



**NOTIFICATION TO ATTEND MEETING OF THE ARTS, CULTURE AND RECREATION SPC
TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, DAME STREET, DUBLIN 2.
ON MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2015 AT 9.30 AM**

AGENDA

MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2015

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2	Discussion on the proposed Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022.	7 - 70
3	Report on Bid on the European Capital of Culture 2020 - Ray Yeates, City Arts Officer .	71 - 74
4	Report on the proposed new City Library at Parnell Square - Margaret Hayes, Dublin City Librarian.	75 - 76
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Arts, Culture, Recreation and Community SPC
Minutes of Meeting held on 6th July 2015
9:30 a.m., Council Chamber, City Hall

Attendance

Members:

Cllr. Mary Freehill (Chair)
Cllr. Vincent Jackson
Cllr. Seán Haughey
Cllr. Emma Murphy
Cllr. Aine Clancy
Cllr. Greg Kelly
Cllr. Damien O Farrell
Cllr. Kate O Connell
Cllr. John Lyons
Cllr. Rebecca Moynihan
Cllr. Claire Byrne
Cllr. Gary Gannon
Willie White, Dublin Theatre Festival
Simon O'Connor, The Little Museum
Gerry Kerr, National Council for the Blind
Maurice Ahern, Irish Sports Council
Elaina Ryan, Children's Books Ireland

Officials present:

Brendan Kenny, Assistant Chief Executive
Leslie Moore, City Parks Superintendent
Barbara Dawson, Director, Dublin City Gallery, The Hugh Lane
Jim Beggan, Senior Executive Officer
Monica Murphy, Senior Executive Officer
Ruirí O Cuív, Public Art Manager
Shauna McIntyre, Manager, City Sports Partnership
Paula Ebbs, Senior Staff Officer

Apologies:

Cllr Seamás McGrattan

Cllr. Freehill (Chair) expressed her sympathy at the passing of Diane Dixon who worked in this Department for many years and was a dedicated and very well thought of colleague who was hugely committed to her work. Cllr Freehill suggested that a letter be sent to Diane's family expressing our condolences and the appreciation of the immense work Diane carried out.

1. Minutes of meeting held on 11th May 2015

Action: Agreed

Matters Arising

Cllr O'Farrell enquired about the Temple Bar Market Managers

Action: Forward information to Cllr. O'Farrell

2. Management Update

Cllr. Freehill informed the members that a Motion had been submitted for the July City Council meeting regarding the Hugh Lane bequest and enquired what the situation was as to the return of the paintings from London to Dublin.

Barbara Dawson, Director, Hugh Lane Gallery stated that there is still an agreement in place with the National Gallery London, however there has been a review done by Professor Roy Foster in terms of the historic and political context. Whilst the agreement continues to function, the Director of the National Gallery London did accede that Dublin does have a moral right to the ownership of the paintings. It was stated that it is now time to seek support and advice from the relevant Departments to see if this is the correct time to seek vested ownership back into Dublin, bearing in mind that should it be agreeable by the Council and the Gallery that we might lend to London.

Cllr Freehill suggested that when the Motion is raised at the Council meeting and because of sensitivities it should be dealt with in a prudent and diplomatic way.

Cllr Kelly enquired as to the progress of the Richmond Barracks project.

Management stated that this project is on schedule.

3. Report on Bid on the European Capital of Culture 2020

Action: Progress report noted.

4. Report on the proposed new City Library at Parnell Square

Gerry Kerr, National Council for the Blind of Ireland, enquired about the accessibility process at design stage.

Management stated that although there are challenges regarding conservation and heritage on certain buildings, a full design team is in place dealing with these issues.

Action: Completed draft design to be presented to this SPC.

5. Dublin Literary Award

Cllr Freehill requested this report be circulated to members to give the background and a sense of what is involved and the value of it to the City of Dublin.

A discussion took place regarding seeking a corporate sponsor for this award as DCC are currently the sole funders. It was suggested that, if by the end of the year, no corporate sponsorship has come to light, that DCC fully fund it and to look at the issue of re-naming it.

Action: Members fully welcomed and supported the report.
Decision by the end of the year regarding funding and re-naming to be finalised.

6. Update on Dublin City Sports, Health and Wellbeing Partnership

Jim Beggan, Senior Executive Officer and Shauna McIntyre gave an overview of a new Dublin City Sports and Wellbeing Partnership which will be established over the coming months

The aim of the Partnership will not only continue to deliver sport and fitness activity opportunities to people of all ages and abilities but to emphasize on the health and wellbeing and a more strategic approach to the delivery of sports activities and programmes in Dublin City.

It was proposed that the Sports Sub-Committee members now sit on the Sports Partnership and report back to this SPC.

Action: Report and proposal was welcomed and noted. Presentation to SPC at a future meeting.

Cllr Freehill welcomed new member Cllr Gary Gannon who has replaced Cllr Mannix Flynn.

7. SPC Submission on Arts to the new City Development Plan

Cllr Freehill stated to members that she felt it was vital as an SPC to look at what they would like to be included in the City Development Plan from the point of view of Arts, Libraries, Public Art, Parks and Community. The point of Z15 was also raised whereby 25% of institutional lands being rezoned is made available for community purposes and the committee might have interesting observations to make on this issue.

A discussion took place on how best to proceed with organizing how this SPC could contribute to the new Development Plan.

Action: Dedicate the next SPC meeting (14th September) to the arts element of the City Development Plan. Circulate to members submissions made by Culture, Recreation Amenity and Community Dept to the draft City Development Plan.

Cllr Freehill at this stage referred back to the Management Update report regarding Age Action and Dublin Age Friendly City Programme. She had observed that the multi-agency Alliance that is working on the actions of the implementation plan did not include all areas of the city and seemed to focus on citizens in Local Authority estates.

Action: Management agreed to submit a report on the process involved in these programmes.

Cllr Freehill suggested that a letter be written to the organizers of Canalaphonic to express appreciation and acknowledgement of the commitment by the community and the success of the festival held recently in the South East area.

Action: Write letter of appreciation to the organizers of Canalaphonic.

8. Motion submitted by Cllr Mary Freehill:-

“Dublin now has many volunteer groups who contribute so much to the city. Through the City Council operation we have the Canals Volunteer Group that does so much to maintain the canals and the Community Gardens Group, through their work, enhance many parts of the city. Apart from the value of the work itself it adds so much to the social capital of the city. It is agreed that a working group be established to report back on the most appropriate ways of recognizing people who do this valuable work for the City”

A discussion took place on how best to thank volunteers.. It was suggested a working group be set up to come up with a proposal. Cllr O’Farrell and Gerry Kerr expressed an interest in sitting on the working group. The Chairperson of the SPC will chair this working group.

Action: Motion agreed. Alison King, Community and Social Development and relevant staff to research other cities as to how best to award voluntary groups that work with the City Council. Aim to have a working group brief meeting early September in Civic Offices, to discuss the findings of the research. Other members of the SPC can then decide if they would like to contribute to this working group.

9. Motion submitted by Cllr Mary Freehill:-

“That a report be prepared on how we can best commemorate Robert Tressell, Author of “The Ragged Trouser Philanthropist”. He was born Robert Noonan in 1870 at 37 Wexford St Dublin 2.”

Cllr Freehill informed the members she received a request to replace / erect a plaque commemorating Robert Tressell. There is currently a plaque in Wexford Street but it is placed too high on the building.

Action: Refer to Commemorative Naming Committee

10. Approved minutes of Commemorative Naming Committee held 14th April 2015.

Action: Noted.

A query regarding Councillor presence / participation for the Patrick O’Connell commemorative plaque unveiling arose.

Management stated that for all future unveilings all Councillors will be invited and there will be a greater participatory role from members of the Commemorative Naming Committee.

11. Approved Minutes of Commemorations Sub-Committee held 14th April 2015.

Action: Noted.

12. A.O.B.

Cllr Lyons asked for an updated report on the Alfie Byrne Memorial Bench.

Action: Public Art Manager to forward report to Cllr Lyons.

Cllr. O'Farrell requested a report on the Bram Stoker Festival with a view to what activities / events will be taking place in the Clontarf area.

Action: Send report to Cllr O'Farrell

Cllr Byrne requested a report on Bike Week.

Action: Request relevant Department to send report to Cllr Byrne.

**Councillor Mary Freehill
Chairperson**

Dated: _____

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DRAFT DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016 – 2022

WRITTEN STATEMENT

The following Chapters relate directly to the work of this SPC:

Chapter 10 - Green infrastructure, Open Space and Recreation

Chapter 11 - Culture and Heritage

Chapter 12 - Sustainable Communities and Neighbourhoods

The following Chapters contain additional elements which may relate to this SPC – See Addendum attached

Chapter 4 - Shape And Structure Of The City

Chapter 6 - City Economy And Enterprise

Chapter 14 - Land Use Zoning

Chapter 15 - Strategic Development And Regeneration Areas

Chapter 16 - Development Standards

CHAPTER 10

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

Figure 1

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

10.1 Introduction

A green city is a healthy city. Protecting and enhancing open spaces for both biodiversity and recreational use has benefits for the city's sustainability and attractiveness as a place to live, work and visit. As Dublin city intensifies and consolidates some natural assets, open spaces and recreational areas may come under increased pressure. The City Council must respond by balancing the need of the city to consolidate with the need to protect and enhance vulnerable natural areas.

It is important to pursue a green infrastructure approach to ensure a sustainable city. Dublin city will seek more sustainable forms of development and encourage approaches which effectively work with nature. A coherent plan for the future recreation and open space needs of citizens that at the same time ensures the adequate protection of natural assets including open spaces, landscapes and biodiverse areas is essential in creating a clean, green, well-connected city.

10.2 Achievements

Dublin city has been to the fore in contributing at national level to the implementation of policies on green infrastructure, piloting initiatives and leading innovative projects. A number of new parks and open spaces have been developed over the last few years, including Tolka Valley Park and Poppintree Park – both winners of national awards in recognition of their sustainability and community engagement. Despite the economic downturn, investment by Dublin City Council in green infrastructure has continued. Communities have become more actively involved in helping to support and manage the network, and this is a positive step toward increasing the 'green' resilience of Dublin city to climatic events.

Dublin City Council continues to build effective landscape partnership approaches with neighbouring local authorities, other State and semi-State bodies, non-governmental and community organisations. Recently, Dublin City Council initiated a partnership and successfully completed an application for a new Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere designation, www.unesco.org. Dublin City Council has actively supported the aims of the Dublin Mountains Partnership to deliver on objectives for core areas of green infrastructure for the citizens of Dublin city.

The city's green infrastructure network includes historic parks, gardens and Georgian squares of national and international importance. Since 2011, the City Council has prepared conservation studies for many of these, including: Merrion Square, Mountjoy Square, Palmerston Park, Herbert Park and Sandymount Green. The Office of Public Works has been preparing conservation plans for properties within its management: Phoenix Park (completed), St. Stephen's Green and Grangegorman Military Cemetery (both in progress).

The city's green infrastructure is used and enjoyed not only by its residents, but also by its visitors, and is an important component of the city's tourism offering. Dublin City Council has developed facilities in parks to increase their capacity to host international and national cultural, historical and sporting events and competitions. Recent projects to enhance visitor facilities, which include the re-development of St. Anne's Park and Herbert Park to provide tearooms, and new tearooms at Harold's Cross Park and St. Patrick's Park, support economic development. The recent provision of free wi-fi in parks has further enhanced their importance.

Dublin City Council has been pro-active in delivering and managing a range of sporting facilities. Multi-use games areas (MUGAs) have risen in popularity because of their appeal to different age groups. In line with national strategy, Dublin City Council is supporting initiatives to expand facilities for women and girls and is renovating existing building stock to provide

accessibility for all.

