

Chapter 6

Improving Our Policies and Services

6.1 Protection of Open Space and Playing Fields

6.1.1 As well as ensuring that new developments include quality open space and appropriate recreational infrastructure, the planning system also has a vital role to play in protecting open space from inappropriate development. This is a core objective for Parks management and greater emphasis has been made in the current County Development Plan on protecting open space and sports grounds. The Plan states that in respect of conditioned open space, *"irrespective of zoning, if land is conditioned open space, no development shall be permitted, except where it enhances the recreational amenity of the area."*

6.1.2 This Strategy makes a presumption against development on open spaces which are valued and functional, or which are capable of being brought into functional use to meet a clearly identified need. Local Area Plans should identify and protect such open spaces, in line with the findings of this Strategy.

6.1.3 Where there is other open space not identified in the Strategy but which is valued and functional or which contributes to local amenity, biodiversity or other planning policy objectives, this should be protected in the County Development Plan by assigning it an 'F' zoning.

6.1.4 The County Development Plan, in dealing with open space as a "use class" for zoning purposes, defines open space as *"a parcel of land in a predominantly open and undeveloped condition that is suitable for the following:*

- *Outdoor and indoor sports facilities and cultural use - owned publicly or privately, and with natural or artificial surfaces including tennis courts, bowling*

greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletic tracks and playing fields.

- *Amenity green space - often around housing - including formal recreational spaces.*
- *Provision for community play areas including skateboard parks and outdoor basketball hoops.*
- *Green corridors.*
- *Natural Areas.*
- *Wildlife and native plant habitats.*

Open space should be taken to mean all open space of public value, including not just land but also areas for water such as rivers, canals, beaches, lakes and reservoirs, which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity."

6.1.5 The Development Plan assigns to open space a use class or 'F' zoning is *"To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreational amenities"*. Certain types of developed are *"permitted in principle"*, including Community Facility, Cultural Use, Sports Facility, while other others may be *"open for consideration"* (e.g carpark, cemetery, craft centre/shop, crèche, garden centre/plant nursery, golf facility, tea room/café).

6.1.6 The Development Plan states that *"where lands zoned F are to be developed then not more than 40% of the land in terms of the built form and surface car parking combined shall be developed upon. Any built form to be developed shall be of a high standard of design including quality finishes and materials. The owner shall enter into agreement with the Planning Authority pursuant to Section 47 of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 - 2006 or some alternative legally binding agreement restricting the further development of the remaining area (i.e. 60% of the site) which shall be set aside for publicly accessible passive open space or playing fields. Said space*

shall be provided and laid out in a manner designed to optimise public patronage of the residual open space and/or to protect existing sporting and recreational facilities which may be available for community use."

6.1.6 The Development Plan provides for "Conditioned Open Space" as follows: "*Irrespective of zoning, if land is conditioned open space, no development shall be permitted, except where it enhances the recreational amenity of the area.*"

6.1.7 Only where there is strong justification should open space protected by the Development Plan be developed either partly or fully for a purpose unrelated to use as open space.

6.1.8 Justification must include evidence from the open space audit that the development will not result in a deficit of open space provision of that type within the locality; and that alternative site and any community concerns have been properly considered. Where, exceptionally, it is proposed to grant permission for development which would result in or exacerbate such a deficit, replacement open space of appropriate type, quantity, accessibility and quality must be provided.

6.1.9 Policy OSR10 of the Development Plan recognises that within the urban areas of the county there is a lack of available sites for outdoor sports and active recreation. **It is therefore necessary to protect sports grounds in their current locations where they are most valued and easily accessible to the local community.** This Strategy endorses the

Development Plan's stated presumption against the development of "*playing fields*"¹².

6.1.10 The Plan states that development may be allowed where the proposed development is ancillary to the use of the site as a playing field and does not adversely affect the quantity or quality of pitches and their use; or the proposed development is for an outdoor or indoor sports facility of sufficient benefit to the development of sport to outweigh the loss of the playing field. Should playing fields be lost they should be replaced by a playing field or fields of equivalent or better quality in a suitable location. However, given the developed nature of the County suitable sites in proximity to local communities are scarce.

