

Kiltiernan / Glenamuck
Local Area Plan
Pre - Draft Consultation
Issues Paper
September 2023

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Please note all figures contained within this document are for illustrative purposes only, please refer to accompanying A3 maps for definitive information.

1. Introduction

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council intends to prepare a new Local Area Plan for the Kiltiernan / Glenamuck area. The existing Kiltiernan / Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2013 is due to expire shortly.

A Local Area Plan is a statutory planning document prepared by the Local Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The Act states that an LAP may be prepared for;

“...those areas which require economic, physical and social renewal and for areas likely to be subject to large scale development within the lifetime of the plan”.

By virtue of the significant landbank of zoned, well located lands within the Plan area, along with recent and likely future development proposals, it is considered that the preparation of a new LAP for Kiltiernan / Glenamuck is appropriate and prudent at this time.

1.1 What is a Local Area Plan?

Like the County Development Plan, which spans the entirety of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, a Local Area Plan is a statutory planning document, but for a smaller, more focused area, and with greater detail.

A Local Area Plan consists of a suite of policies and objectives for an area, intended to guide that area's development for a period of 6 years, which may be extended to a maximum of 10 years if appropriate. The Local Authority and An Bord Pleanála must have regard to the provisions of the LAP when determining planning applications for sites located within the Plan area.

In terms of the contents of a Local Area Plan, the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) states that:

“An LAP shall be consistent with the objectives of the development plan, its core strategy, and any other regional planning guidelines that apply to the area of the Plan and shall consist of a written statement and a plan or plans which may include –

Objectives for the zoning of land for the use solely or primarily of particular areas for particular purposes, or

Such other objectives in such detail as may be determined by the Planning Authority for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area to which it applies, including the objective of development of land on a phased basis and detail on community facilities and amenities and on standards for the design of developments and structures”.

1.2 Environmental Assessment

The assessment of environmental issues comprises an important component of the LAP plan-making process. In accordance with EU and national legislation the following environmental assessments will be carried out in conjunction with the preparation of the Plan:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – a process for evaluating the environmental consequences of certain plans or programmes, including local area plans in the spatial planning area. This process ensures that any potential impacts on the environment are considered at a strategic level.
- Appropriate Assessment (AA) - a detailed study of the likely impacts of the proposed plan on the ecology of a designated European site (also known as a Natura 2000 site). The plan can only be approved, where it can be demonstrated beyond reasonable scientific doubt, that it will not negatively affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 site.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) – a strategic flood risk assessment of the plan will also be prepared in line with EU and national guidance.

1.3 Public Consultation – Your Role in the Process

The Local Area Plan is your Plan and you have a right to a say in the future planning and development of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area. Public consultation is an important aspect of the plan-making process in order to address issues and concerns which relate to the Plan area and to ensure that the final Plan reflects public and community aspirations in addition to government policies, strategies and guidelines.

Each stage of the plan-making process will provide for public engagement and it is important to the Local Authority that we hear your views. The plan-making process will involve up to three stages of public consultation: the Pre-Draft stage, the Draft Plan stage and, potentially, the Proposed Material Amendment's stage.

The Local Authority is now engaging in the Pre-Draft consultation stage. This involves engagement with the general public and a wide range of organisations and interest groups. Suggestions or observations are invited from anyone with an interest in the future development of the Kiltiernan / Glenamuck area.

This Issues Paper has been prepared to set a context for public consultation and to give a broad overview of the planning issues the Local Area Plan should address. Its purpose is to stimulate, guide and

encourage debate and discussion on the issues in the community and wider environs, to flag important factors and to encourage and assist the public in making submissions and observations to the Local Authority in respect of the preparation of the Draft Plan.

The themes and questions raised in this Issues Paper are intended as a guide only and are not exhaustive. We would greatly appreciate your views and comments on these and other relevant issues.

1.4 Public Information Sessions

The Local Area Plan is the level of statutory plan-making that is closest to the local community. To support effective and meaningful public participation at the Pre-Draft stage, the Local Authority will hold two public information sessions during the consultation period. The dates/times of the information sessions are as follows:

Venue	Date	Time
Kiltiernan Centre, Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, D18 ET99	Thursday 21st September	4:00pm-8:00pm
Kiltiernan Centre, Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan, D18 ET99	Wednesday 11th October	4:00pm-8:00pm

1.5 How to Make a Submission

You are invited to submit your views on what the Draft LAP should contain and what issues it should address. All submissions / observations should state your name, address and where applicable, the organisation / body represented, and should be made in either of the following ways:

Online: On the Council’s website homepage under ‘public consultations hub’;

or,

By post to:

Senior Executive Officer,
 Planning Department,
 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council,
 County Hall, Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin A96K6C9

Submissions for the Pre-Draft consultation phase must be made within the display period, which runs from **12th September 2023 to 17th October 2023**. Late submissions will not be accepted.

1.6 Next Steps

Following on from the Pre-Draft public consultation, a Draft Local Area Plan will be prepared, taking into consideration any submissions made during the consultation process. Once prepared, the Draft Local Area Plan will be placed on public display for a further period of public consultation. The stages and timeframes for the statutory plan-making process are illustrated in Figure 1.1 below.

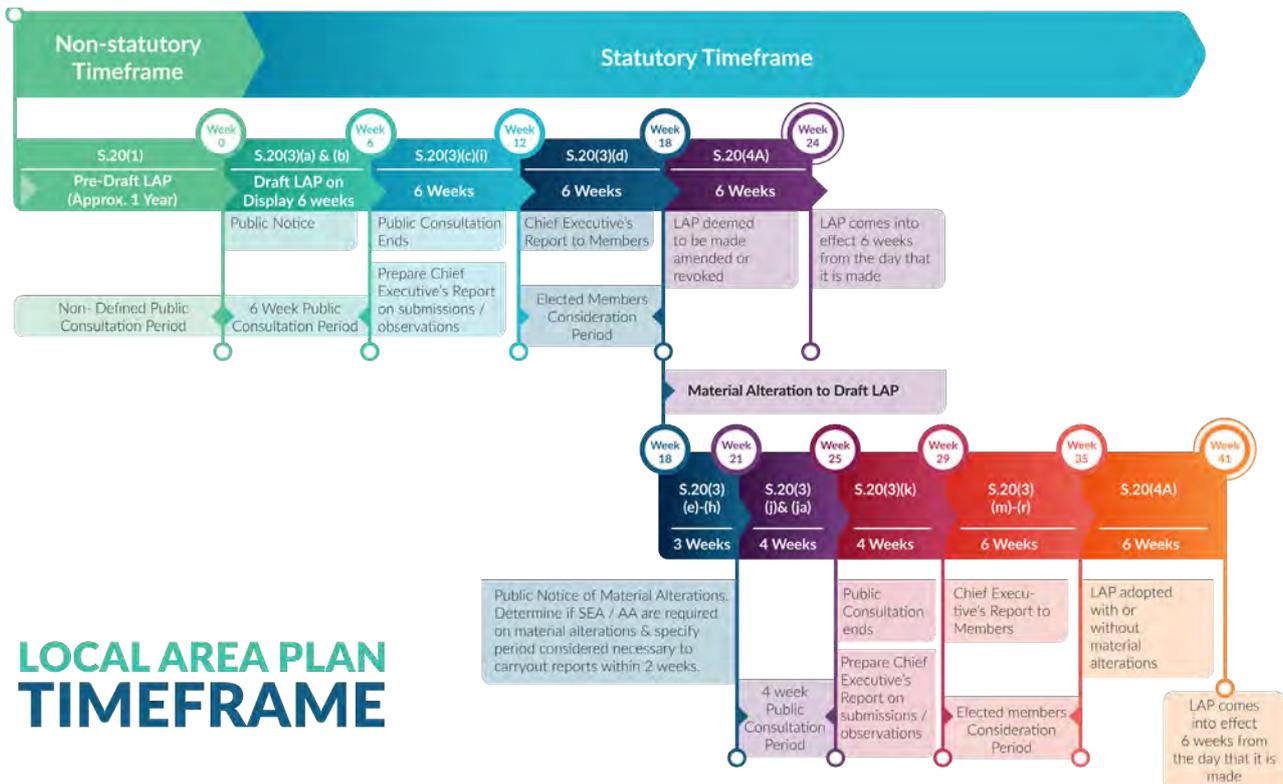


Figure 1.1: Local Area Plan Timeframe

2. Background and Context

The preparation of a new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck marks c. 20 years since the initial comprehensive re-zoning of lands in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area under the DLR County Development Plan 2004-2010.

The re-zonings made under the 2004 County Development Plan were predominantly residential, but also included employment uses, two neighbourhood centres and open space/recreation uses. An extract of the land use zoning map from the 2004 County Development Plan is illustrated in Figure 2.1. The 2004 County Development Plan also included a new Six Year Road objective pertaining to the Glenamuck Road, acknowledging the need for local infrastructure upgrades to support the development anticipated in the area.

In conjunction with the comprehensive re-zoning of lands in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area, the 2004 County Development Plan included an objective (Objective 14 on Map 9), 'To prepare a Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan' and furthermore that no development would take place until a Local Area Plan was approved.

The first Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck was adopted in 2007. In terms of its overall Vision, the 2007 Local Area Plan included 4 primary objectives:

- V01 - To accommodate a significant level of residential and other ancillary development to ensure the realisation of the wider strategic objectives of the 2004-2010 County Development Plan.

- V02 - To establish an obvious identity/sense of place for Kiltiernan.
- V03 - To establish a focal point/civic node for Kiltiernan.
- V04 - To guide development in order to establish the character of the two component areas that comprise the LAP namely, Glenamuck and Kiltiernan.

The lifespan of the 2007 Local Area Plan coincided with the downturn in the national economy. This resulted in a situation whereby many of the major development objectives in the Plan did not progress. The 2007 Local Area Plan was also succeeded by the adoption of a new County Development Plan in 2010, and as part of the 2010 County Development Plan process, various amendments were made to zonings within the LAP boundary. As a result of these amendments, the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2007 was considered to be inconsistent with the 2010 County Development Plan. The decision was made to prepare a new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan / Glenamuck.

A new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck was adopted in 2013. In general terms, the main provisions of the 2013 Plan remained broadly in line with the original 2007 Plan. The 2013 Plan considered, for example, that the overall strategic approach to the planning of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck, as set out in the 2007 Plan, remained robust. The key elements of the overall planning framework from the 2013 Plan included:

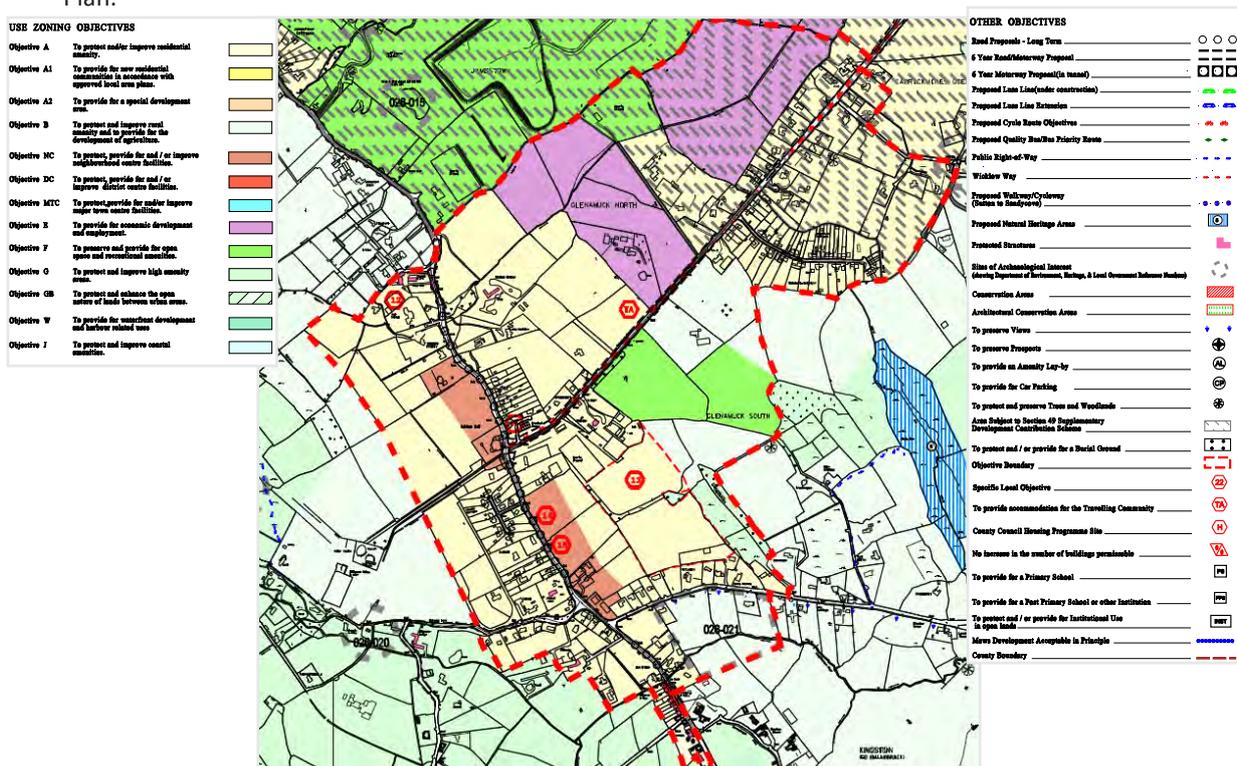


Figure 2.1: Extract from Maps 9 and 10 of the dlr CDP 2004-2010

- A proposal to provide a bypass road of the Village Core of Kiltiernan;
- The implementation of a Neighbourhood Framework Plan to consolidate the Village Core;
- The graduation of residential densities, from higher densities adjacent to the Luas line, to lower densities further from the main public transport artery;
- The implementation of a centrally-located major public open space/school site.

The overall vision for the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck development framework was divided between the Glenamuck and Kiltiernan Nodes. The Glenamuck sub-area would comprise higher residential densities whereas the Kiltiernan node would comprise low/medium residential densities.

The main changes incorporated into the 2013 Plan included inter alia: land use changes; changes to the proposed road layout; the Kiltiernan Neighbourhood Framework Plan; and, new environmental assessments including Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

In 2018, the 2013 LAP was extended for a further period of five years. It was extended on the basis that the LAP remained consistent with the objectives and Core Strategy of the 2016 DLR County Development Plan, and that the objectives of the Local Area Plan had not been substantially secured. It was considered that, having regard to the improving national economic climate at the time and the upturn in planning activity and momentum in the Plan area itself, that the extension of the Plan was appropriate.

The 2013 Plan is due to expire shortly and there is no statutory mechanism to further extend the lifespan of the Plan.

The Core Strategy of the 2022 County Development Plan identifies Kiltiernan/Glenamuck as a 'New Residential Community' with potential for an additional c. 2,000 new homes. In light of the significant development taking place and likely to take place at Kiltiernan/ Glenamuck during the lifetime of the County Development Plan, provision was made for the preparation of a new Local Area Plan for the area.

2.1 Overall Vision and Strategic Approach for the new LAP

It is acknowledged that an overall strategy for development in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area has been in place for a considerable period of time. This has evolved and been refined through successive Local Area and County Development Plans. The existing strategic approach provided in the 2013 LAP has provided a framework for significant planning and construction activity in the area in recent years.

Notwithstanding this deep-rooted strategic planning context, it is also acknowledged that there have been many changes to national, regional and local policy in the intervening years since the adoption of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP in 2013. The preparation of a new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck presents an opportunity to reflect these changes and review and update the vision and strategic planning framework for growth in the area.

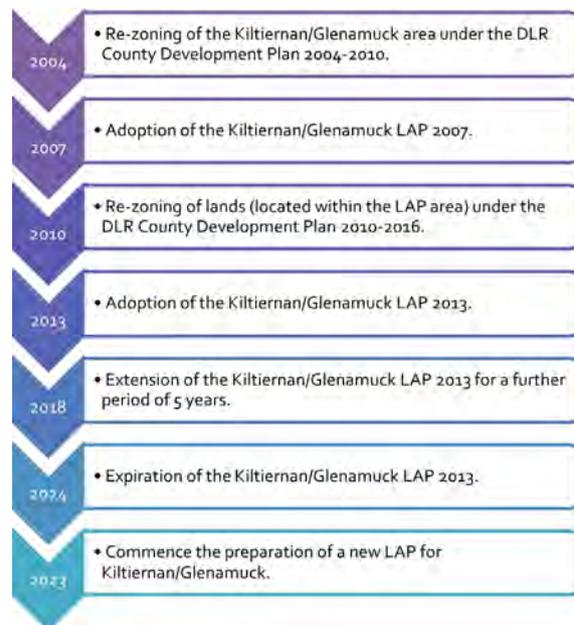


Figure 2.2: Chronology of the Planning Policy Framework at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck

Have Your Say

- Do the existing objectives for the growth of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck need to be revised? And if so, how?

3. LAP – Location and Overview

The Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area is situated to the south of Dublin City and adjoining the foothills of the Dublin Mountains (see Figure 3.1). To the north of the LAP lands are the developed and developing areas of Stepside, Ballyogan and Carrickmines. To the west are upland townlands of rural land uses and dispersed housing while to the south and east are further areas of primarily agricultural and high amenity land uses.

