



# County Development Plan 2022-2028



**Two-Year  
Progress  
Report**



# Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028

## Two-Year Progress Report

**March 2024**

Prepared by the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council Planning Department





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# Introduction



The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP 2022) was adopted by the Elected Members at a Special Meeting of the Council held on 10th March 2022, following a two-year long review of the 2016-2022 CDP, and the Plan came into effect on the 21st of April 2022.

Section 15 (2) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, states:

(1) It shall be the duty of a planning authority to take such steps within its powers as may be necessary for securing the objectives of the Development Plan.

(2) The chief executive of a planning authority shall, not more than 2 years after the making of a development plan, give a report to the members of the authority on the progress achieved in securing the objectives referred to in subsection (1).

The Report has been prepared having regard to the Section 28 ‘Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities’ (2022), which includes a section on reporting on the Development Plan. This publication comprises the two-year Monitoring Report of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) monitoring has also been carried out. Regard was had to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, March 2022, Section 28 “Strategic Environmental Assessment - Guidelines for Regional Assemblies and Planning Authorities”.

A number of the plan and SEA indicators also address Local Area Plans (LAPs).



Tully Park View

# 2

## Overview and Context



*The Grange (Credit: Kennedy Wilson and O'Mahoney Pike Architects)*

In the two years since the making of the dlr County Development Plan (CDP) in 2022 the County has experienced growth and development changes with significant progress being made towards the implementation of the policy objectives of the Plan. This Report is structured to examine each Chapter of the CDP 2022, responding to the key policy objectives from each and providing a commentary of progress achieved since the adoption of the Plan. In advance of the main body of the Progress Report, this introductory Section will provide a contextual overview of some of the broader changes - both national and local - that have occurred since the adoption of the CDP 2022.

## 2.1 Relevant changes in context

The sections below sets out relevant changes in the context in which the CDP operates since it came into effect on 21st April 2022.

### 2.1.1 Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities (July 2022)

The Section 28 [‘Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities’](#) were published in July 2022, post adoption of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028. The Guidelines highlight the need for Planning Authorities to establish a frequent, reliable, and ongoing monitoring system in order to assess the success with which the Development Plan is being implemented. Section 10.3 of the Guidelines specifically details the monitoring requirements.

The Guidelines state that the monitoring task of the Planning Authority for its Development Plan comprises of two strategic monitoring elements: Core Strategy monitoring; and Plan Objectives monitoring (including SEA Monitoring). The Guidelines provide that the reporting requirements of same should comprise the following three formal reporting exercises:

1. Annual Core Strategy Monitoring
2. The Two-Year Progress Report
3. The Baseline Report

### 2.1.2 Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities

The [Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines](#) (January 2024) sets out policy and guidance in relation to the planning

and development of urban settlements, with a focus on residential development and the creation of sustainable and compact settlements. On the 15th of January 2024, the Minister published the ‘Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities’, which replace the ‘Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009’.

The Guidelines provide for different densities to respond to settlement size, greater flexibility in residential design standards, setting national standards that support innovation in housing design and a greater range of house types, with more compact own-door housing as an alternative to apartment development. This in turn will support higher densities for own door housing schemes.

In terms of application, the SPPRs contained within the Guidelines will supersede any conflicting provisions in current Development Plans and therefore must be applied by planning authorities when assessing applications in accordance with the provisions of Section 34(2)(ba) of the Act. Planning authorities are also required to have regard to other aspects of the Guidelines in carrying out their functions.

### 2.1.3 Planning & Development Bill 2023

While still only in Bill form, the new Bill published in November 2023 proposes to consolidate the existing legislation and introduce changes to the planning system in Ireland.

## 2.2 2022 Census Results

The objectives of the CDP 2022 were largely framed within the context of the 2016 Census results due to the delay in Census 2021 as a result of the impacts of Covid. The census was subsequently undertaken in April 2022 and the results from same are now available. In the National context, the total number of people living in Ireland has increased by c. 387,274 persons since 2016. This represents a change of 8% over the 5-year intercensal period. The results of the Census highlight a trend towards an overall ageing population with the average age nationally increasing from 37.4 years in 2016 to 38.3 years in 2022.

Dublin’s population increased from 1.35m to 1.46m between 2016 and 2022, an increase of c. 110,000 persons (7.5%) while the population of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown grew by c. 15,842 persons or 7.3%. The population of the County now stands at c. 233,860.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a growing and increasingly diverse population. The majority of the County's residents are Irish (87.5%). There are 4,963 Indian citizens living in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (2% of total) and 3,654 UK citizens according to Census 2022 (1.6% of total). Since the latter part of 2022, conflict-affected Ukrainians have been accommodated in the County. The County's population is expected to continue to grow in the medium term.

The 2016-2022 population growth rate of 7.3% for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was the third highest growth rate of the four Dublin Local Authorities. Fingal County Council recording a higher growth rate at 10.4%, South Dublin County Council 7.4% and Dublin City Council 6.4%. This overall rate of population growth in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown is a continuation of the trend experienced in the previous 2011-2016 inter-censal period that recorded an increase of c. 11,757 persons (5.7% growth).

In 2022 the population of dlr was 52% female and 48% male.

dlr has experienced a sustained population growth of c. 1.3% per annum through each of the previous three intercensal periods (2006-2011, 2011-2016 and 2016-2022), comprising a c. 20% increase in the total County population over the last 16 years. The National Planning Framework and EMRA Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy indicate continued population growth in dlr over the medium term (EMRA RSES).

At 31% (72,777 persons) the proportion of population in dlr comprising Children and Young People (0 to 24 years) was broadly in line with the State. Between 2016 and 2022, dlr experienced a notable change in the '0-4 years' age cohort which decreased by 8%, which is in line with decline in the number of children in the under 10 age cohort at the national level. At 17% (39,918 persons), dlr has a higher proportion of its population aged 65 years and over when compared to the State (15%). The rate of growth in population aged 65 and over in dlr through the period 2016-2022 was 15%.

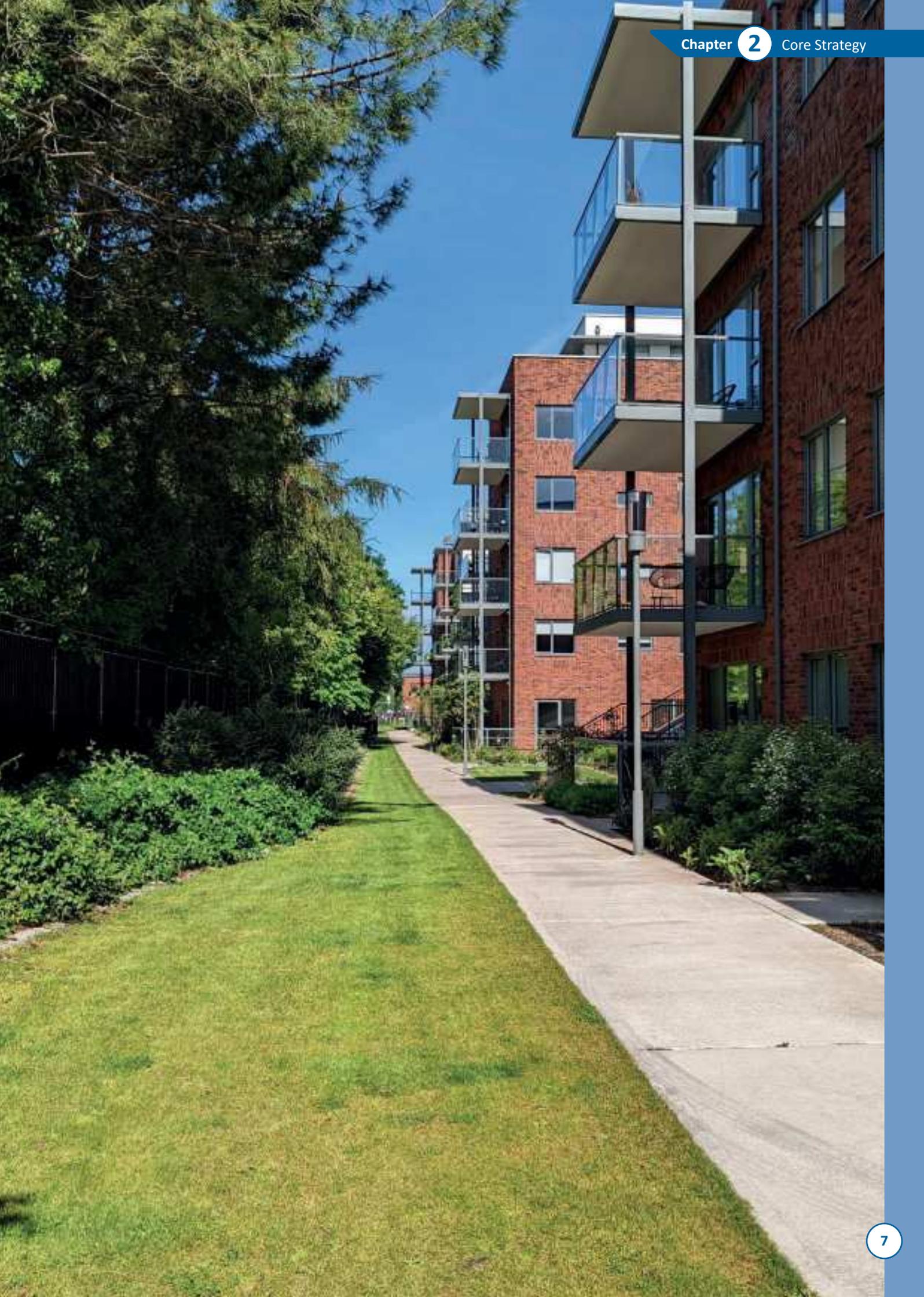
In Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown the number of families increased by 6% from 2016 to 2022. There were 39,186 family units with children in dlr in 2022, averaging 1.24 children per family (Census 2022). The average household size in April 2022 was 2.71 people, which was just below the national average of 2.74 people. In 2022, there were 28,242 married couples with children (48%) and

2,468 cohabiting couples with children in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (4%). Another 8,476 families were headed by a single parent (14%). There were also 4,836 cohabiting couples without children (8%) and 15,409 married couples without children (26%) (Census 2022). Additionally, the number of same-sex couples increased from 363 in 2016 to 567 in the 2022 census. Another notable statistic is that 15,212 families (26%) were in rented accommodation in dlr, up 10% on the previous census.

In 2022, the number of people living alone in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was 18,791, an increase of 7% on six years previously. Of the 37,875 people aged 65 and over living in the County, 9,734 were living alone. This was an 18% increase since 2016. In comparison, 13% of all those aged 18 and over (23,259 people) in dlr were living with their parents. This was up 2% since 2016.

In Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, there were 42,303 children living in the County. This was 2,264 more than in 2016. Nationally, almost one in three – 331,783 – children aged under 15 were in some form of childcare. In Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, 37% of children aged under 15 were in childcare (15,859). More than half of those in childcare in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown were in a crèche / Montessori / playgroup / after school service (54%, or 8,504 children). Fewer than one in five (18% or 2,869) children were being cared for by an unpaid relative or family member while 9% (1,427) were being minded by a childminder (in the minder's home).

In terms of housing stock, dlr has a high percentage of apartments as part of its overall housing stock recording over 21,000 apartment units which makes up 8% of the national apartment stock and 25% of the dlr housing stock. Nationally apartments make up only 13% of housing stock with 87% houses versus 75% houses in dlr. Census 2022 has for the first time recorded the number of bedrooms by household type which gives statistics on the number of bedrooms in apartment type units. Almost 85% of apartment in dlr are studio, 1 or 2 bed with 15% recorded as 3 beds plus.



# 3

## dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028

With respect to plan monitoring and evaluation, the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028 includes a formalised approach to monitoring and a framework for measuring the outcomes of the Policy Objectives of the Plan (see Section 2.6.4 and Chapter 15 of the CDP). Policy Objective CS 17 of the County Development Plan states the following:

**‘CS17 – Monitoring and Evaluation: It is a Policy Objective to establish a plan monitoring framework to measure planning outcomes and evaluate objectives of the County Development Plan.’**

The monitoring framework is anchored to the Vision for the County Development Plan and the Strategic County Outcomes which underpin its delivery.

*‘The Vision for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown 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.’*



Section 15.3 of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028 states that the CDP monitoring framework is intended to assist the Planning Authority in meeting its statutory reporting requirements including the preparation of the 2 Year Progress Report of the County Development Plan as required under Section 15(2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended ('The Act'). Section 15(2) of The Act provides that the Planning Authority shall, not more than 2 years after the making of the Development Plan, give a report to the Members of the Authority on the progress achieved in securing the objectives of the Plan.

The 2 Year Progress Report serves as an important evidence-based input and integrates with the review process for the next County Development Plan. The comprehensive assessment of Policy Objectives, as provided for in Chapter 15 of the County Development Plan, is undertaken herein as part of the 2 Year Progress Report of the Development Plan.

The following sections provide an overview of the formal reporting requirements as set out in the Section 28 Development Plan Guidelines.

### 3.1 Core Strategy Monitoring – Annual Report

The Section 28 Guidelines state that the Core Strategy of the Development Plan comprises the focus of attention for annual monitoring. To this end, the first annual core strategy monitoring report was prepared in November 2023, the conclusions of which were that, based on the analysis undertaken, the 2022 CDP was operating effectively.

The annual monitoring of the Core Strategy provides a focus on development patterns occurring under the settlement strategy through tracking the nature of new development that is occurring. The Guidelines highlight the importance of planning and development trends being reported on and analysed spatially, with accompanying mapping, to illustrate the development trends being experienced at settlement level and to assess the consistency of such trends with the Core Strategy of the Development Plan under the monitoring indicators listed therein.

The [Annual Report](#) was produced and distributed in accordance with the Guidelines in November 2023.

Indicator	
<b>Residential</b>	
1.	New home completions (including through refurbishment/conversions)
2.	New home completions per NPO 3 (see below)
3.	Planning permissions granted for residential development with: (i) A breakdown of 1, 2,3 and 4+ units permitted and (ii) A breakdown per Tier 1 and Tier 2 lands
4.	Breakdown by relevant rural area type of rural housing: (i) Planning Applications lodged (ii) Breakdown in decisions (iii) New home completions
<b>Commercial</b>	
5.	Developed and occupied commercial floorspace
6.	Planning permissions for business/employment uses (m <sup>2</sup> of development) for: (i) Office (ii) Industrial (iii) Retail (iv) Warehousing/Logistics
<b>Settlement Consolidation Sites</b>	
7.	Specific reporting on the progression of the Settlement Consolidation Sites identified in the development plan. This should include information on enabling infrastructural services delivery, planning permissions granted, housing constructed, funding applications made, project timelines, Vacant Site Levy commentary, etc.

**Figure 1:** Annual Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators

**Source:** Section 28 Development Plan Guidelines (Section 10.3.1)<sup>1</sup>

## 3.2 The Two-Year Progress Report

The Guidelines provide that the Two Year Progress Report of the County Development Plan should comprise an analysis of the annual plan monitoring data and also the progress in achieving identified Development Plan objectives. As such, this review has been initiated by setting out a response to the monitoring framework set out in Section 15.5 of the County Development Plan.

The Guidelines note that this Progress Report must specifically include information in relation to progress on, and the results of, monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Development Plan. The report must also include the results of SEA monitoring for the Development Plan, as well as variations to the Plan and the effects of implementing Local Area Plans<sup>2</sup>.

This two-year progress report builds on the information provided in the first annual report to assess the extent to which the situation has changed from the first annual review and to further identify trends as development continues under the 2022-2028 CDP. Implementation of LAPs is covered in some indicators. The report also includes results of the SEA Monitoring process of the Development Plan for the years 2022 – 2024 per the SEA Directive which requires that significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes are monitored. The SEA monitoring section details the measures which will be used in order to monitor the likely significant effects of implementing the Plan under headings outlined within Section 5 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement of the County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 under guidance from the EPA outlined within “Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring” (2020). Implementation of LAPs is covered in some indicators and as the LAPs are consistent with the dlr County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 it is considered that the effects of implementation of the LAPs overlaps with implementation of the County Plan.

## 3.3 The Baseline Report

The Development Plan Guidelines state that a Baseline Report should comprise the evidence base for commencing the review procedure for the Development Plan and is to be prepared in the year prior to the Development Plan Review. The Baseline Report assesses the extent to which the current and preceding plans have performed in achieving their objectives. The Guidelines provide that the Baseline Report should reflect on a ten-year timeline as a means for establishing the impact of policies, established patterns, and emerging trends over the course of the previous development plan cycle (six years) and the relevant stage of current development plan cycle (three-four years). This monitoring report will inform the future Baseline Report in advance of preparing the next dlr County Development Plan.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/228826/6e26204a-ffd0-42a4-b868-097d647e537f.pdf#page=null>

<sup>2</sup> See - Article 13J of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (S.I. No. 600 of 2001), as amended.

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**Two-year  
progress report  
(2022-2024)**



The structure of this two-year monitoring report is broadly consistent with the indicators set out in the Section 28 Development Plan Guidelines (see Figure 1), with additional data included where considered appropriate. Whilst this is the two-year monitoring report the data collated does not equate to the full two-year period from April 2022 to March 2024 as work on this report has been finalised in February 2024 in order to meet the legislative requirements of the Act. In addition, some data is only available on an annual basis or other timeframe that does not neatly equate to the 2-year time frame since adoption of the County Plan. This report also reflects review of the CDP as indicated within Chapter 15 - Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

#### 4.1 Residential

The following section looks at residential trends in dlr over the period from April 2022 to December 2023 using data from a range of sources. Each data source is referenced and is based on its own methodology. The focus of this section is on both the extent of residential development that is occurring and the outlook for continued residential development. Spatial development patterns are also assessed having regard to the settlement strategy of the County Development Plan.

The Core Strategy of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028 includes a Housing Supply Target Table (see Figure 2), which was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Section 28 Guidelines 'Housing Supply Target Methodology for Development Planning' (HST Guidelines). The HST Guidelines were issued by the DHLGH in 2020, further to NPO 36 of the National Planning Framework, and provide a national methodology for each Planning Authority to estimate an overall housing supply target for their Development Plan period that is consistent with adopted national and regional growth targets in the NPF and RSES. Figure 2 comprises the housing supply target contained in the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028. As shown, the housing target for dlr for the plan period 2022-2028 comprises 15,225 homes which equates to approx. 2,500 homes per annum.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown		Annual Average Households	Total Households
A	ESRI NPF scenario projected new household demand 2017 to Q1 2028	1798 (20223/11.25)	20223
B	CSO dwelling completions Q1 2017 to Q1 2021 + Estimated completions Q2 2021 to Q1 2022	1046 (4554+938/5.25)	5492
C	Homeless households (latest data), and unmet demand as at most recent Census	N/A	494
D	Plan Housing Demand = Total (A-B+C) ((Projected ESRI NPF demand - new completions) + Unmet demand)	2538 (15225/6)	<b>15,225</b> ((20223 - 5492) + 494)
E	Potential adjustment 1 to end 2026 portion of plan period to facilitate convergence to NPF strategy (where justified)	Mid-point between ESRI NPF and baseline scenarios to 2026 in lieu of A above.	Not Applicable
F	Potential adjustment 2 to end 2026 portion of plan period to facilitate convergence to NPF strategy, applicable where B exceeds or is close to D (where justified)	Mid-point between ESRI NPF and baseline scenarios to 2026 in lieu of A above, plus up to 25%	Not Applicable

Figure 2: Housing Supply Target

Source: Table 2.8 of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028

### 4.1.1 Residential Completions

Chart 1 details new housing completions in dlr for the period from Q2 2022 to Q4 2023 (this period is, as explained above, slightly shy of the two-year period since the Development Plan came into effect). The data is sourced from the CSO’s ‘New Dwelling Completions’ database and utilises figures produced to inform dlr’s submission to the Housing Task Force quarterly report.

**No. of Dwelling Units Completed in DLR from Q2 2022 - Q4 2023**



**Chart 1:** New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Quarter – Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

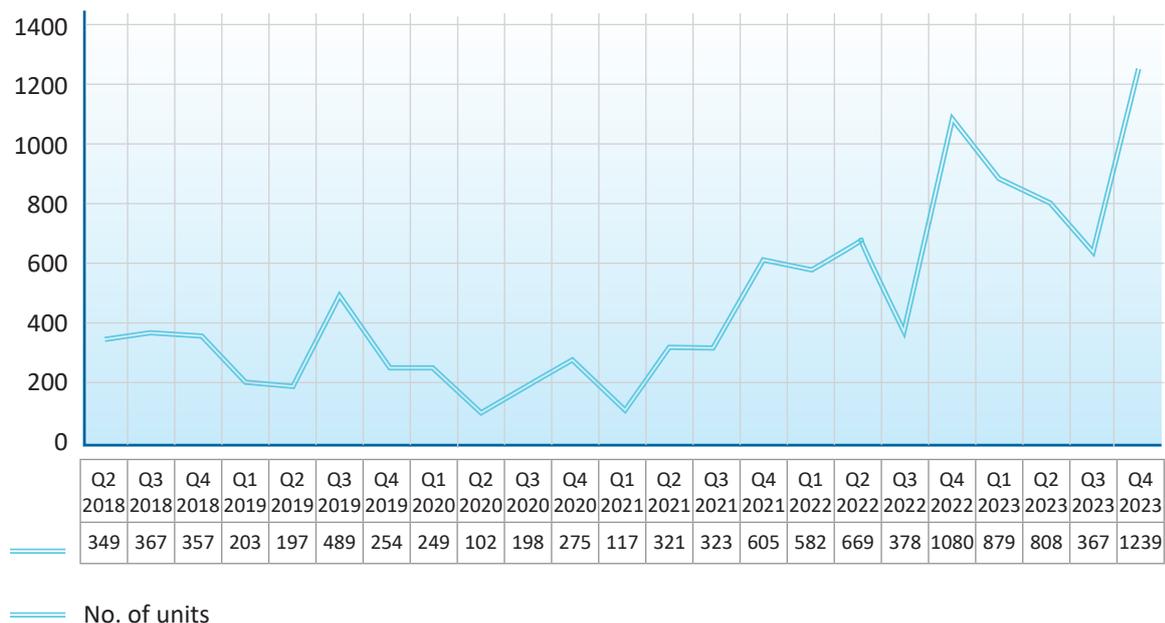
**Source:** CSO New Dwelling Completions (Table NDQ06: <https://data.cso.ie/table/NDQ06>)

It is noted that, given the time lag between the grant of a planning permission and the completion of new homes, completions during the 2-year period since the Development Plan came into effect would have, in the main, been permitted under the previous dlr County Development Plan 2016-2022.

A total of approx. 5,691 new homes overall were completed in dlr in the period since the County Development Plan came into effect. This comprises a significant increase in residential completions in the County and includes the highest 12-month completions figure recorded in well over a decade which supersedes the previous record noted in the one-year monitoring report previously. On a quarterly basis, the 1,239 residential completions recorded in Q4 2023 was also the highest quarterly figure recorded in the County since Q4 2022.

Chart 2 below illustrates the 12-month rolling residential completion data for dlr, for the period Q2 2018 up to Q4 2023. The historical data trend highlights increasing numbers of residential completions in the County from 2021 onwards. This comparatively high number of completions in the period since the passing of the CDP correlates with a significant increase in residential commencements experienced in dlr post pandemic (see Chart 4 below).

**DLR YoY Quarterly Residential Completions**

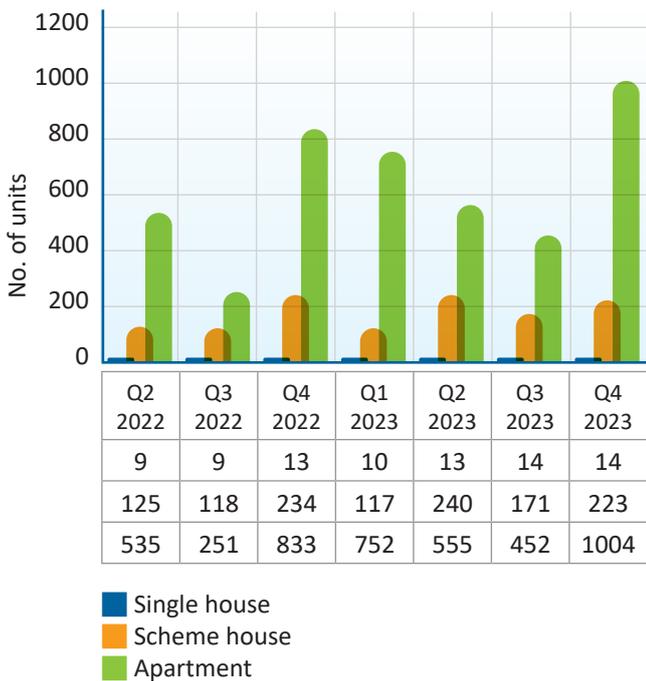


**Chart 2:** New Dwelling Completions in dlr (12 Month Rolling Data) – Q2 2018 to Q4 2023

**Source:** CSO New Dwelling Completions (Table NDQ06: <https://data.cso.ie/table/NDQ06>)

In terms of residential type, completions in dlr for the two-year period, Q2 2022 to Q4 2023, primarily comprised of apartment developments. In total, 4,382 apartments were completed in dlr over the two-year period (77% of all completions). 1,228 scheme houses were completed in the two-year period (22% of all completions), while 80 single houses were completed (1% of all completions). Chart 3 illustrates residential completions by dwelling type.

**New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Type Q2 2022 - Q4 2023**

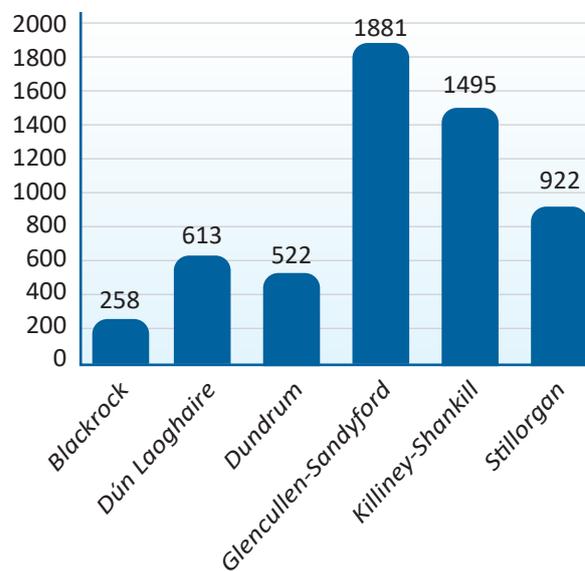


**Chart 3:** New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Type – Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

**Source:** CSO New Dwelling Completions (Table NDQ06: <https://data.cso.ie/table/NDQ06> )

Chart 4 illustrates the location of new residential completions in dlr by Local Electoral Area for the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023. The largest number of completions (1,881 units) was recorded in the Glencullen-Sandyford LEA which includes residential development notably at Ballyogan, Sandyford and Kiltiernan-Glenamuck. This was closely followed by 1,495 completions recorded at Killiney-Shankill. Elsewhere 922 completions were recorded in the Stillorgan LEA; 522 in the Dundrum LEA; 613 in the Dún Laoghaire LEA; and 258 completions were recorded in the Blackrock LEA.

**Dwellings Completed by LEA Q2 2022 - Q4 2023**



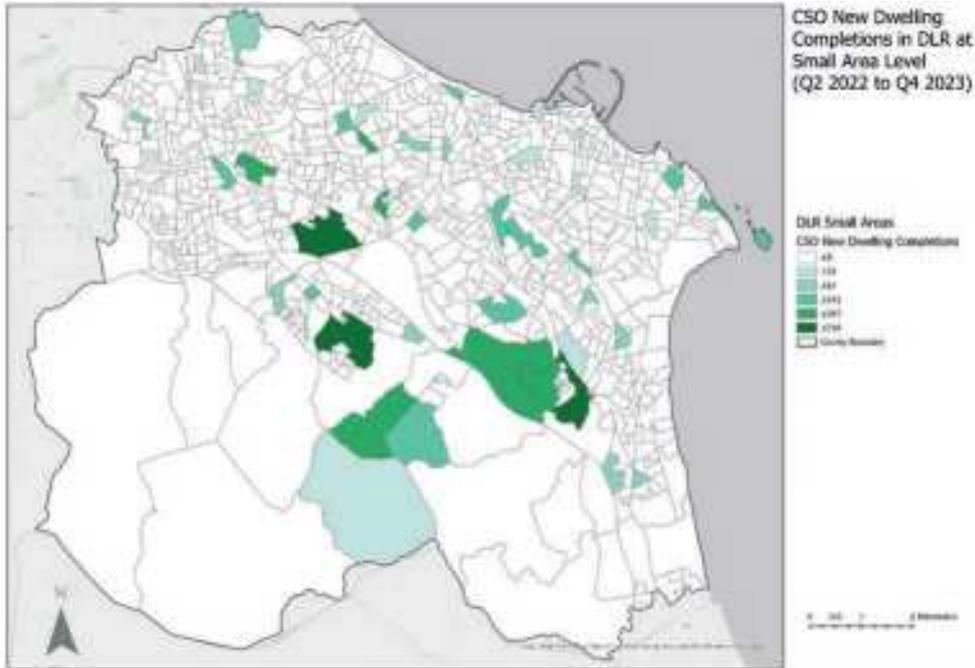
**Chart 4:** New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Local Electoral Area – Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

**Source:** CSO New Dwelling Completions (Table NDQ09: <https://data.cso.ie/table/NDQ09>)



**Clay Farm (Credit: Park Development Group and OMP Architects)**

Figure 3 illustrates CSO New Dwelling Completion data in dlr at the ‘Small Area’ geographic level for the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023. The Figure indicates that new residential dwellings have been completed at various locations across the existing built-up footprint of the County with a significant number of residential completions in Core Strategy locations identified as ‘New Residential Communities’ at Ballyogan and Environs, Kiltiernan / Glenamuck and Cherrywood.