6.1.11 To provide further clarity in relation to this issue, an Sports Strategy will be prepared to identify current supply and demand. The Strategy will include a study of playing pitches.

6.2 Accessibility, Connectivity and Greenways

6.2.1 This Strategy is based on the principle that high quality open spaces should be available and accessible to all potential users, regardless of age, gender, ethnic background or ability.

There are parks however where the natural heritage is such that not all pedestrian routes will be accessible and neither would it be desirable to make such interventions in the landscape to create full accessibility. Killiney Hill Park and Rathmichael Wood are particular examples.

¹² County Development Plan 2010-2016: Policy OSR10



Taking a leisurely stroll along the main avenue, Deerpark, Mt. Merrion

6.2.2 There are two types of constraint on accessibility: firstly, physical constraints such as distance, the individual's degree of personal mobility, or severance by roads, railways or other barriers; and secondly, social and cultural constraints such as fear of crime or other concerns over personal safety. These issues should be considered in the planning and design of open space.

6.2.3 In this regard there are statutory equal opportunities obligations under Section 29 of the Disability Act 2005 and design guidelines in the National Disability Authority's document '*Building for Everyone*'.

6.2.4 The maximum distance that people are prepared to travel to different types of open space will vary depending on the nature and quality of the facility and their own physical capabilities. This Strategy sets distance thresholds to open space appropriate to the particular circumstances and for different types of open space. The thresholds were determined by the

outcomes of the public consultation and the open space accessibility assessment.

6.2.5 Further studies of DLR's open spaces network may be required at a more detailed level to identify and analyse accessibility at neighbourhood level. These studies should use network analysis, which would provide a comprehensive, 'real world' picture of the barriers and constraints on access to open spaces.

6.2.6 Consideration should also be given to improving the accessibility of existing areas of open space via green networks and paths. New open space and other facilities should be served by public transport and Greenways (pedestrian/cycle routes).

Greenways

6.2.7 In March 2010 DLR Transportation Department published a Draft Cycling Policy to: "*....promote and encourage more healthy, sustainable and environmentally friendly forms of transportation such as cycling and walking and to make the footway network accessible for all.*"

6.2.8 The Parks Service responded to this Policy by proposing a network of Greenways, defined by the Heritage Council as "*shared-use routes for non-motorized users, (walkers, cyclists, roller skaters, horse riders) for pleasure, recreation, tourism and daily journeys*". These would expand the opportunities for walking, jogging and cycling for recreational use and commuting. However, it should be noted that a great deal of work is required to assess the feasibility of each route in the proposed network.

6.2.9 This network of Greenways (Map 9) exploits the river valleys and linear parks which provide safe, off-road cycling routes linked to on-road cycle tracks and other transport modes such as the Quality Bus Corridors, the D.A.R.T and LUAS. Some routes running through Blackrock Park, Clonkeen Park, Kilbogget Park and Loughlinstown Park are already in use and are well established.



Stile at Marlay Demesne - the start of the Wicklow Way

6.2.10 The Greenways are strategically located to traverse the county, to link the centres of population and to run parallel to the coastline which is an important visitor attraction. There are also links to the uplands' walking and hiking trails including the Wicklow Way and the Dublin Mountains Way (see Map 10).