In recognition of the expanding role of sport and recreation, 'Dublin City Sport and Active Recreation Strategy 2009-16' outlines how the Council can work with interested parties to deliver high-quality and sustainable sport and active recreation services. Achievements include new or upgraded changing rooms at Johnstown Park, Fairview Park and Willie Pearse Park; Bushy Park and Herbert Park; refurbishment of the boxing club at Willie Pearse Park. Two additional new changing pavilions are due to be built in 2016 at Springdale Road and Poppintree Park. A new all-weather training facility was constructed at Donaghmede Park. Three swimming pools were refurbished during 2014. The running track at Irishtown stadium is currently being replaced. The changing area in Markievicz Sports and Fitness centre will be completely refurbished during 2015. An extension to Ballybough Community Youth and Sports centre is to be completed in 2015 and will accommodate a new gym facility. To encourage physical activity, the Council has provided new outdoor gyms at: Clontarf Promenade, Sandymount Promenade, Edenmore Park, and John Paul Park. A further seven gyms are due to be built next year at: Ellenfield Park, Dartry Park, Albert College Park, Lansdowne Valley Park, Bunting Road, Mellowes Park and Belcamp Park.

The City Council, as lead agency, has developed with its partners and published the Dublin City Play Plan - 'Play here, Play there, Play everywhere' (2012-2017). In making the city more child friendly, new public playgrounds have been completed and refurbishment works to existing facilities are part of the ongoing work of the City Council, including Merrion Square, Tolka Valley Park and Neagh Road and Walkinstown Green.

The City Council has expanded significantly the availability of allotment and community gardens through both direct provision in its parks and facilitation on other sites, in accordance with the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010.

10.3 Challenges

The main challenges for protecting, developing and managing the city's green infrastructure are:

- i. Addressing deficits of green space in some neighbourhoods due to the historic development of the city
- ii. Protecting the existing green infrastructure network from fragmentation and loss due to pressures of urban development within and adjoining the network
- iii. Recognising and promoting the value of ecosystem services that the green infrastructure network provides to the city
- iv. Adapting to the uncertainties of the impacts of climate change presently and into the future on the city's landscape, including its wildlife and its people
- v. Increasing awareness of biodiversity through enhanced interpretation on-site and through visitor facilities
- vi. Improving the mental and physical health of Dublin's citizens through the provision, maintenance and promotion of sporting, play and recreation facilities at neighbourhood level
- vii. Locating and developing access to lands presently not being used to facilitate community and allotment gardening in the city.

The Strategic Approach

In helping to achieve a green, connected city and more sustainable neighbourhoods in line with the core strategy of this plan, the following vision will be pursued:

- Implementing a 'green infrastructure' strategy
- Creating sustainable connectivity between green areas
- Providing for the recreational and amenity needs of the population

10.4.1 Appropriate Assessment

The Council will ensure that all developments relating to Green Infrastructure and Open Space are subject to Article 6 EU Habitats Directive Assessment to ensure that there are no likely significant effects on the integrity of any European Site(s). The development will proceed only after it has been ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site or where, in the absence of alternative solutions, the development is deemed imperative for reasons of overriding public interest, all in accordance with the provisions of the EU Habitats Directive.

10.5 Policies and Objectives

10.5.1 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is an interconnected network of green space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions that also provides associated benefits to the human population. It is a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services. It incorporates green spaces (or blue if aquatic ecosystems are concerned) and other physical features in terrestrial (including coastal) and marine areas.

Dublin City Council will actively promote a green infrastructure strategy which draws on the Council's sustainability principles (see Appendix 23 on Green Infrastructure Guiding Principles). The strategy comprises a spatial strategic network to be delivered through local area plans and through the development management process.

Green infrastructure systems are spatially made of three different parts:

- a) **Core Areas** which are the nuclei of the network and provide essential habitat for sensitive species
- b) **Hubs** which are places buffering the core areas, and are made of the largest, least fragmented continuous areas of forest, wetlands, stream systems, or other native landscape types
- c) **Corridors** are vital to maintain connectivity in the landscape and provide for animal movement, seed and pollen dispersal, and plant migration

Strategic Green Network



- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
|  Dublin City Council Boundary |  Terrestrial Core Area |  Parks, Public Open Space & Graveyards |  Blue / Green Corridors |
|  M50 Motorway |  Dublin Bay Biosphere (SAC / SPA) |  Dublin Bay Biosphere Buffer (SAC / SPA) | |

The Council recognises the benefits to the sustainability of the city and in terms of clean air and better water quality. Implementing green infrastructure features in urban areas creates a greater sense of community, strengthens the link with voluntary actions undertaken by civil society, and helps combat social exclusion and isolation. They benefit the individual and the community physically, psychologically, emotionally and socio-economically. Green infrastructure creates opportunities to connect urban areas and provides appealing places in which to live and work. Through urban food production and community gardens, which are efficient tools to educate schoolchildren and engage the interest of young people in particular, it addresses the disconnect between the production and consumption of food and helps increase its perceived value. Investments in green infrastructure have significant potential to strengthen regional and urban development, including the creation of jobs.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

G11: To develop a green infrastructure network through the city, thereby interconnecting strategic natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features including green spaces, rivers, canals and other physical features in terrestrial (including coastal) and marine areas.

G12: That any plan/project, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects that has the potential to give rise to significant effect on the integrity of any European site(s), shall be subject to an appropriate assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the EU Habitats Directives.

G13: To develop linear parks, particularly along waterways, and to link existing parks and open spaces in order to provide green chains throughout the city. Where lands along the waterways are in private ownership, it shall be policy in any development proposal to secure public access along the waterway.

G14: To co-ordinate open space, biodiversity and flood management requirements, in progressing a green infrastructure network.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

G101: To integrate Green Infrastructure solutions into new developments and as part of the development of a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the city.

G102: To apply principles of Green Infrastructure development to inform the development management process in terms of design and layout of new residential areas, business/industrial development and other significant projects.

G103: To focus on key streets in the city area between the canals for 'greening' by way of higher standards of planting and amenity along key routes.

G104: To improve pedestrian and cycle access routes to strategic level amenities while ensuring that ecosystem functions are not compromised and biodiversity is conserved.

G105: To engage with and involve corporate volunteers, landowners and relevant agencies to support their communities in the development and delivery of green infrastructure programmes.

10.5.2 Landscape

Dublin's setting on the River Liffey, with the Dublin mountains to the south, Howth peninsula to the north, and also the amenities and wildlife of Dublin Bay, is a unique one, and it is critical to retain existing key landscapes and open spaces which offer so much to the city in terms of amenity and character. Landscapes and key open spaces can help give people a sense of identity and place. Within Dublin city, there are outstanding landscapes of national importance including a National Special Amenity Area at North Bull Island, views northward to the National Special Amenity Area at Howth Head and a National Historic Park – the Phoenix Park.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

GI5: To support and implement the objectives of the National Landscape Strategy.

GI6: To continue to protect and enhance landscape, including existing green spaces through sustainable planning and design for both existing community and for future generations in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.

GI7: To protect and enhance views and prospects which contribute to the appreciation of landscape and natural heritage.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

GIO6: To prepare a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for Dublin city during the lifetime of the plan in accordance with the National Landscape Strategy and forthcoming national methodology.

GIO7: To promote the city landscapes, including rivers, canals and Bay, as a major resource for the city and forming core areas of green infrastructure network.

GIO8: To undertake a 'Views and Prospects' study to identify and protect the key views and prospects of the city. Additional views and prospects may be identified through the development management process and local area plans.

GIO9: To maximise managed access to key landscape and amenity areas of Dublin city.

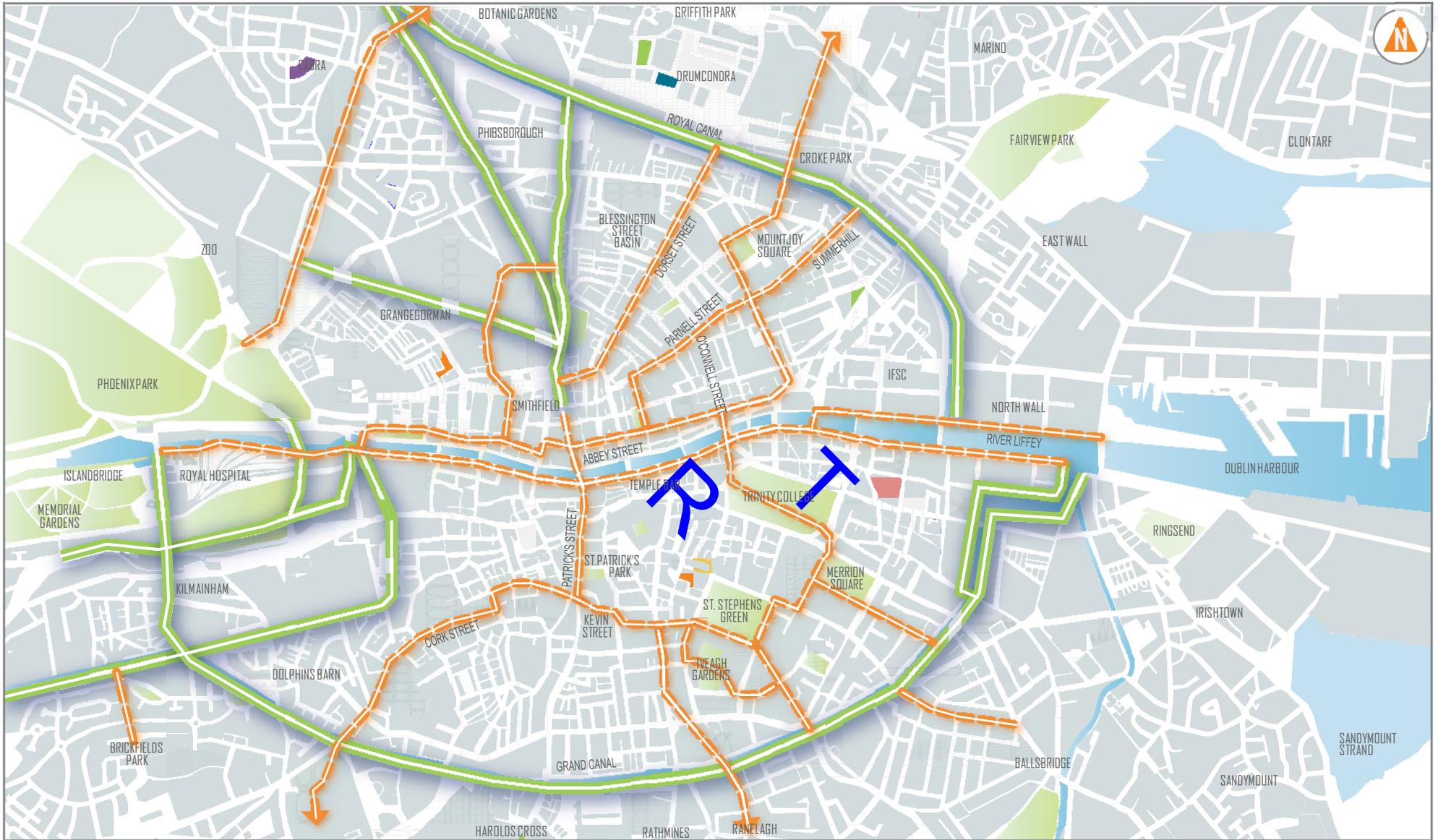
10.5.3 Parks and Open Spaces

Parks and open spaces also require protection to meet the recreational and conservational needs of the city, and Dublin City Council is currently preparing 'Dublin City Parks Strategy' to guide this process. At the larger scale, existing open spaces require protective measures and new spaces require sustainable planning.

The parks of Dublin City include historic parks and squares. Some of the city's green spaces provide settings for nationally important buildings, national monuments and protected structures.

