subsequent strategies.	Early Stages	The Council's Integration Team was established in 2024 and tasked with integrating the new communities into SDCC. The new integration strategy is currently in progress and should be launched early 2025. Once actions are identified the team will implement during the life of the new strategy.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH19: Protected Structures</b>		
<b>Conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained in the Record of Protected Structures and carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the setting, special character or appearance of a Protected Structure including its historic curtilage, both directly and indirectly.</b>		

<p>NCBH19 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure the protection of all structures (or parts of structures) and their immediate surroundings including the curtilage and attendant grounds of structures identified in the Record of Protected Structures</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and Council led development processes within the immediate surroundings including the curtilage and attendant grounds of structures identified in the Record of Protected Structures are assessed by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer where appropriate and adhere to this objective.</p>
<p>NCBH19 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that all development proposals that affect a Protected Structure and its setting including proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any Protected Structure are sympathetic to its special character and integrity and are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form. All such proposals shall be consistent with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011 or any superseding documents) including the principles of conservation.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and Council led development processes that affect a Protected Structure and its setting including proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any Protected Structure are assessed by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer where appropriate and adhere to this objective.</p>
<p>NCBH19 Objective 3:</p> <p>To address dereliction and to welcome, encourage and support the rehabilitation, renovation, appropriate use and sensitive re-use of Protected Structures consistent with RPO 9.30 of the RSES.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council have supported this objective through such developments as the Saggart School House and Community Centre and the Rathcoole Petty Sessions Courthouse which is also now in community use. The Council will continue to support this objective.</p>
<p>NCBH19 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support alternative uses for Protected Structures including former institutional sites in order to provide continued security of the heritage value of these buildings, attendant grounds and associated landscape features. To this end, the relaxation of site zoning restrictions may be considered in order to secure the preservation and conservation of the protected structure where the use proposed is compatible with the existing structure and where the proposed development is consistent with best practice conservation policies and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council have supported this objective by facilitating and assessing proposals relating to new uses for Protected Structures or within Protected Structure sites to allow a new sensitive use to be identified. Examples include; Clondalkin Presentation Convent as a Primary Care centre which has received planning permission, Loretto Abbey which is currently in use as a Second level school. Brownsbarn Gatter Stables is currently in use as a retail unit and a recent proposal has been granted for a café within the adjoining vacant unit. There has been a larger number of protected structures that have remained in residential use but as part of a larger residential scheme for example Ballyroan House and Botlon Hall which are now complete. Other sites like Scholarstown House and Rockbrook have been granted permission.</p>

<p>NCBH19 Objective 5:</p> <p>To prohibit demolition and inappropriate alterations of Protected Structures unless in very exceptional circumstances.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes that affect a Protected Structure including those relating to demolitions or alterations are assessed by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer where appropriate and adhere to this objective. Furthermore, the Planning Enforcement team are in place to ensure development is done in line with granted permissions and conditions.</p>
<p>NCBH19 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that any works to upgrade the energy efficiency of Protected Structures and historic buildings are sensitive to traditional construction methods and materials and do not have a detrimental physical or visual impact on the structure. Regard should be had to the DAHG publication 'Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings' 2010.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See above. Furthermore, the Council Architectural Conservation Officer revises upgrades to the energy efficiency of Protected Structures and historic buildings where appropriate.</p>
<p>NCBH19 Objective 7:</p> <p>To review the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and update the Record of Protected Structures in accordance with any direct Ministerial recommendations.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The NIAH for South Dublin County was published in 2002. As yet the NIAH which comes under the NBHS has no plans to update the NIAH for South Dublin. The RPS is reviewed under the CDP and is updated depending on recommended Additions or Deletions as part of the CDP review process.</p>
<p>NCBH19 Objective 8:</p> <p>To support the restoration of the Mill Race (RPS Ref. 007), recognising that it is in private ownership, from where it leaves the Liffey to where it enters the Mills area at Palmerstown having regard to the potential for biodiversity enhancements.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>South Dublin County Council will facilitate this objective should any developments or Planning Applications come forward. Private ownership outside of the Council's control limit the ability to progress this objective.</p>
<p>NCBH19 Objective 9:</p> <p>To investigate the merit of including the following on the Record of Protected Structures and where such merit is identified to undertake the necessary public consultation process under the Planning and Development Acts:</p> <p>- Palmyra House, Whitechurch Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>An initial external appraisal has been completed for the structures outlined in this objective with recommendations made which require further consideration and consultation. Where possible in the work programme consideration can be given to their inclusion prior to the review of the next Development Plan or alternatively they can be brought forward under the review process which is due to start in mid-2026.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Friarstown House and outbuildings, Bohernabreena, Co. Dublin D24 F890.</li> <li>- SIAC Bridge, Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.</li> <li>- Old Milestone on north-west side of Templeogue Road Set in front of the modern boundary wall of No. 211 Templeogue Road, Dublin 6W.</li> <li>- Fort (or Callaghan's) Bridge, Kiltipper / Friarstown Upper / Ballinascorney Lower, Dublin 24.</li> <li>- Granite Boundary Stone outside Nos. 50 / 52, Whitehall Road, Dublin 12.</li> <li>- Road sign Bothair An Racadair, Whitehall Road</li> </ul>		
<p>NCBH19 SLO 1:</p> <p>To pursue the development of an inter-county greenway through support for the refurbishment and re-use of the metal (silver) bridge in Palmerstown (the Lower Road, RPS ref. 006) which is in the ownership of Fingal County Council and to promote its usage into the sustainable movement infrastructure of the County through the Council actively seeking direct access to and enhanced enjoyment of this structure through the acquisition of lands in private ownership within South Dublin to facilitate public use and enable connections between Fingal and South Dublin and Dublin City.</p>	Not Started	While the Council will continue to support this objective in conjunction with Fingal County Council as opportunities arise, there are practical difficulties related to the landing side in Fingal, north of the river, in particular. The bridge has been refurbished as part of works carried out by Fingal County Council who manage this protected structure. See also Chapter 4.
<p>NCBH19 SLO 2:</p> <p>To prepare a Design Plan for St Cuthbert's Park and to make provision for St. Cuthbert's Church.</p>	Significant Progress	A design plan has been completed with contractors currently on site.
<p>NCBH19 SLO 3:</p> <p>To protect Glebe House RPS Ref. 313 (Former Mary Mercer Trust Charter School for girls), Rathcoole.</p>	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective. It is currently in private ownership and therefore not within the immediate control of the Council.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy NCBH20: Architectural Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>Preserve and enhance the historic character and visual setting of Architectural Conservation Areas and carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special value of such areas.</b>		
<p>NCBH20 Objective 1:</p> <p>To avoid the removal of distinctive features that positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas including building features, shop fronts, boundary treatments (including walls), street furniture, landscaping and paving.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes in Architectural Conservation Areas are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer where necessary.
<p>NCBH20 Objective 2:</p> <p>To prohibit demolition of a structure that positively contributes to the architectural character of the ACA.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes in Architectural Conservation Areas are assessed against this objective and the character of the ACA by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer. Character appraisals of the ACAs are underway commencing in Clondalkin as part of the preparation in the current LAP process
<p>NCBH20 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that new development, including infill development, extensions and renovation works within or adjacent to an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) preserves or enhances the special character and visual setting of the ACA including vistas, streetscapes and roofscapes.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes in Architectural Conservation Areas are assessed against this objective by the Architectural Conservation Officer where necessary. Furthermore, there are various grants available to facilitate this through SDCC including the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept. Character appraisals of the ACAs are underway commencing in Clondalkin as part of the preparation in the current LAP process
<p>NCBH20 Objective 4:</p> <p>To address dereliction and to welcome, encourage and promote appropriate and sensitive reuse and rehabilitation of buildings, building features and sites within Architectural Conservation Areas.</p>	Continuous	The sensitive reuse and rehabilitation of buildings within ACAs is always encouraged and supported by the Council through various grants available to facilitate this through the Council including the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept. In addition, all planning applications and Council led development processes in Architectural Conservation Areas are assessed against this objective by the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate.

<p>NCBH20 Objective 5:</p> <p>To reduce and prevent visual and urban clutter within Architectural Conservation Areas including, where appropriate, traffic management structures, utility structures and all signage.</p>	Continuous	This objective is supported through the Development Management process and will continue to be supported by the Council.
<p>NCBH20 Objective 6:</p> <p>To promote and support the reimagining of public spaces and places within Architectural Conservation Areas as part of improving positive placemaking (refer to Section 3.5.4 subsection Placemaking and the Historic Built Environment).</p>	Significant Progress	The Council continue to support this objective through projects such as Ely Gate (Dodder Arch) Public Realm Enhancement which is now complete and received €70,000 from the LUPT Department towards the project costs from the Architectural Conservation Capital Fund. The Council also facilitate projects such as Open House and Junior Open House which was open to the public again from the 12th to 20th of October 2024.
<p>NCBH20 Objective 7:</p> <p>To ensure proposals for shopfronts and retail signage within ACAs adhere to best practice and achieve high quality designs which respect the character of the area. In this regard, applicants shall be required to have regard and adhere to the principles laid out in South Dublin's Shopfront Design Guide.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes for shopfronts and signage in Architectural Conservation Areas are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer, where appropriate. Furthermore, SDCC facilitates a Shop Front Grant.
<p>NCBH20 Objective 8:</p> <p>To ensure that all planning applications for new developments within or immediately contiguous to an ACA include an Architectural Impact Assessment and Design Rationale addressing design considerations such as urban structure and grain, density and mix, scale, height, materials, landscape, views and landmarks and historic development.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes within or immediately contiguous to an ACA are screened to ensure they include an Architectural Impact Assessment and Design Rationale and are assessed having regard to the design considerations with input from the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate.
<p>NCBH20 Objective 9:</p> <p>To continue and complete the work on information leaflets and guidance documents for owners, occupiers and practitioners within Architectural Conservation Areas.</p>	Early Stages	The Council are currently developing a template for the character appraisal of ACAs. As the appraisals for the different ACAs are completed it is the intention to meet this objective.
<p>NCBH20 SLO 1:</p> <p>To investigate the purchase and development of the old RIC Barracks on the Old Nangar Road which is a Protected Structure within the present Architectural Conservation Area (ACA).</p>	Not Started	The Council made efforts to purchase the RIC Barracks when it came on the market in 2024. They were informed that no further bids were being taken at the time. Should an opportunity arise in the future to purchase the building it will be followed up on.

NCBH20 SLO 2:  To secure the preservation and enhancement of the Palmerstown Lower (Mill Complex) ACA, to actively promote the restoration of industrial heritage including the former mills, mill races and other buildings on Mill Lane and surrounds and to explore their use for residential, tourism / outdoor recreation and / or commercial purposes related to public enjoyment of this amenity.	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise. To date, no projects have been identified by the Council.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH21: Vernacular/Traditional and Older Buildings, Estates and Streetscapes</b>		
<b>Ensure appropriate design of new-build elements and interventions in historic buildings and environments.</b>		
NCBH21 Objective 1:  To retain existing buildings that, while not listed as Protected Structures, are considered to contribute to historic character, local character, visual setting, rural amenity or streetscape value within the County.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed in relation to this objective by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate.
NCBH21 Objective 2:  To ensure that the redevelopment of older buildings, including extensions and renovation works do not compromise or erode the architectural interest, character or visual setting of such buildings including surrounding housing estates or streetscapes.	Continuous	All planning applications pertaining to the redevelopment of older buildings are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team and are referred to the Architectural Conservation Officer if required.
NCBH21 Objective 3:  To encourage the retention, rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of older buildings and their original features where such buildings and features contribute to the visual setting, collective interest or character of the surrounding area.	Continuous	There are various grants available to facilitate this objective through the Council including the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Department. This objective is also implemented to the greatest extent possible through development management.
NCBH21 Objective 4:  To ensure that infill development is sympathetic to the architectural interest, character and visual amenity of the area.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes in areas of architectural interest are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team Architectural Conservation Officer where necessary and an architectural impact assessment can be requested from the applicant alongside any required design assessment.



NCBH21 Objective 5: To encourage the retention and /or reinstatement of the original fabric of our vernacular and historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shop and public house fronts and other special features.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. Furthermore, the Council facilitates grants such as the Shop Front Grant, Built Heritage Investment Scheme and the Structures at Risk Fund.
NCBH21 Objective 6: To promote the repair and retention of traditional timber and / or rendered shopfronts and public house fronts, including those premises that may not be designated a Protected Structure having regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011 or any superseding guidelines).	Continuous	The Council facilitates the Shop Front Grant and the Built Heritage Investment Scheme which has a stream dedicated to historic shop front improvements and preservation.
NCBH21 SLO 1: To protect and maintain the remaining old stone walls of Clondalkin	Early Stages	The old stone boundary walls that form part of the Clondalkin ACA are being included as part of the overall conservation plan and ACA appraisal as part of the Clondalkin LAP. The Council will continue to support this objective.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH22: Features of Interest</b>		
<b>Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest.</b>		
NCBH22 Objective 1: To ensure that development within the County including the Council's own development seeks to retain, refurbish and incorporate historic items and features of interest.	Early Stages	The Council continue to support this objective including a survey of local heritage interest which was completed under the current heritage plan.
NCBH22 Objective 2: To protect, preserve and maintain industrial heritage features including weirs, millraces, and mills along the River Dodder, River Camac, River Liffey, and their tributaries.	Early Stages	A list of identified industrial heritage features within the SDCC area is included in the South Dublin County Council Heritage Plan. The South Dublin Heritage Plan Consultation Survey was completed in 2023.

NCBH22 SLO 1: To carry out sympathetic improvements to the area around and including the Mill Race Bridge in Rathfarnham	Not Started	The Council will support this objective as opportunities arise.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH23: Architectural Conservation and Design</b>		
<b>Encourage appropriate design of new-build elements and interventions in historic buildings and environments.</b>		
NCBH23 Objective 1: To ensure that designs to reimagine historic buildings are based on conservation principles such as minimal intervention, reversibility, and respectful alteration and repair, in order to conserve the historic fabric.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes that relate to the reimagining of historic buildings are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate.
NCBH23 Objective 2: To ensure that new buildings in historic settings and Architectural Conservation Areas are appropriately designed and create a harmonious relationship with their surroundings.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes in Architectural Conservation Areas are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate.
NCBH23 Objective 3: To support the development of sustainable back land and infill development that is appropriate in scale and character to historic town and village centres, that transitions appropriately, accommodates surviving structures where appropriate and retains the historic streetscape form particularly within sensitive areas of architectural importance.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes in areas of architectural importance are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate and architectural impact assessment can be requested from the applicant where necessary.
NCBH23 Objective 4: To support placemaking initiatives and projects as part of Architectural Conservation Area and village enhancements,	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective. Funding is identified in the Capital Programme for village enhancement schemes. As part of the Clondalkin LAP preparation potential for VES schemes will be identified.

making the areas more attractive to residents, businesses and visitors and improving environment and community wellbeing.		
NCBH23 Objective 5:  To support the implementation of the Government's Policy on Architecture (GPA) as it relates to historic buildings, streetscapes, towns and villages by ensuring the delivery of high quality architecture and quality place making for everyone and by demonstrating best practice in the care and maintenance of historic properties in public ownership.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team and the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate.
NCBH23 Objective 6:  To consider the adoption of governance tools such as the Health Check Programme, Conservation Plans for special sites and the Living Town Initiatives in the promotion of heritage-led regeneration.	Early Stages	The Council has carried out Town Health Checks as part of the Clondalkin LAP work and will also produce a Conservation Plan as part of the response to the development plan's objective for this LAP. The Council continues to support this objective and will investigate the need for same in other areas subject to resources.
NCBH23 Objective 7:  To improve the streetscape of the historic villages with the removal of unnecessary poles on footpaths and overhead cables to emphasise the visual impact of shopfronts and building features.	Continuous	The issue of visual and physical clutter in some urban areas is one that is recognised by the Council. Where possible, this is being addressed through development management and through the roll-out of village enhancement schemes.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH24: Adapting and Reusing Historic Buildings</b>		
<b>Support and encourage the reuse and adaptation of historic, traditional, and older vacant and derelict buildings as a key component of promoting sustainable development and achieving compact growth and as a catalyst for the revitalisation of historic village and town centres.</b>		
NCBH24 Objective 1:  To encourage the repurposing and reuse of older vacant and derelict structures, particularly within towns, villages and Architectural Conservation Areas.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. Furthermore, the Council facilitates grants such as the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept. Various incentives and funding mechanisms are also utilised, for instance the Council's application for URDF Round 3 funding.

NCBH24 Objective 2:  To prohibit demolition or new build, where there are re-use options for historic buildings in order to promote a reduction in carbon footprint.	Early Stages	SDCC facilitates grants such as the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept. The Council have supported a number of projects including the Saggart schoolhouse and a report on energy upgrades is imminent from the Conservation Architect that completed the survey. Preliminary works on Grange Cottage are at an early stage. St Lukes Church in Peamount is being used as a meeting room and multi-faith facility. SDCC will continue to support this objective.
NCBH24 Objective 3:  To encourage and support the delivery of projects that repair and conserve historic structures in accordance with national grant schemes for architectural conservation.	Continuous	The Council facilitates grants such as the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept.
NCBH24 Objective 4:  To ensure the reuse, adaption and upgrade of historic buildings is in accordance with conservation principles including minimal intervention, reversibility, respectful alteration and repair.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. Furthermore, the Council facilitates grants such as the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH25: Placemaking and the Historic Built Environment</b>		
<b>Ensure that historic buildings and built environments are sensitively incorporated within development and regeneration schemes, taking advantage of their intrinsic attributes including character, visual amenity, sense of identity and place.</b>		
NCBH25 Objective 1:  To support and promote heritage-led regeneration including the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with RSO 5 and RPO 9.25 of the RSES.	Continuous	Where appropriate, the Council continues to promote heritage led regeneration and engage with key stakeholders at the earliest stages of regeneration where possible.
NCBH25 Objective 2:  To ensure that conservation is a key design principle underpinning any redevelopment/regeneration schemes that affect the historic built environments of the County.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes in areas of architectural interest are assessed against their design by the Development Management Team and the Architectural Conservation Officer as appropriate.

NCBH25 Objective 3:  To support the development of sustainable back land and infill development that is appropriate in scale and character to historic town and village centres, that transitions properly, that accommodates surviving structures where practical and that retains the historic streetscape form particularly within sensitive areas of architectural importance.	Continuous	This repeats NCBH23 Objective 3 – see response above.
NCB25 Objective 4:  To support placemaking initiatives and projects as part of Architectural Conservation Area and village enhancements, making the areas more attractive to residents, businesses and visitors and improving environment and community wellbeing.	Continuous	This repeats NCBH23 Objective 4 – see above
NCBH25 Objective 5:  To support the implementation of the Government’s Policy on Architecture (GPA) as it relates to historic buildings, streetscapes, towns and villages by ensuring the delivery of high quality architecture and quality place making for everyone and by demonstrating best practice in the care and maintenance of historic properties in public ownership.	Continuous	This repeats NCBH23 Objective 5 – see above
NCBH25 Objective 6:  To consider the adoption of governance tools such as the Health Check Programme, Conservation Plans for special sites and the Living Town Initiatives in the promotion of heritage-led regeneration.	Early Stages	This repeats NCBH23 Objective 6 – see above
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy NCBH26: Climate Change, Adaptation and Energy Efficiency in Traditional and Historic Buildings</b>		
<b>Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, boundary walls, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest.</b>		

<p>NCBH26 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support and promote the retention and careful rehabilitation of historic and traditional buildings and other structures in both urban and rural contexts, in order to retain embedded energy and assist in carbon footprint reduction.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council have supported a number of projects including the Saggart schoolhouse and a report on energy upgrades is imminent from the Conservation Architect that completed the survey. Preliminary works on Grange Cottage are at an early stage. St Lukes Church in Peamount is being used as a meeting room and multi-faith facility. The Council will continue to support this objective.</p>
<p>NCBH26 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support and promote the sensitive retro fitting of energy efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy sources in traditional and historic buildings, consistent with RPO 7.40 of the RSES.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. Furthermore, the Council facilitates grants such as the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept.</p>
<p>NCBH26 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that measures to upgrade the energy efficiency of historic or traditional buildings are in accordance with conservation principles including minimum intervention, acknowledging their inherent architectural characteristics, detrimental physical or visual impact.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. Furthermore, the Council facilitates grants such as the Historic Structures Fund (HSF) and all National Architectural Conservation Grant Schemes funded by the Dept.</p>
<p>NCBH26 Objective 4:</p> <p>To carry out demonstration projects of appropriate retrofitting / energy upgrading of traditional / historic buildings in order to inform works to Council owned properties and to guide owners / developers of private properties</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council have supported a number of projects including the Saggart schoolhouse and a report on energy upgrades is imminent from the Conservation Architect that completed the survey. Preliminary works on Grange Cottage are at an early stage. St Lukes Church in Peamount is being used as a meeting room and multi-faith facility. SDCC will continue to support this objective.</p>

## CHAPTER 4 – GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy GI1: Overarching</b>		
<b>Protect, enhance and further develop a multifunctional GI network, using an ecosystem services approach, protecting, enhancing and further developing the identified interconnected network of parks, open spaces, natural features, protected areas, and rivers and streams that provide a shared space for amenity and recreation, biodiversity protection, water quality, flood management and adaptation to climate change.</b>		
<p>G11 Objective 1:</p> <p>To establish a coherent, integrated and evolving Green Infrastructure (GI) Network across South Dublin County with parks, open spaces, hedgerows, trees including public street trees and native mini woodlands (Miyawaki-Style), grasslands, protected areas and rivers and streams and other green and blue assets forming strategic links and to integrate and incorporate the objectives of the GI Strategy throughout all relevant land use plans and development in the County</p>	Early Stages	<p>The GI Strategy was developed as part of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and included for the preparation of a baseline map. While this was an excellent starting point for identifying the GI elements of the County at that time and while it has been updated with some data (as it becomes available to the Public Realm Department), it is at this time essentially a static piece of work.</p> <p>The Public Realm section of the Council is exploring opportunities to enable the ongoing update of this map with potential for identifying where elements such as hedgerows or trees are removed or added and indicating where the existing GI network is impacted positively or negatively through public projects and planning applications. This being achieved would present a significant benefit to the future potential for monitoring of GI in the County.</p> <p>Fig 4.3 (page 162) in the plan shows the existing key elements of the County’s GI Network and Fig 4.4 (page 163) shows the Council’s GI Strategy Map over the longer term. The GI Strategy Map identifies the existing and potential linkage between the county’s GI Network and the GI Networks of the surrounding local authority areas. The GI Strategy incorporates GI Core Areas, linked by corridors and enhanced by smaller Stepping Stones dispersed across the GI network which comprise smaller areas with potential to be expanded thereby reinforcing the corridors and providing an opportunity for species to move through the broader network.</p>

		In order to protect and enhance this GI network it is important that planning applications and Council led development processes comply with the GI Strategy. Planning applications are required to show how they comply with the green infrastructure network whether through their landscaping or through other means.
<p>GI1 Objective 2:</p> <p>To implement and monitor the South Dublin County GI Strategy during the lifetime of this plan and develop a fit for purpose GI scoring for the County which will support ongoing identification, protection, enhancement and management of GI in the County and which will enable the assessment and monitoring of GI interventions in the County.</p>	Completed	This objective is no longer relevant as the Green Space Factor requirement set out in Objective GI5 Objective 4 achieves similar results.
<p>GI1 Objective 3:</p> <p>To facilitate the development and enhancement of sensitive access to and connectivity between areas of interest for residents, wildlife and biodiversity, and other distinctive landscapes as focal features for linkages between natural, semi natural and formalised green spaces where feasible and ensuring that there is no adverse impact (directly, indirectly or cumulatively) on the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites and protected habitats outside of Natura 2000 sites.</p>	Continuous	<p>Projects relevant to this objective are being identified and progressed on an ongoing basis by the Public Realm section. The implementation of this objective relies on the availability of resources.</p> <p>Through the Development Management process, all planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed under this objective where appropriate. This includes appropriate assessment screening under the Habitat's Directive.</p>
<p>GI1 Objective 4:</p> <p>To require development to incorporate GI as an integral part of the design and layout concept for all development in the County including but not restricted to residential, commercial and mixed use through the explicit identification of GI as part of a landscape plan, identifying environmental assets and including proposals which protect, manage and enhance GI resources providing links to local and countywide GI networks</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management Team, the South Dublin County Council Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders where applicable to ensure consistency with this objective.



<p>G11 Objective 5:</p> <p>Continue to liaise with adjoining local authorities to ensure the protection and enhancement of cross county GI corridors.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the provision of this objective in conjunction with the other key stakeholders and Local Authorities as opportunities arise.</p>																														
<p>G11 Objective 6:</p> <p>To collaborate with Kildare County Council to identify a common approach to a greenbelt/green spaces between the growing settlements within South Dublin and Kildare County Councils within the lifetime of the Development Plan and to advise the councillors of any such collaboration and proposed study or approach.</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>This objective has not started. However, South Dublin has contacted Kildare County Council to establish their approach and been advised that it is not on their work programme at the present time. The council is open to future collaboration on the development of the greenbelt/green space.</p>																														
<p>G11 Objective 7:</p> <p>To develop linked corridors of small urban ‘Miyawaki’ native mini-woodlands, a minimum of 100 sq m in size, to capture carbon and encourage biodiversity in suitable existing built-up areas, in low grade parkland, and other areas of zoned lands where deemed suitable and appropriate.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The council is striving towards achieving this objective and have already planted 6 no. Miyawaki native mini woodlands throughout the county. They are together with detail of size in the following table.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Size in m2</th> <th>Date Soil Prepared</th> <th>Date Trees Planted</th> <th>No. of Trees Planted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mill Lane</td> <td>160m2</td> <td>15/06/2022</td> <td>23/11/2022</td> <td>1200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greenhills Park</td> <td>400m2</td> <td>26/06/2022</td> <td>02/12/2022</td> <td>1200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dodder Valley Park</td> <td>846m2</td> <td>20/10/2023 &amp; 21/10/2023</td> <td>01/03/24 - 02/03/24</td> <td>4000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tymon Park</td> <td>1532m2</td> <td>06/12/2023 &amp; 09/12/2023</td> <td>15/03/24 - 16/03/24</td> <td>8000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corkagh Park</td> <td>800m2</td> <td>15/12/2023 &amp; 16/12/2023</td> <td>08/03/24 - 09/03/24</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The council is currently identifying suitable locations to plant more mini woodland areas to enhance the green infrastructure corridors in the County.</p> <p>On an ongoing basis there are community groups planting these mini woodlands within GI Corridors such as Tymon Park, Dodder Valley Park, Corkagh Park, Sean Walsh Park and all over the county.</p>	Location	Size in m2	Date Soil Prepared	Date Trees Planted	No. of Trees Planted	Mill Lane	160m2	15/06/2022	23/11/2022	1200	Greenhills Park	400m2	26/06/2022	02/12/2022	1200	Dodder Valley Park	846m2	20/10/2023 & 21/10/2023	01/03/24 - 02/03/24	4000	Tymon Park	1532m2	06/12/2023 & 09/12/2023	15/03/24 - 16/03/24	8000	Corkagh Park	800m2	15/12/2023 & 16/12/2023	08/03/24 - 09/03/24	2500
Location	Size in m2	Date Soil Prepared	Date Trees Planted	No. of Trees Planted																												
Mill Lane	160m2	15/06/2022	23/11/2022	1200																												
Greenhills Park	400m2	26/06/2022	02/12/2022	1200																												
Dodder Valley Park	846m2	20/10/2023 & 21/10/2023	01/03/24 - 02/03/24	4000																												
Tymon Park	1532m2	06/12/2023 & 09/12/2023	15/03/24 - 16/03/24	8000																												
Corkagh Park	800m2	15/12/2023 & 16/12/2023	08/03/24 - 09/03/24	2500																												

<p>GI1 Objective 8:</p> <p>To increase over the lifetime of this plan the percentage of land in the County, including residential, managed for biodiversity including supporting the delivery of the objectives of the County Pollinator Plan and to continue to investigate the potential for the use of low-mow methods during the lifetime of the Plan</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>There has been a gradual increase in hectares of short and long meadows in the county. For instance, in 2021, there were 145ha, which increased to 165ha in 2022, 175ha in 2023, and is currently 195ha in 2024. The location and areas are all mapped. There is ongoing identification of areas, each year. Furthermore, the quality of existing areas is also being enhanced as seeds are collected from the more successful areas and are sown in new areas to improve the overall quality.</p> <p>All gains to date have been on Council owned lands. There is potential to improve the effectiveness of this objective through the planned engagement of a dedicated Biodiversity Officer post within the lifetime of the CDP which would assist with increasing public engagement initiatives under the Pollinator and the Biodiversity Plans</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy GI2: Biodiversity</b></p>		
<p><b>Strengthen the existing Green Infrastructure (GI) network and ensure all new developments contribute towards GI, in order to protect and enhance biodiversity across the County as part of South Dublin County Council's commitment to the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025 and the South Dublin County Council Biodiversity Action Plan, 2020-2026, the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Eastern and Midlands Region Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES)</b></p>		
<p>GI2 Objective 1:</p> <p>To reduce fragmentation and enhance South Dublin County's GI network by strengthening ecological links between urban areas, Natura 2000 sites, proposed Natural Heritage Areas, parks and open spaces and the wider regional network by connecting all new developments into the wider GI Network.</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>Projects are being identified and progressed on an ongoing basis by the Public Realm section and under the Biodiversity Action Plan. All are being identified on the GI Baseline map (related to GI1 Objective 1)</p>

<p>G12 Objective 2:</p> <p>To protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecological value of the existing GI network by protecting where feasible (and mitigating where removal is unavoidable) existing ecological features including tree stands, woodlands, hedgerows and watercourses in all new developments as an essential part of the design and construction process, such proactive approach to include provision to inspect development sites post construction to ensure hedgerow coverage has been protected as per the plan.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Planning Department is working in conjunction with the Public Realm Department, and the Heritage Officer to ensure that GI is appropriately considered as part of all assessments for proposed development. Site visits and reviews of design are undertaken on an ongoing basis as resources allow. Planning Enforcement have confirmed that there are a small number of enforcement cases in the system regarding hedgerows which have been removed and which have not been retained/protected as per plans attached to planning permission granted.</p> <p>Greenspace Factor plans submitted should outline what hedges require protection and this can be checked post construction against proposed plans.</p>
<p>G12 Objective 3:</p> <p>To retrospectively repair habitat fragmentation and provide for regeneration of flora and fauna where weaknesses are identified in the network through the implementation of new GI interventions.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective where opportunities arise and in line with the provisions of the Green Space Factor Requirements (GSF).</p> <p>See also G11 Objective 1 addressing Baseline GI Map.</p> <p>The development of a consistently updated Baseline GI map with all the Green Space Factor contributions and the good grassland restoration and tree planting/Myawaki works in the parks and elsewhere mapped, there would be increased potential to identify the areas where fragmentation has occurred in the GI network, and then specifically target those areas for 'new GI Interventions'. As above, this project is something which will be pursued subject to the necessary resources being available.</p>
<p>G12 Objective 4:</p> <p>Integrate GI, and include areas to be managed for biodiversity, as an essential component of all new developments in accordance with the requirements set out in Chapter 12 Implementation and the policies and objectives of this chapter.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. The implementation of the Green Space Factor Requirements (GSF) facilitates the integration of green infrastructure and is required for all specified development in the development plan.</p>

<p>GI2 Objective 5:</p> <p>To protect and enhance the County's hedgerow network, in particular hedgerows that form townland, parish and barony boundaries recognising their historic and cultural importance in addition to their ecological importance and increase hedgerow coverage using locally native species including a commitment for no net loss of hedgerows on any development site and to take a proactive approach to protection and enforcement.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications are assessed having regard to this objective where opportunities arise and in line with the provisions of the Green Space Factor Requirements (GSF) and Green Infrastructure plans.</p> <p>Potential to improve the monitoring of this objective across Council led projects and in the Development Management Process through delivery of a 'live' GI mapping system.</p>
<p>GI2 Objective 6:</p> <p>To continue to support and expand the County Pollinator Plan through the management and monitoring of the County's pollinator protection sites as part of the Council's commitment to the provisions of the National Pollinator Plan 2021-2025.</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>The council will continue to support this objective. A baseline pollinator and flowering species monitoring programme has been established by the Heritage Officer over three years of surveying for key pollinator protection areas across three Council Parks. This monitoring programme was undertaken in partnership with NPWS under their Local Biodiversity Action Fund. Maps of these monitoring sites need to be added to the GI Baseline Map (along with all the other surveys undertaken under the Heritage and Biodiversity Plans for woodlands and hedgerows, and wetlands too).</p> <p>The Planning Department will continue to work alongside the Parks Department in its further development and enhancement. The mapping system will continue to be used to keep track of pollinator protection sites and support their expansion. Additionally, there is a gradual increase in hectares of short and long meadows in the county. For instance, in 2021, there were 145ha, which increased to 165ha in 2022, 175ha in 2023, and is currently 195ha in 2024 (related to GI1 Objective 8).</p>
<p>GI2 Objective 7:</p> <p>To enhance the biodiversity value of publicly owned hard infrastructure areas by incorporating the planting of new trees, grasses and other species, thereby integrating this infrastructure into the overall GI network.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>There is a significant street planting programme in the county with approximately 80k street trees in place as well as the ongoing replacement of dying trees.</p> <p>The implementation of this objective could be improved through the planting of smaller flowering shrubs and flowering plants. However, this has maintenance and resource implications and is not always feasible.</p>

<p>GI2 Objective 8:</p> <p>To take all possible steps to mitigate the impacts on biodiversity of increased recreation within the GI network, bearing in mind the effects of scramblers, dogs, drones, littering and illegal dumping.</p>	Continuous	<p>This objective is addressed by the Public Realm Department on an ongoing basis as issues and opportunities arise.</p> <p>For example, there are barriers at the entrance of almost all the parks in SDCC to limit scrambler activity. However, it is recognised that this in turn can create accessibility issues. Solutions to overcome the conflicting issues are on-going.</p>
<p>GI2 Objective 9:</p> <p>To examine where appropriate the full potential of landfill sites and quarries as well as existing underutilised perimeter and border park spaces through the augmentation of wild grasses and other naturally occurring vegetation that enhance local area biodiversity and habitats in support of the National Pollinator Plan and to consider wildflower meadows where beneficial to biodiversity.</p>	Not Started	<p>This objective has not started due to the fact that quarries, in particular, are in private ownership and are essentially outside of the remit of the Council. However, the council will support this objective as opportunities arise.</p>
<p>GI2 Objective 10:</p> <p>To enhance biodiversity and the health of pollinator species by banning the use of glyphosphate in or close to public parks, public playgrounds, community gardens / allotments and within residential estates, whether by directly employed Local Authority staff or private contractors.</p>	Continuous	<p>Efforts continue to be made to minimise use. However, under certain specific circumstances, for example in the management and control of Japanese knotweed, its use is necessary if this listed non-native invasive species is to be controlled effectively.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy G13: Sustainable Water Management</b>		
<p><b>Protect and enhance the natural, historical, amenity and biodiversity value of the County's watercourses. Require the long-term management and protection of these watercourses as significant elements of the County's and Region's Green Infrastructure Network and liaise with relevant Prescribed Bodies where appropriate. Accommodate flood waters as far as possible during extreme flooding events and enhance biodiversity and amenity through the designation of riparian corridors and the application of appropriate restrictions to development within these corridors.</b></p>		

<p>GI3 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that hydromorphical assessments are undertaken where proposed development is within lands which are partially or wholly within the Riparian Corridors identified as part of this Development Plan.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Heritage Officer, Parks Department and other key stakeholders to determine if they trigger a requirement for hydromorphical assessments. There can be issues around the required expertise to carry out and assess hydromorphical assessments being available on an on-going basis.</p>
<p>GI3 Objective 2:</p> <p>To require development proposals that are within riparian corridors to demonstrate how the integrity of the riparian corridor can be maintained and enhanced having regard to flood risk management, biodiversity, ecosystem service provision, water quality and hydromorphology.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and relevant internal departments / expertise as appropriate.</p> <p>See NCBH2 Objective 4</p>
<p>GI3 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote and protect native riparian vegetation along all watercourses and ensure that a minimum 10m vegetated riparian buffer from the top of the riverbank is maintained / reinstated along all watercourses within any development site.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Public Realm section, Heritage Officer and other key stakeholders as appropriate.</p> <p>See NCBH2 Objective 4</p>
<p>GI3 Objective 4:</p> <p>To uncover existing culverts where appropriate and in accordance with relevant river catchment proposals to restore the watercourse to acceptable ecological standards for biodiversity wherever possible improving habitat connection and strengthening the County's GI network.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council seeks to ensure that, where possible, through the Development Management Process, or otherwise, culverts are uncovered. The City Edge Framework is an example of where the Council has an aspiration to uncover the existing culverts of the Camac and create a green corridor.</p> <p>The Council also strongly encourages watercourses remaining open in their natural valley with culverting only considered when road crossings are proposed.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy G14: Sustainable Drainage Systems</b>		
<b>Require the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in the County and maximise the amenity and biodiversity value of these systems.</b>		

<p>GI4 Objective 1:</p> <p>To limit surface water run-off from new developments through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) using surface water and nature-based solutions and ensure that SuDS is integrated into all new development in the County and designed in accordance with South Dublin County Council’s Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide, 2022.</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>This is implemented through the Development Management process where surface water proposals are assessed by the relevant departments. SuDS measures are now required to be incorporated into all new development where appropriate either directly or through conditions since the adoption of the County Development Plan 2022-2028. SuDS is also an important element of all land use plans, facilitated by the policy within the Development Plan and by the associated South Dublin SuDS guidance.</p>
<p>GI4 Objective 2:</p> <p>To incorporate a SuDS management train during the design stage whereby surface water is managed locally in small sub-catchments rather than being conveyed to and managed in large systems further down the catchment.</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>Through compliance with GI4 Objective 1 (as above) this objective is progressed.</p>
<p>GI4 Objective 3:</p> <p>To require multifunctional open space provision within new developments to include provision for ecology and sustainable water management.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes, including plans, are assessed and prepared having regard to this objective.</p>
<p>GI4 Objective 4:</p> <p>To require that all SuDS measures are completed to a taking in charge standard.</p>	<p>Challenging</p>	<p>The Council makes every effort to implement SuDS measures in accordance with the SuDS Guidance to a taking in charge standard in public areas. However, there are significant resource implications to this objective and it is not always possible to robustly inspect all SuDS measures within developments.</p>
<p>GI4 Objective 5:</p> <p>To promote SuDS features as part of the greening of urban and rural streets to restrict or delay runoff from streets entering the storm drainage network.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. For example, tree pits have been constructed in a number of new developments to support this objective.</p>

<p>GI4 Objective 6:</p> <p>To maintain and enhance existing surface water drainage systems in the County and promote and facilitate the development of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), including integrated constructed wetlands, at a local, district and County level, to control surface water outfall and protect water quality</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p> <p>The Council has engaged in an EU led LIFE project to explore the potential for and implementation of ICW's in public lands across the County. Five integrated constructed wetlands (ICW) have been built in recent years at the following locations: Griffeen Valley Park, Tymon Park, Dodder Valley Park (2 locations) and Vesey Park. The Council will continue to explore the potential for implementing more ICW's where opportunities arise.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy G15: Climate Resilience</b></p>		
<p><b>Strengthen the County's GI in both urban and rural areas to improve resilience against future shocks and disruptions arising from a changing climate.</b></p>		
<p>GI5 Objective 1:</p> <p>To protect and enhance the rich biodiversity and ecosystems in accordance with the ecosystem services approach to development enabling mitigation of climate change impacts, by absorbing excess flood water, providing a buffer against extreme weather events, absorbing carbon emissions and filtering pollution.</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>The Council continually seek to protect and enhance the rich biodiversity and ecosystems in accordance with the ecosystem services approach to development.</p> <p>A significant project within the County is the 2,000 hectare biodiversity restoration project for the Glenasmole Valley in the Dublin Mountains. This project was launched by the Government in May 2023 and will be led by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The measures include re-wetting blanket bog and planting native trees in gullies to support biodiversity, water quality and flood management in south Dublin.</p> <p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective which is further supported by other objectives such as those related to riparian corridors.</p>
<p>GI5 Objective 2:</p> <p>To protect and enhance the natural regime of the watercourses of the County to more efficiently capture their flood resilience value.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p> <p>For example, the application of buffers around existing watercourses through the identification of Riparian Corridors, and the removal of culverts where appropriate (Tallaght Town Centre LAP; City Edge), and only using culverts where appropriate (Road Crossings in proposed</p>



		developments). Additionally, flood alleviation schemes including Camac, Whitechurch, and the Poddle all include elements where feasible to capture their flood resilience value.
<p>G15 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure compliance with the South Dublin Climate Change Action Plan and the provisions of the Council’s Tree Management Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the County’s tree canopy cover by promoting annual planting, maintenance preservation and enhancement of trees, woodlands and hedgerows within the County using locally native species and supporting their integration into new development.</li> <li>- Identify suitable sites for new urban trees including Miyawaki style mini woodlands, where feasible.</li> <li>- Support the implementation of a co-ordinated regional approach to the maintenance of trees and support the work of the Regional Steering Group on Tree Management to which South Dublin County Council is a participant.</li> <li>- Promote the establishment of tree trails in public parks across the County.</li> <li>- Promote the planting of new woodlands and forestry within appropriate open space and park locations within the County.</li> <li>- To plant “pocket forests” in tracts of open grassland to act as an oasis for biodiversity.</li> <li>- To recognise the value of mature trees in terms of carbon sequestration and amenity over saplings.</li> </ul>	Early stages	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p> <p>For example, SDCC’s Tree Management Policy ‘Living with Trees 2021-2026’, allows for a pro-active and systematic approach to tree management, resulting in a healthier tree population and creating a greener, more sustainable environment. The policy sets out three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To continue to implement a proactive tree management programme.</li> <li>2. To expand the tree canopy in the County.</li> <li>3. To implement a public awareness and education programme.</li> </ol> <p>The council continues to support the work of the Regional Steering Group on Tree Management.</p> <p>Tree trails have been established in South Dublin at Dodder Valley Park, Sean Walsh Park and Waterstown Park.</p> <p>The council have also planted 6 no. Miyawaki native mini woodlands throughout the county and continue to support local community tree planting initiatives.</p>
<p>G15 Objective 4:</p> <p>To implement the Green Space Factor (GSF) for all qualifying development comprising 2 or more residential units and any development with a floor area in excess of 500 sq.m. Developers will be required to demonstrate how they can achieve a minimum Green Space Factor (GSF) scoring requirement based on best international standards and the unique features of the County’s GI network. Compliance will be demonstrated through the</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective. As demonstrated in the Highlights Report section of this 2 Year Progress Report, the GSF has had a significant impact on the approach to development, encouraging greater consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the relevant planning applications.</p>

submission of a Green Space Factor (GSF) Worksheet (see Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring, Section 12.4.2).		
<p>GI5 Objective 5:</p> <p>To promote positive land and soil protection measures to avoid degradation or loss of natural soil resources, to minimise sealing of soils and to remediate contaminated land.</p>	Continuous	<p>Airlie Park had issues of stacking soil and remediation measures were adopted to address this and reduce the impact of soil mounding.</p> <p>The objective can be difficult to implement where there are competing requirements for hard surfacing to facilitate certain uses and the need to promote soil protection and minimise sealing. There is an opportunity for more focus on implementation of this objective through Development Management and Council led developments.</p>
<p>GI5 Objective 6:</p> <p>To provide more tree cover across the county, in particular to areas that are lacking trees, with an emphasis on planting native Irish trees as appropriate.</p>	Early stages	There are approximately 30 – 40k trees being planted per year. The Green Infrastructure Baseline Map has been developed and the Council will continue to work to further develop the system in order to successfully monitor progress for this objective.
<p>GI5 Objective 7:</p> <p>To require the provision of green roofs and green walls, providing benefits for biodiversity and as an integrated part of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and Green Infrastructure, in apartment, commercial, leisure and educational buildings, wherever possible and develop an evidence base for specific green roof requirements as part of the Council's ongoing SuDS strategy development.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p> <p>There is potential for better implementation of this objective. Resistance to these measures is still high amongst many developers for different reasons. Consideration should be given to allowing for research to inform the 'evidence base' and address the basis of resistance.</p>
<p>GI5 Objective 8:</p> <p>To complete a flood risk assessment for Saggart with a view to restoring and protecting existing biodiversity, ecosystems and drain systems.</p>	Not Started	This objective has not started.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy G16: Human Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>		
<b>Improve the accessibility and recreational amenity of the County's GI in order to enhance human health and wellbeing while protecting the natural environment within which the recreation occurs</b>		

<p>GI6 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support a hierarchy of accessible open spaces and recreational facilities, appropriate for neighbourhood size and catchment area, which are adaptable and capable of accommodating multiple uses (See Chapter 8: Community and Open Space).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to implement this objective in conjunction with the other key stakeholders as developments progress and as opportunities arise.</p>
<p>GI6 Objective 2:</p> <p>To maximise the leisure and amenity resource offered by the County's parks through the promotion of Management Plans that provide for the continued improvement of the park setting, biodiversity and recreational facilities</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The following parks, Waterstown Park, Sean Walsh Park, Tymon Park, Corkagh Park, and Rathfarnham Castle Park have been awarded Green Flag Parks and all have management plans.</p>
<p>GI6 Objective 3:</p> <p>To provide accessible, attractive and safe routes linking settlements to the GI network of the County.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The council continues to support this objective where opportunities arise.</p> <p>The total length of shared walking and cycling routes in parks and open spaces in 2022 was 156,610m. This increased by 2,276m in 2023 and by a further 2,829m in 2024.</p>
<p>GI6 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that all new residential development provides access to multifunctional green open space, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8: Community and Open Space of this Development Plan and South Dublin County's Parks and Open Space Strategy.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p>
<p>GI6 Objective 5:</p> <p>To support the provision of new walkways and cycleways in suitable locations to improve the recreational amenity of GI corridors in a manner that does not compromise the ecological functions of the corridors</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p> <p>An example of this process is the Dodder Greenway project now completed which facilitates access for residents to wildlife and biodiversity. The Part 8 for the Greenway was assessed for Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and Ecological Impact Assessment.</p> <p>The implementation of the final element of this objective is a challenge as by their nature walkways and cycleways result in provision of tarmacadam pathways and soil sealing resulting in potential loss of habitats and other</p>

		ecological functions. The sensitive implementation of these projects and mitigation through the SEA / EIA process is essential.
<p>GI6 Objective 6:</p> <p>To minimise the environmental impact of external lighting within the GI network to achieve a sustainable balance between the recreational needs of an area, the safety of walking and cycling routes and the protection of light sensitive species such as bats (See Chapter 3: Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring).</p>	Early stages	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p> <p>An example of this is through the roll out of Passive Infrared Sensor lighting along the Dodder Greenway. This lighting operates by motion sensor which turn lights on as a person walks or cycles by. It also triggers the adjacent lights to turn on as well. Lights then turn off after a short period to help protect wildlife and biodiversity.</p>
<p>GI6 Objective 7:</p> <p>To enhance publicly owned open spaces with further appropriate GI including nature-based interventions to improve and diversify the services they provide.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.</p> <p>A good example is the restoration of the species-rich meadows in the Council's Parks which offers multiple benefits to the park visitor. Greater diversity of flowering species results in greater success rates for pollinator species, and this benefits insect predators like birds and bats. Species-rich meadows are supported by healthy species-rich soils full of invertebrates, fungi and microbes. These soils and their inhabitants sequester much more carbon than single-species grasslands and playing pitches and habitat such as hedgerows and woodlands. The rich flowering displays, abundance of bird song and evening bats, and the diversity of habitats in the parks are enjoyed by parks visitors, adding to the health-giving benefits of walking in the parks.</p>

<p>GI6 Objective 8:</p> <p>To support, in agreement with the delivery authority, the provision of outdoor public water drinking fountains along all new and future dedicated cycleways, promoting reusables and actively incentivising transition from single use plastic.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>id</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Area</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>Northing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>Main Street</td><td>Rathcoole</td><td>702281</td><td>726797</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Saggart Plaza</td><td>Saggart</td><td>703745</td><td>726686</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Beechfield Park</td><td>Walkinstown</td><td>711538</td><td>730801</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Bushy Park</td><td>Rathfarnham</td><td>714147</td><td>729143</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Carrigwood</td><td>Firhouse</td><td>711024</td><td>726546</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Grange Greenway</td><td>Rathfarnham</td><td>714831</td><td>727611</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Jobstown Park</td><td>Jobstown</td><td>706959</td><td>727194</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Quarryvale Park</td><td>Clondalkin</td><td>706719</td><td>734877</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Limekiln Road Car Park</td><td>Tymon Park</td><td>710553</td><td>729521</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Clondalkin Civic Offices</td><td>Clondalkin Village</td><td>706895</td><td>731582</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>St Johns Car Park</td><td>Corkagh Park</td><td>706004</td><td>730667</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Naas Road Car Park</td><td>Corkagh Park</td><td>705792</td><td>729564</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>Waterstown Park</td><td>Palmerstown</td><td>708417</td><td>735503</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>Red Rua</td><td>Tallaght</td><td>708512</td><td>727685</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>Rathfarnham Castle</td><td>Rathfarnham</td><td>714452</td><td>728903</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>Main Street South</td><td>Lucan Village</td><td>703203</td><td>735206</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>Sports Pavillion</td><td>Dodder Valley Park</td><td>709603</td><td>726646</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>Clondalkin Community Centre</td><td>Clondalkin</td><td>706615</td><td>731391</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>Ballycragh Teen Space</td><td>Ballycragh Park</td><td>710430</td><td>726103</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Above is a list of public water drinking fountains within the SDCC area at the time of writing. It should be noted that additional fountains are in Adamstown District Centre, Tandys Lane Park and Airlie Park.</p>	id	Location	Area	Easting	Northing	1	Main Street	Rathcoole	702281	726797	2	Saggart Plaza	Saggart	703745	726686	3	Beechfield Park	Walkinstown	711538	730801	4	Bushy Park	Rathfarnham	714147	729143	5	Carrigwood	Firhouse	711024	726546	6	Grange Greenway	Rathfarnham	714831	727611	7	Jobstown Park	Jobstown	706959	727194	8	Quarryvale Park	Clondalkin	706719	734877	9	Limekiln Road Car Park	Tymon Park	710553	729521	10	Clondalkin Civic Offices	Clondalkin Village	706895	731582	11	St Johns Car Park	Corkagh Park	706004	730667	12	Naas Road Car Park	Corkagh Park	705792	729564	13	Waterstown Park	Palmerstown	708417	735503	14	Red Rua	Tallaght	708512	727685	15	Rathfarnham Castle	Rathfarnham	714452	728903	16	Main Street South	Lucan Village	703203	735206	17	Sports Pavillion	Dodder Valley Park	709603	726646	18	Clondalkin Community Centre	Clondalkin	706615	731391	19	Ballycragh Teen Space	Ballycragh Park	710430	726103
id	Location	Area	Easting	Northing																																																																																																		
1	Main Street	Rathcoole	702281	726797																																																																																																		
2	Saggart Plaza	Saggart	703745	726686																																																																																																		
3	Beechfield Park	Walkinstown	711538	730801																																																																																																		
4	Bushy Park	Rathfarnham	714147	729143																																																																																																		
5	Carrigwood	Firhouse	711024	726546																																																																																																		
6	Grange Greenway	Rathfarnham	714831	727611																																																																																																		
7	Jobstown Park	Jobstown	706959	727194																																																																																																		
8	Quarryvale Park	Clondalkin	706719	734877																																																																																																		
9	Limekiln Road Car Park	Tymon Park	710553	729521																																																																																																		
10	Clondalkin Civic Offices	Clondalkin Village	706895	731582																																																																																																		
11	St Johns Car Park	Corkagh Park	706004	730667																																																																																																		
12	Naas Road Car Park	Corkagh Park	705792	729564																																																																																																		
13	Waterstown Park	Palmerstown	708417	735503																																																																																																		
14	Red Rua	Tallaght	708512	727685																																																																																																		
15	Rathfarnham Castle	Rathfarnham	714452	728903																																																																																																		
16	Main Street South	Lucan Village	703203	735206																																																																																																		
17	Sports Pavillion	Dodder Valley Park	709603	726646																																																																																																		
18	Clondalkin Community Centre	Clondalkin	706615	731391																																																																																																		
19	Ballycragh Teen Space	Ballycragh Park	710430	726103																																																																																																		
<p>GI6 Objective 9:</p> <p>To investigate the potential to plant hedgerows along roads to help mitigate noise and air pollution, and to increase visual amenity and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>This has not started; however, it may be pursued through the advancement of the GI baseline mapping. Information arising from the mapping may help identify opportunities for hedgerow planting.</p>																																																																																																				
<p>GI6 Objective 10:</p> <p>To continue to protect and promote existing allotments and provide for new allotments where feasible in accordance with a review of the provision and management of allotments across the County.</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>There are allotments in Tymon Park, Corkagh Park, Friarstown and Mill Lane. A review of existing allotments has been undertaken. New allotments have been allocated in Newcastle village.</p>																																																																																																				

GI6 Objective 11:  To support appropriate human engagement including the sensory experience of rivers and waterways, through access to viewing points and fishing spots, having regard to the primary need for environmental and biodiversity protection.	Early Stages	Projects are progressed by Public Realm where opportunities arise. An example of this is a new boardwalk in Tymon Park (not open yet) and a sensory garden in Sean Walsh Park. A viewing area has also been provided along the Dodder in accordance with an objective of the Development Plan.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy G17: Landscape, Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage</b>		
<b>Protect, conserve and enhance landscape, natural, cultural and built heritage features, and support the objectives and actions of the County Heritage Plan.</b>		
GI7 Objective 1:  To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features and restrict development that would have a negative impact on these assets in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3: Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage of this Development Plan.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.
GI7 Objective 2:  To protect and enhance the landscape character of the County by ensuring that development retains, protects and, where necessary, enhances the appearance and character of the landscape, in accordance with the provisions of South Dublin's Landscape Character Assessment and the provisions of Chapter 3 Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage of this Development Plan.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective.
GI7 Objective 3:  To work in collaboration with the owners of lands along the perimeter of Rathcoole Woodlands for its protection and that of the wildlife using it and the ecological services it provides.	Continuous	The Council will continue to work with all key stakeholders as opportunities arise.
GI7 Objective 4:  To develop Rathcoole Woodlands as part of a wider nature/ walking trail from Saggart to Lugg Woods subject to the	Continuous	A review of the Rathcoole Lands was undertaken as part of the masterplanning work that was undertaken for various zoning designations both before and after the adoption of the County Development Plan. This work fed into a number of objectives contained in the development plan to protect the woodlands, and in this case to develop a nature / walking

protection of its biodiversity, wildlife and ecological value which is of primary importance.		trail. The potential for conflict between a walking trail and the biodiversity and annex habitat in the area would have to be carefully managed. The Council will continue to work with all key stakeholders as opportunities arise.
GI7 SLO 1: The current green wildlife corridor between Saggart and Rathcoole be maintained and the need to preserve this wildlife corridor be incorporated into the design and development plans for Rathcoole park.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support this objective and work with all key stakeholders as opportunities arise. It is noted that not all of the relevant lands are taken in charge.
GI7 SLO 2: To ensure the adequate protection and augmentation of the identified Alluvial Rathcoole Woodlands within the zoning RU, and in recognising their value as green infrastructure and the potential linkages to Lugg Woods and Slade Valley and other amenity areas, provide for sensitive passive amenity uses which have regard to their Annex 1 status	Continuous	The RU zoning with a related specific local objective (SLO) will ensure the protection and augmentation of the woodlands. The Council will continue to work on all necessary environmental assessments for these lands and will ensure that this work informs a final proposal for the RES-N zoned lands. Within the RU zoned lands, the Council has committed to ensure these woodlands are protected. As for GI7 Objective 4, recreational use, even passive, would have to be carefully managed to ensure the protection of the wider woodlands and conflict with the Annex 1 habitat.
Strategic Green Infrastructure Corridor Objectives		SEE APPENDIX 2

## CHAPTER 5 – QUALITY DESIGN AND HEALTHY PLACEMAKING

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy QDP1: Successful and Sustainable Neighbourhoods</b>		
<b>Support the development of successful and sustainable neighbourhoods that are connected to and provide for a range of local services and facilities.</b>		
<p>QDP1 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that residential development contributes to the creation of sustainable communities in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, DEHLG (2009) (or any superseding document) including the urban design criteria as illustrated under the companion Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide, DEHLG (2009).</p>	Continuous	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through the development management processes, the forward planning and project delivery work programme.</p> <p>The Council continues to apply the provisions set out within Chapter 5 of the plan in particular the 8 key design principles of the plan alongside the policies and objectives of other chapters within the plan which aim to ensure that residential development contributes to the creation of sustainable communities in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, DEHLG (2009) (or any superseding document) including the urban design criteria as illustrated under the companion Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide, DEHLG (2009) and more recently with the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (January 2024) which have superseded the 2009 guidelines.</p> <p>The Council continues to review the County Development Plan to ensure alignment with new guidance – such as the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (January 2024) – with an ongoing goal for the delivery of sustainable communities.</p>
<p>QDP1 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that residential, mixed use and employment development provides an integrated and balanced approach to movement, placemaking and streetscape design in accordance</p>	Continuous	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through the development management processes, the forward planning and project delivery work programme.</p> <p>The Council continues to apply the provisions set out within Chapter 5 of the plan in particular the 8 key design principles of the plan alongside</p>



with the requirements of the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets, DTTAS and DEHLG (2013 as updated).		the provisions set out in Chapter 7 Sustainable Movement that aim to ensure that residential, mixed use and employment development provides an integrated and balanced approach to movement, placemaking and streetscape design.
<p>QDP1 Objective 3:</p> <p>To protect the quality, ambiance, vibrancy and vitality of urban centres by promoting an appropriate mix of complementary and compatible day and night-time uses, including commercial, recreational, civic, cultural, leisure and residential uses.</p>	Continuous	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through the development management processes, the forward planning and project delivery work programme.</p> <p>The Council continues to support the provision of a mix of complementary and compatible day and night-time uses within our urban centres. For instance, the Council is currently undertaking work to identify ways in which the Tallaght Night Time Economy can be improved and promoted.</p>
<p>QDP1 Objective 4:</p> <p>To reinforce the network of urban centres as the appropriate locations for new mixed-use development, ensuring that the existing context including identified built and natural assets, urban design, integration and potential for connectivity fully informs development</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<p>QDP1 Objective 5:</p> <p>To promote the re-development of underutilised Local Centres within the County as new mixed use neighbourhood hubs continuing to provide for local retail and services in a manner which respects and consolidates the existing urban character of these areas ensuring adherence to the eight key design principles in 'The Plan Approach' including quality of design, integration, accessibility and connections to the surrounding areas.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>It is noted that a number of local centres have made planning applications over the 2 year period since adoption of the Plan. Applications will continue to be assessed having regard to this and related objectives.</p>
<p>QDP1 Objective 6:</p> <p>To build residential neighbourhoods in a manner that aims to provide for adequate numbers of affordable homes in line with provisions set out in Goal 11 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the National Planning Framework and the</p>	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, the Housing Section and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

<p>Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy towards the delivery of long- term sustainable communities.</p>		<p>The statutory context for the provision of affordable homes and cost rental homes is set out under the Affordable Housing Act 2021 and the Government's Housing for All plan. The main parties involved in the delivery of affordable homes are the local authorities, approved housing bodies (AHBs) and the Land Development Agency (the LDA).</p> <p>Subject to Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government support through the Affordable Housing Fund and social housing approval processes, provision was made in 2022-2024 Three-Year Capital Programme for €47,716,300 to support delivery of affordable purchase and cost rental homes and a further €129,235,900 for social housing in in mixed tenure developments</p> <p>Since the plan was adopted, approximately <b>1,945</b> social and affordable home have been delivered at the time of writing, including Part V units.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy QDP2: Overarching - Successful and Sustainable Neighbourhoods</b></p>		
<p><b>Promote the creation of successful and sustainable neighbourhoods through the application of the eight key design principles to ensure the delivery of attractive, connected, and well-functioning places to live, work, visit, socialise and invest in throughout the County.</b></p>		
<p>QDP2 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that applications for new development are accompanied by a statement from a suitably qualified person detailing how 'The Plan Approach' has been taken into consideration and incorporated into the design of the development including the materials and finishes proposed and demonstrating how the overarching principles for the achievement of successful and sustainable neighbourhoods have been integrated as part of the design proposal.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate. Where a Design Statement is not forthcoming, the Council requests Additional Information to ensure this objective is met.</p>

QDP2 Objective 2:  To ensure that 'The Plan Approach' to development is taken into consideration by the applicant and demonstrated during any pre-application consultations (under section 247 of the Planning & Development Act, 2000, as amended).	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate. Design Statements are encouraged to be provided for review at pre-planning stage.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP3: Neighbourhood Context</b>		
<b>Support and facilitate proposals which contribute in a positive manner to the character and setting of an area.</b>		
QDP3 Objective 1:  To ensure new development contributes in a positive manner to the character and setting of the immediate area in which a proposed development is located taking into consideration the provisions set out in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Plan and having regard to the requirements set out in Chapter 13 <i>Implementation and Monitoring</i> in relation to design statements.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  As part of the Planning Department's ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process in order to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.
QDP3 Objective 2:  To protect and conserve the special character of the historic core of the villages and ensure that a full understanding of the archaeological, architectural, urban design and landscape heritage of each village informs the design approach to new development, infrastructure and renewal, recognising the particular character and context in Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Architectural Conservation Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  The provisions set out within Chapter 3 of the Plan aim to ensure the protection and conservation of historic villages. The chapter states that when considering new developments within the context of a historic town / village or Architectural Conservation Area, the design rationale and general site context should act as the main driver for the overall design, scale, mass and height. Policy NCBH23 is of particular note stating that new buildings in historic settings and Architectural

		<p>Conservation Areas should be appropriately designed and create a harmonious relationship with their surroundings.</p> <p>Through the work being done in preparation for the Clondalkin Local Area Plan, a template for the character appraisal of ACAs will be developed, with the first carried out for the 3 ACAs in Clondalkin.</p>
<p>QDP3 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote and adhere to design standards and densities in village centres that are informed by the surrounding village and historic context and enhance the specific characteristics of each town or village in terms of design, scale, form and external finishes.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Architectural Conservation Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate. Regard must also be had to the new Sustainable Residential and Compact Settlement Guidelines 2024 which set out appropriate density ranges in different settlement types, subject to specified criteria related to context.</p>
<p>QDP3 Objective 4:</p> <p>To protect and conserve the special character of the historic core of the traditional village of Palmerstown and ensure that a full understanding of the archaeological, architectural, urban design and landscape heritage of the village informs the design approach to new development and renewal, in particular in Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) and to provide more weight to this objective than to the policies of third parties and/or to provide that where third party policies are to be given priority, the implementation of such policies should identify how this CDP objective is being prioritised and accommodated in the implementation.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Architectural Conservation Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate. However, it is noted that where government policies are mandatory e.g. SPPRs in Guidelines, the planning authority is statutorily obliged to be consistent with them.</p>
<p>QDP3 Objective 5:</p> <p>To promote design standards and densities in the traditional village of Palmerstown, that are informed by the historic context and enhance the specific characteristics of the village in terms of design, scale and external finishes and to provide more weight to this objective than to the policies of third parties and/or to provide that where third party policies are to be given priority, the implementation of such policies should</p>	Continuous	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes. However, it is noted that where government policies are mandatory e.g. SPPRs in Guidelines, the planning authority is statutorily obliged to be consistent with them.</p>

identify how this CDP objective is being prioritised and accommodated in the implementation.		
QDP3 Objective 6:  To ensure that higher buildings in established areas respect the surrounding context and take account of heights and their impact on light and the negative impact that they may have on existing communities to ensure consistency with regard to Healthy Placemaking.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate to ensure that higher buildings in established areas respect the surrounding context and take account of heights and their impact on light.
QDP3 Objective 7:  Any development on the RES-N lands (Killinarden and Ballycullen/Oldcourt) abutting the Rural Zone at Map 9 shall be designed, located, scaled and serviced in a manner that does not detract from the character and landscape of the receiving environment bearing in mind its proximity to the HA-DM zone.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  It is noted that planning permission has now been granted for the Killinarden lands with development on-going in Ballycullen-Oldcourt.
QDP3 Objective 8:  To only consider buildings of a reasonable/appropriate height in our heritage villages and that this is in line with existing buildings and is sympathetic to the makeup of these heritage villages.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Architectural Conservation Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
QDP3 Objective 9:  To preserve, incorporate, enhance and respond to the setting of existing archaeological and historic features including burgage plots and tower house sites where these arise.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Architectural Conservation Officer and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP4: Healthy Placemaking</b>		
<b>Promote the delivery of neighbourhoods that are attractive, connected, vibrant and well-functioning places to live, work, visit, socialise and invest in.</b>		

QDP4 Objective 1:  To deliver successful and sustainable neighbourhoods that are attractive, connected, vibrant and well-functioning through high quality design and healthy placemaking in a manner which reduces the need to travel, facilitates a mix of uses and the efficient use of land and infrastructure in line with the provisions of NPO 4 and 26 of the NPF and RPO's 6.12, 9.10 and 9.11 of the RSES.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, including the Transport section, Active Travel, Community, Public Realm and Economic, Enterprise and Tourism and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
QDP4 Objective 2:  To promote a high standard of building and urban design, creating public spaces that are distinctive, safe, universally accessible and facilitate social and cultural diversity and interaction.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, including the Transport section, Active Travel, Community, Public Realm and Economic, Enterprise and Tourism and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP5: Connected Neighbourhoods</b>		
<b>Promote short distance neighbourhoods and strive towards the achievement of 10-minute settlements over the lifetime of the Plan, promoting a more compact development form, sustainable movement, and ease of access to services, community facilities, jobs and amenities.</b>		
QDP5 Objective 1:  To improve the accessibility of all identified centres (see Chapter 9 Table 9.2) from the surrounding catchment area through public transport provision, sustainable transport infrastructure including cycling and walking, incorporating high quality local linkages between public transport stops, cycle parking and car park facilities and the various attractions within each identified centre (see Chapter 7 <i>Sustainable Movement</i> and Chapter 12 <i>Our Neighbourhoods</i> for further details).	Significant Progress	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with other departments including Roads, Active Travel, Public Realm and Economic, Enterprise and Tourism.  Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council has continued the delivery of the ambitious Cycle South Dublin Programme.  The Council has also completed the Innovation Quarter an ambitious public realm project, which has seen the development of a transformational necklace of public open spaces at Innovation Square, Parthalán Place and the new transport interchange, knitted together by mixture of planting, urban and soft landscaping, biodiversity features,

		new seating and the establishment of new pedestrian and cycling desire lines, which links Tallaght Town Centre with Cookstown.
<p>QDP5 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote measures to improve pedestrian and cycle safety and convenience, including new or enhanced permeability links within all areas and pedestrianisation within identified centres.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Active Travel has been another huge area of focus for the Council in the lifespan of the Plan. Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council has made significant progress in delivering the Cycle South Dublin Programme with investment of €22.3 million of National Transport Authority (NTA) funding on the design and delivery of new active travel infrastructure across the County. This was further supplemented with additional funding from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>Works were completed on the <b>Dodder Valley Greenway</b> Phase 4 and construction commenced on the 12-month build programme for Phase 5 of this scheme in August 2024. Works were also completed on the Grange Road, Templeville and Griffeen Road active travel schemes. Contractors have now been appointed for construction of both Phase 1a of the <b>Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway</b> (Canal to N4) and the <b>Grand Canal Greenway</b> (Hazelhatch to 12th Lock), with works expected to start next month and be complete in summer 2025.</p> <p>In addition, <b>Safe Routes to School</b> projects have recently been completed at <b>St Dominic's N.S.</b>, Tallaght, <b>Scoil Maelruain</b>, Tallaght and <b>Pius X schools</b> off Templeville Road.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP6: Public Realm</b>		
<b>Promote a multi-disciplinary and co-ordinated approach to the delivery and management of the public realm within South Dublin County.</b>		
<p>QDP6 Objective 1:</p> <p>To require that all development proposals, whether in established areas or in new growth nodes, contribute positively to the creation of new, and the enhancement of existing public realm. To demonstrate how the highest quality in public realm design is achieved and how it can be robustly maintained over</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing, Architects, Community, Public Realm and Economic, Enterprise and Tourism and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

time (see also Chapter 12 <i>Implementation and Monitoring - Design Statements and Public Realm</i> ).		
<p>QDP6 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support public realm improvements under South Dublin County Council's Village and Centre enhancement initiatives including those proposed within Architectural Conservation Areas having regard to the <i>Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities</i> (DAHG, 2011) or any subsequent guidelines.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council continues to support public realm improvements under South Dublin County Council's Village and Centre enhancement initiatives such as the <b>Lucan Village Enhancement Scheme</b> which include significant public realm enhancements to Lucan Village Green, Lucan Promenade and the Demesne Park entrance as well as a new car park at Lucan Demesne. This public realm project has now commenced and works which will take about 12 months to complete.</p> <p>In addition, a further round of informal public consultation will launch in December to explore preferred potential options for Clondalkin Village which will inform VES for the village as part of the Local Area Plan preparation process. The team is also progressing the Urban Design and Built Conservation Elements study to inform the detail of the LAP.</p>
<p>QDP6 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote and implement environmental and public realm improvements in existing town, village, district and local centres to a high standard and finish to ensure that the design addresses environmental quality, urban design, safety including the potential for anti-social behaviour, identity, and image.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council is working to strengthen existing town, village, district and local centres, through improvements to the public realm and enhancement of green infrastructure and sustainable transport links.</p> <p>The Council are progressing projects such as the Airton Road Extension which includes district heating infrastructure, Lucan Village Enhancement Scheme, forty-five (45) projects under the Cycle South Dublin Programme funded by SDCC and the NTA and the Dodder Greenway. The Council also completed School Street Schemes to provide safer areas, traffic and speed reductions outside schools at St. Pius X, (Templeogue), St. Dominic's (Oldbawn) and Scoil Maelruain (Tallaght).</p>
<p>QDP6 Objective 4:</p> <p>To pursue all avenues of funding to secure resources for the enhancement, renewal and regeneration of the public realm of the County's urban areas.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing by the Planning Department's Project Delivery Team. Project Delivery oversee and co-ordinate the delivery on the ground of infrastructure projects supported by central government funding such as the Urban Renewal and Development Fund (URDF) and the Local Infrastructural Housing Activation Fund (LIHAF).</p> <p>URDF Public Realm Projects –</p>