Table 6.1 Schedule of possible Greenways

Greenway Name	Details
Clonkeen	Blackrock to Killiney (12.6 kms. 7.8 mls.)
Deerpark	Deerpark to Blackrock (3.6 kms. 2.1 mls.)
Dodder Linear Park	Rathfarnham to Clonskeagh (3.0 kms. 1.8 mls.)
Dún Laoghaire	Clonkeen Rd. - Glenageary - Dún Laoghaire (3.6 kms; 2.2 mls.)
Dundrum - Merrion	Merrion to Booterstown (6.4 kms. 4.0 mls.)
East Coast	Booterstown to Bray (19.6kms; 11.8 mls.)
Jamestown	Jamestown to Ballyogan to Leopardstown (4.5 kms; 2.7 mls.)
Leopardstown	Stillorgan to Leopardstown (6.2 kms. 3.7 mls.)
Loreto	Stonemasons Way to Loreto Park (3.4 kms. 2.0 mls.)
Marlay / Cherrywood	Marlay to Druid's Glen valley (9.9 kms; 5.9 mls.)
Shanganagh River	Foxrock - Cabinteely Park - Loughlinstown Linear Park - Killiney Beach (6.4 kms./3.8 mls.)
The Metals	Dalkey Quarry to Dún Laoghaire (3.3 kms; 1.9 mls.)
Windy Arbour	Windy Arbour - Dundrum - Dodder (2.1 kms. 1.3 mls.)

6.3 Flagship Parks

6.3.1 There are five parks which are designated with ‘Flagship’ status because they exhibit important elements of the county’s built and natural heritage. As such these parks are important visitor attractions.

Table 6.2 List of Flagship Parks

Flagship Park	Hectares
Marlay House and Demesne	84.3
The People’s Park and Newtownsmith	4.21
Killiney Hill Park	44.52
Cabinteely House and Park	36.78
Blackrock Park	11.28

6.3.2 The DLR Events programme also focuses on activities within these Flagship Parks. It is proposed to add to the range of attractions to ensure that the parks are all-day venues for families to visit. Planning approval has been received, and subject to finance over the next three years, each of these Parks will have facilities such as tearooms, public conveniences, interpretative facilities (where appropriate) and car parking. It should be noted that there is a finite capacity for carparks and it would be inappropriate to continue to extend such facilities which would impact on the integrity of these parks. It may be necessary to consider a charge for carparking as part of a sustainable transport plan for each flagship park.

6.3.3 In order to sustain the standard of horticultural presentation of the Flagship Parks and other major parks, it is necessary to dedicate full-time staff to ensure that quality is maintained. Evidence from UK studies indicates that the safest and most enjoyed parks are those in which the local authority utilises its own multi-skilled staff to achieve the highest horticultural

standards, in collaboration with local communities. This is the model which the DLR Parks Service is seeking to achieve.

6.4 Open Space and Built Heritage

6.4.1 The parks of the county provide inviting landscape settings for a range of archaeological and architectural features. These include Neolithic remains such as those on Dalkey Island, Martello Towers, historic houses in Cabinteely Park and Marlay Demesne, obelisks on Killiney Hill and at Stillorgan as well as park lodges.



Official opening of the restored bandstand, East Pier, Dún Laoghaire (June 2010)

6.4.2 The inherent values of these features and their relationship with the surrounding landscape bring many artistic, cultural and educational benefits to those visiting our open spaces.

6.4.3 Recognising the significance of these benefits, we will continue our current policy of conserving and protecting built heritage and making it accessible to the public.

6.5 Natural Heritage and Biodiversity



6.5.1 DLR parks support a variety of high quality semi-natural habitats and rare or protected species. Sites of international importance include Dalkey Islands Special Protection Area (SPA) and South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Some other sites, including Killiney Hill, Roche's Hill, Dalkey Coastal Zone, Loughlinstown Valley Park and Fitzsimons Wood are designated as proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), which is a national designation for sites that support habitats and species of nature conservation importance.

6.5.2 Parks that contain rare or threatened habitats and species are important for the conservation of biodiversity at local and national level. It is essential that they be managed appropriately to ensure their long-term conservation. These sites require a more sensitive management approach than that used in some of the more formal parks.

6.5.3 In conserving and enhancing this resource, there are often competing public perceptions and demands. On one hand, many park users are accustomed to intensely maintained grassland, which is perceived as being neat and tidy. On the other hand, there is the desire amongst an increasing number of users for a more diverse, less intensely maintained range of habitats.

6.5.4 In order to meet these challenges, a Biodiversity Policy for the Parks Service, entitled '*Parklife*', has been prepared to ensure that all staff are aware of the value of biodiversity and that best conservation practice is reflected in day-to-day management, planning and operations. The protection of habitats and rare species (e.g. woodland, heathland, locally and nationally rare plants, bird populations and protected mammals such as the Red Squirrel, Otter and bats) is also a key element of parks biodiversity policy.