Parks and open spaces form part of the green infrastructure network. Dublin City Council has been implementing the Accessibility Strategy for Dublin City Parks (2008) to ensure equality of access for all citizens to green infrastructure network and facilities within it. This includes re-design of park entrances, refurbishment of changing rooms, and provision of specialised play equipment, accessible park furniture and access to angling facilities.

City Centre Green Routes



Existing or Previously Proposed Green Route
 Proposed Green Route

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

G18: To incorporate open space into the green infrastructure network for the city, providing a multi-functional role including urban drainage, flood management, biodiversity, outdoor recreation and carbon absorption.

G19: To continue to manage and protect and/or enhance public open spaces to meet the social, recreational, conservation and ecological needs of the city and to consider the development of appropriate complementary facilities which do not detract from the amenities of spaces.

G110: To seek the provision of additional spaces in areas deficient in public open spaces – by way of pocket parks or the development of institutional lands.

G111: To ensure equality of access for all citizens to the public parks and open spaces in Dublin city.

G112: To ensure that in new residential developments, public open space is provided which is sufficient in quantity and distribution to meet the requirements of the projected population, including play facilities for children.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

G1010: To support on a phased basis, the provision of community gardens/allotments/local markets/pocket parks, where feasible, and in particular as temporary uses on vacant, under-utilised or derelict sites in the city.

G1011: To promote the development of soft landscaping in public open spaces, where feasible, in accordance with the principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

G1012: To support the implementation of the Dublin City Council Parks Strategy.

G1013: To improve visitor facilities, including cafes, toilet, shower and changing room facilities, based on the recommendations of the Parks Strategy.

G1014: To implement Conservation Plans for: Merrion Square, Mountjoy Square, Palmerston Park, Herbert Park and Sandymount Green.

10.5.4 Rivers, Canals and the Coastline

River habitats and river water quality are influenced by activities along the length of a river's path and therefore trans-boundary co-operation is required for effective river management. In relation to Dublin's canals, co-operation with relevant statutory bodies is important in improving amenity and biodiversity, and linking to the green infrastructure network. Dublin city's coastline is also a valuable amenity, and any recreational amenities along the coastline should be sustainably designed and carefully sited.

River walks and cycleways, where appropriate, can be developed in the riparian zone if sensitively designed and implemented in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland. The creation and/or enhancement of riparian buffer zones is recommended where possible because, if sufficiently large and managed appropriately, these will maintain or create habitats necessary for fish and other aquatic life, filter out pollutants and sediments from over-land surface run-off, provide significant amenity and recreational value, and enhance flood management.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

G113: To protect, maintain, and enhance the natural and organic character of the watercourses in the city. The creation and/or enhancement of riparian buffer zones will be required where possible. It is the policy of Dublin City Council to maintain and enhance the safety of the public in its use and enjoyment of the many public parks, open spaces, waterways and linkages within the city.

G114: To maintain and improve the natural character and ecological value of all rivers within and forming boundaries to the administrative area of Dublin City Council, in accordance with the Eastern River Basin District management plan.

G115: To develop sustainable coastal, estuarine, canal and riverine recreational amenities to enhance appreciation of coastal natural assets in a manner that ensures that any adverse environmental effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

G116: To liaise with relevant State agencies responsible for the city's waterways, including Waterways Ireland, Inland Fisheries Ireland, the Environmental Protection Agency and Dublin Port Company.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

G1015: To seek the continued improvement of water quality, bathing facilities and other recreational opportunities in the coastal, estuarine and surface waters in the city and to protect the ecology and wildlife of Dublin Bay.

G1016: To protect and improve the natural character of watercourses and to promote access, walkways, cycleways and other compatible recreational uses along them, having regard to environmental sensitivities.

G1017: To maintain beaches at Dollymount, Sandymount, Merrion and Poolbeg/Shelly Banks to a high standard, and to develop their recreational potential as a seaside amenity, in order to bring them to 'Blue Flag' standard subject to Article 6 Assessment of the Habitats Directive.

10.5.5 Dublin Bay

Dublin Bay is a major resource for the city deserving of appropriate management. It contains three internationally recognised bio-diversity designations. Dublin Bay has recently been awarded a UNESCO Biosphere designation. The new Biosphere provides Dublin with an important national special amenity area for recreation and a conservation area of national and international importance.

The Dublin Bay Biosphere covers a total area of 21,182 hectares across the three local authorities around Dublin Bay – Fingal County Council, Dublin City Council and Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. The Dublin Bay Biosphere will promote the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Strategic Recommendations (GIR 22, 23 and 24) for coastal zone management of the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010-2022. The Biosphere will be a formal network of individual sites which recognises the ecosystem of Dublin Bay. A key objective of the Biosphere will be to strengthen this connectivity of ecological networks by development of spatial planning networks, transcending normal administrative boundaries. This will promote biodiversity management at ecosystem level.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

G117: To ensure a co-ordinated approach to the management of Dublin Bay with other State and semi-State agencies through the Dublin Bay Biosphere Partnership to develop a Biosphere Strategy for the sustainable development of Dublin Bay.

GI18: To seek continued improvement in water quality, bathing facilities and other recreational opportunities in the coastal, estuarine and surface waters in the city, having regard to the sensitivities of Dublin Bay and to protect the ecology and wildlife of Dublin Bay.

GI19: To support initiatives to reduce marine pollution in Dublin Bay in partnership with other organisations and to raise awareness by Bay users and the general public and also to have regard to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC.)

GI20: To promote nature conservation of Dublin Bay by improving information and interpretation of its biodiversity for recreational users and visitors.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

GIO18: To upgrade visitor facilities at North Bull Island to raise awareness of biodiversity and promote nature conservation and manage recreation sustainably, having regard to Article (6) of the Habitats Directive.

10.5.6 Biodiversity

Ireland is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity a global legal framework for action on biodiversity which defines "biological diversity" (or 'biodiversity') as the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Biodiversity contributes greatly to the natural heritage and quality of life of the city and contributes to the "green credentials" of Dublin City as a location for business and tourism. Urban pressures create a constant challenge to maintaining and enhancing this status and the City Council is committed under the National Biodiversity Plan (2011-2016), the National Heritage Plan, the City Biodiversity Action Plan (2015-2019), and international law to managing this key resource.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

GI21: To protect flora, fauna and habitats, which have been identified by Articles 10 and 12 of Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), the Flora Protection Order (S.I. no. 84 of 1999), the Birds & Natural Habitats Regulations 2010 and the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 (S.I. no. 94 of 1997).

GI22: To conserve and manage all Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated, or proposed to be designated, by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

GI23: To make provisions for habitat creation/maintenance and facilitate biodiversity by encouraging the development of linear parks, nature trails, wildlife corridors, urban meadows and urban woodlands.

GI24: To have regard to the conservation and enhancement of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

GIO19: To support the implementation of the 'Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2015- 2019', including inter alia (a) the conservation of priority species, habitats and natural heritage features, and (b) the protection of designated sites.

G1020: To develop Biosecurity Codes of Practice to deal with invasive species and ensure compliance with EU (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 and EU Regulations 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species.

10.5.7 Trees

Dublin City Council recognises the benefits of trees in humanising spaces, enhancing the environment and minimising the impacts of climate change. They clean the air, provide natural flood defences, mask noise and promote a general sense of well-being. Within the more high density areas of the city, trees have considerable beneficial impacts on the lives of those who do not have immediate access to other more traditional types of open space. Trees, for example, can add colour, interest and beauty to our busy streets making the city a pleasant place in which to live, work and visit. The Tree Strategy provides the vision and direction for long-term planning, planting, protection and maintenance of trees, hedgerows and woodlands within Dublin city.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

G125: To support the implementation of the Dublin City Tree Strategy, which provides the vision for the long-term planting, protection and maintenance of trees, hedgerows and woodlands within Dublin City.

G126: To adopt a pro-active and systematic good practice approach to tree management with the aim of promoting good tree health, condition, diversity, public amenity and a balanced age-profile.

G127: To encourage and promote tree planting in the planning and development of urban spaces, streets, roads and infrastructure projects.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

G1021: To protect trees in accordance with existing Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and, subject to resources, explore the allocation of additional TPOs for important/special trees within the city based on their contribution to amenity or the environment.

G1022: To review ancient and species-rich hedgerows within the city (as identified in the 2006 survey of ancient and species-rich hedgerows in Dublin city) and protect existing hedgerow sections.

G1023: To protect trees, hedgerows or groups of trees which function as wildlife corridors or 'stepping stones' in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive.

G1024: To identify opportunities for new tree planting to ensure continued regeneration of tree cover across the city, taking account of the context within which a tree is to be planted and planting appropriate tree species for the location.

G1025: To encourage trees to be incorporated in (a) the provision of temporary green spaces (e.g. pop-up parks) either planted into the soil or within moveable containers as appropriate and (b) within sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS), as appropriate.

10.5.8 Sport, Recreation and Play

The development of sport and recreation are important in encouraging a sense of well-being and social contact. Dublin City Council acknowledges the very important role that sporting and social clubs play in enhancing the social and recreational life of the city's communities. Facilities for both formal and informal recreation and catering for persons at all stages in their lifecycle, all abilities and diverse cultures are required. Dublin City Council will liaise with sporting organisations to ensure where possible that the City Council responds to the needs of sports clubs and

communities in the provision of quality facilities. In this regard, 'Dublin City Sport and Active Recreation Strategy 2009-2016' outlines how the Council can work with interested parties to deliver high-quality and sustainable sport and active recreation services. In relation to sports and recreation facilities, the policy aims to seek appropriate levels of provision for a variety of uses for all ages.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

G128: To improve on existing sports/recreational facilities in the city through the implementation of the Dublin City Sport and Active Recreation Strategy 2009-2016 and to ensure the availability of a range of recreational facilities to the general population of all ages and groups at locations throughout the city, including ice-skating. In areas where a deficiency exists, Dublin City Council will work with the providers of such facilities, including schools, institutions and private operators, to ensure access to the local population.

G129: To support the development of private recreational lands for recreational purposes.

G130: To seek the provision of children's play facilities in new residential developments. To provide playgrounds to an appropriate standard of amenity, safety, and accessibility and to create safe and accessible places for socialising and informal play.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

G1026: To support the implementation of the Dublin City Play Plan 2012-2017, which aims to provide inclusive and accessible play opportunities for children and young people.

G1027: To encourage and facilitate the introduction of amenities in parks such as table tennis, games tables, outdoor gyms, adult exercise equipments, bowling greens, etc.

G1028: To endeavour to provide play spaces in every neighbourhood in the city, which are open to public use.

G1029: To involve children and young people in green initiatives and biodiversity projects, having regard to their need to interact with and be educated by nature.

G1030: To examine the possibility of using suitable undeveloped land temporarily as informal recreational space.

G1031: To examine under-used and disused laneways and back streets in the city centre and investigate the possibility of promoting activities, regard being given to the amenity of residents in the vicinity.

CHAPTER 11

CULTURE AND HERITAGE

CULTURE & HERITAGE

11.1 Built Heritage

11.1.1 Introduction

The built heritage contributes significantly to the city's identity, to the collective memory of its communities and to the richness and diversity of its urban fabric. The street pattern, local architectural features, the form of buildings and spaces, civic buildings within set pieces of urban design, the unique Georgian squares and streets, together with the larger areas of Victorian and Edwardian architecture north and south of the canals, and the industrial buildings of traditional enterprises, all contribute to the city's character, identity and authenticity, and together form a key social, cultural and economic asset for the development of the city.

The principal means by which Dublin's historic urban environment is protected, is set out in the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2010 (as amended) and comprises principally the Record of Protected Structures (section 51) and Architectural Conservation Areas (section 81).

11.1.2 Achievements

The Record of Protected Structures presently comprises in excess of 8,500 structures. In respect of the process of managing the Record of Protected Structures, during the period from 2011-2015, there were 51 no. structures added and 242 no. structures deleted and on the basis of ongoing survey and monitoring, the Record was clarified on a number of occasions.