		<p><b>Tallaght Town Centre:</b> The newly completed Innovation Quarter is underpinned by an ambitious public realm project, which has seen the development of a transformational necklace of public open spaces at Innovation Square, Parthalán Place and the new transport interchange, knitted together by mixture of planting, urban and soft landscaping, biodiversity features, new seating and the establishment of new pedestrian and cycling desire lines, which links Tallaght Town Centre with Cookstown.</p> <p><b>Adamstown SDZ:</b>  URDF Projects –  Central Boulevard Park: Progressing. Planning application stage.  Library/ Civic Building &amp; Enterprise Centre: Progressing.Pre-application stage.  LIHAF Projects –  Airlie Park: Completed.  Tandy’s Lane Park: Completed.  Celbridge Link Road (Kildare Route): Completed.</p> <p><b>Clonburris SDZ</b>  URDF Projects:  Griffeen Valley Park Extension / Grand Canal Park / Na Cluainte Park :  Progressing to planning stage  South Link Street (Stage 1A). Completed.  Uisce Eireann Pump Station. Completed  South Link Street (Stage 1B). Under construction.  North Link Street (Stage 2). Design Stage/ Preplanning.  Kishoge Train Station - works ongoing by Irish Rail.  R136 works. Under construction.</p>
<p>QDP6 Objective 5:</p> <p>To co-ordinate the development of the private and public space in Palmerstown Village and other villages by ensuring that any project works by third parties are used as an opportunity for SDCC to improve and enhance the streetscape and that SDCC liaise with utility providers so that all unnecessary footpath</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to guide appropriate development on all potential development sites through the development management process, including pre-planning consultation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and national and regional planning policy.  A new area of public realm was integrated as part of the new apartment scheme, fronting Kennilsfort Road Lower within the village and the N4.</p>

poles are removed and all electrical and other overhead cables, currently a blight on the Village landscapes, are put underground at the earliest opportunity.		
<p>QDP6 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that all new developments but particularly apartment developments where gardens do not form part of the home, make provision for sufficient public realm space to enable the community to enjoy a healthy living environment outdoors but within the boundaries of the development and that no new development whether it be private or social creates a development that downgrades the public realm to an extent that it is insufficient to serve as a healthy place to live, both mentally and physically.</p>	Continuous	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through the development management processes.</p> <p>In addition, many new projects were delivered supporting the level of amenities for new populations including the upgrade and expansion of Tallaght Stadium, Sean Walsh 3G artificial pitch, (both with funding under URDF) and the new Airlie Park (supported by LIHAF), with its 3G artificial pitch, changing pavilion, café and many other facilities. The Council also completed various playspaces, teenspaces, tennis and basketball courts, a BMX pump track and athletics track. Also progressing are major park upgrades in Corkagh Park, Killinarden Park and Whitestown Stream, Jobstown Park, Quarryvale Park and Carrigmore Park.</p>
<p>QDP6 Objective 7:</p> <p>To ensure, in so far as is practical, that all boundary walls in new residential developments are of a similar height and of a high quality where they are bordered on either side by a public footpath or an area that has been or is due to be taken-in-charge in order to leverage the opportunity to improve the quality of boundary treatments.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<p>QDP6 Objective 8:</p> <p>To continue to improve the environment and public realm of Palmerstown village in terms of environmental quality, urban design, safety, identity and image.</p>	Not Started	The Council continues to guide appropriate development on all potential development sites through the development management process, including pre-planning consultation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and national and regional planning policy. A new area of public realm was integrated as part of the new apartment scheme, fronting Kenniltsfort Road Lower within the village and the N4.
<p>QDP6 Objective 9:</p> <p>To ensure, in cooperation with the NTA and relevant agencies, that projects which affect the public realm will consider fully the needs of pedestrian, cyclists and public transport users, and</p>	Significant Progress	The Council continues to work collaboratively with the NTA, including on the proposed Bus Connects schemes such as the Lucan and Liffey Valley routes to the City as well as on the design and opening of the new Bus terminus at Liffey Valley. The Bus Connects interchange with public realm improvements is also being delivered in Tallaght. In addition,

that transport schemes complement any public realm objectives.		forty-five (45) Cycle South Dublin projected are being progressed in 2024 using the funding available from the NTA and the Council.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP7: High Quality Design – Development General</b>		
<b>Promote and facilitate development which incorporates exemplary standards of high-quality, sustainable and inclusive urban design, urban form and architecture.</b>		
QDP7 Objective 1:  To actively promote high quality design through the policies and objectives which form ‘The Plan Approach’ to creating sustainable and successful neighbourhoods and through the implementation of South Dublin County’s Building Height and Density Guide.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes, including pre-planning consultation which can also provide for feedback on different objectives, planning policy and standards and roads, drainage and landscaping requirements.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP7: High Quality Design – Street Frontage</b>		
QDP7 Objective 2:  To actively promote well-designed streets and public spaces that provide for active frontages and ‘live’ edges that feel safe, secure and attractive for all to use.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management, Housing, Architects, Community, Public Realm and Economic, Enterprise and Tourism teams and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
QDP7 Objective 3:  To require a high quality of design and finish for new and replacement shopfronts, signage, and advertising, having regard to the requirements set out in Chapter 12: <i>Implementation and Monitoring.</i>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

<p>QDP7 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that the principles of good shopfront design as set out in South Dublin County Council Shopfront Design Guidelines (2019) (or any superseding guidelines) are adhered to.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Planning Enforcement and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>The Council continues to support the improvement of independently owned shops fronting public streets through the Shop Front Grant Scheme which provides 50% of the overall cost.</p> <p>For new shopfronts the Council’s Shopfront Design Guidelines (2019) offer key design guidance in relation to the overall form of shopfronts and individual elements including materials, signage, lighting and security arrangements.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy QDP7: High Quality Design – Street Width and Height</b></p>		
<p>QDP7 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that development contributes to the creation of sustainable communities in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines on <i>Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities</i>, DEHLG (2007), the <i>Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas</i>, DEHLG (2009), or any superseding guidelines, including the urban design criteria as illustrated under the companion <i>Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide</i>, DEHLG (2009).</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and the Architects Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>As part of the Planning Department’s ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process in order to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.</p>
<p>QDP7 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that development provides an integrated and balanced approach to movement, healthy placemaking and streetscape design in accordance with the requirements of the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets, DTTAS and DEHLG (2019)</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and the Architects Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>As part of the Planning Department’s ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit</p>

		is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process in order to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.
QDP7 Objective 7:  To ensure that all proposals for development contribute positively to providing a coherent enclosure of streets and public spaces, taking into consideration the proportions and activities of buildings on both sides of a street or surrounding a public space, providing for good standards of daylight and sunlight, and micro climatic conditions and having regard to the guidance and principles set out in the South Dublin County's Building Height and Density Guide and the <i>Design Manual for Urban Streets and Roads</i> (DMURS) (2019).	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and the Architects Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP7: High Quality Design – Adaptability and Inclusivity</b>		
QDP7 Objective 8:  To promote and support a Universal Design Approach to residential and non-residential development – having regard in particular to the universal design principles and guidance in relation to Buildings for Everyone, Housing and Shared Space as promoted by the Centre for Excellence in Universal Design at the National Disability Authority – ensuring that all environments are inclusive and can be used to the fullest extent possible by all users regardless of age, ability or disability consistent with RPO 9.12 and 9.13 of the RSES. (See also Chapter 8: Community Infrastructure and Open Space).	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing, Architects, Community, Parks, Public Realm and Economic, Enterprise and Tourism and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  The Tymon Park Intergenerational Centre is an example of the Council's commitment to this approach.
QDP7 Objective 9:  To promote and support the provision of quality housing with long-term adaptability in residential and mixed-use developments, having regard to the principles and guidance in	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing, Architects and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

<p>relation to adaptability as set out in the South Dublin County's Height and Density Guide (Appendix 10) and the <i>Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide</i> (2009) and the guidance on Lifetime Homes as set out in the <i>Quality Housing and Sustainable Communities – Best Practice Guidelines for Delivering Homes Sustaining Communities</i> (2007).</p>		
<p>QDP7 Objective 10:</p> <p>To promote and support the principles of universal design, ensuring that all environments are inclusive and can be used to the fullest extent possible by users regardless of age, ability or disability consistent with RPO 9.12 and 9.13 of the RSES.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing, Architects, Community, Parks, Public Realm, Roads and Active Travel and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>Council led projects which support the creation of inclusive spaces include:</p> <p><b>Innovation Quarter, Tallaght:</b> The newly completed Innovation Quarter is underpinned by an ambitious public realm project, which has seen the development of a transformational necklace of public open spaces at Innovation Square, Parthalán Place and the new transport interchange, knitted together by mixture of planting, urban and soft landscaping, biodiversity features, new seating and the establishment of new pedestrian and cycling desire lines, which links Tallaght Town Centre with Cookstown.</p> <p><b>Lucan Village Enhancement Scheme:</b> This public realm project has now commenced and works which include significant public realm enhancements to Lucan Village Green, Lucan Promenade and the Demesne Park entrance as well as a new car park at Lucan Demesne and will take about 12 months to complete.</p> <p><b>Rosemount District Centre:</b> This public realm enhancement scheme commenced in August 2024.</p> <p><b>Bawnogue District Centre:</b> This public realm enhancement scheme is progressing through procurement stage and due to commence in Q2 2025.</p>

		<b>Clondalkin Village:</b> Under the new Local Area Plan, a further round of informal public consultation will launch in December to explore preferred potential enhancements to village.
QDP7 Objective 11:  To encourage and foster the creation of attractive mixed-use sustainable neighbourhoods which contain a variety of housing types and tenures with supporting community facilities, public realm and residential amenities, and which are socially mixed in order to achieve a socially inclusive county.	Continuous	The Council continues to support and encourage the creation of attractive mixed-use sustainable neighbourhoods.  Implementation of this objective is ongoing by the Planning Department through the Development Management, Forward Planning and Project Delivery work programmes and in conjunction with other departments including Housing, Architects, Community, Parks, Public Realm, Roads and Active Travel.
QDP7 Objective 12:  To develop a network of pedestrian footpaths and public spaces, which includes access to public toilets, accessible outdoor seating and facilities for people with disabilities and/or mobility impairments and based on the principles of universal design.	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led developments relating to or which may have an impact on facilities for pedestrians and cyclists are assessed in line with National Cycle Manual or any updated guidance and are assessed by the Roads, Active Travel and Public Realm departments when required.  In addition, the Council conduct footpath and cycle path repair surveys which are completed every two years on local road network including cycle tracks.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP8: High Quality Design – Building Height and Density Guide (BHDG)</b>		
<b>Adhere to the requirements set out in the <i>Urban Development and Building Height Guidelines (2018)</i> issued by the DHLGH through the implementation of the Assessment Toolkit set out in the South Dublin County’s Building Heights and Density Guide 2021.</b>		
QDP8 Objective 1:  To assess development proposals in accordance with the Building Height and Density Guide set out in Appendix 10 of this Development Plan and associated planning guidelines. In this regard, all medium to large scale and complex planning	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

applications (30 + residential units, commercial development over 1,000 sq.m. or as otherwise required by the Planning Authority) shall be accompanied by a 'Design Statement'. The Design Statement shall include, inter alia, a detailed analysis of the proposal and statement based on the guidance, principles and performance-based design criteria set out in the South Dublin County's Height and Density Guide. Any departures within the proposed development from the guidance set out in the Building Height and Density Guide for South Dublin County (Appendix 10) shall be clearly highlighted in the Design Statement. (See Chapter 12: <i>Implementation and Monitoring</i> ).		
QDP8 Objective 2:  In accordance with NPO35, SPPR1 and SPPR3, to proactively consider increased building heights on lands zoned Regeneration (Regen), Major Retail Centre (MRC), District Centre (DC), Local Centre (LC), Town Centre (TC) and New Residential (Res-N) and on sites demonstrated as having the capacity to accommodate increased densities in line with the locational criteria of Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2020) and the Urban Design Manual – Best Practice Guidelines (2009), where it is clearly demonstrated by means of an urban design analysis carried out in accordance with the provisions of South Dublin County's Building Height and Density Guide that it is contextually appropriate to do so.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP9: High Quality Design - Building Height and Density</b>		
<b>Apply a context driven approach to building heights in South Dublin, as supported by South Dublin's Building Heights and Density Guide.</b>		
QDP9 Objective 1:  To require that designers and applicants demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that applications for	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.



landmark type buildings or for amplified heights akin to a landmark, are contextually appropriate and that the proportionate function of the landmark justifies it, having regard to the primary, secondary and local landmark classifications.		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP10: Mix of Dwelling Types</b>		
<b>Ensure that a wide variety of housing types, sizes and tenures are provided in the County in accordance with the provisions of the South Dublin County Council Housing Strategy 2022-2028.</b>		
<p>QDP10 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that all new residential developments provide for a wide variety of housing types, sizes and tenures in line with the South Dublin County Housing Strategy 2022-2028.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council continues to ensure the provision of a wide variety of housing types, sizes and tenures across the County in line with the Core Strategy and Settlement with various locations in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.</p> <p>An example of this would be the various mixed tenure housing developments on larger Council owned sites which aligns with the enhanced focus on new build delivery under Housing for All. These sites include:</p> <p><b>Kilcarbery:</b> 310 social homes plus additional affordable homes for purchase/rent</p> <p><b>Killinarden:</b> 125 social homes and 372 affordable purchase homes</p> <p><b>Clonburris SDZ:</b> capacity for over 2,500 homes on Council owned lands (approximately 40% social, 30% affordable purchase and 30% cost rental homes)</p> <p><b>Belgard Square North:</b> 133 cost rental apartments.</p> <p>To support this objective, the Planning Department have, since the adoption of the Plan, developed an ongoing monitoring system for</p>

		housing supply within the County. The Housing Supply Monitor Dashboard provides continuous overview data relating to Residential Units completed/permitted and under construction. The dashboard also provides information on a range of related matter such as housing typology and bedroom numbers and can be filtered by neighbourhood area/settlement area, zoning objective, brownfield/greenfield and the broken down by year or quarter.
QDP10 Objective 2:  To ensure that our ageing society is catered for in a choice of housing provision having regard to <i>South Dublin Age Friendly County Strategy and Age Friendly Ireland's Principle and Guidelines for the Planning Authority (2021)</i> .	Significant Progress	The Council's Rightsizing Policy provides for allocation of age friendly homes to people aged 55 or older through the housing list, transfers (existing tenants rightsizing) or the community list (financial contribution for private homeowners rightsizing).  The Council's Age Friendly County Strategy highlights the need to provide appropriate age friendly housing options for our ageing population, which is projected to increase by 51% from 2016 to 2031. Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council have completed the following age friendly housing schemes at Sallymills, Clondalkin; Templeogue Village; Springfield, Tallaght and; Old Bawn, Tallaght. A further 27 units to be delivered at Deansrath, Clondalkin in 2026.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy QDP11: Materials, Colours and Textures</b>		
<b>Promote high-quality building finishes that are appropriate to context, durable and adhere to the principles of sustainability and energy efficiency.</b>		
QDP11 Objective 1:  To require the use of high quality and durable materials and finishes that make a positive contribution to placemaking.	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing, Architects and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  An example would be the Tallaght Town Centre URDF projects including the Tallaght Stadium North Stand, Innovation Quarter including Tallaght IQ Innovation Centre and Parthalán Place, all part of an extensive public realm improvement scheme utilising high quality and durable materials and finishes.

<p>QDP11 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote the use of structural materials that have low to zero embodied energy and CO2 emissions and ensure a wood-first policy on public buildings funded or part-funded by the Council.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council implements a wood-first policy on public buildings funded or part-funded only where feasible and in line with relevant Building Regulations.</p> <p>The New Work IQ Innovation Centre in Tallaght was completed in early 2024. This part 8 application met the requirements of Near Zero Energy Building (NZEB) regulations and achieved a Building Energy Rating (BER) of A3 which was established in the Energy Statement which accompanied the application.</p> <p>In addition, the Council continued its ongoing repair and upgrade of public lights to LED in the County under the national Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme.</p>
<p>QDP11 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote the reuse and recycling of materials to promote the circular economy and reduce construction and demolition waste.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>The Council requires a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan for significant development proposals. EIA reports ensure the limitation of waste accumulated during construction and demolition.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy QDP12: Sustainable Rural Neighbourhoods</b></p>		
<p><b>Protect and promote the sense of place and culture and the quality, character and distinctiveness of the County's rural hinterland that makes it an attractive place to live, work and visit.</b></p>		
<p>QDP12 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the development of new initiatives such as walking trails connecting villages and smaller rural settlements, both for the enjoyment of local people and as an attractor for visitors to the area, promoting sustainable local economic development.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continue to support the development of walking trails connecting villages and smaller rural settlements such as the following;</p> <p>A revised Dublin Mountains Partnership Strategic Plan was produced with a timeframe of 2022 – 2026. The Council continues to work collaboratively with the other stakeholders including Coilte, National Parks, Dublin City Council and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to implement the objectives and actions of this plan.</p>

		<p>Furthermore, the Dublin Mountains Community Archaeology Project is now in its fourth year 4 with funding from the Heritage Council which promotes Archaeology across the Dublin Mountains including tourist trails and improving awareness.</p> <p>Some of the intended works under the Hellfire Project commenced in September 2024 in the Dublin Mountains, with important conservation work underway in Massy's Woods, soon to be followed by trail enhancements.</p>
<p>QDP12 Objective 2: To support the improvement of public transport infrastructure and services in the rural hinterland.</p>	Significantly Progressed	The Kildare and South Dublin Service Area Local Link Rural Transport Programme serves both the Bohernabreena and Glenasmole to Allagour and Tallaght Town Centre. The Council will continue to support access to improved bus services where possible.
<p>QDP12 Objective 3: To ensure that new development builds on or enhances the streetscape, landscape character and open space network of the settlement through high quality design and landscaping.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>This objective is also supported by NCBH14 Objective 4 in Chapter 3 of the Plan requires require a Landscape / Visual Impact Assessment to accompany all planning applications for significant proposals, located within or adjacent to sensitive landscapes and to provide mitigation measures to address any likely negative impacts.</p>
<p>QDP12 Objective 4: To promote appropriate development that enhances the character and vitality of the existing settlements, and which does not negatively impact on existing residential amenity.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<p>QDP12 Objective 5: To ensure any proposals for development within rural settlements (subject to local need criteria being established as per Chapter 6 of this plan) demonstrates a high-quality design response and will not impact negatively on the character and amenity of the existing settlement. In determining a design</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

<p>response, new developments should reference the elements of the settlement that give character and a sense of place, such as: the urban grain of the historic core, existing buildings of high architectural merit and local characteristics (such as local materials, building lines, walls, building heights, rivers, streams, trees/hedgerows and other local landscape features).</p>		
<p>QDP12 SLO 1:</p> <p>To support Brittas as a sustainable community and % village of outstanding natural beauty and to prepare a planning study and study boundary for Brittas Village, in consultation with local residents, landowners and local representatives, having regard to the implications of the proposed Natural Heritage Area designations, the future population and enhancement of the village and to development of a tourist and leisure facility to include accommodation, associated services and activities at Brittas Ponds and surrounding lands with a view to maintaining and protecting existing assets and the long-term viability of the local community. The planning and tourism study shall be commenced within 12 months of the adoption of this County Development Plan and shall include an analysis of population and housing data.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Planning Department have commenced early baseline work towards the preparation of the Planning and Tourism Study of Brittas. However, the awaited publication of the revised Rural Housing Guidelines may influence the timeframe for delivery of this project.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy QDP13: Plans/Frameworks – General</b></p>		
<p><b>Continue to work closely with all infrastructure providers to ensure the timely delivery of social, community, economic and sustainable transportation infrastructure in tandem with new residential development and in accordance with the provisions of the County Development Plan or any Local Area Plan, SDZ Planning Scheme, other strategic land designations or framework/ masterplan in place in the area.</b></p>		

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy QDP14: Local Area Plans (LAP)</b>		
<b>Prepare Local Area Plans as appropriate, prioritising areas that are likely to experience large scale residential or commercial development or regeneration.</b>		
<p>QDP14 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support a plan led approach through Local Area Plans in identified areas by ensuring that development complies with the specific local requirements of the Local Area Plan, having regard to the policies and objectives contained in this Development Plan and ministerial guidelines.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Implementation of this objective is primarily through the Forward Planning and Project Delivery work programmes and projects. The Planning Department also inform other spatial planning documents produced by the Council such as the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock masterplan.</p> <p>City Edge and Clondalkin LAP are two examples of this objective being delivered currently.</p>
<p>QDP14 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote a layered approach to the preparation of Local Area Plans which designs in at an early stage the receiving baseline environment and builds on the opportunities this presents for placemaking, having particular regard to the enhancement of green infrastructure networks for biodiversity and amenity.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Implementation of this objective is primarily through the Forward Planning and Project Delivery work programmes and projects.</p> <p>Clondalkin LAP: Currently at Stage 2. Baseline work as part of the preparation of the draft LAP notes the significant potential for preserving existing biodiversity, making better use of existing parks and open spaces while confirming and extending existing spaces and the links between them. There is also potential for de-culverting the River Camac where feasible. Feedback from the first round of public consultation highlighted keen interest in biodiversity, green spaces, and rewilding. It is a requirement for the LAP to integrate open space, green infrastructure and biodiversity as part of the overall plan for the area. In this regard, the LAP will include a layered approach based on the baseline study undertaken for the lands.</p>
<p>QDP14 Objective 3:</p> <p>To prepare a LAP for Clondalkin, the extent of the boundary to be defined, which will be guided by the <i>Local Area Plans Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2013</i> (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) or any superseding guidelines and which will incorporate:</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Clondalkin Local Area Plan preparation process has commenced. The current status is as follows:</p> <p>Pre-draft Public Consultation Stage 1 Completed May 2023. This consisted of public consultation events and stakeholder workshops.</p> <p>Clondalkin LAP webpage developed and launched.</p>

<p>A vision for the development of Clondalkin  Wider urban design principles  Framework plans for larger infill sites  A Conservation Plan  A local Green Infrastructure strategy derived from the County GI Strategy  Local Transport Plan.</p>		<p>Clondalkin Issues Paper published (informed by Stage 1 Pre-draft Public Consultation).</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> Round Pre-draft Public Consultation completed. Three public consultations held and on-line portal engagement Feb-April 2024</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> Round of Pre-draft consultation taking place focused on movement within the village – December / January 2024</p> <p>The team is progressing the Urban Design and Built Conservation Elements study to inform the detail of the LAP.</p> <p>Consultants have been appointed to develop additional movement options for the LAP area and village.</p> <p>The team is working with the Climate Action Team and Codema to advance the ‘Clondalkin Decarbonising Zone Plan’ in conjunction with the LAP.</p>
<p>QDP14 Objective 4:</p> <p>To prepare a Local Area Plan for the community of Kingswood (Naas Road) with a view to the sustainability of this community being protected and which provides for retail and other commercial opportunities and amenities, community facilities, employment opportunities and connectivity to the adjoining residential areas.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>No progress to date. The Council continues to guide appropriate development on all potential development sites through the development management process, including pre-planning consultation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and national and regional planning policy.</p>
<p>QDP14 Objective 5:</p> <p>To prepare a Local Area Plan for Saggart</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>No progress to date. The Council continues to guide appropriate development on all potential development sites through the development management process, including pre-planning consultation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and national and regional planning policy.</p>
<p>QDP14 Objective 6:</p> <p>To require a Local Transport Plan to be carried out as part of any LAP preparation process, commensurate to the scale of the LAP. The Local Transport Plan / Local Area Plan should have</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>As part of the Clondalkin LAP preparation process, the Planning Department have appointed consultants to undertake a LTP as per the objective. Regard to the guidance issued by the NTA is ongoing.</p>

<p>regard to the NTA and TII Guidance Note on Area Based Transportation Assessments 2018 or any subsequent updates thereof and will be subject to screening for AA and SEA.</p>		
<p>QDP14 SLO 1:</p> <p>To ensure the sustainable long-term growth of Citywest that promotes and facilitates the development of the Citywest/Fortunestown area in accordance with the Fortunestown Local Area Plan 2012, ensuring that phasing is not contravened and that appropriate levels of services, social and sports infrastructure, facilities and economic activity is met to meet the needs of the current and future population growth.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective in through development management processes and the ongoing monitoring of planning and construction activity in area. To support this, the Planning Department have developed the Housing Supply Monitor Dashboard to track and monitor residential development in the County relative to the Core Strategy growth targets set out in the Plan.</p> <p>The dashboard indicates the following activity within the Citywest/Fortunestown LAP lands since the CDP was adopted –  No. of units completed: <b>1,276</b>  No. of units under construction: <b>764</b>.  Note: Overall target for this area is 2,113 units (14% of the overall growth in the County).</p> <p>Update on Major Infrastructure / Community / Schools / Parks Projects:</p> <p>Construction on the Citywest Library is expected to commence before the year end.</p> <p>Revised planning application for the Citywest Creche and Community Centre to be finalised in the coming weeks as part of a 24-month delivery programme.</p> <p>A new educational campus comprising of a post primary school and a primary school (SD19A/0393) for Coláiste Pobalscoil Fóla and to be delivered on the Fortunestown Lane site in Saggart. Construction has commenced. The Fortunestown Lane site will be the permanent location for Coláiste Pobalscoil Fóla and Gaelscoil Lir.</p> <p>The Teen Space Programme is progressing throughout the County with tenders underway or imminent for Carrigmore Park.</p>



<p>QDP14 SLO 2:</p> <p>To prepare a new Local Area Plan for Ballyboden.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>No progress to date. The Council continues to guide appropriate development on all potential development sites through the development management process, including pre-planning consultation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and national and regional planning policy.</p>
<p>QDP14 SLO 3:</p> <p>That the provisions of the Ballycullen - Oldcourt Local Area Plan (2014) as extended, in respect of the steep topography in the lands zoned RES-N between Stocking Lane, Ballycullen Road and the M50 (Map 10) remain in force during the lifetime of this Plan having regard to ministerial guidelines.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is through development management processes. It is noted that the objective relates primarily to height and planning applications have to be assessed against this and other related policy and objectives.</p> <p>In addition, there is ongoing monitoring of planning and construction activity in area supported by the Planning Department's new Housing Supply Monitor Dashboard to track and monitor residential development in the County relative to the Core Strategy growth targets set out in the Plan.</p> <p>The dashboard indicates the following activity within the Ballycullen-Oldcourt LAP lands since the Plan was adopted –  No. of units completed: <b>54</b>  No. of units under construction: <b>38</b></p> <p>Note: BOLAP target of 1,460-2,160 units. Approximately 1261 units completed to date.</p> <p>Update on Major Infrastructure / Community / Schools / Parks Projects:</p> <p>Six Year Road Programme – Ballycullen/Oldcourt Street Network – ongoing with some sections completed.</p> <p>Plans for The Park Community Centre are currently expected to go to Part 8 public consultation before end of the year.</p> <p>Planning permission in place for a 1,000 pupil Post Primary School (Firhouse Educate Together Secondary School) on Oldcourt Road. Temporary PP school on the site.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy QDP15: Strategic Development Zones (SDZs)</b>		
<b>Continue to implement the approved Planning Schemes for Adamstown and Clonburris SDZs.</b>		
<p>QDP15 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the delivery of the identified infrastructure to facilitate sustainable development in South Dublin's Strategic Development Zones.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing by the Planning Department's Project Delivery Team. Project Delivery oversee and coordinate the delivery on the ground of infrastructure projects supported by the Urban Renewal and Development Fund (URDF) and the Local Infrastructural Housing Activation Fund (LIHAF) within the two Strategic Development Zones (SDZs) in South Dublin, Adamstown and Clonburris.</p> <p><b>Adamstown SDZ:</b>  URDF Projects –  Central Boulevard Park: Progressing. Planning application stage.  Library/ Civic Building &amp; Enterprise Centre: Progressing. Pre-application stage.</p> <p>LIHAF Projects –  Airlie Park: Completed.  Tandy's Lane Park: Completed.  Celbridge Link Road (Kildare Route): Completed.</p> <p><b>Clonburris SDZ</b>  URDF Projects:  South Link Street (Stage 1A). Completed.  Uisce Eireann Pump Station. Completed  South Link Street (Stage 1B). Under construction.  North Link Street (Stage 2). Design Stage/ Preplanning.  Kishoge Train Station - works ongoing by Irish Rail.  R136 works. Under construction.  Griffeen Valley Park Extension / Grand Canal Park / Na Cluainte Park : Progressing to planning stage.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy QDP16: Framework Plans (FP)</b>		
<b>Prepare Framework Plans and Masterplans as required for identified areas on Council owned or other lands to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to development</b>		
<p>QDP16 Objective 1:</p> <p>To prepare Framework Plans or Masterplans on identified lands to ensure a co-ordinated approach to delivery ensuring that they are structured in a logical, clear and comprehensible manner demonstrating and providing the background to the land use and design methodology and having due regard to the context of such lands.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, the Planning Department have progressed the following –</p> <p><b>City Edge:</b> Currently progressing a variation to the Plan which will provide a statutory footing to the City Edge Strategy Framework. The Framework recognises the need for a multi-faceted approach to address climate change, habitat loss and manage water sustainably. This can be achieved by threading together a connected network of green corridors, blue corridors and parks that will also serve recreational needs. This approach has been informed by Environmental and EU Habitat Screenings as well as flood risk assessment.</p> <p>Economic, Enterprise and Tourism Department have also completed the following:</p> <p><b>12<sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan:</b> The 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Studio and Grange Cottage Part 8 projects are currently progressing within the masterplan lands.</p> <p><b>Grange Castle West Masterplan:</b> To support the phased completion and expansion of the business park.</p>
<p>QDP16 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the Naas Road Strategic Framework plan and any future framework for the area in delivering urban growth and regeneration for the County and the wider Region, recognising its significant potential as the largest regeneration area in the country.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The City Edge team are currently in the process of finalising a variation to the County Development Plan 2022-2028 which will provide a statutory footing to the Strategy Framework. The Variation focuses on key growth areas within the City Edge Framework area identifying specific land uses, densities applicable and phasing for each area identified to deliver urban growth and regeneration.</p>

<p>QDP16 Objective 3:</p> <p>To identify potential development sites within Palmerstown and to prepare site design briefs for these sites in order to provide a framework to guide appropriate development including connectivity.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>No progress to date. The Council continues to guide appropriate development on all potential development sites through the development management process, including pre-planning consultation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and national and regional planning policy.</p>
<p>QDP16 Objective 4:</p> <p>To consider the need for a Local Transport Plan to be prepared as part of any Framework / Masterplan, commensurate to the scale of the Framework / Masterplan. The Framework / Masterplan will be subject to screening for AA and SEA.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>Local Transport Plans are prepared for planning Frameworks / Masterplans including the proposed Clondalkin LAP Local Transport Plan, Clonburris SDZ and the CityEdge project.</p>

## CHAPTER 6 – HOUSING

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy H1: Housing Strategy and Interim Housing Need and Demand Assessment</b>		
<b>Implement South Dublin County Council Housing Strategy and Interim Housing Needs and Demand Assessment 2022-2028 (and any superseding Housing Strategy agreed by the Council) and to carry out a review of the Housing Strategy as part of the mandatory Two-Year Development Plan review.</b>		
<p>H1 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure adequate and appropriate land is zoned to facilitate and implement the aims of the Core Strategy, to deliver affordable sustainable development, and to meet forecast future housing need in the County over the life of the Plan as identified by the Housing Strategy and Interim HNDA.</p>	Completed	<p>The Council continue to ensure adequate and appropriate land is zoned to facilitate and implement the aims of the Core Strategy, to deliver affordable sustainable development, and to meet forecast future housing need in the County over the life of the Plan as identified by the Housing Strategy and Interim HNDA.</p> <p>To support this objective, the Planning Department have, since the adoption of the Plan, developed an ongoing monitoring system for residential development within the County. The Housing Supply Monitor provides quarterly updates of data relating to Residential Units completed/permitted and under construction. The dashboard also provides information on a range of related information such as housing typology and bedroom numbers and can be filtered by neighbourhood area/settlement area, zoning objective, brownfield/greenfield and the broken down by year or quarter.</p> <p>Total number of units completed since the adoption of the Plan is 5,467 which is 35% of the overall Core Strategy Target for the County (15,577).</p> <p>There is planning permission for a further 12,558 homes of which:            4,824 are Under Construction            7,734 are Permitted Not Commenced</p> <p>Sufficient zoned lands remain available to meet the targets set out in the Core Strategy.</p>

<p>H1 Objective 2:</p> <p>To require that 20% of lands zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential and other uses for development of 5 or more units or development of units on land greater than 0.1 hectares (or relevant figures as may be revised by legislation) be reserved for social and affordable housing in accordance with the Affordable Housing Act 2021 and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continue to implement the requirements under Part V as part of the development management process and in conjunction with the Housing Department.</p> <p>Approximately 587 Units have been delivered under Part V since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>(See Chapter 6 Housing in Highlight Report)</p>
<p>H1 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that adequate and appropriate housing is available to meet the needs of people of all incomes and needs including traveller households, older persons, people with disabilities, and the homeless, through an appropriate mix of unit types and tenures provided in appropriate locations and in a manner appropriate to their specific needs.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council are continuously working to ensure that adequate and appropriate housing is available to meet the needs of people of all incomes and needs including traveller households, older persons, people with disabilities, and the homeless, through an appropriate mix of unit types and tenures provided in appropriate locations and in a manner appropriate to their specific needs.</p> <p>See Chapter 6 Housing in Highlight Report which sets out the various projects where mixed tenure housing is being delivered within different housing types.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 4:</p> <p>To recognise the urgent need for the increased provision of social and affordable housing to ensure that all residents in South Dublin County have access to a home. Such provision shall be made through working with approved housing bodies and co-operatives to provide for social and genuinely affordable housing accommodation to meet housing needs. This shall be carried out through a range of delivery mechanisms including new builds, acquisitions, renovations and acquisitions of vacant homes, cost rental leasing, and housing supports including RAS and HAP or any other mechanism promoted under Government Housing Policy, with priority given to new builds and renovations whenever available.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of urgently required homes through a variety of supports, delivery channels and funding mechanisms which are set out in the review of Chapter 6 in the Highlight Report in more detail.</p>

<p>H1 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure the selection of land or housing units to purchase or lease by the Council, including Part V, promotes the development of sustainable and mixed income communities.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to the requirements of Part V by the Development Management team, Housing Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate including the implementation of the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.</p> <p>Approximately 1,945 Social and Affordable homes have been delivered since the adoption of the Plan, including approximately 587 Part V units, each scheme promoting the development of sustainable and mixed income communities.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 6:</p> <p>To provide social and affordable housing over the Plan period to meet forecast future housing need as identified in the Housing Strategy and interim HNDA.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to provide social and affordable housing to meet forecast future housing need as identified in the Housing Strategy and interim HNDA.</p> <p>(See response to H1 Objective 4 and the Highlights Report)</p>
<p>H1 Objective 7:</p> <p>To ensure population growth and increased housing densities take place within and contiguous to Dublin City and Suburbs and the County's town boundaries suited to their strategic regional role, subject to good design and development management standards being met.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>This objective is implemented as part of the development management and forward planning processes and in conjunction with the Housing Department. The tracking and monitoring of this residential development is supported by the monitoring system developed by the Planning Department in the two years since the Plan. This monitoring indicates that 97% of new housing since adoption of the Plan has been located within Dublin City and Suburbs, promoting compact development.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 8:</p> <p>To promote the re-use of and reactivation of vacant units within our Urban Areas and pursue as soon as possible, through the application of the vacant site levy in accordance with the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015, and through the implementation of the South Dublin Vacant Homes Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2021. The Council shall review and update this</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues promote the re-use of and reactivation of vacant units within our Urban Areas.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the Plan, the Planning Authority have overseen the implementation of the RZLT (Residential Zoned Land Tax) legislation which requires Local Authorities to produce on a yearly basis an RZLT map identifying lands which meet the qualifying criteria and liable for the tax. This process is expected to replace the Vacant Site Levy once operational. There remain 3 vacant sites on the register. Of those no</p>

<p>programme as deemed necessary and shall pursue the Compulsory Purchase of long-term vacant sites and units, where feasible.</p>		<p>longer on the register, a number are now being developed or have obtained planning permission.</p> <p>The Council continues to explore options for vacant properties with potential for use as social housing. Bringing vacant property back into use investment is also supported by the Council through the Vacant Property Refurbishment Grant scheme. The Council has also got approval under URDF Round 3 for a number of vacant units for their return to the market.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 9:</p> <p>To implement the policies, objectives and unit target set out under the South Dublin Traveller Accommodation Programme (TAP) 2019-2024 and review the programme as required.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continued to support the implementation of the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 which committed to meeting the preferred accommodation needs of Traveller households through the provision of Traveller specific accommodation or standard social housing.</p> <p>The Council's Draft Traveller Accommodation Programme 2024 - 2029 went on public display from the 1 July – 30 August 2024 and was approved at the October Council meeting, the progress of which is set out in the review of Chapter 6 in the Highlight Report.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 10:</p> <p>To work with Central Government and relevant State Agencies in responding to requirements to support those in need of refuge and long-term housing, as well as ensuring the consistent application of the 'Policy and Procedural Guidance for Housing Authorities in Relation to Assisting Victims of Domestic Violence with Emergency and Long-term Accommodation Needs' or any alternative policy or legislation that is enacted over the lifetime of this Development Plan.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this process is ongoing by the Housing Department and its Housing services including Homeless services.</p> <p>The Council continues to provide Housing through a variety of mechanisms and delivery channels, including for people with priority housing needs such as homeless households, older persons and medical needs.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 11:</p> <p>To examine the need to vary the Development Plan, following the publication of the guidance on HNDA methodology issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in April 2021.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) is a tool hosted by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). At the time of preparation of the Development Plan the tool was not available and an interim HNDA was prepared by the Council. A DHLGH working group is progressing a review and update of the HNDA Tool in light of Census 2022 data published by the CSO in May 2023, as well as the series of themed reports published thereafter between July and September 2023. The update will also be informed by independent, peer-reviewed research by the ESRI including an update to the ESRI's previous research, and a refresh of the most up to date datasets available. DoHDLGH indicated</p>



		that they expected to publish the updated tool around Q3 of 2024 which is yet to be received. Once received, the Council will examine the need to vary the Development Plan
<p>H1 Objective 12:</p> <p>Proposals for residential development shall provide a minimum of 30% 3-bedroom units, a lesser provision may be acceptable where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there are unique site constraints that would prevent such provision; or</li> <li>• that the proposed housing mix meets the specific demand required in an area, having regard to the prevailing housing type within a 10-minute walk of the site and to the socioeconomic, population and housing data set out in the Housing Strategy and Interim HNDA; or</li> <li>• the scheme is a social and / or affordable housing scheme.</li> </ul> <p>Note: Build-To-Rent (BTR) residential developments shall comply with the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments (2020) (or any superseding Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines).</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>To support this objective, the Planning Authority have, since the adoption of the Plan, developed a Housing Supply Monitor for residential development within the County.</p> <p>38% of all homes completed are 3-Bedroom or more and 30% of homes permitted or under construction are also 3 bed or more since the adoption of the CDP.</p> <p>The Housing Supply Monitor provides quarterly data relating to Residential Units completed/permitted and under construction. The dashboard also provides information on a range of related matter such as housing typology and bedroom numbers and can be filtered by neighbourhood area/settlement area, zoning objective, brownfield/greenfield and the broken down by year or quarter.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 13:</p> <p>To support the provision of a mix of tenure types across the County in creating suitable accommodation for all in promoting sustainable and mixed income communities and discourage an over proliferation of a single tenure (whether private owner occupier, private rental, social rental or affordable purchase and rental) within any local area (within a 10-minute walking distance) or Local Electoral Area, in line with the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities (December 2020) and the provisions of the Housing Strategy and Interim HNDA or any subsequent future Regional based HNDA.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate including the implementation of the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.</p>

<p>H1 Objective 14:</p> <p>To facilitate, as far as possible, the development of homes for owner-occupiers over institutional investors</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Housing Department and in line with the Regulation of Commercial Institutional Investment in Housing – Guidelines for Planning Authorities Update June 2023.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 15:</p> <p>To ensure that a balanced mix of tenure is provided for in the areas zoned for Regeneration in the Tallaght LAP lands and the City Edge area. Such a mix shall take account of the existing or permitted tenure within a ten-minute walking distance of any proposed development and applicants for planning permission shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority, that there is no saturation of a single tenure within the defined area.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed, insofar as the Council has a remit in housing tenure, having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate including the implementation of the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.</p> <p>To date in the Tallaght regeneration lands, cost rental apartments have been delivered by the Council at Belgard Square North. The LDA have delivered apartments alongside the Cookstown Luas stop while apartments delivered by the private sector are nearing completion in Broomhill / Airton road.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 16:</p> <p>To support the provision of homeless accommodation and / or support services which is inclusive and treats all persons with dignity and respect in a balanced way located throughout the County and not concentrated in any particular areas and to incorporate consultation with other homeless support services in supporting this service.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department including the Homeless Services Section and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>The Council continues to provide Housing through a variety of mechanisms and delivery channels, including for people with priority housing needs such as homeless households, older persons and medical needs.</p>
<p>H1 Objective 17:</p> <p>To review the South Dublin County Council Housing Strategy 2022-2028 as part of the mandatory Two-year Development Plan Review.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) is a tool hosted by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). At the time of preparation of the Development Plan the tool was not available and an interim HNDA was prepared by the Council. The HNDA has direct relevance to the Housing Strategy. A DHLGH working group is progressing a review and update of the HNDA Tool in light of Census 2022 data published by the CSO in May 2023, as well as the series of themed reports published thereafter between July and September 2023. The update will also be informed by independent, peer-reviewed research by the ESRI including an update to the ESRI's previous research, and a refresh of the most up to date datasets available. DoHLGH indicated that they expected to publish the updated tool around Q3 of 2024 which is yet to be</p>

		received. Once received, the Council will examine the need to review the Housing Strategy with any associated variations that may be necessary to the Development Plan.
H1 Objective 18:  To ensure that where Local Authority public lands zoned Res / Res N or future zoned Res / Res N local authority lands are used to develop housing, that it is used exclusively for the delivery of social, affordable cost rental and affordable purchase homes.	Early Stages	The Council continues to support the provision of housing across various locations in accordance with the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026 including development of various mixed tenure housing developments on larger Council owned sites which aligns with the enhanced focus on new build delivery under Housing for All. These sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilcarbery: 310 social homes plus additional affordable homes for purchase/rent</li> <li>• Killinarden: 125 social homes and 372 affordable purchase homes</li> <li>• Clonburris SDZ: capacity for over 2,500 homes on Council owned lands (approximately 40% social, 30% affordable purchase and 30% cost rental homes)</li> <li>• Belgard Square North: 133 cost rental apartments</li> </ul> A number of smaller infill sites have also been developed – see the Highlight Report – conforming to this objective.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H2: Supply of Housing.</b>		
<b>Ensure that sufficient zoned land continues to be available at appropriate locations to satisfy the housing requirements of the County.</b>		
H2 Objective 1:  To maximise the use of existing housing stock, prioritising Council voids, facilitating and promoting upgrade / retrofit of existing stock reducing energy demand and addressing Climate Change in line with the Energy, Efficiency and Retrofitting Programme 2021-2030 (or any superseding document).	Continuous	Since the adoption of the Plan the Council continues to support high levels of energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in new and existing buildings including the retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in existing building stock. The Masterplan for the 12 <sup>th</sup> Lock is an example.  In 2023, there were 163 homes completed under the Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme in the Council’s housing stock. The Council’s Windows and Doors Programme has completed 146 units from the start of 2024 to

		<p>date. These upgrades will continue to be implemented to appropriate structures within Council stock.</p> <p>See Energy Chapter 10 for further details.</p>
<p>H2 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that sufficient zoned land, integrating land use and transport and which can be serviced is available at appropriate locations to satisfy the housing requirements of the County and to support and facilitate the development of housing lands based on the Settlement Strategy outlined in Chapter 2: Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>To assess the success with which the development plan is being implemented, in particular the Core Strategy, the Council have established the Housing Supply Monitor for residential development within the County. The dashboards provide overview data relating to Residential Units completed/permitted and under construction since the plan was adopted.</p> <p>See Chapter 2 for further details which indicate that the Council is achieving this objective and meeting the targets set out in the Settlement Strategy.</p>
<p>H2 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote and facilitate the development of infill schemes throughout the County where it has been identified that such schemes will contribute towards the enhancement of communities within the County, working towards an even spread of such schemes across all LEAs, whilst ensuring that sufficient and appropriate public spaces and amenities are preserved in existing residential estates, subject to the protection of residential amenity.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>A number of infill schemes have been developed by the Council, or are planned for, spread across the county. These are listed in the Highlights Report under Chapter 6 Housing.</p>
<p>H2 Objective 4:</p> <p>To promote lifetime housing standards in new homes built in the County in accordance with best practice.</p>	Continuous	<p>Standards for room sizes, open space and criteria for assessment of residential planning applications including council led development processes are assessed having regard to these criteria by the Development Management team, Architects Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate. Other standards are set out in Building Control and Building Regulations which are outside the remit of the planning system.</p>

<p>H2 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended are utilised in the control and authorisation of short-term lettings and to prevent an over-concentration of such a use to facilitate the supply of housing.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>Short term lettings are monitored and reported on regularly to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p>
<p>H2 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure an adequate and appropriate provision of social housing across the County, particularly in relation to 1 bed and 4 bed units, through the building up of public landbanks, facilitation of the transfer of lands and other appropriate mechanisms with third parties (only where necessary) to ensure an appropriate number of and distribution of new social housing, and to avoid additional concentration of social housing above that already in existence.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Council's Housing Department and the implementation of the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026. Examples of this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilcarbery: 310 social homes plus additional affordable homes for purchase/rent as part of a joint venture model</li> <li>• Killinarden: 125 social homes and 372 affordable purchase homes</li> <li>• Clonburris SDZ: capacity for over 2,500 homes on Council owned lands (approximately 40% social, 30% affordable purchase and 30% cost rental homes)</li> <li>• Belgard Square North: 133 cost rental apartments</li> </ul>
<p>H2 Objective 7:</p> <p>To promote integration of all tenure types within communities by shifting the areas of focus for the provision of Social Housing to areas of population decline to break down barriers and stigmas that unfortunately exist and promote the re-population of declining communities instead of continuing to develop infill and larger projects in areas of population increase and population pressure, like Tallaght and Clondalkin, where green space is becoming more sparse by the year as a result.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate including the implementation of the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.</p> <p>Social Housing is being provided for, to the greatest extent possible, in all areas of the County.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H3: Housing for All</b></p>		
<p><b>Support the provision of accommodation for older people and people with disabilities and / or mental health issues within established residential and mixed use areas offering a choice and mix of accommodation types within their communities and at locations that are proximate to services and amenities.</b></p>		

<p>H3 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support housing that is designed for older persons and persons with disabilities and / or mental health issues in residential and mixed-use areas, at locations that are proximate to existing services and amenities including pedestrian paths, local shops, parks and public transport.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of Age Friendly and Rightsizing housing through its Housing Departments processes and in line with the Council’s Capital programme. Examples of this are the Council led developments for older persons at Fernwood Park and Maplewood Road in Tallaght.</p>
<p>H3 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support housing options for older persons and persons with disabilities and / or mental health issues – consistent with NPO 30 in the NPF, RPO 9.1 and 9.12 of the RSES.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of Age Friendly and Rightsizing housing through its Housing Departments processes and in line with the Council’s Capital programme. Examples of this are the Council led developments for older persons at Fernwood Park and Maplewood Road in Tallaght.</p>
<p>H3 Objective 3:</p> <p>To provide for the subdivision of large houses or an amalgamation of smaller houses within established areas for the purpose of providing independent, semi-independent or long term care accommodation. Such development should be subject to the car parking standards and the standards on dwelling subdivision as set out under Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring. A Traffic Impact Statement will be required in the case of major traffic generating developments or where it is considered that there would be a significant impact on the County’s road network.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Where planning applications or Council led development is made for subdivision or amalgamation of houses for the purpose of providing independent, semi-independent or long term care accommodation they are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>
<p>H3 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support community led housing developments for older persons and social and Council affordable housing in established areas on lands designated with Zoning Objective “OS” (To preserve and provide for open space and recreational amenities), only where the quality and quantum of remaining public open space is deemed to be adequate, and the amenities of the area are preserved.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate including the implementation of the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.</p> <p>An example is the development of the infill scheme for 12 social housing units for Independent Living for Older Persons at Old Bawn on lands zoned ‘OS’, part of which had previously contained an uninhabited single storey dwelling house.</p>

<p>H3 Objective 5:</p> <p>To actively encourage and directly support the provision of specific purpose-built accommodation, including assisted living units and lifetime housing and adaptation of existing properties as a matter of urgency.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate. As above, an example is the development of the infill scheme for 12 social housing units for Independent Living for Older Persons at Old Bawn.</p>
<p>H3 Objective 6:</p> <p>To promote ‘aging in place’ and opportunities for right sizing within communities and require an evidence base for proposed new nursing homes in areas which appear to be well served by them.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of Age Friendly and Rightsizing housing through its Housing Services processes and in line with the Council’s Capital programme.</p>
<p>H3 Objective 7:</p> <p>To ensure that those with specific housing needs, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, homeless persons, Travellers and people leaving Direct Provision, are accommodated in a manner appropriate to their specific needs and in a timely fashion.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this process is ongoing by the Housing Department and its Housing services including Homeless services and the Traveller Accommodation Unit.</p> <p>The Council continues to provide Housing through a variety of mechanisms and delivery channels, including for people with priority housing needs such homeless households, older persons and medical needs.</p>
<p>H3 Objective 8:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the implementation of the South Dublin Age Friendly Strategy 2020-2024, the National Age Friendly Programme, and Housing Options for Our Ageing Population 2019 and having regard to Age Friendly Ireland’s guidelines for Planning Authorities (2021).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of Age Friendly and Rightsizing housing through its Housing Services processes and in line with the Council’s Capital programme.</p> <p>The implementation of the Age Friendly Programme for South Dublin is monitored separately and reported on by the South Dublin County Age Friendly Alliance.</p>
<p>H3 Objective 9:</p> <p>To examine within the context of housing policy the future accommodation needs of older members of the LGBT+ community.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council provides ongoing housing supports to all through Housing Services and continues to support the provision of and access to housing through development management processes and Housing Services.</p>

H3 SLO 1:  To facilitate the provision of older persons and supported living which positively addresses the highly sensitive environmental characteristics of the site in relation to flood risk, the riparian corridor and green infrastructure principles. The scale of any replacement redevelopment must not exceed the existing gross floor space of the existing use on site, discounting the floorspace of the protected structure on site.	Not Started	This SLO relates to Cheeverstown lands, south of the R137 and north and east of the River Dodder. No extant planning permissions at this site currently.
H3 SLO 2:  To support the development of St. Brigid's Nursing home at Crooksling as a centre that provides for the care of older persons	Not Started	This site is currently being used to provide accommodation to people who are applying for international protection by the International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS).
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H4: Traveller Accommodation</b>		
<b>Implement the South Dublin County Council Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 (and any superseding programmes agreed by the Council) in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development.</b>		
H4 Objective 1:  To implement the South Dublin County Council Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 (and any superseding programme)	Significant Progress	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through Housing Services and the Traveller Accommodation Unit.  The Council continues to support the implementation of the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 which commits to meeting the preferred accommodation needs of Traveller households through the provision of Traveller specific accommodation or standard social housing.  The Traveller Accommodation Programme 2024 - 2029 went on public display from the 1 July – 30 August 2024 and was brought for approval to the October Council meeting.  (See Chapter 6 Housing in Highlight Report)



<p>H4 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that Traveller Accommodation is located in proximity to services, including public transport, schools, GPs, shops, playgrounds and sports clubs.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this process is ongoing by the Housing Department and its Housing services including the Traveller Accommodation Unit.</p> <p>The Council continues to support the implementation of the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2019-2024 which commits to meeting the preferred accommodation needs of Traveller households through the provision of Traveller specific accommodation or standard social housing.</p> <p>The Council's Draft Traveller Accommodation Programme 2024 - 2029 went on public display from the 1 July – 30 August 2024 and was brought for approval to the October Council meeting.</p> <p>For example, existing Traveller Accommodation in Adamstown meets this objective and planned Traveller Accommodation in Clonburris SDZ will also be in proximity to services.</p> <p>(See Chapter 6 Housing in Highlight Report)</p>
<p>H4 Objective 3:</p> <p>To provide long term sustainable Traveller Accommodation developments, while ensuring proper provision of infrastructure.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department, Housing services, Traveller Accommodation Unit and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>
<p>H4 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that all Traveller Accommodation is provided to the highest standard following detailed consultation with local communities and Traveller advocacy groups.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing Department, Housing services, Traveller Accommodation Unit and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>
<p>H4 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that every halting site has basic amenities such as water, ESB, refuse collection and sanitation and are situated to enable as much integration with local communities as possible, that is, access to schools, GPs, shops, playgrounds and sports clubs.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this process is ongoing by the Housing Department and its Housing services including the Traveller Accommodation Unit.</p> <p>See also H4 Objective 2.</p>

<p>H4 Objective 6:</p> <p>To provide transient sites in accordance with legislation and to liaise with the other Dublin Local Authorities on the need for and, if necessary, identify suitable locations for such provision in order to provide for a coordinated approach in the Dublin Region.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this process is ongoing by the Housing Department and its Housing services including the Traveller Accommodation Unit. The Council will liaise with the other Dublin Local Authorities on the need for and, if necessary, identify suitable locations for such provision in order to provide for a coordinated approach in the Dublin Region.</p> <p>The four Dublin Local Authorities collaborate on a regional response to the provision of transient sites. However, consideration for their provision within the Dublin regional area will only be given if there is consensus among Travellers in the region for these sites. This consideration will be coupled with the development of a national policy governing their location, management, and control. This approach ensures alignment with the needs and preferences of the Traveller community while also promoting consistency and coherence in policy implementation across the Dublin region.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H5: Other Housing Provision</b></p>		
<p><b>Other Housing Provision Support and facilitate relevant agencies in the provision of specific emergency or other forms of housing need as such demand arises.</b></p>		
<p>H5 Objective 1:</p> <p>To facilitate and support relevant agencies in the development of emergency accommodation that is socially inclusive, including hostels for homeless individuals of all genders and families, in a balanced way located throughout the County so as to avoid an over-concentration in any particular area.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this process is ongoing by the Housing Department and its Housing services including Homeless services.</p> <p>The Council continues to provide Housing through a variety of mechanisms and delivery channels in as balanced a way as possible.</p>
<p>H5 Objective 2:</p> <p>To facilitate and support Túsla, the Child and Family Agency, local domestic violence service providers and other relevant agencies in the development of women's refuge within the County to include emergency accommodation and transitional units.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>While the Council do not have a direct role in providing accommodation for victims of domestic violence, support has been provided for facilities in Tallaght and Rathcoole through an Approved Housing Body including providing maintenance of the buildings where appropriate. The Council have also provided a number of safe houses.</p> <p>Tulsa have carried out an audit and have published a 'Review of the Provision of Accommodation for Victims of Domestic Violence. The</p>

		Department of Justice have established Cuan, the new statutory domestic, sexual and gender-based violence agency. The Council remains committed to working fully with all relevant agencies and partners in responding to the needs of victims of domestic violence, within our budgetary and statutory abilities.
H5 Objective 3:  To provide short-term emergency housing to persons who are unable to return to their homes because of domestic violence on a humanitarian basis without having to assess their eligibility for social housing support or include them on the Local Authority's waiting list for housing supports in line with the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government Policy and Procedural Guidance for Housing Authorities in relation to Assisting Victims of Domestic Violence with Emergency and Long-term Accommodation Needs.	Continuous	While the Council do not have a direct role in providing accommodation for victims of domestic violence, support has been provided for facilities in Tallaght and Rathcoole through an Approved Housing Body including providing maintenance of the buildings where appropriate. The Council have also provided a number of safe houses. Tulsa have carried out an audit and have published a 'Review of the Provision of Accommodation for Victims of Domestic Violence. The Department of Justice have established Cuan, the new statutory domestic, sexual and gender-based violence agency. The Council remains committed to working fully with all relevant agencies and partners in responding to the needs of victims of domestic violence, within our budgetary and statutory abilities.
H5 Objective 4:  To carry out a review of the requirements for an additional women's refuge in the County to ensure there is a sufficient access to places of safety available to local women and children at risk of the most extreme violence.	Not Started	Tulsa have carried out an audit and have published a 'Review of the Provision of Accommodation for Victims of Domestic Violence. The Department of Justice have established Cuan, the new statutory domestic, sexual and gender-based violence agency. The Council remains committed to working fully with all relevant agencies and partners in responding to the needs of victims of domestic violence, within our budgetary and statutory abilities and have supported facilities in Tallaght and Rathcoole through an Approved Housing Body and provide maintenance of the buildings where appropriate. The Council have also provided a number of safe houses.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H6: Student Accommodation</b>		
<b>Support the provision of professionally managed student accommodation for third level students on campus or in suitably accessible locations to third level education</b>		

<p>H6 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the development of affordable and sustainable student accommodation in and near to the campus of a recognised Third Level Institution or at other suitable locations throughout the County proximate to public transport links and ensuring the protection of our historical villages.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>A review of planning activity in the first two years of the county development plan indicates that there were no new planning applications for student accommodation received by the Council. Student accommodation was granted by the Council in 2019 at the junction of Belgard Square North and Belgard Road but has not proceeded to date.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H7: Residential Design and Layout</b></p>		
<p><b>Promote high quality design and layout in new residential developments to ensure a high-quality living environment for residents, in terms of the standard of individual dwelling units and the overall layout and appearance of the development.</b></p>		
<p>H7 Objective 1:</p> <p>To promote a high quality of design and layout in new residential development and to ensure a high-quality living environment for residents, in terms of the standard of individual dwelling units and the overall layout and appearance of the development in accordance with the standards set out in the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, DEHLG (2009) and the accompanying Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide and the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2020), or as may be updated and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>Residential developments are assessed against the standards set out in the Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities Best Practice Guidelines (2007), Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024) and the Sustainable Urban Housing Design Standards for New Apartments (2023) as amended, in conjunction with the provisions of the Plan pertaining to residential development. It is noted that the 2009 Guidelines referenced in the objective have been superseded by the 2024 Guidelines on compact settlements.</p>
<p>H7 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that new residential developments incorporate energy efficiency measures and promote innovation in renewable energy opportunities.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate and insofar as is within the remit of the planning process.</p>

		<p>Since 1 November 2019, new building standards apply to all new residential dwellings (houses or apartments). New dwellings typically require a Building Energy Rating (BER) of A2. New dwellings with this high level of energy performance are called Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB). NZEB homes are 70% more energy efficient and emit 70% less carbon dioxide than those built under 2005 Building Regulations standards.</p> <p>Construction is nearing completion on the first standalone local authority cost rental scheme consisting of 133 apartments at Belgard Square North which will be served by the Tallaght District Heating Scheme (TDHS).</p>
<p>H7 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the principle of permeability schemes that provide improved connections between housing estates and their surrounds for walking and cycling, having regard to the National Transport Authority's Permeability Best Practice Guide (2015) or any subsequent guidelines, including the provisions relating to permeability schemes and anti-social behaviour.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed to promote connectivity and active travel by the Roads, Active Travel and Public Realm departments when required. The Council will continue to promote this objective.</p> <p>The principle of permeability is also a consideration in plan making and will inform the Clondalkin LAP and City Edge Framework</p>
<p>H7 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that residential development provides an integrated and balanced approach to movement, placemaking and streetscape design in accordance with the requirements of the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets, DTTAS and DEHLG (2013, updated 2019).</p>	Early Stages	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>As part of the Planning Department's ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process in order to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H8: Public Open Space</b>		
<b>Ensure that all residential development is served by a clear hierarchy and network of high quality public open spaces that provide for active and passive recreation and enhances the visual character, identity and amenity of the area.</b>		

<p>H8 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that public open space in new residential developments complies with the quantitative and qualitative standards set out in Section 8.7 of Chapter 8: Community Infrastructure and Open Space and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>Residential developments are assessed against the standards set out in the Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities Best Practice Guidelines (2007), Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024) and the Sustainable Urban Housing Design Standards for New Apartments (2023) as amended, in conjunction with the provisions of the Plan pertaining to residential development.</p>
<p>H8 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that there is a clear definition between public, semi-private and private open space at a local and district level and that all such open spaces benefit from passive surveillance from nearby residential development.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>As part of the Planning Department’s ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process in order to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.</p>
<p>H8 Objective 3:</p> <p>To enhance the recreational value of open spaces that serve existing residential areas as part of any future infill developments or where appropriate provide for the upgrade of other parks in the immediate area (applying the 10-minute concept) through a financial contribution in lieu, where a proposed development is not capable of providing the full open space standards on site.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes where applicable.</p> <p>Note: Circular letter PL 04/2023 and PL 08/2023 issued in 2023 places a temporary waiver for 1 year to all permitted residential development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that commences on site between 25 April 2023 (the date of the Government Decision approving the measure) and 24 April 2024, and</li> <li>• is completed not later than 31 December 2025.</li> </ul> <p>There is a contribution in lieu of public open space with respect to the Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan Lands. The Tallaght Local Area Plan provides for a minimum of 10% of the gross site area to be dedicated for</p>

		use as public open space within any proposal for development which shall be of a high quality and integrated into an overall interconnected network of public open space and green routes. Where public open space requirements cannot be met on site in full, or partially, because the site is considered by the planning authority to be too small or inappropriate (because of site shape, context or general layout) to fulfil a useful open space/amenity purpose, the Tallaght Local Area Plan provides discretion to the Council to determine a financial contribution in lieu of all, or part of, the public open space requirement for a particular development. This contribution in lieu is levied at the rate of €7,500,000 per hectare of open space required, or on a pro rata basis of the public open space not provided on site. This contribution in lieu will be used towards the provision of public open space, and/or to South Dublin County Council improvements to an existing park and/or enhancement of amenities in the area unless as otherwise agreed with the planning authority. However, the current Development Contribution Scheme 2021-2025 does not provide for the same or similar across the county. It is intended to review the Contribution Scheme in 2025 to include for the contribution throughout the county as per the Plan objective.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H9: Private and Semi-Private Open Space</b>		
<b>Ensure that all dwellings have access to high quality private open space and semi-private open space (where appropriate) and that such space is carefully integrated into the design of new residential developments.</b>		
H9 Objective 1:  To ensure that all private open spaces for houses and apartments / duplexes including balconies, patios, roof gardens and rear gardens are designed in accordance with the qualitative and quantitative standards set out in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Parks Department and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  The quantum and criteria of private open space for residential development has been revised on foot of the publication of the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements

		Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024) and the associated SPPRs which Local Authorities are obliged to be consistent with.
H9 Objective 2:  To ensure that the design and layout of new apartments, or other schemes as appropriate, ensures access to high quality and integrated semi-private or communal open space that supports a range of active and passive uses.	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  As part of the Planning Department's ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – through the audit process in order to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H10: Internal Residential Accommodation</b>		
<b>Ensure that all new housing provides a high standard of accommodation that is flexible and adaptable, to meet the long-term needs of a variety of household types and sizes.</b>		
H10 Objective 1:  To promote the provision of high-quality houses and apartments / duplexes within sustainable neighbourhoods by achieving the appropriate quantitative and qualitative standards, in accordance with Ministerial Guidelines and as set out in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  The Council continues to support the delivery of high quality, well-designed and attractive homes through its development management process which has to have regard to, and where SPPRs are indicated, be consistent with section 28 Guidelines published by the Minister.
H10 Objective 2:  To support the design of adaptable residential unit layouts that can accommodate the changing needs of occupants, through extension or remodelling subject to the protection of residential amenity.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Housing and Architects Departments and other key stakeholders where appropriate.



H10 Objective 3: To strongly encourage the provision of adequate space to allow for individuals to work from home in housing units, including apartments.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  Following Covid, there has been increased responsiveness by private developers of designing space into homes to allow for home-working.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H11: Privacy and Security</b>		
<b>Promote a high standard of privacy and security for existing and proposed dwellings through the design and layout of housing.</b>		
H11 Objective 1: To ensure there is a clear definition and delineation between private, semiprivate (communal) and the public open spaces that serve residential development.	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team, Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  In addition to Development Plan policy, section 28 guidelines provide criteria for private and semi-private open space. This is particularly relevant to the recent Sustainable Residential and Compact Settlement Guidelines 2024.
H11 Objective 2: To ensure that all developments are designed to provide street frontage and to maximise surveillance of streets and the public realm.	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  There are numerous examples of where this has been achieved including apartment developments in Tallaght within Cookstown and at the junction of Airton Road and Belgard Road. Housing within Adamstown also continues to fulfil this objective.

<p>H11 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that private open spaces, where it consists of gardens, are enclosed within perimeter blocks behind the building line and that they are subdivided by suitably robust boundary treatments of a sufficient height and composition to provide adequate privacy and security. In limited circumstances, some discretion may be provided for where the configuration of the space can provide for private and secure space, to a high quality, elsewhere on the site than behind the building line.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the delivery of high quality, well-designed and attractive home through its development management processes and in conjunction with the Housing Department and the implementation of the Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022-2026.</p> <p>As part of the Planning Department’s ongoing monitoring programme, a Quality Assessment Audit has been developed and piloted on a number of recently completed schemes in the County. The purpose of the audit is to gather information on key aspects – such as site layout, functionality, design and finish – to refresh existing knowledge, improve skills, keep up-to-date with the latest development trends and inform policy.</p>
<p>H11 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that opposing balconies and windows at above ground floor level have an adequate separation distance, design or positioning to safeguard privacy without compromising internal residential amenity.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate. This includes assessment of overlooking and overshadowing.</p> <p>Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities (January 2024) replace the Sustainable Residential Developments in Urban Areas-Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued as Ministerial Guidelines under Section 28 of the Act in 2009 (now revoked)</p> <p>The following amendment to the Development Standards is relevant to this objective:</p> <p><i>SPPR 1 – Separation Distances: A minimum separation distance of 16 metres (previously 22 metres) with provision for further reductions in certain circumstances.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H12: Steep or Varying Topography Sites</b></p>		
<p><b>Ensure that development on lands with a steep and / or varying topography is designed and sited to minimise impacts on the natural slope of the site.</b></p>		

<p>H12 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that all developments including buildings, streets and spaces are designed and arranged to respond to and complement the site's natural contours and natural drainage features in accordance with the recommendations of the Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide (2009).</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>The Council also published the Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design &amp; Evaluation Guide in 2022 to support development management processes – such as pre-planning consultation and application stage – and the implementation of this objective and other related objectives in the Plan.</p>
<p>H12 Objective 2:</p> <p>To avoid the use of intrusive engineered solutions, such as cut and filled platforms, embankments or retaining walls on sites with steep or varying topography.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H13: Residential Consolidation</b></p>		
<p><b>Promote and support residential consolidation and sustainable intensification at appropriate locations, to support ongoing viability of social and physical infrastructure and services and meet the future housing needs of the County.</b></p>		
<p>H13 Objective 1:</p> <p>To promote and support residential consolidation and sustainable intensification at appropriate locations and to encourage consultation with existing communities and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>The Housing Supply Monitor, developed to track and monitor residential development in the County, indicates that approximately 1,934 (35%) of all units completed since the adoption of the plan were located on lands zoned TC, VC, REGEN and RES thereby supporting residential consolidation and sustainable intensification at appropriate locations.</p>

<p>H13 Objective 2:</p> <p>To maintain and consolidate the County's existing housing stock through the consideration of applications for housing subdivision, backland development and infill development on large sites in established areas, subject to appropriate safeguards and standards identified in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>A review of the planning activity since the adoption of the Plan indicates planning applications for approximately 62 No. Single Infill/Side Garden/Corner Site /Backland Dwelling houses have been permitted since the adoption of the Plan, at the time of writing.</p>
<p>H13 Objective 3:</p> <p>To favourably consider proposals for the development of corner or wide garden sites within the curtilage of existing houses in established residential areas, subject to appropriate safeguards and standards identified in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>A review of the planning activity since the adoption of the Plan indicates planning applications for approximately 62 No. Single Infill/Side Garden/Corner Site /Backland Dwelling houses have been permitted since the adoption of the Plan, at the time of writing.</p>
<p>H13 Objective 4:</p> <p>To promote and encourage 'Living-Over-The-Shop' residential uses on the upper floors of appropriate buildings located in Town, District, Local and Village Centres within the County save for public houses and nightclubs and other inappropriate places where similar business is conducted.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>Proposed redevelopment of some local centres included provision of residential alongside / over commercial use.</p>
<p>H13 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that new development in established areas does not unduly impact on the amenities or character of an area.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>
<p>H13 Objective 6:</p> <p>To support the subdivision of houses in suburban areas that are characterised by exceptionally large houses on relatively extensive sites where population levels are generally falling and which are well served by public transport, subject to the protection of existing residential amenity.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>

H13 Objective 7:  To support and facilitate the replacement of existing dwellings with one or more replacement dwellings, subject to the protection of existing residential amenities and the preservation of the established character (including historic character and visual setting) of the area (see Policy NCBH 22: Features of Interest and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring).	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H14: Residential Extensions</b>		
<b>Support the extension of existing dwellings subject to the protection of residential and visual amenities.</b>		
H14 Objective 1:  To favourably consider proposals to extend existing dwellings subject to the protection of residential and visual amenities and compliance with the standards set out in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring and the guidance set out in the South Dublin County Council House Extension Design Guide, 2010 (or any superseding guidelines).	Significant Progress	The Council continues to support the provision of appropriate and well-designed extension of existing dwellings subject to the protection of extension residential and visual amenities.  A review of planning activity in the first two years of the Plan indicates that planning applications for approximately 440 no. domestic extension applications, of which approximately 25 no. were deemed invalid and approximately 405 no. were granted.  In Q3 2024, the Planning Authority procured architectural services to prepare an updated SDCC House Extension Design Guide. It is anticipated that the updated guidelines will be made available by Q1 2025. The review of the guidelines is to be based on updated Built Form Principles for House Extensions and is informed by current design trends and practices.
H14 Objective 2:  To review and update the South Dublin County Council House Extension Design Guide, 2010 during the lifetime of this Development Plan, to include a review of design options for mid terrace type extensions with a view to facilitating these extensions in Local Authority housing where appropriate.	Significant Progress	In Q3 2024, the Planning Authority procured architectural services to prepare an updated SDCC House Extension Design Guide. It is anticipated that the updated guidelines will be made available by Q1 2025. The review of the guidelines is to be based on updated Built Form Principles for House Extensions and is informed by current design trends and practices.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy H15: Family Flats</b>		
<b>Support family flat development subject to the protection of residential and visual amenities.</b>		
H15 Objective 1:  To favourably consider a family flat development where the Council is satisfied that there is a valid need for semi-independent accommodation for an immediate family member or members subject to the criteria outlined in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring	Significant Progress	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.  A review of the planning activity in the first two years of the county development plan indicates that 9 no. family flat development applications have been granted since the adoption of the Plan.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H16: Management of Single Dwellings in Rural Areas</b>		
<b>Restrict the spread of urban generated dwellings in the Rural “RU”, Dublin Mountain ‘HA-DM’, Liffey Valley ‘HA-LV’ and Dodder Valley ‘HA-DV’ zones and to focus such housing into existing settlements in line with the Settlement Hierarchy</b>		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H17: Rural Housing Policy and Local Need Criteria</b>		
<b>Consider rural housing for persons who are “an intrinsic part of the rural community” or “working full-time or part-time in rural areas” as described under Section 3.2.3 (Rural generated housing) of the Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines DEHLG (2005), Circular SP 5 / 08 Rural Housing Policies and PL 2 / 2017 Local Need Criteria in Development Plans: Conformity with Articles 43 and 56 (Freedom of Establishment and Free Movement of Capital) of the European Community Treaty.</b>		

H17 Objective 1:  To commence a review of the Rural Housing Policy and Local Need Criteria within six months of the adoption of the Plan and to include a public consultation as part of this process.	Not started	The current County Development Plan made revisions to the Rural Housing Policy by providing clarity on the need criteria defined as 'exceptional circumstances' and by providing further clarity on who constitutes as an immediate family member. The Council is still waiting for the pending new Rural Housing Guidelines from the government. Until such time as these are published it would be premature to commence the review of the Rural Housing Policy, which, in its current form, conforms to the requirements under the current guidelines and to the National Planning Framework.
H17 Objective 2:  To consider persons for a rural house in the RU zone on the basis of their being an intrinsic part of the rural community where such persons have grown up or spent substantial periods of their lives, (12 years), living in the area or have moved away and who now wish to return to reside near to, or to care for, immediate family members and are seeking to build on the family landholding. Immediate family members are defined as mother, father, son, daughter, brother or sister.	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H18: Rural Housing in RU Zone</b>		
<b>New or replacement dwellings within areas designated with Zoning Objective 'RU' (to protect and improve rural amenity and to provide for the development of agriculture) will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</b>		
H18 Objective 1:  New or replacement dwellings within areas designated with Zoning Objective "RU" (to protect and improve rural amenity and to provide for the development of agriculture) will only be permitted in the following exceptional circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The applicant can establish a genuine need to reside in proximity to their employment (such employment being related to the rural community) or</li> </ul>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The applicant has close family ties with the rural community. The above shall also be considered in line with criteria set out under Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</li> </ul>		
<p>H18 Objective 2:</p> <p>To recognise that a person may have exceptional health circumstances where it is required that they live close to family support or in a particular environment. Such circumstances must be clearly supported by relevant documentation from a registered medical practitioner and a disability organisation and will be subject to criteria set out under Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H19: Rural Housing in HA – Dublin Mountains Zone</b></p>		
<p><b>New or replacement dwellings within areas designated Zoning Objective ‘HA-DM’ (to protect and enhance the outstanding natural character of the Dublin Mountains Area) will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.</b></p>		
<p>H19 Objective 1:</p> <p>To consider new or replacement dwellings within areas designated with Zoning Objective ‘HA-Dublin Mountains’ (to protect and enhance the outstanding natural character of the Dublin Mountains Area) in the following exceptional circumstances where all of the criteria below are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The applicant is a native of the area; and</li> <li>The applicant can demonstrate a genuine need for housing in that particular area; and</li> <li>The development is related directly to the area’s amenity potential or to its use for agriculture, mountain or hill farming; and</li> <li>The development would not prejudice the environmental capacity of the area, and that it would be in keeping with the character of the mountain area.</li> </ul>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.