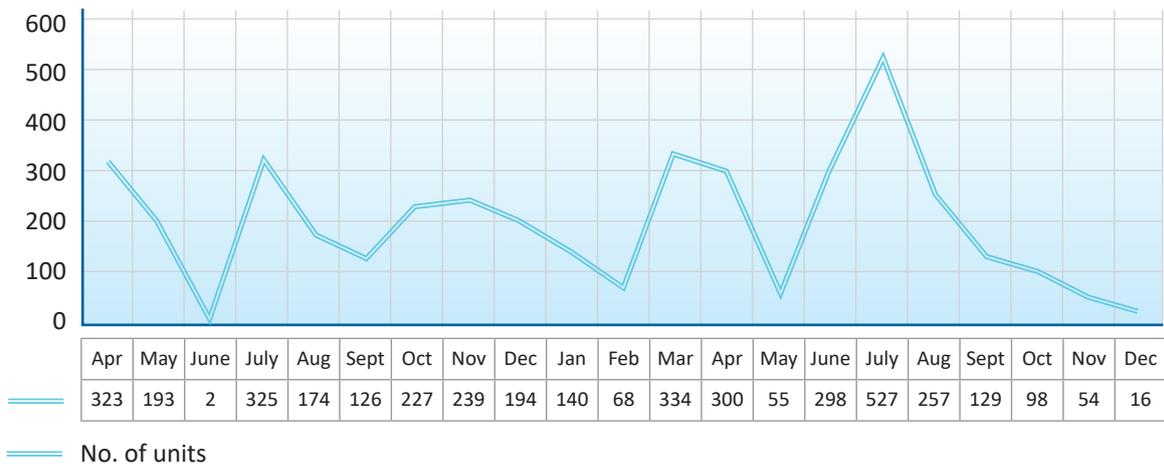
**Figure 3:** New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Small Area- Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

**Source:** CSO New Dwelling Completions

#### 4.1.2 Residential Commencements

All dwellings constructed in the State are required to submit a Commencement Notice. Commencement Notices are early indicators of activity in the housing market and an important forward-looking supply indicator. The following data is sourced from the Building Control Management System which is published by the Central Statistics Office.

**Dwelling Commencements in DLR from Q2 2022 – Q4 2023**



**Chart 5:** New Residential Commencements in dlr (Post CDP Monthly Rolling Data) – Apr 2022 to Dec 2023.

**Source:** [BCMS Commencement Notices](#)

Chart 5 illustrates rolling residential commencement data in dlr for the period April 2022 to December 2023. The number of residential commencements in dlr has regularly reduced in a seasonal pattern but maintains a relatively stable trajectory. There were c. 4,079 residential commencements recorded in the County in the period since the Development Plan came into effect (April 2022 to December 2023).

Figure 4 below is based on Housing Task Force Returns data and illustrates the location of residential schemes, of 10 units and above, that were commenced in dlr during the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023. Per Housing Task Force Returns there were 22 schemes, greater than 10 units, comprising c. 2,400 units that commenced development during this period. An additional c. 600 new homes also commenced construction at the Shanganagh Castle site (this scheme falls outside the parameters for being recorded in the DHLGH Dublin Housing Task Force Returns).

In spatial terms, residential schemes which commenced development in the County were primarily located within the boundary of Dublin City and Suburbs which comprises the first tier in the settlement hierarchy recommended in the EMRA Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy. The geographic boundary identified as ‘Dublin City and Suburbs’ is highlighted in blue on the map (Figure 4) below. A residential scheme also commenced development at the former Bray Golf Club lands which, in the settlement hierarchy, comprises a

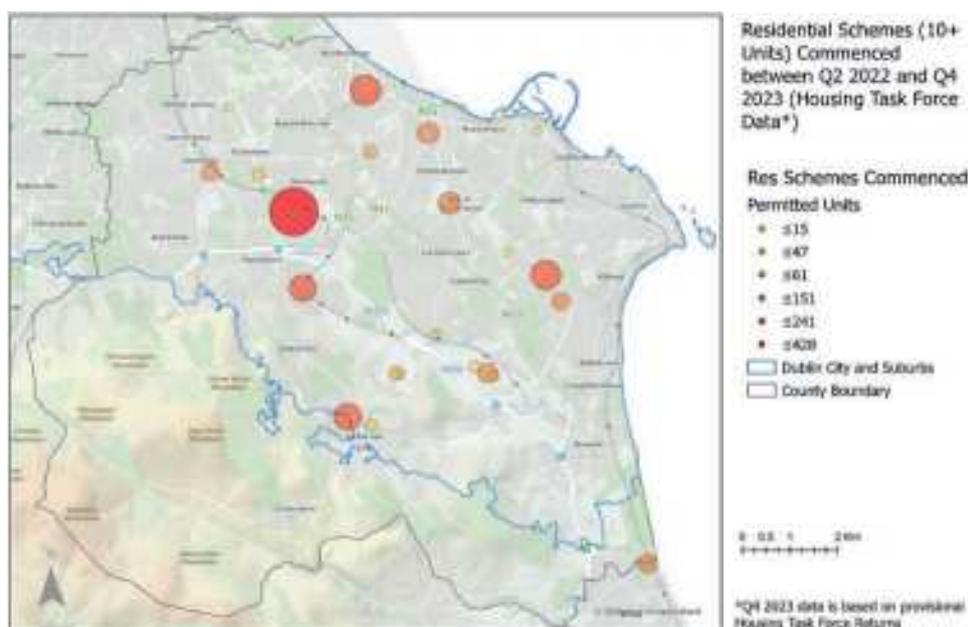
component part of the future growth of the ‘Key Town’ of Bray (tier 3 in the RSES settlement hierarchy).

The majority of residential development that commenced in dlr was located in the existing built-up footprint of the County, at locations including Dundrum, Blackrock and Killiney and the Sandyford Business District, while residential development also commenced at Core Strategy identified ‘New Residential Communities’ including Cherrywood, Kiltiernan/Glenamuck and Woodbrook/Shanganagh.

#### 4.1.3 Homes Under Construction

The number of homes under construction in the County is an important short term residential supply indicator. The following data is based on the Housing Task Force Returns for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

At Q4 2023, there were c. 2,956 homes under construction in the County, relating to schemes of 10 dwellings and above. 2,390 (81%) of these homes comprised apartments with the remaining 566 (19%) comprising houses. While these units are at various stages in the construction process, with resultant different delivery timeframes, it is considered that there is a robust short-term pipeline for residential development in the County to support delivery of the Core Strategy housing target of c. 2,500 homes per annum.

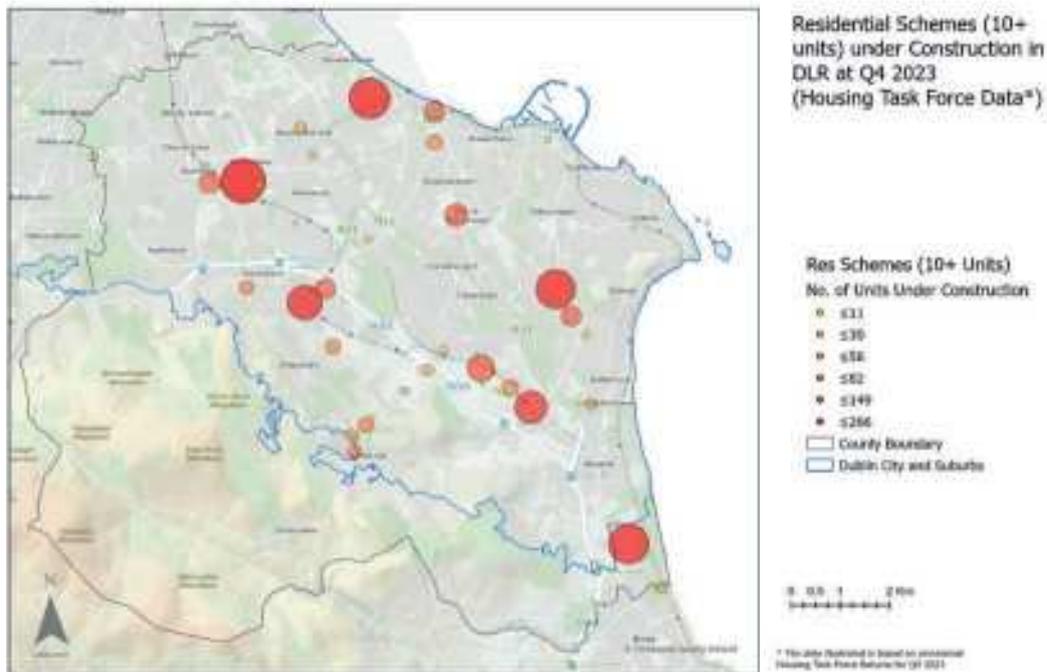


**Figure 4:** Residential Schemes (10 Units +) Commenced Development – Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

**Source:** dlr Housing Task Force Returns

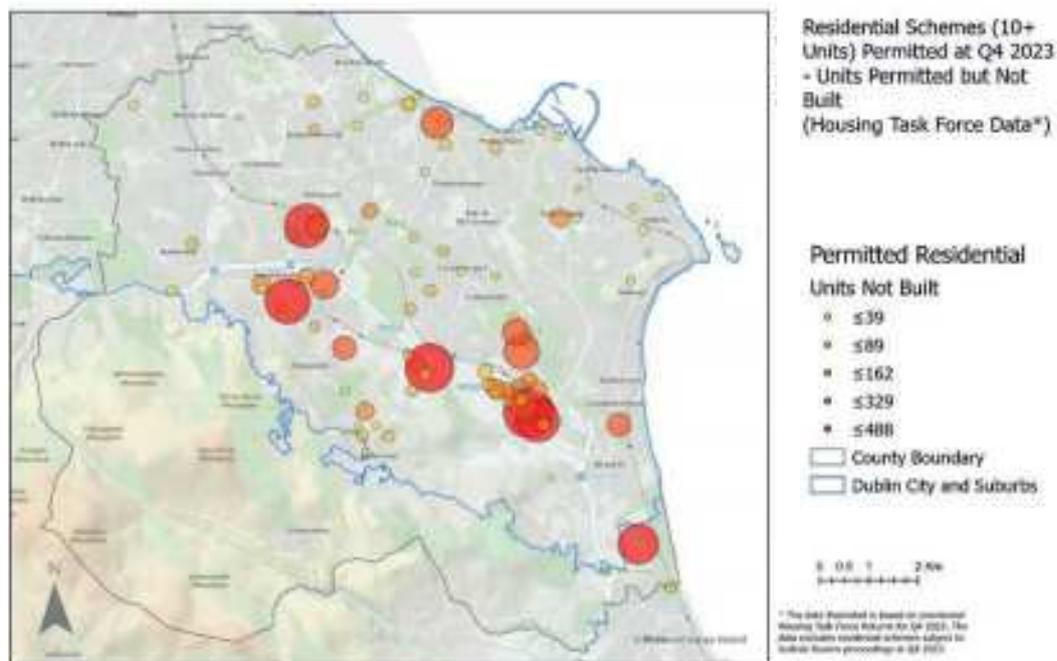
Figure 5 illustrates the spatial pattern of residential development in the County by way of homes under construction at Q4 2023. It is evident that development is taking place across the County – in both the existing built-up area and also in areas identified as ‘New Residential Communities’ in the Core Strategy of the County Development Plan.

In terms of ‘New Residential Communities’, residential development is currently taking place at: Ballyogan and Environs; Kiltiernan/Glenamuck; Cherrywood; and Woodbrook-Shanganagh. In terms of the existing built-up area, significant residential schemes are currently under construction at areas including Sandyford Business District; Dundrum; Stillorgan; Blackrock; and Killiney.



**Figure 5:** Residential Units Under Construction at Q4 2023

**Source:** dlr Housing Task Force Returns



**Figure 6:** Residential Homes Permitted but Not Commenced at Q4 2023

**Source:** dlr Housing Task Force Returns

#### 4.1.4 Residential Homes Permitted but Not Commenced

Figure 6 illustrates the location of future homes in dlr at Q4 2023 which have the benefit of planning permission but have not commenced development. The data is based on the Housing Task Force figures.

At Q4 2023, there were c. 8,669 homes in dlr that had the benefit of planning permission which were not yet commenced and could be progressed to implementation stage. This figure excludes residential schemes subject to Judicial Review proceedings (at Q4 2023 an additional 2,892 units permitted by either the Local Authority or An Bord Pleanála were subject to Judicial Review proceedings).

In terms of the spatial pattern of potential future development in the County, there is a significant concentration of permitted residential development in areas identified as 'New Residential Communities' in the Core Strategy of the County Development Plan including: Cherrywood; Ballyogan and Environs; Kiltiernan/Glenamuck; and Woodbrook-Shanganagh. There is also a significant amount of residential development permitted across the existing built-up area of the County as outlined in Figure 7 below.

#### 4.1.5 New Residential Completions per NPO 3 of the NPF – Compact Growth

The National Planning Framework (NPF) includes National Policy Objectives (NPOs) with requirements for a percentage of new homes to be delivered within different settlement types. The purpose of same is to deliver compact growth and ensure the required re-orientation of a sufficient proportion of the new housing development in accordance with overarching national spatial planning policy objectives. NPO 3 of the NPF states the following (NPO 3b is relevant to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown):

##### National Policy Objective 3a

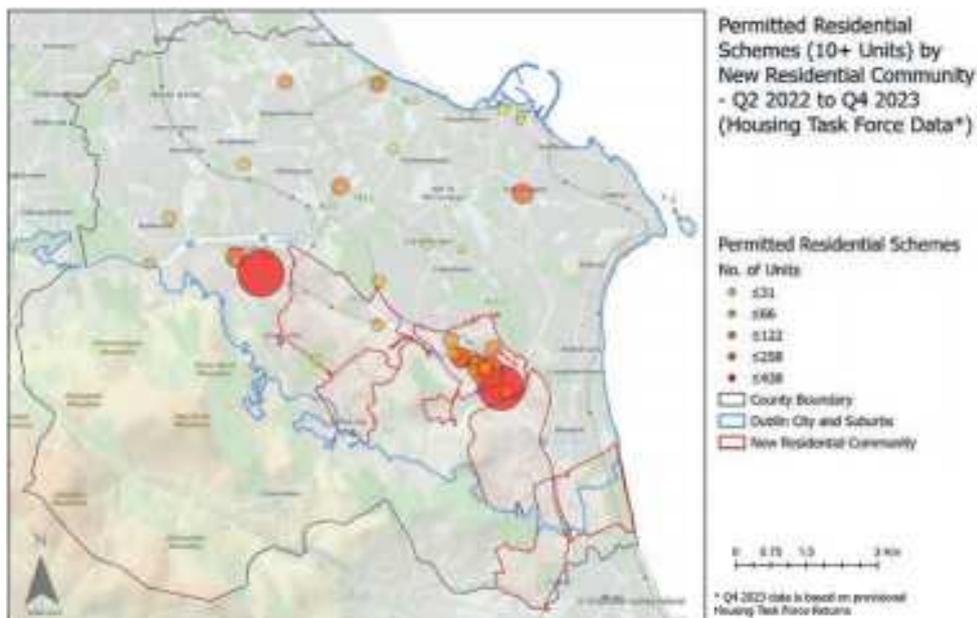
Deliver at least 40% of all new homes nationally, within the built-up footprint of existing settlements.

##### National Policy Objective 3b

Deliver at least half (50%) of all new homes that are targeted in the five Cities and suburbs of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford, within their existing built-up footprints.

##### National Policy Objective 3c

Deliver at least 30% of all new homes that are targeted in settlements other than the five Cities and their suburbs, within their existing built-up footprints.



**Figure 7:** Residential development permitted at Q4 2023 in areas identified as 'New Residential Communities'

**Source:** dlr Housing Task Force Returns, Q4 2023

The EMRA RSES further expands upon the requirements of NPO 3 of the NPF with Regional Policy Objective 3.2 of the RSES stating the following:

*‘RPO 3.2: Local authorities, in their core strategies shall set out measures to achieve compact urban development targets of at least 50% of all new homes within or contiguous to the built-up area of Dublin city and suburbs and a target of at least 30% for other urban areas.’*

The achievement of these national and regional compact growth targets are fully supported in the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028 (see Section 2.6.2.1). The Development Plan notes that the vast majority of residential growth identified in the Core Strategy is located within the Dublin City and Suburbs boundary while growth areas at Woodbrook and parts of Cherrywood and Rathmichael are contiguous to the boundary. Development Plan Policy Objective CS11 – Compact Growth, highlights the ambitious target with regard to the delivery of compact growth in dlr:

**Policy Objective CS11 – Compact Growth**

It is a Policy Objective to deliver 100% of all new homes, that pertain to Dublin City and Suburbs, within or contiguous to its geographic boundary. (Consistent with RPO 3.2 of the RSES)

Figure 8 illustrates CSO New Dwelling Completion

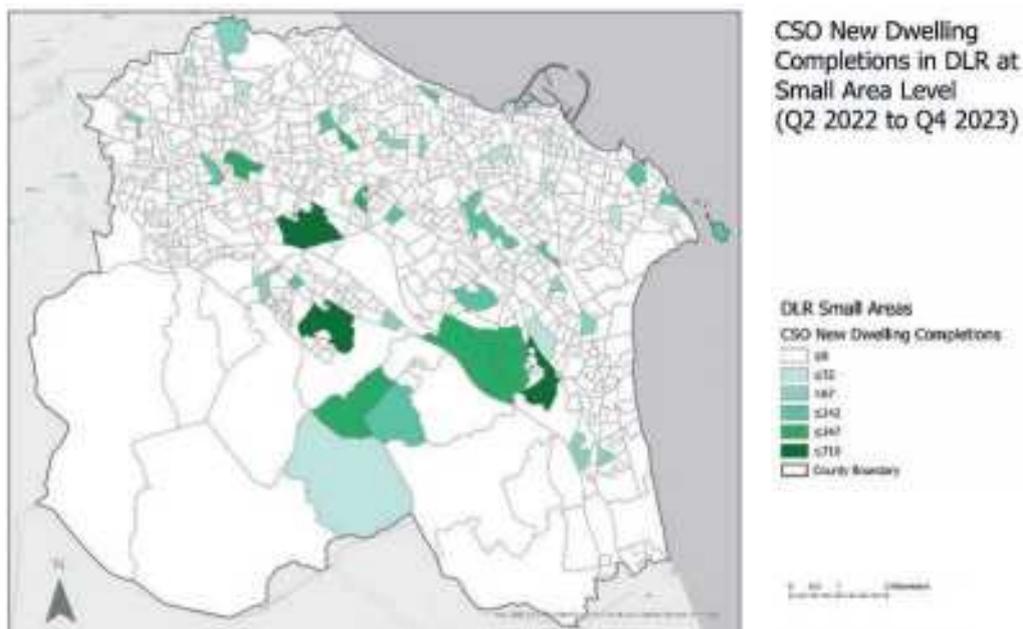
data at the Small Area geographic level for the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023.

While the Small Area geographic boundaries do not fully align with the Dublin City and Suburbs boundary, it is evident that nearly all c. 5691 residential completions in dlr, over the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023, have taken place either within or contiguous to the existing built-up area of ‘Dublin City and Suburbs’. Furthermore, it is evident in Figures 5, 6 and 7 that residential development both under construction and permitted but not yet commenced is also located either within or contiguous to the existing built-up area of ‘Dublin City and Suburbs’. Figure 9 outlines new dwelling completions in dlr by Local Electoral Boundary further compounding development growth objectives in the County.

Based on the above evidence, it is considered that residential development in the County for the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023 is consistent with the compact growth objectives of the NPF and RSES (NPO 3 of the NPF and RPO 3.2 of the RSES).

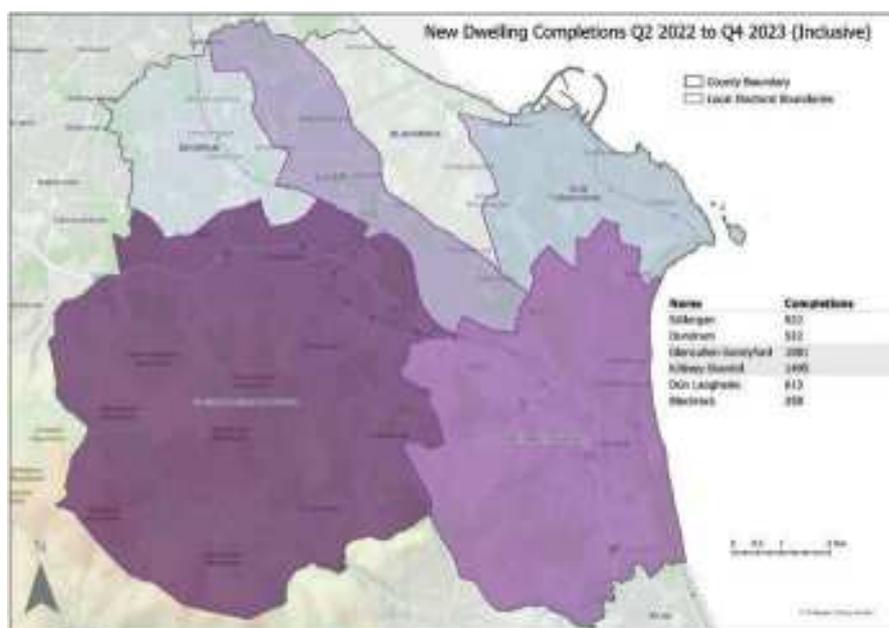
**4.1.6 Planning Permissions Granted – Mix Development Management Standards on Apartment Mix**

Section 12.3.3.1 and Table 12.1 of the County Development Plan set out the residential mix requirements for apartment developments in the County. Table 12.1 from the County Development Plan is shown in Figure 10.



**Figure 8:** CSO New Dwelling Completion data at Small Area geographic level for Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

**Source:** CSO Dwelling Completion Data



**Figure 9:** New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Local Electoral Boundary- Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

**Source:** CSO New Dwelling Completion Data

The apartment mix standards include a threshold (applicable to apartment schemes of 50 units+) and different standards are required depending on the location of residential development: areas identified as ‘New Residential Communities’ in the Core Strategy; lands within the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan; and lands within the existing built-up area. The Development Plan apartment mix standards do not incorporate the Cherrywood SDZ area which is subject to the adopted Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme. The Apartment Mix Requirements for the Cherrywood SDZ vary in

that they are determined by the location of the proposed development and the intended usage zoning of those areas. Further information may be found on page 15 of Chapter 2 of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme.

The following section analyses the residential mix of planning permissions granted in dlr over the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023. All permissions analysed were granted under the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028. The data was sourced from the Housing Task Force Returns. Table 1 details all residential

Area	Threshold	Mix Studio/1/2 bed Requirement (Apartments and duplexes)	3+ bed Requirement (Apartments)
New Residential Community (See figure 2.9 Core Strategy Map)	Schemes of 50+ units	Apartment Developments may include up to 60% studio, one and two bed units and with no more than 30% of the overall development as a combination of one bed and studios and no more than 20% of the overall development as studios	Minimum 40% 3+ bedroom units
Lands within SUPP	Schemes of 50+ units	Apartment Developments may include up to 60% studio, one and two bed units with no more than 30% of the overall development as a combination of one bed and studios and no more than 20% of the overall development as studios	Minimum 40% 3+ bedroom units
Existing Built up area.	Schemes of 50+ units	Apartment Developments may include up to 80% studio, one and two bed units with no more than 30% of the overall development as a combination of one bed and studios and no more than 20% of the overall development as studios	Minimum 20% 3+ bedroom units

**Figure 10:** Apartment Mix Requirements

**Source:** Chapter 12 dlr County Development Plan

schemes, of 10 units and over, permitted in dlr for the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023. During this period a total of 40 no. residential schemes were permitted. In terms of residential mix: 6% comprised studio units, 27% of units comprised 1-beds; 45% comprised 2-beds; 19% comprised 3-beds; and 3% comprised 4-beds. Within the same period a total of 279 houses were also granted making up 6.8% of the total units granted.

Sixteen of the forty residential schemes permitted are located within the Cherrywood SDZ (Laughanstown incl.) and as such the mix requirements of Table 12.1 of the County Development Plan did not apply. These residential permissions were subject to the provisions of the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme.

**Table 1:** Residential Mix of Permissions Granted in dlr – Q2 2022 to Q4 2023

Planning Permission Details			Overall Permitted Scheme Mix							
Parent Reg. Ref.	Date Permitted	Address	Total Units	Houses	Apts	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
ABP31244722	02/06/2022	Stillorgan, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	102	0	102	3	79	20	0	0
ABP31317622	25/05/2022	Dundrum, Dublin 14	852	18	834	18	237	364	222	11
ABP31344322	09/08/2022	Sandyford, Dublin 18	137	0	137	0	32	78	27	0
ABP31454622	20/10/2023	Stepaside, Dublin 18	438	0	438	0	154	284	0	0
D19A/0439	09/02/2023	Churchtown, Dublin 14	31	0	31	0	4	23	4	0
D20A/0670	28/08/2023	Blackrock, Co Dublin	72	0	72	0	10	60	2	0
D20A/0746	24/01/2023	Rathfarnham, Dublin 16	39	0	39	0	8	27	4	0
D20A/0884	19/04/2023	Cornelscourt, Dublin 18	20	0	20	1	5	13	1	0
D21A/0014	21/11/2023	Ballinteer, Dublin 16	54	0	54	0	21	33	0	0
D21A/0051	19/05/2022	Foxrock, Dublin 18	57	21	36	0	3	31	19	4
D21A/0519	05/05/2023	Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	25	0	25	0	5	15	5	0
D21A/0595	21/09/2023	Sandyford, Dublin 18	33	0	33	0	10	20	3	0
D21A/0615	27/04/2022	Kilmacud, Dublin 14	47	0	47	0	15	28	4	0
D21A/0706	30/05/2023	Blackrock, Co Dublin	39	0	39	15	16	8	0	0
D21A/0729	18/08/2023	Blackrock, Co. Dublin	13	0	13	0	2	9	2	0
D21A/0923	04/08/2023	Leopardstown, Dublin 18	48	0	48	0	17	27	4	0
D21A/0996	30/05/2023	Blackrock, Co. Dublin	82	0	82	10	13	43	16	0
D21A/1142	04/08/2022	Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	10	0	10	0	5	5	0	0
D22A/0340	18/08/2022	Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin	10	0	10	0	3	7	0	0
D22A/0527	11/05/2023	Enniskerry Road, Dublin 18	22	6	16	0	7	9	6	0

Planning Permission Details			Overall Permitted Scheme Mix							
Parent Reg. Ref.	Date Permitted	Address	Total Units	Houses	Apts	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
D22A/0726	20/04/2023	Stillorgan, Dublin 18	44	0	44	5	10	21	8	0
D22A/0832	25/05/2023	Deansgrange, Blackrock Co Dublin	10	10	0	0	0	0	4	6
D22A/1037	09/11/2023	Blackrock, Dublin	13	0	13	0	1	11	1	0
DZ21A/0414	05/05/2022	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	99	43	56	0	22	30	36	11
DZ21A/0664	05/05/2022	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	47	0	47	0	19	28	0	0
DZ21A/1042	30/05/2022	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	122	34	88	0	26	27	53	16
DZ21A/1085	02/12/2022	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	66	0	66	0	4	0	62	0
DZ22A/0133	22/11/2022	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	162	31	131	0	29	45	57	31
DZ22A/0591	20/06/2023	Townland of Cherrywood, Dublin 18	418	0	418	124	96	198	0	0
DZ22A/0623	18/01/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	44	44	0	0	0	0	22	22
DZ22A/0681	28/06/2023	Cherrywood, Dublin 18	70	0	70	0	34	27	9	0
DZ22A/0729	22/09/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	57	21	36	0	0	9	44	4
DZ22A/0770	22/03/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	71	0	71	0	24	33	14	0
DZ22A/1021	27/06/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	175	0	175	34	64	65	12	0
DZ22A/1021	27/06/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	83	0	83	0	17	38	28	0
DZ22A/1025	02/11/2023	Cherrywood, Dublin 18	44	8	36	0	0	12	24	8
DZ23A/0005	07/07/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	89	43	46	0	0	23	47	19
DZ23A/0028	08/12/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	56	0	56	0	16	27	13	0
DZ23A/0106	22/09/2023	Laughanstown, Dublin 18	139	0	139	25	50	64	0	0
LRD23A/0678	21/12/2023	Glenageary, Co Dublin	138	0	138	0	37	74	27	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>4078</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>1836</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>			<b>100.00%</b>	<b>6.80%</b>	<b>93.15%</b>	<b>5.80%</b>	<b>26.90%</b>	<b>45.00%</b>	<b>19.10%</b>	<b>3.20%</b>

Source: dlr Housing Task Force Returns, Q4 2023

While planning permission Ref. ABP31244722 and ABP31454622 are located within the existing built-up area of the County it is noted that these permissions are for Build-to-Rent schemes and, as such, the apartment mix requirements of Table 12.1 of the County Development Plan also do not apply. Cherrywood planning references DZ22A/0591, DZ22A/1021 and DZ22A/1025 are also Build-to-Rent schemes subject separately to the Cherrywood planning scheme's mix requirements.