There are presently 19 no. Architectural Conservation Areas in the city. In the period 2012 - 2015, Dublin City Council designated 9 Architectural Conservation Areas: Mountjoy Square, Westmoreland Park, Sandymount, Temple Place, Colliers Avenue, Elmpark Avenue and Elmwood Avenue, Ranelagh Avenue, Crumlin, Belmont Avenue/ Mount Eden Road.

Dublin is a collection of places and spaces in which people live, work and visit. Heritage in all its components, contributes to a high quality of life for everyone. Understanding and celebrating the heritage of the city in all its diverse forms, reflecting upon the city's ever- changing identity, in new and dynamic ways, is key to the Dublin City Heritage Plan.

The Dublin City Heritage Plan has been implemented annually since 2002 in association with the Heritage Council. The plan is concerned with the City's architectural, archaeological and cultural heritage. Under the plan each year new projects are developed in the areas of heritage research, improving heritage management and raising awareness amongst a broad audience. The Plan places an emphasis on working collaboratively within the City Council and externally with academic institutions, study groups and other local authorities. A critical review of the Heritage Plan was undertaken in 2012 and the process of creating the new plan was initiated with the establishment of three working groups.

The new Heritage Plan will build on the previous plan. It will work collaboratively with key partners and seek to foster a sense of understanding, involvement, belonging, ownership and enjoyment in the City's heritage amongst its diverse residents and visitors alike.

11.1.3 Challenges

The key challenge is to set out and implement effectively planning policy for the conservation and protection of the areas and structures of special interest in Dublin. The relevant policies are set out in this chapter. This key challenge is made up of two inter-related components:

- To protect the special character of the existing designated Architectural Conservation Areas and Conservation Areas of Dublin city and to continue to identify other areas of special historic and architectural interest and to designate these areas as Architectural Conservation Areas, and
- To protect the structures of special interest which are included on the Record of Protected Structures and to continue to review the Record of Protected Structures within the context of future Architectural Conservation Area designations and having regard to the recommendations of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

Ensuring that new investment, regeneration and intervention acknowledges and respects the significant archaeological and architectural heritage of the city is a key challenge that can be pursued through appropriate objectives for the protection, enhancement and management of the built heritage, while encouraging regeneration and change. A key element in securing this approach is to continue to increase public awareness of the cultural value and social and economic significance of the city's built heritage.

Dublin's tourism industry relies largely on the city's built heritage, with its unique character and identity as a city of neighbouring but distinct quarters. A challenge for this development plan is to further realise the substantial tourism potential of the medieval city, its northern suburb of Oxmantown, (the Markets area, St Mary's Abbey, Smithfield and Collins Barracks), and the Liberties (including the Cathedrals, St Sepulchre's Palace, Dublinia, St Audoen's Church, and Thomas Street).

Identifying suitable and viable uses for certain heritage buildings can be a challenge and since an appropriately occupied building is the best way to ensure its protection, the Development Plan should reflect this and facilitate such appropriate uses, where these support the over-arching conservation objective.

It is crucial to this concept that people are encouraged to live above shops and businesses in the Georgian core and in the historic radial market streets, mixing living and working as was originally intended.

In this regard, Dublin City Council welcomes and supports the Living City Initiative launched by the Department of Finance on May 5th 2015, providing a scheme of property tax incentives to regenerate historic buildings built before 1915 and other buildings in designated 'special regeneration areas' of six cities, including Dublin. The City Council will actively promote the Living City Initiative, with the aim of bringing life back to the heart of the city and, in particular, encouraging owner-occupied refurbishment or conversion of unused and under-used older buildings in areas of Dublin in need of regeneration.

11.1.4 The Strategic Approach

In accordance with the core strategy, Dublin City Council will take the following approach to protecting and enhancing the city's built heritage:

- In order to ensure the full and proper protection of the areas and structures of special historic and architectural interest, the City Council has identified the following priority areas. These are areas that have high concentrations of protected structures but are presently sited outside designated Architectural Conservation Areas:

- 1) The medieval/walled city – centred on Christchurch
 - 2) Temple Bar – including section of the Liffey Quays
 - 3) Dame Street – including Dublin Castle and College Green – including Trinity College
 - 4) Merrion Square – including Government Buildings and Mount Street (Upper & Lower)
 - 5) St Stephen's Green – including Harcourt Street and Leeson St. Lwr
 - 6) Parnell Square (O'Connell St Upr) – including Frederick Street North and Moore Street area
 - 7) Henrietta Street – including King's Inns
 - 8) North Great George's Street – including Denmark Street, Temple Street and Gardiner Place
 - 9) Custom House Quay – including Beresford Place and Gardiner Street Lower
 - 10) Aungier Street.
- The City Council will survey the above priority areas of special historic and architectural interest with a view to:
 - a) Reviewing the Record of Protected Structures
 - b) Reviewing the recommendations of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
 - c) Reviewing conservation zoning objectives
 - d) Reviewing non-statutory conservation designations
 - e) Designating Architectural Conservation Areas where special interest is identified.
 - The area survey work will form the basis for the continuation of the compilation of the database of Structures and Areas of Special Interest
 - Continuing to implement and build on the success of the Dublin City Heritage Plan
 - Investigating the potential for Dublin to be designated as a World Heritage Site
 - Safeguarding Zones of Archaeological Interest

11.1.5 Policies and Objectives

11.1.5.1 The Record of Protected Structures

The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) defines 'Protected Structures' as structures, or parts of structures, which form part of the architectural heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) requires each planning authority to compile and maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS). This record is a mechanism for the statutory protection of the architectural heritage and forms part of each planning authority's development plan. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey may result in further revisions to the RPS.

The purpose of protection is to manage and control future changes to these structures so that they retain their significant historic character. Works which would materially affect the character of the protected structure require planning permission.

Dublin City : Historic Core



-  Walled City
-  Medieval City
-  Georgian Core
-  Pre 1860

Landmarks

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----|------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Wellington Monument | 8 | Bank of Ireland | 15 | Four Courts |
| 2 | Royal Hospital Kilmainham | 9 | Trinity College | 16 | Custom House |
| 3 | Christ Church Cathedral | 10 | Leinster House | 17 | GPO |
| 4 | Dublin Castle | 11 | Mansion House | 18 | Parnell Square |
| 5 | City Hall | 12 | Collins Barracks | 19 | St. George's Church |
| 6 | St. Patrick's Cathedral | 13 | Blue Coat School | 20 | Kings Inns/Henrietta St |
| 7 | Marsh's Library | 14 | Smithfield | | |

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC1: To ensure that the special interest of protected structures is protected. Development will conserve and enhance Protected Structures and their curtilage and will:

- (a) Protect or, where appropriate, restore form, features and fabric which contribute to the special interest
- (b) Incorporate high standards of craftsmanship and relate sensitively to the scale, proportions, design, period and architectural detail of the original building, using traditional materials in most circumstances
- (c) Be highly sensitive to the historic fabric and special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, structure and architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials
- (d) Not cause harm to the curtilage of the structure; therefore, the design, form, scale, height, proportions, siting and materials of new development should relate to and complement the special character of the protected structure
- (e) Protect architectural items of interest from damage or theft while buildings are empty or during course of works
- (f) Have regard to ecological considerations for example, protection of species such as bats.

Changes of use of protected structures, which will have no detrimental impact on the special interest and are compatible with their future long-term conservation, will be promoted.

11.1.5.2 Protected Structures - Policy Rationale

The conservation and protection of the 8,500 (approx) protected structures in Dublin is a key objective of the City Council and this will assist in the delivery of the Core Strategy.

11.1.5.3 Protected Structures - Policy Application

In order to protect the city's Protected Structures, the City Council will manage and control external and internal works that materially affect the character of the structure. Planning permission is required for any works, including some repairs, which would materially affect the character of the structure or its special interest.

Prior to undertaking works to a Protected Structure, it is essential to make an assessment of the special interest of the structure and to identify all elements, both internal and external, which contributes to this. An assessment of the special interest of the structure is required as part of a Protected Structure Impact Assessment to accompany the planning application. The complexity of the assessment should be proportionate to the overall special interest of the site and the scale and complexity of the proposed works. Proposals for works to Protected Structures should be supported by detailed drawings, photographic survey and schedules of works and materials. The assessment should outline the impact clearly on all elements of special interest and confirm their retention.

Interventions to Protected Structures should be to the minimum necessary and all new works will be expected to relate sensitively to the architectural detail, scale, proportions and design of the original structure. This should take into account the evolution of the structure and later phases of work, which may also contribute to its special interest.

Where possible, existing detailing, fabric and features of the structure should be preserved, repaired or, if missing or obscured, should be re-instated or revealed. In almost all cases, the materials used for alterations, extensions or repairs should match the original and the use of non-traditional materials will not normally be acceptable. Original and historic fabric should be retained and protected, wherever possible.

Any development which affects the interior of a protected structure must be highly sensitive to the historic fabric and special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, structure and architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials. The original plan form of protected structures should be protected or re-instated and not compromised by unsympathetic alteration or extension. Proposals for amalgamation between protected structures which compromise the original plan form will be considered unacceptable where they adversely affect the historic integrity and special interest of the structure. Breaches between party walls will not be acceptable in sensitive parts of protected structures.

The City Council will require all works, whether they are repair or alteration, to be undertaken in a sensitive manner, under proper supervision and by a specialist with appropriate expertise.

The curtilage and setting of a Protected Structure is often an essential part of the structure's special interest. In certain circumstances, the setting may comprise a clearly defined garden or grounds, which may have been laid out to complement the design or function. However, the setting of a structure can also be expansive and can be affected by development at some distance away. The protected structure impact assessment should also include an appraisal of the wider context of the site or structure and the visual impact. The design, form, scale, height, proportions, siting and materials of new development should relate to and complement the special character of the protected structure. The traditional proportionate relationship in scale between buildings, returns, gardens and mews structures should be retained, the retention of landscaping and trees (in good condition), which contribute to the special interest of the structure, shall also be required. Planning permission will be refused for any development that has an adverse impact on the setting of a protected structure. The removal of rear gardens to permit underground accommodation is permitted only in limited circumstances. An appropriate garden size to that of the structure should be retained. The total removal of historic boundary features or sub-division of rear gardens or original communal front gardens will generally not be permitted. Car parking will be permitted within the curtilage in accordance with standards as set out in the Development Plan.

The historic use of the structure is part of its special interest and in general the best use for a building will be that for which it was built. However, on occasion the change of use will be the best way to secure the long-term conservation of a structure. Where a change of use is proposed, the building should be capable of being converted into the new use without harmful extensions or modifications, especially if the change of use would require new openings, staircases and substantial sub-divisions to the historic floor plan or loss of historic fabric. Issues such as fire protection, sound proofing, servicing and access will also require detailed consideration. In finding the optimum viable use for protected structures, other land-use policies may need to be relaxed to achieve long-term conservation. In some circumstances, short-term uses may provide a way to help keep a building weather-tight and in use pending long-term solutions.

Historic fixtures and fittings are at risk of damage or theft when buildings are vacant, undergoing building work or on the market. The protected structure impact assessment should outline how proposals will manage this risk. If architectural features are damaged or stolen they must be re-instated; this is likely to require a new planning application.

The planning authority will encourage the sensitive upgrading of protected structures to improve environmental performance and create inclusive access; further advice is set out in the retrofitting and design principles and policies section.

Given the high concentration of protected structures in Dublin city, it is important to refer to the further detailed guidance on protection, repair and alteration of protected structures as set out in the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Architectural Heritage Protection 2004.

11.1.5.4 Architectural Conservation Areas & Conservation Areas

The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), section 81(1), requires that a Development Plan shall include an objective to;

'Preserve the character of a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that -

- (a) is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value or
- (b) contributes to the appreciation of protected structures, if the planning authority is of the opinion that its inclusion is necessary for the preservation of the character of the place, area, group of structures or townscape concerned and any such place, area, group of structures or townscape shall be known as and is in this Act referred to as an "architectural conservation area" '.