<p>These criteria are in accordance with the Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines (2005), having regard to the outstanding character of the area and the need to preserve the environmental and landscape quality of this area. The above criteria to be considered alongside the need to sustain and renew established rural communities and to ensure the viability of amenity, including local schools and the need to accommodate genuine rural housing needs where they arise.</p>		
<p>H19 Objective 2:  To generally prohibit development within restricted areas identified on the Bohernabreena / Glenasmole Reservoir Restricted Areas Map contained in Appendix 5.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p> <p>The Planning Authority engaged with Uisce Éireann in Q4 2023 and received formal confirmation of the continued requirement for the restricted area map as contained in Appendix 5 of the Plan.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann confirmed that the exclusion zone, which was developed to protect the Bohernabreena Reservoir and catchment in the interest of public health and to prohibit development in the catchment, aligns with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirement that drinking waters sources are protected to avoid deterioration in quality and the current zoning restrictions should remain.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H20: Rural Housing in HA – Liffey Valley and Dodder Valley</b></p>		
<p><b>That within areas designated with Zoning Objective ‘HA-LV’ (to protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Liffey Valley) and ‘HA–DV’ (to protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Dodder Valley) residential development will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</b></p>		

<p>H20 Objective 1:</p> <p>Within areas designated with the Zoning Objective 'HA-LV' (to protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Liffey Valley) and 'HA-DV' (to protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Dodder Valley) residential development will be restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The replacement of an existing structure by a structure of a similar size – see H21 Objective 1;</li> <li>• The extension or alteration of an existing habitable structure – not to exceed 50% of the original structure</li> <li>• The provision of a domestic garage, greenhouse, shed or similar non-residential structure where its use is incidental to the enjoyment of an existing dwelling house; and</li> <li>• The preservation of the high amenity landscape, views or vistas of the valley, biodiversity and amenity</li> </ul>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy H21: Replacement Dwellings in Rural and High Amenity Areas</b></p>		
<p><b>Consider applications for replacement dwellings in rural and high amenity areas where there is a genuine need for refurbishment and / or replacement.</b></p>		
<p>H21 Objective 1:</p> <p>To favourably consider applications for replacement dwellings within areas designated with Zoning Objective 'RU' (to protect and improve Rural Amenity and to provide for the development of Agriculture), Zoning Objective 'HA – Dublin Mountains' (to protect and enhance the outstanding natural character of the Dublin Mountains Area), Zoning Objective 'HA – Liffey Valley' (to protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of the Liffey Valley) and Zoning Objective 'HA – Dodder Valley' (to protect and enhance the outstanding character and amenity of</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.</p>

<p>the Dodder Valley) where the Planning Authority is satisfied that all of the following are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a genuine need for replacement or refurbishment of the structure; and</li> <li>• The roof, internal walls and external walls of the structure on site are substantially intact; and à The structure on site is a habitable dwelling and its use as a habitable dwelling has not been abandoned (for a period that exceeds 5 years); and</li> <li>• The structure on site is of limited value in terms of built heritage, character and visual amenity; and</li> <li>• The replacement dwelling would largely occupy the same footprint, scale and location of the dwelling to be replaced, save in exceptional circumstances where the Planning Authority agrees a more favourable position in the context of the development management criteria outlined under Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</li> </ul>		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy H22: Occupancy Condition</b>		
<p><b>Conditions attached to the grants of permission for housing in Rural (RU), Dublin Mountain (HA-DM), Liffey Valley (HA-LV) and Dodder Valley (HA-DV) areas will include the stipulation that the house must be first occupied as a place of permanent residence by the applicant and / or by members of his / her immediate family, for a minimum period of seven years or such other longer period of time as is considered appropriate.</b></p>		

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy H23: Rural Housing and Extension Design</b>		
<b>Ensure that any new residential development in rural and high amenity areas, including houses and extensions are designed and sited to minimise visual impact on the character and visual setting of the surrounding landscape.</b>		
<p>H23 Objective 1:</p> <p>Ensure that all new rural housing and extensions within areas designated within Zoning Objectives Rural (RU), Dublin Mountain (HA-DM), Liffey Valley (HA-LV) and Dodder Valley (HA-DV);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is designed and sited to minimise impact on the landscape including views and prospects of natural beauty or interest or on the amenities of places and features of natural beauty or interest including natural and built heritage features; and</li> <li>• Will not have a negative impact on the environment including flora, fauna, soil, water (including ground water) and human beings; and</li> <li>• Is designed and sited to minimise impact on the site’s natural contours and natural drainage features; and</li> <li>• Retains and reinstates (where in exceptional circumstance retention cannot be achieved) traditional roadside and field boundaries; and</li> <li>• Is designed and sited to circumvent the need for intrusive engineered solutions such as cut and filled platforms, embankments or retaining walls; and</li> <li>• Would comply with the EPA’s Code of Practice for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems (Population Equivalent less than 10) 2021 except where planning permission was granted prior to 7th June 2021 in which case the EPAs Code of Practice Wastewater</li> </ul>	Continuous	All planning applications and council led development processes are assessed having regard to this objective by the Development Management team and other key stakeholders where appropriate.

<p>Treatment Systems Serving Single Houses 2009 applies; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Would not create or exacerbate ribbon or haphazard forms of development.</li></ul>		
---	--	--

## CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE MOVEMENT

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy SM1: Overarching – Transport and Movement</b>		
<b>Promote ease of movement within, and access to South Dublin County, by integrating sustainable land-use planning with a high-quality sustainable transport and movement network for people and goods.</b>		
<p>SM1 Objective 1:</p> <p>To achieve and monitor a transition to more sustainable travel modes including walking, cycling and public transport over the lifetime of the County Development Plan, in line with the County mode share targets of 15% Walk; 10% Cycle; 20% Bus; 5% Rail; and 50% Private (Car / Van / HGV / Motorcycle).</p>	Significant Progress	A number of interventions have been undertaken within the plan period such as the ambitious Cycle South Dublin Programme of Works, for example the reallocation of road space such as on Firhouse Road West where before and after surveys have shown car travel is down 5%. Other projects such as the newly opened Kishogue Rail Station have been supported as well as Dart+ SW, BusConnects and other developments through the Development Management process.
<p>SM1 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure consistency with the NTA’s Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area (2016-2035) as updated to 2042, as required by RPO 8.4 of the RSES.</p>	Continuous	The Roads Department assess planning applications and Council led developments in line with the NTA’s Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area.
<p>SM1 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the delivery of key sustainable transport projects including DART and Luas expansion programmes, BusConnects and the Greater Dublin Metropolitan Cycle Network in accordance with RPO 5.2 of the RSES / MASP.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council engages regularly with the NTA and will continue to engage with the NTA regarding these projects including significant progress made on Cycle South Dublin programmes.</p> <p>A new stop for the Red Line Luas has been confirmed through some of these discussions.</p> <p>The Council has also made submissions to the NTA on the different BusConnects programs which run through the County.</p>
<p>SM1 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that future development is planned and designed in a manner that facilitates sustainable travel patterns, with a particular focus on increasing the share of active modes (walking and cycling) and public transport use and creating a safe and attractive street environment for pedestrians and cyclists, in accordance with RPO 5.3 of the RSES / MASP</p>	Continuous	The Development Management team and Roads and Active Travel Departments assess planning applications and Council led developments to ensure active travel modes and public transport are considered at the earliest stages.

<p>SM1 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that future development is planned and designed in a manner that maximises the efficiency and protects the strategic capacity of the metropolitan area transport network, both existing and planned, and to protect and maintain regional accessibility, in accordance with RPO 8.3 of the RSES.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Development Management team and Roads and Active Travel Departments assess planning applications and Council led developments to ensure active travel modes and public transport are considered at the earliest stages. Furthermore, increased densities are encouraged at high frequency public transport nodes.</p>
<p>SM1 Objective 6:</p> <p>To safeguard the County’s strategic road network and to improve the local road and street network in a manner that will better utilise existing road space and encourage a transition towards more sustainable modes of transport.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>There have been 12 additional pedestrian and cycle crossings completed up to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024 throughout the County with more planned throughout the lifetime of the Plan. The Council also continue to support this objective through the rollout of Cycle South Dublin and improved pedestrian space.</p>
<p>SM1 Objective 7:</p> <p>To engage with relevant agencies including the National Transport Authority (NTA) and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) in relation to strategic and local transportation issues including delivery of transport projects and to encourage consultation with local communities.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council engages with the NTA and TII as well as encouraging public participation regarding these projects including the Clondalkin Local Area Plan transport study which was open to public engagement through various workshops as well as progress made on Cycle South Dublin programmes. The Council continue to support this objective.</p>
<p>SM1 Objective 8:</p> <p>To prepare Integrated Transport Studies for urban areas within the County, as need arises, to provide a long-term plan for the movement of pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and private vehicles and to have regard to the European Commission’s Guidelines for Developing and Implementing a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (2nd Edition, 2019) in the preparation of such studies.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>This objective is being met through the application of Local Transport Plans. A number of studies have been carried out to inform proposed large scale development at Clonburris and City Edge, for example. A study was also carried out for development at Liffey Valley including the new bus hub. There is an on-going LTP for Clondalkin which reflects the requirement in a later objective for LTPs to be carried out alongside local area plans.</p>
<p>SM1 Objective 9:</p> <p>To support micro-mobility in line with legislative / statutory requirements.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>This objective is met through a regional set-up with Dublin City Council and other counties spearheading. Members of the Council have met with the NTA and the other Dublin LA’s. E-scooter and e-bikes sections of the Road Traffic Acts, along with associated regulations, are to commence from 20th May 2025.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy SM2: Walking and Cycling</b>		
<b>Re-balance movement priorities towards sustainable modes of travel by prioritising the development of walking and cycling facilities and encouraging a shift to active travel for people of all ages and abilities, in line with the County targets.</b>		
SM2 Objective 1:  To achieve and monitor a transition to the County's mode share targets of 15% Walk and 10% Cycle.	Early Stages	The Roads Section have reviewed the previous methodology for providing pedestrian crossings which was recognised as being car dominant to a more pedestrian friendly policy based on desire lines. Further surveys have been undertaken by Cycle South Dublin.
SM2 Objective 2:  To create a comprehensive County-wide network supported by sustainable movement studies and other permeability measures, consisting of legible, sign-posted and well-maintained: (i) Safe cycling routes through the implementation of the Greater Dublin Cycle Network Plan, NTA (2011) and the Cycle South Dublin project; and (ii) Walking routes that link communities to key destinations, amenities and leisure activities.	Significant Progress	Meetings are in ongoing with NTA and other Dublin counties before the end of 2024. Phase 2 of the 11km National Pathfinder project D24 Neighbourhood active travel scheme (east of Old Bawn Road) is progressing well since starting in June and is due to be completed in June 2025, with works outside schools prioritised during the summer break and largely complete. It is a Section 38 scheme, fully funded by the NTA, to introduce a segregated cycle network in the Dublin 24 area. The network will consist of: <b>Killinarden Heights</b> - Construction underway and line marking left to complete March 2025. <b>Killinarden Way</b> - Works are almost complete. <b>Whitestown Way</b> - Works have begun on Whitestown way as of Feb 2024. and expected to be finished by end of March 2025. <b>Kiltipper Way</b> - Works commencing again in March 2025. <b>Firhouse Rd W</b> - Works ongoing in 2024. Killinniny Rd. <b>Ballycullen Rd/Drive/Ave</b> - Works to start later in 2024 once final plans have been agreed. This network will have direct links with 9 schools included as part of this project.
SM2 Objective 3:  To ensure that connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists is maximised and walking and cycling distances are reduced by promoting compact growth and permeability in the design and layout of new development areas.	Continuous	It is a key policy direction of the county to promote compact growth which will facilitate this objective. The progress report as outlined in chapters 2 and 6, indicates that the Council is delivering on compact development with well over 90% of development being within Dublin City and Suburbs. All new development areas are also assessed to ensure that they are



		delivering on permeability to promote connections to destination areas and within the development itself.
<p>SM2 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists is maximised and walking and cycling distances are reduced in existing built-up areas, by removing barriers to movement and providing active travel facilities in order to increase access to local shops, schools, public transport services and other amenities through filtered permeability, while also taking account of existing patterns of anti-social behaviour in the removal of such barriers with due consideration of consultation with local residents where need is evident or expressed.</p>	Continuous	<p>As for SM2 Objective 3. It is noted that the delivery of permeability within existing areas can be more challenging than in new developments. However, it is an objective of critical importance if those living or visiting towns or villages are to be encouraged to walk or cycle rather than have to make longer journeys by car. New development areas are assessed to ensure that they are delivering on permeability to promote connections to destination areas and within the development itself. Plans produced by the Council examine options for permeability to align with the objective.</p>
<p>SM2 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that all streets and street networks are designed in accordance with the principles, approaches and standards contained in the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013; updated 2019) so that the movement of pedestrians and cyclists is prioritised within a safe and comfortable environment for a wide range of ages, abilities and journey types.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and Council led development processes relating to or may have an impact on streets and street networks are assessed in line with DMURS and all other relevant standards and are assessed by Development Management and the Roads, Active Travel and Public Realm departments when required.</p>
<p>SM2 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that facilities for pedestrians and cyclists are designed in accordance with the principles, approaches and standards contained in the National Cycle Manual or any updated guidance and to promote off-road cycle infrastructure where feasible, subject to any design having regard to environmental sensitivities.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and Council led development processes relating to or which may have an impact on facilities for pedestrians and cyclists are assessed in line with National Cycle Manual or any updated guidance and are assessed by Development Management and the Transport and Public Realm sections when required. Similarly, plans and frameworks being developed by the Council look to incorporate cycle and walking infrastructure that meets the relevant standards.</p>
<p>SM2 Objective 7:</p> <p>To promote walking and cycling for school trips by implementing the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying school sites that are as close as possible to the communities they serve;</li> </ul>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council work closely with the Department of Education to identify sites that are close to the community they serve, promote active travel and permeability and promote initiatives such as Green Schools and Schools Streets projects and the routes are available to view on the Active Travel websites.</p> <p>Projects include: St Dominics and St Maelruans Old Bawn,</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring that multiple access points are provided to school sites for pedestrians and cyclists;</li> <li>- Ensuring that adequate and secure bicycle storage is provided within schools;</li> <li>- Promoting initiatives such as the Green Schools and Schools Streets projects;</li> <li>- Prioritising school routes for permeability projects and provision and enhancement of pedestrian and cycle ways;</li> <li>- Supporting the use of a range of physical measures to provide improved safety for pedestrians and cyclists at and close to schools.</li> </ul>		<p>St Lorcan's and St Brigid's Palmerstown, Pius X Fortfield Park, Coláiste Chilliain Clondalkin, St Marks in Tallaght, D12 Cycling Bus - Active Travel Scheme Holy Spirit Primary School.</p> <p><b>The next tranche of schools to commence will include:</b> St. Thomas' JNS Lucan, Scoil Áine Naofa, Sacred Heart SNS, Scoil Naomh Aine, St. Colmcille's SNS.</p> <p>The Council will continue to support this objective.</p>
<p>SM2 Objective 8:</p> <p>To work with the NTA to acquire funding and secure full implementation of the Cycle South Dublin programme and actions which may arise from the sustainable movement studies carried out to inform the plan.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council have been successful to date in the drawdown of funds in cooperation with the NTA. The pipeline of works is scheduled to continue until 2029 to cover the rest of the Development Plan. Cycle South Dublin drawdown to date is 2021 €10.9m, 2022 €15.5m, 2023 €22.2m, Budget 2024 €22.1m.</p>
<p>SM2 Objective 9:</p> <p>To work with the NTA to review the feasibility of implementing additional cycling facilities within the major urban and recreational areas of the County.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council are continuously working to complete Cycle South Dublin funded by NTA, co-funding made available by SDCC in 2024. Examples include the Dodder Greenway via Dodder Valley Park including Pump Track, Bushy Park, and Ely's gate. Castletymon Cycle tracks to Castletymon Library and Tymon Park Cycle track facilities in Killinarden Park. Canal Loop (works commencing on first section in Q4 2024) cycle way providing link between Grand and Royal Canals via Griffeen Vally Park, Lucan village, Laraghcon to Royal Canal in the Fingal area.</p>
<p>SM2 Objective 10:</p> <p>To further develop a footpath and cycle path repair and assessment system where members of the public can report maintenance issues and instigate repairs, and to implement a public lighting renewal, improvement and maintenance strategy in urban areas that provides adequate public lighting and puts the safety of pedestrians, cyclists, women and minority groups at the heart of this strategy, and to ensure that cycle paths are</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council conduct footpath and cycle path repair surveys which are completed every two years on local road network including cycle tracks. The last Cycle Network survey was completed in the summer of 2022.</p>

consistently and properly maintained to a high standard to ensure that cyclists use them.		
SM2 Objective 11:  To provide additional directional signs for major destinations, civic amenities and tourist attractions on major pedestrian and cycle routes, including references to distances, estimated times and / or number of steps to be taken.	Early Stages	Meetings with the NTA and other Dublin authorities were held on the 5th September 2024 to develop wayfinding across Dublin. This will give prominence to location of cycle track and destinations as part of the Cycle South Dublin project. Tallaght wayfinding will be the first official project and a pilot project for Corkagh Park has been delivered.
SM2 Objective 12:  To support the implementation of the South Dublin County Council Direction Sign Strategy (2020; amended in 2021) that accords with the National Traffic Signs Manual and the Fáilte Ireland Dublin Visitor Orientation Strategy (2020) and takes into account the local heritage and history of an area, particularly in a village context.	Continuous	The Council are committed to ensuring all new signage accords with the South Dublin County Council Direction Sign Strategy and takes into account the local heritage and history of an area. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM2 Objective 13:  To ensure that new walking and cycling routes are designed, insofar as possible, to function as links in the County's green infrastructure network and that adequate replacement and additional planting of native species and pollinators is provided, and that SuDS approaches are used to deal with surface water run-off.	Continuous	See Chapters 3 and 4. All new walking and cycling routes are designed with cognisance to their ability to function as links to the county's GI network insofar as possible. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed by Development Management and the Transport section as well as the Heritage Officer where appropriate. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM2 Objective 14:  To ensure that all walking and cycling routes have regard to environmental conditions and sensitivities including biodiversity, protected species and designated sites and to incorporate appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures as part of any environmental assessments.	Continuous	See Chapters 3 and 4. All new walking and cycling routes are designed with cognisance to the environmental conditions and sensitivities including biodiversity, protected species and designated sites. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed by Development Management, the Transport section as well as the Heritage Officer where appropriate. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM2 Objective 15:  To investigate the feasibility and potential opportunities for a cycle way and / or greenway linking Newcastle, Rathcoole, Hazelhatch and the Grand Canal.	Not Started	No works are currently underway, but the Council will continue to support this objective. Part of this route features in Cycle South Dublin programme and a link via Clondalkin has been proposed.

<p>SM2 Objective 16:</p> <p>To ensure that all streets and street networks are designed in accordance with the principles, approaches and standards contained in the National Disability Inclusion Strategy (NDIS) 2017-2022.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes relating to, or which may have an impact on facilities for pedestrians and cyclists are assessed in line with National Cycle Manual or any updated guidance and are assessed by Development Management and the Roads, Active Travel and Public Realm sections when required.
<p>SM2 Objective 17:</p> <p>To support bike parking provision at villages, centres, parks and any other areas of interest, as well as near public transport nodes to support multi-modal transport options.</p>	Continuous	The Council continue to support this objective, and Development Management and the Roads and Active Travel sections review planning applications and facilitate Council led developments to ensure that this objective is facilitated. For example, new bike parking provisions at the new Innovation Quarter and the Tallaght Public Transport Interchange.
<p>SM2 SLO 1:</p> <p>To provide for a pedestrian bridge over the N7 at the Barney's Lane junction to improve access to the Saggart Luas terminus.</p>	Not Started	A Transport Study for Rathcoole is required in conjunction with the TII and NTA. The Council has included €300,000 in the 3 Year Capital Plan for transport studies for Rathcoole, Newcastle, Saggart and Lucan.
<p>SM2 SLO 2:</p> <p>To consider an off-road shared cycle and pedestrian path from Stocking Lane to the Hellfire Club to provide a safe alternative to cars, to access this amenity.</p>	Early Stages	In the first quarter of 2025 SDCC will provide a footpath from the junction of the R113 (Gunny Hill) and the R115 (Military Road) to the Hellfire Club as part of the Dublin Mountains visitor Centre Project.
<p>SM2 SLO 3:</p> <p>On land border at Castlevue site (formerly known as Coolamber), to maintain a complete unbroken natural boundary comprising railings or other permanent structure along the perimeter of the site (with the exception of an entrance off the Newcastle Road and pedestrian and cyclist permeability with the Finnstown Neighbourhood Centre to the north of the site). The above notwithstanding any other related policies or objectives outlined in this Plan.</p>	Not Started	Ownership and other issues outside of the control of the Council have hindered progress on this Objective. Nevertheless, the Council will continue to support this objective where feasible and as resources allow.
<p>SM2 SLO 4:</p> <p>To improve the safety of the road for pedestrians between Millbrook Nursing Home and Saggart Village.</p>	Not Started	This Objective is under consideration and the Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy SM3: Public Transport – General</b>		
<b>Promote a significant shift from car-based travel to public transport in line with County targets and facilitate the sustainable development of the County by supporting and guiding national agencies in delivering major improvements to the public transport network.</b>		
SM3 Objective 1:  To achieve and monitor a transition to the County mode share targets of 20% Bus and 5% Rail.	Early Stages	The Council continues to actively support projects such as Phase 4 and 5 of the Bus Connects project, Dart + SW, and public transport interchanges such as Liffey Valley and Tallaght as well as the newly opened Kishogue Rail Station. The trend from CSO data (2016 – 2022) indicates a positive increase in bus and rail travel. POWSCAR data will be reviewed once available.
SM3 Objective 2:  To facilitate and secure the implementation of major public transport projects as identified within the NTA’s Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area (2016-2035) as updated to 2042, or any superseding document, including BusConnects, the DART expansion programme along the Kildare route, the opening of the new rail station at Kishogue and the Luas to Lucan.	Significant Progress	The Council continues to actively support projects such as Phase 4 and 5 of the Bus Connects project, Dart + SW, and public transport interchanges such as Liffey Valley and Tallaght as well as the newly opened Kishogue Rail Station. It is noted that the Rail Order for the Dart+SW was approved in November 2024 by An Bord Pleanála, this will facilitate a greatly improved service on the line for the growing populations in Clonburris and Adamstown and the future population in City Edge alongside existing populations.
SM3 Objective 3:  To ensure that future development is planned in such a manner as to facilitate a significant shift to public transport use through pursuing compact growth policies, consolidating development around existing and planned public transport routes and interchanges, and maximising access to existing and planned public transport services throughout the network.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against the principles of compact growth and transport orientated development in line with the NPF policies and objectives. The Council continue to support this objective as evidenced by the continued roll out of development at Adamstown, Clonburris and Fortunestown and the plans for City Edge.
SM3 Objective 4:  To optimise accessibility to public transport, increase catchment and maximise permeability through the creation of new and upgrading of existing walking and cycling routes linking to public transport stops.	Significant Progress	The trend from CSO data (2016 – 2022) indicates a positive increase in bus and rail travel in the County. POWSCAR data will be reviewed once available. This objective is met through the Development Management process including supporting Transport Orientated Development, LAPs Transport Studies for Clondalkin, Cookstown, Clonburris, Adamstown and additional services such as BusConnects routes C1 and C2. The Council are also assisting the NTA in upgrading orbital routes including bus stops and

		shelters developments on W6 connecting Kildare and Newcastle/Tallaght route including assisting with Section 38 developments and other processes and assisting on construction which will open in November 2024. This is being done alongside the rollout of Cycle South Dublin and improvements in footpaths. Liffey Valley bus hub is an example of where improved walking and cycling access has been linked to public transport.
SM3 Objective 5:  To facilitate an interlinked network that maximises the efficiency of existing services, reduces overall journey times and facilitates easy exchanges between modes and routes.	Continuous	The Council consider this objective at the earliest stages of planning applications and Council led development processes and will continue to support this objective. Ongoing engagement with the NTA also allows for the Council to raise issues around network efficiencies.
SM3 Objective 6:  To establish future public transport routes that will support the County's medium to long term development, including new and / or enhanced orbital routes to provide connectivity between outer suburban areas.	Significant Progress	The Council continue to support this objective. An example of the successful integration of the objective can be found at Adamstown Local Links L51 and L52 which has been improved to connect with routes C1 and C2 of BusConnects. Kishogue Rail Station opened in 2024 and a new stop is proposed on the Luas Red Line.
SM3 Objective 7:  To support and encourage the NTA in investigating high-capacity public transport solutions for Dublin southwest, including examining the feasibility of Metro and / or Luas, serving areas including Ballyboden, Ballycullen / Oldcourt, Firhouse, Kimmage, Knocklyon, Rathfarnham, South Tallaght, Templeogue and Terenure and the feasibility of linking the red and green Luas to maximise public transport links and permeability in Dublin southwest.	Early Stages	The Council liaises with the NTA and other relevant stakeholders regarding planning details and assist in feedback on proposals and preplanning meetings. A Railway Order for Dart + SW was approved by An Bord Pleanala in November 2024 and the Council fed into the initial planning for this also.  The Council also made a submission to the NTA at the time of their draft GDA Strategy. The Strategy includes for investigation into the feasibility of a route as outlined in the objective.
SM3 Objective 8:  To support and collaborate with the NTA and Dublin City Council in carrying out an Area Based Study on future transportation for the City Edge strategic regeneration lands.	Significant Progress	The Council in collaboration with DCC have extended the engagement of transport consultants to carry out further transport modelling work on the identified Priority Development Areas (PDAs) within City Edge. Original modelling work carried out in 2021 looked at the full build-out of City Edge to 2070. The current modelling work examines the build-out of the PDAs only, within a shorter time frame to approximately 2042 (to coincide with the GDA Transport Strategy timeline). Different scenarios will be examined including the impact of implementing various transport

		schemes and demand management measures on the development potential of the PDAs.
SM3 Objective 9:  To ensure that all new public transport corridors are designed to enhance the County's green infrastructure network by ensuring adequate replacement and additional planting of native species and pollinators and to ensure that SuDS approaches are used to deal with surface water run-off.	Continuous	See Chapters 3 and 4. New public transport corridors are designed to enhance the County's green infrastructure network as far as possible. Furthermore, all planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed by Development Management and the Transport, Drainage and Parks sections as well as the Heritage Officer where appropriate. The Council continue to support this objective.
SM3 Objective 10:  To work with the relevant transport agencies to ensure that all public transport proposals have regard to pertaining environmental conditions and sensitivities including biodiversity, protected species and designated sites and incorporate appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures as part of any environmental assessments.	Continuous	The Council will continue to work with all relevant transport agencies to ensure that all public transport proposals have regard to pertaining environmental conditions and sensitivities including biodiversity, protected species and designated sites and incorporate appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures as part of any environmental assessments.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy SM3: Public Transport – Bus</b>		
SM3 Objective 11:  To facilitate the delivery of the BusConnects Core Bus Corridors and seek additional bus corridor and orbital routes to serve the County by securing and maintaining any required route reservations and to ensure the BusConnects Corridors do not adversely affect the village life and livelihoods of any of our County Villages.	Significant Progress	The Council is liaising with the NTA and other relevant stakeholders regarding compounds and land takes to minimise any impact on villages and business. Furthermore, there is a current review of all the bus stops on the orbital routes. There has been significant progress on routes C1 and C2. The W6 Route from Kildare to Newcastle and Tallaght will open in November 2024. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM3 Objective 12:  To work with the NTA to secure the expansion of the bus network, including distinct new bus networks as necessary, to serve new development and regeneration areas within the South Dublin County area including Tallaght, City Edge, Adamstown, Clonburris, Fortunestown, Ballycullen and Newcastle.	Continuous	The Council continue to engage with the NTA at the earliest stage to secure the expansion of the bus network in regeneration areas where possible and/or required. A number of new bus routes including Bus Connects have been provided or are planned for including improved services around the areas identified. A new bus hub is being developed in Tallaght to create a wider transport hub alongside the LUAS.

<p>SM3 Objective 13:</p> <p>To support new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) lines as a means of providing new public transport links, where rail options are demonstrated by the NTA not to be achievable over the period of the County Development Plan 2022-2028, including for the planned Metro (Metrowest) and along the Outer Ring Road and Adamstown-Citywest corridors.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) lines including BusConnects as a means of providing new public transport links by facilitating and initiating dialogue with the NTA. More broadly, the electrification of the bus fleet and bus hubs all help to facilitate BRT. The GDA Strategy 2042 indicated that the demand for orbital public transport in the Metropolitan area during the period of the strategy can be satisfactorily accommodated by bus. It noted that the requirement for a higher capacity system will be monitored as part of the periodic review of the Transport Strategy, with a view to identifying and protecting alignments, as required, for delivery after 2042.</p>
<p>SM3 Objective 14:</p> <p>To support a review of bus services in the Naas Road environs including investment in orbital services with a view to meeting future demand and enhancing development potential of the City Edge regeneration area.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>As part of the additional transport modelling for City Edge, the impact of the planned Bus Connects services and other improvements on the development potential of the City Edge Priority Development Areas will be examined. No works have begun.</p>
<p>SM3 Objective 15:</p> <p>To support the enhancement of the Local Link Rural Transport Programme in consultation with stakeholders in order to provide the rural communities of the County, such as Bohernabreena and Glenasmole, with access to improved bus services.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Kildare and South Dublin Service Area Local Link Rural Transport Programme serves both the Bohernabreena and Glenasmole to Allagour and Tallaght Town Centre. The Council will continue to support access to improved bus services where possible.</p>
<p>SM3 Objective 16:</p> <p>To support a review of bus corridors in the N4 environs to expand into the commuter belt towns of bordering County Kildare with a view to meeting future demand of the surrounding Lucan and Adamstown area.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>Kildare County Council are currently working towards this as they are the terminus and are liaising with South Dublin County Council regarding services etc. A new bus corridor is under construction on the N4 between Leixlip and Maynooth. The Council will continue to support this objective.</p>
<p>SM3 Objective 17:</p> <p>To work with the NTA and other state agencies to facilitate the delivery of the Kennelsfort Road-R148 grade separated junction or an equivalent solution to maximise the efficacy of the BusConnects Project.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>This issue has been raised with NTA and is under consideration. The Council will continue to support objective.</p>



SM3 Objective 18: To liaise with bus service providers where new bus stop infrastructure is proposed in order to ensure facilities such as shelters and bins are included, where appropriate.	Continuous	The Council will continue to liaise with bus service providers where new bus stop infrastructure is proposed to ensure facilities such as shelters and bins are included. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed by the relevant sections where appropriate to facilitate this objective.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy SM3: Public Transport – Rail, Transport Interchange and Park and Ride</b>		
SM3 Objective 19: To promote the delivery of the Luas to Lucan and facilitate the reservation of any identified or emerging route.	Not Started	The Council will promote the delivery of the Luas to Lucan and will engage with the NTA and other bodies to facilitate this objective. The Luas to Lucan is a service identified within the NTA GDA Strategy.
SM3 Objective 20: To support additional capacity on the Luas Red Line, to service the intensification of development in Tallaght and Fortunestown and the future development of the City Edge lands.	Not Started	The Council will support additional capacity on the Luas Red Line and will facilitate any correspondence with the NTA, TII and other bodies as required. The NTA and TII are committed to providing a new Luas Stop on the Red Line including all required infrastructure.
SM3 Objective 21: To support the opening of the Kishogue rail station to align with the delivery of homes within the Clonburris SDZ area, in accordance with the SDZ Planning Scheme phasing.	Completed	The Kishogue rail station was completed and opened in August 2024 in conjunction with the NTA and the Council.
SM3 Objective 22: To investigate the option of an inter-county rail service stopping at Kishogue Station which would provide access to new employment space at Clonburris and give direct access to the Grange Castle Business Park.	Significant Progress	Both Kishogue and Adamstown are now open, as well as Clondalkin Station (City Edge, Park West / Cherry Orchard) with the existing line due to be electrified with an increase from 5,000 to 13,200 journeys per hour per direction at peak times. The latest projections allow for 20k passengers capacity per hour per direction when completed. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM3 Objective 23: To support the delivery, in the short to medium term, of measures to enhance the development potential of the City Edge lands including: - A new train station on the Kildare Line adjacent to Kylemore Road;	Not Started	Transdev and TII are committed to funding a new Luas stop on the Red Line including platform and supporting works. The Council will continue to support DART + SW and note the Rail Order was approved in November 2024. No works have begun to date.

- A new Luas stop on the Red Line between the Kylemore and Red Cow stops (as per the RSES and MASP); and - Increased frequency of Luas Red Line trams.		
SM3 Objective 24:  To support and facilitate the development of multi-modal transport interchanges at Tallaght Town Centre and Liffey Valley.	Significant Progress	The Liffey Valley BusConnects Bus Plaza interchange opened in 2023. The Tallaght Town Centre interchange is due to open within the lifetime of the Plan with Planning Permission recently approved by An Bord Pleanala.
SM3 Objective 25:  To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA's Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035, as updated to 2042.	Early Stages	Planning Permission has been received for the continued temporary Adamstown Park and Ride facility with discussions ongoing with the NTA. The Council will continue to engage in this process and with any reviews by the NTA where possible.
SM3 Objective 26:  To ensure planning applications adjacent to the Luas, which have the potential to impact on light rail infrastructure have regard to TII's Light Rail Environment – Technical Guidelines for Development and that developments arising are carried out in accordance with Transport Infrastructure Ireland's 'Code of Engineering Practice' as may be amended.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes adjacent to the Luas are referred to TII and their submission is assessed to ensure compliance with this objective.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy SM4: Strategic Road Network</b>		
<b>Improve and, where necessary, expand the County-wide strategic road network to support economic development and provide access to new communities and new development areas.</b>		
SM4 Objective 1:  To work closely with transport agencies including the Department of Transport, the National Transport Authority and Transport Infrastructure Ireland to protect capacity and deliver improvements and extensions of the strategic road network, where necessary and in line with national, regional and local climate action plans.	Continuous	The Council continues to work closely with all transport agencies as required to protect capacity and deliver improvements and extensions of the strategic road network.

<p>SM4 Objective 2:</p> <p>To facilitate and secure the implementation of major road projects as identified within the relevant strategies and plans for the Greater Dublin Area.</p>	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to support this objective through capital projects such as the Airton Road and the Celbridge Link Road which was opened in February 2023 as well as roads and access links through the Development Management process.
<p>SM4 Objective 3:</p> <p>To increase competitiveness by ensuring the efficient movement of people and goods between enterprise and employment areas and the national road network.</p>	Continuous	The Council will endeavour to explore all opportunities to increase competitiveness by ensuring the efficient movement of people and goods between enterprise and employment areas and the national road network. The location of land zoning plays a key role in this and the forthcoming Economic Strategy and further review of employment lands will take this objective into account.
<p>SM4 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that developing areas have sufficient access to the County's road network.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective including by the Transport and other relevant sections where required.
<p>SM4 Objective 5:</p> <p>To support the provision of junction upgrades, where necessary, at key locations on the strategic road network.</p>	Significant Progress	The Council have facilitated the upgrade of Traffic Lights at a number of junctions. Other junction upgrades include at Kilcarbery which has been a joint venture with Lidl. Clonburris junctions, onto Fonthill Rd (north and south link roads), R136, and other general junction upgrades to support pedestrian and cycle safety. The Council will continue to support this objective.
<p>SM4 Objective 6:</p> <p>To support innovative demand management measures on the M50, given current and projected demand for orbital movement and planned future population and employment growth in the County.</p>	Significant Progress	Innovative demand management measures include increased M50 toll charges and limiting additional connections on to the M50. Further mode share changes adding to this are being investigated including assessing the feasibility of another link road across the Liffey whereby Fingal County Council will lead the design which should add to the continued safe and efficient operation of the M50. The Council will continue to assess new ways of meeting the requirements of this objective.
<p>SM4 Objective 7:</p> <p>To implement the Six Year Roads Programme set out under Table 7.5 and to work towards the implementation of the Medium to Long Term Roads Objectives under Table 7.6 where feasible and subject to funding.</p>	Significant Progress	<p><b>Adamstown Street Network</b> – has been substantially delivered,</p> <p><b>Ballycullen/Oldcourt</b> - ongoing with some sections completed,</p> <p><b>City Edge</b> - early stages in development,</p> <p><b>Ballyboden Road/Stocking Lane</b> - Planning led development through LRDs etc.,</p> <p><b>Celbridge Link Road</b> – now completed,</p> <p><b>Citywest realignment of slip road</b>- no works currently in progress,</p> <p><b>Clonburris</b> – ongoing, south link road partially complete,</p>

		<p><b>Fortunestown Street Network</b> - mostly built out, substantially planning led through the DM process,  <b>Greenhill Road Upgrade</b> - ongoing,  <b>Airton Road</b> – on site,  <b>Calmont (City Edge)</b> - ongoing planning led with BusConnects going through planning in this area,  <b>Griffeen Ave</b> - pedestrian improvements are partially delivered,  <b>Newcastle Street Network</b> - largely delivered,  <b>Newcastle R120</b> - no further upgrades to date,  <b>New Nangor Road Extension</b> - delivered as far as Grange Castle west,  <b>Tallaght Town Centre</b> – Cookstown and Templeroan works are yet to begin, Airton Road extension under construction,  <b>Fonthill Road/N4</b> - partially delivered at Liffey Valley,  <b>R136/N4</b> - cycle improvements into Lucan village,  <b>Kennelsfort Road</b> - NTA agreed to pedestrian/cycle/bus improvements,  <b>Lucan Road</b> - Bus Corridor received planning,  <b>Western orbital route</b> - not in the GDA roads strategy presently,  <u>MEDIUM TO LONG TERM</u>  <b>Aylmer Road</b> – recent planning permission for widening a section of the road, approx. 520m, from the junction with Baldonnel Road,  <b>Blessington Road N81</b> - safety improvements on N81 from Tallaght Stadium out to Jobstown Inn including reducing speed limit and pedestrian and cycle improvements,  <b>Cloverhill Road / Ninth Lock Road Upgrade</b> - no update at present</p>
<p>SM4 Objective 8:   To work with the relevant transport agencies to ensure that all road and street network proposals have regard to pertaining environmental conditions and sensitivities including biodiversity, protected species and designated sites and incorporate appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures as part of any environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See Chapters 3 and 4. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective by the Heritage Officer, Public Realm, Transport and other sections as appropriate. An example of this is the widening of a section of Aylmer Road where the existing hedgerow was maintained through agreement at pre-planning.</p>
<p>SM4 Objective 9:   To ensure that all new roads and streets are designed to enhance insofar as feasible, the County’s green infrastructure network by</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See Chapters 3 and 4. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective by the Development Management team with the input of the Heritage Officer, Public Realm, Transport and other relevant sections as appropriate.</p>

ensuring adequate replacement and additional planting of native species and pollinators and to ensure that SuDS approaches are used to deal with surface water run-off.		
SM4 Objective 10:  To support sustainable measures including car-pooling and car clubs which promote access to cars rather than car ownership and which facilitate higher utilisation of vehicles rather than higher numbers of vehicles.	Continuous	The Council support this objective by encouraging carpooling as part of the Development Management process as well encouraging their use corporately. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM4 Objective 11:  To incorporate, where feasible, wildlife crossings including bridges and underpasses into the designs for new road infrastructure and where possible, incorporation of such measures into the existing road network.	Continuous	Where appropriate, planning applications and council led development processes are assessed against this objective through the development management processes. Where need is identified through ecological assessments or otherwise, the feasibility of incorporating measures to facilitate wildlife crossings is undertaken. During the 2 years since adoption of this development plan the need has not been identified.
SM4 SLO 1:  To ensure that development on these lands at Whitechurch / Edmondstown is facilitated through a comprehensive transport needs assessment, to identify all necessary transport infrastructure, its preferred location, and the appropriate delivery mechanisms in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The transport needs assessment shall have regard to existing environmental sensitivities in the area.	Not Started	A planning application has not been made for the lands during the two years since adoption of the Plan. Should development be proposed, the delivery of the identified transport needs assessment will be required and will be assessed as part of the Development Management process.
SM4 SLO 2:  To include an underpass as a part of any traffic management consideration as a practical solution to traffic delays on the N4 at Palmerstown Village.	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective, making it known to the NTA as part of any considerations for efficiencies on the N4 at this location.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy SM5: Street and Road Design</b>		
<b>Ensure that streets and roads within the County are designed to balance the needs of all road users and promote placemaking, sustainable movement and road safety providing a street environment that prioritises active travel and public transport.</b>		

<p>SM5 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure that all streets and street networks are designed to passively calm traffic through the creation of a self-regulating street environment that promotes active travel modes and public transport.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective as appropriate. The standards set out in DMURS are applied which support this objective. Furthermore, the Council continues to implement programmes such as Cycle South Dublin and the School Streets Initiatives which calm traffic and promote active travel.
<p>SM5 Objective 2:</p> <p>To design new streets and roads within urban areas in accordance with the principles, approaches and standards contained within the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013; updated 2019).</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective as appropriate.
<p>SM5 Objective 3:</p> <p>To advance national and local initiatives in relation to road design and safety.</p>	Continuous	The Council continue to implement any national and local initiatives in relation to road design and safety.
<p>SM5 Objective 4:</p> <p>To prioritise safety on rural roads and junctions, while considering the protection of biodiversity, green infrastructure and rural character present in roadside trees, hedgerows and banks, and so on.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective including by the Heritage Officer, Public Realm, Transport and other sections, as appropriate.
<p>SM5 Objective 5:</p> <p>To design new roads and streets to incorporate green infrastructure elements such as planting of native trees, hedgerows and pollinator species in medians and on roadside verges, as appropriate to the location.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective including by the Heritage Officer, Public Realm, Transport and other sections, as appropriate. Within new developments the Council actively seeks the incorporation of trees in streets within tree pits to provide for multi-functional benefits including SuDS.
<p>SM5 SLO 1:</p> <p>To provide for visitor parking spaces, along with a turning point, on any primary access roadway off Mount Bellew Way so as to provide for future development of these zoned lands, and to facilitate the better management of drop-offs and pick-ups at the neighbouring Lucan Educate Together NS.</p>	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective including exploring all options to facilitate the better management of drop-offs and pick-ups at the neighbouring Lucan Educate Together NS.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy SM6: Traffic and Transport Management</b>		
<b>Effectively manage and minimise the impacts of traffic within the County having regard to the need to provide shared road space for different users.</b>		
SM6 Objective 1: To effectively manage the flow of through traffic along the strategic road network and maximise the efficient use of existing road resources.	Continuous	The Council will continue to manage the flow of through traffic along the strategic road network and maximise the efficient use of existing road resources to the best of its ability. This includes the monitoring of the traffic light system and traffic flows. It also includes on-going measures to reduce car use through the improvement of cycle and pedestrian infrastructure and facilitating improved public transport.
SM6 Objective 2: To protect sensitive areas from inappropriate levels of traffic through design measures that will calm and / or reroute traffic.	Continuous	Planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective where appropriate. A number of Part 8 or other Council led plans have incorporated measures to calm and / or reroute traffic but these have not all been successful due at times, to public opposition to the behavioural changes required to implement.
SM6 Objective 3: To minimise the impact of new development on the County's road and street network through prioritising active travel and public transport and implementing appropriate traffic and transport management measures.	Continuous	Planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective, as appropriate. Plans undertaken by the Council where larger scale new development is proposed include objectives to prioritise active travel and public transport in the first instance. Car parking standards also relate to the location of development, discouraging car use in areas where there is good public transport.
SM6 Objective 4: To maintain and protect the safety, capacity and efficiency of National roads and associated junctions in accordance with the Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DECLG (2012), the Trans-European Transport Networks (TEN-T) Regulations and with regard to other policy documents such as the TII M50 Demand Management Report 2014 and the N4 and N7 Corridor Study 2017.	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed in line with the Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DECLG (2012), the Trans-European Transport Networks (TEN-T) Regulations and with regard to other policy documents such as the TII M50 Demand Management Report 2014 and the N4 and N7 Corridor Study 2017 by the Roads Department, Active Travel and other departments as required.

<p>SM6 Objective 5:</p> <p>To continually review the efficiency of major junctions that are managed by South Dublin County Council and to consult with the relevant national agencies regarding the implementation of any proposed solutions.</p>	Early Stages	The efficiency of major junctions is reviewed by monitoring timings, loops, adjustable linked junctions, hurry times in road traffic accidents, phase timings on lights etc. Cycle South Dublin are working towards improving junctions for cyclists. The Council will continue to support this objective.
<p>SM6 Objective 6:</p> <p>To undertake an analysis, where areas are identified and opportunities exist, for more effective traffic management and mobility improvements.</p>	Early Stages	Cycle South Dublin are progressing in improving junctions for cyclists. The Council has undertaken junction improvements for pedestrians. Furthermore, the Transport section of the Council checks queue times to improve timings and loops and so on. The Council will continue to support this objective.
<p>SM6 Objective 7:</p> <p>To carry out a review of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) restrictions in the County and consult with An Garda Síochána in relation to the implementation of restrictions on the movement of HGVs within residential areas and around schools and where particular issues are identified, to implement appropriate control measures in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.</p>	Not Started	The fulfilment of this objective is in the pipeline for 2025/26 to tie in with the speed limit review which will be finished mid-2025. The Council will continue to support this objective.
<p>SM6 Objective 8:</p> <p>To require all major traffic generating development to submit a Mobility Management Plan / Workforce Plan and / or Traffic and Transport Assessment.</p>	Continuous	Mobility Management Plan / Workforce Plan and / or Traffic and Transport Assessment is required for all major traffic generating development and this is assessed through the development management process informing the decision on the planning application.
<p>SM6 Objective 9:</p> <p>To ensure that appropriate design and mitigation measures are applied to all transport schemes to reduce the impact of noise and air pollution within residential communities in accordance with the EU directive on Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise.</p>	Continuous	Planning applications and Council led development processes are referred to the Environmental Health Officer for assessment, where appropriate.
<p>SM6 Objective 10:</p> <p>To prioritise traffic calming measures, where appropriate, and works needed to improve safety at road crossings.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes must adhere to the DMURS principles and prioritise traffic calming measures. The on-going review of junctions has led to a number of junction tightening's which provide for traffic calming and safer road crossings for pedestrians and cyclists.



<p>SM6 Objective 11:</p> <p>To commit to proceeding to deliver a Traffic Management Masterplan for Palmerstown following a definitive outcome from the NTA / TII on the Kennelsfort Road / R148 grade-separated junction.</p>	Early Stages	As part of BusConnects, which aims to improve mode share traffic, traffic was reviewed in Palmerstown. Locally, improving and controlling parking at lower Palmerstown village area has been reviewed. The Council will continue to support a grade-separated junction on the Kennelsfort Road / R148.
<p>SM6 Objective 12:</p> <p>To require a Local Transport Plan to be prepared as part of any Local Area Plan, commensurate to the scale of the Local Area Plan. The Local Transport Plan / Local Area Plan will be subject to screening for AA and SEA.</p>	Early Stages	As part of the Clondalkin Local Area Plan evidence-based preparation process, a local transport plan is being progressed alongside public consultation and feedback. The Council continue to support this objective.
<p>SM6 SLO 1:</p> <p>To carry out a traffic and transport study for Rathcoole, Saggart and Newcastle and the surrounding areas following the publication of the GDA Strategy review to 2042 which will clarify the context within which the road network in the area will function and to include a review of HGV movement.</p>	Early Stages	<p>Council funding of €300,000 has been allocated in the 3 Year Capital Plan for transport studies for Rathcoole, Saggart and Newcastle as well as Lucan. The studies will commence in 2025.</p> <p>The Council will continue to examine the potential for further funding for this project, as may be required, from the NTA.</p>
<p>SM6 SLO 2:</p> <p>To undertake a traffic management strategy for Lucan Village, to assess traffic management options, including measures to improve the cycling and pedestrian environment and to examine the potential for off-street parking.</p>	Significant Progress	Initial strategy reports have been done and the final design for village green and surrounding area has commenced. Cycle South Dublin supporting projects like the Grand Canal Greenway are also feeding into this. The Council continue to support this objective.
<p>SM6 SLO 3:</p> <p>In recognising significant forecast for local population growth, to undertake a detailed traffic study that determines a programme of works that aims to alleviate the existing traffic 'bottle-neck' between Supervalu roundabout on the Newcastle Road, Lucan and the N4 junction.</p>	Not Started	The Council supports this objective and will examine all opportunities as they arise.
<p>SM6 SLO 4:</p> <p>To improve the safety of the junction between the Killeel Road (L2003) and Calliaghstown Lane (L6008).</p>	Not Started	A large part of these lands is in private ownership. Notwithstanding this, the Council are improving the safety signage and examining all potential ways of improving safety within its remit.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy SM7: Car Parking and EV Charging</b>		
<b>Implement a balanced approach to the provision of car parking with the aim of using parking as a demand management measure to promote a transition towards more sustainable forms of transportation, while meeting the needs of businesses and communities.</b>		
SM7 Objective 1:  To implement maximum car parking standards for a range of land-use types, where provision is based on the level of public transport accessibility.	Continuous	Maximum car parking standards which are related to the level of public transport accessibility are set out in the Development Plan. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against the standards set out to ensure consistency.
SM7 Objective 2:  To limit the availability of workplace parking in urban centres to discourage car commuting, where alternative transport options are available.	Continuous	Maximum car parking standards which are related to the level of public transport accessibility and the type of development proposed are set out in the Development Plan. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against the standards set out to ensure consistency.
SM7 Objective 3:  To implement area-based parking caps in locations where the highest intensity of development occurs and is promoted, such as town / district centres and higher-order public transport nodes.	Continuous	Maximum car parking standards which are related to the level of public transport accessibility and the type of development proposed are set out in the Development Plan. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against the standards set out to ensure consistency.
SM7 Objective 4:  To promote the provision and management of destination parking in areas of high trip demand, subject to appropriate pricing and locational criteria, taking into account the availability of more sustainable transport options.	Significant Progress	This objective is predominantly met through the Development Management process with the Transport section reviewing applications where appropriate. Examples of management of destination parking include parking fees at the Square Shopping Centre, Tallaght and the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre.
SM7 Objective 5:  To support the expansion of the EV charging network by increasing the provision of designated charging facilities for Electric Vehicles on public and private land in partnership with the ESB and other relevant stakeholders; and to support the Dublin Regional EV Parking Strategy.	Early Stages	The tender process for Dublin-wide installation and operation of EV Charging Infrastructure is now complete for installation of an initial 50 fast-charging EV points to units, 14 of which are in South Dublin County. The first of these sites are expected to be operational by-mid 2025 with all initial sites completed by the end of 2025. The Council supports the expansion of the EV charging network by ensuring that all planning applications and Council led developments implement this

		objective where appropriate. Furthermore, there is public provision of EV charging spaces in a number of the Council's public car parks.
SM7 Objective 6:  To promote appropriate parking arrangements for specific user requirements including disabled drivers, motorcycles and scooters in town and district centres, public transport nodes and other destinations	Continuous	The Council comply with the mobility parking provision targets which is 5% through the Development Management process. Furthermore, Sheffield stands are provided in the public realm developments which can accommodate scooters. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM7 Objective 7:  To design and manage parking to ensure the efficient turnover of spaces within town, district and village centres and higher density development areas by applying the following measures: - Ensuring that car parking is predominantly provided on-street and within communal and undesignated spaces, except in areas identified as tourist and food destination locations where additional widening of pedestrian areas is desirable necessitating the removal of on-street parking to facilitate; - Placing restrictions on longer term parking.	Continuous	The fulfilment of this objective is adopted in on-street and off-street car parking byelaws being implemented. Appropriate car park demand measures are encouraged through the Development Management process. The Council continue to support this objective.
SM7 Objective 8:  To require payment systems for car parks associated with major shopping centres and other large commercial developments where new facilities or major extensions to existing facilities are proposed.	Significant Progress	Liffey Valley Shopping Centre introduced a paid parking system in 2022, and The Square Shopping Centre Tallaght also introduced a paid parking system in 2022. The Council will continue to support this objective.
SM7 Objective 9:  To ensure that car parking is designed in such a manner as to promote visual amenity, green infrastructure, carbon sequestration and sustainable drainage (SuDS) by applying the following requirements: - Provision of landscaping integrated into the design of all car parking, to include planting of native trees and pollinator species; - Provision of not more than two parallel or five perpendicular spaces between trees / planting bays;	Early Stages	All planning applications and Council led development processes requiring or pertaining to, car parking is assessed in line with this objective and are reviewed by the different sections within the Council as appropriate. Examples include Grasscrete car parking in Airlie Park and Tandys Park in Adamstown.

- Use of permeable paving, where appropriate.		
SM7 Objective 10:  To ensure that parking provision, including the provision of EV charging facilities, does not detract from the comfort and safety of pedestrians and cyclists, visual amenity or the character of an area (refer also to Chapter 10: Energy)	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes requiring or pertaining to, car parking is assessed in line with this objective and are reviewed by the relevant sections as appropriate.
SM7 Objective 11:  To review and seek to improve the issue of on-street car parking in housing estates to eliminate any road safety or social issues they present, where issues of safety are clearly identified.	Continuous	This objective is implemented on a case-by-case basis, traffic management meetings, statutory requirements, lining out specific spaces etc. The Council will continue to support this objective.

## CHAPTER 8 – COMMUNITY AND OPEN SPACE

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy COS1: Social Inclusion and Community Development</b>		
<b>Promote social inclusion and community development and encourage active participation and social integration of minority and marginalised groups, consistent with RPO 9.1 and RPO 9.2 of the RSES.</b>		
<p>COS1 Objective 1:</p> <p>To provide appropriate and accessible community facilities to meet the needs of all citizens of the County, comprising of a fast-growing young population and including an ageing population, consistent with NPOs 28 and 30 of the NPF.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continues to provide appropriate and accessible community facilities to serve the growing population in the County.</p> <p>Examples of key community projects delivered since the adoption of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Templeogue Intergenerational Centre: Construction commenced in January 2024 on the Templeogue Intergenerational Centre in Tymon Park which includes a multi-functional Community Space, Café and terrace for outdoor seating overlooking the park.</li> <li>- Saggart Schoolhouse Community Centre: The Saggart Schoolhouse Community Centre was officially opened in June 2024. The former St Mary’s National School has been transformed into a multi-purpose community centre.</li> <li>- Clondalkin Age Friendly Centre: The new age-friendly meeting centre at Orchard Lodge in Clondalkin opened in June 2024. The centre provides a meeting place for older people who live in or around the Clondalkin area. The facility is fully wheelchair accessible.</li> <li>- Airlie Park, Adamstown SDZ: Completion of the new Airlie Park (supported by LIHAF), with its 3G artificial pitch, changing pavilion, café and cricket . The flood lit facility was part funded through the Local Infrastructure Housing Activation Fund (LIHAF).</li> </ul>
<p>COS1 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the implementation of the South Dublin County Local Economic and Community Plan (2016-2021 or superseding Plan) through the spatial planning policies and objectives of the County Development Plan, in collaboration</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the implementation of the Local Economic and Community Plan (2016-2021) in conjunction with the Community Department and the Local Community Development Committee. The draft Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2024-2030 is going to Council for approval in December 2024.</p>

with the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC), consistent with RPO 9.18 of the RSES.		
<p>COS1 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the implementation of local plans and programmes (and any superseding documents) with a social inclusion and community development focus including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (2018-2022)</li> <li>→ South Dublin County Council Integration Strategy (2019-2023) – A More Inclusive County</li> <li>→ The South Dublin County Traveller Accommodation Programme (2019- 2024)</li> <li>→ South Dublin Disability Accommodation Strategy</li> <li>→ South Dublin Age Friendly Strategy (2020- 2024)</li> <li>→ A Strategy for a Healthy South Dublin (2019-2022)</li> </ul> <p>South Dublin County Sports Partnership Strategic Plan (2017-2022)</p>	Early Stages	<p>The Council continues to support and facilitate the implementation of local plans and programmes (and any superseding documents) with a social inclusion and community development focus.</p> <p>Implementation of the Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme continues under the guidance of the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC).</p> <p>Implementation of the Age Friendly Programme for South Dublin also continues under the guidance of the South Dublin County Age Friendly Alliance.</p> <p>The Council continues to support the provision of Age Friendly and Rightsizing housing through its Housing Services processes and in line with the Council’s Capital programme.</p> <p>Implementation of the South Dublin County Traveller Accommodation Programme (2019- 2024) is ongoing by Housing Services and the Traveller Accommodation Unit. The Council’s Draft Traveller Accommodation Programme 2024 - 2029 went on public display from the 1 July – 30 August 2024 and was brought for approval to the October Council meeting.</p> <p>The Council launched its Active South Dublin Local Sport and Physical Activity Plan 2023-2028 in November 2023. The purpose of the plan is to set out the ways in which we can create opportunities for people to be active across their life course at a local level and to bring together partners across the community, voluntary and statutory sectors to develop a locally led approach to improving participating in physical activity, recreation and sport. In conjunction with Active South Dublin, the Council progressed the delivery of the public realm capital programme through the development of additional parks, recreational and sporting facilities.</p>

<p>COS1 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support the improvement, maintenance, upgrade and refurbishment of existing community based facilities and changing rooms within the County to meet current and future needs</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continues to support improvement, maintenance, upgrade and refurbishment of existing community based facilities and changing rooms within the County where opportunities arise.</p> <p>Examples of recent refurbishment and extension projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rathcoole Courthouse project: This Rathcoole Courthouse project comprised of the conservation, upgrade and extension of the historic protected structure Court of Petty Sessions Building on the Main Street in Rathcoole Village to provide additional space for future local community needs.</li> <li>- Saggart Schoolhouse Community Centre: The Saggart Schoolhouse Community Centre was officially opened in June 2024. The former St Mary’s National School has been transformed into a multi-purpose community centre.</li> <li>- Ballyroan Community Centre: Extension of the Ballyroan Community Centre due to go to Part 8 before the end of the year.</li> <li>- Ballycullen Community Centre: Extension of The Park Community Centre, Ballycullen due to go to Part 8 before the end of the year.</li> <li>- Pavillions Programme: With regard to changing rooms, the Pavillions Programme is progressing with Part 8 public consultation commencing for 7 projects in October and November 2024 and the first new modular pavilions are expected to be installed at Griffeen and Corkagh in March 2025.</li> </ul>
<p>COS1 Objective 5:</p> <p>To promote South Dublin County Council as a LGBT safe and friendly County.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council recognises the need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity, and protect the human rights of residents, elected members, and staff and is committed to addressing these issues across all our functions and in the design and delivery of our services. This commitment is underpinned by the Council’s Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty Framework published in 2022.</p> <p>For example, the Council also celebrated equality and diversity during its Pride Month Library Events in 2024.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy COS2: Social/Community Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Support the planned provision of a range of universally accessible and well connected social, community, cultural and recreational facilities, close to the communities they serve, consistent with RPO 9.14 of the RSES. (See also Chapter 5: Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking)</b>		
<p>COS2 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the provision of a wide range of community facilities and to ensure that such facilities are provided in new and existing communities in tandem with housing development, with special consideration for period of review to adapt to the needs of an increasingly multi-cultural and diverse community, in accordance with the phasing requirements of Local Area Plans and Planning Schemes.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of a wide range of community facilities in new and existing communities in tandem with housing development and in accordance with the phasing requirements of Local Area Plans and Planning Schemes and as required of the Social Infrastructure Audit.</p> <p>See Chapters 2 &amp; 5 for updates on Implementation of LAPs and SDZ Planning Schemes.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 2:</p> <p>To continue to work closely with the Health Service Executive, Department of Education and the relevant public bodies and state agencies to meet the necessary provision of primary care centres, childcare facilities, schools, community centres and public open space according to the standards set out in section 8.4.1 of this Plan.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council, namely the Community, Parks, Public Realm and Planning Departments, continues to work closely with key stakeholders such as the Health Service Executive and the Department of Education on the planning and delivery of critical social and community infrastructure in the County.</p> <p>See COS1 Objective 1.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 3:</p> <p>To protect and enhance existing community facilities, and to support the development and expansion of new and existing facilities and services, in proximity to the populations they serve, where their need is identified.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council continues to protect and enhance existing community facilities, and to support the development and expansion of new and existing facilities and services, in proximity to the populations they serve, where their need is identified.</p> <p>See COS1 Objective 1 and COS1 Objective 4.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support the clustering of community facilities such as community centres, sports and leisure facilities, schools, childcare facilities and open spaces to create multi-purpose community hubs.</p>	Early Stages	<p>The Council continues to support the clustering of community facilities and services. Examples of this include:</p> <p>Agreement is in place with a private developer to deliver the <b>Citywest Creche and Community Centre</b> with a revised planning application to be finalised in the coming weeks as part of a 24-month delivery</p>



		<p>programme. This development is located beside complementary uses including two primary schools and a nursing home (The Residence Citywest).</p> <p>Station Road in Adamstown also has a number of key community uses located along it including a primary school, post primary school, the new district centre and a community centre. The Project Delivery team are also progressing the Central Boulevard Park project in this area which will complement the cluster of community related uses found here.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 5:</p> <p>To promote accessible and inclusive social infrastructure for a range of users by adopting a universal design approach where feasible and to provide for an age friendly society in which people of all ages can live full, active, valued and healthy lives, consistent with RPO 9.12 and RPO 9.13 of the RSES and having regard to Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach – Planning and Policy’ (2012).</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council continues to support and promote the provision of accessible and inclusive social infrastructure where feasible.</p> <p>An example is the Clondalkin Age Friendly Centre at Orchard Lodge in Clondalkin which opened in June 2024. The centre provides a meeting place for older people who live in or around the Clondalkin area. The facility is fully wheelchair accessible.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that social, community, cultural and recreational facilities are provided in a manner which reduces climate impact by supporting and promoting the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Provision of facilities within walkable distances of communities and on public transport routes,</li> <li>→ Promotion of walking and cycling and use of public transport via permeability and mobility management measures,</li> <li>→ Co-location, clustering and sharing of community facilities to increase efficient use and reduce trips,</li> <li>→ Location, siting and design to promote climate mitigation and adaptation e.g. taking advantage of solar gain,</li> <li>→ Sourcing power from renewables such as wind and solar energy,</li> </ul>	Early Stages	<p>The Council continues to support the delivery of social, community, cultural and recreational facilities across the County which actively reduce climate impacts.</p> <p>All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective where required by Roads, Active Travel, Parks, Public Realm and Environment, Water and Climate Change Departments and other key stakeholders as appropriate.</p> <p>Examples of key projects which support this objective include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council has made significant progress in delivering the Cycle South Dublin Programme with investment of €22.3 million of National Transport Authority (NTA) funding on the design and delivery of new active travel infrastructure across the County.</li> </ul>

<p>→ Use of alternative energy technologies such as heat pumps,  → Energy-proofing of community buildings,  Additional tree planting and adapting management regimes in parks and public open spaces to allow more wild areas in order to increase opportunities for carbon sequestration.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ The implementation of the Council’s Pollinator Action Plan, underpinned by the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, which includes the planting and maintenance of short flowering meadows, long flowering meadows and bulb areas across the County.</li> <li>☒ The Clondalkin LAP team is working with the Climate Action Team and Codema to advance the ‘Clondalkin Decarbonising Zone Plan’ in conjunction with the LAP.</li> <li>☒ The Council continues to increase the tree canopy in South Dublin as part of the Council’s Tree Management Policy ‘Living With Trees 2021-2026’.</li> <li>- Implementation of the County wide mini woodlands programme at various locations including Sean Walsh Park, Mill Lane, Greenhills Park, Dodder Valley Park, Tymon Park and Corkagh Park.</li> <li>- Construction has commenced on the first standalone local authority cost rental scheme consisting of 133 apartments at Belgard Square North which will be served by the Tallaght District Heating Scheme.</li> </ul> <p>Between 2016 and 2022, the CSO census data demonstrates that there has been an increase in the numbers using alternative modes of transport, facilitating the modal shift away from cars. The current plan continues to support the provision of alternative modes of transport and encourages the use of multi modal alternatives to support the trend away from private motor car usage. This has and continues to have a positive impact on climate impact.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 7:   To support and facilitate access to public toilet facilities including wheelchair accessible toilet facilities, in all towns and villages in the County.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the delivery of accessible public toilets across the County, notably in towns and villages, as well as other locations.</p> <p>The Council recently opened The Tramway (café) in Airlie Park, Adamstown, which includes public toilets for patrons and park users. Corkagh Park is currently refurbishing a building which will include additional facilities for park users also, which will include a cafe and public toilets.</p>

		<p>Works are progressing in Corkagh Park on the provision of a new café including public toilets along with a hub-zone, fairy woodland trail, tree planting, biodiversity features and entrance and car park upgrades. These works are expected to be completed in early 2025, followed by café fit out and opening.</p> <p>The Council hosted the Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD) / National Disability Authority (NDA) in June 2023 to inform the new Universal Design Guidelines for Changing Places toilets.</p> <p>Currently Changing Places facilities are provided in County Hall and North Clondalkin Library. There is also a changing places facility currently under construction in the new Lucan Swimming Pool and a Changing Places facility will be installed in Tallaght Stadium as part of the planned Stadium upgrade and extension.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 8:</p> <p>To include ‘changing place’ facilities in all community and county buildings being newly constructed and where feasible, where being refurbished, during the lifetime of this County Development Plan.</p>	Early Stages	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of changing place facilities where feasible.</p> <p>Currently changing place facilities are provided in County Hall and North Clondalkin Library. There is also a changing place facility currently under construction in the new Lucan Swimming Pool and planned for the Tallaght Stadium as part of the planned Stadium upgrade and extension.</p>
<p>COS2 Objective 9:</p> <p>To pilot a project in support of children with special needs and their parents, specifically around the provision of toys, technology and training identified through liaison with healthcare professionals.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council continues to support this objective. As part of Neurodiverse South a specialist toy lending collection catering for neurodiverse children, teens and adults and those with more significant needs are available through the Council’s library facilities. Each branch stocks basic developmental items, while more specialised toys are housed in our three larger libraries, Tallaght, Ballyroan and North Clondalkin Library. This specialised collection has been funded through the Community Recognition Fund.</p>
<p>COS2 SLO 1:</p> <p>That Citywest / Fortunestown areas are provided (from within their own community) public, purpose built and suitable amenities including: → Library;</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council will continue to support this SLO across the Citywest/Fortunestown area. To date the following progress has been made, and implementation will continue through the Development Management process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ New library at Citywest expected to be completed by mid 2026.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Community centre and a community café;</li> <li>→ Accessible playgrounds / playspaces, teenspaces and youth amenities (such as a skate park);</li> <li>→ Designed green spaces including a managed public park with adequate, accessible public seating and that can host festivals and community events;</li> <li>→ Greater biodiversity in the area and more tree coverage;</li> <li>→ Adequate numbers of pitches and clubhouses / pavilions for sports;</li> <li>→ Adequate public childcare and afterschool facilities;</li> </ul> <p>School Sites.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Agreement is in place with a private developer to deliver the Citywest Creche and Community Centre with a revised planning application to be finalised in the coming weeks as part of a 24-month delivery programme.</li> <li>☒ Carrigmore Park upgrade ongoing with new playground and Teenspace currently under construction.</li> </ul> <p>There are two school sites in the Citywest/Fortunestown area identified on CDP zoning maps. One is for an educational campus that will accommodate a Primary School and a Post Primary School. This development has permission and is currently under construction. The second site is within the Boherboy lands. No permission in place. Not currently listed on the Department of Education’s Major Project list (up to 30 September 2024).</p>
<p>COS2 SLO 2:</p> <p>To examine the need for increased community infrastructure for the growing populations of Kiltipper, Killinarden, Marlfield, Ellensborough, Aylesbury and Old Bawn in light of recent population growth.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to support this objective.</p> <p><b>At Killinarden Park</b>, entrances, paths, and most of the planting have been completed and work is now finishing on the recreational facilities with an official opening likely before the end of the year. The pitches have been levelled and are in establishment stage, required before match play can re-commence on them in late 2025.</p> <p>In addition, the proposed community and sports facility at <b>Killinarden Foothills</b> will commence with the first phase of the associated housing development. Planning compliances and site enabling works are underway to commence construction later this year on the Killinarden Foothills development that will ultimately deliver 620 social, affordable, and private homes.</p> <p>Tenders are currently being assessed for the next phase of works at Kiltipper Park with a site start expected next month.</p>
<p>COS2 SLO 3:</p> <p>To provide for a Garda Station in Clonburris.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy COS3: Community Centres</b>		
<b>Ensure that communities across the county have access to multifunctional and intergenerational community centres that provide a focal point for community activities.</b>		
<p>COS3 Objective 1:</p> <p>To investigate, where new provision is required to meet the needs of the population, the feasibility of extending existing community centres on suitable sites, where siting, layout, design, access and other planning considerations allow.</p>	Continuous	The Council will assess the need and requirements for the delivery of community centres in line with COS3 Objective 2 criteria, the recommendations of SDCC Communities Section, and the requirements relevant plans and planning schemes. This is undertaken on a case by case basis where feasible according to criteria outlined in the Plan.
<p>COS3 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure the provision of new community centres in new and existing development areas or where provision is the responsibility of the developer, the Council will ensure the developer provides, in proximity to the population they serve and in accordance with the standard of one centre per 8,000 population with a size of approximately 1,200-1,800 sqm, or dependent on specific local demographic or other needs, smaller centres at a more local level, generally between 350-650sqm in size at the discretion of the Council, or as may be updated by any future community centre strategy carried out by the Council.</p>	Continuous	All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed against this objective where required by the Community Department and other key stakeholders as appropriate.
<p>COS3 Objective 3:</p> <p>To provide discretion to the Council to require residential or mixed used developments in new development areas to provide a pro rata contribution towards the provision of a community centre, in accordance with the standards set out in COS3 Objective 2 and in line with the Development Contribution Scheme.</p>	Continuous	The Council's Development Contribution Scheme 2021-2025 outlines the provision and split of funding for Community Facilities. Under the Scheme, South Dublin County Council will, when granting a planning permission under Section 34 of the Act, include conditions for requiring the payment of a contribution (the amount of which is indicated below under the heading "Level of Contribution") in respect of public infrastructure and facilities benefiting development in the County of South Dublin and that is provided, or that it is intended will be provided, by or on behalf of South Dublin County Council (regardless of other sources of funding for the infrastructure and facilities).