The 40 schemes relate to houses and apartments. Table 2 below gives the percentage bedroom mix for apartment schemes which have been granted since the plan came into force. The majority, 83%, are studios, 1 or 2 beds with only 17% being 3 bed units.

#### 4.1.7 Tier 1 and Tier 2

National Policy Objective 72a of the NPF requires Planning Authorities to apply a standardised, tiered approach to differentiate between i) zoned land that is serviced and ii) zoned land that is serviceable within the life of the Plan.

- Tier 1 lands are serviced, and in general, part of or contiguous to the built-up footprint of an area.
- Tier 2 lands are not currently sufficiently serviced to support new development but have potential to become fully serviced within the lifetime of the Plan. Tier 2 lands may be positioned within the existing built-up footprint, or contiguous to existing developed lands, or to Tier 1 zoned lands.

The high-level zoning tier of each strategic growth area in the County was detailed in Table 2.9 of the County Development Plan, which is shown in Figure 11 below. A detailed assessment of strategic enabling infrastructure requirements for Tier 2 lands across the County was included as Appendix 1 of the County Development Plan.

Figure 7 (Page 7) illustrates the location of

residential schemes, for schemes of 10 units and above, permitted within the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023. The plan boundaries of the Core Strategy identified 'New Residential Communities' are illustrated. It is evident that permitted residential development has been primarily located in the existing built-up area (area referred to as 'Infill/Windfall in the Core Strategy') and at the Cherrywood SDZ. There was no residential development of scale permitted during the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023 at many of the Core Strategy 'New Residential Communities' including: Ballyogan and Environs; Woodbrook-Shanganagh; Old Connaught; Kiltiernan/Glenamuck; and Rathmichael.

Residential development within the existing built-up area of the County often benefits from existing physical and social infrastructure which is largely already in place. The permissions were assessed at a detailed level through the development management process and are thus considered to comprise Tier 1 lands.

In terms of the tiered approach to zoning, Cherrywood is identified in the Core Strategy as Tier 1 and Tier 2. The adopted SDZ Planning Scheme incorporates a comprehensive sequencing and phasing arrangement which links its overall quantum of development with a commensurate delivery of supporting infrastructure.

At a strategic level, the Core Strategy 'New Residential Communities' at Old Connaught and Rathmichael are both identified as Tier 2 lands. The Development Plan notes that Old Connaught and Rathmichael are not currently serviced, and the future development of these areas is contingent upon the timely delivery of supporting infrastructure. It further notes that implementation plans incorporating phasing programmes are to be prepared as part of the Local Area Plan making process for both new communities, linking development with the commensurate delivery of supporting infrastructure.

**Table 2:** Bedroom numbers in apartments granted Q2 2022 – Q4 2023.

Location	Studios	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5 bed	Total
Apts > 50	214	943	1475	522	0	0	3154
Apts < 50	21	151	347	126	0	0	645
Total	235	1094	1822	648	0	0	3799
%	6.2	28.8	48	17.1	0	0	100

**Source:** dlr Housing Task Force Returns, Q4 2023

Location	Hectares	Potential Residential Yield	Zoning Tier
Infill/Windfall – Sites under Construction	35.63	1,837	Tier 1
Infill/Windfall – Sites with an extant planning permission not commenced	63.1	1,299	Tier 1
Infill/Windfall – Sites with no planning permission	67.13	1,436	Tier 1 and Tier 2
<b>Infill/Windfall - Total</b>	<b>165.86</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>Tier 1 and Tier 2</b>
<b>Ballyogan &amp; Environs</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>Tier 1 and Tier 2</b>
<b>Woodbrook-Shanganagh</b>	<b>29.53</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>Tier 1 and Tier 2</b>
<b>Kiltiernan-Glenamuck</b>	<b>59.34</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>Tier 1 and Tier 2</b>
<b>Old Connaught</b>	<b>50.13</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>Tier 2</b>
<b>Rathmichael</b>	<b>83.05</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>Tier 2</b>
<b>Cherrywood</b>	<b>93.55</b>	<b>5,596 - 8,186</b>	<b>Tier 1 and Tier 2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>553.28</b>	<b>22,763 - 25,353</b>	
<b>Less Actual and Estimated Completions Q1 2020 to Q1 2022</b>		<b>1,877</b>	
<b>Adjusted Total</b>		<b>20,886 – 23,476</b>	

Figure 11: Tiered Approach to Land Zoning

Source: Table 2.9 of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028

Section 5 of this Report provides a progress update on the Old Connaught and Rathmichael Local Area Plans. Specific reference is made to the commencement of an Infrastructural Capacity Assessment Study for the proposed Old Connaught and Rathmichael Local Area Plans in the south-east area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The purpose of the Study is to:

- Establish the existing context and capacities in the proposed LAP areas, identifying constraints/challenges/opportunities;
- Indicate the proposed high-level strategic enabling infrastructure required to facilitate

plan-led development of the two proposed LAP areas; and,

- Provide a high-level implementation plan, to include a phasing programme which would set out the strategic infrastructural and service requirements for each successive phase of development in both proposed LAP areas.

The Infrastructural Capacity Assessment Study for the south-east area of the County comprises a critical step in providing a pathway for the planned progression of the Old Connaught and Rathmichael lands from Tier 2 to Tier 1 zoned lands.

## 4.2 Analysis of Residential Indicators

The following section provides an overview of the analysis undertaken with respect to the key residential indicators.

	Analysis
<b>Residential Completions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The housing supply target for dlr for the plan period 2022-2028 comprises 15,225 homes which equates to an average of approx. 2,500 homes per annum.</li> <li>c. 5,691 homes were completed in dlr in the two-year period since the County Development Plan came into effect (c. 14% above the housing supply target average).</li> </ul>
<b>Residential Commencements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were c. 4,079 residential commencements recorded in the two-year period since the Development Plan came into effect (April 2022 to December 2023 inclusive).</li> <li>Based on residential commencement levels in the County it is considered that there is a robust short-term pipeline for residential development.</li> <li>Residential commencements are taking place both in the existing built-up footprint of the County and at Core Strategy identified 'New Residential Communities'.</li> </ul>
<b>Homes Under Construction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Q4 2023, there were c. 2,956 units under construction in the County. It is considered that there is a robust short-term pipeline for residential development in the County.</li> <li>Residential development is currently taking place at Core Strategy identified 'New Residential Communities' including: Ballyogan and Environs; Kiltiernan/Glenamuck; Cherrywood; and, Woodbrook-Shanganagh.</li> <li>In terms of the existing built-up area, significant residential schemes are currently under construction at areas including: Sandyford; Dundrum; Stillorgan; Blackrock; and, Killiney.</li> </ul>
<b>Permitted Not Commenced</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Q4 2023, there were c. 8,669 homes that had the benefit of planning permission which were not commenced and could be progressed to implementation stage.</li> <li>In terms of the spatial pattern of potential future development in the County, there is a significant concentration of permitted development in Core Strategy identified 'New Residential Communities' and also across the existing built-up areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Compact Growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on CSO New Dwelling Completion data, it is considered that residential development for the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023 is consistent with the compact growth requirements of NPO 3 of the NPF and RPO 3.2 of the EMRA RSES.</li> </ul>
<b>Residential Mix</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the period Q2 2022 to Q4 2023 a total of 40 no. residential schemes were permitted. In terms of residential mix: 6% comprised studio units, 27% of units comprised 1-beds; 45% comprised 2-beds; 19% comprised 3-beds; and 3% comprised 4-beds.</li> </ul>
<b>Overall Commentary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The delivery of housing is broadly consistent with the housing supply target of the Core Strategy. Forward looking supply indicators suggest a robust short-term pipeline for residential development in the County.</li> <li>It is considered that the spatial pattern of residential development is consistent with the Core Strategy and settlement strategy of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028.</li> </ul>



## 4.3 Commercial Development Trends

This section provides a high-level review of commercial trends and planning activity in the County in the 24-month period since the implementation of the County Development Plan 2022 - 2028.

### 4.3.1 Developed and Occupied Commercial Floorspace

#### 4.3.1.1 Office

Office development in dlr in recent years has been primarily focused on a number of strategic locations in the County; namely, Sandyford Business District, Cherrywood, Carrickmines, Blackrock and Dundrum. Office development has generally comprised the consolidation and intensification of existing employment lands to provide higher density and people intensive uses as well as the construction of significant client-specific Grade A office accommodation at well located sites served by high frequency public transport.

The Sandyford Business District continues to evolve and expand while the role of Cherrywood and Carrickmines as strategic employment locations in the County continue to develop. Knowledge intensive and high-tech start-ups and companies are an increasing presence in the County as evidenced by the demand and continued growth of NovaUCD.

In terms of recent overarching trends in the Dublin office sector, the BNP Dublin Office Market Report for Q4 2023 notes that Q4 2023 was the slowest quarter in over a decade and the annual take up was the lowest since 2010. Sectoral changes in the Tech industry have impacted office take up. However, two of the top ten office deals of 2023 were in the County, one in the Sandyford Business District and the other in Cherrywood with the letting of Building 8 to Laya Healthcare (largest suburban deal of Q4).

The Report does note however that office markets are cyclical and considers that the depth of this downswing may not be as deep as others. Agents are reporting a much busier start to 2024 compared to 2023, suggesting that lettings will pick-up as the year progresses. The report points out that the debate on interest rates is now focused on how quickly monetary authorities will move to reduce rates. Overall, the report does see some take up of space in 2024 which is also supported by a rise in tech stock.

In dlr, office sector take-up since the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028 came into effect, has primarily been focussed at Development Plan identified Strategic Employment Locations in the County including Carrickmines, Sandyford, Cherrywood and Dundrum, in addition to employment locations at Blackrock and the Richview Office Park. The following data was sourced from office market reviews prepared by Bannon Commercial Property Consultants and Lisney Estate Agents, BNP Paribas and details some of the larger office floorspace transactions in dlr in approx. the 22-month period since the Development Plan came into effect.

- The letting of c. 3,065sqm at the Iveagh Building at Carrickmines to the HSE;
- The letting of c. 2,834sqm at the Termini, Sandyford to Jacobs Engineering;
- The letting of c. 2,800sqm at The Hive, Sandyford to Cubic Telecom;
- The letting of c. 1,700sqm at Building 3, Cherrywood to OUTsurance;
- The letting of c. 1,400sqm at the Termini, Sandyford to Integrity360;
- The letting of c. 1,300sqm at Cherrywood Business Campus to Retail inMotion;
- The letting of c. 1,100sqm at Richview Office Park to Western Union;
- The letting of c. 1,050sqm at the Loft, Dundrum to Western Union;
- The letting of c. 1,000sqm at Nova Atria North, Sandyford to Avant Money;
- The letting of c. 700sqm at Corrig Court, Sandyford to Bechtle Direct
- The letting of c. 354sqm to at Avoca Court, Blackrock to Oneview Healthcare;
- The letting of c. 340sqm at Richview Office Park to the HSE;
- The letting of c. 283sqm at the Iveagh Building, Carrickmines to the HSE.
- The letting of c. 2323sqm at Building 8, Cherrywood to Laya Healthcare.
- The letting of c.994sq m in various units at Q House, Furze Road, Sandyford.

In terms of construction activity in the County, the Block N site at Central Park, Sandyford Business District comprises c. 47,000sq.m office floorspace which is currently under construction. At Cherrywood, planning permission for a mixed-use town centre is currently being implemented which incorporates High Intensity Employment Uses.

#### 4.3.1.2 Retail

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a well-established retail hierarchy which includes: two 'Major Town Centres' at Dundrum and Dún Laoghaire; five 'District Centres' at Blackrock, Stillorgan, Nutgrove, Cornelscourt and Cherrywood; and numerous smaller 'Neighbourhood Centres' in different locations across the County.

There have been a number of positive developments in the retail sector in dlr in recent years with improvements to existing shopping centres at a number of the designated District Centres in the County including the Stillorgan Shopping Centre, the Frascati Shopping Centre, and the Blackrock Shopping Centre.

In terms of construction activity in the County, at the Cherrywood SDZ construction is underway for a mixed-use town centre development that includes retail floorspace and non-retail uses, a library, and a health centre.

## 4.4 Planning Activity – Employment Uses

The following section analyses planning activity for commercial uses in the period following the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028 coming into effect. Table 3 details planning permissions for commercial uses where a decision was made under the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028, and a final grant of permission was received before 31st December 2023.

The uses included in Table 3 are as per the Section 28 Development Plan Guidelines and include: office; industrial; retail; and warehousing / logistics. It is highlighted that there are a range of additional employment generating uses that were granted permission in the County are not captured in Table 3 - including for example education, healthcare, sports, nursing homes and veterinary.

Table 3 indicates that the majority of commercial planning permissions granted in dlr in the first two years of the 2022 County Development Plan were relatively minor in scale and primarily comprised extensions and modifications to existing retail, retail services, non-retail and office uses. However, one large scale office development was permitted for a 46,559 sq m office scheme at Blackthorn Avenue, Sandyford Business District (D22A/0194). Permission was also granted for 1788 sq m of offices at the Nutgrove Community Enterprise Centre. The data also indicates minimal activity in the industrial and warehousing/logistics sector in dlr.



Table 3: Planning Activity for Employment Uses

Planning Permission	Description	Use (sqm)				
		Office	Industrial	Retail / Retail Services / Non-Retail	Warehousing / Logistics	Other
DZ23A/0106	Mixed use commercial and apartment development including high intensity employment unit at Cherrywood.	556		4,297		
D22A/0194	5 number 5 storey office blocks around a landscaped public park and pedestrian plazas.	46,599				
DZ22A/0591	Mixed use development at Cherrywood.			2,024		
D23A/0604	Office Development at Nutgrove community enterprise centre.	1788				
D22A/0766	Mixed-use development at Glashule.			92		
DZ22A/0770	Mixed use development at Cherrywood.	65		1,043		
D22A/0726	Residential development at Ballyogan Road (incl. café).			104		
D22A/0922	Floorspace ancillary to permitted office at South County Business Park.	95				
D22A/0579	Motor vehicle display unit at Sandyford Business Park.			115		
D21A/0729	Mixed use development at Blackrock.			282		
D23A/0014	Extension to existing office building at Stillorgan	105				
D22A/0757	Floorspace ancillary to retail at Cornelscourt			64		
D22A/0198	Commercial kitchens at Sallynoggin Road Lower		169			
D22A/0698	Restaurant extension at Monkstown			32		
D22A/0630	Extension to office floorspace at Sandyford Business Park	329				
D22A/0600	Extension to retail at Churchtown Upper			63		
D22A/0596	Extension to public house at Churchtown			23		
D22A/0539	Extension to public house at Deansgrange Road			199		
D22A/0450	Take away use at Windy Arbour			17		
D22A/0463	Floorspace ancillary to retail at Cabinteely			104		
D22A/0291	Motor vehicle display unit at Sandyford Business Park			115		
D22A/0367	Office extension at Dundrum	162				
D22B/0143	Extension to retail at Stillorgan			206		
D22A/0322	Office use at Blackrock	195				
D21A/0734	Extension to service station at Foxrock			50		
D22A/0292	Extension to gym at Sandyford Business District					470
D21A/1110	Café and retail at Monkstown			161		
	Total	49,894	169	8962	-	470

## 4.5 Settlement Consolidation Sites

The Section 28 Development Plan Guidelines provide that ‘settlement consolidation sites’ are sites of relative strategic scale and importance located within the existing built-up area such that they have a critical role to play in achieving the Core Strategy and, in particular, the NPF policy objectives for consolidation and compact growth.

While the term ‘settlement consolidation sites’ post-dates the preparation of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028, the Development Plan does identify specific ‘strategic regeneration sites’. Section 2.6.2.1 of the Development Plan states the following with respect to ‘strategic regeneration sites’:

*‘The identification of ambitious largescale regeneration sites for the provision of new housing and employment is a stated key growth enabler for the Dublin Metropolitan Area as set out in both the NPF and the RSES. This Plan recognises the social and economic benefits of urban regeneration and will support the delivery of appropriate strategic regeneration sites within the built footprint of the County. To this end, the*

*Planning Authority has identified a number of strategic large-scale regeneration sites in recognition of their potential role in increasing the efficiency of urban land-use and delivering upon compact growth targets. These large-scale regeneration sites align with the asset-based approach to spatial development set out in the Core Strategy which focuses employment and housing growth on existing and future transport corridors and delivers compact and sustainable growth within the existing built footprint of the County, and build upon existing physical, social, economic and natural assets which are available. It is a policy objective of the Council to support the development and renewal of strategic regeneration sites in the County which include the following:*

- The former Dundrum Central Mental Hospital.
- Dundrum Town Centre Phase 2 lands.
- Dún Laoghaire Harbour Lands.
- Lands identified as ‘Racecourse South’ in the Ballyogan and Environs LAP 2019- 2025.
- Residential zoned lands in the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan area.



Dún Laoghaire harbour

## 4.6 Strategic Regeneration Sites - Progress

The following Section looks at progress made with respect to each of the strategic regeneration sites identified in the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028.

**Table 4:** Strategic Regeneration Sites – Status / Progress

Strategic Regeneration Site	Status / Progress
<b>The former Dundrum Central Mental Hospital</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant development has taken place at the former CMH lands since the adoption of the DLR County Development Plan 2022-2028.</li> <li>Planning permission was granted by An Bord Pleanála in May 2023 for 852 new homes at the former CMH lands at Dundrum (Ref. ABP31317622). The permission also incorporates a range on non-residential uses including: café, restaurant; childcare facility; medical centre; retail units and a community facility.</li> <li>The Dundrum LAP was adopted in October 2023. The Plan identifies the former CMH as a Key Development Area and includes a site development framework to provide guidance for any future planning applications at the lands. This Plan is currently subject to judicial review proceedings.</li> <li>Dundrum is an established and serviced urban area. The delivery of major physical infrastructure (such as water and wastewater infrastructure) is not a mandatory prerequisite for enabling development to progress at the former Dundrum Central Mental Hospital. Notwithstanding, the Dundrum LAP includes phasing mechanisms to ensure that an adequate level of supporting services and amenities is provided in tandem with new developments within the LAP lands.</li> <li>The former CMH lands are included on the final dlr Residential Zoned Land Tax Map 2023.</li> </ul>
<b>Dundrum Town Centre Phase 2 lands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant development has taken place at the Dundrum Town Centre Phase 2 lands since the adoption of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028.</li> <li>A Strategic Housing Development planning application was lodged with An Bord Pleanála in April 2022 for 881 apartments and c. 4,500 sqm of non-residential uses at the old Dundrum Shopping Centre site (Ref. ABP31322022). A decision on this planning application is pending.</li> <li>The Local Authority's Chief Executive's Report submitted to An Bord Pleanála, with respect to planning application Ref. ABP31322022, recommended that permission be refused for the proposed development.</li> <li>The Dundrum LAP was adopted in October 2023. The Plan identifies the Old Dundrum Shopping Centre and adjacent sites as a Key Development Area and includes a site development framework to provide guidance for any future planning applications at the lands. This Plan is currently subject to judicial review proceedings.</li> <li>Dundrum is an established and serviced urban area. The delivery of major physical infrastructure (such as water and wastewater infrastructure) is not a mandatory prerequisite for enabling development to progress at the Dundrum Town Centre Phase 2 lands. Notwithstanding, the Dundrum LAP includes phasing mechanisms to ensure that an adequate level of supporting services and amenities is provided in tandem with new developments within the LAP area.</li> <li>While the Old Dundrum Shopping Centre lands were not included on the Residential Zoned Land Tax Draft Map, a few smaller vacant properties adjoining were placed on the Draft Map.</li> </ul>
<b>Dún Laoghaire Harbour Lands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Economic Plan for Dún Laoghaire Harbour was published in November 2021. The aim of the Plan is to set out a roadmap to guide the ongoing development of Dún Laoghaire Harbour. An internal Town/Harbour steering group was established to deliver on the recommendations of the plan and are working through a number of the recommendations. A non-statutory special masterplan will be drafted in the coming months to provide a special context to the future Harbour plans. The tendering to procure consultants for same is ongoing.</li> </ul>

Strategic Regeneration Site	Status / Progress
Dún Laoghaire Harbour Lands (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning permission was granted in 2018 (Ref. D18A/0078) for the change of use of the former passenger ferry terminal to a coworking space.</li> <li>• Plans for the Dún Laoghaire National Watersports Campus are progressing. It is planned to increase watersports participation in the harbour and County through the provision of improved facilities. Additional grant funding for this project has been granted.</li> </ul>
Lands identified as 'Racecourse South' in the Ballyogan and Environs LAP 2019-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No significant development has taken place at the 'Racecourse South' lands since the adoption of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028.</li> <li>• The Land Development Agency's 'Report on Relevant Public Land 2023' was published in March 2023. The Report identifies the Racecourse South and adjoining lands as 'Class 1' which it defines as: <i>'Class 1 – considered to be land with least constraints within census towns that is regarded as being substantially ready for near to medium term residential delivery. It is generally brownfield land located inside the development boundary of existing towns and cities.'</i></li> <li>• Specific Local Objective 143 of the County Development Plan is located at the lands and states the following:</li> <li>• <i>'To carry out in consultation with TII and the NTA a collaborative Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) prior to the development of lands at Racecourse South. The Local Authority will engage with the landowner on the preparation of the ABTA. The ABTA will address how development will avoid undermining the safe and efficient operation of the National Road and light rail network and ensure that the strategic function of the M50 will be maintained with full build out of the lands. The ABTA will include assessment of impact on Junction 15 and LUAS operation and will be carried out in accordance with the TII/NTA Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) Advice/Guidance Notes (2018). The outcome and recommendations of the ABTA shall be taken into account in the assessment of future planning applications.'</i></li> <li>• The Local Authority are currently progressing the preparation of the Area Based Transport Assessment for the Racecourse South lands.</li> <li>• The Racecourse South lands were included on the final Residential Zoned Land Tax Map 2023.</li> </ul>
Residential zoned lands in the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No significant development has taken place at the residential zoned lands in the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan since the adoption of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028. However, an amendment application for a 428-no. unit LRD development was granted on the mixed use Rockbrook site and has subsequently commenced in line with permission granted. The Sandyford Central residential scheme has also completed.</li> <li>• A Large-Scale Residential development application for The Sentinel site at Blackthorn Drive for 110 apartment units was granted by ABP subsequent to Appeal in January 2024 whereby the Board upheld the Planning Authority's original grant decision conditions regarding unit mix. (LRD23A/0505 / ABP31825523)</li> <li>• Two separate Strategic Housing Development planning applications, comprising a total of 308 Build to Rent units have been lodged at the residential zoned land in the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan. The following planning application is pending decision with An Bord Pleanála. Ref. ABP31320922 – 101 no. Build to Rent apartments at IVM House, nos. 31 and 31a Ravens Rock Road and Carmanhall Road.</li> <li>• A portion of residential zoned lands in the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan area were included on the Residential Zoned Land Tax Map 2023. These lands are located at Ravens Rock Road and Carmanhall Road.</li> </ul>

\* All information with respect to the Residential Zoned Land Tax, including both the Draft and Supplementary mapping, is available to view on the dlr website: <https://www.dlrcoco.ie/active-land-management/residential-zoned-land-tax-rzlt>. Further information on the Residential Zoned Land Tax can be found at <https://www.revenue.ie/en/property/residential-zoned-land/index.aspx>

# 5

## Implementation and Monitoring Framework



The following section sets out responses to the policy objectives set out under Section 15.5 of Chapter 15 of the CDP 2022-2028, Implementation and Monitoring Framework.

## 5.1 Section 15.5.1 of the dlr CDP 2022 – 2028 Introduction, Vision and Context

**Table 3:** Planning Activity for Employment Uses

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
RSES1-Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy	Consistency with the RSES Regional Policy Objectives.	Prepare a Report setting out progress made in supporting the objectives of the RSES - in accordance with Section 25A(1) of The Act. Data sources: Various.

A Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy is a planning and economic framework that considers the future development of the region for a period of not less than 12 years and not more than 20 years. It is made by the Regional Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. A Regional Assembly is required to review the RSES every six years. Local authority City and County Development Plans (CDPs) are required to be consistent with the RSES. Similarly, Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) must be submitted to the Regional Assembly for consideration with respect to consistency with the RSES.

The current RSES was made for the Region in June 2019.

In accordance with section 25A (1) of the Act Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was requested to outline progress relating to the County Development Plan (CDP), and Local Area Plans (LAPs) in addition to outlining progress relating to dlr's interaction with funding streams available, Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), and to submit any additional information with respect to the CDP and the implementation of the RSES, including recommendations considered facilitative of the implementation of the Strategy. A "Request Form" report was prepared in accordance with Section 25A(1) of the Act and submitted to the Eastern and Regional Assembly in June 2023. The report set out details of -

1. The dlr County Development Plan review.
2. The status of Local Area Plans for the County including the future Local Area Plan for Old Connaught which is a westward extension of the Key Town of Bray.
3. Progress in relation to relevant development pertaining to the Key Town of Bray.
4. Details of progress related to the Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP) delivery. As of March 2023, since the adoption of the RSES in June 2019 a total of circa 2,200 units had been constructed at RSES Strategic Development Areas, North South Corridor (DART) which includes Woodbrook Shanganagh and Old Connaught, Metrolink/LUAS Greenline Corridor (Metrolink/LUAS) which includes Cherrywood, SUFP area, Ballyogan and Kiltiernan Glenamuck. As of March 2023, there was a total of circa 5,100 units permitted at RSES identified Strategic Development Areas located in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (Q1 2023 figures) which were not yet constructed or under construction. A breakdown of these figures by Strategic Development Area was detailed in the report submitted to EMRA. At Q1 2023, there was a total of c. 4,000 units at planning application stage at RSES identified Strategic Development Areas located in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.
5. An update on the progress of the phasing/enabling infrastructure required including details of the permission granted for Woodbrook DART station and delivery of infrastructure in Cherrywood.
6. A detailed update on Strategic Employment Locations including Cherrywood, Carrickmines and the SUFP area.
7. Economic priorities including aligning employment growth with neighbouring residential areas and development of Cherrywood Town Centre.
8. Active travel project delivery.

The subsequent EMRA RSES two-year monitoring [report](#) was received by the planning authority in October 2023.