The LAP area comprises the Townland of Glenamuck North and portions of the Townlands of Carrickmines Great, Glenamuck South, Glebe, Kiltiernan Domain, Kiltiernan and Kingston. The majority of the area falls within the Glencullen-Sandyford Electoral Area. A smaller portion of the LAP area to the north east and south is located within the Killiney-Shankill Electoral Area.



Figure 3.1: Location of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP within the dlr Administrative area

3.1 Local Area Plan Boundary

The boundary of the existing Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013 is identified in the 2022-2028 County Development Plan Maps and illustrated in Figure 3.2. The area covered by the LAP extends to c. 177 hectares, which is 1.4% of the overall land area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The Plan boundary adjoins the Ballyogan and Environs LAP located to the north.

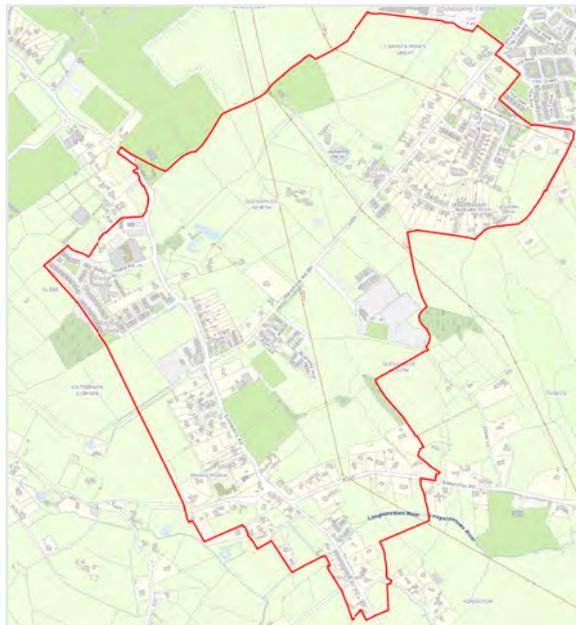


Figure 3.2: Boundary of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013

3.2 Topography

The topography of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area is illustrated in Figure 3.3. The LAP area is located in a shallow north-west to south-east aligned valley to the east of Three Rock Mountain. The overall trend of the landscape is falling from uplands in the south-west to lowlands in the north-east.

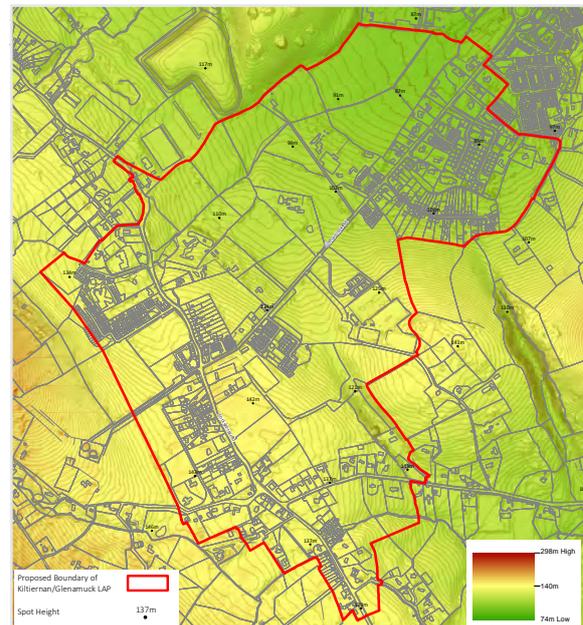


Figure 3.3: Topographical Map of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Area

To the east, beyond the LAP boundary, the land rises to a height of c. 150 metres, while to the west the landscape is dominated by the peak of the Two Rock Mountain (536 metres OD).

In general terms, the implication of these features is that within the LAP area there are limited topographical constraints to development.

3.3 Views and Prospects

Views to the southwest toward the Dublin Mountains are a particular feature of the area.

Policy Objective GIB4 of the County Development Plan provides that it's a Policy Objective to preserve, protect and encourage the enjoyment of views and prospects of special amenity value or special interests, and to prevent development, which would block or otherwise interfere with views and/or prospects.

Land Use Zoning Map no. 9 of the County Development Plan identifies the views southwards from the Ballycorus Road to be preserved. Prospects identified in the County Development Plan include the following:

- Three Rock Mountain and Two Rock Mountain from the Enniskerry Road (Sandyford-Kiltiernan area) and Sandyford Village.
- Carrickgollogan from the Enniskerry Road (south of Kiltiernan Village).

3.4 Historical Development of Kiltiernan / Glenamuck

The following section provides a brief overview of the historical development of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck.

Kiltiernan, or Cill Tiernan, takes its name from the ancient church, the ruins of which are located on Bishop's Lane located west of the south-western boundary of the LAP area. There is evidence that the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area has been inhabited since the Neolithic period.

The location of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck has long been strategic as an important communication route leading southwards from Dublin City. Historically this was 'frontier' land between the settled land of the 'Pale' to the north-east and the Gaelic mountain lands to the south.

The 1837 map of Kiltiernan (see Figure 3.4) illustrates a thriving location with a Cotton Mill/Factory and a Paper Mill in the area. There is evidence of a number of house clusters scattered around the area. To the east of the Cotton Mill and north of 'Boddies Bridge' (now known as Kiltiernan Bridge) stood one cluster of houses. In the vicinity of the old Post Office there is evidence of settlement and again a small number of habitations are evident at the Golden Ball cross roads. These sites appear to form the core around which later settlement evolves.

The 1837 map also illustrates the area as a Landlord dominated landscape with the presence of many large houses including Kiltiernan House, Kiltiernan Lodge, Rockville and Glenamuck House. The impact

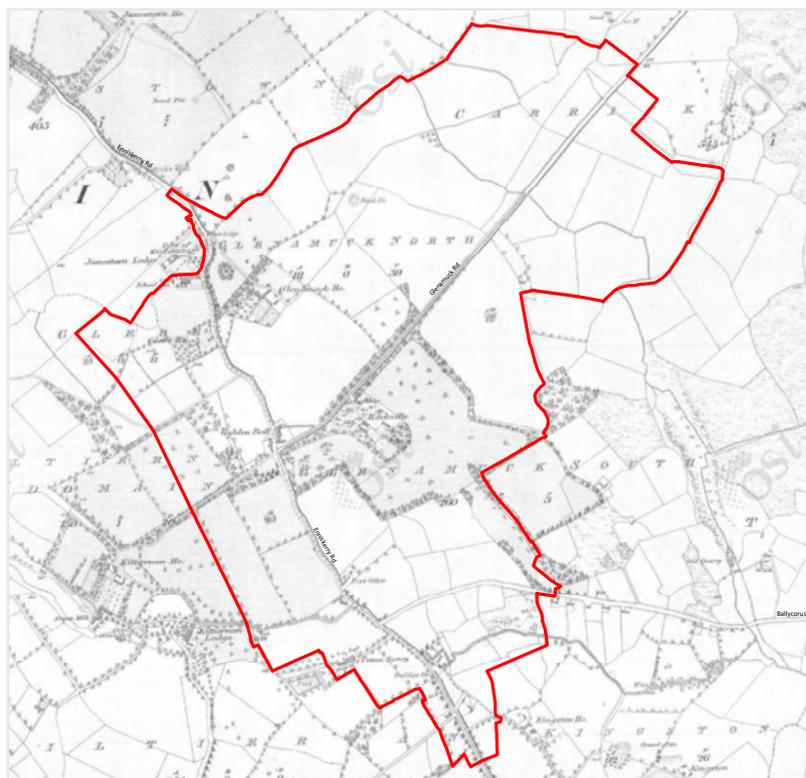


Figure 3.4: Historic 6" Mapping dated 1829-41

of parklands and Demesne land on the landscape is also evident at this time.

Until relatively recent times the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area remained primarily agricultural in nature with the land area occupied by a number of large farms. The aerial photography image from 2005 (see Figure 3.5) shows small scale change, with the local economy's primary focus in the agriculture sector still dominant.

Small residential communities have established and grown including Wayside Cottages and Glenamuck Cottages. Other residential development that has established generally comprises single houses developed in a linear pattern along the Glenamuck and Enniskerry Roads.

The aerial photograph from 2005 captures a significant point in time for the evolution of the wider area. To the north, the M50 Motorway is under construction



Figure 3.5: 2005 Aerial Photography of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Area



Figure 3.6: 2022 Aerial Photography of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Area

and initial construction works have begun at The Park, Carrickmines. It is also a significant year in the life cycle of the Ballyogan landfill facility as in 2005 it ceased accepting waste after 35 years.

The more recent aerial photograph from 2022 captures a transformative point in time for the area (see Figure 3.6). Significant development is evident throughout, with residential schemes under construction at a number of sites off the Enniskerry and Glenamuck Roads. It is noted that further residential development has commenced in the area in the interim period since this aerial photograph was taken.

3.5 Population and Demographics

3.5.1 Population

A population figure for the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area – based on Census 2022 data – is not yet available. Results from Census 2022 are being published by the CSO on a phased basis with all results expected to be published by year end 2023.

In order to estimate existing population, an alternative method has been applied using GeoDirectory data. GeoDirectory was established by An Post and Ordnance Survey Ireland and provides a database containing residential and commercial buildings with details for each address.

The GeoDirectory data from Q3 2022 indicates that there were 657 residential addresses in the LAP area, 32 of which were categorised as ‘vacant’. Assuming an average household size of 2.5, it is estimated that the population of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area at Q3 2022 was c. 1,563 people. It is noted that this is a point in time estimation with the population of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck continually growing as more homes are delivered in the area.

The estimated total future population of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck will be informed by planned residential growth in the area. The most recent land availability study for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck was undertaken at Q4 2019 to inform the Core Strategy of the County Development Plan. At that point in time it was

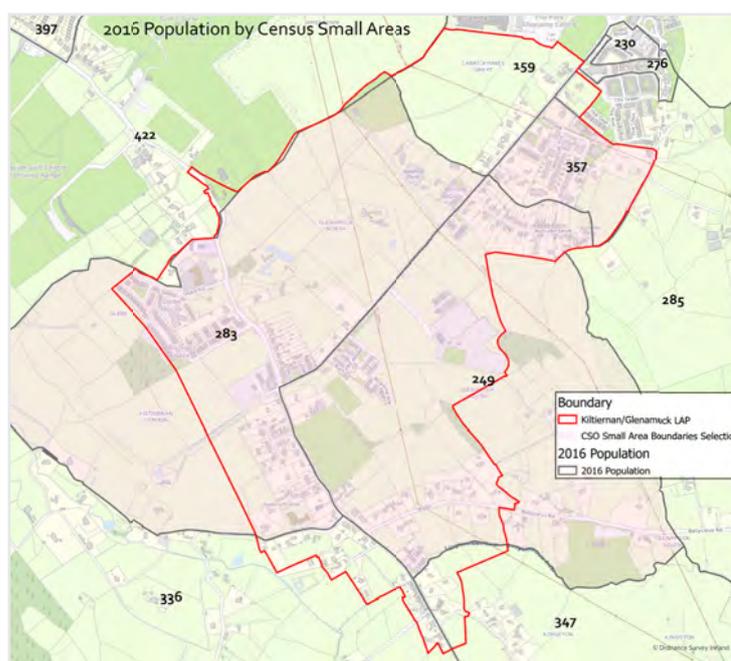


Figure 3.7: Census 2016 Population by Census Small Areas

Area	0 - 4 Years	5 - 19 Years	20 - 39 Years	40 - 64 Years	65+	All Ages
KG 2016	77	182	218	252	160	889
% of Total	8.7%	20.5%	24.5%	28.4%	18%	100%
DLR 2016	13,810	40,419	61,908	67,212	34,669	218,018
% of Total	6.3%	18.5%	28.4%	30.8%	15.9%	100%

Table 3.1: Age Profile in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck (Census 2016)

estimated that there were c. 59 hectares of land suitable for residential development within the LAP area with an estimated residential yield of c. 2,000 new homes. Assuming an average household size of 2.5 this would indicate a potential 5,000 person increase in population from the Q4 2019 basepoint.

3.5.2 Age Profile

The geographic boundary of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP does not correspond with the Small Area boundaries of the Census. The LAP boundary straddles eight of the Census ‘Small Areas’ (see Figure 3.7), with some of these ‘Small Areas’ including population centres outside of the area, such as Rathmichael and Stepaside.

In order to analyse the age profile of the local population, a selection of Census Small Areas – highlighted in pink in Figure 3.7 – have been assessed. The age profile of the population residing in the selected Small Areas is detailed in Table 3.1. As noted, the statistics are based on Census 2016 as Census 2022 data at Small Area level is not yet available.

The data indicates a wide age profile for residents in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area. In 2016, 29.2% of the

population in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area were in the 0-4 years and 5-19 years age groups, which was higher than the DLR county-wide figure of 24.8%. The data also indicates that the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area had a greater proportion of people in the 65 years and over age cohorts – 18% - when compared to the DLR county-wide figure of 16%.

3.5.3 Family Profile

Table 3.2 presents data relating to family profile in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area based on the selected Census Small Areas from 2016. These figures are compared to the DLR county-wide statistics.

The figures indicate that, when compared to the wider DLR County, the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area had a higher proportion of families in the following categories – pre-family, pre-school, early-school, pre-adolescent and adolescent.

The Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area also had a significantly lower proportion of families – 16.7% - identified as ‘adult’ when compared to the DLR County figure of 26.8% (An ‘adult’ family is where the oldest child is aged 20 years and over). The number of families identified as ‘retired’ was broadly in line with the county-wide figure.

Area	Pre-Family	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescent	Adolescent	Adult	Empty Nest	Retired
KG 2016	30	30	29	25	24	37	17	29
% of Total	13.6%	13.6%	13.1%	11.3%	10.9%	16.7%	7.7%	13.1%
DLR 2016	6,190	5,775	6,054	5,293	5,547	14,809	4,756	7,841
% of Total	11.1%	10.3%	10.8%	9.5%	9.9%	26.8%	8.5%	13.4%

Table 3.2: Family Profile in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck (Census 2016)

Have Your Say

- Would the LAP boundary benefit from any adjustments, and if so, why?
- How should the characteristics of the area inform the plan-making process?
- How should the Draft Plan best provide for the different age cohorts of both the existing and future population?

4. Strategic Overview and Vision

While the new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck will ultimately set out its own policies, it is important to have an understanding of the higher tier land-use plans with which it must conform. The policy context for the LAP will be informed by a myriad of plans and policies at national, regional and local level.

4.1 Planning Hierarchy

Figure 4.1 provides an overview of the statutory planning hierarchy. The Local Area Plan sits below the County Development Plan which itself is statutorily required to be consistent with both the overarching higher level NPF, RSES and Specific Planning Policy Requirements specified in Section 28 Guidelines.

Section 19 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, provides that a Local Area Plan shall be consistent with the objectives of the Development Plan, its Core Strategy, the RSES and the Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area.

In addition to these policy documents, there are a whole range of other national, regional and local policy documents and guidelines which will help inform and guide the preparation of the Local Area Plan.

4.2 National Planning Policy Context

From a national perspective, the National Planning Framework 'Ireland 2040 - Our Plan' (NPF) forms the 'spatial expression of Government policy' and provides a Framework to guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions. A core principle of the NPF is to "...ensure a high standard quality of life to future residents as well as environmentally and socially sustainable housing and placemaking through integrated planning and consistently excellent design".

The NPF promotes the principle of compact urban growth, particularly in urban and suburban areas. To support the delivery of this compact growth agenda, the NPF puts in place a target that half of future national population growth will be focused in the existing five Cities and their suburbs (National Policy Objective 2a) and furthermore, that at least half of all new homes, that are targeted in the five Cities, will be within their existing built-up footprints (National Policy Objective 3b).

The CSO boundary utilised by the NPF to define the geographic area of Dublin City and Suburbs is illustrated in Figure 3.1. It is highlighted that the entire Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP area is located within the Dublin City and Suburbs boundary.