6.5.5 The open space network is an important resource for biodiversity, and increasingly, our work involves the re-development of existing open space with a view to 'naturalising' the landscape and increasing the opportunity for habitat diversification. In particular where rivers and streams have been channelised in the past, there are excellent opportunities to create additional water bodies through habitat restoration schemes. These not only increase biodiversity, but also add to the interest and educational value for park users.

6.5.6 Such enhancement projects have taken place recently in Cabinteely Park and Kilbogget Park. Proposals are being advanced for a major scheme through Clonkeen Park. Plans are also being considered for Blackrock Park, Loughlinstown Valley Park, Cherrywood Valley Park and Marlay Park.

6.6 Active Recreation

6.6.1 From information received in the letting of publicly-owned playing pitches - of which there are 86 - it is estimated that there are approximately 9,000 participants engaged in formal active recreation in the parks of the county each weekend.

6.6.2 In the period 2007 to 2009, approximately €1 million was spent upgrading the drainage of most of the grass playing pitches to improve their playability.

6.6.3 Synthetic pitches are an important resource for training. They also provide a means of protecting grass pitches from the effects of training. In 2010, 5 seven-a-side pitches were constructed in Sallynoggin Park, Kilbogget Park and Moreen Park; and a standard synthetic pitch in Kilbogget Park. Plans are advanced for the development of additional synthetic all-weather facilities in Kilbogget Park, Stepside and Marlay Demesne.



Junior soccer in Kilbogget Park, Loughlinstown

6.6.4 Changing room facilities have also been completed in Thomastown Park (2009); Soldiers and Sailors; Monkstown; Holly Park; Rockfield Park and Clonkeen Park (all completed in 2010), in addition to other facilities which have been repaired.

6.6.5 The Sports Strategy, will identify locations for additional changing facilities and synthetic all-weather pitches, to complement those already in public parks, school and other institutional grounds.

6.6.6 With regard to informal recreation, many footpaths and cycleways have been constructed in parks in recent years. These cater for the most common form of recreation....walking! Opportunities for adult exercise zones, which are similar to trim trails already in Deerpark, Marlay and Shanganagh parks, should be considered in other parks.

6.7 Play Opportunities

6.7.1 DLR adopted a *Play Policy* in 2003, which envisaged the provision of a range of play facilities throughout the county. Since 2004, DLR has invested €2.4 million in new and improved playground facilities. In 2003 there were 6 playgrounds of limited quality and by the end of 2010 the number of play facilities had grown to 30, providing fixed play opportunities for children in their own neighbourhood.

6.7.2 These facilities provide opportunities for structured and unstructured play. Each playground has been designed to be accessible for children of varying abilities and locations have been chosen to optimise the 'natural surveillance' of the playground by the local community. This has been successful in keeping the level of vandalism at a low level. Together with

regular maintenance, it is the Council's firm intention to ensure that our playgrounds are maintained to the highest standards and that funding is set aside for their renewal in future years.

6.7.3 It is evident that DLR has to a large extent achieved the objective set out in the Play Policy of providing play facilities within 1.2 km. of every household, with the exception of the gaps in provision stated in section 5.5.7. The Play Policy now needs to be reviewed to address these deficiencies and to set new standards of provision in line with best practice.

6.7.4 Play opportunities do not always have to be provided by way of fixed playgrounds. Sculpture and ground modelling can equally provide an engaging experience for children. This principle is applied when dealing with planning applications and preparing development proposals for public open space.