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
<p>A number of progress areas related to dlr's implementation of the RSES were chosen for this two-year review period. These progress areas are reflective of this stage in the implementation cycle of the RSES period including:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Policy Alignment with the RSES.</li> <li>• Delivering the Spatial Strategy of the RSES by each local authority.</li> <li>• Funding the ambition and interaction of each local authority with Funding Mechanisms.</li> <li>• Local Economic and Community Plans.</li> </ul>		
<p>With regards to this two-year CDP monitoring report the alignment of the local authority planning policy with the RSES is considered to be a significant progress milestone in supporting objectives, relevant to the local authority, of the RSES. Consistency with the RSES will enable and progress the implementation of policy and objectives contained within the Strategy. Section 12 (18) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, explicitly states that a statutory obligation of a local authority in making a Development Plan includes the obligation to ensure that the Development Plan is consistent with the national and regional objectives specified in the RSES. Furthermore, Section 10 (1) A of the Act requires the core strategy of a Development Plan to show that the development objectives in the Development Plan are consistent, as far as practicable, with national and regional development objectives set out in the National Planning Framework and the RSES. Section 27 (1) requires that a planning authority shall ensure, when making a Development Plan or a local area plan, that the plan is consistent with any RSES in force for its area.</p>		
MASP1- Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan	Consistency with the Dublin MASP.	Prepare a Report setting out progress made in supporting the objectives of the Dublin MASP - in accordance with Section 25A(1) of The Act.
<p>The MASP is a statutory integrated land use and transportation plan contained within the RSES intending to deliver compact growth in the city centre, within the M50 and at accessible locations along key public transport corridors, existing and planned. First adopted in 2019, the MASP is the first statutory plan for the Dublin metropolitan area (DMA) covering Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and South Dublin, and parts of Fingal, Meath, Kildare and Wicklow. The report submitted by dlr to EMRA referenced above was focused on implementation of the Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP). Actions to achieve this included;</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Local Area Plans had been adopted (or their lifetime extended) for Dundrum and Stillorgan and Woodbrook-Shanganagh while preparation is ongoing towards new LAPs for Kiltiernan-Glenamuck and Old Connaught. Review activities for this process include an Infrastructure Capacity Assessment Study for the South-East area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (currently under preparation) and Area-Based Transport Assessment for Kiltiernan-Glenamuck. Similar studies were conducted in preparation of the Dundrum Local Area Plan which was adopted in November 2023.</li> <li>• A number of key strategic infrastructure projects are needed to drive delivery of mixed-use districts including those for Cherrywood (transport and open space), Sandyford (open space), Kiltiernan-Glenamuck (Distributor Road) and Woodbrook-Shanganagh (new DART station).</li> <li>• Work is progressing on key water infrastructure projects such as the Old Connaught -Woodbrook Sewerage Scheme. The Vartry Water Supply Scheme is complete, and Uisce Éireann are progressing the Old Connaught-Woodbrook Water Supply Scheme, which will provide additional capacity for up to 12,000 homes and is due for completion in Q4 2024.</li> <li>• Work is also progressing on key transport infrastructure projects with planning applications for new Bus Connects Bus Corridors within the County being submitted to An Bord Pleanála in 2023 while the Transport Strategy for the GDA 2022-2042, published in January 2023, recommends the extension of the Luas line to Bray town. Construction works at Woodbrook station near Shankill on the DART line commenced during 2023, and it is anticipated that the new station will come into operation during 2025.</li> <li>• Call 1 of the Urban Regeneration and Development Fund (URDF) awarded €9.9 million in funding for 'ready to go' projects in the Dublin metropolitan area including for Cherrywood Green Infrastructure and Stillorgan public realm works.</li> <li>• Call 2 of the URDF awarded an additional amount of funding to facilitate development for Cherrywood Public Access, Permeability and Amenity and Dundrum Community, Cultural and Civic Hub.</li> </ul>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
Green Infrastructure and Ecosystem Services Mapping Methodology		
<p>In addition to the detail set out in the dlr report referenced above it is worth noting that through participation in the Interreg Europe PROGRESS project, the EMRA - in cooperation with Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council and project partner CREAM11 - secured additional funding to undertake a Pilot Action to test a Green Infrastructure Decision Support Mapping Approach for Ecosystem Services. This involved developing and testing a mapping methodology to contribute to enhanced decision-making for Green Infrastructure by scoring and mapping ecosystem services for the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council administrative area. The successful completion of this Pilot Action has improved the implementation of ten RPOs of the RSES pertaining to green infrastructure and ecosystem services and has advanced MASP objectives for strategic green infrastructure.</p>		

## 5.2 Section 15.5.2 Core Strategy



Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
CS1 – Housing Need Demand Assessment	Review the HNDA 2022-2028	Review the dlr HNDA 2022-2028 subsequent to the preparation of a Regional HNDA.

The Core strategy prepared for the CDP 2022 – 2028 was informed by the regional growth strategy set out in the RSES. Policy Objective CS1 of the Plan gives a commitment to carry out a regional Housing Need Demand Assessment (HNDA) post adoption of the Plan. However, the Department of Housing HNDA calculator has not been further updated or progressed so as to be based on the 2022 Census and it is considered that the DHLGH’s review of the HNDA tool and methodology is required prior to the preparation of any regional or local HNDA.

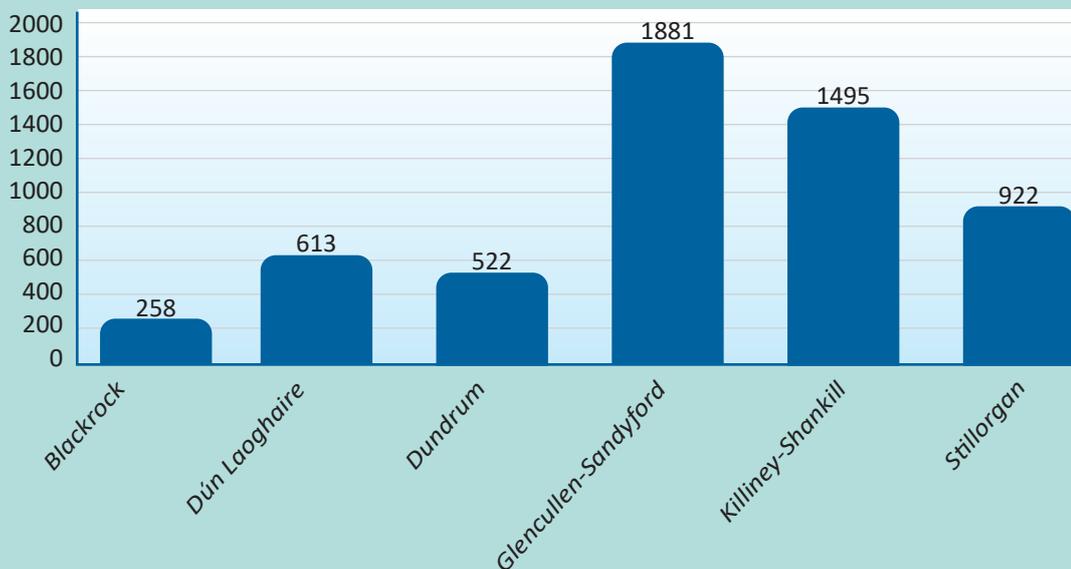
Any review of the toolkit will examine the appropriateness of the existing assumptions and targets underpinning Housing for All and how much these should be revised. The outcome of this work will enable the Government to refresh both the overall national housing targets and the subsets of social, affordable and market delivery, having regard to progress already made, to ensure that overall housing need is met in line with the original vision of Housing for All. Preliminary work has begun on reviewing the assumptions built into the HNDA tool and framework, in particular the ‘Estimated Rate of Inflation’ and the ‘Levels of Migration’ assumptions. A working group was convened in January 2023 to review these assumptions and to agree on next steps. Work to update the data and assumptions underpinning the tool has commenced as of Q3 2023. A large element of this work is dependent on the output from the ESRI research on Regional Demographics and Structural Housing Demand at a County Level. It is understood that the ESRI figures will be available for consultation in June 2024. This will facilitate the update of the HNDA tool and final housing tenure targets for 2025 onwards.

The Planning Authority are conscious that the NPF is under review.

CS2 – Core Strategy	Development management	New dwelling completions Data source: CSO.
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Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County has been experiencing ongoing growth in development since the adoption of the CDP with notably high numbers of dwellings completed since Q2 2022 in Glencullen- Sandyford and Killiney-Shankill Local Electoral Areas as outlined below.

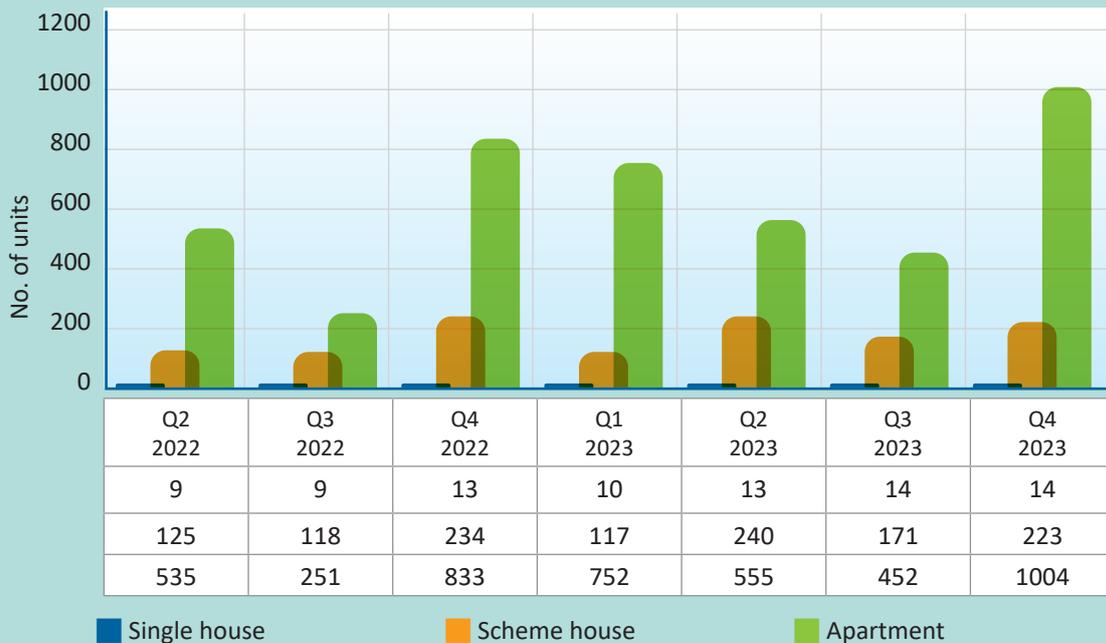
**Dwellings Completed by LEA Q2 2022 - Q4 2023**



Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
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There has been a variety of dwelling units developed in dlr with an increasing focus on the building of apartments and the highest numbers of apartment completions occurring most recently in Q4 2023.

**New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Type Q2 2022 - Q4 2023**



CS3 – Supply of Zoned Land	N/A	New dwelling completions. Data source: CSO.
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See above.

CS5 – Strategic Land Reserve	Development management and LAP plan-making.	Assessment through development management functions and LAP provisions.
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The policy toward the Strategic Land Reserve is to protect and preserve the area for future residential growth and to restrict development except for minor modifications and extensions to existing properties and the development of appropriate educational/open space/ recreational facilities compatible with the underlying zoning objective (Objective GB ‘To protect and enhance the open nature of lands between urban areas’) and in line with any future Old Connaught LAP. No planning applications have been received in the Strategic Land Reserve area since the adoption of the Development Plan in April 2022. The lands are located within the boundary of the Old Connaught local area plan, which is currently being progressed.

CS6 – Lands for Employment Use	Spatial analysis.	Land availability study of employment zoned lands.Data source: Various.
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This body of work will be carried out as part of the review and preparation of the next County Development Plan. The Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) are currently preparing a practice note on employment lands in County Development Plans.

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
CS7 – Strategic Employment Locations	Development management.	Quantum of employment development in strategic employment locations. Data source: Planning data (APAS). Cherrywood, Ballyogan (Carrickmines) and Sandyford are all identified in the Dublin MASP as strategic employment locations alongside the County’s major town centres of Dún Laoghaire and Dundrum.
<p>Grants of planning permission for commercial uses since the adoption of the CDP have been generally limited to smaller scale development with the following characteristics emerging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of use permissions to go from retail/retail services to café/take-away.</li> <li>• Existing food service operators adding takeaway uses to an existing restaurant/café.</li> <li>• Grants of permission in several instances for coffee kiosk/shops.</li> <li>• Applications for outdoor seating areas associated with restaurant/café use.</li> <li>• Retention permissions for food/coffee uses in temporary structures.</li> <li>• There was also one change of use grant of permission to go from light industrial to car showroom/retail use (D21A/1129) located in the Sandyford Business District.</li> <li>• There have also been instances of retail use converting to leisure uses (e.g. infant swimming pool/indoor sports facilities) within the Sandyford Business District</li> </ul> <p>Based on the above, there appears to be some move away from traditional retailing (although modest in scale in terms of floorspace) towards more leisure/lifestyle/recreational uses. One large scale office development (5 number 5 storey blocks) was granted permission in the SUFP area.</p>		
CS8 – Ecosystem Services Approach	Plan-making.	Application and specific recognition in LAPs identified as part of the LAP plan-making programme.
<p>The Environmental report of the Dundrum LAP references the importance of natural capital (air, water etc.) which combine to provide ecosystem services that benefit the community. The Dundrum LAP, in recognition of the need to manage natural capital, ensures that provisions have been integrated into the Local Area Plan that will contribute towards management of air quality, noise pollution, light pollution, water quality and integrated catchment management. Section 4.5 of the Environmental Report sets out the detail of how ecosystems services approach has been incorporated into the LAP. A similar approach is being taken in the ongoing work on the Old Connaught and Kiltiernan Glenamuck Local Area Plans.</p>		
CS9 - Strategic Development Zone	Development management.	Progress with regards the implementation of the SDZ Scheme.
<p><i>SDZ Context</i></p> <p>The Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme Area is a significant new greenfield development area occupying 360 hectares in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown (dlr), which represents the largest tranche of ‘ready to go’ undeveloped lands in Dublin and the largest single urban development in Ireland. The implementation of Cherrywood SDZ has occurred at pace since the Planning Scheme was approved in April 2014. The Planning Scheme provides for approx. 10,500 new homes, a population in the region of 26,000 people, the accommodation of 22,000 employees and the delivery of green and social infrastructure at scale. This is being and will all be provided across a new mixed-use Town Centre, three smaller Village Centres and a series of residential neighbourhoods on lands served by 5 Luas stops of which 4 are currently open and operating.</p> <p>The realisation of this new higher density, mixed-use, and compact light-rail-based settlement has been especially pronounced in the intervening years since the adoption of the County Development Plan (March 2022) with acceleration in the delivery of physical and green infrastructure being due to a number of factors. Led by a dedicated multi-disciplinary team, progress in Cherrywood has been achieved through a combination of plan led development management, the front loading of physical and green infrastructure in advance of housing, the roll out of government funding initiatives, the unlocking of development lands and the continued review of the Planning Scheme.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
<p><i>Delivering Homes and Neighbourhoods</i></p> <p>Of the approx. 5,000 homes which have so far been permitted in Cherrywood and the 2,000 homes that have commenced construction, approx. 1,800 of these were permitted and 1,400 completed since March 2022 with the first residents living there since Autumn 2022. With a broad range of densities and different housing typologies, these homes have been permitted and built to deliver balanced and mixed residential communities both within the new residential neighbourhoods and the new Town Centre.</p> <p><i>Providing Social Infrastructure</i></p> <p>The establishment of vibrant communities where people can live, work and play has also been to the fore in Cherrywood with emphasis placed on the front loading of new social infrastructure that includes community floorspace, schools and childcare as well as parks and green infrastructure.</p> <p>Having secured the future delivery of 2,900 sq.m of community floorspace in Cherrywood through planning consents with approx. 1,300 sq.m of which being permitted since March 2022, the phasing and sequencing of such social infrastructure has kept pace with planning consents for new homes.</p> <p>Progress has also been made with regard to ensuring that the primary and post primary educational needs of the existing and future community within Cherrywood are met in a timely manner. With approx. 200 pupils, the Cherrywood Educate Together National School has opened its doors and expanded in a new building adjacent to Tully Park since 2023. A post primary school was also permitted adjacent to the Town Centre in November 2022 and further progress has been made on future schools' provision through continued engagement with the Department of Education and Skills. Regarding childcare, permission has been granted for 5 creche facilities across Cherrywood since March 2022 and an additional creche facility has opened in the Town Centre.</p>		
<p><i>Creating Parks &amp; Green Infrastructure</i></p> <p>The front-loading of significant green infrastructure across Cherrywood has progressed significantly with the official opening of 3 flagship parks (Beckett, Tully and Ticknick Parks) in May 2023 with phase two of Tully Park being funded under the government's Urban Regeneration Development Fund (URDF) as part of Project Ireland 2040. Totalling 26 hectares, these landscaped parks offer a range of active and passive recreational facilities including Childrens' play, sports pitches, playing courts, exercise facilities, sports pavilions, cafés, seating, walking routes, cycle trails as well as connecting walking and cycling facilities. These existing parks will be augmented by a URDF funded Green Routes Network. With Part 8 approval secured in June 2022, this Green Route Network will deliver 6 kilometres of pedestrian and cyclist routes within a continuous linear parkland between Bride's Glen and Brennanstown.</p>		
<p><i>Progressing a Vibrant Town Centre</i></p> <p>The planning and construction of Cherrywood's mixed-use Town Centre and Villages has also progressed. In addition to being served by two operating Luas stops, the establishment of the Town Centre has been heralded by the recent opening of a mini supermarket, barber shop, coffee shop, restaurant and creche. Of the approx. 2,000 homes that have been permitted in the Town Centre and 1,000 that have commenced construction, approximately 500 were permitted and 725 completed since March 2022.</p> <p>Of the 116,000 sq.m of high intensity employment, retail/retail service, creche and community facilities floorspace that has been permitted in the Town Centre, approx. 16,000 sq.m also been permitted during the same timeframe.</p>		
<p><i>Cherrywood's First Village Centre</i></p> <p>Planning consent was given in two parts for the first of three village centres in Cherrywood between January 2023 and September 2023. The Tully Village Centre will serve the Tully residential neighbourhood with a new civic plaza, retail/retail service floorspace, community floorspace, high intensity floorspace, a creche and a new greenway extension that will form part of a network of green routes that will permeate Cherrywood and connect homes with schools, parks and other community infrastructure.</p>		
<p><i>Achieving a Synergy of Employment Uses</i></p> <p>Achieving an appropriate mix of uses which balances residential development with essential uses such as employment, retail, community, schools, childcare and healthcare is a core objective of the Planning Scheme. The achievement of this synergy of uses has progressed with approx. 37,000 sq.m of such floorspace permitted across the Planning Scheme Lands since March 2022. This includes approx. 13,200 sq.m of High Intensity Employment floorspace as well as planning consents for a series of changes of use of existing units that are facilitating the creation of a new medical and life sciences cluster in and around Cherrywood Business Park.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
<p><i>URDF and Local Infrastructure Housing Activation Fund (LIHAF) Funded Physical Infrastructure Projects</i></p> <p>Significant roads infrastructure including quality pedestrian and cycle infrastructure (approx. 5kms) and attenuation infrastructure has been delivered and planned up-front within Cherrywood. With Phase 1 of Cherrywood's Road network and Phase 1 of the Druid's Glen Road connecting to the N11 largely completed, construction of the LIHAF funded Phase 2 of Druid's Glen Road on the eastern side of Cherrywood began in 2023. The URDF funded Beckett Road Project on the western side of Cherrywood is also progressing with permission granted for its southern section in November 2022 and construction anticipated to commence later in 2024. A review of design options to secure URDF funded access to Ticknick Park from Ballycorus Road is also at an advanced stage.</p> <p>The Detailed Design for the URDF funded Regional Attenuation Pond 5A, which is to be located within the public realm at Brides Glen, is largely finalised and construction is anticipated to commence by end Q1 2024. This pond will cater for stormwater runoff from Beckett Road and its surrounding residential and non-residential catchment.</p> <p>The Detailed Design for the URDF funded Regional Attenuation Pond 2A, which is to be located within the natural greenspace of Cherrywood's Linear Park, is significantly advanced, with construction anticipated to commence by end Q2 2024. This pond will cater for stormwater runoff from the residential and non-residential developments and the road network within the Lehaunstown and Tully catchments.</p>		
CS10 – Local Area Plans	LAP preparation.	Preparation of an annual report setting out the progress of the LAP programme.
See section 7 below for full detail on progress on the Local Area Plan making process.		
CS11 – Compact Growth	Development management.	Percentage of residential development within or contiguous to Dublin City and Suburbs. Data source: GeoDirectory.
See New Dwelling Completions and Mapping of same under Sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.5.		
CS12 -Brownfield and Infill Sites	Undertake an audit of potential strategic brownfield and infill sites in dlr.	Establish a database of strategic brownfield and infill sites. Data sources: Various.
Policy CS12 of the CDP falls out of the EMRA RSES (see p. 39 of RSES) and it is the intention to undertake the analysis using the Residential Development Capacity Audit (RDCA) as a data input as well as Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) data, vacant sites, local knowledge etc. This is a project which will be progressed over the next 2 years in order to feed into the Baseline report of the next County Plan review.		
CS13 – Strategic Regeneration	Development management.	Development at identified strategic regeneration sites.Data source: Planning data (APAS).
See table 4 under Section 4.6 above.		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
CS14 - Vacancy and Regeneration	Development management.	Vacancy rates of existing properties.

dlr's Vacant Homes section has been conducting a number of studies in order to officially ascertain the number of dwellings currently classed as Vacant within the County in order to inform the following lists:

- Vacant Homes identified in the Dún Laoghaire / Rathdown Area.
- Properties qualified for the Croí Conaithe Vacant Home Refurbishment Grant.

There have been approximately 40+ letters sent out to owners regarding their vacant properties. Some properties are in probate and will be placed on the market for sale, some commercial properties have received planning. A second letter for owners who have not replied with options including compulsory purchase orders will be sent out in coming weeks.

There are currently 135 applications to the Croí Conaithe fund in relation to properties that were vacant for 2 years and more, (with another 5 awaiting processing) with all of these properties intending to be brought back into use.

According to data released by the CSO there were 4,851 dwellings registered as vacant in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County on the night of Census 2022.

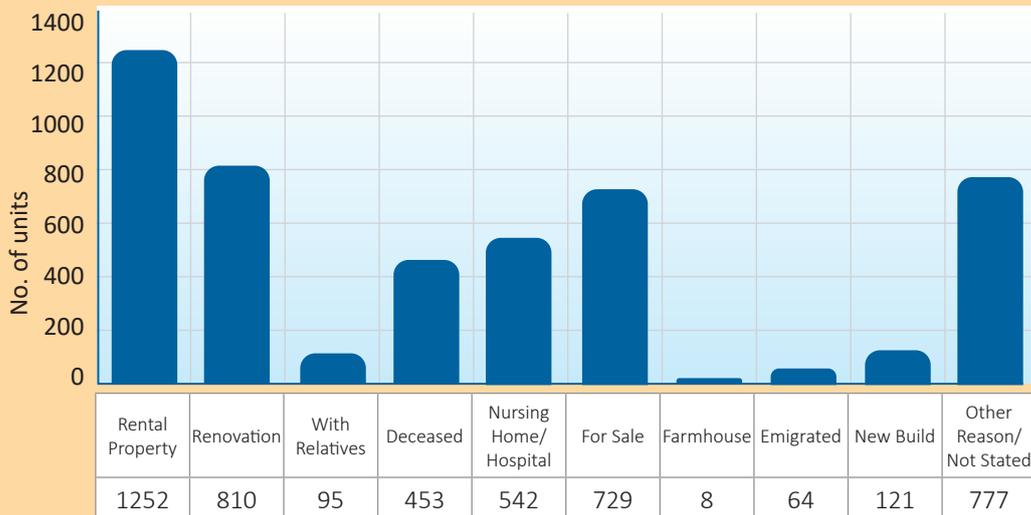
Vacant dwelling typology is shown here in Table 5

Census Year	Type of Private Household in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	Vacant % Value of Total Dwellings	DLR Rate of Vacancy Change between 2016 and 2022	National Rate of Vacancy Change between 2016 and 2022
2016	All households	5.29		
2022	All households	5.20	-1.58	-10.84
2016	Detached house	4.25		
2022	Detached house	4.63	8.77	-8.04
2016	Flat or apartment in a converted dwelling (including bed-sits)	17.25		
2022	Flat or apartment in a converted dwelling (including bed-sits)	13.98	-18.95	-15.66
2016	Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	8.97		
2022	Flat or apartment in a purpose-built block	7.09	-20.92	-27.44
2016	Semi-detached house	3.28		
2022	Semi-detached house	3.83	16.64	-5.3
2016	Terraced house	5.00		
2022	Terraced house	4.95	-1.13	-5.41

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source) Comment
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Reasons for these vacancies are outlined in the graph below with figures noted per reason.

**Reasons for Vacant Dwellings in dlr at 2022**



CS15 - Vacant Site Levy	Implementation of the provisions of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015.	Number of sites added to the Vacant Sites Register / Number of sites removed from the Register and brought forward for development. Data source: dlr Vacant Sites Register.
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In the time since the Development Plan was adopted, one site has been removed from the Vacant Site Register and no additional sites have been added. It is understood that the Vacant Site Register will cease to be actively used with the advent of the Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT). dlr commenced public display of its second iteration of the RZLT mapping on 1st February 2024, in the form of the annual revised draft map.

### 5.3 Section 15.5.3 Climate Action

The infographic consists of four light blue rounded rectangular boxes arranged in a 2x2 grid on a dark blue background. Each box contains an icon, a title, and a small image of a document cover. 
 

- Top Left:** A lightbulb icon with a green plant growing inside. Text: "New dlr Climate Action Plan 2024 - 2029". Image: "Climate Action Plan 2019-2024" cover.
- Top Right:** A tree and a bench icon. Text: "Urban Greening incorporated into Dundrum Local Area Plan". Image: "Dundrum Local Area Plan 2023" cover.
- Bottom Left:** A green cloud icon with a house and "CO2" text. Text: "Decarbonization zone Dún Laoghaire Blackrock".
- Bottom Right:** A house icon with wavy lines above it. Text: "District Heating system for 597 new social and affordable homes at Shanganagh".

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
CA2: Regional Climate Action	Consistency with the RSES Regional Policy Objectives relating to climate.	Prepare a Report setting out progress made in supporting the objectives of the RSES - in accordance with Section 25A(1) of The Act. Data sources: Various.
<p>Policy objectives in chapter 3 Climate Action reference consistency with relevant Regional Policy Objectives (RPOs) of the RSES. For example, policy objective CA4 which relates to the dlr Climate Action Plan is consistent with RPO 7.32 which relates to Local Authority Climate adaptation and mitigation plans and RPO 7.33 which relates to support from the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO). Policy Objective CA6: Retrofit and Reuse of Buildings is consistent with RPO 7.40 of the RSES which relates to energy conservation and efficiency in buildings. Through implementing the policy objectives in the plan via the development management and forward planning processes, the County Development Plan is ensuring consistency with the RSES.</p>		
CA4: dlr Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024	Implementation of the Action Plan through a 'whole-of-Council' approach led by the dlr Climate Team.	Annual monitoring and updating of the dlr Climate Change Action Plan with a review and revision every five years.

Three [annual progress reports](#) have been prepared relating to the dlr Climate Action Plan 2019 – 2024, one each in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Each report focused on the implementation and monitoring of the dlr climate action plan across the five action areas of energy and buildings, transport, flood resilience, nature-based solutions and resource management.

A new [Climate Action Plan](#) for the period 2024 – was adopted in February 2024. A key focus of the new Plan will be on “whole of Council” monitoring.