		<p>Community Facilities fall under ‘Class 3’ - Community Facilities and amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lucan Swimming Pool</li> <li>• Adamstown Community facilities</li> <li>• Fettercairn Horse Project Indoor arena</li> <li>• Sports Hubs</li> <li>• County wide Community Facilities Refurbishment / Upgrades</li> <li>• Clonburris SDZ Community Facilities</li> <li>• Provision of new community facilities</li> <li>• National Disability Accessibility Works</li> <li>• Fortunestown Local Area Plan Community Facilities</li> <li>• Lucan Demesne Sports</li> <li>• Jobstown (Kiltalown) All Weather Pitch Refurb</li> <li>• Tallaght Local Area Plan Community Centre</li> <li>• Kishogue Community Facility</li> </ul>
<p>COS3 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that community buildings are multi-functional and adaptable, can be used by all age cohorts (intergenerational), providing for indoor and supporting outdoor use e.g. café seating areas, and are accessible to as many different users as possible including our teens and young people.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to support of multi-functional community buildings that are accessible to as many different users as possible.</p> <p>Example of projects being progressed since the adoption of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Saggart Schoolhouse Community Centre:</b> The Saggart Schoolhouse Community Centre was officially opened in June 2024. The former St Mary’s National School has been transformed into a multi-purpose community centre.</li> <li>- <b>Tymon Park Intergenerational Centre:</b> This project is currently under construction with completion and handover expected February 2025, followed by fit out of the coffee shop / meeting room area and the tender process for a centre operator starts this month also. This facility includes a multifunctional community space and café.</li> </ul>
<p>COS3 Objective 5:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the development of a Community Centre Strategy to include the assessment of existing community floorspace/facilities within the County, to identify gaps in provision and to ensure new community centres are</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>A Social Infrastructure Audit was undertaken as part of the Plan, which outlined gaps in services needed for the perspective Neighbourhood Areas.</p> <p>The Council continue to support this objective in conjunction with key stakeholders.</p>

provided in existing and new development areas having regard to the Social Infrastructure Audit carried out for the Development Plan.		
<p>COS3 Objective 6:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the provision of community resource centres.</p>	Not Started	<p>Community resource centres are considered community centres under the CDP 2022-2028.</p> <p>Section 8.5 of the plan states: <i>Community resource centres provide services and supports to local communities, including delivering universal services to families in diverse settings that exist across the County. These centres promote community participation and social inclusion with an emphasis on delivering targeted supports and services at a local level.</i></p> <p>These uses are facilitated through the Development Management process, in collaboration with the Community Department, where appropriate.</p>
<p>COS3 SLO 1:</p> <p>To facilitate a one stop site for Quarryvale Family Resource Centre.</p>	Early Stages	Major upgrade works to Quarryvale Community & Youth Centre, supported by POBAL, are underway currently.
<p>COS3 SLO 2:</p> <p>To deliver a community centre/community facilities within Citywest as part of the delivery of infrastructure identified in the Fortunestown Local Area Plan.</p>	Early Stages	Agreement is in place with a private developer to deliver the Citywest Creche and Community Centre with a revised planning application to be finalised in the coming weeks as part of a 24-month delivery programme.
<p>COS3 SLO 3:</p> <p>To proactively engage with the Esker Community Initiative and support the development of a multi-use community building on Council owned lands adjacent to the N4 slip road to the R120 and north of St. Thomas' Primary School.</p>	Early Stages	The Council completed a land disposal to St Thomas National School. The terms of the land disposal included a condition that any disposals would include access to the facility for community use. The Community Department will engage with the school when they are ready to progress to the next stage and ensure that the conditions are met.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy COS4: Sports Facilities and Centres</b>		
<b>Ensure that all communities are supported by a range of sporting facilities that are fit for purpose, accessible and adaptable.</b>		
<p>COS4 Objective 1:</p> <p>To promote the provision and management of high-quality, multi-functional, sport and recreational infrastructure across the County to meet existing and future needs, to include sports hubs and multi-sport astro-pitches, in accordance with the South Dublin County Council Sports Pitch Strategy (2020), the National Sports Policy (2018-2027) and the aims of the South Dublin County Sports Partnership, consistent with RPO 9.15 of the RSES.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise.</p> <p>Airlie Park (Adamstown) is an example, whereby a variety of sports (Tennis, basketball, GAA, soccer, cricket) are all catered for, in addition to different play areas for different age groups, as well as a Pavillion and Cafe with change rooms. The park also has a variety of surfaces such as grass and astro turf.</p> <p>The Pavilions Programme is progressing with Part 8 public consultation commencing for 7 projects in October and November 2024 and the first new modular pavilions are expected to be installed at Griffeen and Corkagh in March 2025.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, the Council have progressed and completed a number of Sports Facilities projects including the following:</p> <p>Tallaght Stadium: Upgrade and expansion of Tallaght Stadium is completed.</p> <p>Sean Walsh 3G artificial pitch, Tallaght: Completion of the Sean Walsh 3G artificial grass pitch. The flood lit facility was part funded through the Urban Regeneration Development Fund (URDF).</p> <p>BMX Pumptrack, Dodder Valley Park: Delivery of the pumptrack and pitch as part of the Dodder Valley Mount Carmel Recreational Facilities Programme. The BMX pump track is the first of its kind to be built by South Dublin County Council and will promote the sport of BMX in the county.</p>



		<p>Lucan Leisure Centre: Currently nearing completion. The campus is located at Griffeen Valley Park and will comprise a new state of the art public swimming pool, fitness gym, health suite, café and exercise studios.</p> <p>The Council continues to deliver other smaller projects including playspaces, teenspaces, tennis and basketball courts, partly funded through the Department of Rural and Community Development Community Recognition Fund in areas impacted by new arrivals.</p> <p>The Council launched its Active South Dublin Local Sport and Physical Activity Plan 2023-2028 in November 2023.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote public health policies including the Healthy Ireland Framework and National Physical Activity Plan consistent with NPO 26 of the NPF and RPO 9.16 of the RSES.</p>	Early Stages	<p>Active South Dublin is a partnership between SDCC and Sport Ireland and in November 2023 it launched its strategic plan 2023-2028.</p> <p>The Healthy South Dublin strategy was developed through the Healthy Ireland Coordinator, staff within SDCC and members of the LCDC.</p> <p>South Dublin County has two Sláintecare Healthy Community (SHC) areas, Tallaght and Clondalkin. Sláintecare Healthy Communities operates a partnership approach involving local authorities, the HSE and programme delivery partners.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the preparation of a Sports Plan for the County, where this provides for the sustainable development of sports facilities, in accordance with the National Sports Policy (2018-2027).</p>	Completed	<p>Active South Dublin, Local Sport and Physical Activity Plan 2023-2028 has been implemented.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support and encourage the co-location and sharing of community and sporting facilities within the County where feasible. (See also Policy COS8 Objective 8).</p>	Continuous	<p>See COS2 Objective 4.</p> <p>The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise.</p>

<p>COS4 Objective 5:</p> <p>To support the provision of formal and informal play areas with appropriate equipment and facilities, incorporating nature-based play opportunities across the County, ensuring that the needs of differing age groups and abilities are accommodated.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the provision of formal and informal play areas with appropriate equipment and facilities, incorporating nature-based play opportunities across the County through Development Management and Council led development processes, in collaboration with the Parks and Public Realm Departments to meet the needs of different age groups and different types of play.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 6:</p> <p>To facilitate the provision of appropriately scaled children’s play facilities and teen space facilities at suitable locations across the County within existing and new residential development.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continue to support this objective with Parks in the county offering a range of different spaces for different age groups. The Parks and Public Realm Departments are actively implementing this across the County.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the Plan, Parks and Public Realm Departments have delivered the following facilities:</p> <p>Teenspaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bancroft Park</li> <li>• Ballycragh Park</li> <li>• Tymon Limekiln</li> <li>• Kingswood</li> <li>• Griffeen Valley Park (upgrade)</li> </ul> <p>New/refurbished playgrounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cypress Downs</li> <li>• Kiltalown Park</li> <li>• Sean Walsh Park refurbishment</li> <li>• Carrigwood playspace</li> <li>• Waterstown park wheelchair capacity play equipment</li> <li>• Clondalkin playground</li> </ul> <p>Upgrade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rathfarnham Castle Park woodland</li> <li>• Dodder Valley Park- 3 new playgrounds and a play trail</li> <li>• Whitestown Stream playspace</li> <li>• Airlie Park x 3 playgrounds</li> <li>• Aylesbury playground refurbishment</li> <li>• Kingswood Playground refurbishment</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ballycragh Playground refurbishment</li> <li>• Additional equipment at Killinniney, Whitechurch and Tymon North Playgrounds</li> </ul> <p>Exercise areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tymon Limekiln</li> <li>• Ballycragh Park</li> <li>• Clondalkin Park</li> <li>• Meile An Ri -North Clondalkin</li> <li>• Griffeen Valley Park</li> <li>• Knockmitten Park</li> </ul> <p>Half MUGA's (Multi use games area):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sean Walsh Park</li> <li>• Clondalkin Park</li> <li>• Rathcoole Park</li> </ul> <p>BMX/Pump track:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dodder Valley Park</li> </ul> <p>Pitches/Artificial Grass Pitches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sean Walsh Park- full size artificial pitch</li> <li>• Airlie Park- Full size artificial pitch</li> </ul> <p>Tennis courts/ basketball courts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dodder Valley Park- 4 courts</li> <li>• Airlie Park x 3 courts</li> <li>• Beechfield Park – 3 courts</li> </ul> <p>Facilities currently under construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrigmore Park- Playground and Teenspace</li> <li>• Saggart Community Centre- Playground</li> <li>• St Cuthberts Park- 2 playgrounds, 1 MUGA, 1 Teenspace</li> <li>• Jobstown Park- BMX Pumptrack, 2 Playgrounds, 1 Teenspace</li> <li>• Killinarden Park - 2 playgrounds, 1 play trail, a skate ramp, teen facilities.</li> </ul>
--	---

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarryvale Park- 1 Teenspace and 1 playground</li> </ul> <p>There are several other teenspaces, playspaces and other facilities at Procurement stage.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 7:</p> <p>To support and promote communities and clubs in developing minority sports at appropriate locations within the County.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council continues to deliver a diverse range of sporting facilities across the County to encourage users from all sporting backgrounds to stay active and social.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council provides €36,000 p.a. to Cricket Leinster, €50,000 p.a. to Leinster Rugby and €25,000 p.a. to Basketball Ireland to employ Sports Officers who help in delivering programmes in primary and secondary schools as well as community programmes to refugees, people with a disability and adult women.</li> <li>• Active South Dublin now has 5 parkruns and 1 junior parkrun operating weekly in the county.</li> <li>• Outdoor volleyball nets have been installed in Corkagh &amp; Griffeen Parks and a beach volleyball court is due to be installed in Corkagh.</li> <li>• Public Realm has installed calisthenics facilities in multiple locations countywide, has upgraded the basketball and tennis facilities in Beechfield Park &amp; Dodder Valley Park, installed a pump track for BMX bikes in Dodder Valley and is building one in Jobstown Park and Active South Dublin has installed a new 9 hole disc golf course in Corkagh.</li> <li>• Adamstown Cricket Club have benefited from the completed Airlie Park, which includes a cricket pitch and batting cages, as well as changing rooms.</li> <li>• Corkagh Park has two baseball diamonds, with the main 'pavillion' under refurbishment.</li> </ul>
<p>COS4 Objective 8:</p> <p>To support the provision of permanent space for well-established sports and recreational activities at appropriate locations within the County, aspiring to the standards and conditions met for such playing areas by National Governing</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to support well established sports through the provision of additional facilities, and support clubs and organisations in their development at appropriate locations.</p>

Bodies, where feasible and in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development.		
<p>COS4 Objective 9:</p> <p>To support and facilitate a framework for the improvement, maintenance, and enhancement of existing community-based sports facilities within the County.</p>	Continuous	The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise. The ongoing management of facilities undertaken by Public Realm and Parks Departments.
<p>COS4 Objective 10:</p> <p>To support and where possible identify a location for the development of a Motocross track and support any applications for national funding where available.</p>	Not Started	This objective has not yet been started. However, in May 2023, Dodder Valley Park BMX Pump Track was launched. Proposals for similar cycle activities will be reviewed over the course of the plan period.
<p>COS4 Objective 11:</p> <p>To facilitate as far as possible all sports played by the citizens of South Dublin County including rugby, recognising the growing numbers taking part in the sport and the particular requirements of the game in terms of pitches.</p>	Early Stages	The Council will continue to support objective. The Council is supporting rugby playing facilities across the County, notably with Tallaght RFC and Clondalkin RFC. Permission was granted for Clondalkin RFC's new pitches in 2022, and they are now using the ground.
<p>COS4 Objective 12:</p> <p>To support the provision of a dedicated sporting centre in Whitechurch Estate which could be used by local sports clubs including Whitechurch Boxing Club, Wanderers GAA Club, Ballyboden and other local clubs. Ideally it would comprise a boxing ring, changing and shower facilities and storage facilities for local clubs.</p>	Not Started	Preliminary investigations underway, however no works have begun.
<p>COS4 Objective 13:</p> <p>To support the development of a Sports Hub in the Griffeen Park, Lucan, that continues to serve the growing population of the surrounding area. Such hub should incorporate supporting the upgrade of the club house, all-weather playing pitches, multi-use pitches and teen play space facilities.</p>	Early Stages	<p>At the time of writing, a Part 8 consultation was ongoing for the following:</p> <p>A proposed Sports Changing Rooms Pavilion at Griffeen Valley (Arthur Griffith Park-Housing estate), in the townland of Esker South. In accordance with the requirements of the above, notice is hereby given that South Dublin County Council proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One single storey pavilion building consisting of two individual team changing rooms each with one WC area,</li> </ul>

		<p>one club storage area, and one plant room, all with individual access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 No. Storage facility for equipment with a Plant room.</li> <li>• Ancillary landscaping works adjacent to the pavilion building</li> <li>• All associated ancillary works in adjacent areas including but not limited to foul &amp; surface water drainage and utility supplies</li> <li>• CCTV</li> </ul> <p>Clonburrish SDZ received URDF funding to aid the development of the SDZ over time, including the delivery of Parks and Open Spaces.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 14:</p> <p>To provide a sports and recreational amenity in Newcastle, incorporating a full-size GAA, multi-use, all-weather playing pitch, two basketball courts, tennis court, dressing rooms, a walking/jogging/cycling track as well as parking areas and related additional open space.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Taobh Chnoic Park in Newcastle has recently been completed as part of a large development to the south of the town in accordance with the Local Area Plan agreed for the area. This contains a large play space, exercise equipment, a Multi-Use Games Area (With facility for soccer / tennis and basketball), a large allotment area, a soccer sized grass pitch and provision of walking, jogging and cycling routes in a high-quality landscape. This development also has 2 other play spaces in smaller open spaces within the development.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 15:</p> <p>To provide a swimming pool with leisure facilities in the Rathfarnham/ Knocklyon/Firhouse areas.</p>	Not Started	<p>The Council will support the provision of recreational facilities across the county. At present no investigations underway.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 16:</p> <p>To support the provision of athletics facilities in the County examining the potential for their location within Regional Parks and other locations in accordance with SDCC's Sports Pitch Strategy 2020 and the development of the County Sports Plan and Parks and Open Space Strategy.</p>	Continuous	<p>See COS4 Objective 7 and 8. The Council will continue to support well established and minority sports through the provision of additional facilities, when required, and support clubs and organisations in their development at appropriate locations.</p>
<p>COS4 Objective 17:</p> <p>To ensure that any sports club established for over 5 years in the community be provided with proper facilities (changing</p>	Early Stages	<p>See COS4 Objective 7, 8 and 14. The Council will continue to support well established and minority sports through the provision of additional facilities, when required, and support clubs and organisations in their development at appropriate locations.</p>

rooms/ toilets) to ensure they can continue to operate and grow within our community.		With regard to changing rooms, the Pavilions Programme is progressing with Part 8 public consultation commencing for 7 projects in October and November 2024 and the first new modular pavilions are expected to be installed at Griffeen and Corkagh in March 2025.
COS4 Objective 18:  To make available suitable unused Council-owned brownfield sites and buildings to sport, arts and community groups on a temporary or long-term lease basis, where feasible.	Early Stages	The RZLT Database can provide locations of brownfield sites within the County, additionally LUPT is developing an Active Land Management Viewer to aid the process of identifying site, this will lead to the creation of a data base in the future, which will allow for assessment of suitable future users, in compliance with the SDCC CDP.
COS4 Objective 19:  To ensure where possible and appropriate, that all public all-weather pitches provided by South Dublin County Council cater for all team sports and are large enough to cater for a full size GAA pitch.	Early Stages	The Council will continue to support and achieve this objective, notably in regional parks (as per table 8.1 of the Plan). New facilities have been opened since the adoption of the Plan, such as Airlie Park (Full Size GAA Astro Turf Pitch, with the ability to have two soccer pitches).  It should be noted that the Council will support the provision of Astro Turf pitches where they do not have a detrimental impact on wildlife, flooding and the environment (light pollution, run off and micro plastics). This is managed through the Development Management process in consultation with key internal stakeholders.
COS4 SLO 1:  To continue to improve and develop Glenaulin Park in Palmerstown in tandem with the local community and other stakeholders, to enhance the park amenity including its sports and recreation facilities for park users of all ages including older people, children and teenagers and the local sports clubs and other stakeholders in accordance with the Council's Sports Pitch Strategy and the Parks and Open Space Strategy and Sports Plan	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective in accordance with the Council's Sports Pitch Strategy and the Parks and Open Space Strategy and Sports Plan.
COS4 SLO 2:  To promote actively the provision of indoor sports facilities to meet the needs of the growing population of Knocklyon-Ballyboden.	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective.

COS4 SLO 3: To commit to providing a Sports Hub in the Kingswood Heights area.	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective.
COS4 SLO 4: To support the provision of boxing training and tournaments for an established local club on Lucan Swimming Pool and Lucan Leisure Centre campus.	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective. The Lucan Leisure Centre is due to open in 2025.
COS4 SLO 5: To ensure that any future development has regard to the boundary with and protection of the amenity and function of Edmondstown Golf Course.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support this objective.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy COS5: Parks and Public Open Space – Overarching</b>		
<b>Provide a well-connected, inclusive and integrated public open space network through a multi-functional high-quality open space hierarchy that is accessible to all who live, work and visit the County</b>		
COS5 Objective 1: To support a hierarchy of multi-functional, accessible parks and public open spaces across the County in line with Table 8.1, based on existing populations and planned growth in accordance with the overall standard of 2.4ha per 1,000 population.	Early Stages	The Council will continue to support this objective. For example, new facilities have been opened since the adoption of the Plan, such as Airlie Park (Full Size GAA Astro Turf Pitch, with the ability to have two soccer pitches).
COS5 Objective 2: To support the implementation of South Dublin County Parks and Open Space Strategy and to ensure that the provision, upgrade, design, and maintenance of public open space is in accordance with the Strategy.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support this objective through the implementation of the South Dublin County Parks and Open Space Strategy.



<p>COS5 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the implementation and expansion of the Council's TeenSpace Programme (2021) and the implementation of the Sports Pitch Strategy (2020) or (any superseding documents).</p>	<p>Early Stage</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective through the implementation of the Council's TeenSpace Programme (2021) and the Sports Pitch Strategy. For example, new facilities have been opened since the adoption of the Plan, such as the teenspace provided at Tandy's Lane Park as well as the sports facilities at Airlie Park (Full Size GAA Astro Turf Pitch, with the ability to have two soccer pitches).</p> <p>Other teenspaces include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bancroft Park</li> <li>• Ballycragh Park</li> <li>• Tymon Limekiln</li> <li>• Kingswood</li> <li>• Griffeen Valley Park (upgrade)</li> </ul>
<p>COS5 Objective 4:</p> <p>To require the provision of public open space as part of a proposed development site area in accordance with the Public Open Space Standards (minimum) set out in Table 8.2.</p> <p>The Council has the discretion for the remaining open space requirement to achieve the overall standard of 2.4 ha per 1,000 population, to allow for the provision or upgrading of small parks, local parks and neighbourhood parks outside the development site area, subject to the open space or facilities meeting the open space 'accessibility from homes' standards for each public open space type set out in Table 8.1.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances where the provision or upgrade of small parks, local parks and neighbourhood parks is not achievable, the Council has the discretion for the remaining open space requirement to allow provision or upgrade of Regional Parks, to achieve the overall standard of 2.4 ha per 1,000 population, subject to the Regional Park meeting the open space 'accessibility from homes' standard set out in Table 8.1.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council, through Development Management and Council led development processes, in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, will ensure that the requirements of Table 8.1 are implemented.</p>

<p>COS5 Objective 5:</p> <p>To require the provision of public open space as part of a proposed development site area in accordance with the Public Open Space Standards (minimum) set out in Table 8.2.</p> <p>The Council has the discretion to accept a financial contribution in lieu of any remaining open space requirement to achieve the overall standard of 2.4 ha per 1,000 population, such contribution being held solely for the purpose of the acquisition or upgrading of small parks, local parks and neighbourhood parks subject to the open space or facilities meeting the open space ‘accessibility from homes’ standards for each public open space type specified in Table 8.1.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances where the provision or upgrade of small parks, local parks and neighbourhood parks is not achievable, the Council has the discretion to accept a financial contribution in lieu of the remaining open space requirement to allow provision or upgrade of Regional Parks, subject to the Regional Park meeting the open space ‘accessibility from homes’ standard specified in Table 8.1. Where the Council accepts financial contributions in lieu of open space, the total contribution shall be calculated on the basis of the costs set out in the applicable Development Contribution Scheme, in addition to the development costs of the open space.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See COS5 Objective 4.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 6:</p> <p>To require that public open space calculations be based on an occupancy rate of 3.5 persons in the case of dwellings with three or more bedrooms and 1.5 persons in the case of dwellings with two or fewer bedrooms.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will implement the objective on a case by case basis through the Development Management process, and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 7:</p> <p>To require at the sole discretion of the Planning Authority a pro rata contribution in lieu of provision of public open space</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will implement the objective on a case by case basis through the development management process, and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, as well as considering other constraints as part of the assessment process.</p>

where, due to the small size, configuration or location of a particular development or on sites with less than three units it is not possible to provide functional public open space on site.		
<p>COS5 Objective 8:</p> <p>To ensure the design of parks and public open space areas is of high quality; to provide a pleasant setting, accommodate use by people of all ages and abilities, to support life-long activity and good health and well-being by the provision of a balanced mix of active and passive recreation and access to, or view of, nature, ensuring that the design considers:</p> <p>provision of an appropriate mix of hard and soft surfaced areas;</p> <p>enhancement of biodiversity and existing trees and hedgerows;</p> <p>incorporation of water courses, other natural features and existing built heritage into the design of parks and open spaces as appropriate;</p> <p>provision of new planting, landscape features and appropriate site furniture including a variety of accessible, well located and designed seating.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will implement this objective on a case by case basis through the Development Management process, and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, the Heritage Officer and Water Services/Drainage Department.</p> <p>Examples of these include Airlie Park and Tandy's Lane in Adamstown SDZ and the proposed parks in the Clonburris SDZ.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 9:</p> <p>To ensure that parks and public open space are appropriately located within the County and within development sites, to facilitate and support its multifunctional role.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will implement this objective on a case by case basis through the Development Management process, and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments. This will be done on a site by site basis, or as set out in various SLOs, LAPs or SDZs (usually these provide indicative land-use plans).</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 10:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the key role of parks and open spaces in relation to green infrastructure including sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), flood management, biodiversity and</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will implement this objective on a case by case basis through the Development Management process, and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, the Heritage Officer and Water Services/Drainage. The implementation also includes the application of the SDCC SUDS Guide.</p>

carbon absorption and to promote connections between public open spaces and the wider GI network.		
<p>COS5 Objective 11:</p> <p>To promote the role of parks and open spaces in conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems in accordance with the objectives of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (2017-2021) and the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021- 2025, the Council’s Biodiversity Action Plan 2020-2026 or any superseding plans. In the development of individual management plans for parks the requirements of the aforementioned biodiversity and pollinator plans will be taken into consideration and will form a part of the management requirements for the park. The development of individual management plans for parks will include consultation with local stakeholders.</p>	Early Stages	<p>See Chapters 3 and 4. The Council will continue to support this through Development Management and Council led development processes and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, the Heritage Officer and Environment, Water and Climate Change Departments and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>The implementation of the Council’s Pollinator Action Plan, underpinned by the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, includes the planting and maintenance of short flowering meadows, long flowering meadows and bulb areas across the County. Furthermore, the Council continues to increase the tree canopy in South Dublin as part of the Council’s Tree Management Policy ‘Living With Trees 2021-2026’.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 12:</p> <p>To ensure that proposed SuDS measures are only accepted as an element of public open space where they are natural in form and integrate well into the open space landscape supporting a wider amenity and biodiversity value.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to implement the Council SUDS guide and best practice approaches to ensure SUDS measures are natural and integrated appropriately. This is delivered and facilitated through the Development Management process in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, and SDCC Water Services/Drainage.</p> <p>For example, Airlie Park and Adamstown District Centre Rain Gardens.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 13:</p> <p>To ensure that parks and open spaces provide for a wide range of recreational and amenity activities that are easily accessible to all in the community, irrespective of age or ability.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will ensure a wide mix of activities are catered for in proposed parks and open spaces through Development Management and Council led development processes.</p> <p>For example, Airlie Park provides a wide variety of sports facilities.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 14:</p> <p>To ensure that public open space and associated recreational facilities are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport, as appropriate to their position within the open space hierarchy set out in Table 8.1.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to support this through Development Management and Council led development processes and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, Active Travel Section, Roads Department and other key stakeholders.</p>

<p>COS5 Objective 15:</p> <p>To support the development of passive recreation within open spaces, such as walking trails, seating provision and areas which provide for passive amenity/ hobbies, and visual interest.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this through Development Management and Council led development processes and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments, Active Travel Section, Economic, Enterprise and Tourism Department and other key stakeholders. For example, the Hellfire Club and Massey Woods. See Chapter 4.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 16:</p> <p>To ensure that parks and public open spaces are carefully designed as safe spaces, by implementing the following measures:</p> <p>Providing active frontages and maximising passive surveillance from adjacent housing and/or public thoroughfares;</p> <p>Eliminating buildings which back-on or gable-front public open spaces;</p> <p>Designing corner units with active frontage;</p> <p>Encouraging increased use through improved access and quality of facilities’;</p> <p>Careful location, design and choice of surface materials and site furniture.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will implement the objective on a case by case basis through the development management process, and in consultation with SDCC Parks and Public Realm to ensure appropriate passive recreation is provided in developments. This can also be monitored through compliance conditions, where appropriate.</p> <p>The Council is currently in the process of delivering Central Boulevard Park in Adamstown SDZ, which will benefit from passive surveillance from surrounding streets and residential buildings, as well as proposed residential development fronting onto this space, where appropriate and feasible. The Council is taking a collaborative approach to the delivery of this space to ensure it meets the requirements of the SDZ and best practice.</p> <p>This project will be submitted for Planning Permission in Q4 2024.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 17:</p> <p>To ensure that incidental areas of open space which do not function as useable open space and/or are not clearly visible from the public realm, are designed out of a proposed scheme.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this through Development Management and Council led development processes and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders.</p>

<p>COS5 Objective 18:</p> <p>To ensure that incidental areas of open space and areas immediately underneath high voltage electricity lines are not included in open space calculations.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this through Development Management and Council led development processes and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 19:</p> <p>To support the provision within new residential developments and parks and public open spaces, of formal and informal play areas with appropriate equipment and facilities, incorporating nature-based play opportunities where appropriate, ensuring that the needs of differing age groups including young children, older children and teenagers are catered for and that different abilities and needs are accommodated to be able to access and participate in play, and to ensure playspaces and play facilities comply with universal design principles.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this through Development Management and Council led development processes and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>The Council is currently progressing a number of Part 8 projects across the County, as well as upgrades to existing parks and provision of new parks in areas such as Adamstown and Clonburris SDZ.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 20:</p> <p>To ensure that children’s play areas are provided as an integral part of the design and delivery of new residential and mixed-use developments and addressed as part of a landscape plan in accordance with the requirements set out in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this through Development Management and Council led development processes and in consultation with the Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>For example, the Adamstown District Centre Plaza has a variety of play spaces provided as well as equipment. Furthermore, the play space at the WorkIQ Innovation Centre in Tallaght.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 21:</p> <p>To review the Council’s play policy within the lifetime of the Development Plan.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will endeavour to ensure that the Council’s play policy will be reviewed within the lifetime of the Development Plan.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 22:</p> <p>To maximise the leisure and amenity resource offered by each of the County’s parks through the promotion of management plans that provide for the continued improvement of the park setting, recreational facilities and biodiversity.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will endeavour to ensure that leisure and amenity resources offered by each of the County’s parks are maximised through the promotion of management plans that provide for the continued improvement of the park setting, recreational facilities and biodiversity.</p>

<p>COS5 Objective 23:</p> <p>To retain the open character of the existing open space area on Esker Hill (between Brookvale and Esker Lawns).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to retain the open character of the existing open space area on Esker Hill.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 24:</p> <p>That the Council continues to progress the delivery of toilet facilities in parks in tandem with the delivery of built infrastructure in parks and open spaces (similar to the model proposed for Tymon Park Intergenerational Facility and Airlie Park) and in accordance with the outcome of any feasibility study undertaken in relation to provision of public toilets.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will endeavour to progress the delivery of toilet facilities in parks in tandem with the delivery of built infrastructure in parks and open spaces. Tymon Park Intergenerational Facility and Airlie Park in Adamstown SDZ are examples of where this has been achieved.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 25:</p> <p>To continue to provide innovative play spaces, including sensory play areas and play trails, in parks and open spaces throughout the County and to identify the quietest and busiest times at SDCC playgrounds and share this information so it may be useful to visitors so they can identify quiet times and quieter playgrounds and plan their visits accordingly.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council take a universal design approach to playground provision catering to all abilities as per the Inclusive Play Spaces Design Guide.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 26:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the provision of a memorial park of remembrance for all survivors of the Mother and Baby and County Institutions.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will endeavour to support and facilitate the provision of a memorial park of remembrance for all survivors of the Mother and Baby and County Institutions as opportunities arise.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 27:</p> <p>To facilitate the provision of an apiary colony within Lucan, Adamstown subject to appropriate location and design and regard to public amenity.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will endeavour to facilitate the provision of an apiary colony within Lucan, Adamstown subject to appropriate location and design and regard to public amenity.</p>
<p>COS5 Objective 28:</p> <p>To deliver better accessibility for wheelchair users in parks, across all features (pathways, furniture, sensory and recreational amenities, and so on), including a check of</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council seeks to ensure that all new developments will be designed to deliver better accessible facilities for wheelchair users, and all users of the park. The Development Management team, Parks and Public Realm Departments actively engage with applicants on development proposals, and also actively engage on Council developments to ensure they are designed appropriately. For example, Adamstown District</p>

compliance with universal design principles as part of the design process.		Centre and Airlie Park (completed) and the progressing Central Boulevard Park.
<p>COS5 SLO 1:</p> <p>To identify and set aside land, ensuring the delivery of the quantum of OS within the general area of the Burgage South Neighbourhood Park as identified in the Newcastle Local Area Plan (2012), and to pursue all means of achieving this including proactive engagement with stakeholders and through the consideration of planning applications affecting this area.</p>	Early Stages	The delivery of COS5 SLO1 will be facilitated through the Development Management process, in consultation with landowners, applicants, and the Parks and Public Realm Department. The Council are currently engaging with landowners regarding the delivery park.
<p>COS5 SLO 2:</p> <p>To require the provision of public open space and to ensure that the location, layout and design of the public open space facilitates the delivery of a sports pitch to facilitate multiuse within the Boherboy lands in the south part of the Fortunestown LAP lands, alongside the residential development that is permitted on these lands.</p>	Early Stages	<p>The delivery of COS5 SLO2 will be facilitated through the Development Management process, in consultation with landowners, applicants, and the Parks and Public Realm Departments, to ensure the most appropriate delivery of public open space is facilitated.</p> <p>The Council are engaging with the landowners.</p>
<p>COS5 SLO 3:</p> <p>That the area on both sides of Whitestown Stream/Jobstown Stream inclusive of the Stream itself between Cloonmore Estate on one side and Bawnlea and Dromcarra Estates on the other and from the Jobstown Rd to the N81 be designated a Local Park/Open Space and prioritising over the life-time of the plan upgrading the greening of the area and the protection of the watercourse running through it, including the inclusion of intergenerational uses of the space such as outdoor exercise equipment. The greening of the area to be in accordance with the implementation of South Dublin County Parks and Open Space Strategy.</p>	Completed	The upgrades to the Whitestown Stream Park are now complete.
<p>COS5 SLO 4:</p> <p>To provide Newcastle Village with community areas and space to hold community events, a Village Plaza.</p>	Early Stages	The delivery of COS5 SLO4 will be facilitated through the Development Management Process, in consultation with landowners, applicants, and SDCC Parks and Public Realm, ensuring lessons are carried over from similar projects, such as Adamstown SDZ. See COS5 SLO 1.



Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy COS6: Healthcare Facilities</b>		
<b>Support the Health Service Executive (HSE) in their aim to provide access to a range of quality health services, in line with Sláintecare and relative to the scale of each settlement and community, and facilitate other statutory and voluntary agencies, and the private sector in the provision of healthcare facilities and services, including the system of hospital care and the provision of community based primary care facilities appropriate to the size and scale of each settlement.</b>		
<p>COS6 Objective 1:</p> <p>To facilitate the development of community-based care including primary health care centres, hospitals, clinics, and facilities to cater for the specific needs of an ageing population in appropriate urban areas in accordance with the Development Plan core and settlement strategy, consistent with RPO 9.23 of the RSES.</p>	Early Stages	The Council will continue to liaise with the HSE and other relevant bodies and stakeholder to ensure adequate health facilities are supported in their development in appropriate locations. For example, there is an Approved Change of Use in Adamstown SDZ (Phase 5) for a new Health Care Facility on the edge of District Centre.
<p>COS6 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote healthcare facilities of an appropriate scale to be provided in new communities on a phased basis in tandem with the delivery of housing, in accordance with the phasing requirements of Local Area Plans and approved Planning Schemes and in locations that are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	Early Stages	The Council will continue to liaise with the HSE and other relevant bodies and stakeholder to ensure adequate health facilities are supported in their development in appropriate locations. For example, an approved Change of Use in Adamstown SDZ (Phase 5) for Health Care Facility on edge of District Centre.
<p>COS6 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the provision of appropriately scaled healthcare facilities within existing settlements, in locations that are accessible by public transport and safe walking and cycling infrastructure.</p>	Early Stages	The Council will continue to liaise with the HSE and other relevant bodies and stakeholder to ensure adequate health facilities are supported in their development in appropriate locations. For example, an approved Change of Use in Adamstown SDZ (Phase 5) for Health Care Facility on edge of District Centre, which is in close proximity to Bus Stops, Adamstown Train Station, cycle parking, car parking and within walking distance of the SDZ and beyond.

COS6 Objective 4:  To support the provision of primary care facilities with relevant agencies, in accordance with the standard of one facility per 7,000-10,000 population as identified by the HSE and the Department of Health.	Continuous	The Council will continue to liaise with the HSE and other relevant bodies and stakeholders to ensure adequate health facilities are supported in their development in appropriate locations.
COS6 Objective 5:  To liaise with the Health Service Executive and all relevant bodies to support, promote and attract potential GP, Dental, Pharmacy and all other necessary medical services, to locate within the Adamstown and Clonburris SDZs, in order to urgently meet basic growing healthcare demands of the community.	Early Stages	See COS6 Objective 1 - 4. SDZ facilities will be delivered in tandem with the planning phasing set out in the planning scheme.
COS6 SLO 1:  To engage with stakeholders and to investigate the possibility of providing senior accommodation on the Rathcoole Health Centre site (protected structure RPS 316), ensuring that any future development is appropriate, having full regard to the setting and integrity of the protected structure, the location of the site within the Rathcoole Architectural Conservation Area, and the amenities of adjoining housing and other land-uses.	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective where opportunities arise.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy COS7: Childcare Facilities</b>		
<b>Support and facilitate the provision of good quality and accessible childcare facilities at suitable locations within the County in consultation with the County Childcare Committee.</b>		
COS7 Objective 1:  To support and facilitate the provision of childcare facilities on well located sites within or close to existing built-up areas, including adjacent to school sites, and within employment areas where the environment is appropriate, making provision to encourage sustainable transport, consistent with NPO 31 of the NPF.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support the provision of appropriate childcare facilities through the development management process, in consultation with the South Dublin County Childcare Committee, as well as other key state bodies and consultees to ensure proposed facilities meet the required standards, notably with regard the provision of access.

<p>COS7 Objective 2:</p> <p>To require provision of appropriate childcare facilities as an essential part of new residential developments in accordance with the provisions of the Childcare Facilities Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001) or any superseding guidelines, or as required by the Planning Authority. The Guidelines recommend one childcare facility with a minimum of 20 places for each 75 units for new residential developments, with any variation to this standard being justified having regard to factors such as type of residential units, emerging demographic profile and availability of existing childcare services in the vicinity.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to assess proposals for residential development in accordance with the current guidelines, or any subsequent versions, or as outlined in specified LAPs or SDZs for the provision of on site childcare facilities. Where standards are not met the Council, through development management will assess the proposal in consultation with South Dublin County Childcare Committee.</p>
<p>COS7 Objective 3:</p> <p>To require childcare facilities to be provided in new communities in tandem with the delivery of residential development and, where a Local Area Plan or Planning Scheme applies, in accordance with the phasing requirements of that plan/scheme.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to assess proposals for residential development in accordance with the current guidelines, or any subsequent versions, or as outlined in specified LAPs or SDZs for the provision of on site childcare facilities.</p>
<p>COS7 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support investment in the sustainable development of the County's childcare services as an integral part of social infrastructure provision, including support of the Affordable Childcare Scheme; ensuring quality and supply of sufficient childcare places; and support of initiatives under a cross-Government Early Years Strategy, consistent with RPO 9.20 of the RSES.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the growth and delivery of Childcare across the County in consultation with the South Dublin County Childcare Committee.</p>
<p>COS7 Objective 5:</p> <p>To support the provision of small-scale childcare facilities in residential areas subject to appropriate safeguards to protect the amenities of the area, having regard to noise pollution and traffic and parking management.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to assess proposals for residential development in accordance with the current guidelines, or any subsequent versions, or as outlined in specified LAPs or SDZs for the provision of on site childcare facilities. Where standards are not met the Council, through Development Management will assess the proposal in consultation with South Dublin County Childcare Committee.</p>

<p>COS7 Objective 6:</p> <p>To support the provision of childcare facilities within or co-located with community buildings, such as community centres and schools.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to assess proposals for residential development or other types of mixed use developments, including community centres or other which aim to co-locates facilities, in accordance with the current guidelines, or any subsequent versions, or as outlined in specified LAPs or SDZs for the provision of on site childcare facilities. Where standards are not met the Council, through Development Management will assess the proposal in consultation with South Dublin County Childcare Committee.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy COS8: Primary and Post Primary Schools</b></p>		
<p><b>Policy COS8(a): Work in conjunction with the Department of Education to promote and support the provision of primary and post-primary schools in the County to reflect the diverse educational needs of communities.</b></p> <p><b>Policy COS8(b): Engage with the Department of Education and support the Department’s School Building Programme by actively identifying sites for primary and post primary schools at suitable locations, based on forecast need.</b></p> <p><b>Policy COS8(c): To review school site provision in the Development Plan, following the publication of full Census 2022 results, cross referencing with class size allocations being used during the period in question, engaging with the Department of Education, the elected members and through submissions by education stakeholders and the general public, so as to ensure accurate and adequate school provision requirements are identified and provided for primary and post primary schools at suitable locations.</b></p>		
<p>COS8 Objective 1:</p> <p>To reserve and identify early on sites for primary and post-primary provision in developing areas through the Development Plan, Local Area Plans, Planning Schemes and masterplans, in consultation with the Department of Education and to ensure that designated sites are of sufficient size and are accessible</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>This has been completed as part of the CDP process, and consultation with the Department of Education is ongoing to ensure effective delivery.</p> <p>The development and assessment of the provision of education facilities is undertaken by Development Management and Forward Planning.</p>

cycle and pedestrian friendly locations, consistent with, consistent with NPO 31 of the NPF and RPO 9.21 of the RSES.		Note: Adamstown SDZ amendment 2024 allowed for flexibility with regard the provision of either a primary or secondary school at school site 4 in Aderrig.
COS8 Objective 2:  To facilitate the development of new schools, the re-development of existing schools and extensions planned as part of the Government's School Building Programme.	Continuous	The Council works collaboratively with the Department of Education and meets the Department on a regular basis to actively review school needs and proposals to ensure adequate school places are delivered and planned for, in accordance with the needs and research undertaken by the Department.
COS8 Objective 3:  To require schools to be provided in new communities on a phased basis in tandem with the delivery of residential development, unless the Department of Education requests otherwise and provides evidence to the Council and the elected members that existing schools can cater for requirements through extensions if necessary. Assuming a new school is required, to ensure that its delivery is planned in tandem with the delivery of the residential development, in accordance with the phasing requirements of Local Area Plans and Planning Schemes or as may be otherwise required.	Significant Progress	The Council works collaboratively with the Department of Education on the provision of new schools in accordance with the requirements of Local Area Plans and Planning Schemes or as may be required.  Schools have been planned for and set out in relevant Planning Schemes for Adamstown and Clonburris, within which several have been delivered to date in both SDZs, some under construction and other awaiting delivery, as per the phasing requirements. The extension of schools would be done on a capacity basis for the area in consultation with the Department.
COS8 Objective 4:  To support and facilitate the extension of existing school facilities, based on identified needs, subject to appropriate safeguards in relation to safe travel to school, traffic management and the amenities of the area.	Continuous	The Council works collaboratively with the Department of Education on the extension of existing school facilities. All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed by the Development Management team, Forward Planning and other key stakeholders as required.
COS8 Objective 5:  To promote an urban school model within built-up areas of the County, where access to off-site facilities including for sport, recreation and amenity space can be clearly demonstrated.	Continuous	The Council will actively support and promote urban school models, in appropriate locations, in consultation with the Department of Education in accordance with national, regional and local policies and guidelines.
COS8 Objective 6:  To ensure new schools are designed and located to promote walking and cycling and access to public transport, by	Early Stages	The Council, through the Development Management process, will collaborate with internal and external stakeholders to ensure the effective delivery of new schools in the County, as well as requiring all

<p>implementing the following measures:</p> <p>Ensuring school sites are in locations that are central and accessible to the communities they serve;</p> <p>Providing infrastructure including safe cycle ways and footpaths;</p> <p>Requiring a mobility management plan for all new schools that prioritises active travel modes and public transport;</p> <p>Incorporating measures to promote walking and cycling at design stage including permeability and connectivity with the surrounding area through provision of adequate access points for pedestrians and cyclists;</p> <p>Ensuring the provision of adequate secure bicycle storage;</p> <p>Working with existing and new schools to increase the proportion of students walking and cycling through the promotion of initiatives such as the 'Green Schools' and 'School Streets' projects. (Refer to Chapter 7, Sustainable Movement)</p> <p>Introduce measures that would support increased bus services to enable more students to travel to school through public transport.</p>		<p>new schools be in accordance with best practice principles, in consultation with the Department of Education.</p> <p>Examples include the permitted Tandy's Lane School and Amendments and the proposed new Schools in the Clonburriss SDZ area.</p> <p>See Chapter 7.</p>
<p>COS8 Objective 7:</p> <p>To facilitate provision of parking for staff and parents and 'drop-off' areas for new schools, only as part of a mobility management plan, where a need has been demonstrated and where active travel modes (walking and cycling) and public transport have been prioritised having regard to the protection of nearby residential amenity.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The provision of parking is set out in the Plan for different uses, including schools and education facilities, for both staff and drop off, and this is reviewed in line with the Development Management process in consultation with the Council Roads Department to ensure compliance with said policies.</p>

<p>COS8 Objective 8:</p> <p>To promote and support schemes that facilitate the shared use of school facilities, particularly at planning stage, such as sports halls, ball courts and all-weather pitches for community use outside of school hours and to support the co-location of pre and after-school childcare facilities on new primary school developments and to promote this using the Council’s land management and ownership policy. (See also COS4 Objective 4).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to engage with the Department of Education on the delivery of schools and aim to implement and promote schools which avail of shared services. Discussions are ongoing with regard where services could be shared. Additionally, each school is encouraged to be utilised as an out of hours use for other uses and services, where feasible, possible and appropriate.</p>
<p>COS8 Objective 9:</p> <p>To support the provision of adequate indoor and outdoor school sports facilities for all new and existing schools in the County, based on identified need and in line with the population of the school.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council, in conjunction with the Department of Education will look to address the provision of adequate sports facilities for new schools and deliver based on need. The Council continues to engage with the Department with regard to the use of school facilities after school hours as per COS8 Objective 8.</p>
<p>COS8 Objective 10:</p> <p>To promote and support the use of public sports facilities by urban schools, during school hours, where feasible, while not diminishing the need for other facilities within the school grounds that could be shared with the community outside school hours as per COS8 Objective 8.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective. See COS8 Objective 7 and 8.</p>
<p>COS8 Objective 11:</p> <p>To promote and support educational campus development, where feasible.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The permitted educational campus comprising of a post primary school for Coláiste Pobalscoil Fóla and a primary school for Gaelscoil Lir on the Fortunestown Lane site is currently under construction.</p> <p>Furthermore, two new primary schools are under construction to provide new schools for Gaelscoil na Camoige and Gaelscoil Chluain Dolcain within the grounds of Colaiste Chilliain (Existing Post Primary) in Clondalkin. This development includes a new PE hall for the post primary school.</p> <p>In addition, a key objective within Clonburris South West Development Area in the Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme is ‘to develop new co-</p>

		located primary and post-primary schools'. This is yet to be implemented.
COS8 Objective 12:  To explore with the Department of Education the potential to develop a GIS mapping layer of all school sites in the County.	Early Stages	The Council is liaising with the Department to develop a mapping layer.
COS8 SLO 1:  To identify a site for the appropriate location of a new post primary school within the Neighbourhood Area of Citywest/Saggart/Rathcoole/Newcastle to provide for the needs identified for the catchment area by the Department of Education.	Early Stages	The Council continues to engage with the Department of Education on the school place provision and school site development in the County in accordance with the Plan. The Department of Education have committed to providing the Council with an updated Post Primary school analysis.  The permitted educational campus comprising of a post primary school for Coláiste Pobalscoil Fóla and a primary school for Gaelscoil Lir on the Fortunestown Lane site in currently under construction.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy COS9: Higher Level Education and Further Education Facilities</b>		
<b>Support the development and ongoing provision of higher-level education and further education in the County, and develop Tallaght as a hub for education, cross collaboration and employment to provide further opportunities for the County's workforce.</b>		
COS9 Objective 1:  To support the role of Higher Education Institutions and Educational Training Boards in addressing skills shortages and life-long learning needs in the County, consistent with NPO 31 of the NPF and RPO 9.22 of the RSES.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support Higher and Third Level Education in the County to address skills shortages and life-long learning. The Council have held meetings with TUD Tallaght and Education Training Board regarding various potential projects.
COS9 Objective 2:  To facilitate and encourage cross-collaboration between business and employment clusters and TU Dublin to drive research and innovation and increase employment opportunities in the County.	Continuous	The Council engage regularly with TUD to facilitate the development of the campus, including the grants of permissions, to aid research on site and drive innovation. The Council will encourage any potential collaboration in the future with SDCC or any businesses in the County.



<p>COS9 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the development of existing higher-level and further education facilities and to provide for new facilities, including outreach services to develop competencies in innovation.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise.</p>
<p>COS9 Objective 4:</p> <p>To promote and facilitate the development of Tallaght as a centre for learning, education and employment.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council have been liaising with key stakeholders, such as TUD, on the development of TUD Tallaght, as well as engaging with TUD in a collaborative manner with regard the implementation of the Tallaght Town Centre LAP and the future of Tallaght, as well as TUD's role.</p>
<p>COS9 Objective 5:</p> <p>To promote the clustering of education related services and facilities proximate to existing higher-level education facilities.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise. See COS9 Objective 4.</p>
<p>COS9 Objective 6:</p> <p>To facilitate increased permeability between TU Dublin Tallaght Campus and the surrounding employment, residential and mixed-use areas.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council engage regularly with TUD to facilitate the development of the campus, including the grants of permissions, and will continue to do so and openly engage in discussion to improve permeability around and through the campus, where possible. See Chapter 7.</p>
<p>COS9 Objective 7:</p> <p>To promote the provision of youth services that support, and target disadvantaged young people and improve their employability, consistent with RPO 9.20 of the RSES, and the provision of informal education and training opportunities within the County, consistent with the LECP.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to build on initiatives and facilities within Tallaght to support young people, including building on existing services such as Tallaght Library, Rua Red, The Civic Theatre, The Big Space, and further develop ties with the Community Development representatives for respective areas.</p>
<p>COS9 Objective 8:</p> <p>To investigate with the relevant educational providers, the need for a new university campus within the Naas Road area and to support, promote and facilitate a South Dublin County University Campus within the Naas Rd Framework Plan or any superseding plan should such a need be identified.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council, through the Planning Delivery Team, will continue to liaise with relevant stakeholders on the future development of the Naas Road area (City Edge) to address the future needs of residents in regeneration of that area. The Council will continue to work on the development of City Edge and a potential variation to the current CDP.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy COS10: Libraries</b>		
<b>Provide an innovative, community focused public library service to all who live, work and study in South Dublin County.</b>		
<p>COS10 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the development of the County's library services and the implementation of key objectives, as set out in Open to You - South Dublin Library Development Plan (2018-2022) or any superseding document.</p>	Significant Progress	The Council has provided additional staffed opening hours at Palmerstown Library and has launched My Open Library at Lucan Library, provided access to members, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The Council has provided additional funding to deliver the award-winning Library Labs STEAM programme. The Council has developed Parthalán Place, the County's cultural campus, providing improved public realm spaces and outdoor programming to enhance a sense of place for the Library, Civic Theatre, and Arts Centre. The Council has delivered a number of innovative service delivery improvements through better management of staff-led innovation, such as 10-Day Loans, Neurodiverse South, increased outreach with our Mobile Libraries as well as improved membership promotions and events programmes, which have seen our active membership climb to an average of 60,000.
<p>COS10 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the delivery of a new library service in the Rathcoole environs, to meet the needs of the expanding population.</p>	Early Stages	The Council will be exploring all options with regard to securing the optimal location in the Rathcoole area that benefits the local community. Construction on the Citywest Library is expected to commence before the year end.
<p>COS10 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the delivery of a new library service in Adamstown in accordance with the phasing strategy set out in the SDZ Planning Scheme.</p>	Early Stages	The Council were successful in their bid for URDF Call 2 Funding in 2020 for grant funding of €9.97m, of which a portion has been earmarked for the development and delivery of a library in Adamstown SDZ. Preliminary studies and designs are underway, as well as consultation with key landowners and SDCC Libraries and Economic Development.
<p>COS10 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support the delivery of a new library service in the Citywest area to meet the needs of the expanding population subject to any review of the Library Strategy.</p>	Significant Progress	The Council is in the final stages of agreeing legal terms prior to signing a Development Agreement with the successful tenderer for the design and development of Citywest Library following a competitive public procurement process. The programme submitted to the Council indicates a Q1 2025 start date for construction.

COS10 Objective 5:  To provide for a public library to serve the growing Ballycullen, Knocklyon and Firhouse communities and indoor civic space to meet the inter-generational requirements of local communities including performance and exhibition space, indoor sports and artistic, cultural and recreational use.	Early Stages	The Council will be exploring all options with regard to securing the optimal location in the Ballycullen/Firhouse/Knocklyon area that benefits the local community.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy COS11: Arts and Cultural Facilities</b>		
<b>Facilitate and support the continued development of arts and culture within the County.</b>		
COS11 Objective 1:  To seek to work with all relevant stakeholders to promote equality of access to and engagement with arts and cultural services and in the promotion of culture and heritage led urban and rural regeneration, consistent with RPO 9.25 of the RSES.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support the development of Arts and Cultural facilities across the County, and collaborate with the Council's Arts Officers, members of the community and other relevant stakeholders, such as the Arts Council, to facilitate and support additional events and programmes within, and beyond, the lifetime of the plan, and ensure that events and buildings are open and accessible to all. The Council will, through the development management process, and wider regeneration process, engage with landowners to deliver additional facilities and services.
COS11 Objective 2:  To support the government 'Per Cent for Art' scheme for publicly funded capital, infrastructural and building developments.	Continuous	The Council will support this objective through the implementation of South Dublin County Council's Public Art Programme 2023 – 2025 under the Per Cent for Art Scheme.
COS11 Objective 3:  To require new commercial developments greater than 5,000 sqm in size, in the case of non-residential development, and in excess of 500 units in the case of residential development, to incorporate a physical artistic feature into the scheme to improve the built environment / public realm, which could include high quality features within the environment / landscaping, in agreement with the Council, and to invite local artists to participate where appropriate by way of open competition.	Continuous	The Council will support this objective through Development Management and other Council led development processes, where appropriate.

COS11 Objective 4:  To facilitate the continued development of arts and cultural facilities throughout the County and to support the objectives and implementation of the South Dublin County Arts Strategy (2016-2020) and the South Dublin County Cultural and Creativity Strategy (2018-2022) and any superseding plans and strategies.	Early Stages	The Council will continue to promote the development of arts and cultural facilities throughout the county, in a variety of locations, including new developments, such as the Tallaght Heritage Centre, in collaboration with key stakeholders, such as the art officer.
COS11 Objective 5:  To ensure that arts and cultural facilities are accessible to all members of the community.	Continuous	The Council will ensure that all new and existing facilities meet the relevant standards for accessibility.
COS11 Objective 6:  To pursue the development of a Heritage Centre in Tallaght Village within the lifetime of the County Development Plan.	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to support this objective. A Part 8 Council led development has been granted permission for a Heritage Centre in Tallaght Village.
COS11 Objective 7:  To support the arts and culture by facilitating community groups to use vacant or unused council premises for exhibitions, performances and other uses related to community arts, where suitable.	Early Stages	The Council Arts Office will be increasing funding available to community groups to avail of opportunities to present programmes in 2025 in places such as the recently refurbished Old Courthouse in Rathcoole.
COS11 Objective 8:  To prepare a feasibility study for the development of Arts and Culture Infrastructure within the County, taking account of transport links.	Early Stages	Work has started on an Arts Infrastructure Strategy for the County. The Strategy will be published in June 2025.
COS11 Objective 9:  To pursue the development of a Heritage Centre in Lucan Village area.	Significant Progress	With the development of a masterplan for Lucan House the Council will take account of the heritage of Lucan Village and surroundings in framing the masterplan. See Chapter 4.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy COS12: Places of Worship</b>		
<b>Support and facilitate the development of places of worship and multi-faith facilities at suitable locations within the County.</b>		

<p>COS12 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the development of places of worship and multi-faith facilities at appropriate locations, such as town, village, district and local centres or other suitable locations where they do not adversely impact on existing amenities.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>As the population of the State continues to diversify, the Council recognises the importance of places of worship and multi-faith centres in meeting the diverse religious and cultural needs of the County's population.</p> <p>No new applications for permission for 'Places of Worship' were received since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>The Council will continue to facilitate new places of worship, for example the Clonburris SDZ planning scheme, a new town of over 8,700 homes, states:</p> <p><i>The Scheme recognises the importance of places of worship and multi-faith centres in meeting the diverse religious and cultural needs of the community including the Ahmadiyya Muslim Association. Given the potential noise and traffic impacts associated with the use of a building as a place of public worship or religious instruction, places of worship and associated uses require suitable locations. The Scheme supports and facilitates the development of places of worship and multi-faith facilities at Clonburris Urban Centre, Kishoge Urban Centre and at other suitable locations where they do not adversely impact on residential amenities and comply with the Planning Scheme. The priority location principle shall apply to places of worship with site suitability assessed based on the catchment scale for the proposal, the urban centre hierarchy of the Planning Scheme, the accessibility of the site and the availability and feasibility of alternative, more suitable sites.</i></p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy COS13: Burial Grounds</b></p>		
<p><b>Facilitate the sustainable development of cemeteries and crematoria to cater for the needs of the County.</b></p>		
<p>COS13 Objective 1:</p> <p>To facilitate the development of new or extended burial grounds, including green cemeteries, eco-burial grounds, and crematoria, having consideration for the burial preferences of multi-faith and non-religious communities, at suitable locations</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the needs of a growing and ageing population, and their end of life needs. This can be facilitated through the provision of additional forms of burial space, as required, through the Development Management process, in consultation with key internal stakeholders.</p>

in the County, subject to appropriate safeguards with regard to environmental considerations, noise and traffic impacts.		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy COS14: Fire Stations</b>		
<b>Co-operate with Dublin City Council in the development and upgrading of the fire service within the Dublin Region.</b>		
<p>COS14 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the development of an efficient fire service in the Dublin Region, in co-operation with Dublin City Council and to reserve sites for the provision of a fire station where a need is identified by the Dublin Fire Brigade</p>	Continuous	The Council will continue to work with DFB to review and allocate sites, as required. The Council has allocated sites in both SDZs, which are subject to phasing, and to be delivered as required.
<p>COS14 Objective 2:</p> <p>To provide a new fire station on lands identified in Clonburris SDZ.</p>	Early Stages	<p>A fire station is a Phase 4 requirement in the Clonburris SDZ. Section 2.7.4 of the Planning Scheme for Clonburris states:</p> <p><i>Fire Stations are generally located on a regional scale. In South Dublin County, the primary fire station is located at Belgard Road, Tallaght, approximately 3.5km from the SDZ lands. It is noted that the Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme has identified a possible site for a Fire Station. Given the nature and scale of development proposed in Clonburris, provision has been made to reserve a site for a fire station. Following consultation with the Dublin Fire Brigade, the preferred site is identified adjacent to the Fonthill road and Thomas Omer Way adjacent to Clonburris Urban Centre (as identified in Figure 2.1.3). At the implementation stage, if South Dublin County Council (as the Development Agency) is advised in writing that a formal determination has been made by the Dublin Fire Brigade that the site is not required for a fire station, the site may then be developed for community uses in accordance with the guidance set out for the Clonburris North West Development Area. South Dublin County Council will continue to co-operate with and support Dublin City Council and Dublin Fire Brigade in the development of a Fire Station at Clonburris.</i></p>

## CHAPTER 9 – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Policy / Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy EDE1: Overarching</b>		
<b>Support sustainable enterprise and employment growth in South Dublin County recognising the County's role in the Dublin region as a driver of economic growth.</b>		
<p>EDE1 Objective 1:</p> <p>To enable a strong, inclusive and resilient economy, supported by enterprise, innovation and skills through the creation of places that can foster enterprise and innovation and attract investment and talent, consistent with National Strategic Outcomes 4, 5 and 6 of the NPF.</p>	Early Stages	<p>The Council continue to support this objective a strong, inclusive and resilient economy, consistent with objectives within the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES). Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, more data has been distributed based on updated figures, as well as further guidance in relation to employment and economic development. Processing this, an update is provided below in relation to work which has been completed to date in relation to employment and economic development, which enables a strong, inclusive and resilient economy, supported by enterprise, innovation and skills through the creation of places that can foster enterprise and innovation and attract investment and talent.</p> <p>Tallaght Innovation Centre: Since the adoption of the Plan, the Tallaght Innovation Centre has breathed new life into the Cookstown area, providing a state of the art facility, which is home to up and coming tech companies, with the aim to grow and nurture them at the early stage of business.</p> <p>Grange Castle: Grange Castle continues to support various multi-national companies and provide employment across various sectors.</p>
<p>EDE1 Objective 2:</p> <p>To develop and support the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) through growth in the identified strategic development and employment areas of South Dublin County, as part of the growth of the Dublin Region to a sufficient scale and quality to compete internationally and to be drivers of national and regional growth, investment, and prosperity consistent with NSO 5 of the NPF.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to work to achieve this objective and continue to contribute to the growth of the Dublin Region, through the planned zoning of lands and support SDCC led and wider regeneration projects in an effort to diversify, consolidate and encourage employment and economic growth.</p> <p>The Council will also continue to ensure the growth is located in identified areas which facilitate economic growth and employment opportunities, and ensure these areas continue to grow and consolidate their operations in a sustainable and climate friendly manner.</p>

<p>EDE1 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that there is a sufficient supply of zoned and serviced lands at suitable locations to accommodate a range of enterprise and employment development types and to promote compact growth by strengthening the integration between employment, housing and transportation.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>As part of the Plan, CS5 Objective 6 sought:</p> <p><i>'To ensure, that as part of the two-year statutory review of the Development Plan, an evidence-based analysis of employment lands, including the potential for agri-hub employment, will be undertaken and should there be evidence for the need for further employment zoning within the lifetime of the Plan, a Variation to the Plan will be immediately initiated informed by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Analysis of the type of employment need</i></li> <li>• <i>Analysis of the appropriate location(s) to serve such need and the appropriate zoning objective</i></li> <li>• <i>Relevant National and Regional policy and proper planning and sustainable development.'</i></li> </ul> <p>This proposed task was further enhanced by requirements from both the Economic Development Department and the Finance Department within the Council, in order to provide an assessment of vacant sites within employment locations, an assessment of businesses which currently exist within the county, a review of skills need based on guidance, the ability for South Dublin to provide jobs to certain sectors and finally an updated analysis of employment density and jobs growth within the county.</p>
<p>EDE1 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support the implementation of the RSES Economic Strategy to create economic opportunity to diversify local and rural economies and create quality jobs, to achieve a sustainable, competitive, inclusive, and resilient region, through the promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smart Specialisation for industry, enterprise agencies, Higher Institutes of Education, communities, and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Clustering: Create, maintain, or upgrade economic strongholds in a favourable business ecosystem.</li> </ul>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See EDE1 Objective 2.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orderly Growth reflecting the identified strategic employment locations within the County.</li> <li>• A broad, resilient, economic base.</li> </ul>		
<p>EDE1 Objective 5:</p> <p>To support the implementation of the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan to support the objectives for the South - West Corridor and the area within the M50 by the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of high tech, manufacturing and research and development in Grange Castle Business Park and Citywest.</li> <li>• Intensification of industrial lands and mixed-use development at the City Edge / City Edge Strategic Framework area and in Tallaght Town Centre / Cookstown while ensuring, to the greatest extent possible, the sustainability of existing businesses and employment.</li> </ul>	Continuous	See EDE1 Objective 2.
<p>EDE1 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that economic and enterprise related development is provided in a manner which facilitates a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by supporting and promoting the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increase in employment densities within walkable distances of communities and on public transport routes.</li> <li>• Promotion of walking and cycling and use of public transport through increased permeability and mobility management measures within and outside employment areas.</li> <li>• The sourcing of power from district heating and renewables including wind, hydro and solar.</li> <li>• Additional native tree planting and landscaping on existing and proposed enterprise zones and development sites to aid with carbon</li> </ul>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to promote the sustainable development of economic growth within the County, and its contribution to the wider region through the assessment of development proposals through the development management process, in collaboration with other internal service areas, to ensure that development complies with the key parameter of Chapter 5 and Healthy Placemaking, and section 12.5.5 of Chapter 12 to ensure this is implemented at neighbourhood level.</p> <p>Applicants are requested to demonstrate how developments are complying with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identity and Sense of Place</li> <li>- Moving Around</li> <li>- Safe, Inviting and Inclusive</li> <li>- Gateway Features and Signage</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, applicants must demonstrate compliance with 12.7 Sustainable Movement.</p>

sequestration, contribute to the green infrastructure network of the County and promote quality placemaking.		Furthermore, applicants must demonstrate compliance with section 9.3 <i>Space Extensive Land Uses</i>
EDE1 Objective 7:  To ensure a co-ordinated approach to policy and objectives contained within the County Development Plan and the Local Economic and Community Plan.	Early Stages	The Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) is currently in development, with the forward planning team currently acting on the working group for the plan and providing any information which may be required. As part of the process to date, the Forward Planning team have provided a detailed Census 2022 assessment to the wider working group and await further instruction for any additional tasks.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE2: Green Economy</b>		
<b>Support the Green Economy as a means of future proofing South Dublin County's economy and facilitate this through orderly growth.</b>		
EDE2 Objective 1:  To ensure that climate action and sustainable development is central to economic development in the County through sustainable land use and orderly growth and a co-ordinated approach to the preparation and implementation of South Dublin County Council Climate Change Action Plan (2019-2024) and the Local Economic and Community Plan (2016-2021).	Early Stages	<p>The Council continues to ensure that climate action and sustainable development is central to economic development in the County, with the CDP offering climate action audits throughout the plan. The South Dublin Climate Action Plan was recently updated for 2024 – 2029, with the Plan team contributing information in relation to its development and actively engaging with all aspects of the CAP. Two potential economic benefits emerging from the CAP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using local solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, we can upskill our workers and generate employment, and</li> <li>• By transitioning to a circular economy, we can stimulate innovation and create employment in the reuse and repair sector.</li> </ul> <p>The above two potential advantages align with what is said within the employment land review document, creating job opportunities in the wake of climate mitigation requirements. The Local Economic and Community</p>

		Plan is currently under review for 2024 – 2029, with its aims directly linked to those currently within the CDP. See Chapter 3 and 4.
<p>EDE2 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the growth of business in the green and circular economy and the initiatives within the IDA strategy 'Driving Recovery and Sustainable Growth' (or any superseding documents), including growth and transformation, where it promotes sustainable job creation in South Dublin County.</p>	Continuous	The Council continues to support the growth of business in the green and circular economy and the initiatives within the IDA strategy 'Driving Recovery and Sustainable Growth'. As part of the current Employment Land Review, we have looked at emerging green industries which will generate employment within the County now and into the future, which examines both growth and transformation of existing industries to promote sustainable job creation within the County.
<p>EDE2 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote net zero-carbon and carbon reduction in economic development through the support of relevant actions of the National Climate Action Plan including Action 15 to implement the National Planning Framework and Action 46 to Examine feasibility for commercial rates to be linked to BER (or as superseded).</p>	Completed	<p>Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, the National Climate Action Plan has undergone two further iterations, culminating in the release of Climate Action Plan 2024 in December 2023. The new CAP has made changes to the actions mentioned in this objective as follows:</p> <p>Action 15: Implement National Planning Framework</p> <p>Under the Climate Action Plan 2024, this action no longer exists, with the only action relating directly to the NPF being EL/24/1, which looks for <i>'revisions to the NPF to include regional capacities for the allocation of national targets at a regional level in order to inform local development plan policy'</i>. The NPF is currently under review at the time of writing this report.</p> <p>Action 46: Examine feasibility for commercial rates to be linked to BER.</p> <p>Under the Climate Action Plan 2024, this action no longer exists, with actions now established towards retrofit programmes achieving the highest BER available. No further action has been sought.</p> <p>The Council will continue to promote the Climate Action Plan using both National and Local CAP's. See Chapter 3 and 4.</p>

<p>EDE2 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support the measures in South Dublin’s Climate Change Action Plan (2019- 2024), or any superseding plan, to integrate the Circular Economy approach with economic development initiatives, in order to optimise opportunities in design and operation to reduce energy and material consumption and recycling of materials in support of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the CAP to integrate the Circular Economy approach with economic development initiatives, in order to optimise opportunities in design and operation to reduce energy and material consumption and recycling of materials in support of sustainable development.</p> <p>South Dublin’s Tallaght District Heating Scheme was Ireland’s first publicly owned not for profit energy company. Trading as Heatworks, it is providing low-carbon heat to public buildings in the Tallaght area since April 2023. The development of this innovative, low-carbon initiative has been led by SDCC with the assistance of its energy agency, Codema.</p> <p>The district heating network will initially provide heat to 32,800m2 of public buildings, including County Hall, Tallaght County Library, the SDCC Innovation Centre- Work IQ, and 133 affordable apartments (the construction of which commenced in April 2023, and which will be connected in early 2025). The university buildings include the Main Building, the Sports Science, Health and Recreation Building, followed by the new Catering College (CAET), to be completed in 2024.</p> <p>The network uses excess heat from Amazon Web Services’ (AWS) data centre to provide low carbon heat to the network customers, currently SDCC and Technological University Dublin (TU Dublin). AWS has included heat-collection systems in their new facility which provides this recycled heat at no cost as part of its broader sustainability commitments. HeatWorks will assist Ireland in meeting its EU 2030 national heating and carbon-reduction targets. It is estimated that in this first phase of delivery, the carbon emissions reduction in the Tallaght area will be over 1,500 tonnes per year.</p> <p>The Council aims to support and engage with further projects like this in the future but also with any projects which integrate the circular economy.</p>
--	-------------------	--

<p>EDE2 Objective 5: To support the promotion of skills, education and awareness raising in the energy efficiency sectors, promoting smart technologies and well-connected communities.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the promotion of skills, education and awareness raising in the energy efficiency sectors by promoting smart technologies and well-connected communities through its Climate Action Team.</p>
<p><b>Policy / Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy EDE3: Innovative Economy</b></p>		
<p><b>Promote an Innovative Economy, fostering an environment which supports creativity and new technologies in the places we live, work and invest in, supported through orderly growth at strategic population and employment locations.</b></p>		
<p>EDE3 Objective 1: To support the provision of a highly interconnected “ecosystem” or network of entrepreneurs and investors, technologists and innovators in the County.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of a highly interconnected network of entrepreneurs, investors, technologists and innovators within the County. This has been provided through public, semi-state and private partnerships throughout the county. Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, the creation of the WorkIQ Innovation centre in Tallaght aims to provide over 200 jobs in the tech sector of the economy, with partnerships already agreed with TUD Tallaght. Our Local enterprise Office (LEO) continues to provide mentorship and grants to small businesses.</p> <p>The South Dublin Chamber continues to provide a forum for local businesses in the county, offering training and supports, which allows business to grow and flourish.</p> <p>Other forms of business networks also exist in the county, like Partas who operate within Tallaght, providing opportunities to small and medium size businesses to grow. Partas recently had planning permission granted for a food innovation hub located in Tallaght Village. Ace Business Park who operates within Clondalkin aim to cultivate a nurturing environment for innovation and creativity, seeking novel solutions that make a real impact on our community.</p> <p>Adamstown SDZ also has the planned and phased delivery of an Enterprise Centre within the Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme (as amended).</p>

		The Council will continue to engage and provide support for further innovation networks to be established throughout the lifetime of the Plan.
EDE3 Objective 2:  To support the delivery of a resilient economy, capable of an agile and flexible response to short-term stresses and cycles through the promotion of a broad economic base, appropriately zoned land and ongoing stakeholder engagement.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support the delivery of a resilient economy. As above and CS5 Objective 6.
EDE3 Objective 3:  To create an environment that supports export and non-export enterprise and small business.	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to create an environment that supports export and non-export enterprise and small business, whether this is through the WorkIQ Innovation Centre in Tallaght or through smaller enterprise hubs in locations run by the South Dublin Chamber, Partas or Ace Enterprise Park, as well as through any planned enterprise centres, such as in Adamstown.
EDE3 Objective 4:  To support the development of South Dublin County as a SMART city that utilises technology to make life easier for residents and business; particularly how and where people spend their time.	Continuous	Since the adoption of the Plan and the establishment of SMART Dublin, the Council continue to support the role it plays in utilising technology to make life easier for residents and businesses in the county. Projects continue to form a part of the SMART Dublin initiative, and the Council will continue to support these throughout the lifetime of the Plan.
EDE3 Objective 5:  To promote, through good placemaking, the delivery of places and communities which encourage employers and workers alike to live in the County, closer to their workplaces, promoting more sustainable travel and a good quality of life.	Significant Progress	The Council continues to promote the delivery of places and communities which encourage employers and workers alike to live and work in. Recent Part 8 applications for the renewed public realm works at Tallaght and for the Innovation Hub has provided an exciting and transformative development which is aimed to provide jobs and increase footfall within the REGEN zoned location. The Innovation Hub (WorkIQ Innovation Tallaght), while establishing an innovation network, also aims to attract other organisations to the locality, with the zoning attracting residential and job growth to the area.  This traditional employment area will be transformed in the future, maintaining jobs which exist within the locality, while creating opportunities for new ventures and providing homes close to sustainable transport links.