Architectural Conservation Areas and Conservation Areas have been designated in recognition of their special interest or unique historic and architectural character and important contribution to the heritage of the city. Designated Conservation Areas include extensive groupings of buildings or streetscapes and associated open spaces and include (parts of) the medieval/walled city, the Georgian Core (in recognition of Dublin's international importance as a Georgian city), the 19th and 20th century city and the city quays, rivers and canals. The special interest/value of Conservation Areas lies in the historic and architectural interest and the design and scale of these areas. Therefore, all of these areas require special care in terms of development proposals and works by the private and public sector alike, which affect structures both protected and non-protected in these areas.

Dublin City Council will thus seek to ensure that development proposals within all Architectural Conservation Areas and Conservation Areas complement the character of the area, including the setting of protected structures, and comply with development standards.

The policy mechanisms used to conserve and protect areas of special historic and architectural interest are:

- Land-use zonings: Residential Conservation Areas (land-use zoning Z2) and Architectural and Civic Design Character Areas (land-use zoning Z8) and the red-hatched areas shown on the zoning objective maps.
- Architectural Conservation Areas: of which there are presently no. 19 designated and are intended to preserve the character of townscapes that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social interest.

The policy to ensure the conservation and protection of the areas of special historic and architectural interest is as follows:

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC 2: To protect the special interest and character of Dublin's Conservation Areas. Development within or affecting conservation areas will contribute positively to the character and distinctiveness; and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible.

Enhancement opportunities may include:

1. Replacement or improvement of any building, feature or element which detracts from the character of the area or its setting
2. Re-instatement of missing architectural detail or other important features
3. Improvement of open spaces and the wider public realm, and re-instatement of historic routes and characteristic plot patterns
4. Contemporary architecture of exceptional design quality, which is in harmony with the Conservation Area.

Development will not:

1. Harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns or other features which contribute positively to the special interest of the conservation area
2. Involve the loss of traditional, historic or important building forms, features, and detailing including roofscapes, shopfronts, doors, windows and other decorative detail
3. Introduce design details and materials, such as uPVC and aluminium windows and doors which are out of character with the building and area
4. Harm the setting of a conservation area.

Changes of use will be acceptable where, in compliance with the zoning objective, they make a positive contribution to the character, function and appearance of conservation areas and their settings. The council will consider the contribution of existing uses to the special interest of an area when assessing change of use applications and will promote compatible uses which ensure future long-term viability.

11.1.5.5 Conservation Area - Policy Rationale

The Architectural Conservation Areas, the Z8 Georgian Conservation Areas, the red-lined Conservation Areas and the Z2 Residential Conservation Areas are extensive throughout the city; the conservation of these areas is a key objective of the City Council and this will assist in the delivery of the Core Strategy strand for:

A compact, quality, green, well-connected city, which generates a dynamic, mixed-use environment for living, working and cultural interaction.

11.1.5.6 Conservation Area - Policy Application

All new development must have regard to the local context and distinctiveness and the contribution to the local scene of buildings, landmarks, views, open spaces and other features of architectural, historic or topographical interest. The general design principles are set out in a separate policy but it is particularly important within conservation areas that design is appropriate to the context and based on an understanding of Dublin's distinctive character areas.

Dublin has an outstanding range of conservation areas with examples of built form from each of the phases of the city's development: this includes areas of 18th and 19th century terraced housing, modest mews and workers' housing, 20th century housing and areas dominated by governmental and institutional uses and more mixed central areas such as O'Connell Street and Grafton Street. Detailed characterisation of individual areas to inform development proposals has and is being undertaken in Architectural Conservation Area appraisals and these will be a key consideration when assessing development proposals in Architectural Conservation Areas.

New development should have a positive impact on local character. In seeking exemplary design standards, the planning authority will require development in Conservation Areas to take opportunities to enhance the area where they arise. Where a building has been identified as having a negative impact on an area, a pro-active approach to improvement will be sought. Where proposals involve demolition, policy for demolition of protected structures and buildings in conservation areas should be referred to.

Where the carrying out of works to the exterior of a structure, including small-scale alterations, which would not usually require planning permission, but are identified in Architectural Conservation Area appraisals as materially affecting the character of an area, then these works may no longer be considered to be exempt from planning permission.

Examples may include the protection of historic doors and windows in an unaltered group of buildings, alterations to brickwork and pointing.

It is not only visual elements that contribute to the character of an Architectural Conservation Area, land-uses and activities are fundamental to the character and appearance of Dublin's Conservation Areas. Certain uses are of historic importance to specific areas and some are of national or international importance; these have influenced the evolution and built form within the area and may continue to have a strong effect on its character at present.

Different users of buildings and spaces also change and shape their character over time and some conservation areas are strongly influenced by the communities which occupy them. In considering applications for change of use, the contribution of particular uses to the character of areas needs to be considered, the value that the local community places on particular buildings or uses is also important.

Development outside Conservation Areas can also have an impact on their setting. Where development affects the setting of a Conservation Area, an assessment of its impact on the character and appearance of the area will be required. It should be recognised that this setting can be expansive and development located some distance away can have an impact. Any development which adversely affects the setting of a Conservation Area will be refused planning permission and the City Council will encourage change which enhances the setting of Conservation Areas.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO1: To undertake a survey and review of the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) within identified priority areas (as set out in section 11.1.4 The Strategic Approach) of special historic and architectural interest, as part of the ongoing strategic management of the RPS.

CHCO2: To designate further Architectural Conservation Areas within identified priority areas (as set out in section 11.1.4 The Strategic Approach) of special historic and architectural interest.

CHCO3: To review and consider the recommendations of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as part of the conservation strategy to review the Record of Protected Structures and designate Architectural Conservation Areas within identified priority areas (as set out in section 11.1.4 The Strategic Approach) of special historic and architectural interest. Consideration will also be given to the inclusion of industrial heritage structures of special interest.

CHCO4: To review the zoning objectives and the red-lined hatched conservation designations as part of the conservation strategy to review the Record of Protected Structures and designate Architectural Conservation Areas within identified priority areas (as set out in section 11.1.4 The Strategic Approach) of special historic and architectural interest.

CHCO5: To continue the compilation of the database of the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas.

CHCO6: To provide guidance for owners of protected structures or historic buildings on upgrading for energy efficiency and to promote the principles of sustainable building design in conservation.

CHCO7: To maintain a register of Buildings at Risk in which protected structures at risk from neglect or wilful damage will be entered and actions may be taken to ensure their survival.

CHCO8: To prepare schemes for Areas of Special Planning Control, where deemed desirable and appropriate, having regard to statutory needs of the city.

11.1.5.7 Demolition of Protected Structures and Buildings in Architectural Conservation Areas

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC 3: To protect Protected Structures and preserve the character and the setting of Architectural Conservation Areas.

The City Council will resist the total or substantial loss of:

- Protected structures in all but exceptional circumstances (and will require the strongest justification, including professional input with specialist knowledge so that all options receive serious consideration).
- Non-protected structures, which are considered to make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of an Architectural Conservation Area unless it can be demonstrated that the public benefits of the proposals outweigh the case for retention of the building.

Demolition behind retained facades, may be considered on non-protected structures, depending on the significance of the structures; where it will secure the retention of facades which make a significant contribution to local townscape; where it will maintain the scale of original rooms behind principal facades and where the demolition is considered otherwise acceptable having regard to the above policy considerations.

Where an existing structure is considered to make a neutral or negative contribution to an Architectural Conservation Area, the City Council will encourage:

1. Its demolition and replacement with a high-quality building with enhanced environmental performance, or
2. Where appropriate, its improvement, re-cladding or refurbishment to improve both its appearance and environmental performance.

In all cases, demolition will only be permitted where:

1. Any replacement building will be of exceptional design quality and deliver an enhancement to the area and improvement in environmental performance on-site, taking into account whole life cycle energy costs.
2. Firm and appropriately detailed proposals for the future re-development of the site have been approved and their implementation assured by planning condition or agreement.

11.1.5.8 Demolition of Protected Structures and Buildings in Architectural Conservation Areas - Policy Application & Rationale

The loss of any protected structure should be wholly exceptional; therefore, in most instances, the City Council will resist the demolition or substantial demolition thereof. Where a structure is considered to make a positive contribution to an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) and is identified through the development management process or an ACA appraisal, there will be a presumption against demolition.

The City Council accepts that in some circumstances the loss of a heritage structure (protected structure or non-protected structure of merit) may be the only option and this may be permitted where it will secure substantial public benefit or where there is no other viable option. Decisions on the acceptability of demolition will be reached having regard to the significance of the structure and the guidance as set out in the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

Not all structures within an Architectural Conservation Area contribute to the special interest and the re-development of structures agreed to make a negative contribution to the character of the area will often offer an opportunity for beneficial change which will improve the local area, as set out in the Architectural Conservation Area policy.

Some structures neither detract from nor make a significant contribution to the character of an Architectural Conservation Area and may be identified as making a neutral contribution to the character of the ACA. In these circumstances, the acceptability of demolition will be considered having regard both to its impact on the character of the ACA, any wider benefits and the desirability of retention of the existing building on sustainability grounds.

In addition, the inherent sustainability of retention and refurbishment, compared with the whole life energy costs and waste impacts that would result from demolition and replacement, is recognised. The re-use of existing structures preserves the embodied energy expended in the original construction, minimises waste and reduces the use of new materials. The City Council will, therefore, consider which option is most sustainable when considering applications for demolition and developers must demonstrate that the proposed replacement integrates exemplary principles of sustainable design. Where re-cladding is considered appropriate, this should incorporate external insulation.

In certain circumstances, where it has been agreed that substantial demolition of a non-protected structure is acceptable, the retention of the façade may be important, where this makes a positive contribution to the special character of the area. In these circumstances, the retention of the building façade may offer a compromise allowing protection of facades of townscape merit while allowing new accommodation to be developed behind. The City Council will seek to avoid the 'stage set' effect resulting from insensitive development behind retained façades; the new building and the retained façades should retain an architectural and functional relationship. Such proposal will need to demonstrate substantial other benefits which outweigh objections to demolition on sustainability grounds.

In any circumstances where the demolition of a heritage structures has been deemed acceptable, developers should record the structure prior to demolition and deposit evidence in a publically accessible location.

11.1.5.9 Retrofitting Sustainability Measures

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC 4: To ensure a sustainable future for historic and other buildings subject to heritage protection.

The City Council will encourage and support works to upgrade the environmental performance of the existing building stock that incorporates good standards of design and appearance.

Where these works involve historic buildings subject to protection (this includes buildings referenced on the Record of Protected Structures and non-protected structures in an Architectural Conservation Area), the works shall not adversely affect the special interest of the structure and thus a sensitive approach will be required, taking into account:

- The significance of the structure, and
- The extent of intervention, including impact on historic fabric, traditional construction, visibility, siting and design.

The installation of renewable energy measures and equipment will be acceptable where sited and designed to minimise the visual impact and does not result in any significant loss of historic fabric or otherwise affect the significance of the structure.

11.1.5.10 Retrofitting Sustainability Measures - Policy Application

The City Council will expect consideration to be given to how environmental performance can be improved in all works which involve change of use, conversion, extensions or other refurbishment, including works to heritage assets. Improving environmental performance may include measures to reduce carbon emissions, improve resource use efficiency and minimise pollution and waste. For historic structures, simple measures such as draught proofing, energy- and water-efficient appliances, roof insulation and repair and maintenance work can bring substantial improvements and have minimal other impacts, both visually and on historic fabric and traditional construction. Such minor interventions should always be considered first as these are usually non-contentious, may not require planning permission and can provide significant benefits at low cost.