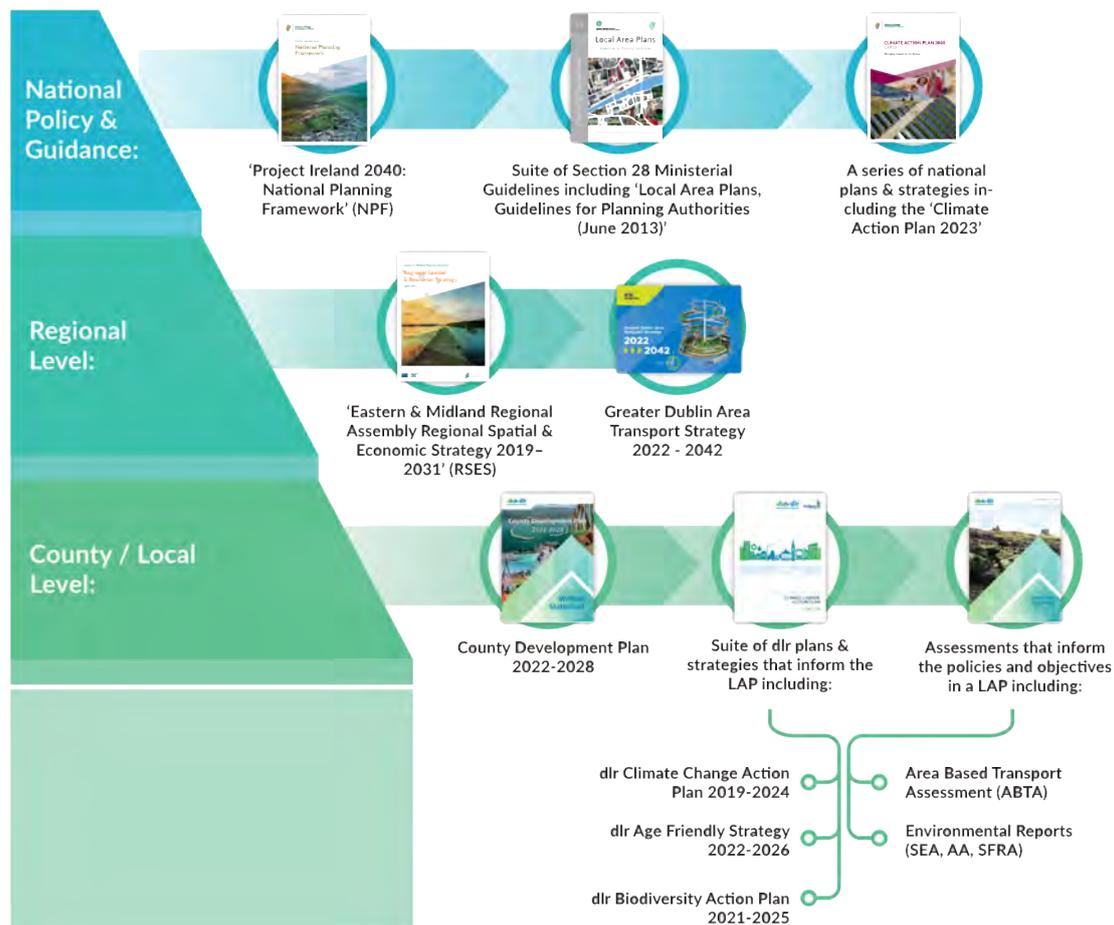


Figure 4.1: Statutory Planning Hierarchy in Ireland

4.3 Regional Planning Policy Context

The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region 2019-2031 (RSES) implements the practical elements of the NPF at a regional level. The RSES seeks to accelerate housing supply and to achieve a greater proportion of housing development to be accommodated within, and/or close to, existing built up urban areas.

The RSES sets out a settlement hierarchy for the Region and identifies key growth areas which will see significant development up to 2031 and beyond. Local Authorities are required to determine their County level hierarchy of settlements in accordance with the RSES settlement hierarchy.

The first tier in the settlement hierarchy recommended in the RSES is the geographic area known as 'Dublin City and Suburbs. As noted, the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP area is located entirely within this boundary.

The RSES also includes a Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) which provides a 12 to 20 year strategic planning and investment framework for the Dublin Metropolitan Area. Kiltiernan-Glenamuck is specifically identified in the Dublin MASP as a new residential community on the Metrolink / LUAS Green Line Corridor.



Figure 4.2: Dublin MASP (Source: EMRA RSES)

4.4 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP) was prepared in accordance with the overarching national and regional planning policy framework. The Development Plan Vision is to embrace inclusiveness, champion quality of life through healthy placemaking, grow and attract a diverse innovative economy and deliver this in a manner that enhances our environment for future generations.

To deliver on the Development Plan Vision, 5 Strategic County Outcomes were identified to underpin the Plan (see Figure 4.3). The overarching Development Plan Vision, underpinned by the 5 Strategic County Outcomes, permeates the Policy Objectives contained in the Plan. As noted, it is a requirement that the new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck be consistent with the objectives of the Development Plan and its Core Strategy.



Figure 4.3: Strategic County Outcomes (DLR CDP 2022-2028)

4.4.1 Core Strategy Consistency

Section 19(2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) specifically states that a Local Area Plan shall be consistent with the Core Strategy of the Development Plan. The Core Strategy comprises an evidence based assessment which provides both a quantified and spatial expression to the housing, population, land and employment parameters of the Development Plan.

The settlement strategy of the Core Strategy is the defining vision for how the County is likely to grow and develop over the lifetime of the Development Plan and is illustrated by way of a Core Strategy Map. The Core Strategy Map of the DLR County Development Plan 2022-2028 is illustrated in Figure 4.4. Kiltiernan/Glenamuck is identified on the Core Strategy Map as a 'New Residential Community'.

The Core Strategy Table identifies c. 59 hectares of land zoned for residential use in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area with an estimated residential yield of c. 2,000 new homes (it is noted that the audit which informed these figures was undertaken at Q4 2019).

The calculation of residential yield at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck was informed having regard to both the residential density parameters detailed in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck LAP 2013 and the residential densities recommended in the Section 28 Guidelines 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas' (2009).

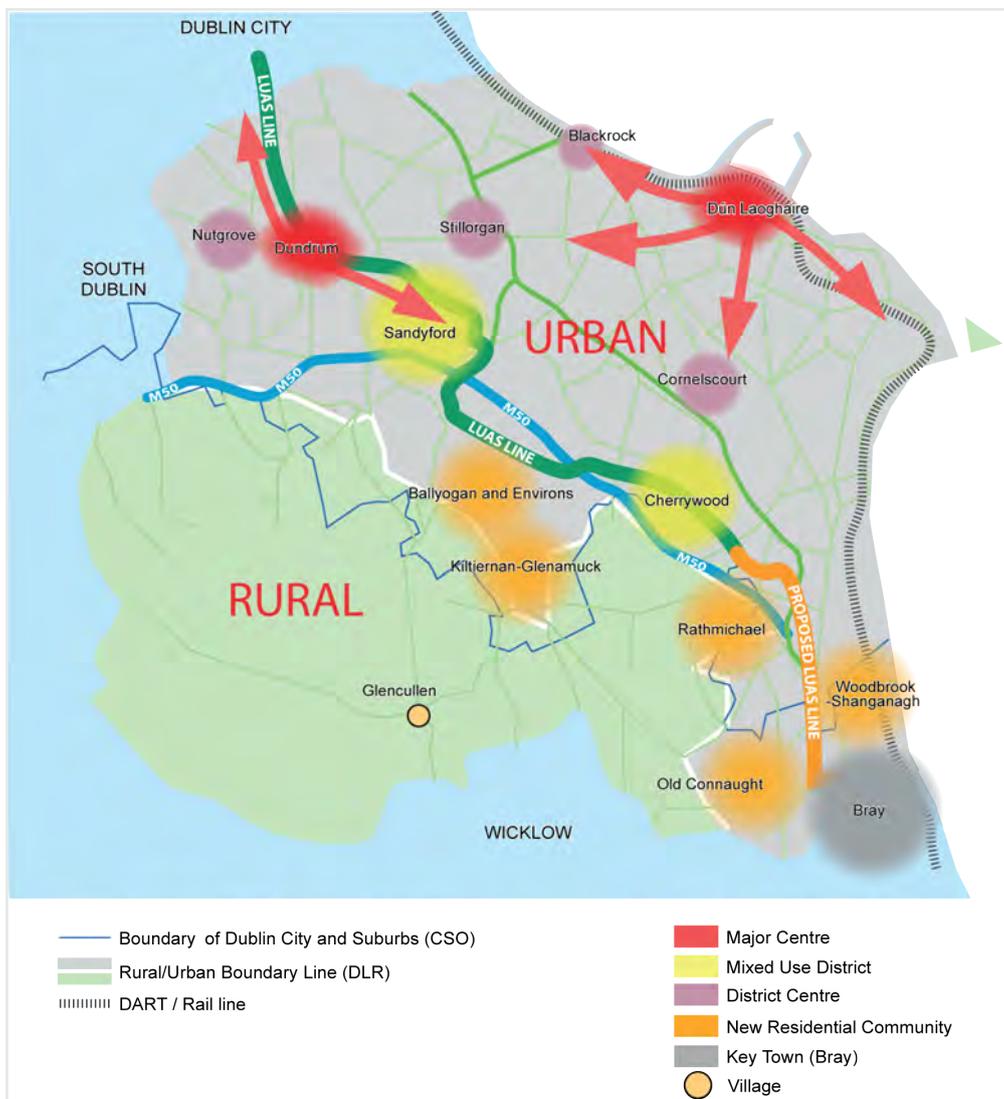


Figure 4.4: Core Strategy Map (DLR CDP 2022-2028)

4.4.2 Land Use Zonings and Objectives

Land use zoning at Kiltiernan / Glenamuck is illustrated in Maps 9 and 13 of the DLR County Development Plan 2022-2028 (see Figure 4.5).

There are a total of 7 no. land use zones included within the boundary of the existing Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013, and these are detailed in Table 4.1. The primary land use in the area is Objective 'A' – residential. It is noted that Objective 'A' zoned lands include existing residential areas, lands currently under construction for residential, and undeveloped lands with potential for future residential development.

Land Use Maps 9 and 10 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 also include a range of other Objectives pertaining to the LAP area including: transport objectives; heritage and conservation objectives; and, environmental objectives. These will be detailed further in the relevant section of this Issues Paper.

Zoning	Objective	Area (ha)
A	To provide residential development and improve residential amenity while protecting the existing residential amenities.	117.6
B	To protect and improve rural amenity and to provide for the development of agriculture.	12.3
E	To provide for economic development and employment.	8.7
F	To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreational amenities.	11.8
G	To protect and improve high amenity areas.	2.6
NC	To protect, provide for and/or improve mixed-use neighbourhood centre facilities.	3.8
SNI	To protect, improve and encourage the provision of sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure.	3.5

Table 4.1: Land Use Zonings in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP Area

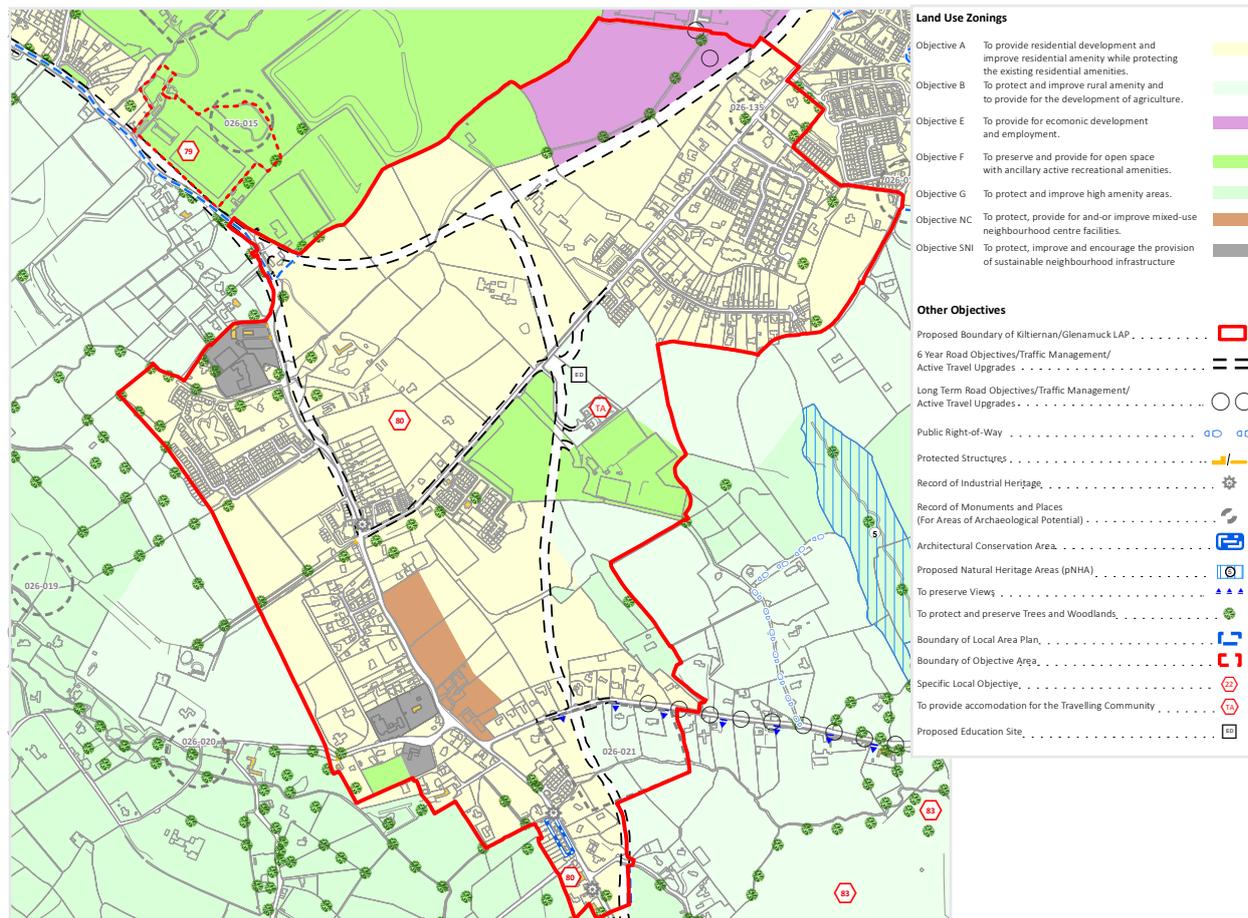


Figure 4.5: Extract from Land Use Zoning Maps 9 and 13 of the DLR CDP 2022-2028

Have Your Say

- What key changes to the wider planning policy framework does the new LAP need to address?
- Are there any additional strategic policy issues that should inform the Plan making process?

5. Climate Action

The creation of a climate resilient County is an overarching Strategic County Outcome of the County Development Plan. Climate action will comprise a central theme in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck LAP and a focus will be placed on the integration of the climate action policies and objectives set out in the County Development Plan.

While climate action comprises a standalone section in this Issues Paper, it is highlighted that the theme permeates all sections. The harmonisation of policy objectives across all sections in the Plan will ultimately contribute to delivering a climate resilient low carbon community at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck.

This Issues Paper highlights a range of principles and objectives – which will be discussed in greater detail in later sections – which will be fundamental in guiding land use policy in the Local Area Plan, in order to achieve sustainable planning outcomes and a low carbon society. These include inter alia:

- Compact urban development;
- The 10 minute neighbourhood and sustainable urban village concepts;
- Integrating land use and transport policies;
- The Avoid-Shift-Improve approach to transport;
- Emphasis on the pedestrian and cyclist and access to public transport and services;
- The multi-functional role of village centres to provide a wide range of services to reduce the need to travel;
- Healthy placemaking and public realm;
- Matching of enabling infrastructure with provision of development.

The following section looks at some additional measures which will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Draft Plan to support the overarching objective of delivering a low carbon and climate resilient community at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck.

5.1 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure serves a wide variety of important functions including but not limited to: provision of habitat; increased biodiversity; provision of ecological corridors; climate change adaptation and mitigation; water treatment; water retention; local amenity provision; air quality improvement; cultural and heritage preservation; provision of a mentally restorative environment; and, flood mitigation.

At the local area plan level, the Green Infrastructure strategy is about ensuring that the approach to development in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck is integrated with the county-wide green infrastructure network and method.

5.1.1 DLR Green Infrastructure Strategy

Appendix 14 of the County Development Plan includes a detailed Green Infrastructure Strategy for the County. The Strategy identifies Green Infrastructure Corridors which represent the principal county-wide components of the spatial framework for Green Infrastructure in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP area is located within both 'Corridor 4 - Dún Laoghaire to the Mountains' and 'Corridor 6 – Gateway Parks' (see Figures 5.1 and 5.2).

The main objectives of Corridor 4 are: to provide a multi-functional Green Infrastructure corridor connecting the mountains, urban area and coast; and, to develop the proposed Jamestown Park as a Gateway Park to the mountains. Corridor 6 acts as a transition between the rural and urban landscapes.

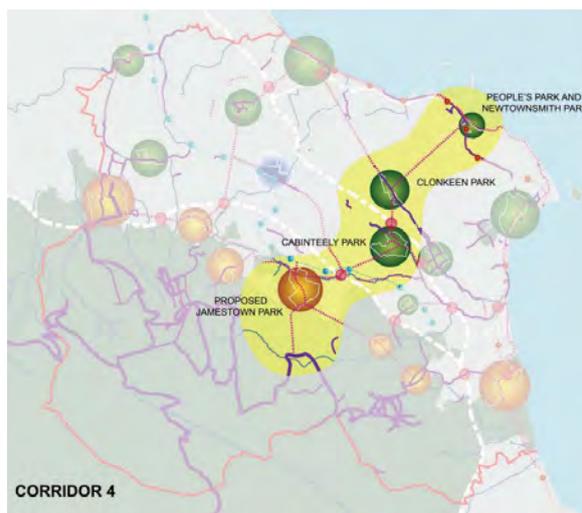


Figure 5.1: DLR GI Strategy: Corridor 4 - Dún Laoghaire to the Mountains

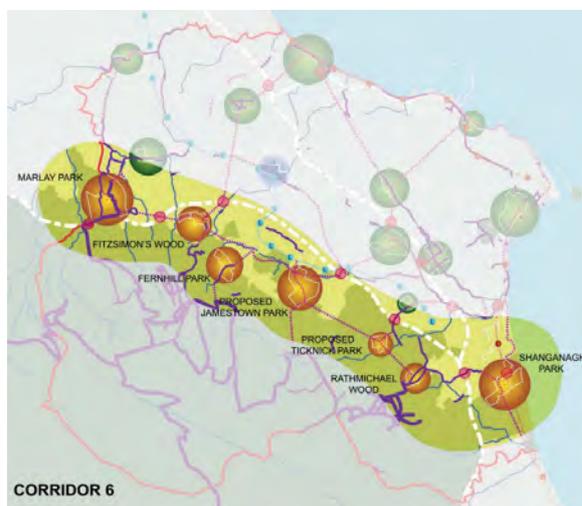


Figure 5.2: DLR GI Strategy: Corridor 6 - Gateway Parks

5.1.2 Biodiversity

Biodiversity forms part of the overall Green Infrastructure of the County. As set out in the dlr Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 – 2025, biodiversity “...includes all the variety of life on Earth. It is the diversity of nature, of our habitats, plants, and animals (including us) and their interconnections with each other.” The condition of these natural habitats and species, affects how they can provide ecosystem services, including providing us with resilience to climate change.