EDE3 Objective 6:  To support the development of new and existing enterprise centres to provide locally based affordable work facilities such as co-working space and to improve employment opportunities and creative networks for local communities	Continuous	As per EDE3 Objective 1.
EDE3 Objective 7:  To promote the provision of workspace as part of any mixed-use development on REGEN zoned land.	Early Stages	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, four LRD applications were received for residential development on REGEN lands within the county. REGEN zoning appears at three locations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CityEdge.</li> <li>• Tallaght; and</li> <li>• Cherry Orchard Industrial Estate.</li> </ul> <p>From assessing these planning applications, one application at Cherry Orchard Industrial Estate aims to provide 3 no. incubator units as part of the development, with meetings rooms also provided on site. The remaining 3 applications (1 of which is currently appealed to An Bord Pleanála), all have attached commercial units for retail / café offering.</p>
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE4: Urban Growth, Regeneration and Placemaking</b>		
<b>Support urban growth and regeneration through the promotion of good placemaking to attract employees and employers and to provide a competitive advantage to the County and diverse investment opportunity.</b>		
EDE4 Objective 1:  To ensure that economic and employment development is located to optimise existing infrastructure and to support development and investment in the County's urban centres supporting orderly growth and placemaking.	Continuous	The Council continues to encourage employment to be located beside existing infrastructure within the county, locating all economic and employment development on zoned lands which are provided next to infrastructure services. The council will continue to support and invest in the County's urban centres supporting orderly growth and placemaking.
EDE4 Objective 2:	Continuous	The Council will continue to promote quality placemaking and design as an integral element of attracting investment and a diverse and creative population to live and work in the county through Development Management and Council led development processes.

<p>To promote quality placemaking and design as an integral element of attracting investment and a diverse and creative population to live and work within the County.</p>		
<p>EDE4 Objective 3:  To ensure a synergy between economic growth and investment and the development of urban centres, supporting consolidation and re-intensification of infill, brownfield and underutilised lands within the County.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to ensure synergies between economic growth and investment and the development of urban centres in the County.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 4:  To direct people intensive enterprise and employment uses such as major office developments (&gt;1,000 sq m gross floor area) into appropriately zoned lands subject to their location within approximately 500 metres of a high frequency urban bus service and / or within 1000 metres walking distance of high capacity transport stops (Train / Luas), and to demonstrate the required walking distance or provision of a permeability project, in accordance with the Permeability Best Practice Guide (2015), to achieve same.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support people intensive industries by directing them to locations with high frequency public transport within the County, as per appropriate zonings. The Council continues to collaborate with the NTA and TII, engaging with them regarding additional public transport or road provision within the county when required.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 5:  To ensure that proposals to diversify or densify underutilised industrial lands support the overarching goals of placemaking, consolidating growth centres along public transport corridors in a planned and / or sequential basis, and ensuring realisable linkages with nearby services and amenities.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to ensure that proposals to diversify and densify underutilised and appropriately zoned industrial lands support the overarching goals of placemaking, consolidating growth centres along public transport corridors in a planned and / or sequential basis, and ensuring realisable linkages with nearby services and amenities.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 6:  To support the provision of ground floor work-live units as part of mixed-use and residential developments in appropriate locations, as a means of enlivening streets and to provide flexible accommodation for small businesses.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See EDE3 Objective 7.</p>



<p>EDE4 Objective 7:</p> <p>To require that employment space provided as part of new mixed-use development is suitably designed to be a viable workspace to meet the needs of a broad range of different employment types.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to encourage that employment space be provided as part of new mixed-use development and is suitably designed to be a viable workspace to meet the needs of a broad range of different employment types, through the development management process.</p> <p>Progress has been made on this within the City Edge Project.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 8:</p> <p>To support the provision of a broad diversity of employment opportunities in the County that can attract a wide range of skills, training, and educational qualifications for a resilient and inclusive economy.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the provision of a broad diversity of employment opportunities in the County that can attract a wide range of skills, training, and educational qualifications for a resilient and inclusive economy. The Employment land review which is currently underway is looking at emerging jobs to broaden and diversify employment opportunities in the county both now and in the future.</p> <p>The Council will continue to support TUD Tallaght and other third level institutes to develop their campus and expand opportunities to diversify employment within the county.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 9:</p> <p>To consider proposals and initiatives that seek to re-purpose redundant or declining uses in important urban locations and ensure that proposals for the reuse of buildings demonstrate that new uses support a more sustainable use of the urban centre, having particular regard to its location and accessibility.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to consider proposals and initiatives that seek to re-purpose redundant or declining uses in important urban locations and ensure that proposals for the reuse of buildings demonstrate that new uses support a more sustainable use of the urban centre through the development management process.</p> <p>The Tallaght LAP (2020), and the implementation of same since adoption, has seen progress across a number of site commence within the Cookstown area of the LAP, since the adoption of the plan.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 10:</p> <p>To support the City Edge / City Edge Strategic Framework and any future framework for the area in delivering urban growth and regeneration for the County and the wider Region, recognising its significant potential as the largest regeneration area in the country.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the City Edge / City Edge Strategic Framework and any future framework for the area in delivering urban growth and regeneration for the County and the wider Region, recognising its significant potential as the largest regeneration area in the country.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 11:</p> <p>To support the regeneration of the Tallaght LAP lands in a co-ordinated and sustainable manner in accordance with the</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the regeneration of the Tallaght LAP lands in a co-ordinated and sustainable manner in accordance with the Tallaght Town Centre LAP 2020.</p>

<p>Tallaght Town Centre LAP 2020 or any superseding plan whilst ensuring the lands particularly Cookstown, remain a sustainable employment area to ensure environmentally short journeys to places of employment and to ensure the residential impact of the REGEN zoning does not instigate the decline in the employment capacity and sustainability of the area.</p>		
<p>EDE4 Objective 12:</p> <p>To support the Government’s Making Remote Work National Remote Work Strategy and the provision of appropriate IT infrastructure and facilities (including hubs at neighbourhood level) that enable a better life-work balance enabling people to live near their place of work.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continue to support the Governments ‘Making Remote Work National Remote Working Strategy’. The provision of appropriate IT infrastructure and facilities that enable better work-life balance which allows people to live near their place of work is supported by the council through the development management process.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council supports co-working or remote working through the Tallaght Innovation Centre and The Edge co-working and office space.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 13:</p> <p>To support and facilitate home-based economic activity that is subordinate to the main residential use of a dwelling and where, by virtue of their nature and scale, they can be accommodated without adversely impacting on the amenities of the area.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support and facilitate through the development management process, where appropriate, in consultation with key stakeholders to ensure home-based economic activity is subordinate to the main residential use of the dwelling.</p>
<p>EDE4 Objective 14:</p> <p>To prepare a LAP for Clondalkin, the extent of the boundary to be defined, which will be guided by the Local Area Plans Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2013 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) or any superseding guidelines and which will incorporate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vision for the development of Clondalkin.</li> <li>• Wider urban design principles.</li> <li>• Framework plans for larger infill sites.</li> <li>• A Conservation Plan.</li> <li>• A local Green Infrastructure strategy derived from the County GI Strategy.</li> <li>• Local Transport Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council have begun the process of drafting the proposed Clondalkin Local Area Plan (LAP), defining the boundary for the project and engaging with consultants in regard to Urban Design, conservation, Transportation and Movement, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Strategic flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Further news and details in relation to the LAP can be found on the Clondalkin LAP website, with the aim of having a draft LAP available in Q1 2025 pending the implementation of the new planning act 2024.</p>

<p>EDE4 SLO 1:</p> <p>To investigate the full potential for the 12th Lock lands as centrally located within growing employment and residential areas, with tourism and active travel potential along the Grand Canal and have cognisance of the potential for the lands and associated heritage buildings to become a hub supporting the surrounding land uses while protecting the natural environment.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock lands have undergone a masterplan which is now complete, with two sites currently at different stages in the Part 8 process.</p> <p>Site 1 is located along Adamstown Road and consists of the demolition and removal of two vacant and derelict industrial sheds to the rear of the protected structure (RPS Ref: 118 Two Storey Industrial Building at 12<sup>th</sup> Lock, Grand Canal Lucan) and the change of use of a large industrial storage building into a film production studio with associated facilities.</p> <p>Site 2 is located at Grange Cottage, Grand Canal Lucan, co. Dublin and consists of a change of use and modifications to Grange Cottage (also known as Beattie’s cottage) which is a protected structure RPS Ref: 120 from residential to a mixed-use development which includes a childcare facility, café, events space, artist’s studios, shop, and clubhouse. The development also includes a small footbridge connecting the development to the existing car parking area in Grange Castle Business Park.</p> <p>The Part 8 process has now ended for both sites and have been agreed at July 2024 Council Meetings.</p>
<p><b>Policy / Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy EDE5: Building on Clusters</b></p>		
<p><b>Support clustering, by creating, maintaining, or upgrading economic strongholds in a favourable business ecosystem.</b></p>		
<p>EDE5 Objective 1:</p> <p>To prioritise hi-tech manufacturing, research and development and associated uses in the established Business and Technology clusters to the west of the County (Grange Castle and Citywest areas) maximising the value of higher order infrastructure and services that are required to support large scale strategic investment.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to prioritise hi-tech manufacturing, research and development and associated uses within established business and technology clusters of Grange Castle and Citywest through Development Management and Council led development processes, or on other appropriately zoned lands.</p> <p>For example, the recent completion the Grange Castle Masterplan will enhance the attraction of hi-tech industries and research and development to this part of the county.</p>

<p>EDE5 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the phased expansion of the established Business and Technology Clusters to accommodate strategic hi-tech manufacturing investments, research and development and associated uses.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The recent completion of the Grange Castle West Masterplan will allow a phased completion and expansion of the business park, with the vision to create a sustainable employment hub in Grange Castle West that attracts new economic development opportunities to the area, while enhancing the climate resilience of the existing environment and providing a healthy and attractive place of work for a growing local population.</p>
<p>EDE5 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support expansion of sectoral clusters, particularly in pharmaceuticals, health and IT with a view to enhancing linkages between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) in the County.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will support the expansion of sectoral clusters through the development management process, in particular for the pharmaceutical, health and IT industries by enhancing linkages between FDI and SME's in the county.</p>
<p>EDE5 Objective 4:</p> <p>To encourage the development of initiatives to utilise sectoral clusters in the County to grow new enterprise ecosystems with layers of value, innovation and investment.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council encourage the development of initiatives to utilise sectoral clusters in the county to grow new enterprise ecosystems with layers of value, innovation and investment. This is evidenced in the Tallaght Health Cluster, where industry continues to grow, with the development of new buildings as well as new clusters.</p>
<p>EDE5 Objective 5:</p> <p>To explore opportunities to partner with training agencies and industry operators to provide synergies with services and technology that complement investment in IT infrastructure in the County.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council support opportunities to partner with training agencies and industry operators to provide synergies with services and technology that complement investment in IT infrastructure in the County. This is done through a variety of departments internally.</p>
<p>EDE5 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that business environments are facilitated according to the needs of sectors; whether they be placemaking objectives in urban settings or campus style landscapes that complement certain pharmaceutical and hi-tech industries.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continue to support and provide business environments according to the needs of each sector within the county, this will be facilitated through Development Management and Council led development processes.</p>
<p>EDE5 SLO1:</p> <p>To ensure that the campus style environment in Citywest is maintained to promote an attractive landscaped setting for the existing and future business within the business park.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Citywest Business Campus will continue to be maintained to promote attractive landscaped setting for the existing and future businesses.</p>

EDE5 SLO2:  To provide for an attractive campus style setting to encourage the investment of hi-tech, hi-tech manufacturing, and research and development enterprise at Grange Castle Business Park, the expansion of which will be subject to a masterplan incorporating a local transport plan in consultation with the NTA and TII.	Significant Progress	Grange Castle Business Park, following the Grange Castle West Masterplan, will be developed as an attractive campus style setting in order to encourage investment from hi-tech, hi-tech manufacturing, and research and development enterprise.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE6: A Learning Economy</b>		
<b>Support an entrepreneurial environment to protect and enhance smart specialisations with a strong learning economy culture.</b>		
EDE6 Objective 1:  To support the development of skills and innovation through collaboration with the Regional Skills Fora managers, Higher Education Institutes, Education and Training Boards and local stakeholders to address skills shortages and lifelong learning challenges in the County consistent with RPO 6.25.	Continuous	The Council aims to support the development of skills and innovation through collaboration with key stakeholders to address skills shortages and lifelong learning challenges in the County consistent with RPO 6.25. The Council through its Local Enterprise Office (LEO) continue to support skills shortages by offering training and events, financial support, formation of local networks and aiding in enterprise development at the ground level. The Council also interact with local third level institutions and business to provide appropriate courses and training linked to future employment within the county.
EDE6 Objective 2:  To promote the development of a Technology and Innovation pole with TU Dublin, Tallaght as an anchor, supporting incubator, innovation and business development initiatives that are located to build upon research and technology activities in TU Dublin; with supporting transport infrastructure; broadband infrastructure; and a diverse local sectoral mix.	Early Stages	The Council will promote the development of a Technology and Innovation pole with TU Dublin which supports incubator, innovation and business development initiatives. Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council has continued to liaise with TUD on the future development of their campus.
EDE6 Objective 3:  To support and facilitate the development of a health hub around Tallaght hospital and promote cross sector collaboration, education and commercial development opportunities associated with the health sector	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to support the development of a health hub around Tallaght Hospital, which promotes cross sector collaboration, education and commercial development opportunities with the health sector through the Development Management Process. A recent planning application has been submitted (SD24A/0196W) for a ' <i>Innovate Health: a Centre of Excellence for Brain Health and Dementia</i> ', in response to a

		growing need for innovation within the field of brain health and dementia care. This project is located near the new WorkIQ Innovation centre in Tallaght, where cross collaboration can be created.																									
EDE6 Objective 4:  To support the development of synergies between FDI and SME sectors across the County to promote a diversified and entrepreneurial economy.	Continuous	See EDE5 Objective 3.																									
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>																									
<b>Policy EDE7: Space Extensive Land Use</b>																											
<b>Recognise the need for land extensive uses and ensure that they are located within appropriate locations having regard to infrastructural, transport and environmental considerations and the need for orderly growth.</b>																											
EDE7 Objective 1:  To ensure that, insofar as possible, space extensive enterprise is located on lands which are outside the M50 and which do not compromise labour intensive opportunities on zoned lands adjacent to public transport.	Continuous	Since the adoption of the Plan, 1 space extensive enterprise has been granted planning permission within the M50, on EE lands at the time of writing this report. The location and zoning and the proposed use were deemed acceptable by the Development Management team. Future applications for similar developments will be assessed through the Development Management process in consultation with key stakeholders.																									
EDE7 Objective 2: To require that space extensive enterprise demonstrates the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The appropriateness of the site for the proposed use having regard to EDE7 Objective 1.</li> <li>Strong energy efficiency measures to reduce their carbon footprint in support of national targets towards a net zero carbon economy, including renewable energy generation.</li> <li>Maximise on site renewable energy generation to ensure as far as possible 100% powered by renewable energy, where on site demand cannot be met in this way, provide evidence of engagement with power purchase agreements in Ireland (PPA).</li> </ul>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council tracks all space extensive developments within the county from planning application stage through its Industrial Monitor. For the purpose of monitoring the plan, space extensive industry has been deemed any proposal which is marked as a Data Centre, Warehousing / Logistics or Industrial use's over 8000sqm on site. Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council has received 12 planning applications, which can be viewed in table 9.1 below.</p> <p>Table 9.1: Space Extensive Enterprise Planning applications and Decisions</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of Apps</th> <th>Grant</th> <th>Refusal</th> <th>Appealed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Space Extensive Industry</td> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data Centre</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warehousing / Logistics</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No. of Apps	Grant	Refusal	Appealed	Space Extensive Industry	12	8	4	5	Data Centre	5	1	4	5	Warehousing / Logistics	5	5	0	0	Industrial	2	2	0	0
	No. of Apps	Grant	Refusal	Appealed																							
Space Extensive Industry	12	8	4	5																							
Data Centre	5	1	4	5																							
Warehousing / Logistics	5	5	0	0																							
Industrial	2	2	0	0																							

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient capacity within the relevant water, wastewater and electricity network to accommodate the use proposed.</li> <li>• Measures to support the just transition to a circular economy.</li> <li>• Measures to facilitate district heating or heat networks where excess heat is produced.</li> <li>• A high-quality design approach to buildings which reduces the massing and visual impact.</li> <li>• A comprehensive understanding of employment once operational.</li> <li>• A comprehensive understanding of levels of traffic to and from the site at construction and operation stage.</li> <li>• Provide evidence of sign up to the Climate Neutral Data Centre Pact.</li> </ul>		<p>For the purpose of this analysis, space extensive uses have been identified as data centre applications or warehouse units above 8,000sq.m GFA, for the entire site in question. It should also be noted that decisions are made through the Development Management process, where this specific objective is used to form an opinion on each application. The Council will continue to monitor all space extensive developments within the county and if required, will alter this objective based on national and regional policy.</p>
<p>EDE7 Objective 3: To ensure that landscaping and site layout in space extensive developments provides for demonstrated biodiversity measures and that landscape and biodiversity measures integrate into the green infrastructure network, in accordance with the Green Infrastructure Strategy set out in Chapter 4 of this Plan.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>All planning applications submitted are dealt with through the Development Management process, which ensures adequate and appropriate delivery of biodiversity measures which integrate into the green infrastructure network.</p>
<p><b>Policy / Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy EDE8: Retail – Overarching</b></p>		
<p><b>Seek to ensure adequate retail provision at suitable locations in the County, having regard to the sequential approach, and protect the vitality and viability of existing centres in accordance with the retail framework provided by the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012, or any superseding guidelines) and EMRA RSES Retail Hierarchy.</b></p>		
<p>EDE8 Objective 1: To have regard to the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DOECLG (2012) and the EMRA RSES Retail Hierarchy</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to have regard to the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DOECLG (2012) and the EMRA RSES Retail Hierarchy (or subsequent guidance) in defining the role of retail centres and in determining planning applications for retail development. All</p>

(or subsequent guidance) in defining the role of retail centres and in determining planning applications for retail development.		planning applications submitted will continue to be determined by the development management process. Furthermore, the Council will await any additional updates to the guidelines in the near future and implement them accordingly.
EDE8 Objective 2:  To ensure that the Retail Strategy for South Dublin County is reviewed and updated, where required, in a timely manner following the completion of any updated Regional Retail Strategy, consistent with RPO 6.10 and 6.11.	Not Started	The Council still await an update from the Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly regarding the completion of a Regional Retail Strategy. Once a Regional Retail Strategy is complete, the Council will ensure that the county's retail strategy will be reviewed and updated, consistent with RPO 6.10 and 6.11.
EDE8 Objective 3:  To support new retail provision in the County to meet the needs of the County's population and to direct new retail floor space into designated retail centres in accordance with the County Retail Hierarchy, so that centres can maintain and expand their retail offer.	Continuous	See EDE8 Objective 1.
EDE8 Objective 4:  To support the viability and vitality of the existing retail centres in the County, in particular in town, village and district centres and to facilitate a competitive and healthy environment for the retail industry, while reinforcing sustainable development.	Continuous	See EDE8 Objective 1.
EDE8 Objective 5:  To assess and monitor the vitality and viability of town, major retail, district and village centres, having regard to retail trends that influence the performance of the sector.	Continuous	The Council continue to monitor and assess the vitality and viability of town, major retail, district and village centres in the county, having regard to retail trends that influence the performance of the sector. Since the adoption of the plan, no remedial action is required at this point but will continue to be monitored and assessed.
EDE8 Objective 6:  To facilitate and provide for the refurbishment and replacement of obsolete floorspace and promote the use of vacant floorspace within our town, village and district centres taking account of the relevant zoning and placemaking objectives.	Continuous	The Council will continue to facilitate and provide for the refurbishment and replacement of obsolete floorspace and promote the use of vacant floorspace within our town, village and centres through Development Management and Council led development processes, in consultation with key stakeholders.



<p>EDE8 Objective 7:</p> <p>To consolidate the existing retail centres in the County and promote town, village, district centre and local centre vitality and viability through the application of a sequential approach to retail development.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council, through its zoning objectives, will continue to consolidate the existing retail centres in the County and promote town, village, district centre and local centre vitality and viability through the application of a sequential approach to retail development.</p>
<p>EDE8 Objective 8:</p> <p>To direct new major retail floorspace in the County to designated centres at the appropriate level within the retail hierarchy, and to further direct major retail development in designated centres into the Core Retail Areas.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to direct new major retail floorspace in the County to designated centres at the appropriate level within the retail hierarchy, and to further direct major retail development in designated centres into the Core Retail Areas through its zoning objectives, Development Management and Council led development processes.</p>
<p>EDE8 Objective 9:</p> <p>To support placemaking enhancements and upgrades to our villages and centres to create vibrant and attractive places for people and businesses.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The three year capital budget has set out the budgeting for various village and district centre enhancements from 2024 to 2026. These projects are included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village Initiatives Lucan</li> <li>• Village Initiatives Clondalkin</li> <li>• Castletymon District Enhancement Scheme</li> <li>• Rosemount District Enhancement Scheme</li> <li>• Bawnogue District Enhancement Scheme 2023</li> <li>• Dodsboro District Enhancement Scheme 2023</li> </ul> <p>The Council will continue to support projects like these, providing placemaking enhancements and upgrades to our villages and centres, in order to create a vibrant and attractive place for people and businesses.</p>
<p>EDE8 Objective 10:</p> <p>To ensure that all new large retail developments provide public bring banks, unless there are existing facilities within a 1km radius and promote the circular economy by ensuring that all large retail developments provide space for reverse vending machines.</p>	<p>Challenging</p>	<p>The Council has its own network of bring banks, new developments will be encouraged to provide bring banks where possible, or to provide as the need arises. Additionally, the national deposit return scheme has now been implemented.</p>
<p>EDE8 Objective 11:</p> <p>To support the concept of Fairtrade within the County.</p>	<p>Challenging</p>	<p>This objective is subject to global externalities, and commercial decision making. The Council will continue to support where feasible.</p>

Policy / Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy EDE9: Retail – Tallaght Town Centre</b>		
<b>Maintain and enhance the primary retailing and major town centre function of Tallaght Town Centre as a Level 2 Major Town Centre and County (Principal) Town Centre.</b>		
EDE9 Objective 1:  To support the provisions of the Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan, (2020), or any superseding plan regarding retail and economic growth.	Significant Progress	The Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan has completed a number of projects since it was adopted in 2020, providing a more attractive, safer and better-connected space for those living or working there. Since the adoption, the completion of the Innovation Centre, placemaking works from the Square to Cookstown, as well as future projects like the BusConnects Plaza and future residential developments highlights the growth achieved in the first four years of the LAP.  Other projects like the Uisce Éireann upsizing and extension of parts of the sewer network will futureproof development at this location for the coming years.
EDE9 Objective 2:  To continue to develop Tallaght as a vibrant and sustainable County Town at the top of the County’s settlement and retail hierarchy and improve Tallaght’s importance in regional retail terms.	Continuous	The Council will continue to develop Tallaght as a vibrant and sustainable County town at the top of the County’s settlement and retail hierarchy, improving the importance in regional retail terms by supporting development through Development Management and Council led development processes.
EDE9 Objective 3:  To facilitate the provision of the highest level and broadest range of retailing in the County in the Core Retail Area of Tallaght Town Centre, along with a broad range of services and functions in the wider Town Centre and Village Centre zonings.	Continuous	The Council, through the Development Management process, will facilitate the provision of the highest level and broadest range of retailing in the County in the Core Retail Area of Tallaght Town Centre, along with a broad range of services and functions in the wider Town Centre and Village Centre zonings.
EDE9 Objective 4:  To promote the intensification of the Core Retail Area of Tallaght.	Early Stages	The Council will support this objective through the delivery of the Tallaght LAP objectives, or any superseding plan for the area upon expiry of the current LAP. At present, implementation of the LAP is ongoing throughout the plan area.
EDE9 Objective 5:	Not Started	The retail opportunity sites have not undergone development since the adoption of the County Development Plan. The Council will continue to

To promote and encourage the development and redevelopment, to a high standard of urban design, of the identified Retail Opportunity Sites at, and adjacent to, the Square Shopping Centre and mixed use / retail opportunity at the former Woodies site on the Belgard Road		promote and encourage the development of these important retail opportunity sites through the development management process.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE10: Liffey Valley Major Retail Centre</b>		
<b>Support the Level 2 Major Town Centre retail function of Liffey Valley Shopping Centre.</b>		
EDE10 Objective 1: To support Liffey Valley as a Major Retail Centre (MRC) and allow for the growth of the existing shopping centre and complementary leisure / entertainment, retail warehouse and commercial land uses.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support Liffey Valley as a Major Retail Centre (MRC) and allow for the growth of the existing shopping centre and complementary leisure / entertainment, retail warehouse and commercial land uses. All planning applications received will be assessed by the Development Management process. The Council will also promote a high standard of urban design at the MRC that creates a safe and attractive space for those visiting or working.
EDE10 Objective 2: To support and facilitate consolidation of the quantum and quality of the retail offering at the Liffey Valley Major Retail Centre.	Continuous	See EDE10 Objective 1.
EDE10 Objective 3: To support the development of retail warehousing within the Liffey Valley Major Retail Centre.	Continuous	See EDE10 Objective 1.

EDE10 Objective 4:  To promote a high standard of urban design in the Major Retail Centre that contributes to the creation of safe and attractive spaces and creates desirable places within which to work and visit.	Continuous	See EDE10 Objective 1.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE11: Retail – Clondalkin Town Centre</b>		
<b>Maintain and enhance the retailing and service function of Clondalkin, ensuring the town’s vitality as a Level 3 Town Centre within the County</b>		
EDE11 Objective 1:  To develop Clondalkin as a high quality, vibrant service and retail centre.	Early Stages	The Council aim for Clondalkin to develop as a vibrant service and retail centre, that provides adequate retail opportunities for the population of the village and neighbouring areas. At present, the preparation of the proposed Clondalkin LAP is in development with associated policy and objectives to support sustainable retail growth.
EDE11 Objective 2:  To facilitate the provision of a high level and a broad range of retailing in the Core Retail Area of Clondalkin, along with a broad range of services and functions in the wider Town Centre zoning.	Continuous	See EDE11 Objective 1.
EDE11 Objective 3:  To promote and encourage the enhancement and development / redevelopment of the identified retail / mixed use opportunity and other sites in the Core Retail Area of Clondalkin, including the Mill Centre lands, ensuring connectivity between sites and the town centre, to serve the established and growing catchment population.	Early Stages	Pre-plans have been submitted in relation to the two core retail areas of Clondalkin, which will be assessed through the Development Management process. Additionally, the proposed LAP for the area has commenced developing an evidence base.
EDE11 Objective 4:  To protect the historic village core of Clondalkin, recognising the role it has in placemaking and the attractiveness of the town to retailing and other functions.	Continuous	The Council will continue to protect the historic village core of Clondalkin, recognising the role it has in placemaking and the attractiveness of the town to retailing and other functions. A Conservation Report is currently being produced as part of the Urban Design Studies for the proposed LAP.

<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE12: Retail – District Centres</b>		
<b>Maintain and enhance the retailing function of District Centres (Level 3 and Level 4).</b>		
EDE12 Objective 1:  To promote the development of District Centres as sustainable, multifaceted, retail led mixed use centres and support their enhancement and upgrade.	Early Stages	The Council will continue to promote the development of District Centres as sustainable, multifaceted, retail led mixed use centres and support their enhancement and upgrade, throughout the lifetime of the Plan and into the future.  Whilst this is an ongoing process, District Centres have been delivered within Adamstown SDZ and are planned at Kishogue and Clonburris within the Clonburris SDZ to serve the needs of current and future populations.
EDE12 Objective 2:  To ensure that the scale and type of retail offer in District Centres is sufficient to serve a district catchment, without adversely impacting on or drawing trade from higher order retail centres.	Continuous	The Council, through Development Management and Council led development processes, will continue to ensure that the scale and type of retail offer in District Centres is sufficient to serve a district catchment, without adversely impacting on or drawing trade from higher order retail centres.  See EDE12 Objective 1.
EDE12 Objective 3:  To support and facilitate the development of new District Centres of an appropriate urban scale at Adamstown and Clonburris in accordance with approved Planning Schemes having regard to the need to provide a sustainable retail mix that facilitates walking, cycling and use of public transport and reduces car journeys outside the SDZ for many retail needs.	Significant Progress	The Council support and facilitate the development of new District Centres at Adamstown and Clonburris in accordance with approved Planning Schemes having regard to the need to provide a sustainable retail mix that facilitates walking, cycling and use of public transport and reduces car journeys outside the SDZ for many retail needs.  Since the adoption of the Plan, Adamstown Plaza and the Crossings has been developed offering a sustainable retail mix to the locality, that facilitates walking, cycling and use of public transport. Clonburris SDZ currently has pre-planning submitted for one District Centre, which will be dealt with through the development management process.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE13: Retail – Village Centres</b>		
<b>Strengthen the retail, retail services and niche retailing function of traditional villages.</b>		

EDE13 Objective 1: To support and facilitate the development of an appropriate level of retail, retail services and niche retailing in the traditional village centres.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support and facilitate the development of an appropriate level of retail, retail service and niche retailing in the traditional village centres within the County.
EDE13 Objective 2: To protect and conserve the special character of the historic core of traditional villages and to support their enhancement and upgrade.	Continuous	The Council, through Development Management and Council led development processes, will continue to protect and conserve the special character of the historic core of traditional villages and to support their enhancement and upgrade. High quality design standards and densities will continue to be used at village centres, informed by the surrounding character of the area.
EDE13 Objective 3: To ensure high quality design standards and densities are used in traditional village centres, that are informed by the surrounding character of the area.	Continuous	See EDE13 Objective 2.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE14: Retail – Local Centres</b>		
<b>Maintain and enhance the retailing function of Local Centres.</b>		
EDE14 Objective 1: To support the development and enhancement of local centres as sustainable, multifaceted, retail led mixed use centres, enhancing local access to daily retail needs, which do not adversely impact on or draw trade from higher order retail centres.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support the development and enhancement of local centres as sustainable, multifaceted, retail led mixed use centres, enhancing local access to daily retail needs, which do not adversely impact on or draw trade from higher order retail centres through the Development Management process.
EDE14 SLO1: To support the redevelopment of 3.27ha on lands zoned LC to the southeast corner of the Spawell Sports and Leisure Centre, Wellington Lane, Templeogue to provide for sports club/facility and for uses indicated as permitted in principle under the LC zoning other than residential and petrol station and limiting retail provision in the form of shop local or shop -	Significant Progress	The redevelopment of Spawell Sports and Leisure Centre, Wellington Road, Templeogue, currently has a live planning application on site. This will be dealt with through the Development Management process. A request for Further Information was provided to the applicant, and this information has been received by the Council and is under review. A Grant of Permission was issued on 14/11/2024.

neighbourhood to no more than 5 units which may include a supermarket of no larger than 800 sq m gross retail floor area.		
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE15: Retail Warehousing</b>		
<b>Consolidate existing retail warehousing clusters and direct new retail warehousing floor space in the County into the Major Retail Centre (MRC) and Retail Warehousing (RW) zones</b>		
EDE15 Objective 1:  To direct Retail Warehousing into lands designated with Major Retail Centre 'MRC' Zoning Objective and Retail Warehousing 'RW' Zoning Objective and to limit new retail warehousing / retail park floor space outside of these areas.	Continuous	The Council will continue to direct Retail Warehousing into lands designated MRC and RW zoning objectives through the Development Management process and limit new retail warehousing / retail park floor space outside of these areas. Since the adoption of the County development Plan, MRC zoning objective had 24 (23 grants, 1 refusal) applications and RW zoning objective had 2 (1 grant, 1 refusal) applications.
EDE15 Objective 2:  To ensure that retail warehousing development would not adversely impact on the vitality and viability of established retail centres and retail warehousing cores in the County, in accordance with the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012) or any superseding guidelines.	Continuous	The Council continues to ensure that retail warehousing development does not adversely impact on the vitality and viability of established retail centres, retail warehousing cores and Town and Village centres in the County, in accordance with the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012) or any superseding guidelines. The Council will continue to monitor this through the Development Management process.
EDE15 Objective 3:  To ensure that retail warehousing development would not adversely impact on the vitality and viability of existing Town and Village Centres throughout the County.	Continuous	See EDE15 Objective 2.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE16: Retail – Fast Food Outlets / Takeaways</b>		
<b>Manage the provision of fast-food outlets and takeaways in our urban areas.</b>		

EDE16 Objective 1:  To prevent an over proliferation of fast-food outlets / takeaways and ensure that the intensity of any proposed use is in keeping with both the scale of the relevant building and the pattern of development in the area.	Continuous	The Council will continue to prevent the over proliferation of fast-food outlets / takeaways by ensuring that the intensity of any proposed use is in keeping with both the scale of the relevant building and the pattern of development in the area.
EDE16 Objective 2:  To restrict the opening of new fast food / takeaway outlets in close proximity (400m of school entrance) to schools so as to protect the health and wellbeing of school-going children.	Continuous	The Council, through the development management process, will continue to restrict the opening of new fast food / takeaway outlets in close proximity (400m of school entrance) to schools so as to protect the health and wellbeing of school-going children. Since the adoption of the Plan, no fast food / take away units have been permitted within 400m of a school entrance.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE17: Retail – Off Licences and Betting Shops</b>		
<b>Manage the provision of off-licences and betting offices and prevent an excessive concentration of these land uses.</b>		
EDE17 Objective 1:  To prevent an excessive concentration of off-licence and betting offices in our urban areas.	Continuous	The Council will continue to monitor and prevent excessive concentrations of off-licence and betting offices in urban areas of the County through the Development Management process.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE18: Rural Economy</b>		
<b>Support sustainable rural enterprises whilst protecting the rural character of the countryside and minimising environmental impacts</b>		
EDE18 Objective 1:  To support and facilitate sustainable agriculture, horticulture, forestry and other rural enterprises at suitable locations in the County.	Continuous	The Council continues to support and facilitate sustainable agriculture, horticulture, forestry and other rural enterprises at suitable locations in the County.
EDE18 Objective 2:  To support farm diversification and agri-tourism, where a proposed business initiative is subordinate to the primary	Continuous	The Council continues to support farm diversification and agri-tourism, where a proposed business initiative is subordinate to the primary agricultural use of the site, subject to traffic and environmental safeguards.



agricultural use of the site, subject to traffic and environmental safeguards.		
EDE18 Objective 3:  To protect agriculture and traditional rural enterprises from unplanned and / or incompatible urban development.	Continuous	The Council will continue to protect agriculture and traditional rural enterprises from unplanned and / or incompatible urban development through the Development Management process.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE19: Tourism Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Support the development of a sustainable tourism industry that recognises the recreational and tourism potential of the County, building on the actions in the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy, 2015 or any superseding strategy.</b>		
EDE19 Objective 1:  To support the development of tourism infrastructure, attractions, activities, accommodation and facilities at appropriate locations subject to sensitive design and demonstrated environmental safeguards.	Significant Progress	<p>The Council continues to support the development of tourism infrastructure, attractions, activities, accommodation and facilities at appropriate locations subject to sensitive design and demonstrated environmental safeguards. Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, the following projects have been supported by the Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tallaght Heritage Centre:</b> this Part 8 was approved by council for the development of a new two-storey structure which will accommodate gallery and exhibition spaces, multi-purpose room, reception and external terrace. The space will provide a highly visual, fully immersive world class visitor attraction that ignites imagination, encourages exploration and develops an appreciation in visitors for Tallaght and South Dublin treasury of heritage.</li> <li>• <b>Part 8 at Grange Cottage:</b> The Part 8 was approved by council for the change of use from residential to mixed use development which will include a childcare facility, café, events space, artists studio, shop and clubhouse (for water-based activities). This project forms a part of the wider 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan and aims to link up Clonburris and Adamstown along the Canal.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dublin Mountains Project ‘Hellfire Club’:</b> This Part 8 was approved by council and is currently in development, providing a world class tourist facility within the Dublin Mountains, protecting and enhancing nature while providing facilities which allow visitors to engage with the area further.</li> </ul> <p>The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise.</p>
<p>EDE19 Objective 2:</p> <p>To primarily direct tourist facilities into established centres, in particular town and village centres, where they can contribute to the wider economic vitality of urban centres.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council will continue to primarily direct tourist facilities into established centres through Development Management and Council led development processes, so they contribute to the wider economic vitality of the urban area.</p>
<p>EDE19 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the development of the Dublin Mountains Visitor Centre at Hell Fire and Massy’s Wood subject to planning.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council continues to support the development of the Dublin Mountains Visitor Centre at Hellfire and Massy’s Wood.</p> <p>At present, Massy’s Wood Conservation Works are taking place between September and December, where they are carrying out appropriate conservation works, which supports the basic principles of good conservation practice, focusing on the repair and restoration of the historic fabric in the area. The aim is to continue to protect and maintain the existing built heritage of the gardens at the former Killakee House.</p> <p>A summary of the necessary works are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surviving walls and planting relating to the landscape design by the White family, Ninian Niven and Richard Turner are to be preserved as part of the conservation repairs;</li> <li>• Repairs to be carried out using lime mortar and specialist conservation masonry repair techniques;</li> <li>• Fallen bricks and stones left around the wall bases to be retrieved and used for consolidating and repairing the walls;</li> <li>• Encroaching ivy, invasive species and shrubs to be removed to access the walls and avoid risking further loss of historic fabric;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surviving decorative stone to the grotto are to be left in place and consolidated with matching stone;</li> <li>• Rough racking and stone pinning of exposed wall heads where the walls are uneven;</li> <li>• Consolidation of low-level voids and breaches to the walls at low level will allow the existing routes through the walled garden to be rationalised;</li> <li>• Repairs to wall heads and arches;</li> <li>• Loose or missing joints are to be raked out, pinned and pointed; and</li> <li>• Removal of invasive species in the walled garden.</li> </ul> <p>These works are being conducted in accordance with the Project’s planning permission requirements and best practice by specialist Conservation Contractor, James Oliver Hearty and Sons. They will be overseen by an RIAI Grade 1 Conservation Architect. Prior to the commencement of any works, the wall gardens and surrounding vegetation will be inspected by the Project Ecologist.</p>
<p>EDE19 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support tourism-related enterprises at appropriate locations along existing and proposed Green Routes, including greenways, which do not impact on environmental sensitivities and subject to sensitive design and development safeguards.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support tourism related enterprise at appropriate locations along existing and proposed Green routes, including greenway, which do not impact on environmental sensitivities and are subject to sensitive design and development safeguards.</p> <p>For Example: 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan</p>
<p>EDE19 Objective 5:</p> <p>To continue to engage and collaborate with tourism stakeholders including Fáilte Ireland to deliver on the Tourism objectives for the County.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to engage with tourism stakeholders to deliver tourism objectives for the County. Examples of this include EPIC’s curated Tallaght Heritage Centre, which was recently granted permission through the Part 8 process.</p>

Policy / Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy EDE20: Greenways, Trails and Loops</b>		
<b>Support and facilitate the development of an integrated network of Greenways (combined off road cycle and walking routes) and Trails (walking routes) along suitable corridors, with local connections to villages and attractions and to take account of the environmental sensitivities along these corridors and actively promote public awareness of the location and availability of these resources.</b>		
EDE20 Objective 1:  To support and facilitate the development of an integrated network of Greenways, Greenway Loops and Urban Greenways to encourage tourism and active travel across the County, subject to environmental considerations.	Significant Progress	The Council continues to support and facilitate the development of an integrated network of greenways, greenway loops and urban greenways in the County, to encourage tourism and active travel across the County, subject to environmental considerations and sensitivities.  Since the adoption of the Plan, the development of the Dodder Valley Greenway continues, currently with Phase 6 under construction. The Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway has also been approved, undergoing a Part 8 in September 2022.  See Chapter 7 for more details.
EDE20 Objective 2: To support the development of local tourist and heritage trails at suitable locations including across the Dublin Mountains, and between and within Brittas-Saggart-Rathcoole; Clondalkin; Lucan; Newcastle-Lyons; Ballyboden; Rathfarnham; and Tallaght and seek to make such trails interactive through the use of sensitive signage and the further development of application software ensuring in HA DM that all such trails are sensitively landscaped and designed to ensure positive impact on biodiversity and visual amenity.	Continuous	The Council continue to support the development of local tourist and heritage trails at suitable locations in the County. Dublin Outdoors continues to improve and expand its 'South Dublin County Heritage Trail' app.
EDE20 Objective 3:  To support and facilitate the development of accessible links into and along the Liffey Valley including at the Silver Bridge and between the Grand Canal and the Royal Canal subject to environmental sensitivities.	Continuous	The Council continues to support and facilitate the development of accessible links into and along the Liffey Valley including at the Silver Bridge although it is noted that a cycle way over the bridge is not possible at this time as there is no accessible 'landing spot' on the northern side in particular. While works have been undertaken by Fingal to protect the bridge, further works would also have to be undertaken to the bridge

		structure to make it accessible to cyclists. The Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway has been approved and design is ongoing.
EDE20 Objective 4:  To signpost and open up to the public the right of way from the Old Lucan Road to the River Liffey, included as part of the planning permission for the extension of the Hermitage Clinic, within two years of the approval of the County Development Plan 2022-2028.	Not Started	The Council will look to action this objective as resources become available to begin research.
EDE20 SLO 1:  To work in collaboration with the owners of lands at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan to seek to provide appropriate public access to these lands in the Liffey Valley.	Not Started	The Council continues to engage in collaboration with the owners of lands at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan for the provision of appropriate public access to these lands in the Liffey Valley.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE21: Tourism and Leisure Activities</b>		
<b>Support and facilitate the development of leisure activities in the County.</b>		
EDE21 Objective 1:  To promote the active use of managed forests for tourism and leisure related activities subject to an appropriate scale of development having regard to the pertaining environmental conditions and sensitivities, scenic amenity and availability of services.	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to promote the active use of managed forests for tourism and leisure related activities. The recent completion of the 'Hellfire Dublin Mountain', where the projects mission is to <i>'deliver an engaging and sustainable experience that invites visitors, old and new, to be closer to nature and the colourful histories of Hellfire Club and Massys Estate'</i> .  To date, archaeology and ground investigation works have taken place, with the aim to develop improved and new sections of trails and amenity space, a tree canopy walk, construction of a visitor centre and conservation of the Hellfire Club building and Massys property (including walled garden). This proposed project will increase tourism in the Dublin Mountains.
EDE21 Objective 2:  To promote the development of outdoor leisure activities on lands that are designated with Zoning Objective Open Space	Significant Progress	Under Action N8 of the Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029, the Council will develop a public open space and parks strategy that incorporates climate change mitigation and adaptation. Consultants were appointed in 2020 to develop the strategy, with the draft strategy currently being prepared and

<p>'OS' (to preserve and provide for open space and recreational amenities), having regard to South Dublin County's Parks and Open Space Strategy.</p>		<p>public consultation to process in the near future. A number of strategies relevant to public open space, parks and recreation have been prepared by the Council to date, including the TeenSpace Programme (2021) and Sports Pitch Strategy (2020).</p> <p>The Council will continue to support all planning applications for leisure activities on lands zoned 'OS'. Additionally, see Chapter 4 and Chapter 8 for further details.</p>
<p>EDE21 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the development of water-based tourism and leisure activity, subject to an appropriate scale of development having regard to the pertaining environmental conditions and sensitivities, scenic amenity and availability of services.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the development of water-based tourism and leisure activity within the county, subject to environmental conditions and sensitivities, scenic amenity and availability of services.</p> <p>Since the Adoption of the Plan, the Council have engaged in providing water-based activities, including the provision of a clubhouse for water-based activities for use by Canoeing Ireland. This scheme formed a part of the Grange Cottage Redevelopment at the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock and at the July Council Meetings, was accepted by Council. The redevelopment of Lucan house also includes the provision of access to the River Liffey and will form a part of the Masterplan for the site.</p>
<p>EDE21 Objective 4:</p> <p>To implement signage in the County in accordance with the Tourism and Signage Strategies for the County, to include consideration of information signage on nature, geology and other features to be found along the rivers and at other strategic locations within the County.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to implement and provide signage in the County in accordance with the Tourism and Signage Strategies for the County. The South Dublin Tourism Strategy Action 3.4 also looks to support a '<i>proposed multi-agency led assessment of visitor interpretation and orientation signage across the Dublin Region</i>'.</p>
<p>EDE21 Objective 5:</p> <p>To seek to protect the visual and landscape amenity of the Slade Valley and the Slade of Saggart and Crooksling Glen pNHA, support appropriate tourism and amenity related development in the context of the Slade of Saggart and Crooksling Glen pNHA and support the promotion of same as an area of amenity and natural beauty.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to seek the protection of visual and landscape amenity of the Slade Valley and the Slade of Saggart and Crooksling Glen pNHA. The Council will continue to support appropriate tourism and amenity related development to the Slade of Saggart and Crooksling Glen pNHA area while supporting the promotion of the same as an area of amenity and natural beauty.</p>

EDE21 SLO 1:  To facilitate leisure, recreation, outdoor activities, sporting pursuit centre, accommodation and tourism activity at Woodtown Manor and lands at Stocking Lane, Rathfarnham subject to environmental assessments, visual assessment, topographical detail, conservation assessments and due consideration being given to ensuring sensitive design and conservation of historical, architectural and archaeological features of the existing buildings and land.	Not Started	No planning application has been received in relation to Woodtown Manor and the lands at Stocking Lane, Rathfarnham since the adoption of the County Development Plan. The Council will engage with this process once an application is made through the Development Management process.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE22: Heritage, Culture and Events Tourism</b>		
<b>Support the development of heritage, cultural and events tourism.</b>		
EDE22 Objective 1:  To support the sensitive restoration or conversion of heritage buildings and facilitate heritage tourism in appropriate locations (See also Chapter 3: Built Heritage section).	Significant Progress	The council will continue to support the sensitive restoration and / or conversion of heritage buildings throughout the County, while also facilitating heritage tourism in appropriate locations. Much of this objective is linked with NCBH24 ' <i>Adapting and Reusing Historic Buildings</i> '. Regarding development proposals for restoration and conversion, all planning applications and developments are assessed having regard to NCBH24 Objective 1. Furthermore, SDCC facilitates grants such as the Built Heritage Investment Scheme and the Structures at Risk Fund.  A number of historic buildings have received funding for their protection and associated works since the adoption of the Development Plan. Examples from St. Lukes Church, Peamount Hospital, Peamount road, Newcastle received €40,000.00 in funding to repair and conserve the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century corrugated iron clad church. Improvements to internal condition, external ground works to prevent further decay to timber structure, structural repairs, and building services for use as meeting space. This funding was received under the Historic Structures Fund 2023.
EDE22 Objective 2:  To support tourism projects that seek to showcase and promote the County's geological heritage and cultural heritage including arts, music, aviation history, Irish Language customs and ways	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to support projects that seek to showcase and promote the County's geological heritage and cultural heritage including arts, music, aviation history, Irish Language customs and ways of life including the development of museums, cultural heritage and interpretive centres at appropriate locations. Examples of projects which have

of life including the development of museums, cultural centres and interpretative centres at appropriate locations.		emerged since the adoption of the Plan include the successful Part 8 for Tallaght Museum and Heritage Centre, Part 8 application for change of use and modifications to Grange cottage and the provision of an aeronautical museum at Baldonnel. The Council will continue to support this objective.
EDE22 Objective 3:  To support the development of sporting venues of national or regional scale, such as stadia, at locations served by high frequency public transport (Luas / Rail / Bus), having regard to their impact on residential amenity.	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to support the development of sporting venues of national and regional scale, such as stadia, at locations served by high frequency public transport. Tallaght Stadium recently underwent the construction of a fourth stand (north stand) on site, providing an additional 2,000 seats, increasing capacity above 10,000 patrons. The stadium is located within close proximity of both a high frequency bus stop and Luas, providing a stadium of international standards to the County.  Additionally, an application for Expansion of the existing National Basketball Arena (SD23A/0304) was approved, however nonsporting events were refused permission on the site. This would be a significant of national, regional and local importance,  Furthermore, an application, which is currently at Further Information stage, is under assessment for the development will consist of a GAA Cluster Facility at Spawell (SD23A/0304).
EDE22 Objective 4:  To support concerts or events at suitable locations within the County, such as parks, stadia (including Tallaght Stadium), auditoriums, conference centres, subject to the protection of residential amenity and appropriate licensing arrangements.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support concerts and events at suitable locations within the County.
EDE22 Objective 5:  To support local outdoor markets and festivals and associated enabling infrastructure in appropriate locations within the County including outdoor festivals as drivers for tourism growth.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support local outdoor markets and festivals and associated enabling infrastructure in appropriate locations within the County.
EDE22 SLO 1:  To develop the tourism potential of Saggart: Swift Brook Mill.	Not Started	A planning application has been received by Development Management in relation to the wider Swift Brook Mill site (Planning Reg. Ref:



		SD24A/0092W). The application process has currently requested additional information.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE23: Public Rights of Way</b>		
<b>Continue to promote and improve access to high amenity, scenic, and recreational lands throughout the County and within adjoining counties, including places of natural beauty or recreational utility, for the purposes of outdoor recreation, while avoiding environmental damage, landscape damage and impacts to Natura 2000 sites.</b>		
EDE23 Objective 1:  To promote the preservation of public rights of way that give access to mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational utility.	Continuous	The Council will continue to promote the preservation of public rights of way that give access to mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational utility.
EDE23 Objective 2:  To identify, in a logical and sequenced way, existing public rights of way in relevant areas of the County and to investigate the creation of new public rights of way by taking the following steps within two years of adoption of the Plan:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and map those areas within the County which have the potential to give access to mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational utility;</li> <li>• Examine the identified areas for existing access routes;</li> <li>• Investigate whether existing access routes are public rights of way and where there is an understanding that a public right of way may exist, undertake the necessary steps for consultation set out in the Planning Acts;</li> <li>• Once verified, map and identify those public rights of way in the Development Plan;</li> </ul>	Not Started	Not started. Work on this is intended to commence in 2025 subject to resources.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where public rights of way do not exist and access would be appropriate, consider using public rights of way agreements available under section 206 of the Planning and Development Acts;</li> <li>• Where public rights of way agreements are not possible, consider the use of compulsory purchase orders under section 207 of the Planning and Development Acts.</li> </ul>		
<p>EDE23 Objective 3:</p> <p>To integrate any identified public rights of way or newly created public rights of way into the County Development Plan by way of a Variation</p>	Not Started	No new public rights of way were identified or investigated during the first two years of the Development Plan's adaptation, with no variation required at the time of writing this report.
<p>EDE23 Objective 4:</p> <p>In accordance with the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2000 include in this development plan a list of public rights of way which give access to mountains, lakeshores, riverbanks and other place of natural beauty or recreational utility and identify them by marking them on at least one of the maps forming part of the development plan and on a list appended to this plan.</p>	Not Started	<p>Access routes to the Lucan Weir is South Dublin's only identified public right of way and is mapped on Map 1 of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 Land Use Zoning Maps.</p> <p>Further research is required to identify additional public rights of way. This will commence within the plan period.</p>
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE24: Permissive Access routes</b>		
<p>EDE24 Objective 1:</p> <p>To promote and facilitate the creation of Permissive Access Routes and heritage trails, where they would not compromise environmentally sensitive sites, that provide access to high amenity, scenic and recreational lands including rural areas, forests, woodlands, waterways, upland / mountain areas, the Grand Canal, the Dodder Valley, the Liffey Valley and between historic villages, in partnership with adjoining local authorities, private landowners, semi-state and other public bodies such as Coillte, Waterways Ireland and the Forest Service.</p>	Continuous	The South Dublin County Development Plan, in tandem with the South Dublin Tourism Strategy (2024 – 2029) aims to facilitate and promote the creation of permissive access routes and heritage trails throughout the county. The South Dublin Tourism Strategy understands the exceptional natural beauty of the County, with significant cultural and historic heritage. The Council launched the South Dublin Heritage Trail app in 2020, which includes 16 heritage points of interest, with SDCC in the process of developing a trail of Templeogue and Saggart/Rathcoole Villages.

		<p>Action 1.11 of the South Dublin Tourism Strategy looks to <i>‘explore the opportunity to provide a walking trail link to Dublin Mountains Visitor Centre’</i> subject to local landowner agreements, with Action 1.16 continuing with the <i>‘progressive enhancement of the Dublin Mountain Way (DMW), through the progressive increase in the proportion of off-road’</i> subject to landowner consent.</p> <p>A number of high – level actions in order to connect residents and tourists with the mountains, identifying the importance of <i>‘access to nature’</i> are becoming increasingly important with <i>‘opportunities existing to marry sustainable environmental development with visitor attractions in South Dublin’s parks’</i>. Projects have been identified within the Tourism Strategy including the <i>‘Dublin Rambler bus service’</i> (Action 3.3) which will link urban centres and transport such as the LUAS stop in Tallaght with key visitor hubs such as Dublin Mountains Visitor Centre, Zipit and other activity providers in the Dublin Mountains area.</p> <p>The Council will continue to promote and facilitate the creation of Permissive Access Routes and heritage trails, where they would not compromise environmentally sensitive sites, that provide access to high amenity, scenic and recreational lands including rural areas, forests, woodlands, waterways, upland / mountain areas, the Grand Canal, the Dodder Valley, the Liffey Valley and between historic villages, in partnership with adjoining local authorities, private landowners, semi-state and other public bodies such as Coillte, Waterways Ireland and the Forest Service throughout the lifetime of the Plan.</p>
<p>EDE24 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote and facilitate the continued development of the Dublin Mountains Way and the Wicklow Way in association with the Dublin Mountains Partnership, particularly Permissive Access Routes that provide access to regional and local networks of walking, running, hiking and mountain bike trails and other recreational facilities provided that such routes / trails and their use does not significantly impact on</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See EDE24 Objective 1.</p>

environmentally sensitive sites and to liaise with Coillte as appropriate.		
EDE24 Objective 3:  To promote and improve access, in partnership with the relevant landowners, to all the historic sites in the County and seek to maximise their tourism potential in partnership with the relevant landowners.	Continuous	The Council will continue to promote and improve access to all historic sites in the County, in partnership with relevant landowners, when an opportunity to maximise tourism potential presents itself. The South Dublin Tourism Strategy aims ' <i>refresh partnership working</i> ' as a strategic policy. This will include the need to proactively support collaboration amongst public, private and third sector stakeholders and seek to strengthen cooperative governance at a local and regional level.
EDE24 Objective 4:  To bring mountain amenities closer to residential communities by promoting the establishment of a network of formal footpaths, off-road paths and cycleways that facilitate casual walkers and cyclists, subject to considering any environmental impacts through the appropriate environmental assessments.	Continuous	See EDE24 Objective 1.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE25: Quarries and Mineral Extraction</b>		
<b>Support the sustainable extraction of aggregate resources at suitable locations within the County subject to appropriate environmental safeguards.</b>		
EDE25 Objective 1:  To facilitate mineral extraction in suitable locations subject to the protection of amenity and environmental quality, including air quality and noise pollution and having regard to the Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry (GSI and Concrete Federation of Ireland, 2008).	Continuous	The Council will continue to facilitate mineral extraction at suitable locations within the County, through the development management process, which will take account of the protection of amenity and environmental quality, including air quality and noise pollution and having regard to the Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry (GSI and Concrete Federation of Ireland, 2008).
EDE25 Objective 2:  To limit the operation of the extractive industry and ancillary uses at environmentally sensitive locations and within areas designated with Zoning Objective 'HA-DM', 'HA-LV' and 'HA-DV' where extraction would result in significant adverse effects and	Continuous	The Council will continue to monitor any application made through the Development Management process to facilitate this objective.

/ or prejudice the protection of the County's natural and built heritage.		
EDE25 Objective 3:  To ensure the satisfactory reinstatement and / or re-use of disused quarries and extraction facilities, where active use has ceased.	Not Started	Since the adoption of the Plan, no planning applications have been submitted for the reinstatement and / or re-use of disused quarries and extraction facilities, where active use has ceased. The council will continue to monitor and engage with any planning applications submitted through the Development Management process.
EDE25 Objective 4:  To ensure enforcement against unauthorised quarry development and of conditions applied to permitted quarry development and consider action under Section 35 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) where appropriate.	Continuous	The Council will continue to enforce against unauthorised quarry development and conditions applied to permitted quarry development and consider action under Section 35 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) where appropriate. This is undertaken through the Development Management Planning Enforcement processes.
EDE25 Objective 5:  To ensure that where new development is proposed in close proximity to authorised quarries, consideration is given to the safeguarding of valuable unworked deposits for future extraction.	Continuous	The Council continue to ensure that development in close proximity to authorised quarries within the County are referred to necessary bodies at planning application stage, in order to avoid any issues with safety and the protection of future deposit reserves. This is undertaken through the Development Management process.
<b>Policy / Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy EDE26: Major Accidents</b>		
<b>Have regard to the provisions of the Major Accidents Directive (European Council Directive 2012 / 18 / EU) and the technical advice of the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) in relation to identified SEVESO sites in the County</b>		
EDE26 Objective 1:  To have regard to the policy and approach of the HSA Guidance on Technical Land-use Planning Advice for Planning Authorities and Established COMAH Operators (HSA,2022) or any superseding documents where appropriate, in assessing planning applications and in preparing land use plans.	Continuous	The Council will continue to monitor and implement Health and Safety Authority (HSA) Guidance in relation to COMAH operations throughout the County. The HSA remain a referral party in the Development Management process and continue to provide information to the planning authority regarding development in the surrounding area of SEVESO sites.  Since the adoption of the Plan, an additional Lower Tier Establishment has been included at Microsoft Grange Castle. The updated table can be found below:

		<b>Notified Seveso site</b>	<b>Site Name and Location</b>
		<b>Upper Tier Establishments</b>	BOC Gases Ltd. Ireland, PO Box 201, Bluebell Industrial Estate, Dublin 12. Dachser Ireland Ltd, Blackchurch Business Park, Rathcoole, Dublin.
		<b>Lower Tier Establishments</b>	Brenntag Chemicals Distribution (Ireland) Ltd, Unit 405, Greenogue Business Park, Rathcoole, Dublin 24. Irish Distillers Ltd, Robinhood Road, Fox and Geese, Clondalkin, Dublin 22. Kayfoam Wolfson, Bluebell Industrial Estate, Naas Road, Dublin 12. <b>Microsoft Grange Castle, Grange Castle, Clondalkin, Dublin 22</b>

## CHAPTER 10 – ENERGY

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy E1: Responding to European, National and Regional Policy and Legislation</b>		
<p>→ Respond to the European, National and Regional Climate Action Programme and UN Sustainable Goal 13 through the integration of climate action policies and objectives which promote renewable energy and energy conservation and an increase in energy efficiency</p> <p>→ Promote an increase in energy efficiency and the growth of locally based energy alternatives in an environmentally acceptable and sustainable manner.</p>		
<b>Policy E2: South Dublin Energy Profile</b>		
<b>Further development and implement climate action and energy related initiatives in the County in conjunction with EMRA, the Dublin Energy Agency (Codema), Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) and all relevant stakeholders, promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy measures across the County.</b>		
<p>E2 Objective 1:</p> <p>To seek to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels in the County by reducing the energy demand of existing and new development.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council will continue to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels for the foreseeable and over the lifetime of the plan, by reducing energy demand of new and existing developments.</p> <p>As of June 2024, there has been a 46% improvement in Local Authority Energy Saving, up from 40% in June 2023 (SDCC Council Monitor). The Council has recently established an inter-departmental Energy Management Committee, with representatives from each of the Councils Significant Energy Users and departments, to advance our focused approach to energy management in the organisation. This multidisciplinary team works with Codema (in which there are monthly meetings held) to monitor and track energy performance by the Council. With this information, the team can identify and deliver energy efficiency improvements and CO2 emissions reductions across all Council operations, to manage our 'Gap to Target' tool and to continue our</p>

		<p>progress to meeting the Council's 2030 energy target (SDCC must improve their energy efficiency by 50% by 2030 in comparison with a baseline of 2009). Annual progress is occurring towards reaching the statutory energy efficient target with an improvement of 46% in energy efficiency being the latest figure.</p> <p>All new builds within the county are Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) with public sector buildings being NZEB since 31/12/2018 and private buildings being NZEB since 31/12/2020.</p> <p>The Council are currently awaiting the 2023 energy review. Furthermore, there is a Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) pilot project running in Tallaght stadium.</p> <p>The Council has recently completed a number of other projects including energy upgrades in the Lucan Pool and Leisure Centre, as well as repurposing of older buildings for new council use including the Orchard land/ Saggart Community Centre and new facilities such as Work IQ. All of these projects are improving and reducing reliance on fossil fuel. The energy upgrade programme to our leisure and community buildings continues and is delivering carbon savings. New projects going forward will examine operational fossil fuels as well as embodied carbon and life cycle costs.</p> <p>The Council is progressing towards its statutory 2030 and 2050 targets and will continue to support this objective.</p>
<p>E2 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote the generation and supply of low carbon and renewable energy alternatives, having regard to the opportunities offered by the settlement hierarchy of the County and the built environment.</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective and develop approaches to continue to promote the generation of alternative means of energy.</p> <p>All planning applications and Council led development processes are assessed to ensure the promotion of low carbon and renewable energy alternatives by the Development Management team.</p> <p>In the case of the Tallaght District Heating System, waste heat from the local Amazon data centre is being used to supply heat to new and existing South Dublin County Council buildings and the TU Dublin-Tallaght campus through this local district heating network. There is also potential for other</p>



		<p>customers, such as the new residential development at Belgard Gardens, to connect to the network at a later phase.</p> <p>Buildings heated by this project include County Hall, Tallaght County Library, the SDCC Innovation Centre - WorkIQ, and 133 affordable apartments, which will connect in early 2025. The university buildings include the Main Building, the Sports-Science, Health and Recreation Building, followed by the new Catering College (CAET), to be completed in 2024.</p> <p>The network uses excess heat from Amazon Web Services' (AWS) data centre to provide low carbon heat to the network customers. AWS has included heat-collection systems in their new facility which provides this recycled heat at no cost as part of its broader sustainability commitments. Heat Works will assist Ireland in meeting its EU 2030 national heating and carbon-reduction targets. It is estimated that in this first phase of delivery, the carbon emissions reduction in the Tallaght area will be over 1,500 tonnes per year.</p>
<p>E2 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the recording and monitoring of renewable energy potential in the County in partnership with other stakeholders including the East Midlands Regional Assembly EMRA, the Dublin Energy Agency (Codema), Climate Action Regional Office (CARO).</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the continued monitoring and recording of renewable energy and energy potential.</p> <p>South Dublin County Council's <u>Climate Action Plan 2024-2029</u> identifies climate actions across 6 thematic areas: Energy &amp; Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy &amp; Resource Management and Citizen Engagement.</p> <p>The Plan has four targets for the Council to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2030; (Currently at 46%)</li> <li>• 51% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030;</li> <li>• To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change-related events; and</li> <li>• To actively engage and inform our communities on climate action.</li> </ul> <p>Updates on the progress of each individual action of Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 will soon be available.</p>

		The National Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP 23) requires every Local Authority to establish a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) in their administrative area. Clondalkin has been chosen by the Council as our Decarbonising Zone and we aim to cut emissions in the area by 51% by 2030.
E2 Objective 4:  To support new and existing Sustainable Energy Communities (SECs) in line with sustainable development and proper planning.	Early stages	<p>The Sustainable Energy Community programme is run by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI), Ireland's national energy authority. Sustineo has been appointed as local mentors and will be working with the Council to help homeowners, sports clubs, community centres, local businesses, and churches transition to Sustainable Energy Communities.</p> <p>The Council will continue to support this objective and the work of SEAI in this field, to develop masterplans which will further aid the development of these programmes. The development of these programmes will be facilitated by Codema and SEAI, in collaboration and consultation with The Council.</p> <p>Codema informed the Council that there were 16 registered SECs, 12 active, 4 "inactive" groups, 6 new SECs joined between May 2023 and May 2024.</p> <p>SDCC has a Memorandum of Understanding/ agreement with SEAI with regard Sustainable Energy Communities.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy E3: Energy Performance in Existing and New Buildings</b>		
<b>Energy Performance In Existing and New Buildings Support high levels of energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in new and existing buildings including the retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in the existing building stock in accordance with relevant building regulations, national policy and guidance and the targets of the National and South Dublin Climate Change Action Plans.</b>		
E3 Objective 1:  To reduce the need for energy, enhance energy efficiency and secure the use of renewable energy sources in refurbished and	Significant Progress	The Council will continue to support the reduction of energy need and support the enhancement and potential efficiencies for existing and new developments. See policy E2 Objective 1.