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
CA11: Onshore and Offshore Wind Energy and Wave Energy	Development management.	Number of planning applications for wind and wave energy projects. Data source: Planning data (APAS).
<p>There have been no applications to dlr for wind and/or wave energy projects. Two commercial offshore windfarms are being progressed in the Irish Sea off the coast of Dubin and Wicklow. The Dublin Array project, which is a proposed offshore wind farm for the Kish and Bray Banks, has qualified for the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Offshore renewable electricity support scheme (ORESS) and has also received a Maritime Area Consent (MAC) in December 2022. This allows them to progress and seek development consent. A second proposed wind farm, the Codling Wind park, has also qualified for the offshore renewable energy support scheme (ORESS). This farm is proposed for a location off the Wicklow coast.</p>		
CA13: Solar Energy Infrastructure	Development management.	Number of planning applications for strategic solar energy infrastructure. Data source: Planning data (APAS).
<p>A review of planning applications submitted since March 2022 has not reflected the intention to develop specific strategic solar infrastructure on a large scale.</p> <p>However, it is noted that there has been considerable progress in domestic solar installation applications reflecting the influence of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (Exempted Development) (No. 3) Regulations 2022. These regulations, coupled with the supporting Planning and Development (Solar Safeguarding Zone) Regulations 2022 which are now in effect, combine to provide updated provisions regarding planning exemptions for rooftop solar installations for residential and commercial premises. This has resulted in an increase in domestic applications and a number of commercial/institutional applications for self-sustainable installation of PV panels within size and positioning criteria as outlined in the Regulations. (available here: <a href="https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2022/si/493/made/en/print">https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2022/si/493/made/en/print</a>) Examples of the exemptions and applications are as follows:</p> <p>Ref 12622: Proposed Installation of 191 Roof Mounted Solar PV Panels at the National Institute for Bioprocessing Research and Training (NIBRT) University College Dublin (UCD), Foster Ave, Belfield, Dublin 4</p> <p>Ref 12322: Commissioners of Irish Lights, Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire, Co Dublin, A96 H500.</p> <p>Installation of 100off solar panels on flat roof- exempt.</p> <p>D22A/0574: Nypro Limited [trading as Jabil Healthcare], Corke Abbey, Bray, Co. Dublin A98 R208.</p> <p>Permission granted for the installation pf 3,225 no. solar photovoltaic (PV) panels as part of the company's intention to achieve a sustainable power source for the entire operation.</p> <p>D22A/0493; Irish Multiplex Cinema (IMC), Bloomfields Shopping Centre, Georges Street Lower,</p> <p>Permission granted for the installation of 93 no. Solar P.V. panels.</p> <p>D22A/0440; Ardagh Group Building, Ardagh House, South County Business Park, Leopardstown,</p> <p>Planning permission for the installation of 180 No. Solar PV Panels.</p>		
CA15: District Heating	Polycymaking.	Preparation of a Council- wide District Heat policy for the County.
<p>The Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2028 identifies district heating as a key pathway for decarbonisation of heat energy in buildings in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown area. No specific district wide policy has been developed although planning consent has been sought for schemes which utilise district heat. At present it is not possible to require district heating as a national policy framework for district heating, which covers the key areas of regulation, planning, financing, and research is still awaited. It is noted that the National CAP 23 references the establishment of a Heat and Built Environment Delivery Taskforce and states that “It is expected that in order to establish the structures required in the heating sector to accelerate the move to renewable sources, for example district heating, primary legislation will be required.”</p>		
CA17: Electric Vehicles	Development management and operational works.	Increase in the number of electric powered vehicle recharging parking bays across the County. Data source: Various.
<p>Three of the four Dublin Authorities (Fingal, South Dublin and dlr) are currently working on a rapid charger tender, which is due to be awarded in Q2 2024. This should see up to 10 locations in dlr with rapid chargers in the next 2 years. A slow charger tender will be put out to tender in the near future (no set date at this time).</p>		

### 5.4 Section 15.5.4 People Homes and Places

				
<p><b>Community Audit and Community Strategy</b> underway</p>	<p>Dundrum Local Area plan includes objective to provide for a <b>Dundrum Community, Cultural and Civic Centre</b></p>	<p>“Beyond our walls: Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Library Development Plan 2022-2026” - Planned outcomes include a <b>new library in Stillorgan</b></p>	<p>Consent in place for <b>5 new schools</b></p>	<p><b>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (dlr) Age-Friendly Strategy, 2022-2026</b> launched in March 2023</p>

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
PHP2: Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure	Development management (including Section 48 Scheme), Council works and plan/policy-making.	Preparation of a dlr Community Strategy which will include an audit.
Work is currently ongoing on a County wide community audit of dlr Council community facilities. This audit examines community facility provision on a local electoral basis and utilises the toolkit methodology developed in the Dundrum Community, Cultural and Civic Action Plan to identify shortcomings in community facility provision. Spatial analysis of existing facilities having regard to the ten-minute neighbourhood concept is informing the audit.		
PHP3: Planning for Sustainable Communities	Development management (including Section 48 Scheme), Council works and plan/policy-making.	Preparation of a dlr Community Strategy. Integration of SNI provision as part of the LAP plan-making process.
See above on community audit. Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure (SNI) as a use and a land use zoning was a new introduction into the 2022 – 2028 County Development Plan. To ensure consistency between lower tier and higher tier spatial plans SNI has been incorporated into the Dundrum Local Area Plan. The Dundrum LAP includes identification of a school site on a site subject to the SNI land use zoning objective. A similar approach is being taken in the ongoing work on the Old Connaught and Kiltiernan Glenamuck Local Area Plans.		
PHP5: Community Facilities	Audit and assessment / Development management.	Preparation of a dlr Community Strategy which will include an audit.
See above, this is part of Community audit.		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
PHP7: Schools	Plan-making and development management.	Increase in the number of schools / Expansion of existing schools, as required.
<p>There has been strong progress on school consents across the County since the adoption of the County Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permission was granted in November 2022 for a 1000 pupil Post Primary School, including PE Hall, 4 Classroom Special Educational Needs Unit, at Castle Street and Bishop Street, Cherrywood (DZ21A/1038).</li> <li>• Permission was granted in August 2022 for a temporary primary school on the former council dept at Mount Anville (D22A/0436).</li> <li>• Permission was granted for a temporary post primary school in January 2023 on the former Irish Glass Bottle site in Goatstown (D22A/0506).</li> <li>• Permission was granted by ABP in January 2023 for an 18-classroom primary school at Georges Place, Dún Laoghaire (D21A/0248).</li> <li>• Permission was granted in October 2023 for a 1,000-no. pupil Post-Primary School, including a 4 No. classroom Special Education Needs Unit, at Abilene House, Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock (D21A/0553).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, extensions to existing primary and post primary schools have also received permission since the Plan was adopted.</p>		
PHP8: Further and Higher Education Facilities	Development management.	Development of Further and Higher Education facilities in the County.
<p><i>IADT</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In IADT work has commenced on the new 7,808 sqm Digital Media Building. It will add capacity of c. 600 additional students to attend IADT.</li> <li>• A memorandum of understanding has also been signed between IADT and the Council which will see IADT occupy the Carnegie Library and offices on Library Road, Dún Laoghaire.</li> </ul> <p><i>UCD</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work has commenced on the new Centre for Future learning.</li> <li>• Expansion of the Science Facilities and rearrangement of Sports Pitches have also commenced.</li> <li>• Permission was granted in February 2023 for a 313 sq meter extension to the existing Veterinary Hospital (D22A/0547).</li> <li>• Permission was granted in April 2023 for Phase 1 of the phased redevelopment of the UCD Sports and Student Amenities Precinct. The development consists of the removal of some pitches and car parking spaces and the provision of 2 soccer pitches, 6 five-a-side pitches, a hockey training area and a hurling/camogie wall (D22A/0828).</li> <li>• Permission was granted in June 2023 for an extension to the Astra Hall/UCD Student Centre (D23A/0164).</li> <li>• Permission was granted in June 2023 for Phase 2 of the planned wider phased redevelopment of the UCD Sports &amp; Student Amenities Precinct including a multi-Purpose Performance &amp; Examination Centre over three floors comprising a multi-purpose sports hall (c. 4500 sqm,) performance centre (c. 2260 sqm,) and tennis centre (c.3425sqm. providing 5 no. indoor tennis courts (D23A/0163).</li> </ul>		
PHP9: Health Care Facilities	Development management	Increased provision of health care facilities in the County, as required.
<p>During the two-year period since the development plan has been adopted, there has been progress on the provision of health care facilities in the County, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permission was granted in November 2023 for the expansion of the Beacon Hospital to provide 70. no additional bed spaces on the site of the former Beacon hotel.</li> <li>• Planning permission has been sought for a 125-bed extension of the Leopardstown Park Hospital.</li> <li>• A new nursing home has been constructed off Ballyogan Avenue.</li> <li>• There has been an application for sheltered accommodation at Mt Anville with houses and apartments for 65+ year olds.</li> <li>• There have also been a range of planning approvals for change of use/extensions to expand medical facilities in the County.</li> </ul>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
PHP11: Libraries	Development management, operational works, and plan-making.	Preparation of a new dlr Library Development Plan.
<p>In May 2023 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (dlr) launched their new Library development plan – “Beyond our walls: Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Library Development Plan 2022-2026” which sets out the priorities for the development of the library services for the 4-year period from 2022 - 2026. The Plan focuses on access facilitation, inclusion and service delivery. Planned outcomes include a new library in Stillorgan, including the provision of a temporary premises in the interim period and progression of capital planned projects for Samuel Beckett (Ballyogan), Dundrum and Cherrywood.</p>		
PHP12: The Local Economic and Community Plan	Plan-making and public consultation.	Preparation of a new dlr Local Economic and Community Plan.
<p>Public consultation for the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Economic and Community Plan 2023-2028 took place between April – May 2023 and included written submissions, surveys, interviews and workshops. The draft form of the new LECP will be brought to Council at the April 2024 meeting.</p>		
PHP13: Equality, Social Inclusion and Participation	Council operations.	Review and reporting requirements associated with the dlr Corporate Plan.
<p>dlr County Council continues to work towards eliminating discrimination, protecting human rights and promoting equality, throughout our organisation and in the community. There are plans to roll out Human Rights and Equality training for all dlr staff and are currently in the process of recruiting a full time Equality Officer. The person chosen for this role will lead out on enabling and ensuring implementation of the Duty and be responsible for co-ordinating and implementing these and other initiatives to create a more diverse workplace while creating opportunities for all members of the community.</p>		
PHP14: Age Friendly Strategy	Plan/strategy making and implementation.	Annual Report by the dlr Age Friendly Alliance on the progress of the Strategy. Preparation of a new dlr Age Friendly Strategy.
<p>The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (dlr) Age-Friendly Strategy, 2022-2026 was launched on the 22nd March 2023.</p> <p>The 5-year strategy agreed by the dlr Age-Friendly Alliance sets out the vision, objectives and actions to promote Age-Friendly supports and activities over the coming years so that older people can engage positively within their communities for as long as possible. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a higher-than-average number of people aged over 65 and this is expected to double in the next 25 years.</p> <p>The dlr Age-Friendly Alliance have agreed over 60 actions in the Strategy, which are based on widespread consultation with the public, with the members of the Alliance and other groups and individuals supporting older people in dlr.</p>		
PHP15: Healthy County Plan	Co-ordination and implementation.	Annual monitoring and reporting as provided for in the dlr Healthy County Plan.
<p>According to reported figures in Census 2022 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County considers itself as having the best national level of health by 88% of its population.</p> <p>The HSE Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Healthy County Plan 2019-2022 informed by Healthy Ireland; The Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013- 2025 includes objectives similar to those within the dlr Age-Friendly Programme including working with partners to improve the quality of life of older people across the County including a focus on factors affecting their health.</p> <p>One of the high-level goals to be included within the development of the new LECP is to promote a healthy County, where everyone regardless of age, ability, location and socio-economic background can enjoy good physical health and positive mental health and wellbeing to their full potential.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)															
PHP17: Changing Places Bathrooms	Operational works and development management.	Number of Changing Place Bathrooms in the County.															
<p>Post the adoption of the County Development Plan which included a strong policy on provision of changing places facilities regulations came into effect in December 2022 requiring a changing places toilet to be included in certain buildings, under Building Regulations (Part M Amendment) Regulations 2022 (S.I. No. 608 of 2022). Changing places toilet is defined in the regulations as “an accessible sanitary facility with a toilet, hoist, basin, adult-sized changing bench and optional shower, with adequate space for use by persons with a range of abilities who may require assistance;” Such facilities are now required in certain buildings under the new regulations.</p> <p>Since the adoption to the plan dlr have provided a new changing places facility in the new Dún Laoghaire Baths. In total there are 4 full facilities currently available in the County, 4 step down facilities and 4 new planned facilities.</p> <p><b>Changing places toilets provision.</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Full provision</th> <th>Step-down facilities (have equipment - hoist, bed - but in small space)</th> <th>Planned full facilities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Marlay Courtyard</td> <td>Deansgrange library</td> <td>Kilbogget Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabinteely Park</td> <td>dlr Lexlcon</td> <td>Samuel Beckett step down currently being replaced by full size facility.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shanganagh Cemetery</td> <td>dlr Leisure Loughlinstown Leisure Centre</td> <td>Killiney Tourist building</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dún Laoghaire Baths</td> <td>Marlay Golf Pavilion</td> <td>Stillorgan Library</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Full provision	Step-down facilities (have equipment - hoist, bed - but in small space)	Planned full facilities	Marlay Courtyard	Deansgrange library	Kilbogget Park	Cabinteely Park	dlr Lexlcon	Samuel Beckett step down currently being replaced by full size facility.	Shanganagh Cemetery	dlr Leisure Loughlinstown Leisure Centre	Killiney Tourist building	Dún Laoghaire Baths	Marlay Golf Pavilion	Stillorgan Library
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Marlay Courtyard	Deansgrange library	Kilbogget Park															
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Shanganagh Cemetery	dlr Leisure Loughlinstown Leisure Centre	Killiney Tourist building															
Dún Laoghaire Baths	Marlay Golf Pavilion	Stillorgan Library															
PHP18: Residential Density	Development management and plan-making.	Measure of residential density (units per gross hectare) within the boundary ‘Dublin City and Suburbs’. Data source: GeoDirectory															
This has not been progressed to date.																	
PHP19: Existing Housing Stock - Adaptation	Development management and plan-making.	Increase in housing stock by geographic area / Increase in population by Small Area. Data sources: GeoDirectory and Census.															
See section 4.1 above and the map in Figure 3 titled New Dwelling Completions in dlr by Small Area - Q2 2022 to Q4 2023. This image illustrates increases in housing stock within the built-up area and also in new community areas and mixed-use areas.																	
PHP23: Management of One-off Housing	Development management.	Number of one-off houses granted planning permission in the defined rural area. Data source: Planning data (APAS)															
No new one-off houses have been granted permission within the defined rural area. Grants of permission in these areas were confined to changes/alterations to existing or permitted dwellings.																	
PHP24: Housing in Green Belt Areas	Development management.	Number of houses granted planning permission in the green belt area. Data source: Planning data (APAS)															
No new houses have been granted permission within the green belt area.																	
PHP28: Build-to- Rent and Shared Accommodation/ Co-living Developments	Development management.	Number and location of Build to Rent and Shared Accommodation / co- living schemes. Data source: Planning data (APAS).															

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)		
<p>Since the adoption of the dlr County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 both Build-to- Rent and Shared Accommodation / Co-living Developments have been stood down as a development type. The removal of Build to Rent as a type of residential accommodation was due to the fact that after a number of years of operation of the Apartment Guidelines, market data and statistics provided by An Bord Pleanála in 2021-2022 indicated that a significant number of BTR developments had been permitted and that there was a substantial number of non-commenced developments in the pipeline.</p> <p>Transitional arrangements were put in place to allow certain developments at formal application stage or at preapplication stage. Planning Circular NRUP 07/2022 limited Transitional Arrangements to all BTR applications submitted on or before 21st December 2022 and the formal preplanning stages for SHD (Strategic Housing Development) and LRD (Large Scale Residential Development) applications. These transitional arrangements were further extended to July 2023 by way of Ministerial Circular NRUP 01/2023. There are still a considerable number of built to rent schemes with An Bord Pleanála that are still awaiting decision. As of Q 4 2023 HTF there were circa 2800 B2R units awaiting decision from ABP.</p> <p>One shared living scheme (208 units) at Eblana Avenue Dún Laoghaire has been developed in the County.</p>				
PHP29: Provision of Student Accommodation	Development management.	Number and location of student accommodation schemes. Data source: Planning data (APAS)		
<p>Permission was granted by dlr for an extension to existing student housing on the Stillorgan Road to provide an additional 26 no. student accommodation studio units. The accommodation is within walking distance of UCD. The application is currently on appeal to An Bord Pleanála by a third party.</p>				
PHP31: Provision of Social Housing	Provision and facilitation of social housing.	dlr Social Housing Progress Report.		
<p>According to the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Housing Progress Report the target for the provision of social housing in the County is 1,994 homes between 2022 and 2026. During the period from Q2 2022 (when the development plan was adopted) through to Q4 of 2023 (the latest period for which data is available at the time of writing) a total of 1,235 social housing units were delivered (including HAP and lease). Of these, a total of 635 homes fell under the build and acquisition category, which adds to the overall housing stock held by the Council. It is also noted that at the end of 2023, work was underway on 667 no. social and affordable homes, which were either on site, under construction, or at tender. Part 8 planning approval had been obtained for a further 147 units.</p>				
PHP33: Traveller Accommodation	Operational works.	Progress with regards the implementation of the dlr Traveller Accommodation Programme.		
<b>Traveller Accommodation programme</b>	<b>2023 Q1</b>	<b>2023 Q2</b>	<b>2023 Q3</b>	<b>2023 Total</b>
Refurbs and new sites	0	0	1	1
Casual vacancies/relets	0	2	1	3
Housing	0	0	3	3
<p>The Housing Department has provided the information set out in the table above which details progress in relation to provision of Traveller specific accommodation for 2023.</p>				
PHP43: Design in Local Area Plans	Plan-making.	Inclusion of local design- based frameworks as part of the LAP plan-making process.		
<p>The Dundrum Local Area Plan, which was adopted in October 2023, includes a chapter entitled Urban Frameworks and site development frameworks which outlines individual urban design frameworks for 4 key sites within the LAP boundary. Two of the sites are strategic regeneration sites – the Central Mental Hospital and the Old Dundrum Shopping Centre. Key urban design principles are set out for development in the LAP area with more specific criteria set out for development on Main Street along with detailed built form strategies set out in diagrammatic fashion with accompanying objectives for the 4 key development areas (KDAs). Many of the objectives were informed by an urban design background paper. A similar type of approach is also being taken in relation to ongoing work on other local area plans including Old Connaught and Kiltiernan Glenamuck.</p>				

### 5.5 Section 15.5.5 Transport and Mobility



**DART Woodbrook Dart Station**  
*under construction*



**2 Bus Corridors**  
Bray → Dublin City Centre  
Blackrock → Mt Merrion  
*(currently with ABP)*

**33km**  
new cycleway/  
footpath



**BUS CONNECTS** new orbital routes  
L25 S6, and S8



**Dundrum ABTA** *(Area Based Transport Assessment)*

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
T1: Integration of Land Use and Transport Policies	Plan-making and development management.	Spatial analysis - location of permitted residential development and proximity to sustainable modes of transport.

The plan-making process has been adjusted since the adoption of the dlr CDP 2022 by the inclusion of an ABTA (Area Based Transport Assessment) study requirement in advance of draft plans being made in order to generate a baseline study of current transport and active travel which will inform future planning and development. The ABTA is seen as a further tool used to support more sustainable living and urban design guided by the 15-minute city development concept. dlr’s first ABTA since the adoption of the CDP was conducted in advance of the Dundrum LAP which was adopted in October 2023.

- dlr’s Forward Planning section has subsequently initiated ABTAs now currently underway for lands at:
- Racecourse South, Carrickmines which will address future use of the Green Line ‘Racecourse Luas’
  - Old Connaught in advance of a new draft Local Area Plan being prepared as part of the ICAS.
  - The Rathmichael LAP area is being undertaken as part of the ICAS.
  - Kiltiernan-Glenamuck areas in advance of the Draft Local Area Plan.

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
T3: Delivery of Enabling Transport Infrastructure	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders.	Progress with regard to the delivery of enabling transport infrastructure projects identified in Appendix 1 'Tiered Approach to Land Zoning-Infrastructure Assessment'.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luas Green Line Enhancement – The LUAS green line capacity enhancement, which involves upgrades to Luas stops as well as an increase in the length of trams (to 55m) to increase capacity commenced in 2016. It is understood to now be substantially completed.</li> <li>• Luas Green Line Extension to Bray – The Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2042 was published in January 2023 and states that the NTA is satisfied that sufficient demand exists for the extension of the Luas Green Line to Bray. The alignment is still to be confirmed and will be subject to further detailed design and planning work. The Council will collaborate with Wicklow County Council, the NTA and TII to facilitate the delivery of enabling transport infrastructure.</li> <li>• BusConnects Dublin – The NTA has applied to An Bord Pleanála, for approval in relation to planned developments for the construction of all 12 Dublin Core Bus Corridor Schemes. Of those, two serve Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bray to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (submitted to ABP August 2023)</li> <li>• Belfield/Blackrock to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (submitted to ABP May 2022)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The above applications are currently sitting with ABP for assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North-south corridor (DART) – The Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022-2042 retains the DART+ Coastal South element which involves the assessment of and potential elimination of level crossings, the provision of new grade separated pedestrian, cycle and vehicle crossings as required, track modifications, and potential station modifications at Bray and Greystones. Iarnród Éireann has set a target to initiate Public Consultation by the conclusion of March 2024, for Bray to Greystones as an integral part of the DART+ Coastal South Project.</li> <li>• Work began in November 2023 on the new Dart station at Woodbrook, Shankill. The station will feature a 174-metre platform and associated facilities. Existing DART services will serve the new station, which is scheduled to open in 2025.</li> </ul>		
T4: Development of Sustainable Travel and Transport	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders, plan-making and development management.	Change in transport modal share for travel to work, school and college. Data source: Census 2022. Walking mode share target - 15% Cycle mode share target - 20% Other micromobility mode share target - 5% Public transport mode share target - 30%
<p>Commuting time has very slightly changed where the average journey time in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown in April 2022 increased to 30.8 minutes from 30.6 minutes in 2016. Nationally, the average journey time increased from 28.2 minutes to 29.1 minutes between 2016 and 2022.</p> <p>Half of the County's 83,000 daily commuters in dlr travelled to work by car in 2022, a decline of just under 10% since 2016. Over 13,000 used a train/DART/Luas which was a decline of 8% while almost 7,900 travelled by bus, a slight 1% increase on 2016 figures. Commuters in the County were the most likely to use the train, at 15% of the overall commuting total. In terms of active travel, nearly 6,900 people walked to work (8%) while just under 6,400 (7.4%) people cycled.</p> <p>dlr has seen just over a 10% increase in the use of bicycles over time since 2016 as more cycle lanes are provided including the popular Coastal Mobility Route. Walking to work has maintained its rate at 8% of the total commuting since 2016 while use of public transport, motorcycles and cars have all declined.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
<p>For the first time data was gathered on the commuting habits of children under the age of 5 years. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had almost 7,700 children aged under 5 travelling to childcare or school in April 2022. Just over 2200 walked to their childminders or school (29%), 376 were brought by bicycle (5%), 189 used public transport (3%) and 4652 were driven in a car (60%).</p>		
<p>Of the almost 23,600 primary school aged children (5 to 12 years old) travelling to school, just under 11,200 travelled by car. Walking was the second most common means of travel with over 8,500 children walking. More than 1,600 children cycled while almost 800 used a bus. Just under 400 went by train, DART or Luas. These figures equate to a 41% increase of schoolchildren in this age group commuting by active travel modes since 2016 and a 10% decrease in travel by car.</p>		
<p>There were just over 15,900 secondary school children (aged 13 to 18) travelling to secondary school, including just over 5,600 who went by car including 188 who were self-driven. Nearly 2,800 went by bus while just over 2,300 went by train, DART or Luas. More than 1,500 cycled while just over 3,000 walked. These figures reflect a 12% increase by this cohort commuting by sustainable methods since 2016 and a marginal increase of only 1% using cars over the same timeframe.</p>		
<p>There were almost 12,800 third-level students commuting from Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, including almost 3,600 who were travelling by bus. Just over 2,600 walked. More than 2,500 students travelled by train, DART or Luas, while almost 1,900 students drove. There were almost 1,200 students who cycled. These figures represent a slight 3% decline overall in sustainable travel methods. However, use of cars for this student cohort to commute also declined by 9%.</p>		
<p>Public outreach has been ongoing through the <a href="#">Active Travel Programme</a> improving awareness of the benefits of changing modal share away from cars. A number of <a href="#">consultation events</a> have been held since the CDP 2022 adoption including those for the <a href="#">dlr Connector Living Streets</a> and the <a href="#">Glenageary Road Upper</a> improvement scheme.</p>		
<p>dlr has seen just over a 10% increase in use of bicycles over time since 2016 as more cycle lanes are provided including the popular Coastal Mobility Route. Walking to work has maintained its rate since 2016 while use of public transport, motorcycles and cars have each declined.</p>		
<p>Working habit changes have had something of an impact on travel times and modal share. While almost 39,900 people never worked from home in dlr it is notable that just over 60,300 people did so at least part of the time, giving the County the highest rate nationally of people who worked from home at least part of the time. Of those working from home, almost 17,800 (c. 30% of total WFH) people worked from home for five days a week, while nearly 11,700 did so for 3 days (19%) and just over 10,000 people worked from home for 2 days a week (17%). Considering the student commuting data above it is also noted that student commuting methods in 2022 have shown a result of 51% using sustainable transport methods including 21% using public transport while 31% are using cars to get to college.</p>		
<p>In conclusion, dlr commuters reflect an overall ongoing progression towards sustainable transport means with 24% public transport use, 15% walking and just over 7% who cycle when commuting to work or school and college.</p>		
T6: Quality Bus Network/ Bus Connects	Continued co-ordination with relevant stakeholders including the NTA.	Progress with regard to improvements in bus infrastructure serving the County.
<p>Phase 5b of the BusConnects Network Redesign commenced in Q4 of 2023 and involved the introduction of new Southern Orbital, Radial and Local routes some of which serve dlr. The L25 serves Dún Laoghaire to Dundrum and is operated by Dublin Bus. The orbital routes S4 which serves Liffey Valley to UCD, the S6 which serves Blackrock to Tallaght and S8 which serves Dún Laoghaire to CityWest are operated by Go-Ahead Ireland.</p>		
<p>Applications for two Core Bus Corridors which will serve the County –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bray to City Centre Core Bus Corridor which will run through Shankill and along the N11,</li> <li>• The Belfield/Blackrock to city centre Core Bus Corridor,</li> </ul> <p>are currently awaiting decision with ABP.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
T7: Public Transport Interchanges	Co-ordination, plan-making and development management.	Progress with regards to the development of public transport interchanges identified in Table 5.1 in Chapter 5.

Table 5.1 below identifies the primary public transport interchanges to be developed.

**Table 5.1:** *Public Transport Interchanges*

Location	Public Transport Modes
Dundrum	Luas - Bus
Dún Laoghaire	Suburban Rail – Bus
Blackrock	Suburban Rail – Bus
Cherrywood	Luas – Bus
Woodbrook	Suburban Rail – Bus
Sandyford	Luas – Bus

#### **Dundrum - Public Transport Interchange**

The recently adopted Dundrum LAP contains a number of new policies aimed at improving access to and facilitation of public transport interchanges in the area.

These include Policy OSC5 which states that any redevelopment of the ‘Old Shopping Centre’ site shall:

- ‘Provide clear wayfinding to the public transport interchange area (LUAS stop and bus interchange) and consider the bus stop locations in relation to the new walking routes to be created through the development.
- Consider bus stop locations in any proposed layout in consultation with the NTA.
- Enhance the pedestrian route to access the Luas Stop from Main Street.
- Consider the integration between the development and Taney Cross to create a cohesive arrival space into Dundrum from the LUAS and bus stop.’

The LAP also proposes a ‘New Northern Gateway’ by the Taney Cross site. It states, this ‘*may include a new landmark Community, Cultural and Civic building, together with a new civic space and public transport interchange, which should complement the William Dargan Bridge... As part of the design changes, improved walking and cycle infrastructure are also proposed.*’

In unison with the NTA’s BusConnects programme the LAP additionally includes plans to accommodate a number of new bus services to serve Dundrum and the surrounding areas. Possible improvements, also at Taney Cross and Environs, may include:

- The provision of additional bus stops and bus standing bays.
- The provision of a bus gate between Dundrum Bypass and Churchtown Rd Upper / Sweetmount Avenue.
- The reallocation of road space to provide bus priority measures, including bus lanes.
- The development of a Mobility Hub at the Bus Interchange.
- Luas Station accessibility improvements including provision for direct access to the platform from the Mobility Hub all supported via Objectives T5, T6 and T7. Similar increased services and bus stops are also proposed at Balally Luas Station under Section 4.5.2.4 Balally Luas Station Mobility Hub of the LAP and Objective T18 – Balally Luas Mobility Hub.’

In the intervening period, the NTA have proposed a number of interim standing arrangements to the current bus stop layout at Taney Cross to deal with some of the aforementioned new bus service changes.

These include 2 new bus layovers at the end of Dundrum Main St and 1 new bus layover at Ballaly Luas Stop. The proposed changes at Dundrum Main St. also includes minor works to the cycle lane and the removal of the left hand turn for cars. The NTA are additionally seeking new bus stop locations along Taney Road - closer to Dundrum Luas Stop, though no designs have been put forward to dlr for this as yet. dlr Transport Section have given feedback on the proposed changes at Taney Cross and these discussions are ongoing.