The DLR Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025 establishes a county-wide ecological network and includes two ecological corridors which pass through the LAP lands: the Fernhill to Brides Glen Corridor (traverses the lands from Jamestown Park through to Ticknick Park); and, a small part of the Brides Glen Corridor which runs along the Loughlinstown River. The Biodiversity Action Plan sets out overarching objectives and actions to ensure the protection and restoration of the identified corridors.

A variety of trees are located throughout the LAP lands which are designated for preservation and protection under the County Development Plan. These are identified by symbols on the Land Use Zoning maps and illustrated in Figure 4.5. Another important habitat type is hedgerow which is located throughout the LAP area.

5.1.3 Protected Areas

Within the LAP area there are no designated or candidate/proposed Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

Similarly, within the LAP area boundary, there are no proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs).

Located to the east of the LAP area there is a pNHA referred to as Dingle Glen (see Figure 5.3). This is a dry valley formed as a glacial lake overflow channel. While this Glen was formerly cleared of vegetation, a woodland cover is now regenerating. The importance of this site lies in the variety of habitats contained within a relatively small area. The site is secluded and not subject to significant disturbance.

5.2 Nature Based Solutions

The Green Infrastructure approach is also closely linked to the idea of nature based solutions (NBS) and the promotion of both adaptation and mitigation measures that favour NBS. Examples of NBS include landscaping, Sustainable Urban Drainage, creating permeable green areas, and providing green roofs, restoring habitats such as wetlands, woodlands, and hedgerows to absorb/sequester carbon dioxide.

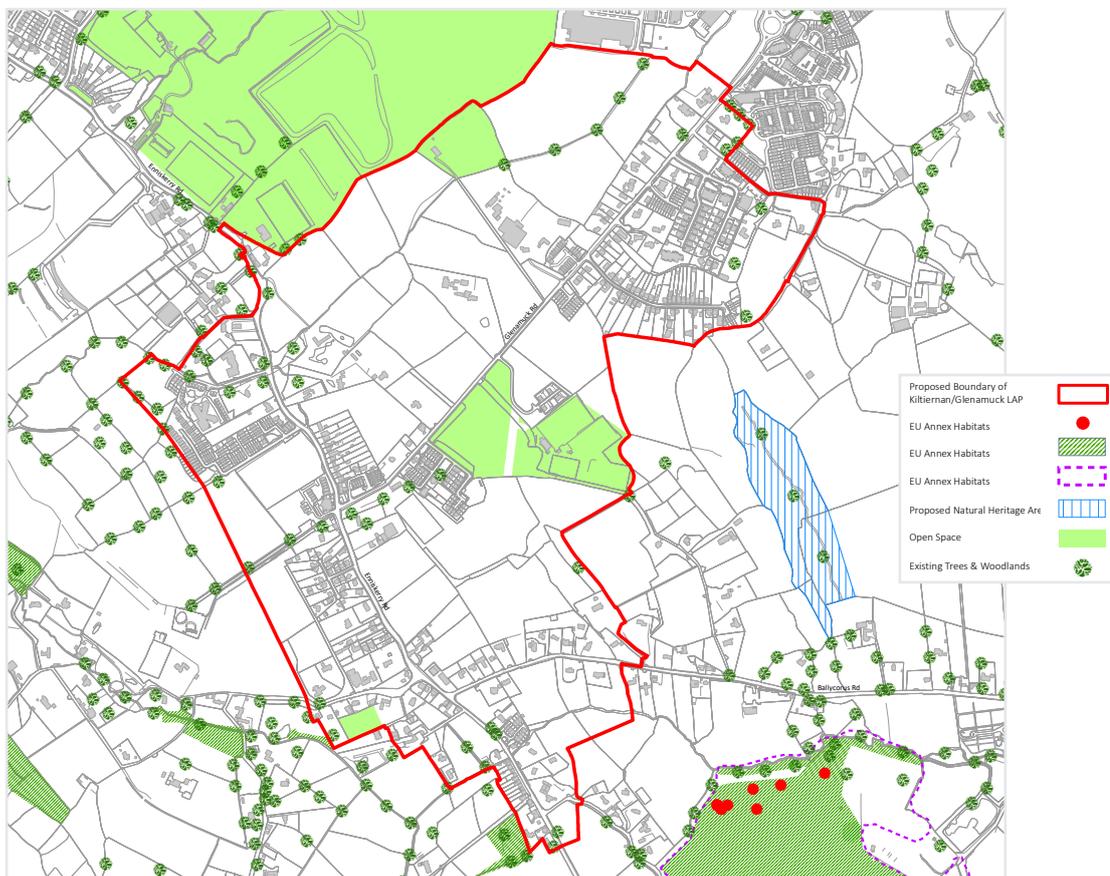


Figure 5.3: Proposed Natural Heritage Area and EU Annex Habitats

As provided in the County Development Plan, it is a Policy Objective to increase the use of Nature Based Solutions (NBS) within the County, and to promote and apply adaption and mitigation actions that favour NBS, which can have multiple benefits to the environment and communities.

5.2.1 Sustainable Urban Drainage

In recent years surface water management has moved away from the more traditional interventions such as piping, culverting and the use of underground attenuation with a new focus on nature based solutions such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs).

SUDs measures are a necessary method of managing surface and ground water regimes sustainably both within future development sites and the public realm. The permitted Glenamuck District Road Scheme includes surface water drainage measures comprising of six significant attenuation ponds (see section 8.3.2.1).

5.2.2 Flood Risk Management

Flood risk management is an important climate change adaptation measure which will be addressed as part of the plan-making process.

The Draft Local Area Plan will be informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The SFRA will be informed by the information provided in the SFRA for the County Development Plan and prepared having regard to the provisions of the Section 28 Guidelines 'Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2009).

The water courses located within and adjoining the LAP area are indicated on Figure 5.4. The Loughlinstown River traverses the southern part of the LAP area and areas of both Flood Zone A and Flood Zone B are identified.

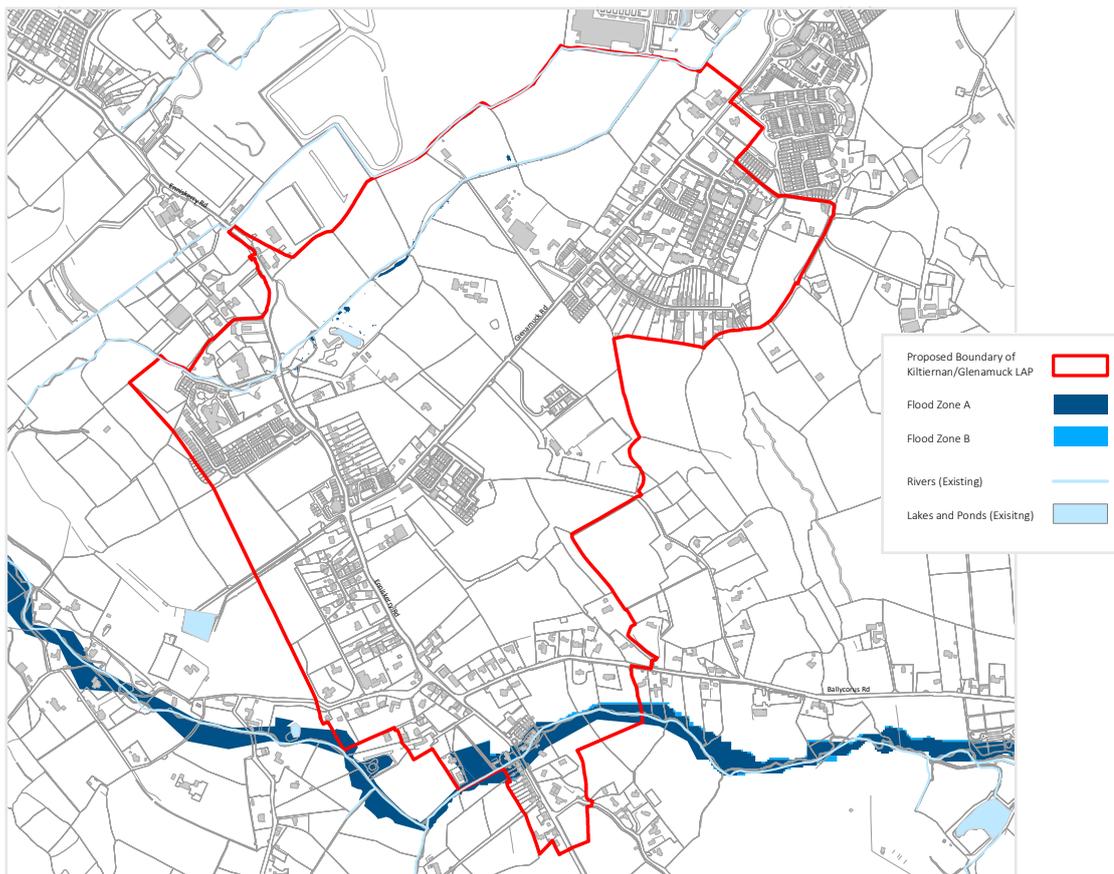


Figure 5.4: Watercourses and Flood Zones in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck

5.3 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Energy efficiency in buildings and renewable energies have an important role to play in reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions and supporting the transition to a low carbon society. The County Development Plan includes a range of policy objectives to support energy efficiency and renewable energy. The preparation of a new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck presents an opportunity to explore and integrate such policy objectives at the local level.

Have Your Say

- How could the LAP support the delivery of a climate resilient low carbon community at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck?
- How best should the LAP address biodiversity within the LAP lands?
- Could the natural assets of the area be used to help support climate change adaptation and mitigation and to increase the resilience to climate change?
- How could planning for flood risk and climate change be incorporated into the LAP?
- How could the LAP support renewable energy use?

6. Kiltiernan / Glenamuck – A Sustainable Residential Community

The primary land use within the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area is residential. This reflects the Core Strategy designation as a 'New Residential Community'. As such, policies relating to residential development will comprise an important element of the Local Area Plan. As the area continues to develop, it is vital that it does so with the necessary supporting infrastructure and facilities to facilitate the growth of a sustainable community for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck.

While much of the policy context for residential development is set by the County Development Plan (e.g. zoning and development standards) and by national policy, there is further scope for the LAP to provide a framework for development at a 'finer grain' level of detail.

6.1 County Development Plan Policy

The five Strategic County Outcomes that underpin the County Development Plan are all components of sustainable neighbourhoods.

- Climate resilient County;
- Compact and connected County;
- Liveable County of Towns and Villages;
- Inclusive and healthy County;
- Vibrant economic County.

It is the spatial integration of these elements that shape and impact the quality of our neighbourhoods and people's lives. With the move away from the private car, the importance of our local neighbourhood spatially meeting the needs of people's lives is critical.

In order to deliver compact growth, whilst ensuring a quality of life for residents, it is imperative that the County protects and enhances residential amenities through enabling the creation of vibrant, sustainable neighbourhoods with access to good housing choice, open space and recreation, a range of quality transport options and appropriate social and community infrastructure to support our residential communities.

6.2 A Sustainable Residential Community

The Draft LAP for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck will embrace, promote and embed the sustainable urban village and the '10-minute' neighbourhood concepts. This is in accordance with Policy Objective PHP4 of the County Development Plan.

The sustainable urban village concept is based on the premise that people should be able to access most of their daily living requirements within easy reach, preferably within a short walking or cycle timeframe of their homes. This concept focuses on reducing the need to travel by private car and is central to the principle of sustainable development.

The '10-minute' neighbourhood concept (see Figure 6.1) incorporates the principles of a sustainable urban village in terms of being able to walk or cycle to neighbourhood support facilities within a 10-minute timeframe. It is recognised however that not every house will have all such facilities located within this timeframe. In this regard the 10-minute neighbourhood includes access to high quality public transport within a short walk from homes which in turn can provide sustainable access to neighbourhood support facilities and employment opportunities.

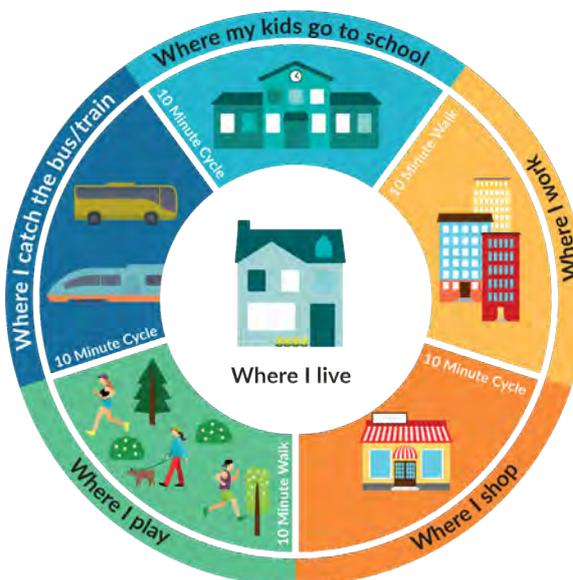


Figure 6.1: The '10-Minute' Neighbourhood Concept

6.3 Homes, Urban Design and Placemaking

In order to align with the NPF, the RSES and the Core Strategy of the County Development Plan, residential development in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area will support the principle of compact growth. Provision of housing will also focus on the creation of successful, well designed and sustainable communities where new development integrates with existing communities.

Density and height are both important parameters in moving towards more compact climate resilient communities. The interrelationship between the two is key in creating successful new development and also creating new communities that are not detrimental to existing surrounding developments. Whilst balancing height and density are important, ensuring a varied mix of homes is also important to create a sustainable neighbourhood.

Good urban design is an essential component in delivering attractive, vibrant, high quality, sustainable places in which people will want to live, work and relax. When employed with medium to higher densities, good quality urban design can help achieve a more efficient use of existing lands, resources and infrastructure.

The Draft Local Area Plan will include an overall strategy for the built form which will shape the future spatial development of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck. This may include general urban design parameters for the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area as well as individual site development frameworks for identified development areas. These urban design principles, site development frameworks and wider plan policies and objectives could then provide a framework for proposals to be assessed.

6.4 Construction Activity, Planning Activity and Land Availability

The Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area is undergoing a period of transition, with a significant level of construction activity underway. Parts of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area are still characterised by older housing stock associated with earlier development while more recent development comprises mixed-use schemes of houses and apartments. Planning permission has recently been applied for and/or granted for a number of large-scale housing developments within the LAP area.

As noted, the primary land use within the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area is Objective 'A' - residential. The status of these residential lands can be broadly broken down into the following four sub-categories:

1. Built – lands in existing residential use;
2. Lands under construction;
3. Lands subject to planning activity;
4. Residual lands with potential for residential development.

6.4.1 Construction Activity

Figure 6.2 illustrates the location of construction activity in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area since the adoption of the existing 2013 LAP. The map identifies both new residential areas that are built and occupied, and also permitted residential schemes which are currently under construction.

It is evident that there is significant residential construction currently underway in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area. At Q2 2023, there were 7 separate planning schemes under construction comprising a total of 791 permitted units. It is noted that construction is primarily taking place in the western side of the LAP area.

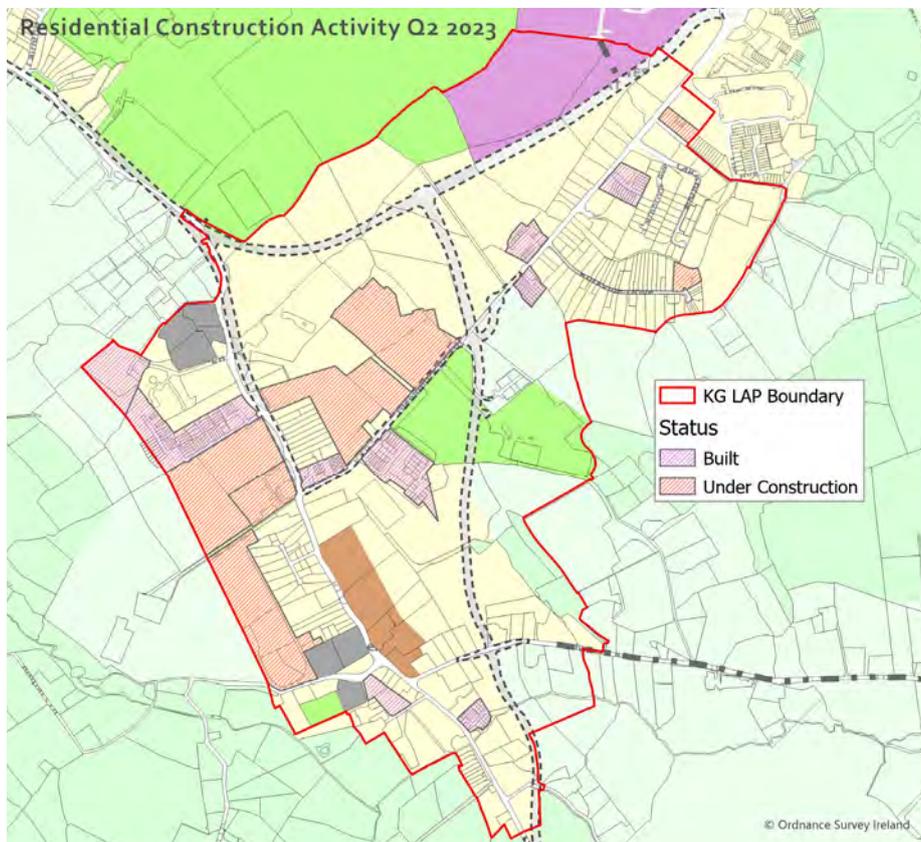


Figure 6.2: Construction Activity in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck – Q2 2023

6.4.2 Planning Activity

Figure 6.3 illustrates the location of lands with either an existing extant planning permission in place for residential development which has not yet commenced or sites which are currently subject to a planning application. At Q2 2023, there were 4 planning schemes, comprising 265 permitted homes, with the benefit of planning permission which had not yet commenced. In addition, there were planning applications in the system for a further 3 residential schemes comprising 224 homes.