Retrofitting existing building stock is of crucial importance, as it will always represent a far bigger proportion of buildings in Dublin than new buildings. Sustainable design standards only apply to larger-scale development and, therefore, will only include a small proportion of development.

11.1.5.11 Trees in Architectural Conservation Areas

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC5: To protect and manage trees in Architectural Conservation Areas.

All trees which contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area will be safeguarded, except where the City Council is satisfied that:

1. The tree is a threat to public safety or prevents access to people with mobility problems
2. The tree is not in keeping with the character of the Conservation Area or is part of a programme to rationalise the layout of tree planting in the area, or
3. In rare circumstances, where this is necessary to protect other specimens from disease.

11.1.5.12 Off-Street Parking

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC6: To facilitate off-street parking for residential owners/occupiers where appropriate site conditions exist, while protecting the special interest and character of protected structures and Conservation Areas.

11.1.5.13 Preservation of Zones of Archaeological Interest and Industrial Heritage

Archaeology is the scientific study of past societies through an examination of material remains. Dublin has a recorded history of human settlement of over 9,000 years, centred along the line of the River Liffey. While there are few upstanding monuments in the city centre, beneath the surface is a rich and complex record of human activity. The upstanding monuments that survive include the city walls, several castles, churches and graveyards and the quay walls. The city also has deep buried archaeological deposits. Mesolithic fish traps were excavated at Spencer Dock, while an exceptionally well-preserved Viking town was uncovered at Wood Quay. There are over 600 shipwrecks recorded in Dublin Bay, while the industrial heritage of the city c.1750-1950 survives in areas such as St. James's Gate.

Dublin City Council encourages the dissemination and promotion of high-quality information about the city's rich archaeology as a cultural tourism and educational resource. The archaeological reports that are generated in response to planning and development are mapped and accessible via GIS, while primary records are stored in a dedicated archaeological archive at DCLA.

11.1.5.14 Monument Protection

The archaeology of Dublin is a unique and non-renewable resource and preservation *in situ* is the preferred option of protection. The word 'monument' refers to man-made or structures modified by humans. All archaeological monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930–2004. The Record of Monument and Places (RMP) is a statutory list of archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Act (amended 1994). The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) maintains a GIS web map that is updated frequently with newly recorded sites and monuments. See www.archaeology.ie for the ASI, RMP maps and list, and for a list of National Monuments in Dublin.

When the owner or occupier of a property or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a Recorded Monument, they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister two months before commencing. For National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority or which are subject to a preservation order, the prior written consent of the Minister is required for any interference with the monument. Shipwrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects found underwater are protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts 1987 and 1994. The Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland includes all known wrecks for the years up to and including 1945.

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta 1992) requires that appropriate consideration is given to archaeological issues at all stages of the planning and development process and this is reflected in national legislation. The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes objectives for the protection of the archaeological heritage.

Zones of Archaeological Interest in urban areas can provide challenges to development and regeneration as well as providing opportunities for understanding our past. Development proposals for sites in the archaeological zone should be subject to pre-planning discussion and applications accompanied by an archaeological assessment. The planning authority may apply conditions relating to archaeology to individual permissions. These requirements are carried out on behalf of a prospective developer by an archaeologist and funded by the developer. Under the planning system, many minor works do not require planning permission (exempted development). However, if the type of works proposed affect a National Monument or a site included in the RMP, then the owner or occupier undertaking the works must comply with the notification requirements under the National Monuments Acts.

For clarity, the Development Plan map of Zones of Archaeological Interest is based on the statutory RMP map (1994). Development standards relate to the protection of archaeology in line with relevant legislation, DAHG policy documents and guidelines. The policies and objectives below are intended to conserve and raise awareness of the city's rich archaeological legacy.

11.1.5.15 Industrial Heritage

Industrial heritage refers to industrial activities of the past and associated infrastructure such as the Poolbeg power station and includes a range of buildings, artefacts, features and ancillary features such as the Guinness Storehouse and the Jameson Centre.

The Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record survey makes recommendations for sites to be added to the list of Protected Structures in the life of the Plan and should be consulted prior to the lodgement of any planning application.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC7: To protect and preserve National Monuments.

1. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of the re-use of buildings, light buildings, foundation design or the omission of basements in the Zones of Archaeological Interest.
2. That where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to 'preservation by record' according to best practice in advance of re-development.
3. That sites within Zones of Archaeological Interest will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
4. That the National Monuments Service will be consulted in assessing proposals for development which relate to Monuments and Zones of Archaeological Interest.
5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards, where appropriate, to ensure that human remain are re-interred, except where otherwise agreed with the National Museum of Ireland.
6. That in evaluating proposals for development in the vicinity of the surviving sections of the city wall that due recognition be given to their national significance and their special

character.

7. To have regard to the Shipwreck inventory maintained by the DAHG. Proposed developments that may have potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal environments shall be subject to an underwater archaeological assessment in advance of works.
8. To have regard to DAHG policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHC09:

1. To implement the archaeological actions of the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2002-6 in light of the Dublin City Heritage Plan Review 2012.
2. To prepare and implement conservation plans for National Monuments and Monuments in DCC care (City Walls, St Luke's Church, St James's Graveyard, St. Thomas's Abbey, St Canice's Graveyard etc).
3. To maintain, develop and promote the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA) at Pearse Street Library and Archives.
4. To ensure the public dissemination of the findings of licensed archaeological activity in Dublin through the Dublin County Archaeology GIS.
5. To develop a long-term management plan to promote the conservation, management and interpretation of archaeological sites and monuments and to identify areas for strategic research.
6. To have regard to the city's Industrial Heritage; to review the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record and to improve public accessibility to the DCIHR.
7. To promote awareness of, and access to, the city's archaeological inheritance and foster high-quality public archaeology.
8. To promote archaeological best practice in Dublin city.
9. To promote the awareness of the international significance of Viking Dublin and to support post-excavation research into the Wood Quay excavations 1962-81.
10. To examine the feasibility of establishing a Museum of Dublin and to develop a strategy for the former Civic Museum collection and for other collections of civic interest and importance.
11. To investigate the potential for the erection of Columbarium Walls.

11.1.5.16 City Heritage Plan

The Dublin City Heritage Plan complements the policies of the Dublin City Development Plan. The principal aim of the Heritage Plan is to ensure a high quality urban environment by positioning "place" central to all Heritage Plan activities, with a key aim of the emerging new Heritage Plan to foster a sense of understanding, involvement, belonging, ownership and enjoyment in the City's heritage amongst its diverse residents and visitors alike.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC9: To continue to preserve and enhance, where feasible, the surviving sections of the city walls, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan 2005.

CHC10: To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names should

reflect appropriate local historical or cultural associations.

CHC11: To promote tourism in the medieval city and suburbs.

CHC12: To support the designation of Dublin as a World Heritage Site.

CHC13: To promote the awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime, canalside (including lock-keepers' dwellings) and rural (vernacular) heritage.

CHC14: To preserve, repair and retain in situ, where possible, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 12 and 13 of the Development Plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Historic Street Surfaces in Dublin Conservation Study and Guidance Document (2008).

CHC15: To investigate the feasibility of a dedicated Museum of Dublin with a range of stakeholders including OPW, the National Cultural Institutions, The Heritage Council and the City Council, in recognition of the wide range of cultural artefacts relating to the history and development of the city.

CHC16: To facilitate the Office of Public Works, where possible, in its presentation of the National Monument at 14-17 Moore Street.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO11: To continue to review and implement the Dublin City Heritage Plan

CHCO12: To implement the signage strategy for the city walls.

CHCO13: To undertake specific priority conservation works projects and to seek to identify additional national grant mechanisms to aid in the implementation of such projects.

CHCO14: To co-operate with other agencies in the investigation of climate change on the fabric of historic buildings in the city.

CHCO15: To commemorate and appropriately celebrate the centenary of historic events including the 1916 Rebellion.

11.2 Culture

11.2.1 Introduction

The enhancement and promotion of Dublin as a 'City of Character and Culture', promoting an active artistic and cultural community at city-wide and neighbourhood levels is central to making a vibrant city that is an attractive destination for tourism and the creative industries. Reinforcing existing cultural quarters, nurturing new cultural initiatives that support emerging cultural quarters and enabling access to cultural development at a local level are essential to developing a city's cultural wealth.

11.2.2 Achievements

Institutions such as Dublin Writers' Museum, Dublin City Gallery, The Hugh Lane Gallery, The Irish Writers' Centre and the proposed new City Library project culturally underpin the Parnell Square cultural quarter and the rejuvenation of O'Connell Street. The Three Arena, the Convention Centre Dublin, George's Dock and the Grand Canal Theatre have created a critical mass of cultural activity in the Dublin Docklands. Other cultural quarters are emerging such as at Heuston gateway

with Kilmainham/Inchicore and the cultural cluster in the environs of Merrion Square, while Temple Bar continues to provide the city with a distinctive cultural edge and excitement.

The number of cultural festivals and events hosted in the city continues to increase on a yearly basis. Some of the more notable events include Culture Night, Chinese New Year, The Street Performance World Championships, Opera in the Open and St. Patrick's Festival. The need to support the accommodation needs of emerging artists has been met in many cases with high-quality facilities provided in the city such as the LAB on Foley Street, providing exhibition space for emerging artists, rehearsal space for three theatre companies and incubator spaces. Alongside the LAB, the national dance centre, DanceHouse, has been provided on a public-private partnership basis and has been open since 2006. The Red Stables in Saint Anne's Park provides subsidised studio spaces for artists.

11.2.3 Challenges

The City Council, in partnership with key cultural stakeholders, has an existing Cultural Strategy (2009-2017) and is preparing a new Cultural Strategy, setting out a shared vision for the city's future and positioning the City Council as the leader of a new cultural approach in the city. The strategy will be delivered in partnership with key and other cultural stakeholders. The collaborative delivery of the cultural strategy is essential to further strengthening the city's cultural life.

A key challenge for all competitive cities, including Dublin city, is the ability to continuously attract internationally mobile labour with 'in-demand' skills and investment. Dublin city faces competition from other international cities in attracting talented workers and needs to make sure that the cultural offering in Dublin is as good as, or better than, other successful international cities.

Dublin's city centre is home to the highest profile cultural facilities in the country, including seven of the eight National Cultural Institutions. The historic core of the city is home to major tourist attractions. Protection and enhancement of the built heritage is essential, both for the cultural and economic success of the city.

There are smaller, more discrete areas in the city that are building up as hubs of cultural activity, each with its own distinctive characteristics and reason for being. Efforts should be made to support and expand existing and emerging hubs of artistic energy, innovation and knowledge. The provision of affordable living and working environments for artists, particularly emerging artists to enable the production of art, remains a challenge.

Despite the vast range and the prestige of cultural facilities and institutions in the city, a shortfall remains, both in the city centre and in the outer city. This deficit includes libraries, rehearsal and performance spaces, administrative spaces etc. Meeting this shortfall is a challenge for the future development and accessibility of cultural life in the city.

Dublin city's main tourist attractions are all located within walking distance of one another within the historic core. A good quality public realm is essential to encourage walking between these attractions and to highlight and celebrate the quality of heritage of the city. Adding public art into the urban landscape can further enhance the public domain. Public art has the capacity to add greatly to the 'creative city'. The City Council recognises the value and relevance of public art and will continue to promote its provision.

11.2.4 The Strategic Approach The Cultural Vision for Dublin

Culture is central to human development, central to Dublin's quality of life and its relationship with Ireland, Europe and the rest of the world.

It is a priority for Dublin City Council that the city is and will be a space to make, experience and share culture. Culture is valued for building community, developing the economy and enabling empowerment and change through imagination.

Leading, developing and working in partnership, Dublin City Council will create opportunities for all citizens to equally engage in inclusive and diverse cultural experiences.