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
<p><b>Dún Laoghaire- Public Transport Interchange</b></p> <p>With regards to Dún Laoghaire, as part of the BusConnects programme, a section 38 scheme is being progressed to accommodate 8 new bus services terminating at Harbour Road, Dún Laoghaire adjacent to Dún Laoghaire Dart Station.</p> <p>As part of this work, 3 additional bus layover spaces are proposed (in addition to the existing 3 bus layover spaces) as well as a new bus stop/shelter, a new turning facility and improved pedestrian and cycle facilities. The scheme went out to non-statutory public consultation in December 2023 for a period of c. 6 weeks. In total, 67 submissions were received. Whilst most people supported the scheme, queries were raised in relation to the layout and carparking. The responses are currently being reviewed by dlr.</p> <p>A new bus route (S8) also began operating between Dún Laoghaire Station and Citywest at the end of November 2023. This route also serves Sandyford Luas and Tallaght. It is operated by Go Ahead Ireland and has a frequency of c. 15-30 minutes during weekdays, and every 30 minutes on weekends.</p>		
<p><b>Blackrock- Public Transport Interchange</b></p> <p>Blackrock also has a new bus route (S6) which began operating at the end of November 2023 and connects Blackrock Station to UCD, Rathfarnham Shopping Centre and Tallaght. This route is also operated by Go Ahead Ireland and has a similar frequency to the S8.</p>		
<p><b>Cherrywood- Public Transport Interchange</b></p> <p>Improvement works to the bus stop at Brides Glen Luas Stop including a new landing zone, zebra crossing (across the cycle path) and other minor works were proposed by the NTA in consultation with dlr last year. Feedback was given to the NTA at the end of 2023.</p>		
<p><b>Woodbrook- Public Transport Interchange</b></p> <p>At Woodbrook, construction begun on the new DART station in November 2023. The station, located between Bray and Shankill, will act as a key transportation hub for the new communities in Woodbrook and Shanganagh and is set to open in 2025.</p> <p>The proposed Bray to City Centre Bus Corridor currently with An Bord Pleanála runs along the Woodbrook-Shanganagh LAP boundary area to the west.</p>		
<p><b>Sandyford- Public Transport Interchange</b></p> <p>Work is underway preparing a tender to carry out an Area Based Transport Assessment for Sandyford Urban Framework Plan area. This ABTA, when done, will also include the area relating to Sandyford Luas and Bus interchange.</p>		
T9: Luas Extension and MetroLink	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders and development management.	Development permitted within the provisional alignment of Luas Line B2 as detailed on Map Nos. 10 and 14.
<p>An examination of the planning history of sites on the alignment of the Luas Line B2 indicates that no new planning permissions have been granted on these lands since the adoption of the County Development Plan.</p>		
T10: Rail Stations/ Luas Stops	Co-ordination, plan-making and development management.	Number of new rail stations/Luas stops opened in the County.
<p><b>Dart</b></p> <p>Work has commenced on the new Woodbrook Dart Station which will serve new communities at Woodbrook/Shanganagh.</p> <p><b>Luas</b></p> <p>The Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) currently underway for lands at Racecourse South, Carrickmines will address future use of the Green Line 'Racecourse Luas' stop, which is largely complete but to date has remained closed.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
T11: Walking and Cycling	Plan-making, development management and operational works.	Change in modal share for travel to work, school or college on foot or by bicycle. Analysis of Inclusivity in cycling. Data sources: Census dlr Cycle Counter statistics.

See T4 above for detail on modal share.

T13: County Cycle Network	Operational works and development management.	Improvements to the dlr County Cycle Network and progress with regards pedestrian/cycle footbridges over the M50/ M11 (see Table 5.2).
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The Transport Department has provided information in relation to improvements to both the cycle and pedestrian networks for 2022 and 2023. Whilst the monitoring period relates to a slightly different two-year window it is considered that this information gives a good indication of the progress being made since Plan adoption.

Improvements to both the cycle and pedestrian networks for 2022 and 2023.

Footpath/Cycleway type	Length
Urban Greenway	7.3km
New segregated cycleway	3.7km
New two-way cycle facility	1.4km
Light segregation of cycle facility	7.9km
Quietways	7km
Footpath upgrades	5.9km

The ongoing Racecourse South Area Based Transport Assessment for lands at racecourse South is examining cycle and pedestrian access across the M50 at Carrickmines.

T14: Coastal Cycling Infrastructure Objective	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders including adjoining Local Authorities and the NTA.	Progress with regards to the development of the Dublin Bay Trail.
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In relation to this objective the Transport Department have reported that the Section 38 of the Living Streets: Coastal Mobility Route is completed.

T17: Travel Plans	Development management.	Change in modal share for travel to work, school or college on foot or by bicycle. Data source: Census.
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See T4 above for detail of modal share.

T21: Park and Ride	Development management.	Provision of new park and ride facilities.
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Woodbrook is identified in both the County Development Plan and NTA Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2022 – 2040 as a future park and ride location serving the M11/N11 corridor. Whilst the location or development of any permanent park and ride has not yet progressed, permission was granted as part of the application for the Woodbrook Phase 1 Strategic Housing Development for a 164 space temporary car park associated with the new Woodbrook Dart Station.

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
T23: Roads and Streets	Co-ordination, development management and delivery (as applicable).	Progress with regards the delivery of the 6 Year Roads objectives identified in Table 5.3.
<p>The Transportation Section have advised as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blackglen Road - nearing completion.</li> <li>• Cherrywood SDZ - detailed design of Beckett Road progressing.</li> <li>• Coal Quay Bridge and Causeway - Design progressing as part of Living Streets Coastal Mobility Route</li> <li>• Glenamuck District Roads Scheme – contract about to be awarded.</li> <li>• M11 Upgrade (M50 to Fassaroe) - Progressing in coordination with TII and Wicklow County Council as part of Bus Priority Interim Scheme.</li> <li>• M50 Junction 14 diverge, ESB Link Road and link to Arena Road – At detailed design stage with plan to issue tender documents for construction in Q2 2024.</li> <li>• M50 Cherrywood Interchange to Rathmichael – new link road - Being considered as part of ICAS and Old Connaught/ Rathmichael ABTA.</li> <li>• The Park, Carrickmines to Ballyogan Road – completed.</li> <li>• Woodbrook/Shanganagh Access Road - Under construction by developer.</li> <li>• Rochestown Avenue – being progressed by Active Travel Unit.</li> <li>• Hillcrest Road - Preliminary Design for Part 8 completed. Plan to go to Part 8 in Q3 2024.</li> <li>• Enniskerry Road (Stepaside to Glenamuck District Roads) - Small portion of this scheme will be included in GDRS.</li> </ul>		
T24: Motorway and National Routes	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders.	Progress with regard to improvements to the County's motorway and national road network.
<p><b><i>N11/M11 Junction 4 to Junction 14 Improvement Scheme</i></b></p> <p>The planning and design of the N11/M11 Junction 4 to Junction 14 Improvement Scheme has been progressing over the past number of years. Phase 2 of the project concluded in 2021, with the announcement and public display of a preferred option for the scheme, together with the publication of the Option Selection Report in December 2021. Once funding is available from the Government, Wicklow County Council as the lead authority will advance the Improvement Scheme to the next phase of development - planning and design.</p>		
T25: Environmental Assessment of New Roads	Assessment process.	Environmental assessment of new roads, as appropriate.
<p>Any new roads which were assessed and granted permission via the development management process have included the relevant environmental assessments as required.</p>		
T35: Section 48 and 49 Levies	Administrative and Planning function.	Preparation of new Section 48 Development Contribution Scheme.
<p>Development Contribution Schemes provide a legal basis for the process whereby developers and others are required to financially contribute towards the cost of providing public infrastructure and facilities, that will benefit development within their area. A <a href="#">New County wide Section 48 scheme</a> was adopted by the Elected Members on October 9th 2023. A new Section 48 Development Contribution Scheme was also adopted for <a href="#">Cherrywood</a> at the same meeting.</p>		

## 5.6 Section 15.5.6 Enterprise and Employment

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
E1 – Local Economic Community Plan	Plan-making.	Preparation of a new dlr Local Economic Community Plan.
Public consultation for the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Economic and Community Plan 2023-2028 took place between April – May 2023 and included written submissions, surveys, interviews and workshops. The draft form of the new LECP will be brought to Council at the April 2024 meeting.		
E2: Knowledge Economy	Development management and LECP.	Increase in the number of IDA supported companies in the County. Data source: IDA Ireland.
Figures relating to 2022 for Dublin indicated that there were 965 IDA client companies supporting a total of 137,822 jobs, with 13,108 additional jobs created during 2022. Unfortunately figures for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown do not appear to be available, and the latest available annual report relates to the 2022 calendar year.		
E3: Cultural and Creative Industries	Development management and the LECP (see LECP Objectives 1 and 9).	Monitoring and review of the actions set out in the dlr LECP. Data sources: Various.
Annual Monitoring or progress reports were prepared for the dlr LECP 2016 – 2021. As set out above the draft form of the new LECP will be brought to Council at the April 2024 meeting. Monitoring will then take place on an annual basis.		
E5: Education and Skills	Development management and the LECP.	Educational attainment of dlr residents. Data source: Census.
According to the 2022 census, people in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (over 15 years of age) had the highest percentage of a third level education at 65%, compared to 52% nationally. The average age at which education ceased was also high for DLR at 22.5 years of age, compared to 20.8 years nationally.		
E6: Tackling Unemployment	Development management and the LECP.	dlr unemployment rate. Data source: Census. Monitoring and review of the actions set out in the dlr LECP.
According to the 2022 Census results, the unemployment rate for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was 6%, which compared favorably with other counties as well as to the national rate of over 8%. It should be noted that the unemployment rate recorded in the census uses different criteria and definitions to the monthly unemployment rate figures, which are based on the Labour Force Survey. Hence the national figures from Q1 2022 were 4.6% according to the Labour Force Survey compared to a rate of 8% in the census.		
E8: Sandyford Business District	Development management.	Progress in delivery of the Sandyford Urban Framework Plan (SUFF).
<p>Since the adoption of the CDP in April 2022, permission has been granted for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the construction of a nine-storey aparthotel consisting of 124 suites;</li> <li>• the construction of 5 no. office buildings with a total floor area of c. 46,500 sq.m;</li> <li>• the completion of the ‘Sentinel’ building with 110 residential unit.</li> </ul> <p>Permission was also granted in November 2023 for the expansion of the Beacon Hospital to provide 70. no additional bed spaces on the site of the former Beacon hotel.</p> <p>The Council is also embarking on a review of the transport policies as required under TAM 7 of the SUFF. The property management section of the Council are working to progress SLO 57 in the County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 “To develop a Sandyford Business District Civic Park at the Corner of Corrig Road and Carmanhall Road”.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
E10: Office Development	Development Management.	Review of significant office development at strategic employment locations, Major Town Centers and District Centres.
<p>The most significant grant of planning permission for office uses in terms of scale was within the Sandyford Business District at Blackthorn Avenue, adjacent to Sandyford Office Park, involving a proposal for 5 no. 5-storey office blocks with a total floor area of 46,559 sq.m (reg.ref: D22A/0194). This was for a 10-year permission and work is yet to commence at the time of writing.</p> <p>There was also a grant of planning permission for a significant office development at the Nutgrove Community enterprise Centre where an additional 1,788 sq.m of floorspace was proposed over three storeys. Work is yet to commence on the development (D23A/0604).</p> <p>There have also been several more modest applications for change of use to office or for extensions, totalling approximately 975 sq.m of additional floorspace at various locations around the County, including Sandyford, Dún Laoghaire, Blackrock and Stillorgan.</p>		
E15: Securing Employment Growth	Development Management.	Quantum of non- employment development permitted in employment zoned lands. Data source: Planning data (APAS).
<p>Since plan adoption there has been no significant non- employment development permitted in employment zoned lands.</p>		
E16: Home Working/ E-Working	Development Management.	Number of persons working mainly at or from home. Data source: Census 2022.
<p>According to the 2022 Census results Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has the highest percentage of people working from home of any county, with 57% of people working from home for at least one day per week (60,300 people). This is more than double the rate in some other counties.</p>		
E17: Tourism and Recreation	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders and implementation of the dlr Tourism Strategy.	Monitoring and evaluation of the dlr Tourism Strategy and Marketing Plan 2017-2022.
<p>Work is nearly complete on a new tourism Strategy for the County. This work includes review of the dlr Tourism Strategy and Marketing Plan 2017-2022. It is anticipated that the new dlr Tourism Strategy 2024 - 2028 will go to Council for adoption in April.</p>		
E18: Maritime Economy	Development management and the LECP (see Objective 3).	Monitoring and review of the actions set out in the dlr LECP.
<p>Objective 3 of the LECP 2016 to 2021 identifies specific sectoral opportunities for investment and employment creation in the County and includes marine, maritime economy and the exploration of opportunities to develop a distinct green marine/maritime cluster in the County. The economic plan for the Harbour prepared in 2021 concluded with 6 strategic recommendations including developing the harbour as an Operation and Maintenance Base to Support Offshore Renewable Energy (recco 5). The cluster and general support of the marine industry is part of the new Draft LECP.</p>		

## 5.7 Section 15.5.7 Towns, Villages and Retail Development

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
RET2: Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area	Co-ordination and support.	Support the preparation of a new Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area.
<p>As set out in the County Plan the RSGDA was prepared in 2008 by the then Dublin and Mid-East Regional Authorities and has informed much of the approach to retail development since including the overall retail hierarchy as introduced in Section 7.2 of the County Plan. A requirement exists, as set out in RPO 6.10 of the RSES, for a new Retail Strategy to be prepared for the Greater Dublin Area. There has been no progress on any such regional strategy by the regional assembly since the adoption of the County Plan. The Planning Authority are conscious however that retailing as a sector has experienced much change over the last ten years. The CDP reflects this evolution with a focus on the experiential element of retailing. Policy Objective RET 3 of the County Plan does commit that <i>“in positioning the Local Authority for the preparation of a new GDA retail strategy the Planning Authority shall commence a broad assessment of the existing retail floorspace in the County, including comparing the results with the projected figures for 2021 as set out in the Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2008-2016 and reflecting the changing role of centres and their importance in meeting the needs of the ten minute neighbourhood.”</i> Work will commence on this study in 2024. It is envisaged that this study will inform the future Baseline report.</p>		
RET5: Major Town Centres	Development management and plan-making.	Preparation of Local Area Plans for the two Major Town Centres in the County – Dún Laoghaire and Dundrum.
<p>The Dundrum Local Area Plan was made by the Elected Members in October 2023. It is consistent with the County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 and addresses the issue as set out under Policy Objective RET5 including the need to ensure an appropriate balance of retail and non-retail uses, the provision of a pedestrian friendly and traffic calmed environment along Dundrum Main Street, the comprehensive redevelopment of the environs of the William Dargan Bridge (area is earmarked as site for the future Community, Cultural and Civic building), the reinstatement and strengthening of the urban fabric along Dundrum Main Street and Sandyford Road, and the conservation, preservation and reuse of historic buildings.</p> <p>The preparation of a Local Area Plan for Dún Laoghaire is included in the Local Area Plan making programme set out in chapter 2 of the County Development Plan. Work has yet to commence on this Local Area Plan.</p>		
RET6: District Centres	Development management.	Review of specific objectives identified for each District Centre (see Section 7.5.3.1).
<p>7.5.3.1 Policy Objective RET6 – District Centres: Specific objectives for the 5 District centres of Stillorgan, Blackrock, Nutgrove, Cornelscourt and Cherrywood are set out under policy objective RET6. It is envisaged that the retail assessment carried out under RET4 above will inform changes to the objectives for the 5 District Centres. It is also envisaged that emerging population growth, the ten-minute neighborhood concept, climate action policy and change in retail will also inform any future changes.</p>		
RET12: Retail Warehousing	Development management.	Planning permission granted for new retail warehousing.
<p>While there have been some small changes to previously existing office/retail units to include warehousing options (329m<sup>2</sup> in Sandyford) there has only been one planning application categorized as Retail Warehouse. This application involved a change of use of a unit from its use as a gym back to its original approved use as a retail warehouse located in The Courtyard, Beacon South Quarter of Sandyford Business District. The unit has a ground floor area of 1240 sq. m and a mezzanine area of 793.5 sq. m. for a total floor area of 2033.5 sq.m.</p>		

## 5.8 Section 15.5.8 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

### Nature Based solutions incorporated into **Climate Action Plan and Dundrum Local Area Plan**



dlr  
**Biodiversity  
Plan**



dlr  
**Invasive  
Species  
Strategy**



dlr  
**Hedgerow  
survey**



dlr  
**Tree Strategy  
2024**



Shanganagh  
Parks  
**Masterplan**

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
GIB1: Green Infrastructure Strategy	Ongoing implementation of works and plan/strategy making.	Update the dlr Green Infrastructure Strategy during the lifetime of the Plan.
<p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy forms appendix 14 of the adopted County Development Plan. It is a policy objective of the Plan to continue to implement the GI strategy which recognizes the ecosystems services approach. Work has not yet commenced on updating the existing Green Infrastructure Strategy. Any update will be subject to resources.</p>		
GIB3: Seascape	Appraisal and assessment.	Preparation of a Seascape Assessment for coastal parts of the County.
<p>To date the Planning Authority are still awaiting a national seascape assessment methodology endorsed by way of government policy. It is noted that the Marine Institute has prepared a regional seascape character assessment for the country. The coastline within dlr falls within two character areas, the Dublin Bay seascape character area which includes the area from the boundary with Dublin City to Killiney Beach and the Irish Sea, Sandbanks and Broad bays seascape character area which includes the area from Killiney south to the boundary with Wicklow County Council. For each assessment a description is provided along with key characteristics, natural influences, historical overview, contemporary influence and perceptual influences (including views and vistas, sounds and smells and sense of place). While it is a non-statutory assessment it may inform future policy.</p>		
GIB5: Historic Landscape Character Areas	Development management and plan-making.	Integration, as appropriate, the findings of the HLCA's to the LAP plan-making process.

As set out in the County Plan, a HLCA is a detailed holistic study of the historical development and environmental significance of an area. Five HLCAs have been carried out in the County to date: Barnacullia; Kiltiernan; Glencullen; Ballycorus – Rathmichael; and Old Connaught. The HLCAs for Kiltiernan and Old Connaught are informing the ongoing work on both Local Area Plans.

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
GIB8: Coastline Parks and Harbours	Operational works.	Progress with regards the upgrade of coastline parks and harbours.
<p>There has been a programme of ongoing improvements and repairs enacted since April 2022 including remedial works at the Quinns Rd access point to the beach at Shankill Beach, accessibility enhancements commenced at the Forty Foot and Kavanagh's in Sandycove in addition to work completed at Seapoint and Hawks' Cliff (Vico Road, Dalkey). A rock anchor repair scheme was also carried out in Coliemore Harbour in 2023 to stabilise the bedrock supporting the southern pier access.</p>		
GIB9: Beaches and Bathing Areas	Management and maintenance / On-going identification of bathing areas / dlr Tourism Strategy.	Number of bathing areas and 'identified bathing areas'.
<p>There are currently 5 identified bathing areas in the County.</p> <p>Under the Bathing Water Regulations (2008), dlr have responsibilities in relation to the management of bathing areas in the County. This includes identifying bathing areas, establishing bathing water profiles and monitoring water quality at these locations, managing short-term pollution incidents and communicating health risks to swimmers. Bathing water quality in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown beaches over the past two years has generally been classified as Good or Excellent.</p> <p>Bathing water is now tested at nine locations.</p> <p>Per the EU's Water Framework Directive (WFD) dlr initiated a consultation process in 2022 to determine the main locations used for sea bathing in the County resulting in a number of additional testing locations being added to the regular water testing list outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Killiney</li> <li>• Seapoint</li> <li>• Whiterock</li> <li>• Forty Foot</li> <li>• Sandycove</li> <li>• Blackrock Baths Shoreline</li> <li>• Dún Laoghaire Baths</li> <li>• Coliemore Harbour</li> <li>• Corbawn Strand</li> </ul> <p>Map of Water Testing locations within dlr County. Source <a href="#">Smart Dublin/Dublinked Open Data Store</a></p> <p>The increase in frequency of water testing has resulted in better monitoring and remediation of water pollution over the past two years with the majority of dlr locations achieving a 'Good' or 'Excellent' quality grade. The overarching EU WFD is consistent with Ireland's Bathing Water Regulations. The water quality of Dublin Bay has achieved a 'good' WFD status, as determined in the Environmental Protection Agency's updated classifications reported in 2022 however, monitoring and remediation measures are considered vital to ensure continuity and improve upon this water quality classification.</p>		
GIB10: Dublin Bay Biosphere	Plan/strategy making.	Preparation of an Education Strategy and subsequent implementation of same.
<p>The Dublin Bay Biosphere covers over 300 km sq and over 300,000 people live within the Biosphere. Hence education in relation to the Biosphere is important. While no specific education strategy has been prepared the Dublin Bay Biosphere webpage provides significant educational resources for adults, children and teachers.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
GIB17: Trails, Hiking and Walking Routes	Promotion and co-ordination. LECP and dlr Tourism Strategy.	Increase in the number of trails, hiking and walking routes.
This information is not currently readily available. It is noted that the Dublin Mountain Partnership Strategic Plan 2022 - 2026 was launched in February 2023. One theme of the new Strategy is Providing for Recreation and objectives set out include developing a comprehensive, accessible, and integrated network of off-road trails, moving the Dublin Mountain Way fully off road where possible. It is also noted that Coillte are converting some of the key forests to recreational forests with additional trails and walking routes.		
GIB20: Biodiversity Plan	Plan-making and delivery of actions.	Preparation of a new dlr Biodiversity Action Plan.
<p>The new <a href="#">dlr Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025</a>, - Nature Recovery, Restoration &amp; Reconnection, the second Plan for the County, builds on the aims of the first Plan and continues to move the County towards an overall EU and National Vision for Biodiversity. The Plan demonstrates dlr's continuing commitment to achieving obligations to protect biodiversity for the benefit of future generations. This is achieved through a series of targeted actions provided in the Plan.</p> <p>The preparation of the dlr Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025 was informed by existing knowledge and a review of the information contained in the previous dlr Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013 – Treasuring Our Wildlife. The Plan focuses on recovery, reconstruction and reconnection and sets out what dlr can do to help biodiversity in the face of climate change. Five objectives are set out including mainstreaming biodiversity into decision making. The Plan also includes mapping of the County Wide Ecological Network/wildlife corridors.</p>		
GIB23: County-Wide Ecological Network	Development management and plan-making.	Integration, as appropriate, of the Ecological Network, including Wildlife Corridors, at a local level through the LAP plan- making process.
The County wide ecological network which includes designated sites (SACs, SPAs and pNHAs), non-designated sites of high nature conservation and those of local conservation importance and the wildlife corridors of the Biodiversity plan is informing the Local Area Plan making process. The Dundrum Local Area Plan which was adopted in October 2023 integrates references to the 'Ticknock to the River Dodder' wildlife corridor which runs through the LAP lands. The LAP acknowledges that the extension and enhancement of suitable woodland areas and tree lines within the LAP lands has the potential to significantly improve biodiversity within Dundrum and strengthen the ecological corridors within these lands. The SEA and AA processes were also particularly informed by the County wide ecological network. Ongoing work on Old Connaught LAP and Kiltiernan Glenamuck LAP will integrate as appropriate the County wide ecological network.		
GIB25: Hedgerows	Survey work and report preparation.	Preparation of a new dlr Hedgerow Survey Report.
A dlr Hedgerow Review and evaluation was carried out in 2021. The review involves mapping of hedgerows, ecological evaluation, an assessment of conservation condition and the identification of "priority hedgerow systems" of high biodiversity importance in a landscape context. Hedgerows were also given an ecological systems scoring (ESS). In conclusion, the study found that the hedgerows of dlr are an important biodiversity resource and provide significant ecosystem services. Their value is increased by the highly managed and built-up nature of much of the County.		
GIB28: Invasive Species	Plan-making.	Preparation of a dlr 'Invasive Alien Species Action Plan'.
The Biodiversity section of dlr has prepared an "Invasive Species Action (IAS) Plan" so as to help address the threats posed by invasive alien species at the County and local level. After habitat loss, invasive species are the second biggest threat to biodiversity worldwide. The objectives of the IAS include raising awareness of invasive species, developing a record of invasive species in the County, preventing new introduction into the County, preventing further spread and treating IAS currently present in the County.		
GIB29: Nature Based Solutions	Development management and preparation of guidelines.	Preparation of guidelines for the implementation of 'Nature Based Solutions'.
Fingal County Council are leading on developing Nature Based Solutions guidance whilst dlr are leading on developing Biodiversity Net Gain guidance. The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage are also currently developing an Urban National Implementation Strategy for Nature Based Solutions (NBS). The dlr Biodiversity Officer is on the multi-agency working group.		

## 5.9 Section 15.5.9 Open Space, Parks and Recreation

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
OSR1: Open Space Strategy	Plan/strategy preparation.	Review the dlr Open Space Strategy 2012-2015.
There is no further update on the review of the dlr open space strategy 2012 - 2015 since the adoption of the County Plan		
OSR3: Future Improvements	Plan-making and operational works.	Progress with regards the Parks Master Plan Programme.
The Shanganagh Park Masterplan was adopted at the February 2024 Council meeting. The Plan provides for recreational improvements in the park including a natural play area, a sand-based grass pitch and a sprint track. The Plan also addresses accessibility and severance due to the DART line.		
OSR4: Public Open Space Standards	Development management and plan-making.	Identification of the preferred locations for larger open spaces at LAP plan-making stage for new residential communities.  Collection and use of section 48 contributions.
The adopted Dundrum Local Area Plan includes the provision of a new civic park on the Main Street and also a wetland park area to the rear of the existing Carnegie Library. Work on both Old Connaught LAP and Kiltiernan Glenamuck LAP is ongoing and includes examination - in conjunction with the dlr parks Department - of open space provision.		
OSR7: Trees, Woodland and Forestry	Plan/strategy preparation.	Preparation of a new dlr Trees Strategy.  Preparation of a decision- making procedure for 'Tree Preservation Orders'.
The new dlr Tree Strategy 2024 – 2030 was noted by the Elected Members at the November 2023 Council meeting. It will be available in the public domain in the coming months. The strategy recognises the wealth of benefits which trees bring to the County and focuses on the urban forestry model which views trees as critical infrastructure. The tree strategy includes policies to increase canopy tree coverage to 18% county wide. Policies are set out in relation to retaining and protecting existing trees and expanding the urban forest.		
OSR8: Greenways and Blueways Network	Operational works.	Progress with regard the development of the greenways and blueways network.
As set out in the County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 Greenways are a term for the collective networks of parks and open spaces which facilitate green modes of movement, (walkers, cyclists, roller skaters, horse riders) for pleasure, recreation, tourism, and daily journeys, that are a unique feature of the County. Blueways are trails running on and alongside waterways. Greenways and Blueways often coincide with wildlife corridors which highlights the need for careful planning and design to ensure that they will be assessed for potential impacts on biodiversity, including sensitive habitats and species and also utilising their potential in terms of their ecosystem services to provide multifaceted nature-based solutions.		
The Cabinteely Greenway which will connect Cornelscourt and Cherrywood is currently being progressed by the Council. Public consultation took place in the last quarter of 2023.		



## 5.10 Section 15.5.10 Environmental Infrastructure and Flood Risk

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
EI1: Sustainable Management of Water	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders including Irish Water, plan-making and operational works.	Delivery of strategic water and wastewater infrastructure as identified in Appendix 1.
<p><b>Water</b></p> <p><b><i>The Vartry Water Supply Scheme</i></b></p> <p>The new Vartry Water Treatment Plant is now operational. The completion of the new water treatment plant means that current and future generations will benefit from a high quality, safe, secure and reliable water supply. The Varty upgrade also included the covering over of the Stillorgan reservoir which is now completed.</p> <p>The new water treatment plant uses cutting edge treatment technologies to secure the supply of clean water for 200,000 people in North Wicklow and South Dublin.</p> <p><b><i>The Eastern Midlands Water Supply Scheme</i></b></p> <p>No further update since County plan adopted.</p> <p>At a County level the Old Connaught/Woodbrook Water Supply Scheme is proposed to serve the long-term water supply needs of the Old Connaught LAP area and involves the provision of two new high-level reservoirs at Ballyman and the installation of approximately 11km of new trunk supply water mains to serve the developing areas of Woodbrook-Shanganagh, Old Connaught and Fassaroe (Wicklow County). The Scheme is currently under construction.</p> <p><b>Wastewater</b></p> <p><b><i>Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project</i></b></p> <p>Work is underway on the major upgrade to the Ringsend scheme.</p> <p>The project comprises four key elements and underpinning these is a substantial programme of ancillary works:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of additional secondary treatment capacity with nutrient reduction (400,000 population equivalent);</li> <li>2. Upgrade of the 24 existing secondary treatment tanks to provide additional capacity and nutrient reduction, which is essential to protect the nutrient-sensitive Dublin Bay area;</li> <li>3. Provision of a new phosphorous recovery process; and</li> <li>4. Expansion of the plant's sludge treatment facilities.</li> </ol> <p>Since November 2021, the plant has been accepting increased flows. This allows current treatment levels to be maintained during the remainder of the upgrade of the existing secondary treatment tanks.</p> <p><b><i>Greater Dublin Drainage Project (GDDP)</i></b></p> <p>Greater Dublin Drainage (GDD) is a project to develop a new regional wastewater treatment facility and associated infrastructure to serve north Dublin and parts of the surrounding counties of Kildare and Meath. There is no update since County Plan adoption.</p> <p>At a County level the Old Connaught/Woodbrook Sewerage Scheme, that will address the foul drainage needs of both the Plan area and the wider environs, is also being advanced by Úisce Éireann (ÚE).</p>		
EI2: Irish Water Enabling Policies	Co-ordination with relevant stakeholders including Irish Water, plan-making and operational works.	Delivery of strategic water and wastewater infrastructure as identified in Appendix 1.
See above.		