6.5 Capacity for Additional Growth

A land availability study was undertaken at Q4 2019 to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy of the County Development Plan. The Study estimated that there were c. 59 hectares of zoned land for primarily residential purposes in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck with an estimated residential yield of c. 2,000 new homes.

An updated land availability study of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP area will be undertaken in order to inform the preparation of the new LAP. This assessment will take account of planning and construction activity which has taken place since the adoption of the County Development Plan. The capacity for additional residential growth in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck will be informed by the updated land availability study.

The capacity for additional growth in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area will also have regard to any potential changes to national planning policy and/or Guidelines that may be introduced. For example, it is noted that in August 2023 the DHLGH published draft Section 28 Guidelines 'Sustainable and Compact Settlements - Guidelines for Planning Authorities', which include draft policy in relation to density and development standards for housing. Once published, the Planning Authority will be required to have regard to any such Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines.

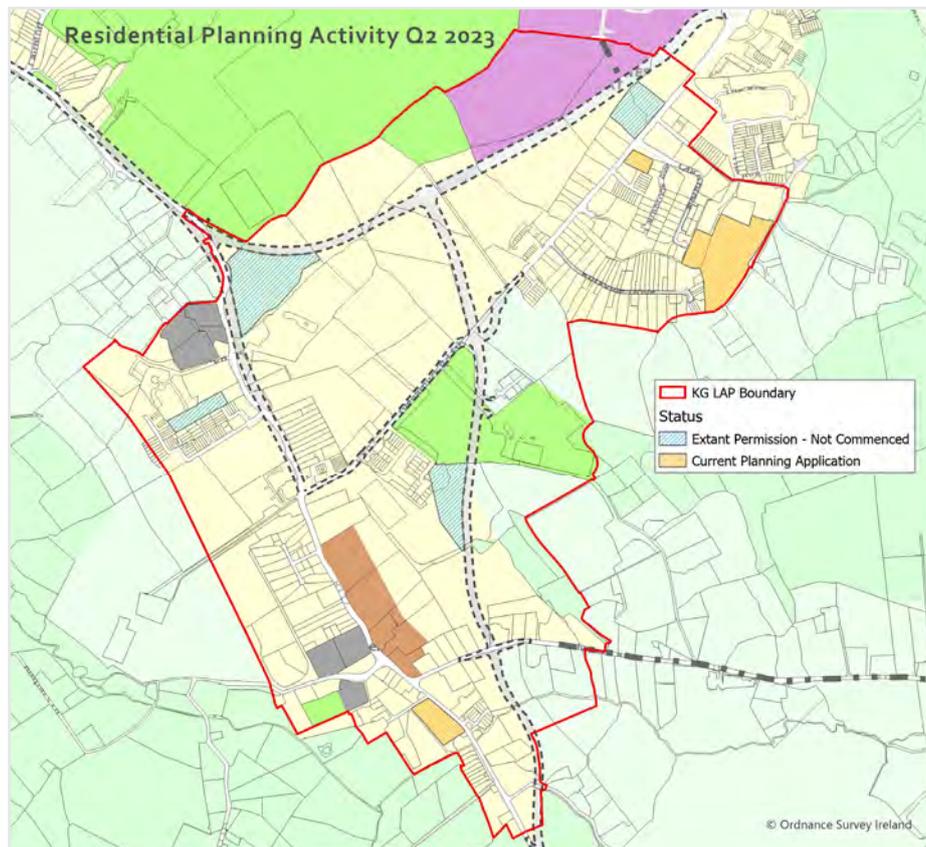


Figure 6.3: Planning Activity in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck – Q2 2023

Have Your Say

- How could the LAP best deliver on the principles of the 'sustainable urban village' and the '10-Minute Neighbourhood' concepts?
- How could the LAP plan for and support the timely delivery of residential development?
- What are the key urban design principles and design parameters that should apply to residential development?

7. Kiltiernan Village

Fundamental to the establishment of a sustainable residential community at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck is the delivery of a multi-functional centre to serve the needs of local residents. The Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP area includes 3.8 hectares of undeveloped Neighbourhood Centre zoned lands (see Figure 7.1).

It is envisaged that the Neighbourhood Centre will comprise the primary centre for the local community and heart of the Village.

7.1 Development Plan Policy

The overarching County Development Plan Policy Objective in relation to Neighbourhood Centres is as follows:

'Policy Objective RET7: Neighbourhood Centres - It is a Policy Objective of the Council to support the development of the Neighbourhood Centres as the

focal point of the communities and neighbourhoods they serve, by way of the provision of an appropriate mix, range and type of uses – including retail and retail services – in areas zoned objective 'NC' subject to the protection of the residential amenities of the surrounding area.'

The County Development Plan recognises the role of towns and villages across the County as multifunctional centres which, in addition to providing important retail uses, also provide a range of other uses including leisure and recreation, employment and tourism, civic, community, cultural, health and education for the communities they serve. When such uses come together in a town, village, or smaller centre, they can provide vibrancy and vitality and can help to foster a real sense of place, identity and inclusivity.

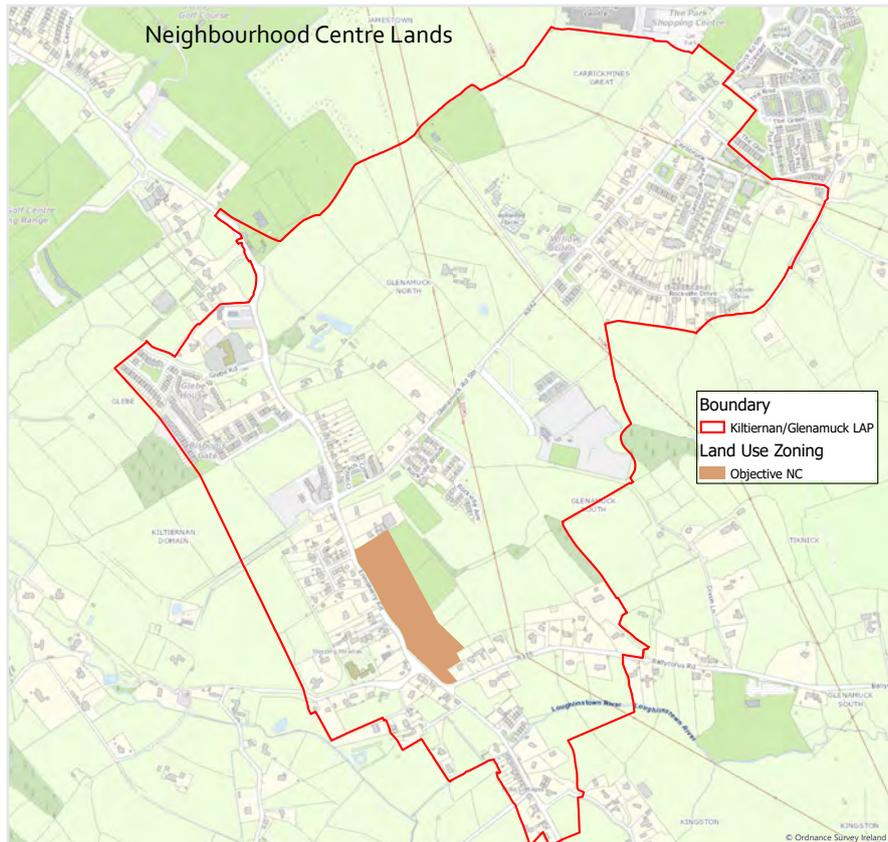


Figure 7.1: Neighbourhood Centre Lands in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck

7.3 Planning Framework for a Neighbourhood Centre

The existing Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013 contains a Neighbourhood Framework Plan to guide the development of the Neighbourhood Centre lands at Kiltiernan (see extract in Figure 7.3). The Neighbourhood Framework Plan considers a range of matters relating to urban form, permeability, vitality, variety/diversity, legibility, robustness, architectural style and civic spaces. The existing Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013 also includes detailed planning guidelines pertaining to the Neighbourhood Centre zoned land parcel.

The existing Neighbourhood Framework Plan and detailed planning guidelines relating to the lands will be reviewed as part of the plan-making process for the new Local Area Plan. As part of this review regard will be had to the 5 Strategic County Outcomes and Policy Objectives of the County Development Plan.

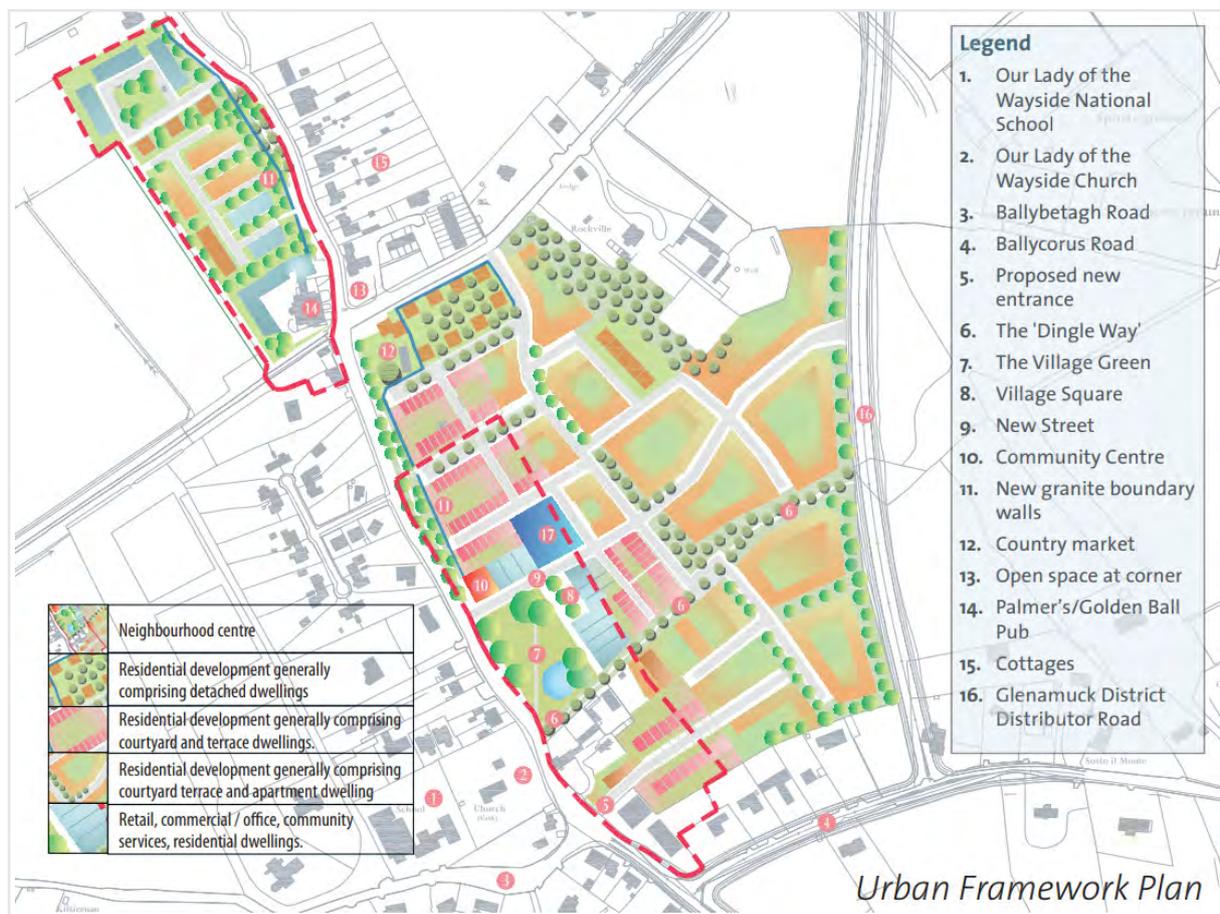


Figure 7.3: Urban Framework Plan - Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013

Have Your Say

- Where do local residents currently travel to avail of Neighbourhood Centre facilities? And by what transport mode?
- What uses should be provided for at the Neighbourhood Centre in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck to serve the residential community?
- Are there elements of the existing Neighbourhood Framework Plan and detailed planning guidelines that should be reviewed and/or revised?

8. Sustainable Movement and Transport

The creation of a compact and connected County is a Strategic County Outcome of the County Development Plan.

This can be achieved at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck through the integration of land use and transportation policy, thus promoting compact climate resilient growth and ensuring that people can easily access their homes, employment, education and the services they require by walking, cycling or use of public transport. This ties in with the sustainable urban village and '10 minute neighbourhood' concepts.

There are limitations to the existing transport network in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck. Given the scale of current and future residential development in the Plan area it is imperative that an appropriate layer of both new and upgraded transport infrastructure is put in place to facilitate ease of movement both within, and to and from, the developing community.

8.1 County Development Plan Policy

Chapter 5 of the County Development Plan sets out the overall policy approach to transport and mobility in the County. This approach includes the following:

- To adopt the 'Avoid-Shift-Improve' approach to transport. This approach is based on avoiding or reducing the need to travel, shifting to more environmentally friendly modes and improving the energy efficiency of motorised transport modes.
- To integrate land use and transport policies.
- To support the demand management approach which focuses on moving people from the private car to more sustainable modes.
- To improve permeability for the pedestrian and cyclist.
- To provide attractive high-quality inclusive and connected walking and cycling networks with direct routes to local destinations and public transport hubs.

The new Local Area Plan for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck will be prepared in accordance with these overarching County Development Plan objectives in addition to its more detailed policy objectives including inter alia active travel objectives.

8.1.1 Area Based Transport Assessment

An Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) provides an assessment of the effect that additional development is likely to have in a given area and

sets out a series of recommendations regarding how best to manage any identified increase in transport demand. The assessment is multi-modal and makes recommendations regarding all modes of transport, including for pedestrian, cyclist and public transport infrastructure.

Policy Objective T2 of the County Development Plan provides that it is a Policy Objective to prepare Local Transport Plans (Area Based Transport Assessments (ABTAs)) in tandem with the preparation of Local Area Plans.

In accordance with this Policy Objective, the Local Authority has appointed consultants and commenced the process of undertaking an Area Based Transport Assessment to inform the Draft Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP.

8.2 Existing Transport Network

The following section provides a brief overview of the existing transport network in and around the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area by mode.

8.2.1 Walking and Cycling

The Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area currently exhibits a low quality of pedestrian connectivity to schools, shops, recreational facilities and residential developments in the immediate vicinity. Deficits in the pedestrian environment highlight the potential need for interventions to support modal shift, reduce car dependency and to achieve a greater sense of place.

The Plan area currently lacks any dedicated cycle infrastructure. The lack of a sufficient cycle network serves to reinforce car dependency while disincentivising modal shift.

The Area Based Transport Assessment will assess sustainable pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, networks and connectivity as part of the plan-making process.

8.2.2 Public Transport

Bus services in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area are relatively infrequent. The LAP area is currently served by 3 bus services: route 63 operates from Dún Laoghaire to Kiltiernan; route 44c operates from Dublin City Centre to Enniskerry; and route 118 operates from Kiltiernan via Stepside to Stillorgan Road. Bus stops are present along Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road. There are currently no dedicated bus lanes or layby facilities in the LAP area.

The LAP area is in proximity to the Luas Green Line. The closest Luas stop at Ballyogan Wood is an approximate 15 minute walk / 5 minute cycle from the northern boundary of the LAP area. The second closest stop is the Carrickmines Luas stop which is

served by the accompanying Carrickmines Park and Ride.

The Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2042 provides for significant additional capacity of the Luas Green Line in the short term period of 2022-2030 through the provision of additional fleet and infrastructure to meet forecast passenger demand (Measure LRT9).

8.2.3 Existing Road Infrastructure

The current main transport routes through the LAP area comprise Glenamuck Road, aligned through the central portion of the area in a north-east to south-west direction to intersect with Enniskerry Road (R117), which is aligned through the western portion of the area in a north-west to south-east direction.

Portions of Ballycorus Road (R116) and Ballybetagh Road (R116) extend into the southern portion of the area east and west respectively off Enniskerry Road. A limited number of other minor roads / laneways serve properties located east of Glenamuck Road, and the Wayside Cottages on the western side of Enniskerry Road.