6.7.5 The current provision of fixed play facilities comprises a skatepark at Dunedin Park, Monkstown and the 29 facilities outlined below:

Regional Playgrounds

1. Cabinteely Park
2. Marlay Park (accessed from College Road)

Local Playgrounds

1. Blackrock Park (adjacent to Blackrock Village)
2. Blackrock Park – Booterstown
3. Deerpark
4. Loreto Park
5. Kilbogget Park

6. Killiney Hill
7. Marlay Park (Toddler playground)
8. People's Park
9. Sallynoggin Park
10. Shanganagh Park

Playlots

1. Ballawley Park (adjacent to Sandyford Rd)
2. Ballawley Park (adjacent to Wesley Heights)
3. Belarmine, Stepside
4. Carysfort Park
5. Leopardstown Heights
6. Springhill – Newtownpark South
7. The Gallops (Glencairn Drive)

Community Playgrounds

1. Loughlinstown Community Centre
2. Shanganagh Community Centre

MUGA's are located in the following parks:

1. Ballinclea, Killiney
2. Kilbogget Park (Coolevin)
3. Leopardstown Heights
4. Shanganagh Park House
5. Cois Cairn, Little Bray
6. Old Conna (half-MUGA)
7. Loreto Park (half-MUGA)
8. Moreen, Sandyford

6.8 Tree Strategy

6.8.1 Trees are a key component of our county's green infrastructure and the level of tree cover is often synonymous with a good quality of life and attractive neighbourhoods. *dlr Trees* is a tree strategy to manage our trees with pro-active, clear, consistent and collaborative policies to foster a sustainable, safe, healthy and attractive tree resource. The strategy was adopted by the Council on the 10 January 2011.

6.9 Dogs

6.9.1 The public consultation indicated that dog fouling is the biggest deterrent to the use and enjoyment of parks and open spaces. In spite of the fact that it is illegal to leave dog mess lying on the ground in a public place this continues to be a problem. Uncontrolled dogs off-lead are also an issue for some people such as the elderly or young children.

6.9.2 In 2009 DLR provided off-leash areas for dogs (dog parks) in Marlay and Shanganagh ParkS. These dog parks are gradually being extended to other parks. However, there needs to be a greater resourcing of education and enforcement to resolve problems associated with dogs. While most dog owners are responsible, there is a significant minority who insist on ignoring their responsibility and the law. In adopting a policy we want to ensure that it does not exclude particular interest groups or communities from enjoying the county's open spaces. We also want to ensure that dog owners, who are valuable users of our parks, will continue to have a varied choice of open spaces, close to their home for dogs to socialise and exercise.

6.9.3 We will develop a Dog Management Strategy to deal decisively with the problems which are evident through education, encouragement and enforcement.

6.10 Litter and Waste Management

6.10.1 Litterbins are provided in the Flagship Parks, at visitor attractions and in the larger playgrounds. In Local Parks used by local people, it is considered reasonable that people who walk and exercise in such parks should take their litter home and dispose of it appropriately. If bins were provided in every park and open space, significantly more resources would be required to ensure that bins were adequately serviced. Unfortunately, in the past bins in poorly supervised areas were abused by people who used the opportunity to dispose of household refuse.

6.10.2 In most instances where waste facilities are provided in parks there is a dual bin, one for recyclables and one for mixed waste. This was piloted in 2008 with varying degrees of success. However, it is proposed to continue to seek the segregation of waste so as to facilitate recycling. Only in exceptional circumstances such as the collection of bonfire material in the aftermath of Halloween is material disposed of unsegregated.

6.10.3 The issue of dog waste arises frequently. Given the toxins contained in dog faeces, it is impossible to compost this type of waste, so there is no need to provide dog bins as it is best disposed of in a mixed waste bin.

6.10.4 An extensive amount of pruning is carried out annually and the resulting material is chipped and shredded. The shredded material is usually used as mulch in-situ or it is transported back to a parks depot for storage and use in landscape projects.

6.11 Anti-Social Behaviour

6.11.1 As part of the design process, careful consideration is given to the appropriate locating of playgrounds, tree planting and other amenities to

ensure that the location chosen is optimised to avoid antisocial behaviour and vandalism. In areas where the prevalence of anti-social behaviour is difficult to avoid, we seek to work in consultation with local communities, DLR's estate management fora and An Garda Síochana to resolve the issues.