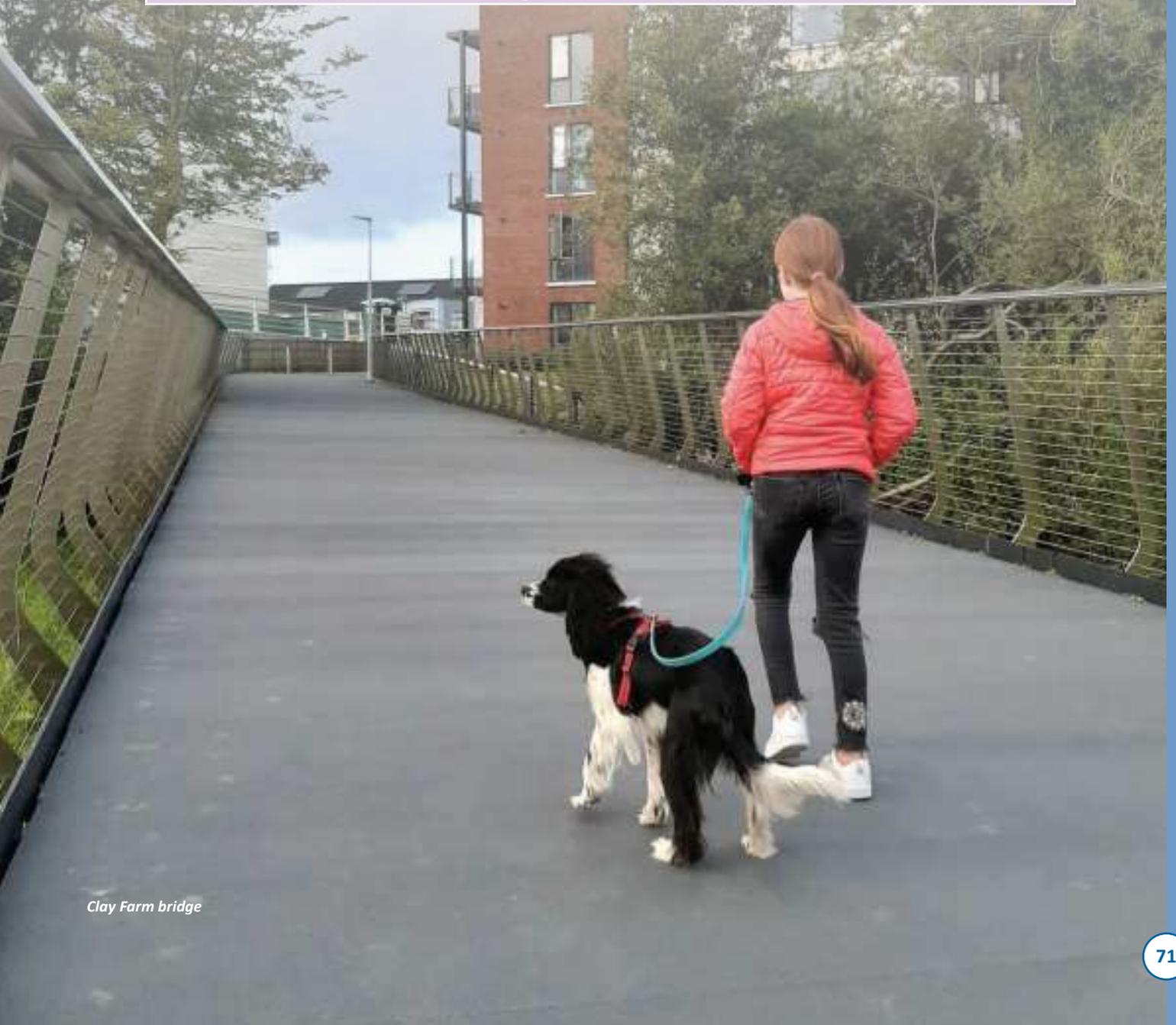
Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
EI11: Resource Management	Implementation of the Actions set out in the 'Resource Management' section of the dlr Climate Change Action Plan.	Annual monitoring of the dlr Climate Change Action Plan with a review and revision every five years.
<p>Three <a href="#">annual progress reports</a> have been prepared relating to the dlr Climate Action Plan 2019 – 2024, one each in 2020, 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>Each report focused on the implementation and monitoring of the dlr climate action plan across the five action areas of energy and buildings, transport, flood resilience, nature-based solutions, and resource management.</p> <p>A new <a href="#">Climate Action Plan</a> for the period 2024 – was adopted in February 2024. A key focus of the new Plan will be on “whole of Council” monitoring.</p>		
EI14: Air and Noise Pollution	Development management and co-ordination with relevant stakeholders including the EPA.	<p>Air Quality Measurements.</p> <p>Preparation of an annual report by dlr on delivery of the objectives of the Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2018 – 2023.</p> <p>Source: dlr and EPA</p>
<p>See air quality monitoring set out the SEA monitoring table below. Work is ongoing on the new Noise Action Plan 2024-2028. It is proposed to establish a noise working group to co-ordinate the activities and actions from the Noise Action Plan and to foster an approach of collaboration across all relevant departments and sections.</p>		
EI16: Water Pollution	Operational works and co-ordination with relevant stakeholders including Irish Water, the EPA and Inland Fisheries Board.	<p>Improve status of water bodies identified in the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018</p> <p>– 2021 and all updates thereof.</p> <p>Bathing water quality checks.</p> <p>Data source: water sampling.</p>
<p>See Status of water quality in the County’s water bodies as set out in the SEA monitoring report below.</p>		
EI18: Energy Facilities	Development management.	Planning permission for strategic energy infrastructure.
<p>There have been no permissions granted for strategic energy infrastructure projects since the Plan was adopted. As set out above two commercial offshore windfarms are being progressed in the Irish Sea off the coast of Dubin and Wicklow.</p>		
EI20: Telecommunications Infrastructure	Development management.	<p>Number and percentage of households with access to broadband.</p> <p>Data source: Census.</p>
<p>Per the 2022 Census results there are currently 78,207 (out of 85,110) Households with Internet/Broadband access within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County (93%) compared to 67,575 households (out of a total of 78,601 households) in 2016 (86%).</p> <p>According to the CSO, almost all households in Ireland with dependent children have internet access. This compares with just over four in five (82%) households comprised of one adult with no dependent children.</p> <p>In 2023, 94% of households overall have an internet connection, unchanged from 2022.</p> <p>Household internet connectivity was highest for the Dublin region (96%), compared with the Border and Midland regions (91% of households in these regions).</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
E121: Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM)	Co-ordination with the relevant stakeholders including the OPW.	Progression of the Flood Relief Schemes in the ten-year Programme of Investment in Flood Relief Measures.
<p><b><i>Deansgrange ECFRAM Flood Alleviation Scheme.</i></b></p> <p>Engineering and environmental consultants were appointed in December 2019 for Flood Risk Management Works on the Deansgrange Stream. Activities completed to date include additional survey work, CCTV surveys, a constraints study, hydrological analysis, and hydraulic modelling. Optioneering, environmental surveys and engagement with key stakeholders continue. A Ground Investigation Contract is complete. dlr have received preliminary approval from Irish Rail to tunnel under the rail line. Public consultation for the Part 8 Planning process on the proposed scheme ended in August. The Chief Executive report for Part 8 was brought to, and approved at, the December Council Meeting, subject to approval from ABP (EIAR Determination) and also a survey of SuDS opportunities being carried out in the wider catchment.</p> <p><b><i>Carrickmines/Shanganagh Flood Alleviation Scheme.</i></b></p> <p>Engineering and environmental consultants have also been appointed for Flood Risk Management Works on the Carrickmines/Shanganagh Rivers. Data gathering is underway. A Flow/Rainfall Survey is complete. Further topographical survey work has been done. Early damage/benefits assessments are underway to ensure a cost beneficial scheme is achievable. An initial public engagement has been completed following short briefing sessions with Area Councillors. The on-site investigation work is largely completed. The options for the project are being considered. Interim technical reports have been developed for some option locations due to the complexity of the project. Initial discussions have now begun with a small number of landowners and a final option has emerged. A Public Consultation Day took place on the 13th December 2023. Comments will be incorporated into the final option, where appropriate, and the EIAR report can now be finalized once final mammal surveys are completed in June 2024. It is planned to submit documentation to ABP in Q3 2024.</p>		
E122: Flood Risk Management	Development management and plan-making.	Inclusion of a SFRA in the preparation of all LAPs.
<p>The Dundrum Local Area Plan which was adopted in October 2023 included a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Both Old Connaught Local Area Plan and Kiltiernan Glenamuck Local Area Plan will include their own SFRAs.</p>		
E124: Coastal Defence	Operational works.	Progression of measures identified in the Coastal Defence Strategy 2010.
<p>As set under GIB8 above, the Council has progressed a number of actions in accordance with the measures identified in the 2010 Coastal Defense Strategy and continues to do so, including more recently remedial works at the Quinns Rd access point to the beach at Shankill Beach which included repair and reinforcement of the existing ramp access structure and rejuvenation of the protective rock armour. Accessibility enhancements have also been commenced at the Forty Foot in Sandycove and there have been various maintenance repairs across beach locations such as those for Seapoint, Kavanagh's (Sandycove) and Hawks Cliff (Vico Road, Dalkey). A rock anchor repair scheme was also carried out in Coliemore Harbour in 2023 to stabilise the bedrock supporting the southern pier access.</p>		

## 5.11 Section 15.5.11

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
HER1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage	Development Management.	Referral of planning applications which are in, or might affect, sites and features of archaeological interest, to the Minister through the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and to the Heritage Council.
<p>All dlr planning applications requiring assessment in regard to Archaeological Heritage policy are submitted for comment to the dlr Heritage Officer and to the Office of Public Works, An Taisce, The Arts Council, The Heritage Council and the Minister of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Additionally, applications submitted which are located within the Cherrywood SDZ required Heritage and Culture assessments as necessitated by Chapter Three: Culture and Heritage of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme due to the rich archaeological heritage contained therein.</p> <p>Two applications requiring archaeological consideration were granted since April 2022 and are further outlined under Cultural Heritage of the CDP SEA Monitoring Report below.</p>		
HER7: Record of Protected Structures	Review and update.	Review and update, as necessary, the RPS subsequent to any Ministerial Direction or other recommendations.
<p>No ministerial directions have been received from the Minister to add any structures to the RPS since Plan adoption. While not a ministerial direction or recommendation, since the Plan adoption one structure - Red Brick (former) Chapel (exterior only), located along Tivoli Terrace South, to the rear of Centenary House, 35 York Road, Dún Laoghaire – was added to the RPS in December 2022 by way of a Section 55 addition.</p>		
HER8: Work to Protected Structures	Development management.	Referral of planning applications relating to Protected Structures to the dlr Conservation Officer and relevant prescribed bodies.
<p>According to a search of dlr’s APAS planning application management system there were c.420 individual planning applications since the adoption of the CDP which were referred to the dlr Conservation Officer and the required prescribed bodies with regards to Protected Structures. Approximately 62% of those referred to the dlr Conservation Officer were granted over the twenty-month time period to December 2023. These included permissions for construction of new dwellings, changes of use and revisions to layouts all located in areas with important built Heritage such as Dalkey, Dundrum, Sandycove, Blackrock and Foxrock.</p>		
HER12: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)	Review and update.	Review and update, as necessary, the RPS subsequent to any Ministerial recommendations following publication of the full NIAH for the County.
<p>The full National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey for the County has not yet been published. However, since the Plan adoption one structure - Red Brick (former) Chapel (exterior only), located along Tivoli Terrace South, to the rear of Centenary House, 35 York Road, Dún Laoghaire – was added to the RPS in December 2022 by way of a section 55 addition. It should be noted that this was not a recommendation of the NIAH.</p>		
HER13: Architectural Conservation Areas	Development management.	Referral of planning applications within or adjoining an ACA to the dlr Conservation Officer and relevant prescribed bodies.
<p>C. 25 individual planning applications were granted subsequent to being submitted for assessment to the Conservation Officer and other prescribed bodies as required due to being within or adjoining an Architectural Conservation Area since April 2022. The majority of these grants were for sympathetic extensions, refurbishments or reversion of subdivided dwellings to their original single-family residential use.</p>		

Policy Objective	Implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Performance Indicator / Data Source)
HER17: Candidate Architectural Conservation Areas	Assessment.	Increase in the number of designated Architectural Conservation Areas in dlr.
Since the Plan adoption there has been no increase in the number of designated ACA areas in the County. However Architectural Appraisal Reports which will inform the making of ACAs have been prepared for Blackrock village and Adelaide Road/Station Road.		
HER25: Heritage Plan	Plan-making and implementation.	Preparation of the third dlr County Heritage Plan 2021-2025.
The dlr County Heritage Plan 2021-2025 was approved at the September 2021 County Council meeting and can now be viewed as an onscreen booklet or downloadable as a pdf. Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment screening reports were prepared as part of the plan making process, along with a SEA Screening Determination. See <a href="https://www.dlrcoco.ie/heritage/dlr-county-heritage-plan-2021-2025">https://www.dlrcoco.ie/heritage/dlr-county-heritage-plan-2021-2025</a> for further information and access to the Heritage Plan 2021 – 2025.		



Clay Farm bridge

# 6

## Local Area Plan Programme



Section 2.6.1.3 of the dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028 includes a Local Area Plan plan-making programme. It notes that in delivery of the programme, the Planning Authority will prioritise areas in accordance with the overarching strategic objectives of the Core Strategy including those areas which are experiencing and/or likely to experience large scale development or regeneration. Figure 13 illustrates the Local Area Plan-Making Programme as set out in the County Development Plan.

Local Area Plan	Plan Period	Adopted	Extended to	Compliance with Core Strategy
Ballyogan and Environs LAP 2019-2025	6 Years	July 2019		Broadly consistent with the Core Strategy.
Stillorgan LAP 2018-2024	6 Years	September 2018		Broadly consistent with the Core Strategy.
Woodbrook-Shanganagh LAP 2017-2023	6 Years	July 2017		Broadly consistent with the Core Strategy.
Blackrock LAP 2015-2021	10 Years	March 2015	March 2025	Broadly consistent with the Core Strategy.
Goatstown LAP 2012-2018	10 Years	April 2012	April 2022	Broadly consistent with the Core Strategy.
Kiltiernan-Glenamuck 2013-2018	10 Years	September 2013	September 2023	Broadly consistent with the Core Strategy. New Plan to be prepared.
Dundrum				Plan being prepared.
Dún Laoghaire and Environs				New Plan to be prepared.
Old Connaught				New Plan to be prepared.
Rathmichael				New Plan to be prepared.
Glencullen				New Plan to be prepared.
Sallynoggin				New Plan to be prepared.
Deansgrange				New Plan to be prepared.
Ballybrack/Loughlinstown				New Plan to be prepared.
Clonskeagh/UCD				New Plan to be prepared.

**Figure 13:** Local Area Plan Making Programme

**Source:** Table 2.16 – dlr County Development Plan 2022-2028

## 6.1 Local Area Plan Programme – Progress

The following section provides a status and progress update with respect to both existing adopted Local Area Plans and new Local Area Plan to be prepared. There are currently 5 no. adopted Local Area Plans in dlr and these are detailed in Table 5.

**Table 5:** Existing Adopted Local Area Plans

Local Area Plan	Plan Period	Adopted	Extended To	Review Process
Ballyogan and Environs LAP 2019-2025	6 years	2019	N/A	To be determined. The potential extension of the existing Plan will be considered in accordance with the provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).
Stillorgan LAP 2018-2024	10 years	2018	2028	The Stillorgan Local Area Plan was extended in November 2023 for a further period of 5 years. The Local Area Plan is due to expire in 2028.
Woodbrook-Shanganagh LAP 2017-2023	10 years	2017	2027	The Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan was extended in September 2022 for a further period of 5 years. The Local Area Plan is due to expire in 2027.
Blackrock LAP 2015-2021	10 years	2015	2025	The Blackrock Local Area Plan is due to expire in 2025.
Kiltiernan / Glenamuck LAP 2013-2018	10 years	2013	2023	The Kiltiernan / Glenamuck Local Area Plan expired in 2023. The Local Authority are progressing the preparation of a new LAP for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck (see dlr Local Area Plan plan-making programme below).

Table 6 below details progress made with respect to the plan-making programme for Local Area Plans, as set out in the County Development Plan.

**Table 6:** Local Area Plan Plan-Making Programme

Local Area Plan	Anticipated Timeframe	Status
Dundrum	The Dundrum Local Area Plan was adopted in October 2023 and came into force on 21st November 2023.	<p>The plan-making process for the Dundrum Local Area Plan took place through 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>The Draft Dundrum Local Area Plan was placed on display from 8th June 2023 to 21st July 2023. There was a very high level of interest and engagement with nearly 900 submissions received.</p> <p>The Dundrum Local Area Plan was made at a Special Council meeting on 10th October 2023. The Local Area Plan came into effect 6 weeks after the making of the Plan in November 2023.</p> <p>There is Judicial Review pending relating to the LAP.</p>



Local Area Plan	Anticipated Timeframe	Status
Kiltiernan / Glenamuck	<p>Pre-draft public consultation process undertaken in September/October 2023.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the plan-making process for the Kiltiernan / Glenamuck LAP will take place during 2024 with the Draft Plan on display later in 2024.</p>	<p>Pre-draft public consultation process undertaken between 12/09/2023 and 17/10/2023.</p> <p>Liaison with stakeholders ongoing.</p> <p>Area Based Transport Assessment – An Area Based Transport Assessment for the Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan area is being undertaken.</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment / Appropriate Assessment – Work is underway with respect to AA and SEA studies.</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the LAP area is being undertaken.</p> <p>Preparatory work timeframe: The various inputs will proceed on an iterative basis in line with and to inform the Local Area Plan plan-making process.</p>
Old Connaught LAP	<p>Pre-draft public consultation process undertaken in May/June 2023. The plan-making process for the Old Connaught LAP is progressing. It is anticipated that the Draft Old Connaught LAP will go on public display in Q2 2024.</p>	<p>Pre-draft public consultation process was undertaken between 08/05/2023 and 06/06/2023. A Chief Executive's Report was prepared on the submissions received and a briefing was provided to the Elected Members.</p> <p>Liaison with stakeholders and prescribed bodies is ongoing.</p> <p>Work is progressing on an Infrastructure Capacity Assessment Study (ICAS) for the southeast area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. This Study will inform the Old Connaught LAP.</p> <p>An Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) for the Old Connaught LAP area is being undertaken as part of the ICAS. In addition, a Water and Wastewater Strategy, a SuDS Strategy and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment are being prepared.</p> <p>Work is underway with respect to Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment.</p> <p>Background work on a range of other topics is ongoing, including: baseline studies; socio-economic analysis; future residential community and placemaking; climate action; heritage and conservation; recreation and open space; and, sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure requirements. The various inputs are proceeding on an iterative basis to inform the LAP plan-making process.</p>
Rathmichael LAP	To be determined	<p>Work is progressing on an Infrastructure Capacity Assessment Study (ICAS) for the southeast area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. This Study will inform the Rathmichael LAP.</p> <p>An Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) for the Rathmichael LAP area is being undertaken as part of the ICAS. In addition, a Water and Wastewater Strategy, a SuDS Strategy and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment are being prepared in addition to other relevant assessments to inform the plan-making for Rathmichael.</p> <p>Liaison with stakeholders and prescribed bodies is ongoing.</p>

dlr Proposed LAPs indicated within the CDP 2022 – 2028 include the following with current progress outlined:

Preparatory work for LAPs in the following areas has not yet commenced.

- Dún Laoghaire and Environs LAP
- Glencullen
- Sallynoggin
- Deansgrange
- Ballybrack/Loughlinstown
- Clonskeagh/UCD

**7**

**SEA  
Monitoring**



The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes are monitored. This report details the SEA monitoring in the first two years of the lifetime of the Plan. It has been guided by the EPA guidance on this issue, “Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring” (2020). No remedial actions are recommended.

There were challenges in compiling data on monitoring as in some instances the data is not readily and/or easily available and does not always correspond neatly to the 2-year time period since the County Plan was adopted. Nor is it available at a county wide level. However, it is considered that the table below does meet with the requirements of Article 10 of the Directive which states that “Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programs in order, inter alia, to identify at an early-stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.” It is noted that existing monitoring arrangements may be used if appropriate and there is overlap with the County development Plan monitoring set out above.

**Table 7:** SEA monitoring

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna.</b>		
<b>Condition of European sites.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species.</li> <li>Complete the review of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013 and implement the revised Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 -2025, Nature Recovery, Restoration &amp; Reconnection” has been completed and is being implemented. Each year, dlr’s Biodiversity Officer will draw up an annual work plan of projects to be undertaken in that year. A detailed implementation plan for each project will then be prepared. Each project will be costed, and a timeframe set for its completion. Monitoring the implementation of the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan will be overseen by the Biodiversity Officer. The role of the Biodiversity Forum is particularly crucial to implementing biodiversity elements of the CDP. Their expertise will provide ongoing direction for the plan, setting priorities and evaluating outcomes.</li> <li>SEA/AA monitoring formed part of the proposed Dundrum Local Area Plan and ultimately consisted of three stand-alone environmental reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Environmental Assessment - Environmental Report</li> <li>Strategic Environmental Assessment - Non-Technical Summary</li> <li>Appropriate Assessment - Natura Impact Report</li> </ul> </li> <li>As set out in the County Development Plan monitoring the above ecosystem services approach fed into the Local Area Plan. The Dundrum Local Area Plan was made in October 2023 and adopted in November 2023.</li> <li>Work is currently ongoing on the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan and the Old Connaught Rathmichael Local Area Plan. SEA and AA will form part of both Plans. NPWS have been / will be consulted. They will also address ecosystems services approach and green/blue infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<b>No remedial action is recommended.</b>		

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<p><b>Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either revised or drafted.</b></p>	<p>Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions in their land use plans and as a minimum, to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the review of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Biodiversity Plan 2009-2013 and implement the revised Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Dundrum Local Area Plan includes objectives regarding measures to contribute towards the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna and associated ecosystem services.</li> <li>The Plan recognises that invasive non-native species are present within the Plan area, along the Slang River corridor, including Japanese knotweed and winter heliotrope. All applications for development within or near the river corridor will need to demonstrate compliance with the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 measures relating to invasive non-native species.</li> <li>Biodiversity in the area also faces a number of challenges including fragmentation of habitats (the River Slang is part-culverted, which can fragment habitats). Proposals for development, including those that interact with or cross the Slang River, such as blueways and greenways, will be subject to AA under the Habitats Directive. An area along the Slang that is subject to flooding has been identified in the LAP as a wetland area thus providing a regulating service via flood control.</li> <li>See County Development Plan monitoring above for further details of how the ecosystem services approach has been included in the Dundrum Local Area Plan.</li> <li>Work is ongoing on a Draft Old Connaught LAP which will include objectives for ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect ecosystem services.</li> <li>Work is ongoing on the Draft Kiltiernan Glenamuck LAP to include the required objectives for ecosystem services content.</li> </ul> <p><b>No remedial action is recommended.</b></p>
<p><b>SEAs and AAs as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.</b></p>	<p>Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.</p>	<p>All relevant council plans are subject to the appropriate level of SEA and AA including screening.</p> <p><b>No remedial action is recommended.</b></p>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<p><b>Status of water quality in the County's water bodies.</b></p>	<p>Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status'. Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan by 2021 (and subsequent iterations as relevant).</p> <p>Included under Water below,</p>	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <p>The EPA characterise rivers in the County based on their ecological status, taking into account the life that the river can support and the populations of creatures sensitive to pollution. Status also considers the hydro morphology. For example, concrete walls as opposed to natural banks, closed culverts vs open stream and weirs that stop fish making their way upstream vs fish passes which facilitate the breeding process meaning it is a balanced assessment.</p> <p>dlr's Water Pollution Control Section (WPCS) has a regular sampling programme for all the rivers in the County. Multiple locations on all the rivers in the County are sampled and then sent to be analysed by the Laboratory in Dublin City Council. In 2023 a total of 273 samples were taken.</p> <p>One particular programme for dlr samples river locations chosen by the EPA for the Water Framework Directive. The rivers in question are the Glencullen River, the Carrickmines/Shanganagh River, the Deansgrange River and the Brewery Stream.</p> <p>dlr takes samples at 6 locations 5 times a year and these samples are delivered to the EPA's Water Laboratory in Clonskeagh for analysis. These results are taken into consideration when the EPA publishes the ecological status of each of these rivers every three years. Other considerations with regards to ecological status are the number and variety of insects in the stream e.g. mayflies, stoneflies, hydro morphology (how natural the form of the stream bed and banks are weirs etc) and how prone the stream is to flooding.</p> <p>Currently the Glencullen Stream has high status, the Carrickmines/Shanganagh Stream has good status and the Deansgrange Stream has poor status. The Brewery stream has yet to be assigned a status.</p> <p>Pollution mitigation of these rivers is an ongoing issue requiring public information distribution and citizen buy-in to consider the impact their actions have on the aquatic status of our water table, rivers and seawater as the quality of all can be significantly impacted by human activities.</p> <p>In general pollution affects our streams in 5 ways.</p>
		<p><b>Pollution Events</b></p> <p>A builder might pump very silty water from an excavation into the stream. Silt has a very detrimental effect on life in the stream. A resident might pour their used engine oil into a road gully which makes its way to the stream. The Council handles these events as they come up responding to public complaints. The Council licence some building sites to ensure that they have treatment systems on site to clean the water on their sites.</p>
		<p><b>Misconnections</b></p> <p>Most homes have 2 drainage pipes. The first, the foul drain, takes foul effluent from the washing machine, showers, sinks, toilets etc. The other drain is the surface water drain which take the rain water from the roof. In around 6% to 7% of homes, a foul connection is mistakenly connected to the surface water pipe, i.e. misconnected. This can happen when an alteration is made to the house, like a utility room and a new appliance is misconnected. A team of two Council staff inspect between 900 and 1000 homes a year in the effort to remove pollution from misconnections.</p>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
		<p><b>Road Runoff</b></p> <p>During heavy rain, the roads and hard surfaces (car parks, footpaths, driveways) in the County discharge water to the road gullies which then discharge to the local rivers. Unfortunately, this process carries pollutants to the rivers. These pollutants include, dog and bird faeces, oil and petrol spills from cars and trucks, rubbish and cigarette butts. Essentially, rain washes our streets clean but then dumps this waste into the streams. The answer to this problem is green infrastructure also known as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). SUDs work on the premise that rainfall is filtered through the ground before it is allowed into our streams. Road gullies can feed their water into tree pits and swales which hold back and clean the contaminated runoff. Green rooves, wetlands and permeable paving are other examples of green infrastructure. New developments are required by their planning permission to have SUDS. It is very challenging to put SUDS in place in existing built-up areas. However, most recently on the Rock Rd, from the Punchbowl Pub to Trimleston Avenue, the Council has replaced a number of road gullies with planted areas in the middle island and the verge of the road. Rainfall feeds to the plants in the area thereby resulting in the water runoff being filtered and attenuated.</p>
		<p><b>Overflows</b></p> <p>When a foul sewer system has insufficient capacity to carry foul sewage due to heavy rain (or perhaps a blockage) the excess overflows to the surface water system which is then discharged to the local stream. This results in diluted sewage entering the water which is very damaging for the life in the stream causing algal blooms and reductions in oxygen levels in the water. Overflows are operated by Uisce Eireann and very costly to remove as the solution involves increasing the capacity of the foul sewer system downstream so that it does not reach capacity. One overflow to the Elm Park Stream was removed by Uisce Eireann two years ago in Goatstown due to sewer works downstream of the overflow location.</p>
		<p><b>Leaky Pipes</b></p> <p>A programme of replacing old foul sewer pipes will address this problem and is an ongoing programme of works for Uisce Eireann but will only be fixed in the longer term.</p> <p>It should be noted that each of these pollution events most often result in the foul waters making their way to the sea where further negative impacts occur on both sea-flora and fauna as well as causing restrictions on use by local inhabitants.</p>
		<p><b>Sea</b></p> <p>The Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 79/2008) set out when the formal bathing season is in Ireland. In any year, the Regulations state that the bathing season is the period from 1st June to 15th September, with pre-season sampling commencing in mid-May.</p> <p>The Local Authority is required to test bathing waters a minimum of four times a year however, given the year 'round use of dlr's swimming spots by hundreds of swimmers on a daily basis, the Authority ensures that water is sampled and tested twice per month outside of bathing season and once per week during the season. This is much more frequent than the minimum requirement.</p>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
		<p>Per the <a href="#">EU's WFD</a> dlr initiated a consultation process in 2022 to determine the main locations used for sea bathing in the County resulting in several additional testing locations being added to the regular water testing list now outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Killiney</li> <li>• Seapoint</li> <li>• Whiterock</li> <li>• Forty Foot</li> <li>• Sandycove</li> <li>• Blackrock Baths Shoreline</li> <li>• Dún Laoghaire Baths</li> <li>• Coliemore Harbour</li> <li>• Corbawn Strand</li> </ul>
		<p>The increase in frequency of water testing has resulted in better monitoring and remediation of water pollution over the past two years with the majority of dlr locations achieving a 'Good' or 'Excellent' quality grade. The overarching EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) is consistent with Ireland's Bathing Water Regulations. The water quality of Dublin Bay has achieved a 'good' WFD status, as determined in the Environmental Protection Agency's updated classifications, reported in <a href="#">2022</a> however monitoring and remediation measures are considered vital to ensure continuity and improve upon this water quality classification.</p>
		<p>Water quality testing of the locations noted above is revealed in overall results tabled below. Bathing Water is tested weekly during the 'official' Bathing Season 1st June to 14th Sept, retesting of samples is required if tests are insufficient/poor and prohibition notices are displayed for the public. Bathing Water is tested every fortnight outside of the season and prohibition notices are not required to be displayed.</p> <p>The Beach Gardens location was replaced by testing at Dún Laoghaire Baths instead as both locations are very close together.</p> <p>The majority of dlr's bathing waters have been achieving consistently positive quality standards reflected in the ongoing use of same by bathers along the coast.</p>

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These mollusks are considered effective in filtering seawater which improves water quality and encourages the growth of seagrasses and seaweed.</p> <p data-bbox="659 1570 1374 1671"><b>Remedial action is ongoing. Mitigation measures taken by the water services department are set out above (e.g Misconnection inspections).</b></p>	DLR Overall Bathing Water Quality Results from April 2022 to December 2022:				Results	EXCELLENT	GOOD	POOR	Killiney Bay Beach	22	0	3	Seapoint	23	1		Whiterock	24			Forty Foot	23		1	Sandycove	22	1	1	Blackrock	22	1	2	Beach Gardens	24			Coliemore	22		3	Corbawn Lane	24			DLR Overall Bathing Water Quality Results from January 2023 to December 2023:				Results	EXCELLENT	GOOD	POOR	Killiney Bay Beach	35	1		Seapoint	34	1		Whiterock	36			Forty Foot	38	1	1	Sandycove	37	1	4	Blackrock	34	1	3	Dun Laoghaire Baths	34	1	1	Coliemore	35		1	Corbawn Lane	35		3
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<p><b>Compliance of planning permissions with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 8 “Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity”.</b></p>	<p>For planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that they comply with all Plan measures providing for the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna – see Chapter 8 “Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity”.</p>	<p>Relevant applications are referred to the biodiversity officer for reporting. Relevant applications include ecological impact assessments. The request for same is addressed at pre-planning or may be sought by way of a further information request. EIA and AA screening at the appropriate level is carried on each planning application.</p> <p>Non-compliance with planning conditions is dealt with by Planning Enforcement on an ongoing basis. AA screening is carried out on all applications. On this basis the Planning Authority are satisfied that permissions granted comply with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna.</p> <p><b>No remedial action is recommended.</b></p>																																																																																								

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<b>Population and Human Health</b>		
<b>Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 6 “Enterprise and Employment Strategy”.</b>	<p>For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by Chapter 6 “Enterprise and Employment Strategy”</p> <p>By 2020 all citizens will have access to speeds of 30Mbps, and that 50% of citizens will be subscribing to speeds of 100Mbps (Also relevant to Material Assets).</p>	<p>On this indicator there is cross over with the 2-year progress report set out above. Policy objectives in relation to the promotion of economic growth are being implemented. Applications for commercial development are dealt with via the development management system. See above in County Plan monitoring table for further details of the implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth.</p> <p>The <a href="#">draft Local and Economic Community Plan</a> has been progressed as per policy objective E1. dlr continues to work with further and higher education institutions to create and foster enterprise. The Planning Authority continues to implement the Sandyford Urban Framework plan (SUFP) and have commenced preparation of a tender for reviewing the transport policies underpinning same. Work is ongoing on a new tourism strategy which is due to go to the April Council meeting.</p> <p><b>No remedial action is recommended.</b></p>
<b>Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors resulting from development permitted under the Plan.</b>	No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.	<p>The Planning Authority are not aware of any spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.</p> <p><b>No remedial action is recommended. It is noted that it was difficult to access any data source in relation to this indicator. Future monitoring may be able to address this shortcoming by using a different indicator.</b></p>
<b>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.</b>	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.	dlr has seen just over a 10% increase in the use of bicycles over time since 2016 as more cycle lanes are provided including the popular Coastal Mobility Route. Walking to work has maintained its rate since 2016 while use of public transport, motorcycles and cars have all declined likely due to the huge increase in people who now work from home on a regular basis. Figures below outline the differences in figures between 2016 and 2022.