The existing Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013 and current County Development Plan acknowledge that upgrades to the road network are required to enable planned residential development in the area.

8.3 Planned Transport Infrastructure Upgrades

The build out of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck will bring about increases in future travel demand throughout the LAP area and beyond.

8.3.1 Active Travel Upgrades

The existing Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013 makes provision for a number of active travel upgrades. These include:

- The upgrade of the Glenamuck Road to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist use of the road on an improved alignment.
- Provision of a Greenway including a walkway/cycleway connecting the planned Neighbourhood Centre at Kiltiernan to the proposed Jamestown Park and beyond.
- A cycle route linking Ballyogan Road to the Enniskerry Road via the proposed Jamestown Park.
- Traffic improvements and controlled pedestrian crossings along the (traffic calmed) section of Enniskerry Road from the Church of Ireland north of the 'Golden Ball' junction to the Enniskerry/Ballybetagh junction.

These existing proposals will be taken into consideration as part of the ABTA process which will aim to build on existing objectives.

8.3.2 Road Network Upgrades

The County Development Plan includes a number of '6 Year Road Objectives/Traffic Management/Active Travel Upgrades' relevant to the Plan area. These include:

- Glenamuck District Roads Scheme (see further detail below);
- Glenamuck Road South - This proposed scheme includes for the upgrading of the Glenamuck Road/Enniskerry Road junction, and also includes the removal of the 'pinch-point' on Glenamuck Road. It is intended to include these works as part of the Glenamuck District Roads Scheme.
- Enniskerry Road (Stepaside to Glenamuck District Roads)

County Development Plan 'Long Term Road Objectives/Traffic Management/Active Travel Upgrades' relevant to the Plan area include:

- Ballycorus Road;
- The Park, Carrickmines to Glenamuck District Distributor Road

8.3.2.1 Glenamuck District Roads Scheme

The main objectives of the Glenamuck District Roads Scheme are to:

- Deliver a new road layout to meet the needs of all road users using best practice standards complementing the surrounding environment;
- Facilitate the diversion of through-traffic away from Kiltiernan village core;
- Improve safety on the existing roads and junctions;
- Provide high quality pedestrian and cycling infrastructure along the proposed route;
- Facilitate local public transport infrastructure; and
- Facilitate the development of the zoned lands within the LAP by providing suitable transport infrastructure.

The scheme is illustrated in Figure 8.1 and the main provisions include:

- Glenamuck District Distributor Road (GDDR) - Primary Link Road - single carriageway from tie-in at Enniskerry Road to the tie-in at the Glenamuck Road East / Golf Lane roundabout.
- Glenamuck Link Distributor Road (GLDR) - Primary Link Road - single carriageway from tie-in at Enniskerry Road to GDDR.

- Approximately 8km of footpaths and cycle tracks and 2 no. bus gates.

The Scheme was granted planning permission in 2019 and work is due to commence in the short term. The road scheme has an estimated construction time of 2 years.

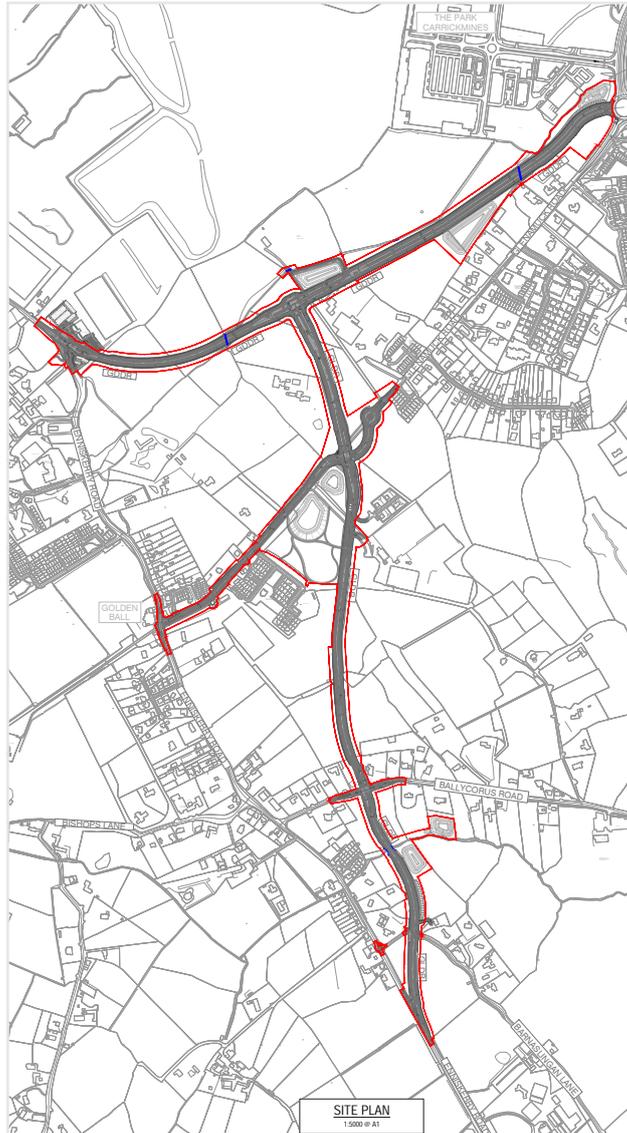


Figure 8.1: Layout of the Permitted Glenamuck District Roads Scheme

Have Your Say

- What are the main limitations to the existing transport network in the area? How could these limitations be addressed?
- What active travel interventions could be made to promote sustainable travel patterns to key locations including shops, schools, leisure facilities, work and public transport?
- What improvements to public transport are required?
- How can the policies of the LAP encourage sustainable travel patterns?

9. Social, Community and Cultural Development

Local community facilities which cater for social, community and cultural needs are an essential component in designing for sustainable communities.

Social and community infrastructure encompasses a wide range of uses and services including community centres, schools, childcare facilities, health centres and other facilities which provide a communal resource through which the residents of an emerging community can access information, education, medical or welfare assistance or even simple basic social contact. Such uses are recognised in the County Development Plan under the umbrella term 'SNI' – Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure – and identified in the Plan by way of a Land Use Zoning Objective or Specific Local Objective.

It is acknowledged that as the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area has developed, residential development has largely led the way.

A strategic aim of the LAP process will be to ensure the timely delivery of an appropriate range of social and community facilities in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area to meet the needs of the expanding local community. The delivery and implementation of locally based community facilities in developing residential areas is a key aspect of LAP preparation and 'follow through' to ensure the emergence of a community that is both socially and environmentally sustainable.

9.1 Education / Schools

There are two primary schools located in the LAP area: Our Lady of the Wayside National School and Kiltiernan Church of Ireland Primary School (see Figure 9.1). There are currently no secondary schools in the Plan area. The nearest secondary schools are the Stepside Educate Together Secondary School at Belarmine, and Rosemount School located off the Enniskerry Road. These secondary schools are located c. 2.5 to 3km to the north of the LAP area. An additional post-primary school is currently under construction at a site off Ballyogan Avenue.

The Land Use Zoning Maps of the County Development Plan include a Proposed Education Site located off the Glenamuck Road (see Figure 9.1). The County Development Plan also acknowledges there may be a need for another school in the LAP area, in addition to that indicated on the Land Use Zoning Map.

The Planning Authority will liaise with the Department of Education through the plan-making process in relation to any existing or anticipated capacity issues in respect of school place provision at both primary and post-primary level within the LAP area and immediate areas of influence.

The LAP area also includes the Kiltiernan Adult Education Centre, located at Ballybetagh Road, which is run by a voluntary committee that works to provide lifelong learning opportunities.

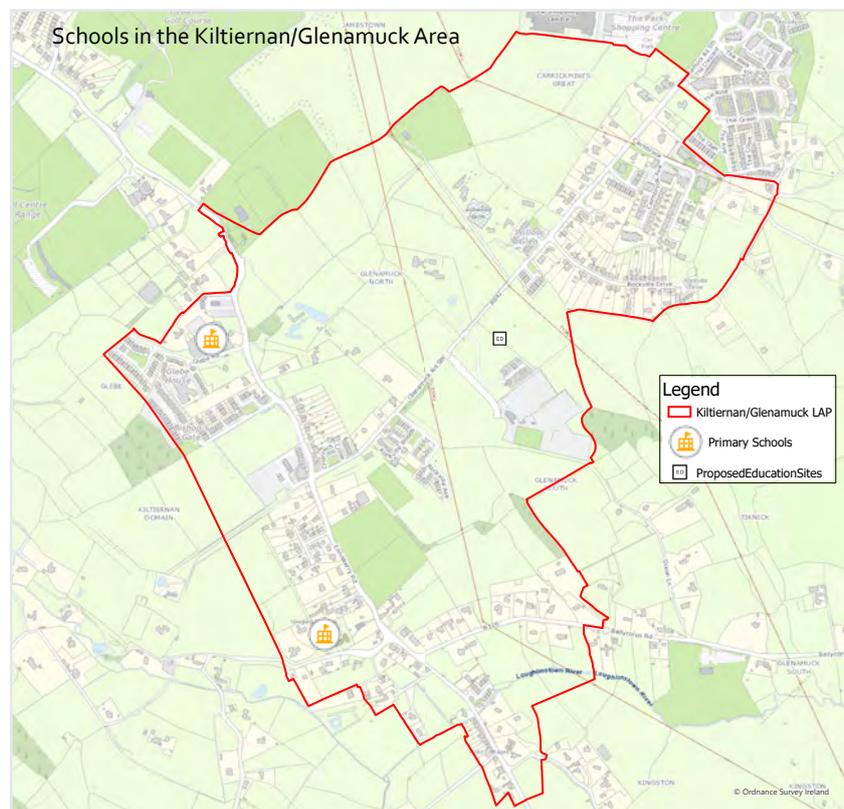


Figure 9.1: Schools in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP Area

9.2 Childcare

There are currently only 2 childcare facilities located within the LAP area, with a further 2 in the immediate vicinity.

Policy Objective PHP6 of the County Development Plan encourages “...the provision of appropriate childcare facilities as an integral part of proposals for new residential developments and to improve/expand existing childcare facilities across the County” and sets out specific requirements for the provision of childcare facilities in tandem with new residential developments, namely, one childcare facility to be provided where a new residential development of 75+ units is proposed.

Given the anticipated growth within the LAP area, there is a clear need to consider the additional childcare requirements to cater for both existing and future residents in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area.

9.3 Community Facilities

There are no Council-run community facilities located within the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP area. It is noted that the Council are currently carrying out an audit of community and cultural facilities across the County with the purpose of identifying where gaps, if any, exist and informing and guiding the planning of future community and cultural facilities.

The Kiltiernan Parish Community Centre is a newly built modern building with a range of facilities including multi-use major and minor halls, a café style hospitality area, kitchen, and meeting rooms which are available for public hire. The centre is used by the Kiltiernan Parish but is also a resource for the community and open for a wide range of groups. Some examples include fitness classes, community services, private events, arts and culture and voluntary organisations.

Outside of the LAP area, the Council-run Samuel Beckett Civic Campus plays an important role in the wider area providing a place to hold social, cultural,

educational and recreational activities for all ages and sections of the community. The facility currently hosts a range of activities, services and supports for the local community. Specific Local Objective 77 of the County Development Plan provides for the development of Phase 2 of the Civic Campus:

‘SLO 77 - To provide for Phase 2 of the Samuel Beckett Civic Campus which includes a multi-purpose sports building, Sports Hall, Children’s and 25 metre Swimming Pools, Dance Studio and Gym, a two-storey Library, a Changing Place facility, a two storey Car Parking Facility and a hard landscaped Civic Plaza on Council lands at Ballyogan. Provision shall be informed by the strategic review of the project.’

At nearby Stepside Village, Specific Local Objective 87 of the County Development Plan provides for the following:

‘SLO 87 - To seek the development of a multi-purpose, multi-functional community centre south of Enniskerry Road proximate to the Stepside Village Neighbourhood Centre.’

9.4 Health Care Facilities and Nursing Homes

A HSE Primary Care Centre is located to the north of the Plan area at the Leopardstown Shopping Centre. A Vhi 360 Health Centre is also located to the north of the area at The Park Carrickmines and provides a multi-disciplinary clinical facility. The nearest GP Surgery is the Stepside Medical Centre in Stepside Village.

The LAP area includes the Kiltiernan Care Centre, a care facility comprising Glebe House Nursing Home and Alexandra Close sheltered independent living units. Glebe House, together with the sheltered housing of Alexandra Close forms a village concept with outdoor space for residents. In the wider area, a new nursing home facility is currently under construction to the north of the Leopardstown Shopping Centre.

Have Your Say

- How could the Local Area Plan support the social, community and cultural needs of the local community?
- Where might any new schools be provided for in the Plan area?

10. Parks and Recreation

The provision of open spaces and recreational facilities in the Plan area and beyond are central to the delivery of a sustainable and healthy community. It is considered that as the population of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area grows, there will be a need for additional leisure and amenity facilities to be provided.

Having safe and easy access to a network of open space and parks, means that the recreational needs of residents are met, while enhancing their health and well-being, by providing opportunities for exercise and social interaction, thereby creating inclusive liveable neighbourhoods and meeting a number of the Strategic County Outcomes set out in the County Development Plan.

Green spaces also provide opportunities for walking and cycling and are important for improving green infrastructure, biodiversity, and wildlife corridors.

10.1 Open Space

There are c. 11.8 hectares of Objective 'F' zoned lands located within the LAP area (see Figure 10.1). Under the County Development Plan, the Objective of 'F' zoned land is, *"To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreational amenities."* The lands comprise the following:

- The former Bective Rangers sports grounds (c. 2.6 ha);
- Jackson Park - Wayside Celtic sports grounds (c. 4.9 ha);
- Lands identified for a public park located to the south of Glenamuck Road and west of Jackson Park (c. 3.7 ha);
- Sports field adjoining the Kiltiernan Adult Education Centre (c 0.6 ha).

Immediately to the north of the LAP area comprises a significant extent of Objective 'F' zoned lands which is made up of: De La Salle Rugby Grounds, the '8-acre field' sports facility, Stepside public golf course and lands identified for a public park at the former Ballyogan Landfill.

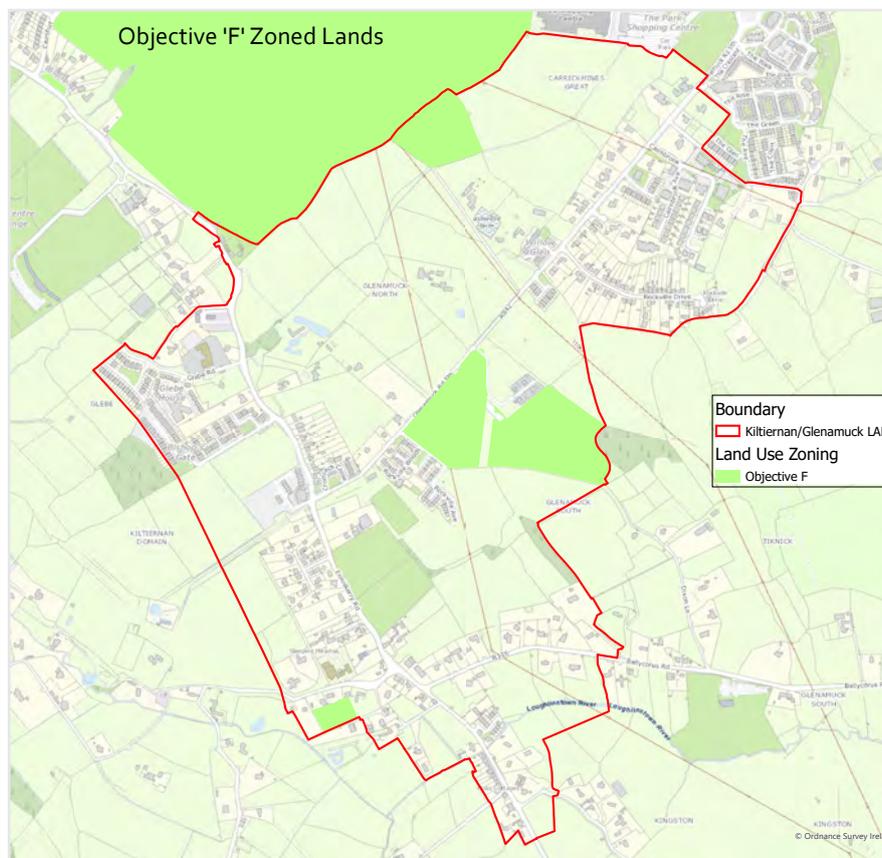


Figure 10.1: Objective 'F' zoned lands

10.2 Sports and Play Facilities

The area is relatively well served with sports facilities, with a number of facilities located either within or immediately adjacent to the Plan area. Sports such as soccer, rugby, tennis, golf, and horse-riding are all represented across both private and public lands.

Sports, leisure and recreational facilities located within the LAP area include: Jackson Park sports ground; the former Bective Rangers sports ground (currently closed); and, Kiltiernan Parish Lawn Tennis Club.

Facilities in the wider area include: De La Salle Palmerston rugby grounds, the Stepside Driving Range and Par 3 Golf Course, Stepside Golf Course, the '8- acre field' sports facility; the Samuel Beckett Civic Campus; the Carrickmines Equestrian Centre; the Old Wesley rugby grounds, the Carrickmines Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club, and, Carrickmines Golf Course.