<p>upgraded dwellings and other buildings through the design and location of new development, in accordance with relevant building regulations and national policy and guidance.</p>		<p>The 2023 annual report states that there were 163 homes retrofitted under Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme. It should be noted that funding was received for 110 dwellings, but the Council undertook to complete 163.</p> <p>Energy Efficiency Retrofit Program allows for an average of €34k per unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2021 funding was received for 117 houses (€3.1 million) all of which has been recouped (project commenced 2021, with first project completions not finalised until 2022 due to Covid restrictions.</li> <li>- In 2022, there was additional funding for 146 houses (€5.1 million) of which there was 67 recoupments.</li> <li>- In 2023 funding for 110 houses (€3.74 million) with 151 recoupments (additional funding received from Dept and our own budgets)</li> <li>- 2024 received funding for 83 houses, 12 recouped to date.</li> </ul> <p>The Council also funds the Windows &amp; Doors Programme from our own budget which is a 3-year capital programme with a €6 million budget. There have been 396 completions as part of this project to date with 146 completed in 2024 and 200 at contractor stage.</p>
<p>E3 Objective 2:</p> <p>To prioritise the retrofitting of buildings over demolition and reconstruction where possible to reduce the large quantities of embodied carbon energy generated from building materials when building from the ground up.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the retrofitting of buildings over demolition; however, this may be subject to externalities and other constraints such as landownership, finance, other policy considerations, location and quality/ability to refurbish. The Council will have to take a balanced view of this with regard any development process.</p> <p>All planning applications and Council led development processes pertaining to the retrofitting of buildings are reviewed by the Development Management team and Architectural Conservation Officer, where appropriate, as well all other key stakeholders.</p> <p>For example: The 12<sup>th</sup> Lock project, an approved Part 8 council led development is an example of this whereby old farm buildings will be refurbished to create</p>

		artist and animation studios as part of a larger creative/cultural hub along the Grand Canal which will also be linked to the Greenway.
E3 Objective 3:  To require all new development to be designed to take account of the impacts of climate change, and that energy efficiency, energy provision and renewable energy measures are incorporated in accordance with national building regulations and relevant policy and guidelines.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support the integration of energy efficiency design into new developments.  The Council require all new development to be designed to take account of the impacts of climate change, and that energy efficiency, energy provision and renewable energy measures are incorporated in accordance with national building regulations and relevant policy and guidelines through the Development Management process.  Furthermore, the Council ensures all Council led developments are built to NZEB standard in accordance with national building regulations and relevant policy and guidelines.
E3 Objective 4:  To support and facilitate the actions and targets of the National and South Dublin Climate Action Plans where they relate to private and public buildings in the County.	Early Stages	The CDP supports both national and council climate action plans reflected in complementary objectives. Climate Action measures are weaved throughout the CDP.  The 'layered' format of the Plan aims to facilitate a holistic approach to ensuring Climate Action is at the forefront of all future development within the County, with policies and objectives in each chapter crafted in a manner which contributes significantly towards addressing climate change and reducing the County's carbon emissions in a meaningful and tangible way. These overarching climate action principles align closely with the key action areas of the South Dublin Climate Action Plan 2019-2024; namely Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Resource Management and Nature-Based Solutions.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy E4: Electric Vehicles.</b>		
<b>Promote the delivery of EV charging facilities in accordance with relevant regulations and national and regional policy and guidance. (see also Chapter 7, Sustainable Movement and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring)</b>		

<p>E4 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support the implementation of the EV charging strategy for the Dublin Region.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>SEE CHAPTER 7. The Council continues to support the promotion of EV charging through the Development Management process with all planning applications and Council led developments processes reviewed by the Roads Department, when required, to ensure all applications implement EV charging, where appropriate. Furthermore, the tender process for Dublin-wide installation and operation of EV Charging Infrastructure is now complete for installation of an initial 50 fast-charging EV points to units, 14 of which are in South Dublin County. The first of these sites are expected to be operational by-mid 2025 with all initial sites completed by the end of 2025.</p>
<p>E4 Objective 2:</p> <p>To ensure that EV charging points are installed such that they do not cause significant obstruction to lower carbon forms of transportation (that is, footpaths, cycle lanes, access to DART or Luas stations, or bus lanes/stops).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>As per E4 Objective 1 and 2, the Council continues to support this objective through the Development Management process with all planning applications and Council led development being assessed by the Development Management team and the Roads Department where appropriate to ensure compliance with this objective, and no detrimental impact to existing lower carbon forms of transportation.</p>
<p>E4 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that all new vehicles purchased or replaced in the Council's fleet are EVs charged from renewable sources or powered by renewable fuels.</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council will continue to transition toward electrical vehicles and explore options to replace and/or purchase Council fleet vehicles with EV's and powered by renewable sources including the expansion of the HVO trial in 2025 which began in August 2024 resulting in reduction in carbon footprint of 57k kW.</p> <p>The Council has to date 8 Electric Vehicles in its municipal fleet. A programme of fleet replacement is currently under review with EV alternatives being considered for all replacements, with a desktop study of fleet inventory underway.</p>

		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vehicle</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> <th>2019-20</th> <th>2020-21</th> <th>2021-22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Autos/Van (Large)</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Autos/Van (Small) - FR</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Mobile Libraries</td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Mowers Ride-on type (30hp)</td><td>7</td><td></td><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Mowers Ride-on type (Stadium)</td><td>3</td><td></td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Mowers Ride-on type (Stand On)</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Mowers Ride-on type (Zero Turn)</td><td>19</td><td></td><td>19</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Personal carries 4 x 4</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Pickup (Large)</td><td>47</td><td>43</td><td></td><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Pickup (Side Loader)</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Pickup (Small)</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Pickup (Utility 4WD)</td><td>21</td><td>26</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor (Half)</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor (Large)</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td></td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor (Mini)</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor (Small)</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor (Large - 4WD)</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor (Large)</td><td>5</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tractor (Small)</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Utility vehicle</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Van (Large)</td><td>24</td><td>47</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Van (Small Car Type)</td><td>15</td><td>43</td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Van (Small Light Duty)</td><td>26</td><td>26</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Grand Total</b></td><td><b>249</b></td><td><b>198</b></td><td><b>30</b></td><td><b>21</b></td><td><b>8</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Vehicle	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Autos/Van (Large)	2	2				Autos/Van (Small) - FR	1	1				Mobile Libraries	3			3		Mowers Ride-on type (30hp)	7		7			Mowers Ride-on type (Stadium)	3		3			Mowers Ride-on type (Stand On)	1		1			Mowers Ride-on type (Zero Turn)	19		19			Personal carries 4 x 4	6	5		1		Pickup (Large)	47	43		4		Pickup (Side Loader)	4	4				Pickup (Small)	13	13				Pickup (Utility 4WD)	21	26		1		Tractor (Half)	2	2				Tractor (Large)	3	3		3		Tractor (Mini)	1	1				Tractor (Small)	24	24				Tractor (Large - 4WD)	3	3				Tractor (Large)	5	1		2		Tractor (Small)	6	6				Utility vehicle	4	4				Van (Large)	24	47		4	3	Van (Small Car Type)	15	43		2		Van (Small Light Duty)	26	26		4	5	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>
Vehicle	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22																																																																																																																																																			
Autos/Van (Large)	2	2																																																																																																																																																						
Autos/Van (Small) - FR	1	1																																																																																																																																																						
Mobile Libraries	3			3																																																																																																																																																				
Mowers Ride-on type (30hp)	7		7																																																																																																																																																					
Mowers Ride-on type (Stadium)	3		3																																																																																																																																																					
Mowers Ride-on type (Stand On)	1		1																																																																																																																																																					
Mowers Ride-on type (Zero Turn)	19		19																																																																																																																																																					
Personal carries 4 x 4	6	5		1																																																																																																																																																				
Pickup (Large)	47	43		4																																																																																																																																																				
Pickup (Side Loader)	4	4																																																																																																																																																						
Pickup (Small)	13	13																																																																																																																																																						
Pickup (Utility 4WD)	21	26		1																																																																																																																																																				
Tractor (Half)	2	2																																																																																																																																																						
Tractor (Large)	3	3		3																																																																																																																																																				
Tractor (Mini)	1	1																																																																																																																																																						
Tractor (Small)	24	24																																																																																																																																																						
Tractor (Large - 4WD)	3	3																																																																																																																																																						
Tractor (Large)	5	1		2																																																																																																																																																				
Tractor (Small)	6	6																																																																																																																																																						
Utility vehicle	4	4																																																																																																																																																						
Van (Large)	24	47		4	3																																																																																																																																																			
Van (Small Car Type)	15	43		2																																																																																																																																																				
Van (Small Light Duty)	26	26		4	5																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>																																																																																																																																																			
Policy/Objective	Status	Comments																																																																																																																																																						
<p><b>Policy E5: Low Carbon District Heating Networks</b></p> <p>1. Support the delivery of low carbon district heating networks at appropriate locations across the County and subject to proven feasibility. Support also complementary technologies such as combined cooling, heat and power (CCHP), large scale heat pumps, and renewable energy opportunities, including geothermal energy, energy from waste, biomass and bio-gas.</p> <p>2. Support the investigation of both deep and shallow geothermal energy sources throughout the County. Deep geothermal projects are particularly suited to areas demonstrating high heat densities.</p> <p>3. Support the delivery of District Heating Proposals subject to proven feasibility within areas demonstrating heat demand density in excess of 150TJ/km<sup>2</sup> (including for the identified areas of Low Carbon District Heating Potential in Tallaght, Clonburris/Grange Castle and Clondalkin). Future developments within these areas should connect into existing or confirmed District Heating Systems. Where a District Heating scheme has not been confirmed new development should be designed so that it can connect into such a scheme when one is delivered.</p>																																																																																																																																																								

<p><b>4. Support for low carbon district heating networks is subject to the appropriate environmental assessments being undertaken to ensure no significant impact on the wider environment including human health.</b></p>		
<p>E5 Objective 1:  To future proof the built environment in Low Carbon District Heating Areas of Potential to enable the delivery of local energy networks and a move towards de-centralised energy systems.</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council continue to support this objective with one site, Clonburris, having been reviewed to date, with a pre-feasibility completed, however implementation has of the potential network has not yet commenced.</p>
<p>E5 Objective 2:  To ensure that all development proposals in Low Carbon District Heating Areas of Potential carry out an Energy Analysis and explore the potential for the development of low carbon district heating networks.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council, as part of E5 Objective 1 will ensure, where appropriate, that analysis is carried out in accordance with the objectives of Policy E5. The development of these networks does depend on a number of externalities, however as per E5 Objective 1, early progress has been made on Clonburris.</p> <p>In the Tallaght District Heating Network, spatial heat maps were used to identify the potential for District Heating and then to bring together stakeholders for business development and to share opportunities, inform policy and optimise network design. Two other locations at Clonburris / Grangecastle and Clondalkin are also identified as having DH potential. At Clonburris / Grangecastle a good level of heat demand provided by new, medium to high density residential units (60 dwellings per hectare with approximately 60% of these being apartments) and the 55,500m<sup>2</sup> of commercial, retail and community floor space will occur within the SDZ boundary. To the south-west of the Clonburris SDZ, Grange Castle has an abundance of potential waste heat sources, including substantial waste heat from a number of data centres There is further potential to develop DH within the development area of Grangecastle west. Clondalkin has pockets of potential to the east and west of the M50. Further consideration would be required to assess the sustainability of potential sources of waste heat and how this might be recovered.</p>
<p>E5 Objective 3:  To support deep and shallow geothermal projects at</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support the investigate alternative sustainable energy sources in the county, including the potential of geothermal installations to support the district heating project and potential for biofuels.</p>

appropriate locations across South Dublin subject to environmental assessment.		Geothermal projects will be supported as appropriate subject to development plan policy, but this will generally require external stakeholders applying for permission for such developments.
E5 Objective 4:  To support community energy grids and micro grids in the generation of electricity by renewable sources.	Not started	The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise. Currently, the requisite infrastructure is not yet in place.
E5 Objective 5:  To support the recording and monitoring objectives of the plan by incorporating an 'Energy Assessment Form' into the planning application process providing information relating to energy use within larger developments of over 20 residential units or 3000sq m commercial or equivalent mixed use to include annual and peak demand for heat and electricity, floor area, BER rating, heating system details, details of renewables on site, EV charging details.	Completed	The information set out in E5 Objective 5 is received and assessed as part of the Development Management assessment of Planning applications. All applications must comply with the Planning and Development Regulations with regard to the validation and submission of applications. The Energy Assessment form is available on SDCC's website <a href="https://www.sdcc.ie/en/services/planning/planning-applications/make-a-planning-application/">https://www.sdcc.ie/en/services/planning/planning-applications/make-a-planning-application/</a>  Note: The submission of the information may not come in the template form and may form part of other application submission documentation.
E5 SLO 1:  To prioritise the development of low carbon district heating networks in the identified areas of potential for Low Carbon District Heating at Tallaght, Grange Castle/Clonburris and Clondalkin in line with Policy E5 and supporting objectives in the written statement.	Early stages	The Council will continue to support the development of this objective, where appropriate. See above objectives E5 Objective 1 and 2.  In the case of the Tallaght District Heating System, waste heat from the local Amazon data centre is being used to supply heat to new and existing South Dublin County Council buildings and the TU Dublin-Tallaght campus through this local district heating network. There is also potential for other customers, such as the new residential development at Belgard Gardens, to connect to the network at a later phase.  To the south-west of the Clonburris SDZ, Grange Castle has an abundance of potential waste heat sources, including substantial waste heat from a number of data centres There is further potential to develop DH within the development area of Grangecastle west. Clondalkin has pockets of potential to the east and west of the M50.



Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy E6: Waste Heat Recovery and Utilisation</b>		
<b>Promote the development of waste heat technologies and the utilisation and sharing of waste heat in areas where feasibility is proven for its use in the delivery of low carbon district heating technology.</b>		
E6 Objective 1:  To require future proofing of and promote the development of waste heat technologies and the utilisation and sharing of waste heat where feasibility is proven for its re-use as part of a low carbon district heating network.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support the development and harnessing of waste heat technologies.  SDCC Climate Action Team promote the development of waste heat technologies within the county. SDCC negotiated the supply of 10 MWs of waste-recyclable heat from the data centre developed by Amazon Data Services Ireland Ltd in Tallaght town centre.
E6 Objective 2:  To promote the circular economy by generating energy through waste subject to environmental considerations.	Continuous	See E6 Objective 1 above. The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy E7: Solar Energy</b>		
<b>Promote the development of solar energy infrastructure in the County, including the building of integrated and commercial-scale solar projects subject to a viability assessment and environmental safeguards including the protection of natural or built heritage features, biodiversity and views and prospects.</b>		
E7 Objective 1:  To encourage and support the development of solar energy infrastructure for on-site energy use at appropriate locations in the County.	Early Stages	Where appropriate and feasible, and subject to zoning and other planning considerations, the Council will support the development of onsite solar energy infrastructure.  To date, the Council identified the site at the disused Arthurstown Landfill as a potential solar photovoltaic installation. A preliminary report was prepared examining the potential. Recommendations included a two-phase approach consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an initial 75kw project to cover the base load requirements of the leachate treatment plant,</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a subsequent 5MW commercial PV farm developed as a community-led project.</li> </ul> <p>Funding was provided in the 2021 capital works programme for the initial 75kw project and pre-planning work has begun on the project. The Arthurstown solar PV project will generate 230,000kWh of electricity which equates to 1.4% of the total energy consumption within the county. A feasibility study on the larger scale commercial project will commence subsequently.</p> <p>The Council are continuing to investigate alternative sustainable energy sources in the county.</p> <p>The Council have established a Building Decarbonisation Strategy to be implemented under the Climate Action Plan. The strategy sets out a pipeline of suitable energy efficiency and renewable energy projects for SDCC buildings, based on meeting 2030 targets. The Strategy estimates that the total emission savings from all of the proposed Council projects will be 1,037 tonnes of CO2 per year (using 2030 emissions factors) or 1,578 tonnes of CO2 per year (using 2023 emissions factors). In terms of the gap to target, the projects are expected to contribute in the region of 79% towards SDCC's 2030 direct GHG emissions target.</p>
<p>E7 Objective 2:</p> <p>To encourage and support the development of commercial-utility solar energy infrastructure for local distribution at suitable locations in the County.</p>	Early Stages	See above E7 Objective 1
<p>E7 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support and encourage the ongoing delivery of solar technology on Council owned buildings and sites in accordance with the South Dublin Climate Action Plan.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council will continue to support the delivery of solar technology on Council owned buildings, where possible and feasible.</p> <p>Solar panels have been installed on the roof of County Hall and all new council buildings designed to be delivered as close to Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) standards as possible.</p> <p>In 2018, an energy audit of County Hall identified lighting retrofits as having a significant potential for energy savings in the building, and this work began in 2019.</p>

	<p>Phase 1 of the programme has been completed with a calculated annual saving of 37 tonnes of CO2 emissions, as has phase 2, saving an additional 13.3 tonnes of CO2.</p> <p>Phase 3 of the programme is currently underway.</p> <p>To date an average reduction in consumption of 68% has been achieved and 53 tonnes of CO2 emissions have been avoided.</p> <p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive - all buildings to be designed to optimise energy performance by 2026 (Energy Performance Contracts (EPC) - expected to take place in 2025) - any buildings over 2,000sqm it will be covered apart from Tallaght stadium.</p> <p>SDCC Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 has a buildings and energy action to “Progress Energy Performance Contracts (EPC) to deliver energy efficiency targets for SDCC owned buildings with significant energy usage, including the Leisure Centres, County Hall and Library, and Clondalkin Civic Offices.”</p> <p>The type of actions planned for buildings include utilising solar panels.</p>
--	---

		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Clondalkin Leisure Centre</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tallaght Leisure Centre</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>County Hall and Tallaght Library</td><td>CDP</td></tr> <tr><td>Clondalkin Civic Offices</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Civic Theatre</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Rua Red</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Arthurstown Landfill</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Fettercairn Community Centre</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Ballyroan Library</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Bawnogue Community Centre</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Quarryvale Community Centre</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Knockmitten Community Centre</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Whitechurch Community &amp; Youth Centre</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Belgard Community Centre</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Firhouse Community Centre</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>Glenview Lodge</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Jobstown Depot</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Tymon Depot</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Tallaght Stadium</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Brookfield Community Centre</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>Ballysan Community Centre</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Whitechurch Community &amp; Youth Centre</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>Jobstown Community Centre</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>Neilstown Community Centre</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>Perrystown Manor Community Centre</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>St. Angus Community Centre, Ballyroary</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>St. Ronan's Community Centre, Clondalkin</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>The Park, Ballycragh Community Centre</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>St Finians Community Centre</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>Ballymount / Deansrath Depot</td><td>24</td></tr> </table>	Clondalkin Leisure Centre		Tallaght Leisure Centre		County Hall and Tallaght Library	CDP	Clondalkin Civic Offices		Civic Theatre		Rua Red		Arthurstown Landfill	1	Fettercairn Community Centre	2	Ballyroan Library	3	Bawnogue Community Centre	4	Quarryvale Community Centre	5	Knockmitten Community Centre	6	Whitechurch Community & Youth Centre	7	Belgard Community Centre	8	Firhouse Community Centre	9	Glenview Lodge	10	Jobstown Depot	11	Tymon Depot	12	Tallaght Stadium	13	Brookfield Community Centre	14	Ballysan Community Centre	15	Whitechurch Community & Youth Centre	16	Jobstown Community Centre	17	Neilstown Community Centre	18	Perrystown Manor Community Centre	19	St. Angus Community Centre, Ballyroary	20	St. Ronan's Community Centre, Clondalkin	21	The Park, Ballycragh Community Centre	22	St Finians Community Centre	23	Ballymount / Deansrath Depot	24
Clondalkin Leisure Centre																																																														
Tallaght Leisure Centre																																																														
County Hall and Tallaght Library	CDP																																																													
Clondalkin Civic Offices																																																														
Civic Theatre																																																														
Rua Red																																																														
Arthurstown Landfill	1																																																													
Fettercairn Community Centre	2																																																													
Ballyroan Library	3																																																													
Bawnogue Community Centre	4																																																													
Quarryvale Community Centre	5																																																													
Knockmitten Community Centre	6																																																													
Whitechurch Community & Youth Centre	7																																																													
Belgard Community Centre	8																																																													
Firhouse Community Centre	9																																																													
Glenview Lodge	10																																																													
Jobstown Depot	11																																																													
Tymon Depot	12																																																													
Tallaght Stadium	13																																																													
Brookfield Community Centre	14																																																													
Ballysan Community Centre	15																																																													
Whitechurch Community & Youth Centre	16																																																													
Jobstown Community Centre	17																																																													
Neilstown Community Centre	18																																																													
Perrystown Manor Community Centre	19																																																													
St. Angus Community Centre, Ballyroary	20																																																													
St. Ronan's Community Centre, Clondalkin	21																																																													
The Park, Ballycragh Community Centre	22																																																													
St Finians Community Centre	23																																																													
Ballymount / Deansrath Depot	24																																																													
<p>E7 Objective 4:</p> <p>To explore the potential for the development of solar PV Strategic Energy Zones in the County in accordance with the requirements of RPO 7.35.</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>The Council will continue to support this objective where feasible, however, as above, the development requires adequate and suitable zoned landed and key in put from a variety of stakeholders.</p> <p>Codema has been tasked with preparing the 'Dublin Region Energy Master Plan' which will provide an evidence base to support and inform policy making in the areas of heat, electricity and transport. The Masterplan will develop suggested pathways for Dublin to achieve its carbon emission reduction targets considering local spatial, social and economic factors. This ongoing work will also help the Dublin Local Authorities to identify <u>Strategic Energy Zones</u>, which are areas suitable for larger energy generating projects and consider the role of community and micro energy production (consistent with RPO 7.35 of the RSES). It will also assist in the</p>																																																												

		identification of district heating opportunity areas (as required under RPO 7.38 of the RSES) along with other areas of heat and transport policy.
E7 Objective 5:  To ensure that planning applications for solar energy infrastructure which may impact on the operation of airports are referred to the IAA/Department of Defence or relevant airport authority.	Continuous	The Council, through the Development Management process, in consultation with key stakeholders (IAA and DoD), will continue to implement this Objective. All applications related to solar around airports are referred to IAA in accordance with The Planning and Development Act 2000 (Exempted Development) (No. 3) Regulations 2022 and the supporting Planning and Development (Solar Safeguarding Zone) Regulations 2022 which are now in effect.
E7 Objective 6:  To establish a GIS database of PV installations in the County at the appropriate time in tandem with the roll out of solar PV development. This should include data on the size (area of site in m2, total area of panels per m2), type (monocrystalline, tracking, PV, concentrated solar panels, domestic/ commercial, etc.), grid connection details (location, kV, two-way metering, etc.) and energy generation (kW peak, annual kWh) of each installation.	Not started	The Council will continue to support this objective as opportunities arise, and subject to suitable resourcing.
E7 Objective 7:  To support the provision of solar farms in the County in areas zoned RU subject to protecting environmental sensitivities.	Continuous	The Council will support the objective where feasible. All planning applications and Council led development processes regarding the provision of solar farms in the County in areas zoned RU are assessed by the Development Management team, Heritage Officer and Parks Department where appropriate. To date there were no applications received for Solar Farms in RU zoning within the current Plan Period.
E7 Objective 8:  To support the installation of solar panels on up to 100% of residential roof space.	Challenging	Exemptions are available for solar panels on residential roof space and this is supported.  A number of applications have been granted permission for residential solar panels. The process will be facilitated through Development Management and Exempted Development. Generally, the Council support this objective but there are currently no mechanisms in place to encourage the adoption of solar panels on all residential roof spaces other than via the SEAI processes.

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy E8: Wind Energy</b>		
<b>Recognise that wind energy has significant potential to help meet renewable energy targets at a national level subject to ensuring no adverse impact on the wider environment and review the wind energy potential for South Dublin having regard to the relevant guidelines and landscape character.</b>		
<p>E8 Objective 1:</p> <p>To review the current Wind Energy Strategy for the County during the lifetime of the Plan having regard to any updated Wind Energy Guidelines.</p>	Not started	<p>The Planning Department intends to review the current wind energy strategy 2016 against new wind energy guidelines, once they are drafted and consulted upon by the relevant Government Department. The Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines were published in December 2019 however the final publication has not been issued yet. The Council will continue to support this objective subject to resources availability.</p>
<p>E8 Objective 2:</p> <p>To continue to assess planning applications against the current wind energy strategy (2016) until such time as a review of the strategy has been completed and approved, recognising that large scale wind energy developments are contrary to the strategy.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications are assessed by the Development Management Team and other internal and external consultees as appropriate to ensure this objective is met. To date, there have been no wind energy developments within the county during the plan period. The Council will continue to support this objective.</p>
<p>E8 Objective 3:</p> <p>To encourage and support the provision of wind farms as part of an agricultural mix in suitable viable land areas zoned RU within the county in accordance with South Dublin County's Wind Energy Strategy.</p>	Continuous	<p>All planning applications and developments are assessed by the Development Management Team and other internal and external consultees as appropriate to ensure this objective is met. To date, there have been no wind energy developments within the county during the plan period. The Council will continue to support this objective.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy E9: Small to Medium Scale Wind Energy Schemes</b>		
Encourage small to medium scale wind energy developments within industrial or business parks and support small community-based proposals for domestic use in urban areas that can encourage self-consumption on a community scale whilst feeding any surplus back to the grid, provided they do not negatively impact upon the environmental quality and visual or residential amenities of the area.		
Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy E10: Small Scale Hydro-Electricity Projects</b>		
<b>Support the development of small-scale hydroelectric schemes in the County.</b>		
E10 Objective 1:  To support the roll-out of small-scale hydroelectric projects on the rivers, watercourses, freshwater dams and weirs across the County, where projects do not impact negatively on freshwater species, biodiversity and natural or built heritage features and to support and investigate potential sites.	Continuous	All applications for small-scale hydroelectric projects are assessed by the Development Management team, Heritage Officer and Water Services departments as required. To date, there have been no applications since the adoption of the plan. The Council will continue to support this objective.
E10 Objective 2:  To support and facilitate the investigation of potential sites in the County for the generation of small-scale hydro-power.	Continuous	The Council will continue to support any opportunity as they arise, at present there are no active sites for new hydro-power generation.
Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy E11: Green Infrastructure</b>		
Implement the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy as an essential element of building resilience to climate change whilst ensuring healthy placemaking and delivering on the compact growth approach, in accordance with National and Regional Policy and the National Climate Action Plan.		

<p>E11 Objective 1:</p> <p>To ensure the implementation of policy and objectives on tree planting, protection of trees on site and development management standards in relation to new development as set out in the Green Infrastructure, Heritage and Implementation Chapters of this plan.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>See Chapter 4 (Green Infrastructure). The Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy is being implemented through Development Management and Council led development processes as an essential element of building resilience to climate change whilst ensuring healthy placemaking and delivering on the compact growth approach, in accordance with National and Regional Policy and the National Climate Action Plan.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy E12: Decarbonising Zones</b></p>		
<p><b>Support the identification and development of decarbonisation zones in South Dublin over the lifetime of the Development Plan.</b></p>		
<p>E12 Objective 1:</p> <p>To promote the generation and supply of low carbon and renewable energy alternatives.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council is supporting the promotion of the generation and supply of low carbon and renewable energy alternatives, including in decarbonisation zones, through the actions included in the SDCC Climate Action Plan 2024-2029. Actions include Building climate awareness through community engagement such as having a number of events during climate action week, delivering a climate education programme for primary and secondary schools, engaging with communities and businesses across South Dublin through workshops / presentations, to increase understanding of climate change and having local pop-up awareness raising events, on home energy upgrades, funding and other supports available.</p>
<p>E12 Objective 2:</p> <p>To work with stakeholders to advance and implement decarbonisation zones in the County.</p>	<p>Significantly progressed</p>	<p>The Council will continue to collaborate and liaise with key stakeholders to aid the implementation of the decarbonisations zones across the County.</p> <p>The National Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP 23) requires every Local Authority to establish a Decarbonising Zone (DZ) in their administrative area. Clondalkin has been chosen by South Dublin County Council as our Decarbonising Zone and we aim to cut emissions in the area by 51% by 2030.</p> <p>The Council has worked with CODEMA to identify these zones. Clondalkin was identified as decarbonisation zone and is reflected in the SDCC climate action plan which sets out the next step for the Clondalkin</p>



		<p>Decarbonising Zone which is to co-create a decarbonising zone implementation plan, in consultation with the local community, and local stakeholders. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a local community and public engagement plan.</li> <li>• Establishing a local stakeholder group made up of representatives from the local community, business, transport, energy sector, and others.</li> <li>• Public engagement with the residents and community in Clondalkin, in alignment with the development of, and engagement for the proposed Clondalkin Local Area Plan.</li> <li>• Co-creating a list of prioritised actions, expanding on the strategic interventions and register of opportunities outlined in this chapter.</li> <li>• Developing a governance framework for the decarbonising zone.</li> <li>• Supporting the delivery of the implementation plan to achieve the decarbonising zone vision for 2030.</li> </ul>
<p>E12 Objective 3:</p> <p>To ensure that all developments within the decarbonising zone commit to the aims of those zones in areas where they are identified within the County.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council, through the Development Management process and other Council led processes, assess proposed development against this objective, in consultation with key stakeholders, with a particular emphasis with addressing this at preplanning stage where appropriate. The Council will continue to support the implementation of this objective.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy E13: Economic and Social Benefits.</b>		
<p><b>Support a just transition to a sustainable future for all communities that is fair and equitable to all involved through the diversification of the economy and helping people adapt in a changing labour market (see also Chapter 9 Economic Development and Employment).</b></p>		

## CHAPTER 11 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy IE1: Overarching Policy</b>		
<b>Ensure that development occurs within environmental limits, having regard to the requirements of all relevant environmental legislation and the sustainable management of our natural capital.</b>		
<b>Policy IE2: Water Supply and Wastewater.</b>		
<b>Ensure that water supply and wastewater infrastructure is sufficient to meet the growing needs of the population and to support growth in jobs over the lifetime of the Development Plan facilitating environmental protection and sustainable growth.</b>		
<p>IE2 Objective 1:</p> <p>To work in conjunction with Irish Water to protect existing water and drainage infrastructure and to promote the ongoing upgrade and expansion of water supply and wastewater services to meet the future needs of the County and the Region.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council continues to work with Uisce Éireann (UE) to promote the delivery of infrastructure to meet the growing needs of the County.</p> <p>For example, the Planning Department is working with UE to ensure that they incorporate projected growth into planned upgrades for infrastructure such as the main lift pumping station for Dublin.</p>
<p>IE2 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support Irish Water in delivering key water service projects in the County including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region;</li> <li>• Saggart Reservoir.</li> <li>• Upgrade of the 9B foul sewer.</li> <li>• Upgrade of the Dodder Valley Sewerage Scheme and work with Irish Water to tackle quickly the problems created by capacity issues regarding the Dodder Valley Sewer and in particular to encourage a pro-active response to surcharging into Dodder Valley Park to resolve the issue and mitigate the impacts on water quality, biodiversity, amenity and public</li> </ul>	Continuous	<p>The Council continues to support Uisce Éireann in the delivery of key water service projects across the County, and to collaborate on wider regional or state projects, where required.</p>

health. • Upgrades to regional networks and treatment.		
IE2 Objective 3:  To promote and support the implementation of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study, Dublin Region Local Authorities (2005) GDSDS.	Continuous	The Council continues to promote and support the implementation of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study.
IE2 Objective 4:  To support Irish Water in the delivery of the strategic objectives and strategic water and wastewater projects and infrastructure as set out in the Water Services Strategic Plan (2015), any subsequent plan, Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan 2020 – 2024, any subsequent Capital Investment Plans and the forthcoming National Water Resources Plan.	Continuous	The Council continues to support and engage with Uisce Éireann on the delivery of the strategic objectives and strategic water and wastewater projects and infrastructure as set out in the Water Services Strategic Plan (2015), Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan 2020 – 2024 and the National Water Resources Plan.
IE2 Objective 5:  To prohibit the connection of surface water outflows to the foul drainage network where separation systems are available.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.  The Council also published the Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design & Evaluation Guide in 2022 to support development management processes – such as pre-planning consultation and application stage – and the implementation of this objective and other related objectives in the Plan.  The Dublin Urban Rivers Life Project (DURL) is a project lead by South Dublin County Council which aims to improve the water quality of the rivers and streams within South Dublin County and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.
IE2 Objective 6:  To work with Irish Water to reduce leakage in accordance with any forthcoming Regional Water Conservation Strategy.	Continuous	The Council continues to work with and support Uisce Eireann to reduce leakage.  Uisce Éireann continues to invest in the upgrade of the underground water network across the country through the delivery of the Leakage Reduction Programme.

<p>IE2 Objective 7:</p> <p>To promote water conservation and best practice water conservation in all developments, including rainwater harvesting, grey water recycling and supporting the implementation of BS8515:2009 Rainwater harvesting systems – Code of practice.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continues to promote water conservation and best practice water conservation in all developments.</p> <p>The Council published in 2022 the Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design &amp; Evaluation Guide to support development management processes – such as pre-planning consultation and application stage – and the implementation of this objective and other related objectives in the Plan.</p> <p>The Council also published in 2022 A Householder’s Guide to Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Managing Rainfall more naturally in South Dublin.</p>
<p>IE2 Objective 8:</p> <p>To ensure on-going liaison and consultation with Irish Water to ensure that the water services infrastructure for the planned growth of the County, in line with the County’s Core Strategy, is integrated into the relevant plans and capital programmes and to ensure that the design and layout of water services is fully considered to deliver sustainable growth.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to work with Uisce Éireann to promote the delivery of infrastructure to meet the growing needs of the County.</p> <p>For example, the Planning Department is working with UE to ensure that they incorporate projected growth into planned upgrades for infrastructure such as the main lift pumping station for Dublin.</p> <p>(See IE1 Objective 1 above)</p>
<p>IE2 Objective 9:</p> <p>To ensure that all new developments in areas served by a public foul sewerage network connect to the public sewerage system.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.</p> <p>The Council published in 2022 the Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design &amp; Evaluation Guide to support development management processes – such as pre-planning consultation and application stage – and the implementation of this objective and other related objectives in the Plan.</p> <p>The Council also published in 2022 A Householder’s Guide to Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Managing Rainfall more naturally in South Dublin.</p>

<p>IE2 Objective 10:</p> <p>To require all development proposals to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system – where practicable.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.</p> <p>The Council published in 2022 the Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design &amp; Evaluation Guide to support development management processes – such as pre-planning consultation and application stage – and the implementation of this objective and other related objectives in the Plan.</p> <p>The Council also published in 2022 A Householder’s Guide to Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Managing Rainfall more naturally in South Dublin.</p>
<p><b>Policy/Objective</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>
<p><b>Policy IE3: Surface Water and Groundwater</b></p>		
<p><b>Manage surface water and protect and enhance ground and surface water quality to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive.</b></p>		
<p>IE3 Objective 1:</p> <p>To maintain, improve and enhance the environmental and ecological quality of our surface waters and groundwater by implementing the relevant programme of measures set out in the River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the maintenance, improvement and enhancement of the environmental and ecological quality of our surface waters and groundwater by implementing the relevant programme of measures set out in the River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>The Water Action Plan 2024: A River Basin Management Plan for Ireland recently published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage is Ireland’s third River Basin Management Plan and sets out the measures the Government and other sectors are taking to improve water quality in Ireland’s groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters, and provide sustainable management of our water resources. This Water Action Plan enhances and builds upon the work of the first and second-cycle plans.</p> <p>Water quality in 2023: an indicators report, published by the EPA on 12 June 2024, provides an update on the quality of water in Ireland’s rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters and groundwater using</p>

		information collected in 2023. Overall, the report shows that there has been no significant change in water quality.
<p>IE3 Objective 2:</p> <p>To maintain and enhance existing surface water drainage systems in the County and to require Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) in new development in accordance with objectives set out in section 4.2.2 of this Plan including, where feasible, integrated constructed wetlands, at a local, district and County level, to control surface water outfall and protect water quality.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.</p> <p>The Council published in 2022 the Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design &amp; Evaluation Guide to support development management processes – such as pre-planning consultation and application stage – and the implementation of this objective and other related objectives in the Plan.</p> <p>The Council also published in 2022 A Householder’s Guide to Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Managing Rainfall more naturally in South Dublin.</p>
<p>IE3 Objective 3:</p> <p>To protect the regionally and locally important aquifers within the County from risk of pollution.</p>	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.
<p>IE3 Objective 4:</p> <p>To continue efforts to improve water quality under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act 1977, as amended and by implementing the measures outlined under the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) and the current National Nitrates Action Programme (NAP) and all other relevant legislation.</p>	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.
<p>IE3 Objective 5:</p> <p>To generally prohibit development within restricted areas identified on the Bohernabreena / Glenasmole Reservoir Restricted Areas Map contained in Appendix 5.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department, Uisce Éireann and other key stakeholders such as the EPA.</p> <p>The Planning Authority engaged with Uisce Eireann in Q4 2023 and received formal confirmation of the continued requirement for the restricted area map as contained in Appendix 5 of the Plan.</p>

		To this end, the exclusion zone, which was developed to protect the Bohernabreena Reservoir and catchment in the interest of public health and to prohibit development in the catchment, aligns with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirement that drinking waters sources are protected to avoid deterioration in quality and the current zoning restrictions should remain.
IE3 Objective 6:  To protect salmonid water courses, such as the Liffey and Dodder River catchments (including Bohernabreena Reservoir), which are recognised to be exceptional in supporting salmonid fish species.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department, Uisce Éireann and other key stakeholders such as the EPA.
IE3 Objective 7:  To protect surface water quality by continuing to assess the impact of domestic and industrial misconnections to the drainage network in the County and the associated impact on surface water quality, and by implementing measures to address same, and to diagnose and repair any misconnections in Council housing stock as part of the re-letting process.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.
IE3 Objective 8:  Integrate Surface Water and Groundwater systems as an essential component of all new developments, in accordance with the requirements set out in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring and the policies and objectives of this chapter.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Uisce Éireann.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE4: Flood Risk</b>		
<b>Ensure the continued incorporation of Flood Risk Management into the spatial planning of the County, to meet the requirements of the EU Floods Directive and the EU Water Framework Directive and to promote a climate resilient County.</b>		

<p>IE4 Objective 1:</p> <p>To require site specific flood risk assessments to be undertaken for all new developments within the County in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009) and the requirements of DECLG Circular P12/2014 and the EU Floods Directive and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring and the policies and objectives of this chapter.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and other key stakeholders such as the Office of Public Works.</p>
<p>IE4 Objective 2:</p> <p>To require all developments in the County to be designed and constructed in accordance with the “Precautionary Principle” detailed in the OPW Guidelines.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department.</p>
<p>IE4 Objective 3:</p> <p>To continue to support and co-operate with the Office of Public Works in measures set out in the relevant Flood Risk Management Plan.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council continues to support and co-operate with the OPW on flood risk management where appropriate.</p>
<p>IE4 Objective 4:</p> <p>To support and facilitate the delivery of flood alleviation schemes in South Dublin County, including the schemes listed, in as environmentally sensitive a way as possible and to ensure that zoning or development proposals do not impede or prevent the progression of these measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme;</li> <li>- Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme;</li> <li>- Whitechurch Flood Alleviation Scheme;</li> <li>- Lucan to Chapelizod Flood Alleviation Scheme.</li> </ul>	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>The Council continues to support and facilitate the delivery of flood alleviation schemes in South Dublin County.</p> <p>In relation to Flood Alleviation Schemes, the River Poddle scheme is progressing well with works ongoing in Tymon Park since April 2024 and due to complete by Q3 2025 with embankment, ICW &amp; Flow Control Structure works continuing and nearing completion. The Wainsfort/Whitehall section of works is due to commence with installation of the site compound and haulage route from Templeville Road.</p> <p>Works are also progressing across various stages of the Whitechurch Scheme with St. Enda’s Park works and Willbrook-St. Gaten’s Court substantially completed and to be followed by landscaping. In addition, the required foul sewer diversion to allow completion of defence wall at</p>



		<p>St. Gatien's Court to St. Enda's Drive has been completed and works at 1-5 Whitechurch Stream are 50% complete.</p> <p>The River Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme AS is at preliminary design stage with public engagement to determine preferred.</p>
<p>IE4 SLO 1:</p> <p>To require the preparation of a site and catchment specific Flood Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy, prepared by a qualified person(s), to be submitted with any proposal for development on the 'EE' zoned lands at Moneenalion Commons Upper, Baldonnell (See Development Plan Map).</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council through the Development Management process require site and catchment specific Flood Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy, prepared by a qualified person(s), to be submitted with any proposal for development on the 'EE' zoned lands at Moneenalion Commons Upper, Baldonnell.</p> <p>An example of this is SD23A/0141 – Provision of signage on the north, south and west elevations; Provision of a storage yard, access road, mesh fence and walls to the west of Unit G; Additional door to access storage yard on the west elevation and all associated landscaping and ancillary works to facilitate the development. Development Address: Townland of Collegeland, Baldonnell Business Park, Dublin 22. The Chief Executive Report on the proposal states the following:</p> <p><i>Flood Risk</i>  <i>It is noted that the site is within the vicinity of a specific local objective which reads as follows: IE4 SLO1: 'To require the preparation of a site and catchment specific Flood Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy, prepared by a suitably qualified person(s), to be submitted with any proposal for development on the 'EE' zoned lands at Moneenalion Commons Upper, Baldonnell'</i></p> <p><i>It is noted that no Flood Risk Assessment has been provided with the subject application. In relation to Flood Risk, the Engineering Planning Report prepared by EirEng states that: 'As the supporting Flood Risk Assessment per the previous application SD21A/0230 accounted for the attenuation of runoff from both impervious and pervious areas there will be no impact on the flood risk assessment for the site. Therefore, the conclusions of that assessment will remain unchanged.'</i></p>

		<p>Notwithstanding this, Additional Information was requested as follows:  <i>The Applicant is requested to provide an updated Flood Risk Assessment for the subject site to reflect the amendments resulting from the proposed development.</i></p> <p>On review of the Additional Information submitted, SDCC Water Department &amp; Uisce Eireann found the proposal acceptable subject to conditions.</p>
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE5: Information and Communications Technology (ICT)</b>		
<b>Promote and facilitate the sustainable development of a high-quality ICT network throughout the County in order to achieve social and economic development, whilst protecting the amenities of urban and rural areas.</b>		
<p>IE5 Objective 1:</p> <p>To promote and facilitate the provision of appropriate telecommunications infrastructure, including broadband connectivity and other innovative and advancing technologies within the County in a non-intrusive manner.</p>	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes.
<p>IE5 Objective 2:</p> <p>To co-operate with the relevant agencies to facilitate the undergrounding of all electricity, telephone and television cables in urban areas wherever possible, in the interests of visual amenity.</p>	Early stages	The Council continues to support the undergrounding of electricity cables where feasible such as the initial undergrounding at Clonburris SDZ.
<p>IE5 Objective 3:</p> <p>To permit telecommunications antennae and support infrastructure throughout the County, subject to high quality design, the protection of sensitive landscapes and visual amenity.</p>	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes.

<p>IE5 Objective 4:</p> <p>To discourage a proliferation of telecommunication masts in the County and promote and facilitate the sharing of facilities.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes.</p>
<p>IE5 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that above ground utility boxes are sensitively located and finished to reduce their visual impact, designing out anti-social behaviour and promoting soft planting around existing and new ones where feasible.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with Roads, Parks and Public Realm Departments and other key stakeholders such as the ESB.</p> <p>The Council have also participated in Dublin Canvas, an inclusive public art project artists are commissioned to paint utility boxes.</p>
<p>IE5 Objective 6:</p> <p>To require the identification of adjacent Public Rights of Way and established walking routes by applicants prior to any new telecommunication developments and to prohibit telecommunications developments that impinge thereon or on recreational amenities, public access to the countryside or the natural environment.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes.</p> <p>The Council continues to promote the preservation of public rights of way that give access to mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other places of natural beauty or recreational utility.</p>
<p>IE5 Objective 7:</p> <p>Ensure that applications made in relation to the provision of overground telecommunications infrastructure, including planning applications and Section 254 licence applications, take into consideration and demonstrate compliance with the 'Guidance on the Potential Location of Overground Telecommunications Infrastructure on Public Roads' (2015).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Roads Department.</p>
<p>IE5 Objective 8:</p> <p>To investigate the potential for the provision of fibre optic cables in the County to facilitate the delivery of high-speed broadband and to work collaboratively with providers in facilitating the same.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council continues to work closely with key stakeholders such as the ESB to support the delivery of high-speed broadband services in the County.</p> <p>Fibre Optic broadband is available in parts of the County including Lucan, Rathcoole, Saggart, Tallaght, Walkinstown.</p>

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<b>Policy IE6: Electricity Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Protect the existing electricity infrastructure and support the development of a safe, secure and reliable supply of electricity and the development of enhanced electricity networks as well as new transmission infrastructure projects subject to the relevant environmental assessments.</b>		
<p>IE6 Objective 1:</p> <p>To support roll-out of the Smart Grids and Smart Cities Action Plan enabling new connections, grid balancing, energy management and micro grid development in line with RPO 10.19.</p>	Early stages	The Council continues to support the decarbonisation of the energy system including increasing renewable energy, upgrading of energy transmission networks and roll out of smart grids to support renewables and micro production and support for the role of community generation and renewable energy use in industrial areas aiding the enablement of the Smart Cities Action Plan. For example, ESB Networks is responsible for delivering the National Smart Metering Programme on behalf of the Commission for the Regulation of Utilities (CRU). By the end of 2025, it is intended that every home and business in Ireland will have a smart meter, which will provide instant access to information on your electricity use as well as access smart services. Smart meters also support customers with their own on-site solar or wind power devices to export surplus power to the network, good for both the pocket and the environment.
<p>IE6 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the reinforcement and strengthening of the electricity transmission and distribution network to facilitate planned growth and transmission / distribution of a renewable energy focused generation in line with RPO 10.22.</p>	Significant Progress	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development plan and other plan processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the ESB and the Development Management processes.</p> <p>Substations are generally proposed as part of larger residential or mixed-use development schemes, or as part of larger non-residential developments. Over 30 planning schemes included substations since the adoption of the plan.</p>
<p>IE6 Objective 3:</p> <p>To support the sustainable development of Ireland's offshore renewable energy resources in accordance with the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications 'Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan' and any successor thereof including any associated domestic and</p>	Challenging	<p>The Council continues to support the sustainable development of Ireland's offshore renewable energy resources although SDCC does not currently benefit from offshore energy production.</p> <p>In respect to renewable energy, the Council's ambitious Tallaght District Heating Scheme (TDHS) is the first not-for-profit energy utility in Ireland. The development of this innovative, low-carbon initiative has been led</p>

international grid connection enhancements in line with RPO 10.24.		<p>by the Council with the assistance of its energy agency, Codema. The network initially provides heat to 32,800m2 of public buildings. Customers of 'HeatWorks', it's trade name, include SDCC and Technological University Dublin (TU Dublin). Buildings heated by this project include County Hall, Tallaght County Library, the SDCC Innovation Centre- Work IQ, and 133 affordable apartments, which will connect in early 2025.</p> <p>The network uses excess heat from Amazon Web Services' (AWS) data centre to provide low carbon heat to the network customers. AWS has included heat-collection systems in their new facility which provides this recycled heat at no cost as part of its broader sustainability commitments. HeatWorks will assist Ireland in meeting its EU 2030 national heating and carbon-reduction targets. [TP1] It is estimated that in this first phase of delivery, the carbon emissions reduction in the Tallaght area will be over 1,500 tonnes per year.</p>
<p>IE6 Objective 4:</p> <p>To ensure that the design of energy networks achieves the least possible environmental impact and that where such impacts are inevitable, they are mitigated to the greatest possible extent.</p>	Continuous	Implementation of this is objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the ESB.
<p>IE6 Objective 5:</p> <p>To protect existing infrastructure and strategic route corridors, where they have gone through appropriate social, environmental and cultural impact assessments, for identified energy networks from encroachment by development that might compromise the performance of the networks.</p>	Continuous	Implementation of this is objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the ESB.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE7: Waste Management</b>		
<b>Implement European Union, National and Regional waste and related environmental policy, legislation, guidance and codes of practice to improve management of material resources and wastes.</b>		

<p>IE7 Objective 1:</p> <p>To encourage a just transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to enhance employment and increase the value, recovery and recirculation of resources through compliance with the provisions of the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020 – 2025 and to promote the use of, but not limited to, reverse vending machines and deposit return schemes or similar to ensure a wider and varying ways of recycling.</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council’s Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 builds upon the previous action plan and provides a mechanism to help drive positive climate action and outcomes across the local authority and its administrative area, in a defined structure. The Climate Action Plan is part of longer-term efforts that will require a sustained and planned response to support the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.</p> <p>The Climate Action Plan refers to the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 which sets out a series of targets, policies and actions which incorporate measures to achieve such a transition, enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.</p> <p>The Council continue to encourage and promote the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy.</p>
<p>IE7 Objective 2:</p> <p>To support the implementation of the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 or as amended by adhering to overarching performance targets, policies and policy actions.</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council’s Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 builds upon the previous action plan and provides a mechanism to help drive positive climate action and outcomes across the local authority and its administrative area, in a defined structure. The Climate Action Plan is part of longer-term efforts that will require a sustained and planned response to support the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.</p> <p>The Climate Action Plan refers to the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 which sets out a series of targets, policies and actions which incorporate measures to achieve such a transition, enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.</p> <p>The Council continue to encourage and promote the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy.</p>
<p>IE7 Objective 3:</p> <p>To provide for, promote and facilitate high quality sustainable waste recovery and disposal infrastructure/technology in</p>	<p>Early stages</p>	<p>The Council’s Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 builds upon the previous action plan and provides a mechanism to help drive positive climate action and outcomes across the local authority and its administrative area, in a defined structure. The Climate Action Plan is part of longer-</p>

<p>keeping with the EU waste hierarchy and to adequately cater for a growing residential population and business sector.</p>		<p>term efforts that will require a sustained and planned response to support the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local and community levels.</p> <p>The Climate Action Plan refers to the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 which sets out a series of targets, policies and actions which incorporate measures to achieve such a transition, enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.</p> <p>The Council continue to encourage and promote the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy.</p>
<p>IE7 Objective 4:</p> <p>To provide for and maintain the network of bring infrastructure (for example, civic amenity facilities, bring banks) in the County to facilitate the recycling and recovery of hazardous and non-hazardous municipal wastes.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council's Civic Amenity at Ballymount facilitates the disposal of domestic waste where the householder does not avail of a door-to-door collection service. The Civic Amenity is operated by Starrus Eco Holdings Limited on behalf of the Council.</p>
<p>IE7 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure the provision of adequately sized public recycling facilities in association with new commercial developments and in tandem with significant change of use/extensions of existing commercial developments where appropriate.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>The Council website sdcc.ie contains information regarding the SDCC bring bank network in the County which is digitally mapped.</p> <p>The government led bottle and can recycling system, known as the Deposit Return Scheme, began on 1 February 2024. Plastic bottles and aluminium cans now be returned to shops that sell drink containers with the Re-turn logo using a Reverse Vending Machine (RVM) or manually in the shop. All major supermarket chains have a RVM.</p>
<p>IE7 Objective 6:</p> <p>To ensure that green waste centres are provided in suitable locations to augment the local house to house collection system for compostable waste.</p>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council's Civic Amenity at Ballymount facilitates the disposal of domestic waste where the householder does not avail of a door-to-door collection service. The Civic Amenity is operated by Starrus Eco Holdings Limited on behalf of the Council. Green Garden Waste is accepted at the facility for a fee.</p>
<p>IE7 Objective 7:</p> <p>To require the appropriate provision for the sustainable management of waste within all developments, ensuring it is</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Environment, Water and Climate Change Department and Roads Department.</p>

suitably designed into the development, including the provision of facilities for the storage, separation and collection of such waste.		
IE7 Objective 8:  To adhere to the recommendations of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020 and any subsequent plan, and to co-operate with other agencies including the EPA in the planning, organisation and supervision of the disposal of hazardous waste streams, including hazardous waste identified during construction and demolition projects.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the EPA.
IE7 Objective 9:  To support the development of indigenous capacity for the treatment of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes where technically, economically and environmentally practicable subject to the relevant environmental protection criteria for the planning and development of such activities being applied.	Continuous	Dublin City Council, National TFS Office is the sole authority for the administration of hazardous waste movements within Ireland  The Council will continue to support this objective where feasible subject to the relevant environmental protection criteria for the planning and development of such activities being applied.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE8: Environmental Quality</b>		
<b>Seek to take appropriate steps to reduce the effects of air, noise and light pollution on environmental quality and residential amenity in line with European, National and Regional policy and legislation.</b>		
IE8 Objective 1:  To implement the provisions of national and EU Directives on air and noise pollution and other relevant legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate. (Consistent with RPO 10.10 of the RSES).	Significant Progress	The Council through the Development Management process, in consultation with the Environmental Health Officer, facilitate this objective.  The Council continues to support the Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023, to be superseded by the Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024-2028 which is at draft stage. Public consultation on the Draft Noise Action Plan took place in April/May 2024.



		<p>The work of the Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control is carried out by the Environmental Health team and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigation of Air Pollution complaints and enforcement of air pollution control legislation</li> <li>• Monitoring of environmental noise and enforcement of noise control legislation</li> <li>• Air quality monitoring</li> <li>• Provision of expertise on an ongoing basis to other services and departments in South Dublin County Council</li> </ul> <p>Real time noise measurements can be viewed on the Council’s network of ten sound level meters across South Dublin.</p>
<p>IE8 Objective 2:</p> <p>To co-operate with the EPA and TII in the maintenance of a Dublin ambient air quality monitoring network.</p>	Continuous	<p>The Council has a number of air quality monitoring stations in the County at Tallaght, Rathcoole and Walkinstown managed by the Environmental Health Officer.</p> <p>The latest available document ‘Air Quality in Ireland Report 2023’, by the EPA states the following:  <i>Ireland met all of its EU CAFE legal requirements in 2023 but failed to meet WHO guidelines values for health in 2023 and is not on track to meet the Clean Air Strategy Targets for 2026 which is equivalent to WHO IT3. The CAFE Directive establishes objectives on how to assess ambient air quality in order to reduce, prevent, and avoid harmful effects on our health and on the environment.</i></p>
<p>IE8 Objective 3:</p> <p>To implement the recommendations of the Dublin Regional Air Quality Management Plan 2021 to protect people from the harmful health effects associated with air pollution, to preserve good air quality where it exists and to improve air quality where it is unsatisfactory.</p>	Early Stages	<p>The Council continues to support the implementation of the Dublin Region Air Quality Plan 2021.</p> <p>For example, one of the recommendations of the Dublin Region Air Quality Plan is the incorporation of “10/15 minute neighbourhoods” (or similar) concept in City and County Development Plans be considered given the overall benefit that will accrue in terms of air quality generally and nitrogen dioxide levels in particular. This has been achieved. The Plan contains numerous policies and adjectives relation to the 10-minute settlement concept such as:</p>

		<p>Policy QDP5: Connected Neighbourhoods Promote short distance neighbourhoods and strive towards the achievement of 10-minute settlements over the lifetime of the Plan, promoting a more compact development form, sustainable movement, and ease of access to services, community facilities, jobs and amenities.</p> <p>In addition, Active Travel has been a major area of focus for the Council in the lifespan of the Plan with the Council making significant progress in delivering the Cycle South Dublin Programme funded by the NTA and Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p>
<p>IE8 Objective 4:</p> <p>To implement the relevant spatial planning recommendations and actions of the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023 or any superseding action plan.</p>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council continues to support the Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023, to be superseded by the Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024-2028 which is at draft stage. Public consultation on the Draft Noise Action Plan took place in April/May 2024.</p> <p>The work of the Air Quality Monitoring and Noise Control is carried out by the Environmental Health team and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigation of Air Pollution complaints and enforcement of air pollution control legislation</li> <li>• Monitoring of environmental noise and enforcement of noise control legislation</li> <li>• Air quality monitoring</li> <li>• Provision of expertise on an ongoing basis to other services and departments in South Dublin County Council</li> </ul> <p>Real time noise measurements can be viewed on the Council's network of ten sound level meters across South Dublin.</p>
<p>IE8 Objective 5:</p> <p>To ensure that future developments are designed and constructed to minimise noise disturbance and take into account the multi-functional uses of streets including movement and recreation as detailed in the Urban Design Manual (2009) and the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013, updated 2019).</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Roads and Active Travel Departments.</p>

IE8 Objective 6:  To ensure external lighting schemes minimise light spillage or pollution in the immediate surrounding environment and do not adversely impact on residential or visual amenity and biodiversity in the surrounding areas having regard to the Institute of Lighting Engineers' Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (UK). (see section 12.11.4 (iii)).	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with the Heritage Officer and the Roads and Active Travel Departments, Public Lighting.
IE8 Objective 7:  To ensure that noise sensitive development in proximity to national and other roads provides a noise impact assessment and includes appropriate mitigation measures, such as noise barriers, set back landscaping and/or buffer zones between areas of land where development is proposed and existing and proposed national and other roads.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the National Roads Authority and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.
IE8 Objective 8:  To work alongside relevant stakeholders NTA, TII, EPA to promote and improve safer noise protection infrastructure in line with population growth and traffic increases along all our national roads.	Continuous	The Council continues to liaise with NTA, TII and EPA to promote and improve safer noise protection infrastructure in line with population growth and traffic increases along all our national roads.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE9: Casement Aerodrome</b>		
<b>Safeguard, having regard to the requirements of the Department of Defence, the current and future operational, safety and technical requirements of Casement Aerodrome and facilitate its ongoing development for military and ancillary uses.</b>		
IE9 Objective 1:  To ensure the safety of military and other air traffic, present and future, to and from Casement Aerodrome with full regard for the safety of persons on the ground as well as the	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Department of the Defence.

necessity for causing the least possible inconvenience to local communities.		
IE9 Objective 2:  To maintain the airspace around Casement aerodrome free from obstacles to facilitate aircraft operations to be conducted safely, as identified in the Development Plan Index map and Map 12 and as outlined in Chapter 12 Implementation and Monitoring.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Department of the Defence.
IE9 Objective 3:  To implement the principles of shielding in assessing proposed development in the vicinity of Aerodromes, having regard to Section 3.23 of the Irish Aviation Authority Guidance Material on Aerodrome Annex 14 Surfaces (2015) (See Chapter 12 Implementation and Monitoring).	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Department of the Defence.
IE9 Objective 4:  To prohibit and restrict development in the environs of Casement aerodrome, where it may cause a safety hazard. (See also Policy IE13 Public Safety Zones and Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring).	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Department of the Defence.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE10: Weston Airport</b>		
<b>Safeguard, having regard to the requirements of the Irish Aviation Authority (IAA), the current and future operational, safety and technical requirements of Weston Airport and prevent encroachment of development around the airport which may interfere with its safe operation, in the context of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and the protection of surrounding amenities.</b>		
IE10 Objective 1:  To safeguard air traffic to and from Weston Airport while ensuring the least possible inconvenience to local	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Irish Aviation Authority.

communities and with full regard for the safety of persons on the ground (see also section 11.7.7 Public Safety Zones).		
IE10 Objective 2: To maintain the airspace around the airport free from obstacles so as to facilitate aircraft operations to be conducted safely, including restricting development in the environs of the aerodrome, as identified by the Obstacle Limitations surfaces shown on the Development Plan Index map and Map 12 and as outlined in Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Irish Aviation Authority.
IE10 Objective 3:  To prohibit and restrict development in the environs of Weston Airport, where it may cause a safety hazard to the operation of the airport.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Irish Aviation Authority.
IE10 Objective 4:  To ensure a balanced approach to any further lengthening of the permitted runway or over-run areas having regard to the need for environmental and other assessments including noise and assessment of the impact on local communities.	Not started	Since the adoption of the Plan, no proposal to extend or lengthen the existing runways has been received by the Council.
IE10 Objective 5:  The Planning Authority will engage with Kildare County Council, to guide the consideration of applications for development at Weston Airport having regard to national, regional and local climate action plans.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as Kildare County Council and the Irish Aviation Authority.

<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE11: Dublin Airport</b>		
<b>Refer planning applications for development within the Outer Horizontal Surface of Dublin Airport (and of over 90m in height above ground level) to the airport operator and regulator (DAA and IAA) and to have regard to the requirements of the IAA and DAA in the assessment of development proposals (see Index Map and Map 12 for details).</b>		
IE11 Objective 1: To limit building heights to 90m above ground level so as to prevent any object from penetrating the Outer Horizontal Surface for Dublin Airport (as defined in the 2017 Certification Specifications of the European Aviation Safety Agency, and in accordance with Irish Aviation Authority guidance material in relation to this Surface).	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Irish Aviation Authority.
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE12: Helipads</b>		
<b>Provide protection for hospital helipads, in particular the existing helipads at Tallaght Hospital and at Hermitage Clinic, by ensuring that a 1 in 8 slope in all directions from the edge of the helipad is kept free of any new obstacles (and under any future Approach or Departure Surface which may be designated for such helipads), and by avoiding any overhead wires or masts in their vicinity.</b>		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE13: Noise</b>		
<b>Discourage noise-sensitive developments in the immediate vicinity of airports and aerodromes.</b>		
IE13 Objective 1:  To limit residential development and other land uses impacted by noise, such as nursing homes, schools, hospitals and conference centres within the Noise Significant Area	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Irish Aviation Authority and the Department of Defence.

Boundary delineated for Casement and Weston (See County Development Plan Index Map) and ensure that any noise sensitive uses are subject to an appropriate noise assessment and mitigation measures to protect residential amenity.		
<b>Policy/Objective</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Policy IE14: Public Safety Zones</b>		
<b>Improve protection for the public on the ground, in the event of an aircraft crash occurring, through the provision of Inner and Outer Public Safety Zones around airports.</b>		
IE14 Objective 1:  To prohibit new development which would involve additional human occupancy within the Inner Public Safety Zones (PSZ) at Weston and Casement Aerodromes as identified on the Development Plan maps.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Irish Aviation Authority and the Department of Defence.
IE14 Objective 2:  To limit all new development in the new Outer Public Safety Zones at Weston and Casement Aerodromes to development with occupancies per half hectare of – 60 persons or less for housing / residential, 85 persons or less for retail or leisure, 110 persons or less for working premises, and with a prohibition (in the Outer Public Safety Zones) on sports stadia, and on any new sensitive / institutional development such as schools or medical facilities, and on any new development involving 24-hour occupancy such as retirement homes.	Continuous	Implementation of this objective is ongoing through development management processes and in conjunction with key stakeholders such as the Irish Aviation Authority and the Department of Defence.
E14 Objective 3:  To review, as appropriate, Public Safety Zone dimensions and occupancy limits in accordance with actual and predicted air traffic figures and with regard for any recommended international airport Public Safety Zone practice.	Completed	Reviewed, completed as part of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 preparation process. A review of the County Development Plan to commence in 2025.



# Appendices

## Two Year Progress Report Appendix 2 Strategic Corridor Objectives





## APPENDIX 2

### CHAPTER 4 – GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE - STRATEGIC CORRIDOR OBJECTIVE REVIEW

Policy/Objective	Status	Comments
<p><b>Strategic Corridor 1: The Dodder River</b></p> <p>- Overarching Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a multi-functional GI corridor crossing and connecting the mountains, urban and rural areas and linking with other regional corridors.</li> <li>• To recognise, protect, and enhance the role of the River Dodder Corridor as a key route through the urban environment for biodiversity and protected species.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the River Dodder Corridor as an area of heritage, geology, special amenity and recreation.</li> <li>• To monitor and address any negative impacts on biodiversity and protected species arising from amenity and greenway activities, so as to maintain the high value of the River Dodder Corridor as a Green Infrastructure link through the County and region.</li> <li>• To explore opportunities to restore the quality and biodiversity of the Dodder’s river-bank margins.</li> <li>• To enhance and maintain ecological habitats along the river corridor to improve mobility for protected species and to support other ecosystem services such as pollinator sites, flood attenuation, and spaces for low impact recreation.</li> <li>• To continue the implementation of non-native invasive species control within the County including along the River Dodder, and to co-ordinate control measures with other stakeholders, wherever possible, to ensure a collaborative approach.</li> </ul>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council are continuing to implement this objective around the delivery of a Strategic corridor at the Dodder River.</p> <p>The Council are continuing to progress the delivery of the Dodder Greenway in accordance with the approved Part 8 which included environmental measures to mitigate potential impacts. Examples of these that are being implemented include the lighting regime (bat friendly) along the greenway. A small wetland has also been incorporated at Mount Carmel Park, in addition ICWs have been constructed at Old Bawn Park which contribute to biodiversity and clean heavily polluted water which previously drained directly to the Dodder. The Dodder Greenway has delivered a shared walking and cycle route through the valley with specially designed accessible entrances and high-quality landscape designs at areas of high amenity eg. Balrothery Weir.</p> <p>Note: See also GI 6 Objective 5 above which notes that walkways and cycleways result in provision of tarmacadam pathways and soil sealing resulting in potential loss of habitats and other ecological functions. The sensitive implementation of these projects and appropriate mitigation is essential.</p> <p>The Dodder Greenway was designed to encourage activity predominately on one side of the river where high activity occurs, the other side is less developed and nature friendly. Other than the special lightning regime included along the Dodder Greenway, a dark environment is retained within the parkland along the Dodder Valley.</p> <p>There are 5 new walking and cycling bridges that provide accessibility for all to walking and cycling routes.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect green and blue infrastructure of the Dodder River Corridor and restore the naturalness of the rivers riparian corridors through the planting of native plant species while minimising new development within the riparian corridors (Riparian Corridors are shown on the Development Plan GI Map, refer also to section 4.2.2 of this chapter).</li> <li>• To protect sensitive species within the Dodder Valley and ensure new recreational development within the Dodder Valley does not have an adverse impact on nocturnal species.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the outstanding landscape character and amenity of the Dodder Valley (See Chapter 3: Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage).</li> <li>• To restore the natural features of the River Dodder riparian corridor and promote the planting of native plant species.</li> <li>• To implement the plans for the Dodder Greenway in accordance with the Part 8 for the scheme</li> </ul>		<p>The Council are continuing to implement the meadowland programme in public parks along and adjacent to the Dodder Valley by maintaining 59.8ha of diverse flora from dry meadow to wetland meadow habitats.</p> <p>Signage is being introduced to provide information on the heritage and biodiversity in the Dodder Valley.</p> <p>The Council has carefully introduced recreational amenity such as natural play spaces, a BMX pump track, a grass athletics track and a grass pitch. The existing tennis and basketball courts have recently been upgraded and a new sports changing room has been provided which supports the use of existing pitches and organised events.</p> <p>The Council have implemented 3 native mini woodlands in the Dodder Valley as part of the county wide mini woodlands programme. Local community groups are intensively involved in this delivery. The Dodder Valley Park/Mount Carmel and the Dodder Valley Park/Avonmore Road mini woodlands are planned for planting at the end of 2024/start of 2025.</p> <p>The Council continue to deliver the upgrade of Kiltipper Park as approved in the Part 8 with walking and cycle routes being delivered.</p> <p>The Council's Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 supports developers in the delivery of natural base drainage solutions.</p> <p>Overall, significant progress has been made on the delivery of a sensitive, multi-faceted Strategic Corridor at Dodder Valley, however progress is ongoing.</p>
<p><b>Objectives associated with the Core Areas / Stepping Stones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the implementation of the 'Dublin Mountains Forest Conversion Plan' by Coillte Nature, in cooperation with the Dublin Mountains Partnership, in order to promote biodiversity and active and visual amenity.</li> </ul>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council as part of the Dublin Mountains Partnership are working with Fáilte Ireland on a Destination and Experience Development Plan (DEDP) for the Dublin Mountains. This is a plan which will promote sustainable access and recreation in the Dublin Mountains while protecting areas of higher sensitivity. As part of the DEDP a sustainable transport and access study is being undertaken in 2024. (See Chapter 9).</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote sensitive recreational access to Glensmole Valley and Dublin Mountains in a manner that does not compromise its integrity as a core area of biodiversity.</li> <li>• To ensure that the implementation of the Dodder Greenway does not adversely impact the biodiversity, GI or amenity value of the Dodder Valley Park by implementation of the recommendations / requirements as set out in the environmental reports for the scheme.</li> <li>• To identify locations which have potential to provide for increased attenuation of floodwaters, or water attenuation, and manage them for this purpose.</li> <li>• To continue to implement the grassland, hedgerow and landscape management regimes supporting biodiversity, and the presence of ground nesting birds in particular, in Kiltipper Park.</li> </ul>		<p>The Dublin Mountains Makeover (DMM), one of the flagship projects of Coillte Nature, in which 910 hectares across nine Coillte forests in the Dublin Mountains are being transitioned away from the clearfell and replant model of forestry towards a Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) model with an emphasis on Native Woodland.</p> <p>The aim is to provide long term gains for nature, recreation, climate resilience, landscape aesthetic value and public health. The DMM is focused on the nine high value recreation forests within the Dublin Mountains Partnership (DMP) area. It is a long-term project to gradually transform the forests by increasing the tree species diversity (particularly with native tree species), enhancing the biodiversity value of the forests and heathland and improving the landscape character over the next 20 years and beyond.</p> <p>The DMM is working in tandem with the DMP’s recreation plans to ensure sustainable and responsible management to meet the growing demands of an increasing population and a changing climate, and ensuring the plans are integrated within the recreation infrastructure.</p> <p>Over the last five years, since the DMM began, 60ha of conifer forests have been felled and to date 43ha have been replanted with native tree species, with a further 17.5ha to be replanted this coming planting season commencing in late November. 188ha of forest have been thinned using CCF principles, with some areas due their second CCF thinning intervention later this year. Enrichment planting with native tree species has taken place in Barnaslingan in the gaps that opened up during the CCF thinning.</p> <p>The new native woodland areas are comprised of primarily pioneer species such as birch, scots pine, rowan, oak, willow, holly, hazel, whitebeam and aspen. All the native woodland areas must be fenced to protect the young saplings from browsing by non-native Sika deer.</p> <p>Eight biodiversity area management plans have been completed for woodland and heathland areas. In 2021, 32 long term biodiversity</p>
--	--	--

	<p>monitoring plots (focusing on the floral elements and woodland structure) were installed and will be reassessed in 2025. Bird and mammal surveys were completed in 2022 and 2023 to provide baseline knowledge of biodiversity interest across the project area where woodland management has or is taking place. These will allow future comparisons to be made as the habitats develop.</p> <p>Numerous public and community engagement events have taken place over the last few years to explain the objectives and progress of the project, and to share information on the biodiversity and nature value of the Dublin Mountains.</p> <p>The Council will also support sensitive interventions within the Dublin Mountains and assess any proposals in line with relevant zoning objectives to ensure no detrimental impact.</p> <p>The Dodder Greenway is being developed, incorporating the recommendations of the environmental reports.</p> <p>The Council has also outlined plans for Kiltipper Park which includes for the diversion of surface water over land flow into newly built attenuation which will hold up flood water and allow them to attenuate slowly into the Dodder River.</p> <p>Furthermore, the meadowland programme is implemented at Kiltipper Park in such a way to support the ground nesting birds in the park. In 2024, there is a plan to commence the renovation of over 1.8km hedgerow in Kiltipper park.</p> <p>A flood alleviation scheme is being built at Whitechurch which flows into the dodder river.</p> <p>The Councils Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 supports developers in the delivery of natural base drainage solutions.</p>
--	---

		The Council will continue to the promotion and facilitation of Stepping Stones to improve green links across the County, where feasible.
<p><b>Strategic Corridor 2: M50 Corridor</b> Overarching Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance connectivity between existing parks and open spaces on either side of the M50 corridor. à To enhance corridor links and biodiversity value through appropriate planting along both sides of the M50 Corridor, to maximise opportunities to ameliorate noise and air pollution, increase visual amenity, enhance biodiversity and provide continuous ecological corridors and green links where possible in consultation with TII / NTA.</li> <li>To promote the connectivity of the M50 GI Corridor with Dublin’s wider regional GI network, in consultation with Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council and Fingal County Council.</li> <li>To investigate the potential to implement improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure between the Grand Canal corridor and green spaces at Knockmitten.</li> <li>To identify and support additional north-south pedestrian and cyclist green links (for example at Grand Canal) as well as east-west links where possible.</li> </ul>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council will continue to ensure increased connectivity between existing and future parks and open spaces are delivered either side of the M50 corridor.</p> <p>The meadowland programme in Tymon Park is particularly supportive of a diversity of pollinators and flora and other fauna. The maintenance of the meadows over a number of years have resulted in a number of positive outcomes in the park, aiding biodiversity value (flora and fauna protection, increase in pollination, and decreased carbon foot print due to a reduction in maintenance). Additionally, the programme also contributed economic and social benefits to the park, which is further enhanced by the Intergenerational Centre planned at the park.</p> <p>Biodiversity improvements continue within the portion of the Dodder close to the M50 (e.g. mini woodlands)</p> <p>The Tymon Park mini woodland with native species has been planted, covering a total area of 1,532m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme commenced in 2024 and has delivered an ICW within Tymon Park, which cleans the water in the Poddle Greenway and improves biodiversity.</p> <p>The Park will benefit from the proposed BusConnects route running along Greenhills Road, as well as planned cycle routes linking Tymon Park (Castletymon Road side) through the park and across the M50.</p> <p>The Councils s Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 supports developers in the delivery of natural base drainage solutions.</p>
<p><b>Objectives associated with the Core Areas/Stepping Stones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To investigate EU funding mechanisms for nature-based solutions to climate change, exploring the feasibility of developing or retrofitting an eco-bridge or</li> </ul>	Not Started	The Council will continue to support this objective and the delivery of enhanced access and sensitive interventions into the development of Stepping Stones. The Council will continue to seek and explore funding avenues for future interventions to deliver enhanced connectivity.