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*																																																
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<b>Number of spatial plans that include specific green infrastructure mapping.</b>	Require all local level land use plans to include specific green infrastructure mapping.	The Dundrum LAP includes corridor from Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 – 2025. Work on ongoing Local Area plans will also include GI mapping.  <b>No remedial action is recommended.</b>																																																
<b>Soil and Land</b>																																																		
<b>Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield (also relevant to Material Assets).</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain built surface cover nationally to below the EU average of 4% as per the NPF</li> <li>Achieve the 50% target for all new homes within and adjacent to the existing built-up footprint of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown</li> <li>To map brownfield and infill land parcels across the County.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy CS12 of the CDP which falls out of the EMRA RSES (see p. 39 of RSES) states that “It is a policy objective to establish a database of strategic brownfield and infill sites to be regularly updated and monitored so that brownfield re-use can be managed and coordinated across multiple stakeholders.”</p> <p>It is the intention to undertake the analysis and establish the database using the Residential Development Capacity Audit (RDCA) as a data input as well as Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) data, vacant sites, local knowledge etc. This is a project which will be progressed over the next 2 years in order to feed into the Baseline report of the next County Plan review.</p> <p><b>No remedial Action is required.</b></p>																																																
<b>Instances where contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill must be disposed of.</b>	Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements.	The Environmental Enforcement section has confirmed that all waste sites in this County were surveyed and one site that required remediation was identified. This site was then completely remediated. No other sites were identified that would fall into the category of “where contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill must be disposed of”.  <b>No remedial action is recommended.</b>																																																

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<b>Environmental assessments and AAs as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission.</b>	Screen for and undertake environmental assessments and AA as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission.	AA and EIAR screening are routinely carried out on all planning applications as part of the overall development management function. This applies to both Brownfield and infill sites.  <b>No remedial action is recommended.</b>
<b>Water</b>		
<b>Status of water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the WFD.</b>	Not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan by 2021 (and subsequent iterations as relevant).	See above.
<b>Number of incompatible developments permitted within flood risk areas.</b>	Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk.	The County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 includes policy objective EI22:FloodRisk Management which sets out that <i>“It is a Policy Objective to support, in cooperation with the OPW, the implementation of the EU Flood Risk Directive(20010/60/EC)on the assessment and management of flood risks, the Flood Risk Regulations (SINo122of2010) and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the Office of Public Works Guidelines on ‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management’(2009) and relevant outputs of the Eastern District Catchment and Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study (ECFRAMSSstudy). Implementation of the above shall be via the policies and objectives, and all measures to mitigate identified flood risk, including those recommended under part 3 (flood risk considerations) of the Justification Tests, in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment setoutinAppendix15of this Plan.”</i>  Appendix 15 of the County Development Plan sets out that all applications for development must be accompanied by an appropriately detailed SSFRA. The water and drainage section provides reports relating to any flood risk associated with any planning application. Where planning applications are being permitted on flood zones (Development Plan Justification test may have been passed), the Council ensures that such grants are in compliance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines and include appropriate flood risk mitigation and management measures.  <b>No remedial action is recommended.</b>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<p><b>Programmed delivery of Irish Water infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Irish Water Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan.</li> <li>Where septic tanks are proposed, for planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that the outfall from the septic tank will not – in- combination with other septic tanks– contribute towards any surface or ground water body not meeting the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive.</li> <li>Facilitate, as appropriate, Irish Water</li> <li>in developing water and wastewater infrastructure.</li> <li>See also targets relating to greenfield and brownfield development of land under Soil and broadband under Population and Human Health.</li> </ul>	<p>Any permission granted can be connected to and appropriately served by wastewater treatment.</p> <p>All applications for individual Wastewater Treatment Systems are required to conform with Environmental Protection Agency’s ‘Code of Practice: Wastewater treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses’ (2009) and the requirements of the Environmental Health Office. A detailed site investigation report, to include percolation and water table tests certified by a qualified person is required to be submitted with any Planning Application and a suitable trial hole is also required to be made available for inspection. All such applications are referred to the Environmental Health Office who provide an individual report for each application. This ensures that there is no negative impact on any surface or ground water body in the County.</p> <p>The Planning Authority works closely with Uisce Eireann in Facilitating, as appropriate, Irish Water in developing water and wastewater infrastructure. At present the Planning Authority are working closely with Uisce Eireann in relation to the Old Connaught and Rathmichael areas.</p> <p>Several planning applications have been granted since the adoption of the CDP having reference to septic tank systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seven of these applications refer to individual house extension or improvement developments where the older septic tank systems are to be replaced with upgraded onsite wastewater treatment systems and soil polishing filters to EPA 2021 standards.</li> <li>One application was to upgrade a single dwelling system from a septic tank to the public sewerage treatment system.</li> <li>Scouting Ireland applied for and was granted permission to decommission the two older wastewater treatment systems for its national headquarters at Larch Hill, Tibbradden and replace same with a new wastewater treatment plant/ soil polishing filter.</li> <li>A retention application was for a welfare facility and septic tank on the Woodbrook Golf Course.</li> <li>Only one application for a new single house development and onsite septic tank was granted for a location in Killiney.</li> </ul> <p>All applications met the requirements of the EPA’s Code of Practice and the Environmental health Office.</p> <p><b><i>No remedial action is recommended.</i></b></p>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*																								
<b>Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with wastewater treatment over the lifetime of the Plan.</b>		<p>As set out above, any permission granted can be connected to and appropriately served by public wastewater treatment or septic tank. It is, however, a Policy Objective to promote the changeover from septic tanks to collection networks where this is feasible and to strongly discourage the provision of individual septic tanks and domestic wastewater treatment systems in order to minimise the risk of groundwater and surface water pollution. Forty residential developments over ten units have been granted permission since the plan was adopted (up to Q4 2023) and the planning authority are satisfied that the robust policies of the Plan have ensured that they can be adequately and appropriately served with wastewater treatment.</p> <p><b>No remedial action required.</b></p>																								
<b>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.</b>	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.	<p>In Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown almost 7,700 children aged under 5 travelled to childcare or school in April 2022. Most of these (almost 4,700) travelled by car, while just over 2,200 walked. Another 376 cycled while 112 went by bus and 77 by train, DART or Luas. Of the almost 23,600 primary school aged children (5 to 12 years old) travelling to school, nearly 11,200 went by car. Walking was the second most common means of travel at over 8,500 children. More than 1,600 children cycled while almost 800 used a bus. Just under 400 went by train, DART or Luas. There were just over 15,900 children (aged 13 to 18) travelling to secondary school, including almost 5,500 who went by car. Nearly 2,800 went by bus while just over 2,300 went by train, DART or Luas. More than 1,500 cycled while just over 3,000 walked.</p> <p><b>No remedial action required.</b></p>																								
<b>Air</b>																										
<b>Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels of 74%.</b>	Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 National Travel Survey levels.	<p>Travel by all motorised vehicles has seen a decline in numbers since 2016 as outlined below. This is in part due to uptake by commuters in more sustainable modes of transport as well as the large increase of workers working from home subsequent to the Covid-19 pandemic. This reflects an overall decline of 22% in motorised transport use in the County and is well on the way to achieving the reductions anticipated by the National Travel Survey in 2016.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Population aged 15 years and over at work</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Means of Travel</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2022</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Motor car: Driver</td> <td>47,753</td> <td>43,043</td> <td>-9.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motor car: Passenger</td> <td>2,160</td> <td>1,983</td> <td>-8.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Van</td> <td>2,252</td> <td>2,280</td> <td>1.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other, incl. lorry</td> <td>172</td> <td>163</td> <td>-5.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Population aged 15 years and over at work				Means of Travel	2016	2022	% Change	Motor car: Driver	47,753	43,043	-9.86	Motor car: Passenger	2,160	1,983	-8.19	Van	2,252	2,280	1.24	Other, incl. lorry	172	163	-5.23
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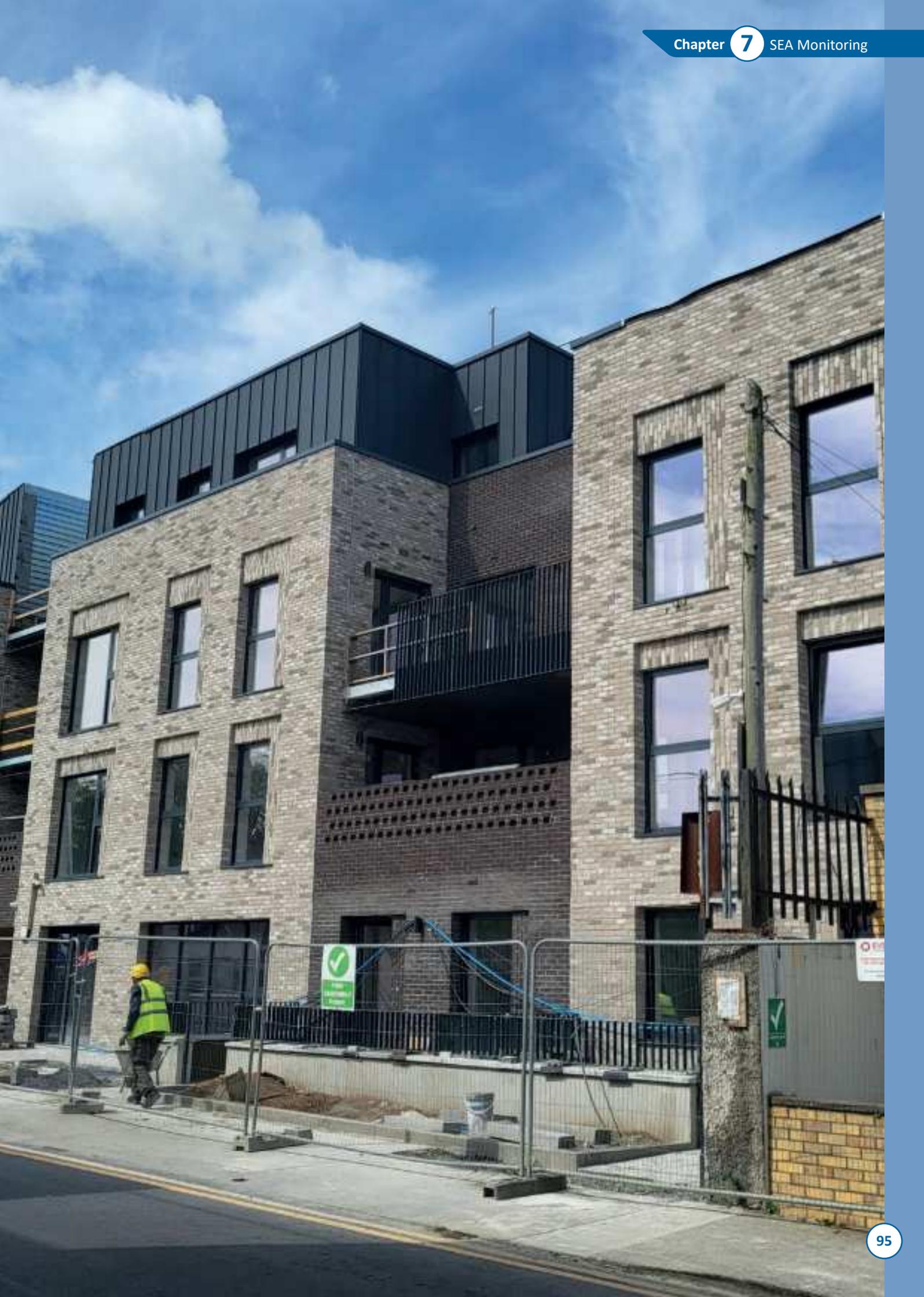
Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<p><b>NOx, SOx, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring.</b></p>	<p>Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions of NOx and particulate matter.</p>	<p>The EU CAFÉ Directive sets out standards for a wide variety of pollutants in order to protect human health, vegetation and ecosystems. In 2022 Ireland met all of its EU CAFÉ Directive legal requirements (EPA, Air Quality in Ireland Report 2022).</p> <p>The EPA in partnership with all Local Authorities has established an air quality monitoring network with 116 stations across the country. These provide real time air quality results. Within the County there are 2 national stations, one at Dún Laoghaire and one at Clonskeagh. The Clonskeagh monitor continuous monitors for ozone and particulates (PM2.5 and PM10). The Dún Laoghaire station provides a real time measurement of nitrogen oxides and particulates (PM10 and PM2.5). There are also local stations with one at Deansgrange and additional stations being deployed since January 2024 (see below). The Environmental Protection Agency use an Air Quality Index for Health (AQIH) with a number from 1 to 10. A reading of 10 means the air quality is very poor and a reading of one to three inclusive means that the air quality is good. On 2nd February 2024 at 12pm the readings at Clonskeagh was 2 and at Deansgrange and Dún Laoghaire 1. Reading of 1 to 3 fall within what is termed the “Good” air quality band.</p> <p>In January 2024 dlr installed additional sensors across the County to supplement the reference grade existing sensors. The data collected by the sensors will be accessible in real-time, providing an up-to-the-minute overview of air quality conditions in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. This information will enable citizens to make informed decisions about air quality in their local area.</p> <p>These new sensors have been funded by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications and fulfil measures detailed in the Dublin Region Air Quality Plan 2021.</p> <p><b><i>No remedial action is recommended. Future monitoring will be able to benefit from the new sensors.</i></b></p>
<p><b>Climatic Factors</b></p>		
<p><b>Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions including those provided for and referenced in Chapter 3 “Climate Action”.</b></p>	<p>For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures climate reduction targets as provided for by Plan provisions including those provided for and referenced in Chapter 3 “Climate Action”.</p>	<p>Chapter 3 Climate Action contains policy objectives relating to energy efficiency in buildings, renewable energy, decarbonizing motorized transport and urban greening. Implementation is via both the planning consent or development management process and the forward planning process. In the planning consent process the following requirements of the plan implement policy objective contained in Chapter 3 – requirements for ecological impact assessment, incorporation of nature-based solutions into the design and layout of buildings, protection of sensitive sites, biodiversity, and SuDS requirements in public and communal open space. At the more strategic level the overarching strategic county outcome of the County Plan which focus on compact growth and the delivery of the ten-minute neighbourhood are all in fact implementing measures that will reduce the overall carbon footprint of the County.</p> <p><b><i>No remedial action is recommended.</i></b></p>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<p><b>A competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.</b></p>	<p>Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.</p>	<p>Three <a href="#">annual progress reports</a> were prepared relating to the dlr Climate Action Plan 2019 – 2024, one each in 2020, 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>Each report focused on the implementation and monitoring of the dlr climate action plan across the five action areas of energy and buildings, transport, flood resilience, nature-based solutions and resource management. The 2022 report highlighted progress in 2021. In 2021, the Council improved its energy performance by 51%, compared to the baseline year of 2009. The progress report sets out that this meets the 50% energy efficiency target by 2030, as required by the national Climate Action Plan 2021 and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, reflecting the national climate objective, as set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021. In terms of emissions, the Council achieved a 38% improvement in CO2 equivalent emissions, when compared to the baseline average of 2016-18.</p> <p>A new <a href="#">Climate Action Plan</a> for the period 2024 – was adopted in February 2024. A key focus of the new Plan will be on “whole of Council” monitoring.</p> <p><b><i>No remedial action is recommended. Future monitoring under the new dlr Climate Action Plan can feed into the Baseline report for the next County Plan.</i></b></p>
<p><b>Share of renewable energy in transport.</b></p>	<p>Contribute towards the target of the Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), for all Member States to reach a 10% share of renewable energy in transport by facilitating the development of electricity charging and transmission infrastructure, in compliance with the provisions of the Plan.</p>	<p>The County Plan sets out in section 12.4.11 requirements in relation to EV Charging points and infrastructure. Residential multi-unit developments are required to ensure that a minimum of one car parking space per five car parking spaces be equipped with one fully functional EV Charging Point. Ducting for every parking space is also to be provided. New dwellings with in-curtilage car parking are required to provide the installation of appropriate infrastructure to enable installation at a later stage of a recharging point for EVs. There are also requirements in relation to non-residential developments. All relevant applications are required to meet these standards. By achieving these new standards, the planning authority are facilitating the development of electricity charging and transmission infrastructure.</p> <p>In June 2022, the Dublin local authorities launched Dublin’s first Electric Vehicle (EV) Strategy, which will see 1,650 charge points deployed by 2025 across the city.</p> <p><b><i>No remedial action is recommended.</i></b></p>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*																
<b>Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors.</b>	Contribute towards the target of aggregate reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions of at least 80% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050 across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors.	<p>At the strategic level the overarching strategic county outcomes of the County Plan which focus on compact growth and the delivery of the ten-minute neighbourhood are all implementing measures that will contribute towards the reduction of the overall carbon footprint of the County. By ensuring that people can access the services they need on a day-to-day basis such as schools, access to employment, shops and parks within a ten-minute walk, cycle or public transport journey of their home will contribute towards reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2). The 2022 progress report on the dlr Climate Action Plan 2019 – 2024, (hyperlink above) also references the fact that the policies of the County Plan continue to contribute to a shift away from the use of private car, which reduces greenhouse gas emissions, improves air quality, and enhances quality of life.</p> <p>The EPA collates national greenhouse gas emissions. According to EPA data from July 2023, Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Ireland decreased in 2022 by 1.9% since 2021. Emissions decreases were driven by the reductions in the Residential sector, Industry, Agriculture and Electricity generation. The overall emissions reduction, while welcome, falls short of reductions required to achieve National and new EU targets.</p> <p><b>Action: Continue to implement County Plan policies which will Contribute towards the target of aggregate reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions.</b></p>																
<b>Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating.</b>	To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for residential heating.	<p>Sources for measuring this indicator are limited however the planning authority continue to promote the policy objectives of the County Development Plan in relation to renewable energy (Policy objectives CA10 Renewable Energy, CA11: Onshore and Offshore Wind Energy and Wave Energy, CA13: Solar Energy Infrastructure, CA15: District Heating)</p> <p><b>No remedial action is recommended.</b></p>																
<b>Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels.</b>	Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the County using private fossil fuel-based car compared to 2016 levels.	<p>The proportion of daily private car and motorised transport usage has declined between 2016 and 2022 by approximately 22%. Data as to whether the car is fossil fuel based is unavailable.</p> <p>See Objective T4: Development of Sustainable Travel and Transport above for further explanation of the changes.</p> <p><b>No remedial action required</b></p>																
<b>Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.</b>	Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above 2016 CSO figures.	<p>The number of people walking daily to work has largely held steady with only a slight decline in numbers since 2016 while those who cycle has increased as outlined below. Further expansion on this topic with respective figures for commuters may be reviewed under Objective T4: Development of Sustainable Travel and Transport above.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Population aged 15 years and over at work</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Means of Travel</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2022</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>On foot</td> <td>6,858</td> <td>6,854</td> <td>-0.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>5,795</td> <td>6,390</td> <td>10.27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Population aged 15 years and over at work				Means of Travel	2016	2022	% Change	On foot	6,858	6,854	-0.06	Bicycle	5,795	6,390	10.27
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Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		
<p><b>Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan.</b></p>	<p>Protect entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan.</p>	<p>All recorded monuments and places within the County are listed in the County Development Plan and are protected under both the National Monuments Act and the Planning Act. The listing of these places and their importance to culture, heritage, and the landscape, requires any plan for development to provide an assessment outlining any potential impacts the development or local authority plans may have on the listed site and how these impacts will be avoided or mitigated.</p> <p>Every archaeological monument has been allocated a Zone of Notification (formerly known as zones of archaeological potential) which delineates the range of separation required between the monument and the proposed development. These vary in size and can be checked via the layer button on the Archaeological Survey of Ireland's website <a href="http://www.webgis.archaeology.ie">www.webgis.archaeology.ie</a>. A Culture and Heritage Impact report is required to accompany the planning application and is submitted for consideration by dlr's Heritage Officer with copies being sent to <a href="#">An Taisce</a>, The Heritage Council and the Ministry for the Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht for comment as considered necessary.</p> <p>Since April 2022 there have been a number of applications for development granted requiring assessment reports to be submitted to the Heritage Officer. Examples include a revision and retention application making reference to an item of Archaeological interest known as St. Sabh's Well. (Protected Structure, Record of Monuments and Places Ref. No, DU022-032) located at Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.</p> <p>In addition, a number of permission and retention/revision proposals granted in Cherrywood required similar assessments where the development included proposals for a Class 2 open space area / pocket park (c.0.7ha) surrounding a Protected Structure 'Wedge Tomb DU026-024' (National Monument No. 216) and 'Cairn DU026-153'. Condition of the Grant included a boundary of exclusion to be implemented and enforced by physical structures designed to protect the designated structures before and during construction with a review of activity to be prepared upon completion by a suitably qualified archaeologist.</p> <p>The Planning Authority are satisfied that there has been no adverse effect on any entry in the RMP.</p>

Indicator	Target	Monitoring of targets*
<p><b>Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan.</b></p>	<p>Protect entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan.</p>	<p>All entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas within the County are listed in the County Development Plan including monuments and buildings defined as Protected Structures and are protected under the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).</p> <p>The Record of Protected Structures list is available online via the dlr website which also outlines tasks required for the planning process with regards to protected structures and the boundaries included within their definition for development purposes.</p> <p>There are <a href="#">26 ACAs outlined in the CDP</a> which contain both protected and non-protected structures.</p> <p>As set out in 15.5.11 above, according to a search on the APAS planning application management system there were c.420 individual planning applications since the adoption of the CDP which were referred to the dlr Conservation Officer and the required prescribed bodies. C.261 of those referred to the dlr Conservation Officer were granted over the twenty-month time period to December 2023. These included permissions for construction of new dwellings, Changes of Use to and revisions to layouts all located in areas with important built Heritage such as Dalkey, Dundrum, Sandycove, Blackrock and Foxrock. Many of these applications may have been for minor works or for works to structures that are not protected or located in an ACA but are located adjacent to protected structures or an ACA.</p>
<p><b>Landscape</b></p>		
<p><b>Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan.</b></p>	<p>No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan.</p>	<p>The County Development Plan 2022 includes a Landscape Character Assessment which divides the rural parts of the County into 14 Landscape Character Areas. A description of each Landscape Character Area and principles for development for each are detailed. Policy objective GIB2 Landscape Character Areas gives effect to the assessment and ensure that these areas are referenced in development management consent reports when relevant. Chapter 8 of the County Plan sets out detailed policy objectives in relation to high amenity zones (Policy objective GIB4) which includes landscapes of special value such as Glencullen Valley, Glendoo Valley and Kilmashogue Valley, views and prospects (Policy Objective GIB6) and Designated sites (GIB21). All of these policy objectives come into play when the planning authority is dealing with any applications which impact on the landscape. They ensure that there is no adverse impact on the landscape.</p> <p><b><i>No remedial action is recommended.</i></b></p>



# 8

## Conclusion and Next Steps



This Report comprises the two-year progress report to members as required under section 15 (2) of the Planning and Development Act. This report has taken a different approach to previous progress reports in that it has focused on chapter 15 “Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation” of the Plan which sets out a monitoring framework and the key performance indicators under each chapter of the CDP. Each of these indicators is linked back to the five overarching Strategic County Outcomes of the CDP which are in turn themselves consistent with National Policy Objectives of the NPF and the Regional Policy Objectives of the RSES.

It is evident that significant progress has been made since the adoption of the Plan in March 2022. Housing completions for the 12-month period of 2023 were the highest in well over a decade. In the 2-year period since the plan was adopted 5,691 homes were completed with significant development on infill sites and in the Cherrywood SDZ area. Over 77% of these new homes were apartments thus meeting the strategic county outcome of a compact county. While the market impacts delivery the policy objectives of the plan are important in achieving sustainable new community areas and quality infill development. The mix requirements are ensuring that a quantum of apartments granted since the Plan was adopted are 3 beds plus which is considered vital for sustainable neighbourhoods given the high percentage of apartments being delivered.

Whilst elements of this report focus on the hard numbers in terms of delivery, commencements and offices and retail permitted, there are other indicators which illustrate the important work that is being done in relation to policy development. The Community Audit which will help inform provision of sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure (SNI), Local Area Plans and the next County Development Plan is underway. The dlr Tree Strategy, the Biodiversity Plan, the Heritage Plan and the Climate Action Plan have all been delivered. Considerable progress has been made in the delivery of transport infrastructure with work commenced on Woodbrook Dart station, roll out of active travel routes and bus connects.

SEA monitoring as required by Article 10 of the SEA Directive is also included. No “Unforeseen adverse effects” were measured/recorded.

In accordance with the Section 28 Development Plan, Guideline for Planning Authorities, planning authorities are required to prepare a Baseline Report for the next CDP review. This has to be completed in the year prior to statutory kick off of review and will therefore need to be prepared in 2025. This report must assess the extent to which the current plan has performed in achieving its objectives. This two-year progress report and SEA monitoring will be key inputs into that Baseline report.