6.12 Floral Displays

6.12.1 Approximately 90,000 plants are grown annually for spring and summer bedding in the Flagship Parks, towns and villages of the county. approximately 350 hanging baskets, tubs and planters are also prepared to support Tidy Towns groups and are also displayed at County Hall.



Floral bedding at the tea rooms, People's Park, Dún Laoghaire

6.12.2 Plant production takes place in the nursery at Loughlinstown Parks Depot with the larger planters being prepared in Cabinteely Park. All large baskets for the towns and villages are grown on contract and maintained by Parks staff.



Hanging baskets on poles at George's Street Upper, Dún Laoghaire

6.13 Civic, Family and Community Memorials

6.13.1 The DLR Parks Service receives numerous requests annually from the public for commemorative plaques to be located in open spaces, in memory of a loved one. Mindful of the potentially negative impact of a proliferation of commemorative elements (e.g. plaques, trees, benches) on the quality of open spaces, the Council has a policy that deals with Civic, Family and Community Memorials.

6.13.2 This policy requires that such elements should enhance the 'sense of place' and the Council recognises the potential that Civic Memorials offer in terms of opportunities for the people of the DLR to celebrate, honour or remember a person, group of persons or an event of county, national, or international significance.

6.14 Allotments and Community Gardens

Introduction

The Council's Draft Policy on Allotments and Community Gardens, widely acknowledged these gardens is a healthy pastime that can make a valuable contribution to community development, positive social interaction, environmental awareness and education. Allotments typically have been in greatest demand in times of economic downturn however there is also a greater awareness of food quality and many people seek to have sources of food which are grown without recourse to chemicals or fertilisers.

Allotments

Allotments are characterized by a concentration in one place of land parcels that are assigned to individuals or families and cultivated individually.

At Goatstown, the Parks and Landscape Services manage allotments which are provided on lands reserved for the construction of the Eastern Bye-pass road. The number of new plot holders in 2011 has increased by 22 to cater for the increased interest in gardening. It is envisaged that another 30 will be accommodated before the end of 2011. The individual size of a plots range between 40 and 200 square meters. The individual gardeners are organised in an allotment association which represents the needs of the plot holders.

The individual plot holders however have a permit agreement with the Council which ensures compliance with the conditions of permit.

Allotments are different from Community Gardens in that allotments must be open to any resident of DLR and plots are allocated from a single waiting list.

Community Gardens

Community gardens have more of a focus on communal gardening and are open to residents of a defined area. A Community garden therefore is a single piece of land gardened collectively by a group of people. Some gardens are grown with everyone working together; others are split into clearly divided plots, each managed by a different gardener (or group or family).

While food production is central to many Community Gardens, not all have vegetables as a main focus. Restoration of natural areas and planting 'flower' gardens can be open for consideration, as can "art" gardens. Gardens could have several different planting elements, such as small orchards, herbs and butterfly gardens.

In 2010 at Shanganagh Cliffs, Rathsallagh an area of 'backland' formerly zoned for housing was allocated to a RAPID project for development as a Community Garden to support community development. This site had been the source of on-going complaints by residents because of anti-social activity. While the garden is only in place a year it is already evident that anti-social activity has diminished and the garden has created a new focus and interest for families in the estate.

If there is a desire amongst a community to develop a Community Garden utilising an area of local authority land which is determined to be derelict; under utilised and/or lands which are considered to be a focus for anti-social activity, the Council will support this objective (provided that the costs of site preparation, water supply etc are not excessive) and the following conditions will apply:

1. There needs to be clear evidence of community support. The garden

is developed at no cost to the Council, A garden site plan must be drawn up and approved by the Parks Service. The plan must include the layout of the plots and indicate any proposed structures or fences.

2. A non-profit club must be established and agree to develop and operate the gardens according to a licence
3. The term of the licence will not exceed 4 years 9 months.
4. Allotments of space must be made from a waiting list based on a defined geographical area, on a first come first served basis.
Allotment fees charged by the non-profit club must be approved by the Council

No barriers to general public access to the site can be erected. The gardens must not appear to be an exclusive area where the public is made to feel unwelcome.