There are limited playground facilities within the LAP area. The nearest publicly operated playground is located at the Samuel Beckett Civic Campus.

10.3 Future Plans

The following section provides an overview of some important projects being progressed by the Council in the LAP area and wider environs.

10.3.1 Glenamuck Park

Part 8 planning approval was granted for 'Glenamuck Park' at a Council Meeting in 2021 (see proposed

layout in Figure 10.2). The planned park is centrally located within the LAP area at lands immediately to the south of Glenamuck Road and between Rockville House and Jackson Park. The park will incorporate both active and passive recreational facilities in a landscaped setting.

10.3.2 Jamestown Park

It is an objective of the DLR Green Infrastructure Strategy to develop Jamestown Park – the former Ballyogan landfill located to the north of the LAP area - as a Gateway Park to the mountains. The major municipal landfill facility at the site ceased operations in 2005 and has since been remediated with a covering of topsoil and grass.

Development of Jamestown Park will offer significant passive and active recreational opportunities for residents of Kiltiernan/Glenamuck and the wider area. Specific Local Objective 78 of the County Development Plan states the following:

“To review and update the 2006 Masterplan for the proposed Jamestown Park to provide parklands in association with the developing areas of Stepside, Ballyogan and Kiltiernan. These lands will be gradually developed and opened to the public on an incremental basis.”

Jamestown Park presents an important connectivity function with the existing Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP 2013 proposing a 'Greenway Link' running from the heart of the Kiltiernan lands through Jamestown Park and connecting with adjoining areas.



Figure 10.2: Proposed Layout of Glenamuck Park

Have Your Say

- How should the LAP support the existing and future needs of the area in terms of passive and active recreation?

11. Heritage and Conservation

Heritage and conservation are very much integral parts of the overall County and make a positive contribution to what makes DLR such a unique environment for its residents and visitors alike.

Both at a County level, and the local level at Kiltiernan/Glenamuck, the overall strategy direction is focused on the need to ensure a balance between the protection of existing heritage with the legitimate expectation that DLR, as a 'living and breathing' County will continue to develop and evolve in a positive, considered and sustainable manner.

The following section provides an overview of the built heritage assets pertaining to the LAP area.

11.1 Built Heritage

There is a rich tapestry of built heritage within the LAP area, with ten Protected Structures, an Architectural Conservation Area, three items of Industrial Heritage and three archaeological sites on the Record of Monuments and Places (see Figure 11.1).

11.1.1 Protected Structures

There are ten Protected Structures located within the LAP area (see Figure 11.1 and Table 11.1). These buildings and structures are compiled on a register referred to as the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) which is included as an Appendix of the County Development Plan.

Under the County Development Plan, it is Council policy to conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained in the Record of Protected Structures and to carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special character or appearance of a Protected Structure including its historic curtilage, both directly and indirectly.

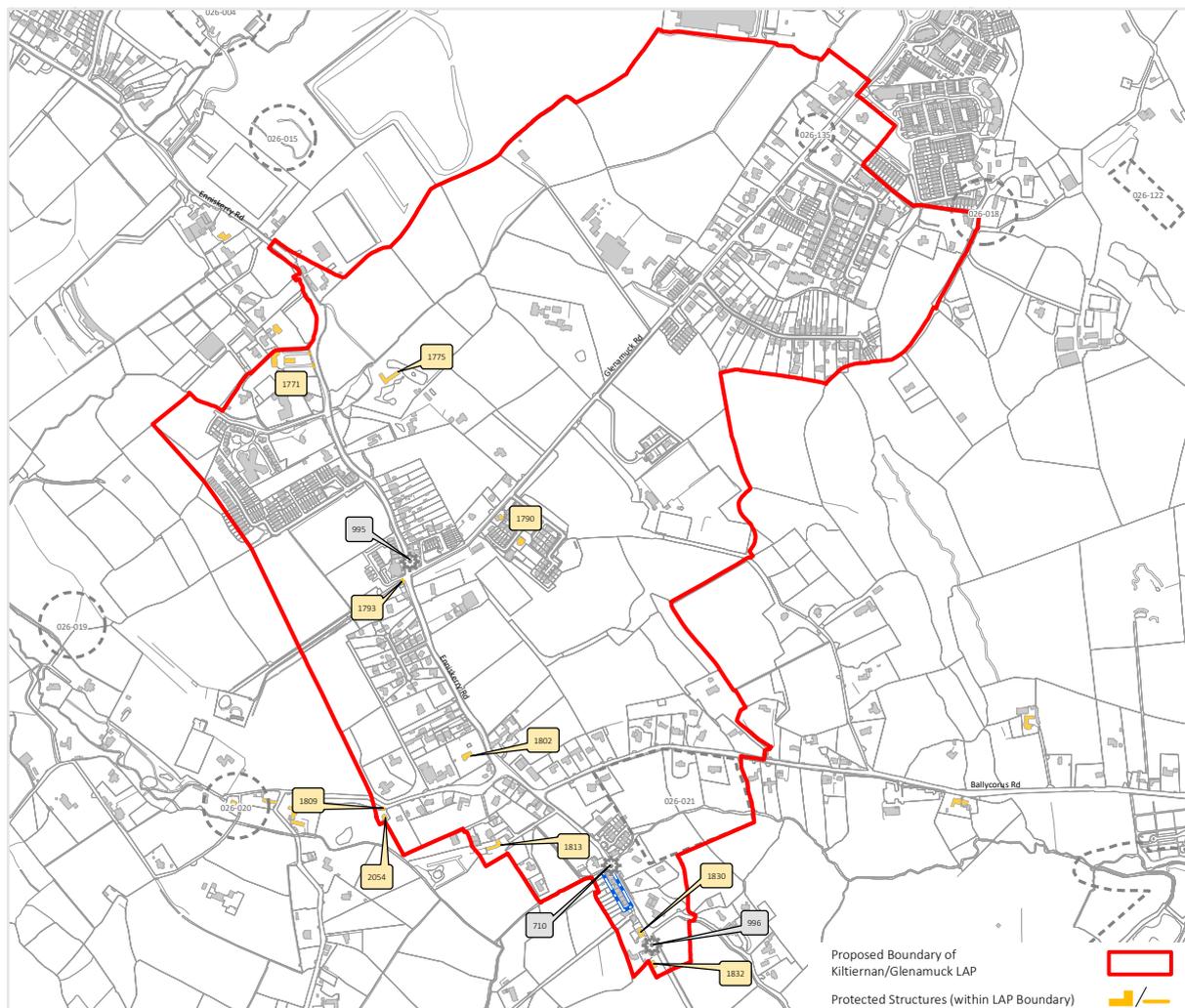


Figure 11.1: Built Heritage in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck

RPS No.	Location	Structure Name	Description
1771	Kiltiernan	Church of Ireland Parish Church	Church, School, Sexton's Lodge, Boundary Walls and Gates
1775	Enniskerry Road ('north')	Shaldon Grange	House
1790	Glenamuck Road	Rockville House	House and Gate Lodge
1793	Enniskerry Road	Entrance gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey	Entrance gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey
1802	Kiltiernan	Our Lady of the Wayside Church	Church
1809	Ballybetagh Road	Kiltiernan Lodge	House and Barn and Entrance Gates
1813	Enniskerry Road ('south')	An Muilleán	House (formerly a cotton factory)
1830	Enniskerry Road ('south')	Old Post Office	House and Shop
1832	Enniskerry Road ('south')	Orange Lodge	House
2054	Bishops Lane	Kiltiernan Lodge	Gate Lodge

Table 11.1: Protected Structures - Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP Area

11.1.2 Architectural Conservation Area

The Moss Cottages on Enniskerry Road comprise an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) - see Figure 11.1. The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) defines an ACA as a place, area, group of structures or townscape, that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical, social interest or value, or contributes to the appreciation of Protected Structures.

As provided in the County Development Plan, it is the policy of the Council to protect the character and special interest of an area which has been designated as an ACA and to carefully consider any proposal for new development.

11.1.3 Industrial Heritage

There are three items of Industrial Heritage located within the LAP area (see Figure 11.1 and Table 11.2). These items are listed in the Industrial Heritage Survey included as an Appendix 4 of the County Development Plan.

The County Development Plan recognises items listed in the Industrial Heritage Survey as the key industrial heritage features in the County and it is a Council policy to have regard to these items when assessing any development proposals.

Site No.	Location	Description
710	Carrying Enniskerry Road over the river at Kiltiernan	Bridge
995	On west side of Glenamuck Road at junction with Enniskerry Road	Water Tap
996	On south side of Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan	Water Pump

Table 11.2: Record of Industrial Heritage - Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP Area

11.1.4 Archaeology - Monuments and Places

There are three recorded monuments located within the LAP area (see Figure 11.1 and Table 11.3).

Under the County Development Plan, it is the policy of the Council to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings) and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments.

Other significant archaeological remains in the immediate environs of the LAP area include a Megalithic portal tomb (RMP No. 026-019) located to the west of the LAP area and a church and graveyard located at Bishops Lane.

RMP No.	Location	Classification
026-018	Carrickmines Great	Cross
026-135	Carrickmines Great	Fulacht Fia
026-021	Glenamuck South; Kingston	Enclosure

Table 11.3: Record of Monuments and Places - Kiltiernan/Glenamuck LAP Area

Have Your Say

- How best could the LAP achieve the required balance between permitting appropriate development whilst concurrently protecting local built heritage?
- Are there any measures that could be taken to enhance the historic built environment?
- How best could elements of Archaeological and Industrial Heritage be acknowledged, celebrated, and incorporated within future development?

12. Employment

The creation of a vibrant economic County is one of the five Strategic County Outcomes of the County Development Plan. As population grows in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area so too will the labour force residing there. It is acknowledged there is limited capacity for additional employment growth within the LAP area. As such, it will be important to develop a strategy which supports sustainable movement patterns between the places people live and where they work.

12.1 Development Plan Policy

The DLR employment strategy, as set out in the County Development Plan, aims to provide for the expansion of employment through the designation of a range of highly accessible employment locations.

The strategy seeks to align strategic employment locations with existing and identified residential growth areas through existing high frequency public transport corridors and active travel, thereby minimising the divergence between the places people live and work, increasing the efficiency of land-use, reducing sprawl and minimising carbon footprint.

12.2 Existing Employment in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Area

The CSO’s Workplace Zones provide data on the ‘daytime population’ of an area. The daytime population includes everybody who indicated they worked or studied in an area, along with persons in that area who do not work or study (and so are there during the day). Workplace Zones have their own geographic boundaries - the closest to the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area is illustrated in Figure 12.1.

The data indicates that the daytime population of the Workplace Zone in 2016 was 1,050 people (note – Census 2022 data not yet available). In terms of age profile, 572 or 54% of the daytime population were at the pre/school going age of between 0-14, while 158 were aged 65 years and over. The remaining 320 people (30%) were in the working age cohort of 15 to 64.

There were 224 people working within the Workplace Zone. Figure 12.2 provides a breakdown of this employment by Industry type. The data indicates that most employment in the area was in the category ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities’. This reflects the role of the two primary schools as important employers in the area.



Figure 12.1: CSO Workplace Zone from Census 2016

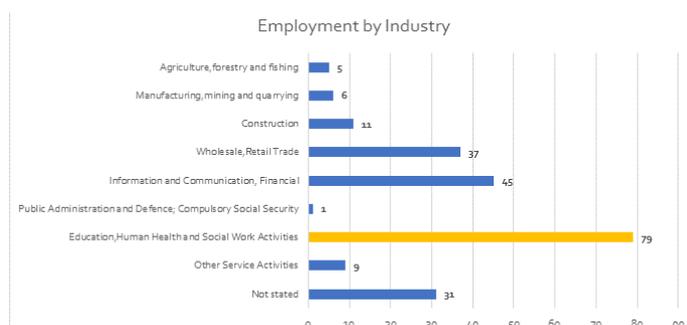


Figure 12.2: CSO Workplace Zone data by Industry (Census 2016 data)

12.3 Employment Locations

The Development Plan identifies a range of Strategic Employment Locations as primary locations for the expansion of employment in the County. Carrickmines is a designated Strategic Employment Location in the County and is identified for High Intensity Employment.

Part of the Carrickmines Strategic Employment Location is located within the northern extent of the LAP area (see Figure 12.3). These Objective 'E' – employment zoned land – comprise c. 8.7 hectares and are an important component of the County's employment land bank.

The County Development Plan notes that the extent of the employment landbank in DLR is quite low in comparison to adjoining Counties in the Metropolitan area and makes specific reference to the undeveloped employment zoned lands at Carrickmines. The lands are considered to be of strategic importance in facilitating continued economic development and employment growth in the County.

At the local level, their location offers an opportunity for residents in Kiltiernan/Glenamuck to be able to access employment within close proximity of their home.

Two other County Development Plan designated Strategic Employment Locations are located within the vicinity of the LAP area at Cherrywood and Sandyford (see Figure 12.3). Both of these locations offer significant scope for employment growth. It will be important for the Local Area Plan to support sustainable travel patterns to these and other employment locations.

It is noted that employment in DLR is not located solely within the main Objective 'E' employment zones and designated Strategic Employment Locations. The establishment of a Neighbourhood Centre and supporting facilities in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area will offer some limited employment opportunities.

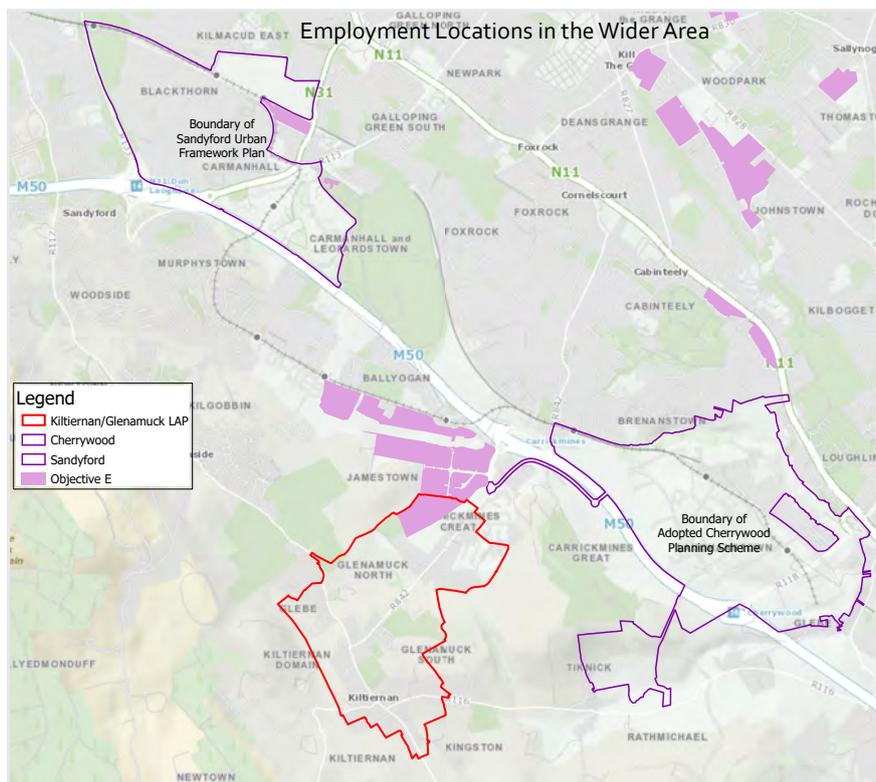


Figure 12.3: Employment Zones and Strategic Employment Locations

Have Your Say

- What amount and type of employment uses are appropriate within the LAP area?
- How should the plan address links to adjoining employment areas – existing and proposed – at Carrickmines, Sandyford and Cherrywood?
- In what ways could the LAP support existing and future employment use within its boundary?

13. Sustainable Infrastructure

The Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area is relatively well-served in relation to water, drainage and utilities infrastructure. While some additional local network infrastructure may be required, it is not anticipated that any major strategic interventions would be required to enable development in this area.

The following section provides an overview with respect to water supply, foul drainage, electricity and gas infrastructure in the area.

13.1 Water Supply

The water supply network within the Plan area is illustrated on Figure 13.1. Water supply in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck is primarily facilitated through the Sandyford High Level Water Supply Scheme. The Scheme was completed in 2011 and provided extensive new water supply infrastructure to the southern part of the County.

This Scheme consisted of the provision of pumping plant, rising main, service reservoirs and distribution mains to improve security of existing water supply and to facilitate development in Sandyford, Ballyogan, Stepaside and adjoining areas.

Uisce Éireann (formerly Irish Water) is the Agency primarily responsible for the operation of public water services nationally. While some additional local network infrastructure may be required, it is not anticipated that any major interventions would be required to enable development in the area. The Local Authority will continue to engage with Uisce Éireann through the plan-making process.

13.2 Foul Drainage

The foul drainage network within the Plan area is illustrated on Figure 13.1. The completion of the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Water and Drainage Scheme in 2009 involved the construction of a new gravity sewer and a watermain connecting Kiltiernan (village) to the existing network at Carrickmines and Ballyogan. A pumping station is situated at Kiltiernan Bridge which links Ballybetagh Road to the Carrickmines Sewer.

The LAP area is within the catchment of the Shanganagh Waste Water Treatment Plant which has surplus capacity to cater for the foul drainage requirements of the LAP area.