In order to build on and develop the city's renowned cultural life and legacy, the strategic approach of this development plan is to:

- Develop leadership and partnership in developing the cultural life of the city
- Promote the enhancement of existing cultural assets and the development of emerging cultural clusters and character areas
- Support the development and location of cultural facilities, including integrated artist accommodation and working space, across the city and make the city's cultural life accessible to all
- Create a city that is attractive to international talent and that continues to be recognised as a hub of vibrant culture
- Improve the quality of the public realm to build on the character of the city's built heritage and provide opportunities to bring culture into public spaces.

11.2.5 Policies and Objectives

11.2.5.1 Leading the Cultural Development of Dublin City

It is recognised that a vibrant cultural life increases the attractiveness of a city as a place to live, work, study and visit. It can enhance the international image of a city, is accepted to be an economic driver as well as a vehicle for social inclusion and integration while underpinning quality of life.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC16: To lead and support the development of a shared vision for culture in the city in collaboration with cultural institutions and other cultural bodies in recognition of their key role in the cultural and economic success of the capital city.

CHC17: To ensure the continued development of Dublin as a culturally vibrant, creative and diverse city with a broad range of cultural activities provided throughout the city, underpinned by quality cultural infrastructure.

CHC18: To support artists working in all art forms, and all forms of expression, permanent, temporary and time based.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO15: To facilitate the growth and continued development of cultural life in the city by supporting the implementation of Dublin City Council's Cultural Strategy 2009 – 2017 and the City of Culture bid.

CHCO16: To support a range of cultural initiatives and facilitate the provision of a broad range of cultural facilities reflecting the city's diverse ethnic populations.

11.2.5.2 Protecting and Enhancing Dublin City's Cultural Assets

Dublin is endowed with many prestigious, world-renowned cultural facilities and institutions in the city centre that play a vital part in the cultural, social and economic life of the city. It is imperative they remain within the centre of the city and that additional cultural infrastructure is developed across the city.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC19: To support the national cultural institutions and facilitate the provision of fit-for- purpose, sustainable cultural infrastructure such as museums, libraries, theatres, exhibition spaces, cinemas, and music venues in the city centre, suitable for all ages and accessible to all living, working or visiting the city and which reflect the role of Dublin as the capital city.

CHC20: To support and promote opportunities for everyone to participate in the city's cultural life by facilitate the provision of effectively-managed, self-sustaining cultural infrastructure suitable for all ages at the neighbourhood level, including regeneration areas, that is accessible to all in the locality and reflects the identity of Dublin's neighbourhoods.

CHC21: To highlight the profile of the Irish language in the urban environment and support the Irish reflected in local history/folklore/place-names and are stated in Irish.

CHC22: To support the use of the Irish language on shopfronts, having regard to the principles set out in Dublin City Council's 'Shopfront Design Guide'.

CHC23: To protect and support Dublin city's existing cultural assets by facilitating the enhancement and/or growth of existing cultural spaces, including performance and entertainment spaces, while protecting the existing amenities of an area.

CHC24: Promote and facilitate the development, expansion and improvement of Dublin city's library network.

CHC25: To ensure that all Local Area Plans and other spatial plans incorporate relevant priorities and actions of Dublin City Council's Cultural Strategy 2009 – 2017.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO17: To ensure that fit-for-purpose, accessible, cultural facilities are considered as part of larger developments in the city, having regard to Dublin City Council's Cultural Needs Analysis.

CHCO18: To encourage and facilitate the provision of affordable live-work units and studios/cultural spaces for artists as part of larger residential and mixed-use developments.

CHCO19: To support and facilitate the change of use of vacant commercial units to publicly accessible cultural work spaces, performance venues, art galleries etc. on a temporary basis through the development management process.

11.2.5.3 Cultural Hubs and Quarters

Dublin City Council has promoted and encouraged the clustering of cultural activities over the lifetime of previous development plans, building on the success of clusters such as Temple Bar and the south city centre historic core. Cultural clusters are emerging around Parnell Square, Heuston gateway, North and South Docklands, The Liberties and Smithfield and the City Council will continue to support their development. The Liberties/Temple Bar is regarded as the key cultural/creative quarter of the city.

In addition, the City Council will foster and nurture the potential of a newly identified diverse cultural quarter extending from the Heuston/Royal Hospital Quarter outwards to the historic villages of Inchicore and Chapelizod, incorporating special natural and built heritage characteristics of the Camac River Valley and Drimnagh Castle.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC26: To support existing, and encourage the growth of emerging, cultural clusters and hubs in the city, which bring together cultural activities with supporting uses such as restaurants, retail outlets etc. to create vibrant and innovative cultural experiences.

CHC27: To promote and support a vibrant night culture in the city centre that attracts a diverse range of cultural activity and is attractive for a wide range of age groups by encouraging a mix and balance of cultural activities and initiatives, including performance and outdoor spaces for music and dance, initiatives such as Culture Night etc., whilst also protecting existing amenities.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO20: To support the cultural development of those cultural quarters including the North Georgian City and O'Connell Street Quarter and the Heuston/Royal Hospital Quarter and promote linkage to the historic village area of Kilmainham/Inchicore (including industrial heritage sites such as the old mill at Rowerstown Lane, Bluebell), focusing on under-utilised amenity resources, increased permeability, and encouraging a vibrant area in which to work and live while having regard to the grain and historic character of these areas.

CHCO21: To discourage an over-concentration of large public houses in any particular area to ensure a balanced mix of cultural uses, including venues for live music, theatre, film and dance, whilst protecting the residential amenities of city centre residents.

11.2.5.4 Culture and the Economy

The creative and cultural economies are central to economic planning and the Development Plan will support and facilitate the growth of these economic sectors in the city.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC28: To support the branding of the city region as an internationally competitive, cultural and creative city that attracts investment and talent based on Dublin's distinctive identity.

CHC29: To protect and improve the city's cultural tourism amenities and the natural and built environment that forms the basis of Dublin city's attractiveness for tourists, including niche tourism products.

11.2.5.5 Culture in the Public Domain

Public spaces should be capable of accommodating civic activities such as markets, festivals and events which allow for an animated urban landscape, by day and by night, on a year-round basis. The addition of public art into the urban landscape further enhances its attractiveness and can add greatly to the creative city.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC30: To promote awareness of our cultural heritage, promote safe and attractive streets and promote ease of legibility and connectivity between cultural spaces by encouraging and facilitating the provision of supporting cultural infrastructure in the public domain such as cultural signage, cultural information panels, a wayfinding system and a high-quality, integrated network of attractive streets in the city centre.

CHC31: To continue to animate the public domain by encouraging the provision of public art, temporary and permanent, across all art forms and artistic disciplines in the city centre and in neighbourhoods through such mechanisms as the Government-supported Percent for Art scheme and the development management process.

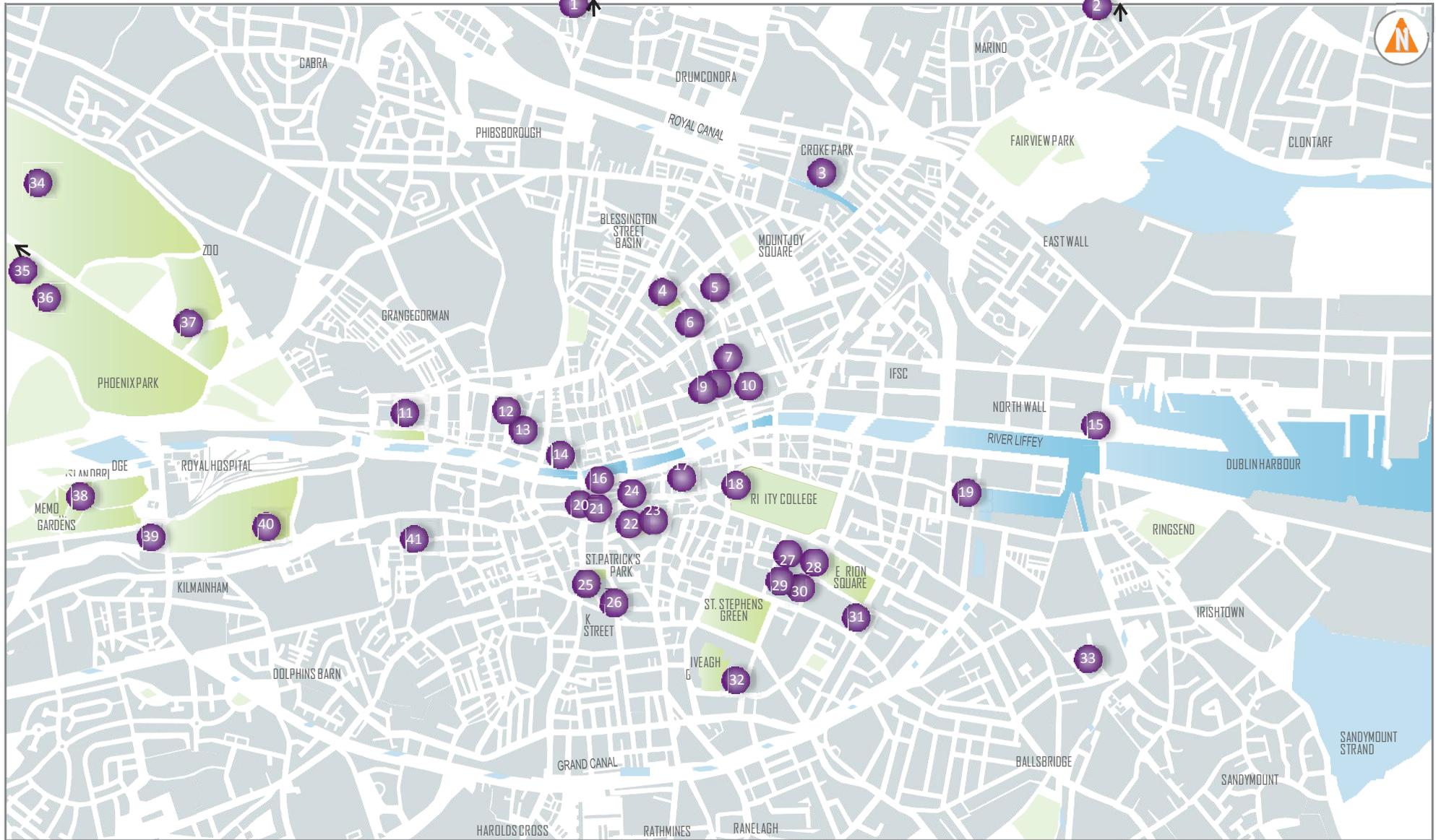
CHC32: To encourage active uses of public spaces for the enjoyment of individuals, families and visitors to Dublin city and contribute to a sense of place by encouraging and facilitating the provision of fit-for-purpose, multi-functional outdoor spaces for festivals, events, public art, markets etc. in accessible, traditional and non-traditional locations.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO22: To continue to animate the public domain by facilitating and supporting the delivery of an annual events programme by Dublin City Council in collaboration with key event and festival partners, whilst protecting the residential amenities of the surrounding area.



Main Cultural Attractions



- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Botanic Gardens & Cemetery 2 Casino Marino 3 Croke Park 4 Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane 5 James Joyce Cultural Centre 6 The Gate Theatre 7 Pro Cathedral 8 The Spire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 GPO 10 The Abbey Theatre 11 Collins Barracks & National Museum (Decorative Arts & History) 12 Jameson Distillery 13 Smithfield Viewing Tower 14 The Four Courts 15 The 3Arena | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 Wood Quay Venue & My City Exhibition 17 National Photographic Archive 18 Trinity College & Book of Kells 19 Grand Canal Theatre 20 Dublinia & Viking World 21 Christ Church Cathedral 22 Chester Beatty Library 23 Dublin Castle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 City Hall 25 Saint Patrick's Cathedral 26 National Archives 27 National Library 28 National Gallery 29 National Museum 30 Natural History Museum 31 No.29 Georgian House Museum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 National Concert Hall 33 Lansdowne Rd (Stadium) 34 Aras an Uachtarain 35 Farmleigh 36 Phoenix Park Visitor Centre 37 Dublin Zoo 38 Irish National Memorial Park 39 Kilmainham Gaol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 Royal Hospital Kilmainham & Irish Museum of Modern Art 41 Guinness Store House |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|

CHC023: To seek to provide a “revolutionary” or “green” trail in the city, linking sites such as Boland’s Mills, GPO, Moore Street, Dublin Castle, Kilmainham Jail and Richmond Barracks, similar to that in Boston, which can be a significant tourist attraction.