6.15 Arts, Sculpture and Open Space

The Arts continue to play an ever diverse, wide-ranging series of roles in the life of the country. With regard to the provision of physical infrastructure for the arts, dlr's current Arts Strategy states that "*..consideration will be given to the role of the arts within the planning of the wider physical environment of the county.*" In pursuing this, Parks and Arts Office will work together to explore the potential of developing a public art programme in the County's Parks. The two sections will also continue to work in partnership to maintain and manage the existing Public Art collection in line with the Council's Arts Policy and Public Art Guidelines. The condition of existing sculptures is under review as part of an update of inventory. It is envisaged that only those

pieces that are worthy of sustainable management into the future will be retained.

Table 6.3: Draft List of outdoor Public Works of Art

Title of Work	Location	Artist
Thus Daedalus Flew	Killiney Hill Park	Niall O'Neill
Blackrock Dolmen	Blackrock By-pass	Rowan Gillespie
Vigil	Kill Avenue, Fire Station	Richard Enda King
River Gods/ Ecosystem	West Pier Pumping Station	Hugh Lorigan
Repose	Brookfield	Niall O'Neill
Dun Rath Group	Loughlinstown N11 roundabout	Tom Glendon
Pater and Ned	Sandyford Village	Rowan Gillespie
Untitled	Shankill Village, Shankill	Dorothy Heywood
Abstract Cube	Old Connaught	Eileen McDonagh
Bird Bath	Rochestown Gardens	Clodna Cussen
Mosaic Trees	Carriglea Gardens	Karen O'Riordan
Untitled	Cois Culann, Killiney Hill Rd	Maurice McDonagh
Conversation	Ard Lorcan, Stillorgan	Julie Merriman /Nicos Nicolaou
Sky Tables	Glasthule Buildings	Julie Merriman /Nicos Nicolaou
Mothership	NewtownSmith, Sandycove	Rachel Joynt
Eclipse	Library Rd., Dun Laoghaire	Grace Weir
Sunflowers	St. Kevins, Sallynoggin	Derek Whitticase
Untitled	Old Connaught, Shankill	Nicos Nicolaou
Bar code	not sited	Maurice McDonagh
??	Brookfield, Blackrock	Nicos Nicolaou
??	Killiney Beach	Imogen Stuart
Family History	Cois Cairn, Shankill	Terry O Farrell
Gateway	Pavilion Plaza	Michael Warren
Guardian Tree	Eden Park Dr/Goatstown	Marie Foley
Cut Out People	Blackrock Park	Dan McCarthy
Stele for Cecil King	Toverna park Blackrock	Colm Brennan
Usher Monument	Opposite Dundrum SC	Unknown
George IV Testimonial	Dun Laoghaire Pier	Aird-engineer

Title of Work	Location	Artist
Gaoth Saile	Ferry Terminal, Civic Plaza, Dun Laoghaire	Eamonn O'Doherty
Christ the King	Haigh Terrace, Dun Laoghaire	Andrew O'Connor
Sun Worshiper	Crosthwaite Park, Dun Laoghaire	Noel Scullion
Sole Source	Marlay Park	Nancy Holt
Altered Images	Marlay Park	Bernard Mortell
Celebration	Eden park, Glasthule	Dick Joynt
Archer II	Newtownsmith, Sandycove	Niall O'Neill
Old Dalkey Head	Swan's Hollow, Glenageary	Tom Glendon
Pagan	Marlay Park	Catherine McCormack
Eclipse	Marlay Park	Eileen McDonagh
Solitary Figure	Marlay Park	Cathy Carman
Necromancy	Marlay Park	Vincent Brown
Freewheeling Champ	Dundrum Shopping Centre (entrance to Mill Theatre)	Clíodhna Cussen
House Boat	Marlay Park	Gerard Cox
The Gift	Bentley Villas, Dun Laoghaire	Sandra Bell
The Wave	M50, Sandycove interchange	Mark Joyce
Mother and Child		Michael Whelan
Theatre	Cabinteely Park	Agnes Conway



'Thomas the Tank' in the People's Park, Dún Laoghaire