<p>eco-tunnel across the M50 to provide ecological connectivity between both sides of Tymon Park for both biodiversity and for local communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To investigate EU funding mechanisms for nature-based solutions to climate change, exploring the feasibility of developing or retrofitting an eco-bridge or eco-tunnel across the M50 to provide ecological connectivity between Collinstown Park and Green space at Cloverhill Road.</li> <li>• To promote habitat improvement at Collinstown Park.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Strategic Corridor 3: Grand Canal Corridor</b> Overarching Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and enhance the Grand Canal as an ecological green corridor, recognising its role as a national / regional corridor for wildlife and some ecosystem services.</li> <li>• To ensure that development along and adjacent to the Grand Canal, including the sensitive provision of amenity and recreational facilities, recognises the Canal's ecological status, avoiding areas and features of biodiversity and heritage sensitivity, and that appropriate set-back distances or buffer areas are identified and included.</li> <li>• To facilitate and enhance connectivity, both ecological and amenity, between the Grand Canal and Royal Canal Greenways.</li> <li>• To engage with stakeholders along the Grand Canal to achieve shared objectives for this GI feature, without negatively impacting on the Canal's natural ecosystem services. To improve permeability and access to the Grand Canal for residents and visitors in a manner that does not cause habitat fragmentation.</li> <li>• To ensure that the design of recreational and amenity facilities along the Grand Canal Corridor will enhance and protect the character of the landscape through which it passes (see Appendix 9: South Dublin County</li> </ul>	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Council will continue to protect and enhance the Grand Canal pNHA through Development Management and Council led development processes.</p> <p>The Council is continuing to progress the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Masterplan and deliver sensitive interventions within the masterplan area through the Part 8 Process.</p> <p>The southern section of the Clonburris SDZ passes along the Grand Canal pNHA. A parks and open space strategy and a biodiversity management plan has been developed by the landowners to ensure the protection of biodiversity and sensitive landscapes during the delivery of the SDZ planning scheme.</p> <p>The Councils Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 supports developers in the delivery of natural base drainage solutions.</p> <p><b>Part 8: <u>The Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway includes:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 4.2 km shared pathways pedestrian and cycle facilities within parklands and quiet streets and traffic calming measures on the vehicle carriageway from Grand Canal to Lucan Village.</li> <li>• Construction of 4.29km school connections with improved footpaths, cycle facilities, and school zones.</li> </ul>

<p>Landscape Character Assessment, for landscape character details).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Junction amendments to provide safer movement of pedestrians and cyclists.</li> <li>• Associated services.</li> <li>• Landscaping and Public Realm works.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Part 8 planning was approved in November 2022.</b></p> <p><u>Phase 1: Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway</u></p> <p>The project was divided into 3 phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 1a: Grand Canal to N4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The tender has been published and is expected to be appointed/start by the end of 2024</li> <li>- Construction is expected to be completed Summer 2025</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Phase 1b: N4 to Lucan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There have been ongoing delays due to land transfer issues</li> <li>- Once resolved, the detailed design will be progressed</li> <li>- Recent progress has been made to begin to resolve the taking-in-charge issue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Phase 1c: Bridges and Boardwalk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The design team is appointed and developing the detailed design for the replacement of bridges and the new boardwalk</li> <li>- Ground and Structural investigations are being carried out to inform the detailed design of the bridges and boardwalk in within Griffeen Valley Park and Sarsfield Park</li> <li>- Construction of bridges is expected near the end of 2025</li> <li>- Alternative designs for the boardwalk are being examined to reduce impact on the environment and reduce overall cost</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	--	---

		<p><u>Phase 2: Lucan to Royal Canal Urban Greenway</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDCC and Fingal County Council have been working with the consultant to refine and finalise the report</li> <li>• Report is nearing a final draft stage</li> <li>• The final report will then be presented to Councillors</li> </ul> <p>Note: See also GI 6 Objective 5 above which notes that walkways and cycleways result in provision of tarmacadam pathways and soil sealing resulting in potential loss of habitats and other ecological functions. The sensitive implementation of these projects and appropriate mitigation is essential.</p>
<p><b>Objectives associated with the Core Areas/Stepping Stones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To preserve and enhance hedgerows to provide improved connectivity between the scrubland at Coolsuddan (north of Grangecastle West) and the Grand Canal GI Corridor.</li> <li>• To establish additional planted buffering along the course of the Grand Canal at Kylemore in order to mitigate the impact of industrial activities at Park West Industrial Estate and West Link Industrial Estate to the north and preserve the canals biodiversity and landscape / placemaking value.</li> <li>• To enhance the biodiversity within open space areas acting as stepping stones proximal to the Grand Canal Corridor.</li> </ul>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council will continue to preserve and protect hedgerows at Coolsuddan in accordance with the policies in the plan to ensure their protection. This will be undertaken through Development Management and Council led development processes.</p> <p>The Council will continue to work with Waterways Ireland to ensure the protection of the canal as a GI corridor and pNHA.</p> <p>The Council continue to promote pollinator enhancing practices and biodiversity improvements within small parks and open spaces, which act as stepping stones to the larger GI corridors, and foster links to the canal.</p> <p>The Council will continue to support the appropriate build out of Clonburris SDZ and Grange Castle, and other lands along the canal, and ensure, through collaboration between the Development Management team and other key stakeholders that proposed development and interventions contribute positively to the creation of stepping stones.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Corridor 4: Liffey Valley Corridor</b></p> <p>Overarching Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and enhance the outstanding character and ecology of the Liffey Valley Corridor, recognising its value as a key regional landscape and GI feature that supports important habitats, species, and a range of ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	Early Stages	<p>The Council manages the public parks and landscapes along the Liffey Valley Corridor in accordance with their pollinator supporting management practices and enhancement of biodiversity. The Council have acquired Lucan house and Lucan Demesne and are currently developing plans to ensure sustainable management and provision of recreational amenity with Liffey Valley. This landscape is a key ecological link along the river.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and enhance the recreation and amenity value of the Liffey Valley Corridor, recognising its environmental sensitivities.</li> <li>• To enhance connectivity with the surrounding regional GI network infrastructure.</li> <li>• To facilitate and support the development of the Liffey Valley as an interconnected network of parklands and support the development of a carefully considered greenway in collaboration with Dublin City Council, Fingal County Council, and Kildare County Council.</li> <li>• To protect green and blue infrastructure within the River Liffey corridor based on the riparian corridors outlined in the Development Plan Green Infrastructure Map.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the outstanding landscape character and amenity of the Liffey Valley (see Appendix 9: South Dublin County Landscape Character Assessment, for landscape character details)</li> </ul>		<p>Recreational amenity is provided in the parks and open spaces with walking and cycle routes, natural play spaces and other amenities. Active recreation provision is avoided where it would have an adverse effect on the biodiversity of the area, this is done in consultation with key stakeholders such as the Heritage Officer and the Council’s Parks Department.</p> <p>Kildare County Council have commenced a feasibility study to examine potential GI links along the river and the Council are actively engaging with them on the progression of the interconnected networks within the corridor.</p> <p>The Council will continue to protect existing green and blue infrastructure within the corridor through the Development Management and other Council led processes, in consultation with key stakeholders.</p> <p>There are a number of active travel (including existing and proposed links/routes) and public transports linking the area , including BusConnects.</p> <p><b>Part 8: <u>The Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway includes:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 4.2 km shared pathways pedestrian and cycle facilities within parklands and quiet streets and traffic calming measures on the vehicle carriageway from Grand Canal to Lucan Village.</li> <li>• Construction of 4.29km school connections with improved footpaths, cycle facilities, and school zones.</li> <li>• Junction amendments to provide safer movement of pedestrians and cyclists.</li> <li>• Associated services.</li> <li>• Landscaping and Public Realm works.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Part 8 planning was approved in November 2022</b></p> <p><u>Phase 1: Grand Canal to Lucan Urban Greenway</u></p> <p>The project was divided into 3 phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 1a: Grand Canal to N4</li> </ul>
---	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The tender has been published and is expected to be appointed/start by the end of 2024</li> <li>- Construction is expected to be completed Summer 2025</li> <li>• Phase 1b: N4 to Lucan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There have been ongoing delays due to land transfer issues</li> <li>- Once resolved, the detailed design will be progressed</li> <li>- Recent progress has been made to begin to resolve the taking-in-charge issue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Phase 1c: Bridges and Boardwalk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The design team is appointed and developing the detailed design for the replacement of bridges and the new boardwalk</li> <li>- Ground and structural investigations are being carried out to inform the detailed design of the bridges and boardwalk in within Griffeen Valley Park and Sarsfield Park</li> <li>- Construction of bridges is expected near the end of 2025</li> <li>- Alternative designs for the boardwalk are being examined to reduce impact on the environment and reduce overall cost</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Phase 2: Lucan to Royal Canal Urban Greenway</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council and Fingal County Council have been working with the consultant to refine and finalise the report</li> <li>• Report is nearing a final draft stage</li> <li>• The final report will be presented to Councillors</li> </ul> <p>The Council have developed Mill Lane Mini Woodland is in the Liffey Valley Corridor totalling 160m2.</p>
--	--	---

		The Councils Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022.
<p><b>Objectives associated with the Core Areas/Stepping Stones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To preserve the existing woodland, trees and hedgerows at Lucan Demesne.</li> <li>To investigate the potential for enhanced connectivity between Lucan Demesne and St. Edmundsbury lands.</li> <li>To investigate the potential for enhanced access to St. Edmundsbury lands from Lucan.</li> <li>To preserve and enhance existing woodlands and hedgerows at St. Edmundsbury.</li> <li>To maximise the recreational amenity supported by proximity to the river within Lucan Demesne.</li> <li>To continue to implement the grassland, hedgerow and landscape management regimes supporting biodiversity and the presence of ground nesting birds in particular, in Waterstown Park.</li> <li>To develop a plan to manage access to the Liffey Valley to the publicly owned lands to the north east of the Hermitage Clinic.</li> <li>To implement sensitive planting in order to enhance the setting of recorded monuments, including the Woodville Castle site (Lucan), a Recorded Monument (no. DU017-006) to contribute to local placemaking and amenity.</li> </ul>	Significant Progress	<p>The Council have acquired Lucan house and Lucan Demesne and are currently developing plans to ensure sustainable management and provision of recreational amenity with Liffey Valley. This landscape is a key ecological link along the river.</p> <p>The lands around Lucan House are directly adjacent to SDCC Lucan Demesne Park. Linking both will have the potential to improve the ecological connectivity as well as improve recreational amenity.</p> <p>The policies in the plan regarding the protection of woodlands and hedgerows apply to the Edmundsbury lands.</p> <p>The meadow lands in Waterstown Park are managed to support ground nesting birds.</p> <p>The lands to the northeast of the Hermitage Clinic are currently managed for biodiversity. In 2025 it is planned to carry out eco surveys of these lands.</p> <p>The Councils Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 supports developers in the delivery of natural base drainage solutions.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Corridor 5: Camac River Corridor</b></p> <p>Overarching Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avoid further fragmentation of the Green Infrastructure network at the urban fringe and strengthen existing ecological links between built-up areas along this corridor.</li> <li>To enhance the GI network by addressing habitat quality issues along the Camac River and by identifying and including additional 'stepping stone' opportunities along the river.</li> </ul>	Early Stages	<p>The City Edge project will promote the following objectives as set out in the City Edge case study in appendix 4. Objectives include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To encourage and promote the re-naturalisation of the River Camac where it has been culverted.</li> <li>- To minimise hard surfaces within new developments and to promote permeable paving use, where possible</li> <li>- To protect and preserve hedgerows, where appropriate and where feasible.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the ecological GI value and connectivity of landscape features created as part of permitted development.</li> <li>• To seek the daylighting of existing culverted sections of the Camac River Corridor.</li> <li>• To support the emerging principles of the City Edge Strategic Framework Plan and to support the naturalisation of the Camac River as part of that process.</li> <li>• To promote the completion of a Greenway linking Corkagh Park with Clondalkin Village and onwards to the Grand Canal Greenway.</li> </ul>		<p>The Camac River flows through Corkagh Park in Clondalkin and the riparian habitat is carefully managed to support the biodiversity of the river. The park has extensive wetlands and lakes that filter the water and act to attenuate floods.</p> <p>To promote the completion of a Greenway linking Corkagh Park with Clondalkin Village and onwards to the Grand Canal Greenway is being progressed through the Clondalkin LAP and the Active Travel Section and Roads Department.</p> <p>Corkagh Park Mini Woodland is in the Camac River Corridor totalling 800m<sup>2</sup></p> <p>The Councils Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 supports developers in the delivery of natural base drainage solutions.</p>
<p><b>Objectives associated with the Core Areas/Stepping Stones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To investigate potential opportunities to link existing and proposed recreational trails at Slade Valley to the emerging Dodder Greenway in order to improve recreational access and amenity.</li> <li>• To investigate the potential opportunities to link woodlands at Rathcoole to existing and proposed recreational trails at Lugg Woods and Slade Valley.</li> <li>• To improve GI value of newly developed landscape features (such as lakes) in Citywest.</li> <li>• To retain the open space adjacent to Rathcoole Park, developed as part of the Mill Lands Development as an open space area and provide a link between Rathcoole and Saggart.</li> <li>• To support the implementation of the Slade Valley Walking Route.</li> </ul>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Councils Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 is being implemented in new developments at City West and have resulted in the retention of surface water at grade and the creation of wetlands and ponds within the landscape.</p> <p>The open space adjacent to Rathcoole Park, developed as part of the Mill Lands development, has been retained as an open space area and provides a link between Rathcoole and Saggart.</p> <p>Corkagh Park remains as a regional park and is an important resource for biodiversity and ecosystems services. It has series of ponds and attenuation areas to help alleviate flooding.</p> <p>The Alluvial Woodlands at Rathcoole have been preserved and protected from development.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To preserve and enhance the status of Corkagh Park as a regional park for biodiversity and ecosystems services (including flooding) importance.</li> <li>• To preserve and protect the Alluvial Woodlands at Rathcoole within the zoning RU as an environmentally sensitive area for biodiversity and ecosystems services of importance having full regard to their Annex 1 status.</li> <li>• To include woodlands at Rathcoole as part of a wider nature / walking trail from Saggart to Lugg Woods subject to the protection of its biodiversity, wildlife and ecological value which is of primary importance.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Strategic Corridor 6: Rural Fringe Corridor</b></p> <p>Overarching Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify measures to protect the distinctive rural landscape of the western hinterland of South Dublin County, reflecting its high value as an ecosystem services provider and a cultural heritage asset for the County and a green lung between growing settlements to the east and west.</li> <li>• To collaboratively investigate with Kildare County Council the benefits of providing a greenbelt or green space between the growing settlements within South Dublin County and Kildare County Councils within the lifetime of the Development Plan.</li> <li>• To support and facilitate the development of accessible links between the Liffey Valley and the Grand Canal corridors.</li> <li>• To protect and provide an enhanced ecological, recreation and amenity corridor linking the county's Green Infrastructure corridors on the western boundary of the county.</li> <li>• To investigate the feasibility of developing or retrofitting an eco-bridge or eco-tunnel across the N7 roadway and the M4.</li> </ul>	<p>Early Stages</p>	<p>The Council's policies around GI and the requirement for a Greenspace Factor (GSF) on certain developments support the protection of the character of the rural landscape within the development applications.</p> <p><i>Hazelhatch Greenway - To protect and provide an enhanced ecological, recreation and amenity corridor linking the county's Green Infrastructure corridors on the western boundary of the county.</i></p> <p>Allotments have been delivered in Newcastle as part of the development of the LAP. Provision has been made within the Councils budget to provide allotments for other areas in the county.</p> <p>The Council examines applications on a case-by-case basis and work with developers to retain the rural character of existing roads.</p> <p>Ongoing efforts are being made to retain rural roadside hedgerows and drainage networks by the Roads Department.</p> <p>The Councils Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 supports developers in the delivery of natural base drainage solutions.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote opportunities for local food production through allotments or other means as appropriate.</li> <li>• To retain the rural character of the existing roads retaining roadside hedgerows and drainage ditch networks.</li> <li>• To investigate and support the potential for a western-corridor way marked walking / cycling route utilising public roads, walkways and other accessible lands.</li> <li>• To consider the opportunities for rural hedgerow restoration including townland boundaries and other ancient field boundaries.</li> <li>• Recognise the contribution of agriculture to the production of high quality food and the protection of the natural heritage and promoting the use of environmentally friendly agricultural practices</li> </ul>		
--	--	--



# Appendices

## Two Year Progress Report Appendix 3 Employment Review



## Executive Summary

This report sets out the main findings of the employment land review required as part of the 2 year report under CS5 Objective 6 of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028. While there are many different locations providing employment within the county, this review focuses on the Enterprise and Employment (EE) lands.

### CS5 Objective 6:

To ensure, that as part of the two-year statutory review of the Development Plan, an evidence-based analysis of employment lands, including the potential for agri-hub employment, will be undertaken and should there be evidence for the need for further employment zoning within the lifetime of the Plan, a Variation to the Plan will be immediately initiated informed by:

- Analysis of the type of employment need
- Analysis of the appropriate location(s) to serve such need and the appropriate zoning objective
- Relevant National and Regional policy and proper planning and sustainable development.

The report gives an overview of the key findings from a detailed review of European, national, regional and local policy documents.

It also provides a summary of feedback from interviews with a number of stakeholders from state, semi-state and private bodies with interest in employment lands.

An analysis of the prevalence of different sectors within South County Dublin is set out for the county as a whole and also for selected key employment areas.

Critically, the report examines the take-up of lands within the EE zoning. Having regard to the analysis indicating that there is sufficient land zoned to meet the employment targets, and to the fact that EE zoning constitutes just one of a number of employment zonings, the report identifies that there is no immediate need to undergo a variation to the County Development Plan.

The prematurity of a variation is also relevant when it is considered that the next National Planning Framework has yet to be published in final form and is to be followed by the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies. South Dublin must have regard to these planning documents.

Furthermore, judgement on a Judicial Review of the County Development Plan remains outstanding at the time of presenting this report to the Members. This is relevant because should the judgement quash the Minister's Direction to omit the EE zoning at Greenogue any review of employment land would have to reflect the availability of lands (or otherwise should the Minister's Direction stand) in this location.

Most importantly for employment within the County, it is intended to publish a South Dublin County Economic Strategy in 2025. This strategy will build on this employment land review. It will identify the future economic direction of the county which will further inform the analysis of future employment land, in particular the appropriate location of zoned lands to meet the needs and direction for South Dublin's economy identified in the strategy.



## Introduction

As part of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, CS5 Objective 6 states:

### **CS5 Objective 6:**

To ensure, that as part of the two-year statutory review of the Development Plan, an evidence-based analysis of employment lands, including the potential for agri-hub employment, will be undertaken and should there be evidence for the need for further employment zoning within the lifetime of the Plan, a Variation to the Plan will be immediately initiated informed by:

- Analysis of the type of employment need
- Analysis of the appropriate location(s) to serve such need and the appropriate zoning objective
- Relevant National and Regional policy and proper planning and sustainable development.

The purpose of this review is to meet the above objective but also to meet the needs of the Council in preparing a new Economic Strategy for the County. The review also examined the levels of vacancy so that policy provision and funding opportunities to prevent any such vacancy could be prioritised. A scope for this employment land review was agreed between the Planning, Economic and Finance departments of the Council with the following aim:

*‘That South Dublin will have appropriately zoned employment land in the right locations to meet the needs of its strategic employment vision. That the Council will be in a position to consistently monitor and have up to date knowledge of the uptake of zoned industrial and other employment lands and building vacancy within the county, providing for and facilitating evidence-based policy and land use decision making at both county and regional level. That South Dublin will be able to share that knowledge with stakeholders and prospective employers in a visually accessible and proactive manner’.*

The research carried out in this review will facilitate an Economic Strategy for the County to be prepared in 2025 and associated strategic employment vision. Arising from the strategic vision the requirement for employment land will be analysed further in accordance with CS5 Objective 6, quoted above.

## Employment Land Zoning Types

There are a number of zonings within the development plan which support employment of different types. These include the mixed-use centre type zonings, that is, Local Centre (LC), Village Centre (VC), Town Centre (TC), District Centre (DC) and Major Retail Centre (MRC) and Strategic Development Zones (SDZ). It also includes Retail Warehousing (RW). The Regeneration zoning objective (REGEN) currently provides for significant employment and will continue to do so in the longer term with a greater emphasis on employment that is compatible with residential and mixed use. Employment is also directly provided for in identified areas of RES-N zoning, mainly to support appropriate local facilities and schools for the new populations.

An example of how mixed use zoning such as ‘town centre’ can accommodate significant business development and foster employment is the Innovation Centre in Tallaght. This new centre facilitates modern and flexible office and coworking space for up to 60 businesses.



### **Enterprise and Employment Zoning (EE)**

A mix of employment types are provided for under the Enterprise and Employment zoning (EE), ranging from traditional SME industrial type use to more modern ‘big box’ warehouses and data centres to international pharma and food industries. It is these lands that are the focus of this report.

Significant work has been undertaken as part of the examination of EE lands including interviews with various state and semi-state bodies, with estate agents and others with specific interests in or knowledge of the economy and the land market. Surveys were also undertaken of the existing industrial estates, including their occupancy levels / vacancy. Using various databases an analysis was undertaken of the presence of different sectors within the County. As part of understanding current and future trends, a research piece was conducted on various economic policy pieces from EU level down to local level.

Finally, an analysis has been carried out on the quantum of EE lands which have been developed since the Plan came into effect and the lands remaining to be developed.

### **Employment Projections**

The County Development Plan sets out the projection for the number of jobs required during the lifetime of the Plan. This is based on a methodology which aligned jobs growth to population growth. This resulted in a target of facilitating an average of approximately 1,500 jobs per annum which equated to a total of 9,168 jobs over the six year lifespan of the Plan.

Since the adoption of the Plan, the government issued new section 28 Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2022. The methodology set out in those guidelines also aligns population growth to job creation but uses the most recent census working population and labour force participation rates to provide a target job growth. The application of this methodology, where based on 2016 Census, would have reduced the employment targets for South Dublin. More recently in September 2024, the OPR produced Practice Note PN04 ‘Planning for Employment Growth’. This is a useful practice note setting out the steps to inform assessment including the understanding of macrotrends set out under the three themes of a) technology; b) economy and business; and c) environment and social.

There is no easy way to project employment growth although the OPRs practice note is the first comprehensive attempt in Irish planning to set out a methodology for sustainable planning for employment. The OPRs practice notes are issued for general information purposes. The Council must have regard to the Development Plan guidelines (or as may be superseded) but a forthcoming South Dublin Economic Strategy will influence the decisions to be made on future zoning of lands based on the type of employment supported by the strategy, the quantum of land to be zoned to facilitate it and its location as a function of employment type and need.

### Land Developed Since CDP Adopted

The County Development Plan set out the available lands which had the potential to generate jobs as follows, noting that this was a point in time:

- 554ha of land zoned for Enterprise and Employment (EE)
- 58.27ha of land in Local, Village, District and Town Centres (LC, VC, DC, TC)
- 7.6ha of employment generating land within the Strategic Development Zones (SDZ)
- 5.8ha of land zoned Major Retail Centre (MRC); and
- 1.2ha zoned Retail Warehousing (RW)

It was estimated, based on prevailing job densities, that the available zoned lands had the potential for 34,427 jobs. This far exceeded the projected need outlined above of 9,168 jobs over the lifetime of the Plan. It should also be noted that the 425ha of zoned Regeneration lands in Tallaght and the City Edge lands were not included in the above, recognising that these lands will be subject to on-going change over the longer term with an emphasis on more employment intensive and residential compatible uses. The need for alternative locations to facilitate business from these lands will be further considered in 2025 as part of the Economic Strategy for the County.

Since the Plan was adopted just over 72 hectares (ha) of land has been developed for employment on EE zoned land with a further 3.78ha within Grange Castle landscaped. The distribution across the county of developed land over the two year period is set out in Table 1.0 below.

EE Zoning Area	Completed and Occupied / Ready for Occupation Since Plan Adoption
Baldonnel	4.22
Brownsbarn	4.01
Citywest Business Park	3.49
Grange Castle	5.61
Grange Castle South	30.31
Greenogue	24.50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72.12</b>

**Table 1.0 – Distribution of EE zoned land occupied / ready for occupation since August 2022**

As can be seen from Table 1.0, Grange Castle South has seen a significant uptake of lands, much of which has been due to the development of large data centres.

The remaining approximately 37ha of land which has been developed since the adoption of the development plan is mostly focused in Greenogue (24ha), with the remaining development in Citywest, Baldonnel and Brownsbarn.

In some instances, there is an observed time lag between the completion of buildings, typically large warehouse type units, and their occupation. This may be because the buildings are speculative and await confirmation of an occupier or for other reasons relating to legal agreements / leases.

### Current Zoned Undeveloped Land

As of November 2024, there remains approximately 479ha of EE zoned land which is undeveloped or not yet providing employment (other than construction employment). This can be broken down as follows:

- Undeveloped no permission: 353ha
- Undeveloped with permission in place: 87ha
- Under construction, yet to create employment: 39ha

The location of these lands is indicated in Table 2.0 below.

Industrial Area	Permitted not Commenced	Under Construction	Undeveloped	Total
Baldonnel			18.41	18.41
Ballymount Industrial			7.10	7.10
Brownsbarn/Kingswood			4.82	4.82
Citywest Business Park	5.70	2.03	4.46	12.20
Clondalkin Industrial Estate (Crag)		5.79		5.79
Grange Castle		4.50	17.56	22.06
Grange Castle South			104.18	104.18
Grange Castle West	49.56	26.87	161.60	238.03
Greenogue			18.40	18.40
Manga			3.73	3.73
Naas Road Clondalkin			3.20	3.20
Profile Park	31.37		4.74	36.10
Western Industrial			3.38	3.38
Whitestown			1.19	1.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.64</b>	<b>39.19</b>	<b>352.78</b>	<b>478.61</b>

**Table 2.0** –Zoned EE lands with remaining potential for employment creation showing distribution within the County. Source: SDCC, November 2024

It is clear from the table that the majority of zoned undeveloped EE lands are in Grange Castle – 283ha - and within that the majority is in Grange Castle West closely followed by Grange Castle South. Profile Park is within the same general location and has 36ha undeveloped.

The largest area of current construction is in Grange Castle West at almost 27ha. Elsewhere there are smaller areas of land under construction at Grange Castle East, Crag Industrial Estate in Clondalkin and Citywest Business Park. These lands are likely to provide for employment in the short - medium term, likely from 2025 on. One of the recent permissions in Grange Castle West is for five individual warehouse units with associated office space to the north of the lands. These will range in size from 70,000sq ft to 197,000sq ft with a fifth site being capable of accommodating a design and build opportunity up to 500,000sq ft. It is understood that two units are pre-let and under construction while the remaining three are inventory buildings yet to be made available.

Of the lands that have permission but have not yet commenced, Grange Castle West has almost 50ha with permission followed by Profile Park with 31ha and Citywest with almost 6ha. None of the other almost 353ha of undeveloped lands have yet got permission suggesting there remains significant potential for employment on them over the coming years.

All industrial estates have some areas of land remaining although it is fair to say that for some the development potential on greenfield sites is now significantly reduced.

There is still potential for more intense development on some sites, and this has not been taken account of in this analysis.

### **Estimated Progress towards Employment Targets**

The target for employment growth in the Development Plan is an average of 1,528 jobs per annum or a total of 9,170 jobs over the 6 year period.

The average density of jobs for all employment lands is 51 jobs per hectare identified through analysis of jobs in the county as part of the Development Plan process and set out in Chapter 2 of the Plan. Based on that average the 111 hectares of EE land developed or under construction since the Plan came into effect, would equate to an approximate 5,661 jobs. However, it is recognised that the average jobs per hectare on EE zoned lands may be less than the average across all employment lands. Nonetheless, when employment created in other parts of the county within different mixed use or other zoning objectives is factored in, it is clear that a significant percentage of the total employment target (based on the target of 3,056 for two years) has been facilitated in the first 2 years of the Plan, if not exceeded.

### **Sectoral Analysis**

A sectoral analysis of EE zoned land was undertaken through the examination of three key datasets:

- Census 2016 Workplace Zones Data (WPZ). (Note: this dataset can be updated when the data is made available by the CSO).
- GeoDirectory which provides detail on types of activity by the standardised NACE code categorisation of business types and which also provides vacancy data.
- Valuation Office (Tailte Éireann) Data which has different categorisations of business type but added value to the above datasets through the provision of floor areas.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to amalgamate the above datasets which would have produced a richness of data and made analysis much more straightforward. However, individually the datasets were capable of providing a good understanding of the type of industry / employment within the County. The desktop analysis was strengthened by a number of site visits to different industrial areas.

Taken as a whole, the County has a diverse and wide-ranging economic base. The top industrial categories by numbers employed in the county, identified through CSO workplace zone data (2016 as 2022 data not yet available), are:

- wholesale, retail trade (31,390),
- education, human health and social work activities (19,018) and;
- information and communication, financial (18,420)
- manufacturing, mining and quarrying (13,285)

The top three industry types are spread throughout the county on different land zonings, providing jobs in many sub-sectors. While much of the retail trade is distributed relatively evenly across the county, much of the wholesale trade is located in established industrial estates. Within the category 'manufacturing, mining and quarrying' it is the manufacturing element of this category that is most relevant to the EE lands as mining and quarrying are generally being carried out on lands zoned RU or in some cases HA-DM.

The Geodirectory aligns with the CSO data in identifying 'retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles' as topping the number of individual businesses within the county. In terms of the number of businesses, the Geodirectory indicates that 'Human health and social work activities' (542) and 'professional, scientific and technical activities' (496) are the next highest business type after retail.

Valuation data estimates a total of 4,764,906 sq m industrial/commercial floorspace in the county. However, this is likely to be larger as data centre size is often not accurately recorded in the data. Nonetheless, the data again aligns with the CSO (workplace zone data) and the Geodirectory with the top three development types by floorspace being:

- Warehouse (2,153,433 sq m)
- Office (1,062,535sq m)
- Retail (437,403 sq m)



The EE zoned lands are providing opportunity for many industry types and jobs identified above. In particular, they are important for warehousing, manufacturing and wholesale. They also support significant office space in some areas of the county, notably at Grange Castle and Citywest. A number of different areas of EE zoning were analysed in more depth, with a selection being presented in Appendix A at the end of this report.

The in depth review of the different areas showed, in general, a low vacancy rate although there were a number of buildings advertised for sale or lease in most areas. Clustering was evident throughout, whether it was the Wholesale, Retail Trade, Construction, Logistics of Greenogue and the City Edge lands (Ballymount / Naas Road) or the mix of Pharma Manufacturing, Data Centres, Logistics in Grange Castle currently noting that Grange Castle West may create new clusters.

## Interview findings

As part of the preparation of this report, interviews took place between stakeholders from state, semi-state and private bodies from various sectors of the economy. Each interviewee gave their account of the employment market and insight into future employment trends. The main discussion points are highlighted below based on interviews with the following:

1. **South Dublin Local Enterprise Office (LEO)** (Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> April 2023)
2. **Eastern Midlands Regional Assembly** (Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> April 2023)
3. **JLL Real Estate** (Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> April 2023)
4. **Harvey Real Estate** (Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
5. **Department of Enterprise** (Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
6. **IBEC** (Tuesday 30<sup>th</sup> May 2023)
7. **Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) / National Transport Authority (NTA)** (Wednesday 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023)
8. **Lisney Real Estate** (Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> June 2023)
9. **South Dublin Chamber** (Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> July 2023)
10. **IDA** (Tuesday, 15<sup>th</sup> August 2023)

## Trends in Employment

- **Emerging Sectors:** Many interviewees gave their opinion on emerging industries within South Dublin. For smaller industries, this included **food, tech and the craft industry**. The larger industries included pharma, data centres, logistics and R&D. Other future focused industry types were based on investment in AI, greener working solutions and the digital transformation, discussed below.
- **Operating Changes:** Many businesses have started to trade differently since Covid-19, moving towards larger 'big box' developments for the storage of their products. The 'just-in-time' means of doing business is now seen as a flawed model and creates risk in getting the product to the customer on time. Supply chain security was identified as an area of key importance. Operational changes will affect how business is done in the coming years, yet it appears not all industries have benefited from operational changes and require a transformation.

Operational changes will continue, making it harder to trend out to the future but all industry types will undergo a transformation due to the digitisation of the working world and as skills uptake increases.

- **Skills Mismatch:** As the populations skills continue to grow, industry type will change to adapt to increased levels of skills available, creating a skills gap which did not exist in the past. Areas of risk include both the hospitality and construction sector, two industries that were hit hardest during the Covid-19 pandemic. The need for upskilling has already been identified for both industry types. When asked, the interviewees felt that linking up with TUD Tallaght could help provide skillsets for the future, alongside with linking up with employers within the County.
- **Digitisation:** Digitisation of the working world is well underway, with many industries reaping the rewards of digitising certain aspects of their business. All interviewees

mentioned the move towards digitalisation in employment, highlighting its importance to allow industries to expand and thrive. Digitisation was seen as a key area of need for industry, as it will attract industries to South Dublin and help current employers to expand.

- **Green Transition:** Looking towards 2050, governments around the world have signed up to particular reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Business can benefit directly from taking part in this process whether it is future proofing their industry or discovering new markets. The green transition was mentioned by all interviewees, noting that green capabilities now attracts potential clients and new business. It also helps generate new business ideas and employers to the market.

The **Reuse-Replace-Repair** as part of the drive towards a circular economy will facilitate further small industries in the market. The EU has a number of policies and funding regarding the green transition and Ireland also offers grants to move toward greener materials.

### Location of Employment

- **Impact of Regeneration (REGEN):** It was noted that REGEN zoned land appears to have a focus on displacement of jobs and removal of industries which already exist on these lands. One interviewee stated South Dublin needs to focus on generating employment within these areas of the county, as its reward will be more intense uses, while also creating homes for those who work in the area.
- **Displacement:** The City Edge project between within the South Dublin and Dublin City administrative areas will create a place for people to live and work as we look to the future, though fears of displacement still exist. This was noted at a number of interviews, indicating that employers are worried they will be uprooted from where they currently operate. It was noted that South Dublin will require a plan to accommodate any displacement of jobs on Regen lands .
- **Council Owned Sites:** It was suggested that the Council needs to control lands to accommodate relocation of industries which have been displaced from other areas of the County, while also providing homes to startups and SME's in the county.

Several interviewees indicated that buildings of between 2000 sq ft and 20,000 sq ft are no longer attractive development types for developers, as the financial return on larger 'box'-type buildings is greater. It was clear from the interviews that the development of employment land can involve multiple complex transactions involving different actors with investment funds increasingly involved in the 'big box' type development. This in turn makes it difficult for smaller SME type business to find properties suitable for their needs. One suggestion was that a policy instrument could be introduced which would require larger employment sites to provide a percentage of smaller units as a means of supporting SMEs and start-ups and counteracting the speculative development of larger warehousing type buildings.

- **Employment Sprawl** was raised in discussion as a trend with the movement of jobs further outside the capital in areas which generally did not provide employment in the past. It was noted that employment sprawl is attracted by good transport links to Dublin City and can facilitate larger industries to move all storage / production under one roof.



Interviewees were questioned on whether a regional approach to employment should be investigated to allow for the examination of the most efficient use of infrastructure and associated land within the individual local authorities, and to deliver on the government's policy of compact growth. Many of the public bodies interviewed favoured a regional approach but noted that it requires substantial planning to be put in place. Nonetheless, a collected effort and 'Regional Approach' was seen as a positive approach to reduce sprawl and identify appropriate locations for different industry types throughout the EMRA region.

- **Remote Working:** Remote working, in particular, had a mixed response during interviews with some taking the opinion that it has benefited their business, with others stating that it has had negative impacts on work due to management issues etc. As remote working remains an important aspect of the government enterprise programme, changes to employees behaviour over the coming years will allow it to develop or reduce. The impact of remote or hybrid working on businesses and on office developments, has yet to be fully understood.
- **Innovation Centres** offer opportunities for young talent and startups to find a home while benefiting from being located beside other like-minded people / industries. Innovation centres will offer opportunities for industries to expand but they do require space to move to. South Dublin should research benefits of offering larger spaces to employers who are looking to expand as they graduate from the supported environment as an early start-up, generating further employment within the county.
- **Location, Location, Location:** The location for potential businesses plays a vital role in attracting employers to South Dublin, as industry often wants to group around each other to reap the rewards of clustering and creating a large knowledge pool. South Dublin, when looking at zoning land into the future, should look at particular industry end users so industries can benefit from other users in the area.

Equally, the role of placemaking in attracting industry was highlighted and the need for employment to be in close proximity to housing. This would reduce travel times to work – a key attractor for employers and employees.

#### **Other Employment Types (Generally outside EE zoned lands)**

- **Retail:** Retail plays an important part in South Dublin's total employment number, which was highlighted throughout many of the interviews conducted. As South Dublin's total population continues to grow, there will be more of a requirement for retail workers which will allow for expanding services to be provided.
- **Tourism:** Tourism will continue to grow in importance in generating employment within South Dublin. A number of interviews mentioned that tourism can play a significant role in employment within the county, bringing different job skills and entry points. For the tourism sector to develop further an analysis of all tourism sites and facilities (including hotels) is required, so potential job opportunities and accommodation shortages can be mitigated against.

## Other Observations

- **Active Land Management:** In order for South Dublin to track employment developments from planning application to operating business use, accurate monitoring measures are required to distinguish between what is speculation and what land is currently ready for development. A system is required for the council to track development, while also looking at lands which are currently available. Further research is required on monitoring, so that thorough and accurate data can be provided to prospective employers in the County.
- **Conflicting Information:** All interviews offered an insight into the employment market, offering both quantitative and qualitative data. It was clear, and acknowledged by some interviewed, that there is conflicting information coming from different sources regarding employment. Some are of the opinion that there is a requirement for further land to be zoned within South Dublin for employment uses, while others are of the opinion that more can be done with the land which exists through operational / technological changes. Reflecting on this, it seems fair to believe that the two would not have to be mutually exclusive and the challenge may be more how to encourage businesses to maximise their use of land through technological or operational changes while still facilitating lands for new business.
- Outside the interviews, the Council has been advised that there is a need for land which can accommodate yards to facilitate the needs of different sectors for outside space.

## Policy Context

The European, National, Regional and Local policy context was examined across a number of policy documents and research papers.

Key areas for further consideration to the development of South Dublin's economy and to the forthcoming Economic Strategy are highlighted through recommendations or observations arising from the examination of these policy documents and trends.

These can be broadly summarised as follows:

### Recommendation 1

South Dublin's economy requires jobs which will be able to provide the people of South Dublin with employment now and into the future. A concerted effort should focus on facilitating the skills required to deliver jobs as well as up-skill for future jobs which the county wishes to attract. There should also be a focus on retraining those who have jobs within 'sunset sectors' as their roles are phased out. To this end, synergies with third level institutes should be developed further and support provided for apprenticeships.

### Recommendation 2

The Economic Vision of South Dublin should look to the future up to 2050 and should support the Zero Carbon based economy and measures to provide for it. Additionally, all business within the County should be made aware of opportunities within the zero carbon economy and supported in their transition where possible.

### **Recommendation 3**

South Dublin should support changes in manufacturing and changes to supply chains, recognising in particular the changing markets and the digitisation of the workplace. South Dublin should aim to provide information and knowledge of funding mechanisms available to all stakeholders through a supporting role.

### **Recommendation 4**

South Dublin's Economic Strategy should aim to nurture and grow SME's within the County at different stages along their lifecycle, recognising the competition for land. In this regard there should be continued support and mentorship. The Council should also consider ways to support SMEs in accessing buildings / land to grow and create further SME jobs.

### **Recommendation 5**

South Dublin's Economic Strategy should reflect the need for different types of development – land intensive such as office and land extensive such as warehousing / data centres and other uses – ensuring that they are located to reflect national and regional policy including the different employment density and transport needs at a regional scale. In this regard, South Dublin should seek to influence the NPF and the employment strategy in the 2024 RSES.

### **Recommendation 7**

South Dublin should consider the potential for redevelopment of vacant office space for other uses within the County, where there is currently no provision of, or plans for, high -quality public transport.

### **Recommendation 8**

An economic strategy for South Dublin should continue to support the re-intensification of REGEN lands along the Naas Road and within Tallaght, helping identify appropriate uses once the necessary infrastructure has been put in place and the provision of a high-quality public transport corridor is established throughout these areas. Identification of land for relocation of business which have potential to move should be a key element of the Economic Strategy, with relocation within South Dublin, or the wider Region where appropriate. The requirement to minimise the need for private transport to employment locations and to align population growth with employment should be a key criterion for the location of future employment.

### **Recommendation 9**

South Dublin should support the food industry as a growing market both nationally and internationally, providing aid to startups looking for appropriate locations to set up. As part of the Strategic Vision and through LEO, the county should aim to maintain and grow all food industries currently operational within the County.

### **Recommendation 10**

South Dublin's Economic Strategy should aim to continue to support and facilitate sustainable agriculture, horticulture, forestry and other rural enterprises at suitable locations in the County while also protecting the rural landscape and its biodiversity.

### **Recommendation 11**

South Dublin should provide and strengthen policy which will enable the expansion of linkages between IDA clients and SME's within the County through clustering, global sourcing, R&D joint ventures and innovation collaboration building on the progress to date in creating the Innovation Quarter and WorkIQ at Tallaght.

**Recommendation 12**

South Dublin should support up-skilling and re-skilling within the county, with the aim to facilitate local jobs by encouraging the required 3<sup>rd</sup> level and associated education facilities to include relevant courses on their curricula and to locate and expand within the county as necessary

**Recommendation 13**

South Dublin should provide an analysis of retail opportunities in South Dublin, with the aim to respond to likely future trends and provide what is required by this sector. It will also support the update of South Dublin's Retail Strategy following the completion of any updated Regional Retail Strategy consistent with RPO 6.10 and 6.11.

**Recommendation 14**

South Dublin should allow for the creation of further tradable sectors by putting in policies which successfully support catching up and the development of South Dublin as part of a well-functioning city that supports productivity within its area and beyond. Aligned to this South Dublin should support Smart Specialisation to help firms boost productivity, increase exports and diversify markets

**Recommendation 15**

South Dublin should continue to examine how best to support green industry for start-ups and existing businesses including through creating awareness of the funding mechanisms available through, for example, the Green Deal.

**Recommendation 16**

South Dublin should Work with sectors to adopt and build capability in Industry 4.0 technologies.

**Recommendation 17**

South Dublin should consider nominating Digital Ambassadors to demonstrate the positives for businesses of engaging with digitalisation.

**Recommendation 18**

South Dublin should review and consider for inclusion the strategic objectives from Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024 as part of the Economic Strategy, 'piggy backing' on any projects which will improve and increase employment and opportunities in our economic sector.

## Conclusion

Leading up to the adoption of the Plan in June 2022 there was 627ha of zoned land to facilitate employment. 554ha of those lands were zoned with the objective Enterprise and Employment, EE.

The employment land review report focuses on the EE zoned lands and identifies that the county still has a total of 439ha of land undeveloped with a further 39ha under construction. There is permission on 87ha of these lands, but no development has commenced to date.

72ha has been developed since the Plan came into effect with some units still awaiting occupation.

The target for employment growth in the Development Plan is an average of 1,528 jobs per annum or a total of 9,170 jobs over the 6 year period.

The average density of jobs for all employment lands is 51 jobs per hectare identified through analysis of jobs in the county as part of the Development Plan process. Based on that average the 72ha of land developed since the Plan came into effect would equate to 3,672 jobs with a further almost 2,000 jobs potential in the pipeline. It has been recognised that the density of jobs may not be as high as 51 within all EE zoned land but given that the employment target is for all zoned lands in the county it can be reasonably assumed that this average and more has been achieved over the first two years of the plan period.

Having regard to the analysis indicating that there is sufficient land zoned to meet the employment targets, and to the fact that EE zoning constitutes just one of a number of employment zonings, there is no immediate need to undergo a variation to the County Development Plan. The prematurity of any new zonings is also relevant when it is considered that the next National Planning Framework has yet to be published in final form and is to be followed by the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies. South Dublin has to have regard to these planning documents.

Furthermore, judgement on a Judicial Review of the County Development Plan remains outstanding at the time of presenting this report to the Members. This is relevant because should the judgement quash the Minister's Direction to omit the EE zoning at Greenogue any review of employment land would have to reflect the availability of lands (or otherwise should the Minister's Direction stand) in this location.

However, it is recognised that there will be a need to zone employment land going forward, not least to accommodate any displacement from Regeneration lands. In this regard, it is the intention to publish an Economic Strategy for the County in 2025 which will build and further reflect on this employment land review. Critically it will set out the future economic direction of the county which will further inform the analysis of the needs of future employment land, in particular the appropriate location of zoned lands to meet the needs of the type of industry and employment identified in the strategy.

## Appendix A – Sectoral Analysis of Selection of Employment (EE) Areas

### Grange Castle Industrial Area

Examining the business types in this area it is clear there is a presence of both multinational and SME business with 48 separate business types identified through the Geodirectory.

This area has attracted a significant number of blue-chip national and multi-national corporations with significant investment being made over the past decade in infrastructure and services to support this economic growth area. Grange Castle Business Park is identified in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy MASP as a strategic development area for the promotion of high-tech manufacturing research and development. At present and taking account of building completions and under construction in this general location, there is still 333ha available, demonstrating a large availability of land.

On the ground, much of this area is made up of large, multinational companies operating out of a mix of large office / warehousing / manufacturing style units. These large providers of manufacturing employment have opportunities to expand further, as witnessed by Pfizer, being located on large landbanks. The main industry types which operate in this location include pharma, data centres, food industry and distribution sector. The area is well connected by road although the location requires improvements to public transport linkages and public access from surrounding accommodation.



From analysis and site visit to these EE lands, it is clear it can continue to attract manufacturing industry types (i.e. Pharma and food) with research and development opportunities which can provide employment now and into the future. This can be seen in the data available above with manufacturing accounting for over 20% of all NACE codes in the area.

Grange Castle West has also seen interest from the movie / film industry, with the possibility to provide studio locations within easy reach of Dublin City and connections to the remainder of the country. Though these type of media developments are land hungry, they also provide good employment with significant potential for this development to act as a catalyst for clustering

including of smaller units within existing areas of development as well as zoned greenfield locations.

Retail, wholesale products (including motor vehicles) account for 9 category types, highlighting the diversity of business within the Grange Castle area. These uses are generally based in Kilcarbery Business Park. Construction has a total of 6 business types registered in this location, for instance, Winthorp, Murray construction.

Data processing, hosting and other related activities; web portals account for 3 different category types registered at this location. Data centres account for much of the existing space located within Grange Castle and Profile Park with further permissions to be built out. In general, data centre footprints start at approx. 3000 – 6000 sqm for smaller data centre providers and can grow up to approx. 16,000 sqm per building. These units offer the providers large space to operate within, though the return for employment is generally lower than providing other use types.

*Vacancy:* There is a very low rate of vacancy identified in this area.

*Clustering:* Pharma Manufacturing, Data Centres, Logistics

### **Citywest Business Campus**

Citywest offers diverse and a high-quality location for employers having been developed as a landscaped business campus. Looking at the CSO workplace zone dataset, the working population for the area was 7,624. Within this location Information and Communication, Financial is the main provider of jobs (3,732), with many indigenous SME's and larger multinationals operating from this location. These include small providers like MacLachlan and Donaldson operating from Kingswood Avenue and large multinational like Eir operating along Bianconi Avenue. Wholesale and Retail Trade also provides jobs within the location, with many wholesale providers including Shop Equipment Limited and Control Equipment Limited. Manufacturing also provides 1,577 employees to the area, including AMD, the large microchip manufacturer.



The Geodirectory data aligns with this, with professional, scientific and technical services operating 31 businesses, computer programming, consultancy and related activities operating 25 businesses and retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles operating 16 businesses. In total there are a total 186 different categories of business operating in this general area.

The valuation office data shows a total floorspace of 272,415sqm, breaking down by top three as Office (145,641sqm), Warehouse (99,289sqm) and Factory (8,564 sqm). Looking closer at the valuation data, it is clear to see several building types and sizes show up consistently throughout Citywest.

Office space accounts for just under two thirds of the total development on the ground, with many companies operating from Citywest. The breakdown of this space is diverse in size and landholding. At the Waterside at Kingswood Avenue, these large office blocks offer various size office units over 4 floors, from approx. 750 - 1326sqm. These units have attracted multinationals like SAP and Fidelity Investments Ireland. Smaller office units are also available within the industrial estate along Citywest Road where they vary in size from 140 – 250 sqm.

Warehousing also provides 99,289sqm in the Citywest area, but operating with a combination of office / warehouse style units. These are typically occupied by both SME's and Multinationals, with variety in size based on the needs of the employer. For SME's the warehouse / office units are usually in office space of approx. 150 – 600 sqm. Larger SME's and Multinationals operate in larger warehouse units, for example, Control Equipment Limited operate out of a 1257 sqm warehouse with a combined 620sqm office and 118.6 sqm store. Uniphar in comparison operate out of an approx. 15,000 sqm warehouse facility with 4371sqm office space. The diversity in size is linked directly to operations of a company.

*Vacancy:* At time of writing there was a 4.3% vacancy identified in Citywest.

*Clustering:* IT and Manufacturing

### **Greenogue and Aerodrome Business Parks**

Greenogue and Aerodrome Business Parks currently attracts many wholesale, construction and SME's to this location, including recent growth in logistics providers. Looking at the workplace zone dataset, the working population in 2016 was 3,873 (awaiting CSO data to update to 2022). The top industries in this location include Wholesale, Retail Trade (1,288) with many small and large providers operating from this location including Roca Bathrooms Ireland and Zeus Packaging Limited. Information and Communication, Financial services also accounted for 802 employees in this location, with a number of accountants operating within this area. Many of the warehouse facilities also have office space for staff typical of this industry type.

The above data is backed up by the Geodirectory dataset, with a total of 299 individual NACE codes registered to the Greenogue and Aerodrome Business Parks area. With over 70 different NACE codes (categories) recorded in this location for Wholesale, Retail trade, it is evident that this industry type flourishes in this general location. Construction also appears high in this location with over 37 NACE codes registered to this area, due to warehousing and yards being provided. Professional, scientific and technical activities (52) and administrative and support service activities (32) also appear high on the number of businesses.

The valuation office data shows a total floorspace of 635,346sqm, the top three breaking down to Warehouse (451,585sqm), Store (84,417) and Office (82,706).

Greenogue provides a number of warehouse units with ancillary office and store facilities of varying size. A number of these units have been acquired by multinationals and range in size. For example, in Greenogue Logistics Park, Building 2 has warehouse space of 23,624.9sqm and



office space of approx. 3,000sqm and Site H within Aerodrome Business Park has warehouse facilities of 3,771sqm and Office facilities of 349sqm and yard facilities of 7509.48 sqm. These forms of buildings provide large units which can be adjusted to accommodate a variety of end users.



Greenogue Business Park also provides a home for many smaller industrial users, of light industry, wholesale and retail trade, though these trades are not exclusive with many small manufacturing facilities and yards operating at this location. The variety of units offered for smaller indigenous industry includes Warehouse facilities of 61.6sqm with office of 68.8sqm at Grants Square. These are generally on the small side with many facilities ranging from 150 up to 1000sqm within Greenogue.

Yard facilities occur throughout the Greenogue Business Park and vary in size. These usually only require a hardcore and can provide both storage and showroom facilities for many construction and machinery / motor sales companies. In general, this form of use class range in size from approx. 1500 – 6500 sqm within the business park.

*Vacancy:* Very low levels were identified in Greenogue.

*Clustering:* Wholesale, Retail Trade , Construction, Logistics.

### **City Edge (Ballymount / Naas Road)**

The Ballymount / Fox and Gesse / Greenhills Road area of the county is made up of diverse uses and is split between 2 zoning types: EE and Regen. Though both zoning have diverse and different use types, traditionally both areas formed a more traditional industrial use type, which can still be seen today on the ground. Looking at workplace zone data for this location, the main industry is Wholesale and Retail Trade in both the EE and Regen lands. Retail uses are the strength within the Greenhills Road, selling a variety of home / Bathroom appliance showrooms and Auto Shop / Repairs services. The EE lands, located along the M50, also have a strong mix of retail units and share similar operators with the Regen, just with more Wholesale retailers of food, building materials and transport products.

Both ‘Information and Communication, Financial’ and ‘Manufacturing, mining and quarrying’ appear throughout both EE and Regen locations. Within the Regen lands, manufacturing provides

843 jobs, for example within the Brennans Bread Factory, The Chocolate Warehouse and Galco Steel. Manufacturing is also strong within the EE lands employing 940 persons. Information and Communication, financial is identified as employing 1,503 within the EE lands.

Looking at the Geodirectory dataset, it aligns with the workplace zone data, highlighting strong performance in retail and wholesale trade, while also identifying strong performance in the professional, scientific and technical activities of our economy. The EE lands are home to a number of Engineering and Science Companies (Belton Consulting Engineers, Alternative Energy Ireland for example). The same can be seen within the Greenhills Road, with companies like Alupress and Prism engineering Limited operating from this part of the county.



On the ground much of the area is made up of diverse and indigenous SME's operating wholesale / retail units from small or large warehouse style units with associated office / showroom space where required. Though SME is a broad description given to all indigenous industry between 1-50 employees, the Ballymount / Naas Road area of the county appears to operate furniture providers, motor vehicles parts / repairs / sales, wholesale for the building sector and the fashion industry. Much of the area is well connected yet at times many of the industries appear to be located in cramped quarters which are not attractive for general visitors.

The EE lands are also home to many multinationals, with many operating out of large warehouse units above 4000sqm with many logistics' providers including DHL, Fastway and DPD operating here where there is access to the M50. Some multinationals also have small office space located in this location within fashion city or in close to this.

The valuation office data shows a total floorspace of 469,385 sqm on EE lands and 231,735 sqm on Regen lands. The top three on EE lands break down as warehouse (238,181 sqm), office (138,434 sqm) and store (50,906 sqm). The top three building types on Regen lands are warehouse, office and store.

Warehousing is the main building type within the EE and Regen lands, dominating the landscape. Warehousing operations are used by a diverse range of business types and are made up of both Indigenous SMES's and Multinational industry. SME operations in this location can range from businesses employing 2 people and up, requiring warehouse space, depending on the items they are selling. In general, smaller warehousing units' range in size from 100 – 400 sqm<sup>1</sup>. These units

<sup>1</sup> Western Parkway Business Centre 120 - 180 sqm, Ballymount Cross Industrial Estate 200 – 400 sqm, Riverview Business Park 100 – 150 sqm

offer adequate storage space for wholesale or retail products and are operated by SME's and at times by international businesses.

Warehouse units operated by medium and larger industry types often account for the larger units within the area. These are largely based within the Ballymount area of the County, though there are several large warehouse units where pre-planning for residential with some mixed use has taken place (e.g. Chadwick's site). These units vary in size from 1000sqm and above<sup>2</sup>. As seen in planning applications through the beginning of the current Development Plan (2022), applications for larger warehousing units on bigger sites has increased often linked to the provision of logistics-based industry.

Many Warehouse units also have a combination of units including office and showroom space, especially in Greenhills where retail providers of larger goods have showrooms.

Office space is provided either in combination with Warehouse / Showroom units or on its own. Where office units exist on their own, they are usually provided in two storey units ranging in size from 100 – 250 sqm within Ballymount. These units offer flexibility to users who may also sell products elsewhere within this area or operate on a global scale. Office units of this size and scale can be found throughout both the EE and REGEN lands found in this study and include locations like Ballymount Corporate Park, Riverview Business Park, and parts of Western Parkway Business Park. These units can accommodate both indigenous and multinational companies and provide access to the M50 and City Centre from a variety of transport modes.

*Vacancy:* As of January 2024, this was relatively low although there were a number of units for lease, at time of site visit this comprised almost 50:50 office and warehouse units. There were approximately 9 units for sale comprising warehouse/office, commercial site and investment properties.

*Clustering:* Wholesale, Retail Trade

<sup>2</sup> Fastway Couriers Ballymount 4244 sqm, DPD Ireland Depot 6735 sqm, DHL Supply Chain Fox and Gesse, >10000sqm



# Appendices

## Two Year Progress Report Appendix 4 SEA





## **Strategic Environmental Assessment**

Two Year Review:  
Environmental Objective Monitoring

**December 2024**

## 1.0 Introduction

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 (CDP) was adopted by the Elected Members of South Dublin County Council on 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2022 and came into effect on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 2022 in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act (as amended) (the Act).

It is a statutory requirement as of Section 15(2) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) for a Planning Authority to produce a report on the progress of the County Development Plan after two years:

*‘The Chief Executive of a planning authority shall, not more than 2 years after the making of a development plan, give a report to the members of the authority on the progress achieved in securing the objectives.’*

Furthermore, Section 10.4 of the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2022 states:

*‘The Chief Executive’s report must specifically include information in relation to progress on, and the results of, monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Development Plan. This report must include the results of SEA monitoring for the Development Plan, as well as variations to the Plan and the effects of implementing Local Area Plans’.*

Monitoring enables, at an early stage, the identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the undertaking of appropriate remedial action. In addition to this, monitoring can also play an important role in assessing whether the CDP is achieving its environmental objectives and targets and whether these need to be re-examined. It should also indicate if identified mitigation measures are being implemented.

### 1.1 SEO’s, Targets and Indicators

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO’s) as set out in the SEA Document, are methodological measures derived from environmental protection objectives established at international and / or national level (e.g. through EU Directives).

The SEOs are set out under a range of topics and are used as standards against which the provisions of the Plan and the alternatives are evaluated in order to help identify which provisions would be likely to result in significant environmental effects and where such effects would be likely to occur, if - in the case of adverse effects - unmitigated.

SEOs are distinct from the objectives of the Plan - although they will often overlap - and they are not given statutory weight by virtue of their use in Strategic Environmental Assessments. The SEOs are linked to indicators which can facilitate monitoring the environmental effects of the Plan as well as identifying targets which the Plan seeks to achieve.

The monitoring is based around the indicators which were chosen when the SEA and CDP were being prepared and are outlined in the Environmental Report accompanying the CDP. As part of the 2-year monitoring report the targets and indicators were reviewed and, in some cases, amended and strengthened where deemed appropriate to maximise the quality of the monitoring process. Focus has been given to indicators which are relevant to the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the CDP. Each indicator being monitored is accompanied

by the relevant targets (measures which the implementation of the plan will achieve). These targets were identified having regard to the relevant legislation and policy within the plan.

## 1.2 Sources

The SEA Directive and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's 'Strategic Environmental Assessment: Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities' (March 2022) state that monitoring data may not require new research, existing sources of information can be used. Existing monitoring sources are available for many of the indicators identified and include those maintained by South Dublin County Council and other relevant authorities e.g. EPA, CSO.

As there is a range of indicators for which there is no existing source within South Dublin, the Forward Planning team and Spatial Data team held several workshops with the Development Management (DM) Department (Planners and Admin staff) which derived indicators to both monitor the significant environmental impacts of the Development Plan policies and to begin the process of introducing meaningful indicators to monitor spatial planning.

## 1.3 Cross Departmental Monitoring

Having regard to the monitoring requirements of the planning legislation the planning team is working on an ongoing basis on development of data collection systems which will inform the CDP and SEA monitoring. While work is still at early stages significant advances have been made in some areas of data collection which informs the current review. The County Development Plan and associated SEA address cross departmental Council activities from population to housing, community, transport, essential infrastructure (water, sewerage and telecommunications, green infrastructure and climate change which is integral to all of the above. The solution to monitoring across all of these activities will be a complex one which will draw information from across the organisation and will be an ongoing project for years to come. The lessons we have learned in carrying out the current review will inform the objectives (SEO's for the SEA) and therefore the targets and indicators for the next County Development Plan review with the emerging monitoring system advancing with each iteration.

Central to any monitoring system is information about the amount, type, and location of Development in the County. In relation to housing development having up to date, accurate information is essential to understanding how much development is occurring, whether it is on greenfield or brownfield sites and whether we are providing the type of housing that is needed in the right places. This is the information needed to help us understand if our CDP and SEA objectives are working. South Dublin County Council is about to launch a digitised 'Housing Supply Monitor'. The monitor will be accessible on the Council's website from December 2024.

The Housing Supply Monitor is a housing information hub for statistics particularly relating to the South Dublin County Development Plan and related housing permissions. The hub provides an overview of information relating to residential Units completed/permitted and units under construction since the plan was adopted. The house completion data has been gathered from Q3 2022 to date and will be updated each quarter over the lifetime of the CDP. House counts are carried out by the planning department on a quarterly basis, site visits indicate what stage of development the different permitted sites are at. This information is recorded and then is updated on the site and dashboard.

Information from the Housing Supply Monitor has informed the current CDP and SEA review.

The Planning Department is currently exploring the possibility of developing a similar monitoring Hub for employment related development. This element is very much at an early stage but it is hoped that it will be available to inform the next and future CDP's and associated SEA's.

Climate Action is an overarching theme of the current County Development Plan. This is an acknowledgement of the potential impact of all Council activities on our Climate.

The Council approved the South Dublin County Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 at a Council Meeting on February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024, with the Plan published on Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> March 2024. The Plan will have effect for a period of five years, from the date of approval. The CAP sets out a range of actions across six themes relating to energy and Buildings all of which overlap with County Development Plan themes and objectives, these include; Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy & Resource Management and Citizen Engagement. This is aligned to the Governments overall National Climate Objectives (NCO), which seek to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.

The Planning Department is working closely with the Climate Action Team to share information to progress and enhance the monitoring activities of both departments. Information from the Climate Action Team has informed the current CDP and SEA review.

## 1.4 Future Opportunities and challenges

Decisions on planning applications and implementation of conditions contain a wealth of information which can inform the extent and quality of CDP and SEA implementation. The current application registration system used by South Dublin County Council APAS/AGILE is in the first instance a repository of information on the application itself and was not developed to incorporate detailed information around the decision-making process and comment on for example conditions which might be included on a decision to mitigate potential effect. Neither does it incorporate the advanced search features required to facilitate monitoring.

The planning team is currently exploring the potential for DM case officers to record nature and extent/impact of the development on the existing APAS/AGILE system. This should be a tick box scenario with a field below for any additional comments to be made. Should existing systems prove unable to support this process an alternative database system with suitable search functions will be explored. This will enable the establishment of reporting procedures through testing and training. Allowing the DM planners time to incorporate the SEA monitoring to the system and streamlining the process.

Linked to the above and to specifically advance the monitoring potential of the Development Management team, the planning department has mapped using ArcGIS, a series of datasets representing sensitive environmental zones across the County. When planning applications are lodged and mapped at registration stage, the proposed development sites polygon is mapped to indicate if a planning application might potentially impact on one of these zones. For example, if a planning application on or proximate to a Special Protection Area (SPA), it is highlighted to the planner through the ArcGIS search facility. The mapped areas include designated ecological sites, cultural and archaeological areas, landscape zones, flood risk areas etc. The map provides the first line of protection to DM planners; however, the map does not provide a sensitivity search or monitoring facility, which would enable the Forward Planning team to monitor the Plan appropriately and issue remedial action. The team will continue to explore the potential for the development of such a monitoring facility.



This work by the planning team seeks to capture critical data at the planning decision making stage that will lead to evidence-based policy analysis and review. About 50% of the SEA monitoring indicators for the County Development Plan are derived from the Development Management team.

It is hoped that significant advances will be made to inform the next and future reviews of the County Development Plan.

In addition, and potentially linked to the mapping system referred to above t

It is noted however that this monitoring report has been prepared with the sources of data currently available and has yielded positive results. The potential benefits of a digitised monitoring system as described above in terms of quality of data and best use of limited staff resources is apparent at this time.

## 1.5 Excluded Indicators

As part of the review of the SEA's SEO's, targets and indicators as set out above, it was considered that a few indicators could not be used to monitor the relevant SEO appropriately. This was due, in some cases, to data which had expected to be available during the monitoring period was not in fact available, this required a review of the relevant indicator. In other cases, development management indicators, referred to development rather than planning applications. Corrective action was considered necessary, therefore more specific indicators have been created to appropriately monitor the SEOs of the plan. Where gaps in environmental information are identified during the preparation of the environmental report, monitoring can be geared towards addressing such gaps, where this is practical.

## 1.6 Reporting

This monitoring evaluation report on the effects of implementing the County Development Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment has been prepared to coincide with the Chief Executives Two Year Progress Report on the progress achieved in securing CDP objectives in accordance with Section 15 (2) of the Act.

## 1.7 Responsibility

South Dublin County Council are responsible for collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of a monitoring report, the publication of this report and if necessary, the carrying out of corrective action in accordance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive.

# 2.0 Strategic Environmental Objectives Monitoring Assessment

As stated in Section 1 of this report, the SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the County Development Plan be assessed. This section details the SEA monitoring as part of two-year monitoring report and is guided by the EPA guidance 'Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring' (2020).