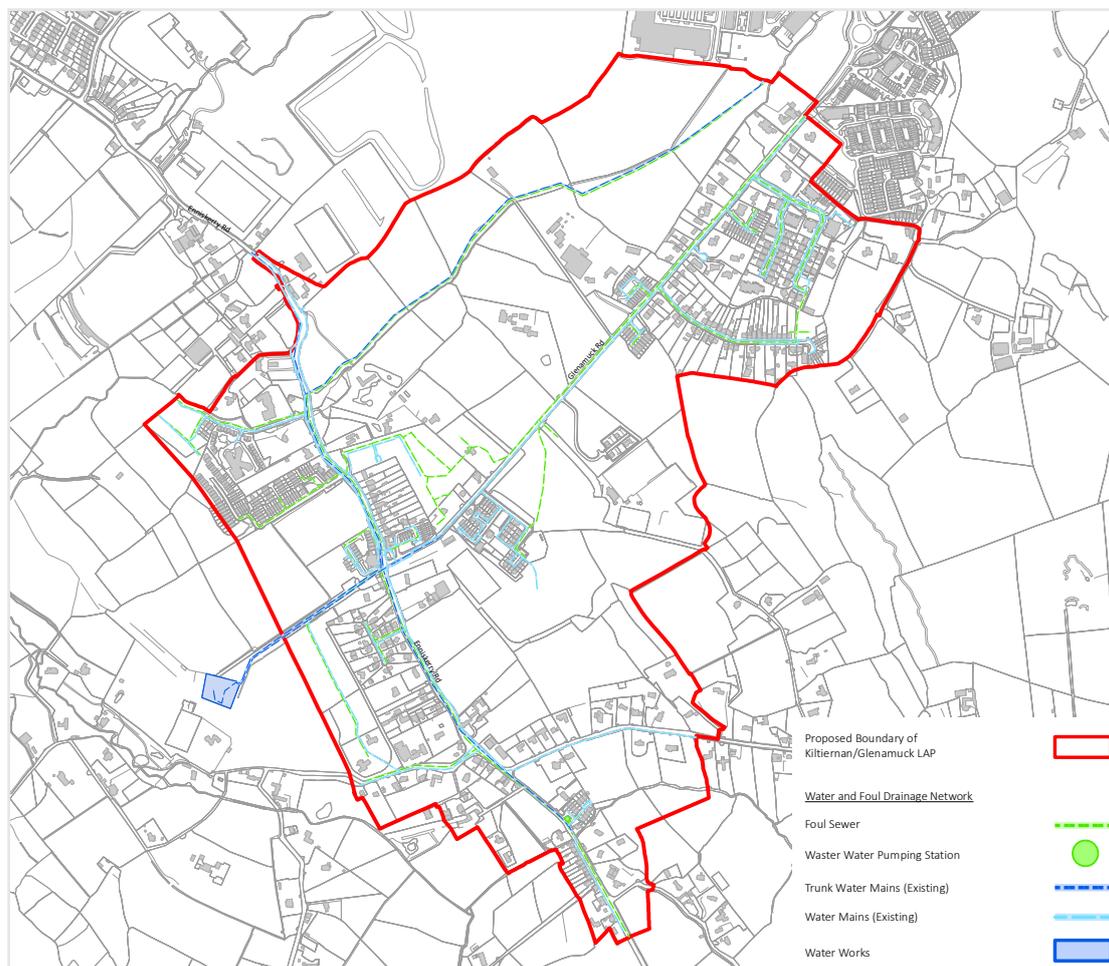


Figure 13.1: Water Supply and Foul Drainage Network within the LAP Area

13.3 Electricity

The Local Authority will engage with ESB as part of the plan-making process in the context of electricity supply and capacity to cater for the total additional residential demand in the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck area.

A significant feature of the area is the presence of three ESB High Voltage Cables (i.e. 110kV or higher) which traverse the area (see Figure 13.2). For planning and development purposes, certain limits are imposed on building underneath and either side of these overhead electricity transmission lines. The three lines are as follows:

- Carrickmines-Fassaroe East 110kV line - originates from the Carrickmines 220kV Station located at the Ballyogan Road and crosses Glenamuck Road at the road entrance leading to the Carrickmines Equestrian Centre.
- Carrickmines-Fassaroe West 110kV line - originates from the Carrickmines 220kV Station and which crosses Glenamuck Road further to the south of the Carrickmines- Fassaroe East line.
- The Arklow-Carrickmines 220kV Double Circuit Line - originates from the Carrickmines 220kV Station and crosses Glenamuck Road at a location in the vicinity of the Objective 'F' zoned lands.

The Council has previously engaged with ESB Networks regarding the possibility of undergrounding the high voltage cables that traverse the LAP area.

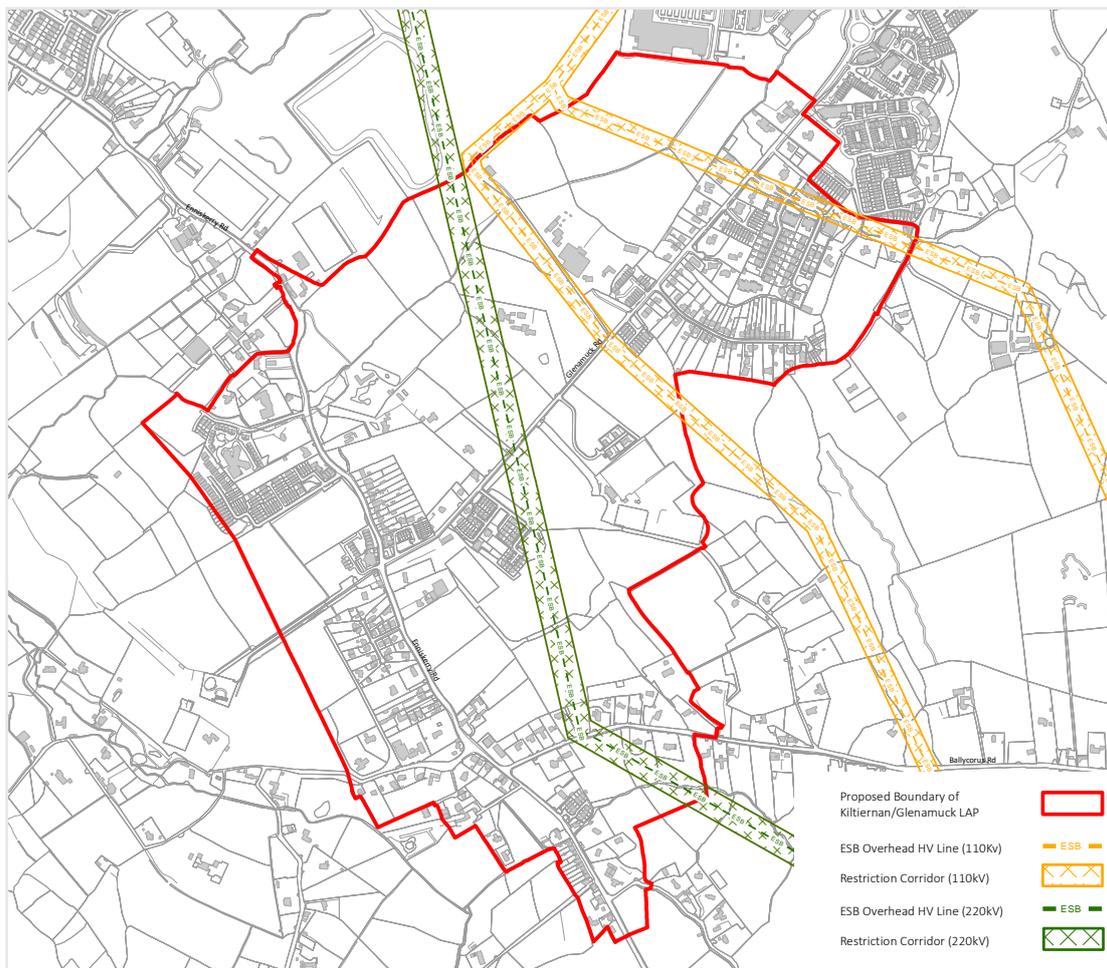


Figure 13.2: ESB Restriction Corridors

13.4 Gas

The gas network within the Plan area is illustrated on Figure 13.3. Gas infrastructure exists in the form of a gas main along the Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road. It is anticipated that future developments could be supplied from these existing gas mains.

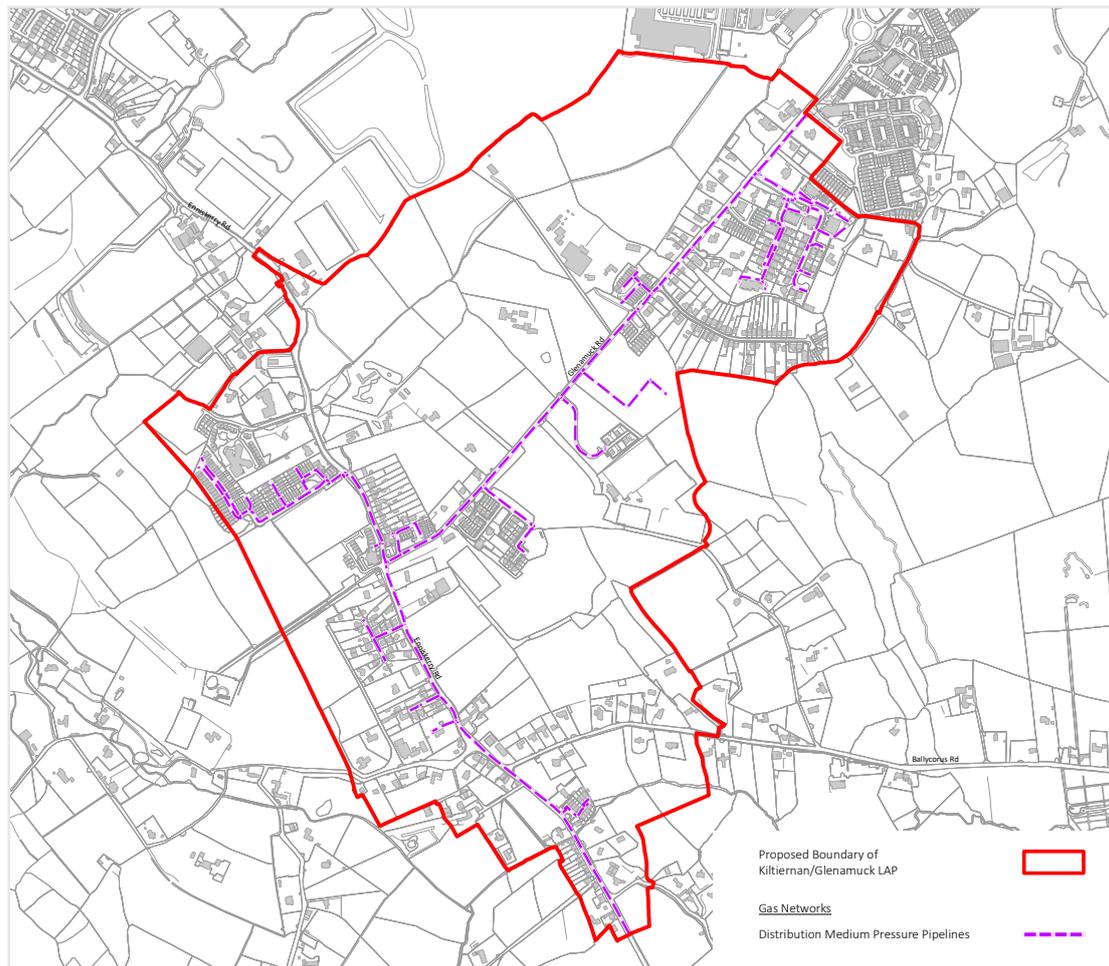


Figure 13.3: Gas Network within the LAP Area

Have Your Say

- What policies should the LAP include in relation to the provision of infrastructural services?

Acronyms

AA: Appropriate Assessment

ABTA: Area Based Transport Assessment

ACA: Architectural Conservation Area

CDP: County Development Plan

CSO: Central Statistics Office

DHLGH: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

DLR: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

DoE: Department of Education

EMRA: Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly

ESB: Electricity Supply Board

EU: European Union

GDA: Greater Dublin Area

GDRS: Glenamuck District Roads Scheme

GDDR: Glenamuck District Distributor Road

GLDR: Glenamuck Link Distributor Road

GI: Green Infrastructure

GP: General Practitioner

HSE: Health Service Executive

KG: Kiltiernan/Glenamuck

KV: Kilovolt

LAP: Local Area Plan

MASP: Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan

NBS: Nature Based Solutions

NC: Neighbourhood Centre

NHA: Natural Heritage Area

NPF: National Planning Framework

NPO: National Policy Objective

NTA: National Transport Authority

RMP: Record of Monuments and Places

RPS: Record of Protected Structures

RSES: Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

SAC: Special Area of Conservation

SCO: Strategic County Outcome

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment

SFRA: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

SLO: Specific Local Objective

SNI: Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure

SPA: Special Protection Area

SPPR: Specific Planning Policy Requirement

SUDS: Sustainable Urban Drainage Solutions

Glossary of Terms

Active Travel:

Active Travel is travelling with a purpose using your own energy. Generally, this means walking (including all users of footpaths) or cycling as part of a purposeful journey. Increasingly, non-motorised scooters are also being used for urban transport, especially by school children, and this would also be considered as active travel. Walking as part of a commute to work, cycling to the shop or scooting to school are all considered active travel, whereas walking or cycling for purely leisure purposes is not.

Appropriate Assessment:

An appropriate assessment (AA) is an assessment of the potential adverse effects of a plan or project (in combination with other plans or projects) on Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. These sites are protected by National and European Law.

Avoid-Shift-Improve:

Avoid-Shift-Improve of A-S-I approach is an approach to Transport Planning and Management. This approach changes the emphasis from moving cars to moving people with a focus on demand management. This approach is based on avoiding or reducing the need to travel, shifting to more environmentally friendly modes and improving the energy efficiency of motorised transport modes. The aim is to reduce congestion, create more liveable cities and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Biodiversity:

Describes the variability among living organisms on the earth, including the variability within and between species and also within and between ecosystems.

Climate Change:

Climate change includes both the global warming driven by human emissions of greenhouse gases, and the resulting large-scale shifts in weather patterns.

CSO Workplace Zone:

This is a level of geography used by the CSO for publishing demographic, socio-economic and commuting characteristics of workers based on Census 2016 data. The data represents the daytime population of an area which includes everybody who indicated they worked or studied in the area, along with persons in that area who do not work or study (and so are there during the day).

Demand Management:

Demand management, traffic demand management or travel demand management (TDM) is the application of strategies and policies to reduce travel demand, or to redistribute this demand in space or in time.

Ecosystem:

An ecosystem is that it is a community or group of living organisms that live in and interact with each other in a specific environment.

Ecosystem Services Approach:

Ecosystem services approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

GeoDirectory:

GeoDirectory was jointly established by An Post and Tailte Éireann to create and manage Ireland's only complete database of commercial and residential buildings. The figures are recorded through a combination of the An Post network of 5,600 delivery staff working with Tailte Éireann.

Green Infrastructure:

Green Infrastructure is defined as a strategically planned network of high quality natural and seminatural areas with other environmental features, which is designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services and protect biodiversity in both rural and urban settings.

Low Carbon Economy:

A low carbon economy is simply an economy that causes low levels of GHG emissions compared with today's carbon-intensive economy.

Modal Shift:

The process where people change their travel behaviour (usually between home and work) from a particular type of transport (private car for example) to another more sustainable form of travel (public transport for example).

Nature-Based Solutions:

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines NBS as "actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges [such as food security, climate change, water security, human health, disaster risk, social and economic development] effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

Public Realm:

The public realm embraces the external places in our towns and cities that are accessible to all. These are the everyday spaces that we move through and linger within, the places where we live, work and play.

Strategic Environmental Assessment:

A process for evaluating the environmental consequences of certain plans or programmes, including local area plans in the spatial planning area. This process ensures that any potential impacts on the environment are considered at a strategic level.

Sustainable Development:

The definition of sustainable development comes from the Brundtland Commission (1983) which states it as development 'that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. The Brundtland Commission was convened as a world commission on the environment amid growing concern for the deterioration of the natural environment, the depletion of natural resources and consequences for social and economic development.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDs):

Sustainable urban drainage systems aim towards maintaining or restoring a more natural hydrological regime, such that the impact of urbanisation on downstream flooding and water quality is minimised. SuDS involve a change in our way of managing urban run-off from solely looking at volume control to an integrated multi-disciplinary approach which addresses water quality, water quantity, amenity and habitat. SuDS minimise the impacts of urban runoff by capturing runoff as close to source as possible and then releasing it slowly.

Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure:

Sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure includes land or buildings that serve the needs of the local and wider community for social, educational, health, religious, recreational and leisure, community, cultural, and civic needs. These facilities and uses may be provided by public sector bodies, the community

themselves or by the private sector. Facilities and services include, but are not limited to – schools, third level education, places of worship, hospitals, health centres/GPs, community centres, youth centres, leisure centres, family resource centres, libraries, church/parish halls, meeting rooms, scout dens, men’s sheds, theatres and civic offices.

10-Minute Settlement / Neighbourhood Concept:

The 10-minute settlement / neighbourhood concept is where homes have access to a range of facilities and services, such as sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure or local shops, are accessible from homes within a short 10-minute walk or cycle OR there is access to high quality public transport within a 10-minute walk from homes that provide access to a range of facilities or services.