**Table 1: Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) (B)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(B_1)</b> Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic, and soil biodiversity, or international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species, and habitats.				
<p><b>No loss of protected habitats and species during the lifetime of the Plan.</b></p> <p><b>Prevent the introduction or spread of invasive or alien species.</b></p>	<p>Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in designated sites through trending of annual surveys.</p> <p>Number, type and location of invasive species identified.</p>	<p>Percentage of relevant habitats and designated ecological sites lost because of implementation of the CDP.</p> <p>Delivery of mapping of invasive species and management plan developed.</p>	<p>From assessing all planning applications as part of the SEA Monitor, no applications granted within the first two years of the Plan will result in any loss of designated ecological sites within the County.</p> <p><u>Invasive Species:</u> Action 1.1 ii from the South Dublin Biodiversity Action Plan (2022) aims to ‘map and manage the spread of non-native invasive species’. This action is currently ongoing, with control of Japanese Knotweed and Mink currently underway, though resourcing issues has put this project on pause in the last two years.</p>	<p>The Council will continue to maintain and protect all relevant habitats and designated ecological sites throughout the lifetime of the Plan in as far as is possible. The advancement of the monitoring process through the development of monitoring measures for development management as outlined in section 1.4 above and which will highlight areas of potential impact at an early stage and enable mitigation and remedial action at an early stage providing further environmental protection.</p> <p>Resourcing issues have paused the continued management of invasive species, though work completed to date has been done successfully. It should also be noted this initial SEA assessment is based on a limited sample of data and therefore it would be premature to initiate any significant remedial action at this time.</p>
<b>(B_2)</b> Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function.				
<p><b>Submission of Screening Report or Natura Impact Statement for proposed developments with planning</b></p>	<p>Designation of additional areas due to biodiversity and / or geological value.</p>	<p>Number of significant adverse impacts, including direct, cumulative, and indirect</p>	<p>In the first two years of the Plan, 12 applications have been granted within or adjoining South Dublin’s proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). These are broken down as follows:</p>	<p>In the first two years of the plan, no applications have taken place on an SPA, highlighting improved protections on High Amenity land for protected species the Plan has implemented. This will continue to be monitored throughout the lifetime of the Plan and if red flags are raised, remedial action will be implemented.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment								
<p><b>applications in / and / or near European Sites.</b></p>	<p>Number / percentage of developments in / near Natura 2000 network.</p>	<p>impacts, to relevant habitats, geological features, species, or their sustaining resources in designated ecological sites by development within or adjacent to these sites as a result of implementation of the CDP.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>No. of Grants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>SPA</b></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SAC</b></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>pNHA</b></td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	No. of Grants	<b>SPA</b>	0	<b>SAC</b>	1	<b>pNHA</b>	12	<p>There was one grant of permission which intersected with an SAC in the first two years of the Plan, which was deemed to have no impact on the SAC due to the development being a proposed extension to an existing structure, with relevant surveys asked for at AI stage.</p> <p>There were twelve applications on sites adjoining a pNHA since the adoption of the Plan. All have undergone screening for Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment by the planning authority, with further information requests issued and received for screening reports when deemed necessary. All sites were granted permission, with those in the sensitive HA lands deemed acceptable where the proposed development was outside the pNHA.</p> <p>SDCC is exploring the potential for of developing a ‘Sensitivity search facility’ supported by a GIS mapping system which identified planning applications which might impact on sensitive sites including designated Natura or National Heritage Sites when the planning application is lodged See section 1.4 above</p> <p>Currently all sensitive sites are identified using this GIS mapping system at application stage so any potential developments likely to impact on designated sites are identified and brought to the attention of the development management team</p>
Area	No. of Grants											
<b>SPA</b>	0											
<b>SAC</b>	1											
<b>pNHA</b>	12											

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<p>when the application is lodged. As we aim to protect habitats, species and ecological sites within our county, an active SEA Monitoring System, which deals with live applications from an early stage will help the development management team assess applications appropriately.</p> <p><b>Remedial Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Run CPD with Development Management Team to express the importance of relating each application which is near a SPA, SAC or pNHA.</li> <li>- Continue the development of an SEA Monitoring System.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(B_3) Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of local designated and non-designated ecological and heritage areas, which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal, and genetic exchange of wild species.</b></p>				
<p><b>That biodiversity is integrated into all decision making across the Plan.</b></p>	<p>Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping, and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either</p>	<p>Percentage of connectivity provided by the County's primary GI corridors which has been lost without mitigation.</p>	<p>The County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 includes specific policy and objectives relating to Green Infrastructure and County's GI network. Biodiversity continues to be integrated into all decision making across the Plan, particularly enhanced by Chapter 4, the Green Infrastructure Strategy. At the same time the Public Realm Department continues to advance biodiversity related projects such as pollinator projects and tree planting schemes for example in 2022 circa 17,000 trees</p>	<p>Evidence under the monitoring section and below indicates significant advances in the integration of biodiversity into decision making in the Plan. The development of the baseline plan referred to below will identify not only where existing biodiversity and GI exists but will also identify where losses have occurred. Over time a clear picture of losses and gains will emerge. Its delivery will be a significant advancement in biodiversity monitoring in the County.</p> <p>GI5 Objective 4 continues to be implemented on all qualifying developments. This objective requires development to incorporate quantifiable green space elements into the development</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
	<p>revised or drafted.</p> <p>The findings from SEA and AA (as relevant) for policies, plans, programmes etc.</p>		<p>have been planted as part of mini woodland projects.</p> <p>There has been a gradual increase in hectares of short and long meadows in the county. For instance, in 2021, there were 145ha, which increased to 165ha in 2022, 175ha in 2023, and is currently 195ha in 2024. There is ongoing identification of areas, each year. Furthermore, the quality of existing areas is also being enhanced as seeds are collected from the more successful areas and are sown in new areas to improve the overall quality.</p> <p>All gains to date have been on Council owned lands. There is potential to improve the effectiveness of this objective through the planned engagement of a dedicated Biodiversity Officer post within the lifetime of the CDP will assist with increasing public engagement initiatives under the Pollinator and the Biodiversity Plans.</p> <p>The Gi Strategy has introduced <i>'Primary / Strategic GI Corridors'</i> to the Plan, most comprising of watercourses and their associated riparian zones, such as the River Liffey, Dodder, and Camac as well as</p>	<p>through use of a 'Green Space Factor' calculation. This is managed through planning applications and is assessed by the development management team, public realm department and heritage officer to ensure the objective is fully adhered too. The information is currently held by the public realm team. The application of the 'GSF' will be assessed throughout the lifetime of the Plan to see when there is requirement to further expand the grading system.</p> <p>A baseline has now been set for the County's GI network, with the aim to enhance and protect the County's Biodiversity throughout the lifetime of the Plan. The next review will happen sometime next year which will be reported in the four-year review.</p> <p>The SDCC GI Strategy prepared to inform the SDCC County Development Plan 2022-2028 included for the preparation of a baseline map of existing GI and biodiversity features of the County. While this is an excellent starting point for identifying the GI and biodiversity elements of the County at that time and while it has been updated with some data (as it becomes available to the Public Realm Department), it is at this time a static piece of work.</p> <p>The Public Realm Department is exploring opportunities to enable the ongoing update of</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment				
			the Grand Canal. Two additional emerging potential corridors along the urban fringe have been identified, adjoining the boundary with County Kildare (greenbelt / green space potential) and the M50 corridor. Corridors also include the extensive network of hedgerows and trees that exist across the County. The key corridors pass through the neighbouring administrative areas of Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown, Dublin City, Fingal, Kildare and Wicklow.	this map with potential for identifying where elements such as hedgerows or trees are removed or added and indicating where the existing GI network is impacted positively or negatively through public projects and planning applications. This being achieved would present a significant benefit to the future potential for monitoring of GI in the County.				
<b>(B_4) Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.</b>								
<b>Preparation and implementation of a Green Infrastructure strategy for the county.</b>	Number of actions implemented in the SDCC Green Infrastructure Strategy.	Number of actions implemented in SDCC Biodiversity related plans, in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.	SDCC Green Infrastructure Strategy See H3 above SDCC Biodiversity Plan The SDCC Biodiversity Plan has been enacted since 2022 with a total of 12 actions setting out a plan to protect and enhance biodiversity across the county. Since the adoption of the County Development Plan, 7 of the 12 actions are currently ongoing, with the remaining 5 not yet commenced. Details are provided on each action in the assessment table, with results provided in the table below:	The Green Infrastructure Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan and Pollinator Plan have been successful in their implementation since the adoption of the Plan. The continued monitoring of each will help preserve and enhance the counties overall Biodiversity, in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets, as well as protecting the County’s diverse landscape.				
<b>Preparation and implementation of actions in the SDCC Biodiversity Action Plan.</b>	Number of actions implemented in the SDCC Biodiversity Action Plan.			The work and dedication of our Heritage Officer and Public Relam team continues to be highlighted in the actions of the biodiversity plan. With over half the actions currently ongoing, and deliverables being met, the importance of biodiversity in South Dublin continues to grow. Year three of Wetland surveys have finished and are to be continued as further sites require				
<b>Implementation of actions in the</b>	Number of actions implemented		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action No.</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Action 1.1 Data collection</b></td> <td>Ongoing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action No.	Status	<b>Action 1.1 Data collection</b>	Ongoing	
Action No.	Status							
<b>Action 1.1 Data collection</b>	Ongoing							

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results		Assessment
<b>SDCC Pollinator Plan.</b>	in the SDCC Pollinator Plan.				<p>surveys. Other small habitats and special surveys have also been completed under Action 1 (i), though no mapping has been completed.</p> <p>National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) funding received since the adoption of the Plan, has been used to establish a monitoring programme at selected meadows in three parks. A significant level of plant and insect data has been gathered, and this will form the baseline for the Councils meadow grassland management programme, which will be measured over the next three years under Action 1.1 (iii).</p> <p>Under Action 1.1 (iv), year one of the wetland survey collated a database of wetland sites in SDCC from known and published records. In Year two and three, ground surveys of only SDCC owned site sand other publicly accessible sites have been undertaken, though the consultants GIS mapping data needs to be incorporated into the SDCC Green Infrastructure Map. The wetland survey programme also needs to be continued as further SDCC sites and public / private landowners require assessments and mapping.</p> <p>Weekly articles are written by the Heritage Officer and published in the Tallaght Echo as a nature column, representing over 7 years of involvement in promoting the County’s Biodiversity resource. Volume 4 of the ‘Nature on our Doorstep’ has been published in 2024,</p>
			<b>Action 1.2 Prepare GIS Database</b>	Not Commenced	
			<b>Action 2.1 Engagement</b>	Ongoing	
			<b>Action 2.2 Support local Projects</b>	Not Commenced	
			<b>Action 2.3 Quantify Human Benefits</b>	Not Commenced	
			<b>Action 3.1 Governance</b>	Ongoing	
			<b>Action 3.2 Guidance Documents</b>	Not Commenced	
			<b>Action 3.3 Inform CDP policy</b>	Ongoing	
			<b>Action 3.4 Engage with Climate Action Team</b>	Ongoing	
			<b>Action 4.1 Inform planning decisions</b>	Ongoing	
			<b>Action 4.2 Research</b>	Ongoing	
			<b>Action 4.3 River Projects</b>	Not Commenced	



Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p><u>SDCC Pollinator Plan</u>  The SDCC Pollinator Plan is currently undergoing a review for the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Once complete this will be reviewed by our team for inclusion in the next 2-year review. The County's hedgerow network has been mapped from aerial imagery as part of the GI Strategy. An exercise is required to review the map using ground-truthing to distinguish hedgerows from lines of trees and to remove any hedgerows that have been lost to development.</p> <p>From the mapping, there are approx. 60,853 trees mapped in SDCC on Arbortrack, the Councils Tree Management System. This also details the carbon storage calculator which is used by Arbortrack. The data will change as more trees are surveyed, planted, and removed.</p> <p>Overall managed meadow locations have increased since the adoption of the Plan by 30 hectares from 165ha to 195ha.</p>	<p>representing a selected compilation of the Echo articles. The Heritage officer also delivers talks and walks to the local community and groups. We engage with Biodiversity Week and Heritage Week.</p> <p>The Councils Heritage Officer continues to engage with the Development Management process when required, providing detail to the wider planning team. No biodiversity training for stakeholders has taken place to date. The governance structure for the Biodiversity Plan involves the Heritage Officer administering two internal working groups: a Biodiversity Steering / Working Group with the Directors and selected staff members from various departments which meets 2 to three times a year. The Joint SPC Sub-committee for Biodiversity which meets prior to each SPC ....</p> <p>The requirement for Developers to implement the council SuDS Guidance and the Green Space Factor has been a significant mechanism and helped the integration of nature-based solutions into development, improving the chances for the GI network to be enhanced and strengthened. However, other development issues continue to result in the fragmentation of habitats and key GI routes in the county. Ongoing liaison continues between the Heritage Officer and Climate Action Team, though no climate impacts on biodiversity addressed to date. It is important that this is</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<p>done, as climate change will change biodiversity around us, which has not been understood or communicated sufficiently to the public.</p> <p>As the Council moves forward with the aim to protect, nurture and expand South Dublin's biodiversity, based on best practice guides within the '<b>Local Authority Biodiversity Action Plan Guidelines 2024</b>', a County Heritage Forum should be formed for the next Biodiversity Action Plan. This body will bring together representatives from a range of stakeholders, including heritage organisations, local agencies, and the community. It will provide a forum for discussion and debate on heritage issues, and it advises the local authority on the creation and implementation of the County Heritage Plan.</p>

**Table 2: Population and Human Health (PHH)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(PHH_1) Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options.</b>				
<p><b>Development within the residential and employment growth areas identified in the MASP.</b></p> <p><b>Progress on implementation of extant planning permissions, delivery rate of units per neighbourhood within the overall settlement.</b></p>	<p>Percentage of development within the residential and employment growth areas identified in the MASP.</p> <p>Number / percentage of units delivered within overall settlements.</p>	<p>Total extant permissions and delivery rate of units per neighbourhood within the overall settlement.</p>	<p>The MASP for the East Region RSES has identified five strategic development areas and corridors, with the South-West Corridor falling within South Dublin. Details in relation to extant permissions can be found under LSG_2 within the Land, Soils and Geology Section of this report.</p> <p>Since the Plan has been adopted in August 2022, a total of 4,784 units have been completed according to the SDCC Residential Completions Monitor. In the first 2 years of the Plan being adopted 4784 out of 15,577 properties have been completed in SDCC, if current trends continue the CDP targets will be achieved by the end of the current Plan period in 2028. The number of permitted units that are completed will be monitored over the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p><b>Table PHH1:</b> Sum of Units (Construction and Extant Permissions)</p>	<p>The Council will continue to monitor data on extant permissions and the delivery rate of units per neighbourhood within the County. The development of the MASP and the South-West corridor remains an important objective for South Dublin. The Council will continue to respond appropriately to advance the development of City Edge and expansion of light rail services along this corridor throughout the lifetime of the Plan.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results		Assessment
				<b>Units under construction and Extant since adoption of Plan</b>	
			Brownfield	2,991	
			Greenfield	9,576	
			Not Classified / Infill	602	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,169</b>	
			<p>Regarding the development of units delivered within each individual Neighbourhood Area, the following details are highlighted below (August 2022 until November 2024):</p> <p><b>Lucan, Palmerstown, Adamstown</b>  Total Units:3,069  Permitted Not Commenced: 1,816  Under Construction: 1,253</p> <p><b>Clondalkin, Clonburris, Grange Castle</b>  Total Units: 3,338  Permitted Not Commenced: 1,851  Under Construction: 1,487</p>		

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p><b>Naas Road / Ballymount (City Edge)</b>  Total Units: 165  Permitted Not Commenced: 1  Under Construction: 164</p> <p><b>Templeogue, Walkinstown, Rathfarnham, Firhouse</b>  Total Units: 1,276  Permitted Not Commenced: 1,100  Under Construction: 176</p> <p><b>Rural Uplands</b>  Total Units: N/A  Permitted Not Commenced: N/A  Under Construction: N/A</p> <p><b>Tallaght</b>  Total Units: 2,424  Permitted Not Commenced: 1,565  Under Construction: 859</p> <p><b>Citywest, Saggart, Rathcoole, Newcastle</b>  Total Units: 2,383  Permitted Not Commenced: 1,491  Under Construction: 892</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(PHH_2) Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection.</b>				
<p><b>Lands for Employment monitor uptake of employment lands using land capacity study baseline.</b></p> <p><b>Number of sites added and or removed from the 'Vacant Sites Register.'</b></p>	<p>Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth and employment.</p> <p>Number of buildings listed in 2020 vacant and derelict site registers now in use.</p>	<p><b>Implementation of Chapter 9 Economic Growth and Employment</b></p> <p><b>No. of buildings listed on the Vacant Site Register. (See RZLT comments in assessment column.</b></p>	<p>As of November 2024, the review of EE zoned employment lands has indicated that a total of approximately 72Ha has been developed on EE (Enterprise and Employment) zoned lands during the 2 years since the plan came into effect. For reasons not fully known, not all the completed units are occupied. This may be down to speculative development or to delays with conveyancing or contracts / leasing agreements.</p> <p>Approximately 439 hectares of EE zoned land remain undeveloped, most of which is within Grange Castle West and South with lesser amounts elsewhere. Lands which could be considered underutilised are not included in the undeveloped figures. In addition, lands zoned for regeneration, town, village and neighbourhood centres, retail warehousing, and major retail centre all contribute significantly to job creation and are not included in the figures given above.</p>	<p>The Council will continue to promote economic growth within the County to encourage retention of working age population and to fund sustainable development and environmental protection.</p> <p><b>RZLT</b></p> <p>The Residential Zoned Land Tax is a new tax aimed at increasing housing supply by activating zoned, serviced residential development lands (including mixed-use lands) for housing. It also aims to incentivise landowners to use existing planning permissions for housing. The tax is being introduced as part of Housing for All, the government's housing plan to 2030. The first liability date for this annual tax is the 1st of February 2025</p> <p>In 2024 the RZLT has highlighted 192 parcels of land, up from 174 in 2023, total hectares in the county now stands at 318.9Ha, up from 283.4Ha in 2023.</p> <p>Going forward the SEA targets and indicators under this section will need to reflect RZLT related data.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>Given the average of approximately 40ha of EE zoned land complete and occupied or ready for occupation over the past two years, the remaining 439ha of EE zoned land is more than sufficient to facilitate the target of an average 1,528 jobs increase per year.</p> <p>The Council is currently carrying out an employment review study which will further inform these figures. It is expected to be complete in the first quarter of 2025.</p> <p>Chapter 9 of the CDP dealing with Economic Growth and Employment identifies potential growth sectors for the local economy, by creating policies that encourage more labour-intensive sectors, promoting compact growth while recognising there is a need for a broad based, diverse, inclusive, and resilient economy.</p> <p>The Economic chapter is divided into several key sections, ranging</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>from employment and employment growth, economic development, tourism, and climate action. Key locations such as Grange Castle have been identified as employment generating areas, whilst Cookstown and City Edge will be the key regeneration areas which will facilitate new employment uses and consolidation of existing businesses and services, where appropriate. The transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society is also a national strategic outcome of the NPF. It is therefore vital that the Development Plan realises its role in the delivery of the green economy.</p> <p><b>Vacant Site Register</b>  The Vacant Site Register was due to be revoked in December 2023 with the introduction of the Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT). Both measures however continue to be in place. The RZLT is an annual tax, calculated at 3% of the market value of land within its scope. It will apply from 2024 onwards. The Finance (No.</p>	



Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			2) Act 2023 provides that the first liability date for Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) is deferred until 01 February 2025.	
<b>(PHH_3) Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services.</b>				
<p><b>Progression of works forming part of the Parks &amp; Open Space Strategy</b></p> <p><b>Progression of roll out of Teen Space Programme 2021 and Sports Pitch Strategy.</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of Cycle South Dublin Programme.</b></p>	<p>Number of actions implemented in the Parks &amp; Open Space Strategy / Sports Pitch Strategy</p> <p>Number / area of green spaces and amenities available to the public.</p>	<p><b>Implementation of the Parks and Open Space Strategy / Sports Pitch Strategy.</b></p> <p><b>Number of green spaces and amenities available with the county.</b></p>	<p>The Parks and Open Space Strategy / Sports Pitch Strategy remains in development since the adoption of the Plan. It is the aim of the Council to deliver this project in 2025.</p> <p>Walking and cycling routes within the county's parks and open spaces now account for 161,715 (as of October 2024) linear metres. Since the Council began collecting data on the total hectares of biodiverse meadowlands in the County, They have grown by over 105ha, now totalling 195ha.</p> <p>Since September 2023 to September 2024, 24 additional recreational facilities (play spaces, playing pitches etc) have been provided within South Dublin.</p>	<p>The Council will continue to ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and services throughout the County.</p> <p>It is notable that the targets and indicators used here need review and updating. There is significant evidence across the County particularly on the SDZ development lands at Clonburris and Adamstown of housing development being strictly tied to a related phasing and infrastructure programme. As of Q1 2024 there were 7,500 units with permission in Adamstown with 4,400 units complete and 850 under construction. All of this development has been strictly tied to the delivery of a railway station, schools, parks, library and Enterprise Centre and retail development.</p> <p>There are currently 3,427 units granted planning permission in the Clonburris SDZ with further 3,794 in pre planning discussions. All linked to major road and bridge infrastructure as well as parks, Community Centre and retail detail development. Development is strictly managed to ensure infrastructure is provided</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<p>in tandem with development. Looking to the future the target and indicators for the next and future CDP's need to reflect this essential process of integrated development. It is notable that of these SDZ's have received substantial funding under the URDF and LIHAF funding streams.</p>
<b>(PHH_4) Protect human health and well-being from environmental related pressures.</b>				
<p><b>Improved trends in quality of life related to human health wellbeing and environmental pressures.</b></p> <p><b>No significant deterioration in human health because of environmental factor.</b></p>	<p>Any occurrence of spatially concentrated deterioration in human health.</p>	<p><b>Occurrence of spatially concentrated deterioration in Human Health.</b></p>	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, no major occurrence of spatially concentrated deterioration in human health has occurred. Information on Air and Noise Quality can be found under Air Quality and Noise below. Water quality results can also be found in Water Quality and Material Assets section of this report.</p>	<p>Environmental related health pressures will continue to grow in the coming years due to pressures from climate change and other environmental changes. Monitoring of spatially occurring deteriorations in human health remains difficult as identifying the environmental parameters which contribute to specific health issues is extremely difficult. The Institute of Public Health has a list of determinants of health and population groups. For example, if there a focus on transport related health determinants, these could include potential health effects from changes to traffic behaviour and flow rate in a particular area (i.e. active travel behaviour, access to services).</p> <p>The Council understand the importance of the populations wider human health and will continue to explore sources of information to</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				inform future targets and indicators. Many of the environmental health related issues are discussed elsewhere within this report.

**Table 3: Land, Soils and Geology (LSG)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(LSG_1) Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation.</b>				
Ensure sustainable extraction of non-renewable sand, gravel and rock deposits and the reuse and recycling of construction	Volume of contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill.  Volume of construction and demolition	Volume of construction and demolition waste that is reused or recycled.  Incidences of soil contamination.	in cases where development requires the removal of soil, stones or invasive species, appropriate permits are required. Disposal must also be to authorised sites. Contaminated sites require a contaminated risk assessment. No data is available at present regarding contaminated risk assessment.	The Council seeks to safeguard sensitive soils, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation through its own activities and through the Development Management process. There is currently little data available to inform this target and indicator.  Indicators which potentially could be included as part of the SEA for the next County Development Plan with the co-operation of the Councils Waste

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																							
and demolition waste.  No incidences of soil contamination.	waste recycled, in comparison with previous year/s.  Excessive land filling of quality soils.  Incidences of soil contamination.		From assessing pollution cases that were subject to a complaint and pollution cases closed, please view table LSG1 below from September 2023 – August 2024.  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Complaint</th> <th>Closed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sep' 23</td> <td>365</td> <td>193</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct' 23</td> <td>211</td> <td>139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov' 23</td> <td>260</td> <td>148</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec' 23</td> <td>190</td> <td>1230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan' 24</td> <td>112</td> <td>156</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb'24</td> <td>235</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar' 24</td> <td>185</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr' 24</td> <td>265</td> <td>169</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May' 24</td> <td>232</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun' 24</td> <td>207</td> <td>132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul' 24</td> <td>196</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug'24</td> <td>221</td> <td>105</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Complaint	Closed	Sep' 23	365	193	Oct' 23	211	139	Nov' 23	260	148	Dec' 23	190	1230	Jan' 24	112	156	Feb'24	235	83	Mar' 24	185	261	Apr' 24	265	169	May' 24	232	111	Jun' 24	207	132	Jul' 24	196	57	Aug'24	221	105	Management team include indicators around the total cases of soil contamination in the County during the plan period, any remedial actions which take place where soil contamination takes place and the volume of construction and demolition waste that is collected within the county. The processes and resources required to gather this information need to be further explored.
Date	Complaint	Closed																																									
Sep' 23	365	193																																									
Oct' 23	211	139																																									
Nov' 23	260	148																																									
Dec' 23	190	1230																																									
Jan' 24	112	156																																									
Feb'24	235	83																																									
Mar' 24	185	261																																									
Apr' 24	265	169																																									
May' 24	232	111																																									
Jun' 24	207	132																																									
Jul' 24	196	57																																									
Aug'24	221	105																																									
<b>(LSG 2) Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the county.</b>																																											
Reduce the use of greenfield land by encouraging the reuse of brownfield sites.  Achieve the 40% target for growth on infill as per NPF.	Number / percentage of new developments on brownfield sites.  Percentage of brownfield land developed over the Plan period.  Percentage of total greenfield	Number / Percentage of new developments on brownfield, greenfield and infill lands.	All planning applications are screened for AA and EIA whether the land is on infill or brownfield land. The reuse of brownfield land is desirable to support efficient use of land resources and to ensure the protection and conservation of the soil's sustainable management practices. This objective is implemented through the development management process, using CS3 Objective 1 and EDE4 Objective 3.  Since the adoption of the Plan, the Council has monitored housing	The implementation of the Housing Monitor Hub in December of 2024 will serve as the baseline for future monitoring of this SEO.  Greenfield lands continue to be used for housing developments, though development on brownfield land has and will increase over the lifetime of the Plan. This SEA assessment is based on a limited sample of data over a short duration, and it would therefore be premature to initiate any significant remedial action at this point.																																							

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																				
	land developed.		<p>completions and construction, which includes a breakdown of brownfield, greenfield and not classified / infill development. This table below identifies the results to date:</p> <p><b>Table LSG1: Units completed</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Units Completed since adoption of Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Brownfield</td> <td>316</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greenfield</td> <td>4,233</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Classified / Infill</td> <td>235</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>4,784</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Table LSG2: Sum of Units (Construction and Extant Permissions)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Under Construction and Extant since adoption of Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Brownfield</td> <td>2,991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greenfield</td> <td>9,576</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Classified / Infill</td> <td>602</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>13,169</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Units Completed since adoption of Plan	Brownfield	316	Greenfield	4,233	Not Classified / Infill	235	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,784</b>		Under Construction and Extant since adoption of Plan	Brownfield	2,991	Greenfield	9,576	Not Classified / Infill	602	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,169</b>	
	Units Completed since adoption of Plan																							
Brownfield	316																							
Greenfield	4,233																							
Not Classified / Infill	235																							
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,784</b>																							
	Under Construction and Extant since adoption of Plan																							
Brownfield	2,991																							
Greenfield	9,576																							
Not Classified / Infill	602																							
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,169</b>																							

**Table 4: Water Quality (W)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(W_1) Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive objectives and measures.</b>				
All waters within the Plan area to achieve the requirements of the WFD and	The status of water quality in the county's waterbodies and the proportion of	Status of water quality in the County's waterbodies.	Water quality data for the latest period 2016 – 2021 indicates that overall water quality continues to remain much the same for surface waters in the county, though there have been changes to standards with	The Council in conjunction with the EPA and LAWPRO (Local Authorities Water Programme) are continuously working to improve the status of water bodies in the county. The River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (2022 – 2027) aims to protect and restore good water quality in our

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																				
<p>the relevant River Basin Management Plan by 2027.</p> <p>Surface and groundwater - Number of permissions for new developments which include an on-site wastewater treatment facility.</p> <p>Not to permit development where it would result in a WWTP exceeding the terms of its discharge license.</p> <p>Encourage future population growth in areas served by</p>	<p>'good' and 'high' status waterbodies above 2020 baseline.</p> <p>Number of households served by urban wastewater treatment plants / septic tanks / individual WWTP or other systems.</p> <p>Number of households served by public water supplies.</p>		<p>High quality increasing by 8% and Poor increasing by 10%.</p> <p><b>Table W4: Water Quality Status Trend (Cathcments.ie)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Bad</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SW 2016-2021</td> <td>8%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2013-2018</td> <td>0%</td> <td>54%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2010-2015</td> <td>0%</td> <td>46%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2010-2012</td> <td>0%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW 2007-2009</td> <td>8%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	SW 2016-2021	8%	31%	23%	38%	0%	SW 2013-2018	0%	54%	23%	23%	0%	SW 2010-2015	0%	46%	38%	15%	0%	SW 2010-2012	0%	38%	38%	23%	0%	SW 2007-2009	8%	33%	25%	33%	0%	<p>rivers, lakes, estuaries, and ground waters, for the benefit of health, biodiversity, climate, and communities.</p> <p>The Council also continues to work with Uisce Éireann (UE) to promote the delivery of infrastructure to meet the growing needs of the County. The Planning Department is working with UE to ensure that they incorporate projected growth into planned upgrades for infrastructure such as the main lift pumping station for Dublin.</p>
Period	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad																																			
SW 2016-2021	8%	31%	23%	38%	0%																																			
SW 2013-2018	0%	54%	23%	23%	0%																																			
SW 2010-2015	0%	46%	38%	15%	0%																																			
SW 2010-2012	0%	38%	38%	23%	0%																																			
SW 2007-2009	8%	33%	25%	33%	0%																																			

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
urban WWTP and public water supplies				
<b>(W_2) Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion.</b>				
<p>Progression of the flood relief schemes approved in the ten-year Programme of Investment in Flood Relief Measures.</p> <p>Compliance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines at site and plan level.</p>	<p>Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk.</p> <p>Completion / progression of approved flood relief schemes.</p>	<p><b>Number of planning applications located within or overlap with a Riparian Corridor.</b></p> <p><b>Progression of approved flood relief schemes.</b></p>	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, 133 planning applications were granted which intersect with a Riparian Corridor.</p> <p>Policy objective IE4 Objective 4 aims to support and facilitate the delivery of flood alleviation schemes in South Dublin County, including the schemes listed, in as environmentally sensitive a way as possible and to ensure that zoning or development proposals do not impede or prevent the progression of these measures. The table highlights each flood alleviation scheme and their progress to date:</p> <p><u>Ongoing Schemes</u></p> <p><b><u>Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u></b> Works on the Poddle scheme commenced in February 2024 with construction beginning in April. No further updates have been provided on the scheme to date.</p> <p><b><u>Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u></b></p>	<p>No development works are permitted within a minimum 10 metre of a riparian corridor unless fully and robustly justified following assessment by DM. In certain locations, including along the Grand Canal pNHA, the buffer is between 13 and 15 metres which is confirmed through the Development Management process and all council led development processes.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to advance the monitoring of development within riparian corridors through mapping of development within these corridors and recording of any mitigation measures which might be included following request for further information or imposition of conditions. It is intended to advance this source of information through development of appropriate database facilities to inform future CDP's.</p> <p>South Dublin will continue to monitor flood alleviation schemes with the water services team throughout the lifetime of the Plan and beyond. The development management process also continues to assess flood risk in all planning applications, referring all applications to required parties when necessary and requesting further information and imposing mitigation conditions, as necessary. Going forward the team will explore</p>



Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>A second round of public consultation on the Camac flood alleviation scheme commenced in April 2024. At present, the engineering options assessment continues, with the Steering group (DCC, SDCC and OPW) currently reviewing public consultation feedback, hydraulic model, engineering input and cost benefit analysis for economic appraisal.</p> <p><b><u>Whitechurch Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u></b>  Works are ongoing on stages 1 and 2 of the projects, with the following update provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stage 1 works from Willbrook to St Gatiens Court have resumed with the cladding of the flood defence walls. This will be followed by the installation of the landscaping in the area. It is currently scheduled to complete these works by the end of Q3 2024.</li> <li>- Stage 2 works have commenced from St Gatiens Court to St Endas Drive with the installation of 50% of the flood defence walls along the preparation works for the</li> </ul>	<p>the potential for development of a database which can record and enable monitoring of mitigation measures resulting from further information requests and imposition of conditions.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>installation of a trash screen at the inlet of the culvert which goes under the Rathfarnham Ford Garage. A Foul Sewer diversion was required to allow for continuation of the defence walls. Works have also been carried out to provide flood defences to a few properties fronting on the Whitechurch Stream.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stage 3 works from Willbrook Lawn to Willbrook Road are at detailed design stage.</li> </ul> <p><u>Future Schemes:</u>  <b><u>Lucan to Chapelizod Flood Alleviation Scheme:</u></b>  A Flood Relief Scheme for Lucan to Chapelizod is proposed including environmental assessment as necessary and accompanying public consultation. Works as part of this project might include physical works, such as a series of hard defences (flood embankments and walls). The hard defences would protect to the 1% AEP fluvial flood event with an average and maximum height of 1.2m and 2.9m respectively and a total</p>	

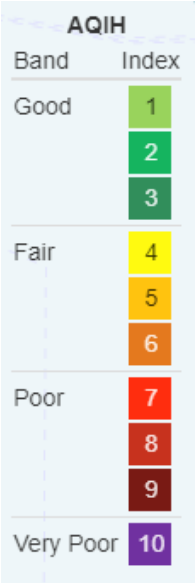
Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment							
			length of 3.0km of wall and a total length of 2.1km of embankment.								
<b>(W_3) Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing, and green roofs) into development proposals.</b>											
Sustainable Water Management - compliance of relevant planning applications	Number of developments granted planning permission that incorporate SuDs.	Number of planning application grants that incorporated SuDS within the Clonburris SDZ.	<p>South Dublin County Council continue to strive for more sustainable water management solutions throughout developments in the county. For the purpose of monitoring this specific SEO, a sample has been taken for lands within Clonburris Strategic Development Zone to see have large developments integrated SuDS and other sustainable water management solutions within their developments.</p> <p><b>Clonburris SDZ:</b> 12 planning applications have been submitted to date within Clonburris SDZ lands, of which 2 applications are for</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>SDZ21A/0022 (SDZ23A/0029):</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuDS masterplan submitted with application (grant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SDZ22A/0018 (SDZ24A/0019W):</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No SuDS Masterplan submitted (grant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SDZ22A/0017:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuDS strategy plan submitted (grant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SDZ23A/0018:</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>SDZ21A/0022 (SDZ23A/0029):</b>	SuDS masterplan submitted with application (grant)	<b>SDZ22A/0018 (SDZ24A/0019W):</b>	No SuDS Masterplan submitted (grant)	<b>SDZ22A/0017:</b>	SuDS strategy plan submitted (grant)	<b>SDZ23A/0018:</b>	<p>South Dublin released '<b>A Householders Guide to Sustainable Drainage (SuDS): Managing Rainfall more Naturally in South Dublin,</b>' and the '<b>Sustainable Drainage Explanatory Design and Evaluation Guide</b>' in 2022, which provides details on improving drainage without the need for hard engineered solutions. These guidance documents now inform development management decisions and is delivering a reduction in hard engineered solutions by allowing a more sustainable and natural surface water drainage regime to be implemented. SuDS offer multiple benefits when compared to traditional drainage systems and aim to maximise the benefits of rainwater once it falls on the surface.</p> <p>In terms of opportunities going forward, the indicator used here serves to give a picture of the level of implementation of SuDs in planning applications. Going forward with the support of an appropriate database the team will endeavour to be able to report on SuDs measures provided in all developments across the County. In addition, going forward the team could consider a more appropriate indicator reflecting not only the level of implementation of SuDs measures as required but also providing some feedback on the quality of measures used, allowing identification of</p>
<b>SDZ21A/0022 (SDZ23A/0029):</b>											
SuDS masterplan submitted with application (grant)											
<b>SDZ22A/0018 (SDZ24A/0019W):</b>											
No SuDS Masterplan submitted (grant)											
<b>SDZ22A/0017:</b>											
SuDS strategy plan submitted (grant)											
<b>SDZ23A/0018:</b>											

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			SuDS landscape plans submitted. (grant) <b>SDZ22A/0011:</b> SuDS detailed in GI Strategy following FI. (grant) <b>SDZ23A/0043:</b> SuDS detail in application (Grant) <b>SDZ23A/0004 (SDZ23A/0004):</b> SuDS detail submitted. (grant)	weaknesses in the quality of measures implemented and enabling improvements.

**Table 5: Air Quality and Noise (AN)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment									
<b>(AN_1)</b> To avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole resulting from emissions to air from all sectors with reference to emissions from transport, residential heating, industry, and agriculture.													
Improve ambient air quality trends, particularly in relation to transport-related emissions of NOx and particulate matter through reduction of private vehicle usage.	Air Quality indicators.  Percentage compliance with EPA emissions limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia, and fine matter.	<b>Air Quality Indicator results based on EPA emissions limits.</b>	<p>The World Health Organisation (WHO) have published new air quality guidelines (AQGs) for health, including interim targets in 2021 based on the impact of pollutants on human health. Using these WHO guidelines, there have been breaches in our pollutant levels since June 2022. Any breaches below 3 of the AQJH scale have been identified in the table below. As well as this, any dates that the air quality monitors were not operational have been highlighted below in Table AN1.</p> <p><b>Table AN1: Air Quality Results on the AQJH scale.</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>25/08/22</td> <td>Tallaght</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12/11/22</td> <td>Tallaght</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Location	Score	25/08/22	Tallaght	4	12/11/22	Tallaght	4	Going forward the Council will continue to review targets and indicators ensuring to use the most appropriate available data.
Date	Location	Score											
25/08/22	Tallaght	4											
12/11/22	Tallaght	4											

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results			Assessment
			August 10 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> 2023	Lucan	No readings	
July 21 <sup>st</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> 2023	Lucan	No readings	December 1 <sup>st</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> 2022	Lucan	No readings	
June – November 2022	Lucan	No readings	<p>The Air Quality Forecast Maps produced by the EPA predict the daily air quality based on the Air Quality Index for Health (AQIH) for up to 3 days (today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow). Daily concentrations of particular matter, nitrogen dioxide and ozone presented correspond to a point on the AQIH scale. The AQIH ranks the amount of pollutant in the air on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 (light green) being the cleanest air and 10 (purple) being the most polluted air.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintains several air monitoring stations within South Dublin County. The two permanent locations of the monitoring stations are in Tallaght and Lucan. The latest available document '<i>Air Quality in Ireland Report 2023</i>', by the EPA indicates that none of the monitoring stations in Ireland exceeded allowable limits</p>			

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>during the year. South Dublin has met all its EU CAFÉ Directive legal requirements in 2022.</p>  <p><b>Figure AN1: AQIH Scale.</b></p>	
<b>(AN_2) Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.</b>				
<p>Provide an increased use of public transport.</p> <p>Increased number of cycle lanes and</p>	<p>Use of public transport.</p> <p>Number of cycle lanes and pedestrian</p>	<p>Modal targets within Chapter 7.</p> <p>Number of cycle lanes</p>	<p><b>Movement</b></p> <p>Census 2022 data has been used to analyse and compare the 2016 baseline figures for this indicator. To compare figures, Small Area Population (SAPs) were used to compare 2016 and 2022 data for population aged 5 years and over by means of travel to work, school, or</p>	<p>The Census data provides a baseline for future analysis of the Plan and other Plans to take place. Due to the complexity of available data and differing timelines when certain data is available, available data does not</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																														
<p>pedestrian routes in the plan area.</p> <p>An increase in the percentage of the population travelling to work or school by public transport or non- mechanical means.</p>	<p>routes provided in the Plan area.</p> <p>Percentage population within the Plan area travelling to work or school by public transport or non- mechanical means, above 2016 CSO figures.</p>	<p>and pedestrian routes provided.</p>	<p>college. The table below identifies the results from both years:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Means of Travel</th> <th>Work</th> <th>School or College</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Active Travel (2016)</b></td> <td>11,345 (9.6%)</td> <td>24,327 (37.1%)</td> <td>35,672 (19.5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Active Travel (2022)</b></td> <td>12,092 (8.8%)</td> <td>29,086 (36.4%)</td> <td>41,178 (19%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Public Transport (2016)</b></td> <td>18,255 (15.5%)</td> <td>12,281 (18.7%)</td> <td>30,536 (16.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Public Transport (2022)</b></td> <td>19,339 (14.2%)</td> <td>12,750 (16%)</td> <td>32,089 (14.9%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Private Transport (2016)</b></td> <td>80,732 (68.5%)</td> <td>25,705 (39.15%)</td> <td>106,437 (57.99%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Private Transport (2022)</b></td> <td>81,474 (59.9%)</td> <td>30,850 (38.65%)</td> <td>112,324 (52.04%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>WFH (2016)</b></td> <td>2,082 (1.8%)</td> <td>31 (0.05%)</td> <td>2,113 (1.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>WFH (2022)</b></td> <td>14,115 (10.4%)</td> <td>377 (0.5%)</td> <td>14,492 (6.7%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Census 2022 data has been used to analyse and compare the 2016 baseline figures for this indicator. To compare figures, Small Area Population (SAPs) were used to compare 2016 and 2022 data for population aged 5 years and over by journey time to work or school. The table below identifies the results from both years:</p> <p><b>Journey Times</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Journey Time</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2016 %</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2022 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Means of Travel	Work	School or College	Total	<b>Active Travel (2016)</b>	11,345 (9.6%)	24,327 (37.1%)	35,672 (19.5%)	<b>Active Travel (2022)</b>	12,092 (8.8%)	29,086 (36.4%)	41,178 (19%)	<b>Public Transport (2016)</b>	18,255 (15.5%)	12,281 (18.7%)	30,536 (16.6%)	<b>Public Transport (2022)</b>	19,339 (14.2%)	12,750 (16%)	32,089 (14.9%)	<b>Private Transport (2016)</b>	80,732 (68.5%)	25,705 (39.15%)	106,437 (57.99%)	<b>Private Transport (2022)</b>	81,474 (59.9%)	30,850 (38.65%)	112,324 (52.04%)	<b>WFH (2016)</b>	2,082 (1.8%)	31 (0.05%)	2,113 (1.2%)	<b>WFH (2022)</b>	14,115 (10.4%)	377 (0.5%)	14,492 (6.7%)	Journey Time	2016	2016 %	2022	2022 %						<p>always align. Below are some comments in relation to the results.</p> <p>The results indicate significant change in a number of different areas, for example there is a significant increase in the working from home category following the Covid-19 pandemic. Though there may be a decrease in those using active travel methods or public transport to get to work, there has also been a more significant decrease in private motor use during the years 2016 to 2022.</p> <p>School travel remains much the same, with decreases in all transport methods during this period. This shows that further work is required from both local and national organisations to tackle carbon emissions when it comes to bringing students to school or college.</p> <p>The figures highlight slight changes in journey times, with an increase in those travelling longer, which may lead to potential increases in emissions. The increase in electric vehicles may lead to further emission reductions but data on the number of vehicles on the road linked to population growth is</p>
Means of Travel	Work	School or College	Total																																															
<b>Active Travel (2016)</b>	11,345 (9.6%)	24,327 (37.1%)	35,672 (19.5%)																																															
<b>Active Travel (2022)</b>	12,092 (8.8%)	29,086 (36.4%)	41,178 (19%)																																															
<b>Public Transport (2016)</b>	18,255 (15.5%)	12,281 (18.7%)	30,536 (16.6%)																																															
<b>Public Transport (2022)</b>	19,339 (14.2%)	12,750 (16%)	32,089 (14.9%)																																															
<b>Private Transport (2016)</b>	80,732 (68.5%)	25,705 (39.15%)	106,437 (57.99%)																																															
<b>Private Transport (2022)</b>	81,474 (59.9%)	30,850 (38.65%)	112,324 (52.04%)																																															
<b>WFH (2016)</b>	2,082 (1.8%)	31 (0.05%)	2,113 (1.2%)																																															
<b>WFH (2022)</b>	14,115 (10.4%)	377 (0.5%)	14,492 (6.7%)																																															
Journey Time	2016	2016 %	2022	2022 %																																														

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results					Assessment
			Under 15 mins	42,929	23.7%	42890	22.3%	important information for understanding the impact of modal shift measures. Targets and indicators will continue to be reviewed on an ongoing basis as we look to the next review of the CDP.
			1/4 hour – under 1/2 hour	55,151	30.4%	57831	30.1%	
			1/2 hour – under 3/4 hour	38,035	21.0%	39072	20.4%	
			3/4 hour – under 1 hour	13,364	7.4%	13206	6.9%	
			1 hour – under 1 1/2 hour	13,476	7.4%	13614	7.1%	
			1 1/2 hour and over	3,471	1.9%	4321	2.3%	
			Not stated	14,991	8.3%	20980	10.9%	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>181,417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>191914</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<p>Details on the number of cycle lanes and pedestrian routes provided can be found in the Material Assets section of this report.</p>								
<b>(AN_3) Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.</b>								
To reduce exposure to noise emissions associated with transport and other noise related industry		South Dublin Noise Level monitoring results in compliance with EPA Guidelines.	Noise monitors operate on a 24-hour basis, taking noise reading every five minutes. The readings are then transmitted to <a href="#">South Dublin Sound Levels</a> website and can be viewed either individually or on a map dashboard system.	6300 people were exposed to average 24-hour sound levels <sup>1</sup> equal or greater than 75 decibels				The Environmental Noise Regulations (2006) give effect to EU Directive 2002/49/EC on the assessment and management of environmental noise <sup>2</sup> . Under the Directive, local authorities are required to make action plans to reduce ambient noise. The EPA exercises general supervision over the

<sup>1</sup> Under Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise, the EU has introduced the indicator LDEN (day-evening-night level). The equal to or greater than 75 Lden (Db) represents the highest band of roadside noise.

<sup>2</sup> Environmental noise means unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activities, including noise from transport, road traffic, rail traffic, air traffic and from sites of individual activity.



Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p>*Note The targets and indicators as set out for this section in the SEA are set out below and in column 2. This represents an error in the SEA. The team has applied the appropriate target and indicator to provide clarity. Retrofitting data is presented in the Climate action section of the document.</p> <p>*To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable retrofitting of buildings (including heating systems).</p>	<p>*Extend of retrofitting of buildings in Council ownership and extent of uptake of retrofitting grants in County</p>		<p>in 2011. The latest round of noise mapping carried out in 2018 indicates the number of people exposed to average 24-hour sound levels equal to or greater than 75Db Lden is 200, a significant improvement on 2011 readings.</p>	<p>functions and actions of the local authorities regarding noise. The four Dublin local authorities prepared a Noise Action Plan (December 2018-July 2023), including noise maps.</p> <p>The Council's network of noise monitors, which are used to validate the computer-modelled noise maps, have been upgraded and expanded since monitoring started 2008. The network now has nine monitors (an increase of two since the previous SEA Monitoring Report was completed). The network is now as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Butterfield Crescent, Rathfarnham</li> <li>- Cheeverstown House, N81, Templeogue</li> <li>- St. Colmcilles School, Scholarstown Road, Knocklyon</li> <li>- Tymon Lodge, Tymon Park, Tallaght</li> <li>- Rathcoole Parks Depot, Mill Road, Rathcoole</li> <li>- Brownsbarn Wood, Brownsbarn, Citywest</li> <li>- Deansrath Depot, Off New Nangor Road, Clondalkin</li> </ul>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Palmerstown Court, Palmerstown</li> <li>- Dodsborough Road, Lucan</li> </ul> <p>The sites were selected to give an overall picture of noise from traffic through the South Dublin County Council area, to validate the noise maps. The Noise Action Plan is then derived from these maps.</p>

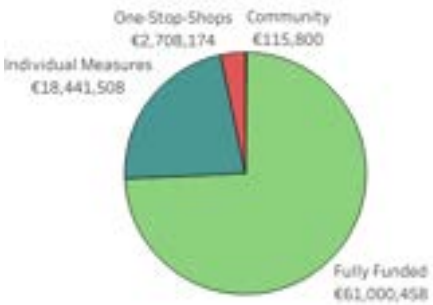
**Table 6: Climate Change (CC)**

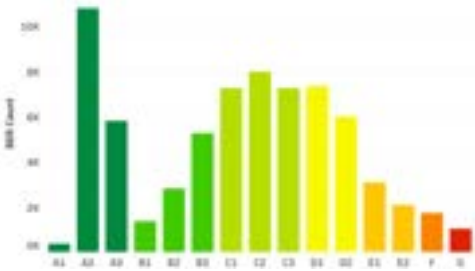
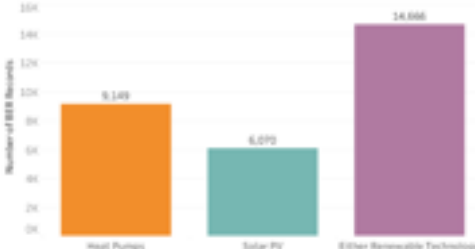
Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
(CC_1) Minimise contribution to climate change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures.				
<p><b>Implementation of South Dublin Climate Action Plan 2019-2024.</b></p> <p><b>Achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.</b></p>	<p>Number of actions implemented in the SDCC Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions.</p>	<p>Number of Actions implemented or completed in the SDCC Climate Action Plan.</p>	<p>The Council approved the Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 at a Council Meeting on February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024, with the Plan published on Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> March 2024. The first quarterly review will be presented to the Council in December. 2024 The previous CAP monitoring report states that out of 154 actions, 14.9% are completed, 69.5% are currently ongoing and 15.6% are new actions. These results can be viewed in the <a href="#">Annual Progress Report 2022</a>, The CDP and Climate Action teams continue to collaborate on data collection and monitoring.</p>	<p>The Council approved the Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024-2029 at a Council Meeting on February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024, with the Plan published on Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> March 2024. The Plan will have effect for a period of five years, from the date of approval. The CAP sets out a range of actions across six theme areas of energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy &amp; Resource Management and Citizen Engagement. This is aligned to the Governments overall National Climate Objectives (NCO), which seek to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.</p> <p>The Plan is centred around actions that collectively address four key targets, which are framed by the Climate (Amendment) Act 2021 and the National CAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% improvement in the Councils energy efficiency by 2030;</li> <li>• 51% reduction in the Councils greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030;</li> </ul>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change related events; and</li> <li>• To actively engage and inform our communities on climate action.</li> </ul> <p>Targets and indicators will be reviewed on an ongoing basis as work begins on the next CDP and in line with the roll out of the Climate Action Plan.</p>
<b>(CC_2) Integrate sustainable design solutions into the county's infrastructure (e.g. energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure).</b>				
<p><b>Increased density and penetration of the public transport network including frequency of service - e.g. for urban and rural bus services.</b></p> <p><b>Increase in the proportion of people resident in the county reporting regular cycling / walking to school and</b></p>	<p>Number of new bus services or routes and new cycle lanes.</p> <p>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.</p> <p>Percentage population within the Plan area travelling to work or</p>	<p><b>Number of public transport works / projects and new cycle lanes since the adoption of the Plan.</b></p> <p><b>SEAI funding provided for private, commercial, and domestic chargers.</b></p>	<p>Indicators for this specific indicator have been mentioned elsewhere within the SEA Monitoring Report. The commentary in relation to the following indicators can be found at (AN_2) and (MA_4).</p>	<p>Due to the proposed indicators aligning closely with other indicators within the SEA Monitoring Report, the proposed SEO may require additional indicators which will be set during the next Plan review.</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p><b>work above 2016 CSO figures.</b></p> <p><b>Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the county using private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels.</b></p>	<p>school by public transport or non-mechanical means, above 2016 CSO figures.</p>			
<p>(CC_3) Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets.</p> <p>(CC_4) Encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change.</p>				
<p><b>Contribute towards the target of the Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), for all Member States to reach a 10% share of renewable energy in transport by 2020.</b></p> <p><b>Contribute towards the target of aggregate</b></p>	<p>A competitive, low-carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.</p>	<p><b>Number of Actions implemented or completed in the SDCC Climate Action Plan.</b></p>	<p>The current South Dublin CAP was adopted in March of 2024. The first monitoring report will be complete in December 2024.</p> <p>The previous CAP monitoring report states that out of 154 actions, 14.9% are completed, 69.5% are currently ongoing and 15.6% are new actions. These results can be viewed in the <a href="#">Annual Progress Report 2022</a>,</p> <p>The Councils Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 is centred around the actions that collectively address the four key targets of this plan, which are</p>	<p>Other than a national level data in relation to SEO's, targets and indicators identified in this section of the CDP SEA has been difficult to attain. Over time the monitoring of the Councils climate Action Plan will provide a concrete baseline for this section The Council continues to contribute towards a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by investing in electric vehicles, increasing walking and cycling facilities throughout the county, through the creation of Decarbonisation Zones (like that in Clondalkin) and through a strong programme of mentoring and awareness raising.</p> <p>The Council will also encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change through the development management</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions of at least 80% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050 across electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors.</b>			<p>framed by the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 and the National Climate Action Plan 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% improvement in the Council energy efficiency by 2030</li> <li>- 51% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030;</li> <li>- To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change-related events; and</li> <li>- To actively engage and inform our communities on climate action.</li> </ul>	<p>process, where SuDS, renewable energy and appropriate design can provide adequate solutions to the futures climate issues. For example, the development of Tallaght's District Heating Project, will deliver heat for neighbouring properties throughout Tallaght by taking heat from a Data Centre. This circular economy effect will protect our environment and highlights the possibilities throughout the county well into the future.</p> <p>Over time, the monitoring of the CAP will reflect the impact of all these activities.</p> <p>The planning team will continue to work with the Climate Action team to enable sharing of information to facilitate the longer-term implementation of a comprehensive monitoring programme. Targets and indicators will iterate and become more targeted over time.</p>
<b>(CC_5) Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport.</b>				
<b>To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for</b>	Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating.	Percentage increase / decrease of renewable energy options and solid fuels for residential heating.	Since the adoption of the Plan in August 2022, the Councils Housing department has completed 296 energy efficiency retrofits under the Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme. This is completed on Council stock and includes cavity wall fill insulation, roof / wall ventilation, draught proofing, etc, to increase the BER.	The Climate Action Team continue to promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport throughout the county. Since the adoption of the Plan and the recent adoption of the Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024 – 2029, increased drive and delivery on mandated climate action targets is at the forefront of Council policy. The Climate Action Team in South Dublin continue to deliver projects and

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment										
<b>residential heating.</b>	Number of grants given for insulation works; energy efficiency of new buildings – energy rating figures.	Number of grants given by the Council and SEAI for renewables, insulation etc.	<p>Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland data also highlights the following results and sets a baseline for the Plan:</p> <p><b>Home Energy Upgrades:</b>            Since the 30/06/2024 estimated pre-2011 residences accounted for 103,512 of the total properties in the county, with total property upgrades accounting for 14,551 (property upgrade ratio of 0.10). Of this figure Individual Energy Grants accounted for 10,497. Fully Funded Energy Grants accounted for 3,849, One-Stop-Shops 146 and Community Energy Grants 59. The total amount of funds received was €82,265,940.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Home Energy Upgrades Fund Distribution</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Amount (€)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fully Funded</td> <td>61,000,458</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual Measures</td> <td>18,441,508</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One-Stop-Shops</td> <td>2,708,174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community</td> <td>115,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Domestic BER Ratings:</b></p>	Category	Amount (€)	Fully Funded	61,000,458	Individual Measures	18,441,508	One-Stop-Shops	2,708,174	Community	115,800	<p>climate education to all age groups throughout the county.</p> <p>The Local Authority Climate Action Plan dashboard provides localised insights into energy and investment which will support Local Authorities in the development of their Climate Action Plans. The dashboard will continue in an engagement led manner with planned future additions to include data on home energy upgrades as well as public sector building energy efficiency.</p> <p>From assessing the results from the Dashboard and setting a baseline for future</p>
Category	Amount (€)													
Fully Funded	61,000,458													
Individual Measures	18,441,508													
One-Stop-Shops	2,708,174													
Community	115,800													

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
			<p>BER Ratings in the County (as of 30/06/2024), stood at 30.12% for B2 or better.</p>  <p><b>Domestic Renewables:</b> Domestic Renewables in the county (as of 30/06/2024), the proportion of dwellings with a BER report which have Heat Pumps (0.13 BER ratio) , Solar PV (0.09 BER Ratio) and renewable technology (0.21 BER Ratio).</p> 	



Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment

**Table 7: Cultural Heritage (CH)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(CH_1) Protect places, features, buildings, and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact because of development.</b>				
<p><b>No permitted development which involves loss of cultural heritage, including protected structures, archaeological sites, Architectural Conservations Areas, and landscape features.</b></p> <p><b>To increase the number of uninhabited and derelict structures</b></p>	<p>Number of developments permitted during the lifetime of the Plan which will result in the loss or partial loss of protected structures or sites of archaeological status.</p> <p>Number of additions to the list of Protected Structures and Architectural</p>	<p>Number of unauthorised developments which result in full or partial loss to entries to the Record of Monuments and Places – including Zones of Archaeological Potential – and the context of the above within the surrounding landscape where relevant.</p>	<p>There has been no known full or partial loss to entries to the Record of Monuments and Places since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>There has been no known physical loss or loss of entries to the Record of Protected Structures since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>There has been no site recommended to the National Monument Service for inclusion in the Record of Monuments and Places. The Council have also made no new additions to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) or designated any new Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA’s) since the adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>As part of the preparation of the Clondalkin LAP, a Conservation Plan</p>	<p>Though no known damage or partial loss has been attributed to entries on the Record of Monuments and Places since the adoption of the Plan. The Councils Heritage and Conservation Officers engage with owners of protected structures daily offering advice on works / information on best practice. They also work with the enforcement team to ensure the protection of RPS sites throughout the county. Sites are also protected through Council engagement with grant supports schemes such as the Built Heritage Investment Scheme and the Structures at Risk Fund, which aids in the potential loss or adverse impact on monuments or protected structures.</p> <p>A number of historic buildings have received funding for their protection and associated works since the adoption of the Development Plan. Examples includes. Lukes Church and Peamount Hospital, Peamount road. Newcastle Village received €40,000.00 in funding to repair and conserve the early 20<sup>th</sup> century corrugated iron</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p><b>that are restored.</b></p>	<p>Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Number of uninhabited and derelict structures that are restored.</p> <p>Number of planning applications for demolition and redevelopment of vacant and derelict sites.</p>	<p>Number of unauthorised developments occurring which result in physical loss or loss entries to the Record of Protected Structures and/or their context within the surrounding landscape where relevant.</p> <p>Number of additions to the list of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas.</p>	<p>is currently in development, where additional protections are being assessed and may be included as part of a variation.</p>	<p>clad church in the village Works included improvements to the internal, external ground works to prevent further decay to timber structure, structural repairs, and building services to enable use of the structure as a meeting space. This funding was received under the <b>Historic Structures Fund 2023</b>.</p> <p>Going forward and to inform the SEA for the next CDP , consideration could be given to establishing a formal method of recording the number of sites licensed for archaeological investigation in South Dublin, the number of sites recommended to the National Monument Service for inclusion in the Record of Monuments and Places and the number of Historic Area Assessments carried out.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the Plan, South Dublin will endeavour to continually monitor this, with a full review of the RPS to be carried out as part of the next CDP Review Process.</p>

**Table 8: Landscape and Visual (LV)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(LV_1) Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character, especially with regard to areas of high amenity, the Dublin Mountain Area and the River Liffey and River Dodder Valleys.</b>				
<b>Ensure no significant disruption of significant natural or historic / cultural landscapes and features through objectives of the Plan.</b>	Number of developments permitted and their impacts on cultural / historic landscape.	Number of complaints received from statutory consultees regarding avoidable impacts on the landscape – especially regarding the County’s landscape	There have been no complaints received from statutory consultees regarding avoidable impacts on the landscape within South Dublin since the adoption of the County Development Plan.  Note: The original indicator identified in the SEA for this section referred to the amount of new development above the 120 contour line during the lifetime of the Plan. Since some of the built up area of SDCC is above the 120m contour line it is felt that a better representation of impact on sensitive landscapes for monitoring purposes would be the amount of new development within the area designated Objective HA-DM i.e. <i>“To protect and enhance the outstanding natural character of the Dublin</i>	The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 includes a Landscape Character Assessment, which identifies 4 Landscape Character Areas in the Rural and High Amenity Areas of the County (Liffey Valley, Newcastle Lowlands, Athgoe and Saggart Hills and Dodder and Glensamole). The LCA also identified several Landscape Character Types within the County. There may be several landscape character types within each LCA, with principles for development of each identified in Table 12.17 of the CDP.
<b>Compliance with the Landscape Character Assessment and policies across all sections the Plan. Permissions granted demonstrating</b>	Number of developments located within the high amenity (HA-DM) Dublin Mountain landscape area that disrupt views (based on LCA).	which are most valuable and most sensitive to change and protected focal points and views – resulting from development which is granted		NCBH14 Objective 3 is in place to ensure that development respects and reinforces the distinctiveness and uniqueness of the Landscape Character Types and retains important characteristics such as habitats, landform, vernacular heritage, and settlement patterns. Chapter 3 (Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage), Chapter 4 (Green Infrastructure), Chapter 6 (Housing) and Chapter 12 (Implementation) all have detailed policy objectives in relation to Rural and High Amenity areas.

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p><b>compliance with Chapter 13 of the Plan.</b></p>		<p>permission under the CDP.</p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted on lands zoned HA-DM in the Plan.</p>	<p><i>Mountains Area</i>” during the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>The number of dwellings permitted on HA-DM lands since the adoption of the Plan is 15. Where it was considered that the development might have a potential impact on the landscape, additional information was sought to mitigate potential impacts on the surrounding HA-DM landscape and/ or conditions were attached to permissions where appropriate to mitigate any impacts.</p>	<p>The provisions of the LCA are considered when assessing planning applications in these areas and where appropriate applications are referred to the Council’s Heritage Officer and the NPWS to ensure there is no adverse impact on the landscape. The Council will continue to monitor developments located on our cultural and historic landscapes.</p> <p>The council has yet to develop a means of measuring the cumulative impact of residential development in these landscape areas, there is a recognised potential for significant visual impact in some areas. For example, SEA monitoring report 2012 identified that the Glenasmole area has been under considerable pressure from one-off housing over the last decade despite the area being one of the sources of Dublin’s water supply and the area containing European designated Biodiversity areas (Natura Sites).</p>

**Table 9: Material Assets (MA)**

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<b>(MA_1)</b> Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county and South Dublin’s population.				
N/A	Number of critical infrastructural projects identified in the Plan that have been completed.	Identify critical infrastructural projects in the Plan and the number completed, in development and not started.	<p>Policy QDP13: Plans / Frameworks – General, sets out:</p> <p><i>‘Continue to work closely with all infrastructure providers to ensure the timely delivery of social, community, economic and sustainable transportation infrastructure in tandem with new residential development and in accordance with the provisions of the County Development Plan or any Local Area Plan, SDZ Planning Scheme, other strategic land designations or framework / masterplan in place in the area.’</i></p> <p>The Council continues to interact with infrastructure providers on major and minor projects throughout the county in relation to the provision of roads, electrical and gas infrastructure, and water services.</p> <p>For example, within Clonburriss there are a number of large infrastructure projects currently underway, including the development of South Link Street and North Link Street. As well as this the SDCC Attenuation Area for Clonburriss is also under construction. Other roads projects completed / under construction in the County includes the development of the Grange Castle</p>	<p>South Dublin County Council continues to maintain existing infrastructure, continuously improving its infrastructure capabilities by investing in the future of the county. CS1 Objective 2 within the core strategy looks to <i>‘support continued collaboration between infrastructure providers, states agencies and local authorities to inform cross sectoral investment plans and capital spending plans to accelerate the development of strategic development areas and secure the best use of public lands in the Dublin Metropolitan Area – consistent with RPO 5.1’</i>. Environmental considerations should be considered when assessing the wider</p>

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment											
			<p>West Access Road and the Celbridge Link Road in Adamstown.</p> <p>Uisce Éireann also have a list of completed and in progress projects on their website, which will enhance water supply and improve wastewater treatment capacity in the county. Table W3 below identify all complete and in progress projects within the county:</p> <p><b>Table MA1: Uisce Éireann Complete and In Progress Projects.</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Complete Water Projects</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ballyboden Water Treatment Plant: Improving Diversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>In Progress Water Projects</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ballyboden Water Treatment Plan (Q1 2024)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saggart Reservoir Project (Q1 2024)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Complete Wastewater Projects</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scholarstown and Ballycullen Sewer Upgrade Project</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clonburris Pumping Station</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>In Progress Wastewater Projects</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newcastle Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrade (Q2 2024)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>See Adamstown SDZ and Clonburris SDZ updates in chapter 2 of the two-year progress</p>	Name	<b>Complete Water Projects</b>	Ballyboden Water Treatment Plant: Improving Diversity	<b>In Progress Water Projects</b>	Ballyboden Water Treatment Plan (Q1 2024)	Saggart Reservoir Project (Q1 2024)	<b>Complete Wastewater Projects</b>	Scholarstown and Ballycullen Sewer Upgrade Project	Clonburris Pumping Station	<b>In Progress Wastewater Projects</b>	Newcastle Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrade (Q2 2024)	<p>infrastructure needs of the county.</p> <p>A list of all infrastructure projects inside the county can be found in the South Dublin 2024 – 2026 Capital Programme, available here: <a href="#">3-year-capital-programme-2024-2026.pdf</a></p>
Name															
<b>Complete Water Projects</b>															
Ballyboden Water Treatment Plant: Improving Diversity															
<b>In Progress Water Projects</b>															
Ballyboden Water Treatment Plan (Q1 2024)															
Saggart Reservoir Project (Q1 2024)															
<b>Complete Wastewater Projects</b>															
Scholarstown and Ballycullen Sewer Upgrade Project															
Clonburris Pumping Station															
<b>In Progress Wastewater Projects</b>															
Newcastle Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrade (Q2 2024)															
<b>(MA_2)</b> Promote the circular economy, reduce waste, and increase energy efficiencies.															

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																																			
<p><b>Reduction in the quantities of waste sent to landfill.</b></p> <p><b>Increase in the quantities of waste sent for recycling.</b></p> <p><b>Waste - Review standard planning conditions in relation to waste management policy.</b></p>	<p>Percentage of waste going to landfill and recycling when compared to 2020 figures.</p> <p>Percentage of waste used for energy production when compared to 2020 figures.</p>	<p>Set baseline for annual South Dublin waste figures based on EPA data.</p>	<p>Dublin County Council no longer collects waste due to the privatisation of the waste collection service changing the procedure for collection information. The EPA does collect data for household waste, with publications up to 2021 (as of June 2024). The table below identify household bin waste.</p> <p><b>Table MA2:</b> Household bin waste kg per capita for South Dublin Local Authority (2021)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LA</th> <th>Black Bin (Kg per capita)</th> <th>Green Bin (Kg per capita)</th> <th>Brown Bin (Kg per capita)</th> <th>% Black Bin</th> <th>% Green Bin</th> <th>% Brown Bin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Dublin (2021)</td> <td>125</td> <td>53</td> <td>56</td> <td>88%</td> <td>87%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Table MA3:</b> Summary of South Dublin Waste (in tonnes).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Waste Stream (Tonnes)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Black Bin</th> <th>Green Bin</th> <th>Brown Bin</th> <th>Bring Banks</th> <th>LA &amp; Private Civic Amenity</th> <th>Other Collection<sup>5</sup></th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>37,326</td> <td>15,938</td> <td>16,795</td> <td>6,273</td> <td>30,217</td> <td>19,254</td> <td>125,783</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>At present there are data gaps in relation to construction waste, recycling, and waste to energy production. At present Ireland has only one waste to energy facility based in Ringsend, outside the South Dublin boundary. The Council will continue to monitor all waste related indicators as they are made available by the EPA or other.</p>	LA	Black Bin (Kg per capita)	Green Bin (Kg per capita)	Brown Bin (Kg per capita)	% Black Bin	% Green Bin	% Brown Bin	South Dublin (2021)	125	53	56	88%	87%	73%	Waste Stream (Tonnes)							Black Bin	Green Bin	Brown Bin	Bring Banks	LA & Private Civic Amenity	Other Collection <sup>5</sup>	Total	37,326	15,938	16,795	6,273	30,217	19,254	125,783	<p>South Dublin County Council no longer collects waste due to the privatisation of the waste collection service changing the procedure for collection information. The EPA does collect data for household waste, with publications up to 2021 (as of June 2024). See EPA data in column 4. Going forward further consideration of the most appropriate indicators and sources of information will be necessary, to reflect advances or otherwise in the area of waste management.</p>
LA	Black Bin (Kg per capita)	Green Bin (Kg per capita)	Brown Bin (Kg per capita)	% Black Bin	% Green Bin	% Brown Bin																																	
South Dublin (2021)	125	53	56	88%	87%	73%																																	
Waste Stream (Tonnes)																																							
Black Bin	Green Bin	Brown Bin	Bring Banks	LA & Private Civic Amenity	Other Collection <sup>5</sup>	Total																																	
37,326	15,938	16,795	6,273	30,217	19,254	125,783																																	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment																														
<b>(MA_3) Ensure there is adequate sewerage and drainage infrastructure in place to support new development.</b>																																		
<b>Delivery of strategic water and wastewater infrastructure and improvements to existing water and wastewater infrastructure</b>	Number of upgrades to water treatment plants and wastewater treatment plants undertaken within the Plan area.	Number of upgrades to water and wastewater treatment plants since the adoption of the Plan.	<p>Published data on water supply and wastewater treatment capacity from the latest period available (June 2023), indicates that water supply and wastewater treatment capacity both have available capacity, as highlighted below in Table MA1 and MA2.</p> <p><b>Table MA4: Water Supply Capacity Table South Dublin (Uisce Éireann)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement Name</th> <th>WRZ ID</th> <th>Indication of available capacity to support 2032 population targets</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rathcoole</td> <td>GDA</td> <td>Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saggart</td> <td>GDA</td> <td>Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required<sup>1</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newcastle</td> <td>GDA</td> <td>Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required<sup>1</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brittas</td> <td>0800SC 0001</td> <td>Capacity Available<sup>4</sup></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Table MA5: Wastewater Treatment Capacity Register South Dublin (Uisce Éireann)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement</th> <th>WW TP</th> <th>Reg #</th> <th>Indication of Available Capacity</th> <th>WWTP Project Planned/ Underway</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dublin City and Suburbs</td> <td>Rings end WWTP</td> <td>D0034</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rath coole</td> <td>Rings end WWTP</td> <td>D0034</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Settlement Name	WRZ ID	Indication of available capacity to support 2032 population targets	Rathcoole	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required <sup>3</sup>	Saggart	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required <sup>1</sup>	Newcastle	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required <sup>1</sup>	Brittas	0800SC 0001	Capacity Available <sup>4</sup>	Settlement	WW TP	Reg #	Indication of Available Capacity	WWTP Project Planned/ Underway	Dublin City and Suburbs	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	Rath coole	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	The data in column 4 indicates no major capacity issues to June 2023. Localised issues have occurred during times of heavy rainfall throughout the County. Capacity projects and liaison with Uisce Éireann will continue to address any ongoing issues and enabling any necessary remedial action as required across the county. Quarterly meeting will continue between the Council and Uisce Éireann, providing updates as needed.
Settlement Name	WRZ ID	Indication of available capacity to support 2032 population targets																																
Rathcoole	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required <sup>3</sup>																																
Saggart	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required <sup>1</sup>																																
Newcastle	GDA	Capacity Available – LoS Improvement Required <sup>1</sup>																																
Brittas	0800SC 0001	Capacity Available <sup>4</sup>																																
Settlement	WW TP	Reg #	Indication of Available Capacity	WWTP Project Planned/ Underway																														
Dublin City and Suburbs	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes																														
Rath coole	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes																														

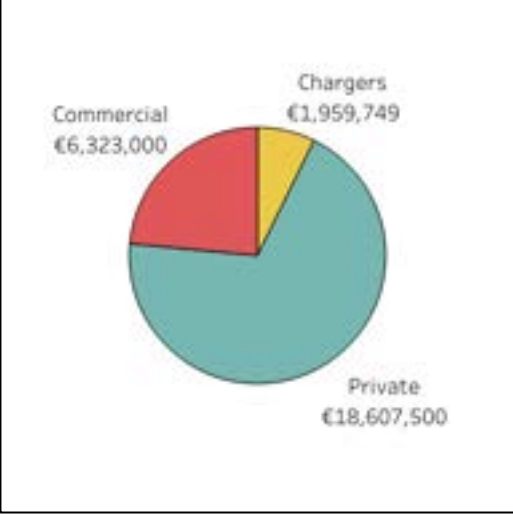
<sup>3</sup> Capacity Available to meet 2032 population targets - Level of service (LoS) improvement required. Leakage reduction and/or capital investment will be required to maintain/improve levels of service as demand increases. These proposals will be developed & prioritised through the National Water Resources Plan and investment planning process.

<sup>4</sup> Capacity Available to meet 2032 population targets.



Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results					Assessment
			Saggart	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	
			New castle	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	
			Brittas	Rings end WWTP	D0034	Green	Yes	
<b>(MA_4) A reduction in energy demand from the transport sector and support moves to electrification of road and rail transport modes.</b>								
<b>Rail / Bus / Public transport - implementation of public transport improvements; Achievement of County Mode Split Targets for Public Transport.</b>  <b>Traffic / Transport - implementation of mobility management plans for large proposals; carrying out of traffic studies.</b>	Number of public transport improvement works / projects.  Number of new bus services or routes and new cycle lanes.	Number of public transport works / projects and new cycle lanes since the adoption of the Plan.  SEAI funding provided for private, commercial, and domestic chargers.	<p>Since the adoption of the Plan, there have been a number of transport improvements, with significant public transport improvements and the provision of new cycle lanes under the Cycle South Dublin Plan. In relation to bus transport there have been a number of bus improvements throughout the county, including the rollout of Bus Connects services throughout the county. This has included the development of the Bus Connects Bus Plaza at Liffey Valley, which has increased the frequency of bus routes within and outside the county. The Luas has also seen an increase in bus services leaving the Red Cow station, including the L54 which connects to Clondalkin and Lucan.</p> <p>The Council has been involved in many cycle / pedestrian infrastructure works since the adoption of the Plan. Since the adoption of the Plan, Cycle South Dublin has laid out an ambitious programme of work that reflects the increasing importance of making cycling a realistic and integral part of how people move around the County, proposing 45 routes that would deliver approximately 263km of new and improved cycle lanes over the next ten years.</p>					The Council continues to support reduced energy demand from the transport sector by supporting moves to electrify road and rail transport, which will transform transport options throughout the county. The Council will continue to monitor this as part of the SEA document, as well as through the South Dublin Climate Action Plan.

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment
<p><b>An increase in provision of cycle lanes and pedestrian routes.</b></p>			<p>This programme was adopted in 2021 and included 45 routes that will provide 260km of high-quality cycling routes. Considerable progress has been made since 2021 and the NTA allocated €22.33m of funding in 2024, which will be augmented by €5 from council funding. 10 schemes are under construction in 2024 including the next phase of the Dodder Greenway (Blue Haven Junction), Grand Canal to Lucan (phase 1a), Oldbawn to Ballyboden, Glendown Road and Templeville Road, Wellington Lane, and the second phase of the Castletymon Road scheme. 9 other schemes are at the design stage. The much-needed Grand Canal Extension from 12th Lock to Hazelhatch has gone out to tender.</p> <p>Three school streets have been completed in 2024 in Clondalkin, Palmerstown and Tallaght. Phase 1 of the D24 neighbourhood scheme, the Limekiln Lane D12 (Bike Bus Route) and the Lower Dodder Road section of the Dodder Greenway were completed in 2024.</p> <p>The electrification of motor transport also provides reductions in traditional fossil fuels. Since the adoption of the plan (as of 30/09/24), grants issued for Electric vehicles came to 4,003 (€18,607,500) for private vehicles and 1,665 (€6,323,000) for commercial businesses. A total of 3,283 (€1,959,749) grants were issued for domestic chargers. Please view diagram below.</p>	

Target	Indicator	New Indicator	Monitoring Results	Assessment								
			 <p>A pie chart illustrating the distribution of grants across three categories. The largest slice is teal, representing 'Private' grants at €18,607,500. The next largest is red, representing 'Commercial' grants at €6,323,000. The smallest slice is yellow, representing 'Chargers' grants at €1,959,749.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Amount (€)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Private</td> <td>18,607,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial</td> <td>6,323,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chargers</td> <td>1,959,749</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Private Grants Issued per 1,000 Privately Owned Vehicles</p>	Category	Amount (€)	Private	18,607,500	Commercial	6,323,000	Chargers	1,959,749	
Category	Amount (€)											
Private	18,607,500											
Commercial	6,323,000											
Chargers	1,959,749											

### 3.0 Conclusions

The review set out in this report documents significant advances in the monitoring of CDP and SEA objectives since the adoption of the current plan in August of 2022. The Council acknowledges that there is significant opportunity to improve the quality and depth of monitoring going forward to better meet the requirements as required under Article 10 of the SEA Directive. These opportunities lie in the baseline created by 'Housing Supply Monitor' which will go live on the Council's website in the next few weeks and in addition to baseline data has provided essential information to inform both the CDP and this SEA review. The development of this monitor sets a standard for the development of a similar monitor relating to employment/commercial lands in the County. Much of the information contained in this review has been provided through cross departmental collaboration and discussion within the Council highlighting that in many instances different departments have requirements under different legislation to track the progress of projects and monitor implementation. This is particularly the case between the Planning Department and the Climate Change and Public Realm Department where there is ongoing collaboration and overlap. The theme of Climate Action is embedded in the County Development Plan and associated SEA. The growing acknowledgement of the role of nature based solutions, existing biodiversity and Green Infrastructure in achieving our climate action targets mean that there is ongoing collaboration between the relevant departments within the Council and the need for the Council to enable sharing of this information through a centralised database which is as digitised and automated as possible is very apparent going forward. Logically this leads to the conclusion that the potential for cross local authority monitoring particularly at the regional level should be further explored going forward.

Decisions on planning applications and implementation of conditions contain a wealth of information which can inform the extent and quality of CDP and SEA implementation. The planning team is currently exploring the potential for DM case officers to record nature and extent/impact of the development on the existing APAS/AGILE system. Should the existing system prove unable to support this process the development of an alternative database system with suitable search functions will be explored. This will enable the establishment of reporting procedures through testing and training. Allowing the DM planners time to incorporate the SEA monitoring to the system and streamlining the process.

Though the SEA report has been completed, a completed digital SEA monitor which incorporates the recording of mitigation and an ability to record cumulative impacts would be a considerable advancement.

While the targets and associated indicators were developed in the recent past, advances in data availability merit a continuous review and update of these. In a number of cases and to improve the robustness and quality of the outputs of this report the team has used amended indicators.

In relation to a limited number of indicators, the trends observed would suggest outcomes are not moving in line with the adopted Core Strategy / objectives of the Plan, however this initial SEA assessment is based on a limited sample of data over a short duration, and it would therefore be premature to initiate any significant remedial action at this point. Should these trends persist, the Council will need to consider what remedial action is required, if any, to correct the course on these matters, in consultation with relevant stakeholders. These cases have been referred to in the assessment section of the report.

The advances which South Dublin have made in developing monitoring processes and collecting data to inform both the CDP and SEA review leads to the undeniable fact that the data collection process is of itself staff and resource heavy. The development of digitised and central monitoring processes is costly and resource heavy in terms of staffing. Going forward monitoring and implementation will only be successful if sufficient and substantial funding and staff resources are allocated to it. It is only a pity that we did not have the foresight or resources to enable these processes in the past.