CHC024: To develop a 1916 Historic Quarter, including Moore Street, with its National Monument and historic terrace, an appropriately developed street market, the GPO and Parnell Square, creating an integrated historic, literary and commercial focus for the north city centre and providing potential for tourism.

CHC025: To promote and facilitate the development of a mixed-use cultural facility in Parnell Square anchored by a new City Library, stimulating the regeneration of the north inner city.

CHAPTER 12

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

12.1 Introduction

Successful urban neighbourhoods provide a unique and enriching life choice for residents and the community. All neighbourhoods across the city serve a local community, while some are also home to national landmarks and institutions. Irrespective of their unique and varying characteristics, a common theme is that good neighbourhoods serve as focal points for the surrounding community with a range of services and facilities, typically in a vibrant and attractive physical environment. The inherent strength of a good neighbourhood is that it is small enough to engender a sense of belonging and community with opportunities for chance encounters and casual meet-and-greets between people going about their daily activities.

The real value of any neighbourhood is its community, with people, individually and collectively, being the city's strongest asset. Quality neighbourhoods are responsive to the needs of local communities, play an important role in quality of life factors and foster a wider sense of community and active citizenship.

This chapter sets out an holistic and inclusive approach to neighbourhood and community development. It defines the essence of a good urban neighbourhood in order to strengthen existing neighbourhoods and to emulate the qualities of good neighbourhoods in the newly emerging developing areas throughout the city. It places a strong emphasis on community and stakeholder engagement, harnessing the resources and capacities within the wider community and acknowledging the enhanced participatory mechanisms under the Local Government Reform Act, 2014.

12.2 Achievements

Despite the challenging economic context, significant progress has been made in the period since the Development Plan to support the creation of successful neighbourhoods and communities. Importantly, the sustainable provision of community facilities, services and amenities were a key consideration in the planning for neighbourhoods in the newly emerging areas, for example the Clongriffin-Belmayne and Ashtown-Pelletown Local Area Plans (LAPs).

Similarly, there was a strong focus on the social and community aspect of regeneration in the Docklands Strategic Development Zone (SDZ), with intensive community engagement during the preparation of the planning scheme including 'Street Conversations' and the hosting of a 'Docklands Regeneration Conference' and a cultural audit, the 'Docks Box' to inform social infrastructure provision, with a commitment to also undertake a community audit and special educational needs review, which have been initiated to inform delivery of cultural, community and educational facilities in the Docklands Area.

Meanwhile, the intervening period of fiscal restraint has led to a new energy for civic participation, social entrepreneurship, volunteerism and collaboration across the community, cultural, corporate and institutional sectors. These new ways of working can result in innovative and vibrant solutions, whilst strengthening local communities. Examples include the annual community-led festival in Phibsborough, 'Phizz-Fest; the Stoneybatter Street Festival, the Lir Academy engaging in a theatrical mentoring programme with local communities and the Fumbally Exchange in the Liberties.

The City Council has also improved its ways of reaching out to citizens through various initiatives including 'Your Dublin, Your Voice', the first local government online opinion panel in the State; the Dublin Fifth Province initiative of the Creative Dublin Alliance, and projects such as the Neighbourhood Awards. The City Council is also a lead partner in a major EU Project, TURAS - Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability, the goal of which is to cater for the

demand from individuals and communities for greater inclusivity in planning and to jointly develop strategies for adaptation to climate change and to improve urban resilience.

12.3 Challenges

Creating successful urban neighbourhoods to underpin sustainable communities requires the efficient use of land and sustainable densities to enable viable provision of the necessary range of facilities, services and good public transport connections - all of which should be within walking distance of residents and workers and of a high-quality urban design to create places where people will want to live.

These sustainable density levels for a good urban neighbourhood must also incorporate quality living spaces, amenity areas and green infrastructure, as well as fostering a distinctive sense of place and a safe environment. Public finance restrictions may potentially impact on the ability of State agencies to commit funds for additional health, educational and community services or facilities in an area and may prove the most challenging factor in the delivery of social infrastructure in the short-to-medium term.

The provision of community facilities in tandem with large-scale developments will require careful calibration to ensure that residential schemes in particular remain viable, especially so in the context of the housing supply crisis and Government guidance to promote and, where possible, to kick-start large residential projects.

Furthermore, the co-ordinated provision of a range of facilities and services to cater for all, such as schools, care centres, cultural spaces and transport, typically involves a number of agencies and will require an inter-agency response to ensure the timely provision of such social infrastructure. It will also be essential to ensure the optimum use of community facilities and services between neighbourhoods and communities throughout the city.

One of the challenges facing the city is to successfully accommodate people at different stages in their life-cycle, having regard to emerging demographic trends. For example, household size is decreasing and the number of older people is increasing. This indicates that there will be an increasing need for different types of residential accommodation, as an integrated part of a neighbourhood, rather than in spatially segregated areas. This challenge will be addressed in greater detail under the Housing Chapter.

Dublin City Council strategies especially relevant to good neighbourhood-making include, inter alia, Towards Integration - A City Framework; Social Inclusion Strategy; Childcare Policy; the Play Plan; and the Sports & Recreation Strategy, Dublin Age Friendly City Strategy and the Children Services Policy Statement, as well as the forthcoming Social Inclusion Activation Programme and Local Economic and Community Plan. The integrated delivery of these policies, together with the Development Plan's policies, is a challenge for the future.

12.4 The Strategic Approach

The strategic approach reflects the national policy guidance with regard to quality of life enhancement and the alignment of social infrastructure provision with policies where people live and work (NSS), as well as the suite of best practice guidance on urban planning and neighbourhood development (DECLG). It also reflects the enthusiasm for active citizenship and the new statutory participatory mechanisms in relation to community development (Local Government Reform Act, 2014). The approach:

- Defines the essence of a good urban neighbourhood and sets out a series of principles for the making of sustainable neighbourhoods
- Focuses on creating a network of sustainable communities throughout the city
- Supports the implementation of the spatial strategy for the delivery of sustainable neighbourhoods as devised under a series of Local Area Plans (LAPs), the Strategic Development Zones (SDZs) and the Strategic Development Regeneration Areas (SDRAs).
- Places an emphasis on the delivery of social infrastructure, with a particular focus on the sustainable provision and optimum use to support real communities
- Seeks innovative mechanisms through partnerships with strategic stakeholders and the private sector to deliver social infrastructure
- Promotes culture as a key tool in social regeneration and community development
- Fosters a collaborative approach to develop inclusive strategies for community facilities
- Seeks a collaborative and co-ordinated approach to social infrastructure provision
- Endorses inclusive planning and values the enhanced role of the wider community under the Local Government Reform Act, 2014: Public Participatory Network (PPN), the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) and the Local Economic Development Committee (LEDC).

12.5 Policies and Objectives

12.5.1 A Good Urban Neighbourhood

The urban neighbourhood in Dublin should be big enough to support a range of services and small enough to foster a sense of belonging and community; it should be sufficiently dense to enable all of its essential facilities to be within easy walking distance of the urban centre. The DECLG has produced a suite of planning guidelines to promote sustainable neighbourhoods and communities, including 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, 2009, Local Area Plans along with its accompanying Design Manual, 2013, and the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets, 2013 (DMURS).

The Guidelines on 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas' set out the criteria on planning for sustainable neighbourhoods under four main themes, namely, provision of community facilities, efficient use of resources, amenity or quality of life issues and conservation of the built and natural environment.

A City of Neighbourhoods



Neighbourhoods
 Main Public Transport Routes

The Local Area Plan Guidelines provide guidance on identifying and meeting the needs of local communities, smarter travel patterns through more compact urban areas and delivering high-quality design that improves people's lives. The guidelines also advocate participative approaches to plan preparation.

The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets aligns spatial planning and transport policy, focusing on streets as attractive places to create secure connected places that work for all members of the community. It offers guidance to ensure compact, connected neighbourhoods based on street patterns and forms of development that make walking and cycling more attractive.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

SN1: To promote good urban neighbourhoods throughout the city which are well designed, safe and suitable for a variety of age groups and tenures, which are robust, adaptable, well served by local facilities and public transport, and which contribute to the structure and identity of the city, consistent with standards set out in this Plan.

SN2: To promote neighbourhood developments which build on local character as expressed in historic activities, buildings, materials, housing types or local landscape in order to harmonise with and further develop the unique character of these places.

SN3: To recognise the important role that community groups play in the city and to engage with consultative forums which are inclusive of all age groups.

12.5.2 Making Sustainable Neighbourhoods

New developments should contribute to the unique identities and sense of place in Dublin's neighbourhoods. There will be a requirement for all proposals to demonstrate a positive urban design response. Applications for large-scale proposals will need to include an Urban Design Statement.

The DECLG's Urban Design Manual: A Best Practice Guide, 2010 sets out a series of non-prescriptive questions which should be considered during the key stages of the design and planning process. Submissions for proposals for the design of buildings, public realm or infrastructure should demonstrate how the layout of the proposals have addressed the principles of the "Neighbourhood Section" of the Urban Design Manual.

The DECLG's subsequent 'Manual for Local Area Plans, 2013' also refers to the importance of good design in helping to create more sustainable communities by improving quality of life, promoting social inclusion, fostering diversity and generating civic pride.

Equally, the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets, 2013 (DMURS), which deals with the street network, movement and place, permeability and legibility, has a pivotal guidance role in the making and protection of good neighbourhoods, with direct impacts for street vibrancy and social interactions, healthy living, recreation, energy efficiency and climate change.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

SN4: To have regard to the DECLG's Guidelines on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas and its accompanying Urban Design Manual, 2010, the Guidelines on Local Area Plans and the related Manual, 2013 and the joint DTTS and DCLG's Design Manual for Urban Streets and Roads (DMURS), 2013 in the making of sustainable neighbourhoods.

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12.5.3 Neighbourhoods and Supporting Infrastructure

The importance of supporting infrastructure to underpin successful neighbourhoods and sustainable communities is now a long-established and central tenet of Government policy. The DEHLG's Developing Areas Initiative, 2007 focused on securing a holistic and partnership approach to the integrated delivery of hard and soft infrastructure. It identified key physical and social infrastructure determinants and sought the integration of housing and essential supporting social infrastructure.

The Ministerial Guidelines, 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas' (2009) reinforces the central objectives of the Developing Areas Initiative. Similarly, the 'Manual for Local Area Plans', 2013 provides guidance on the provision of community projects, facilities and services, stating that it is essential these are rolled out in advance or in tandem with development. Dublin City Council will use development management phasing mechanisms positively and will liaise with relevant stakeholders and agencies to secure strategic infrastructure in the key developing areas, as identified in the core strategy. The Council will also give consideration to the quantitative requirements for a range of facilities as well as guidance or criteria on the qualitative aspects of community infrastructure, such as design and layout, as part of the local plan-making process.

A range of community facilities and infrastructure will be essential to support the emergence of sustainable neighbourhoods and communities throughout the city, especially in newly emerging or developing areas. The delivery and sustainable funding of such infrastructure will be a key focus of the City Council with consideration of innovative mechanisms including strategic partnerships with the private sector, as well as Government and State agencies, and implementation through the development management process.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

SN5: To ensure that applications for significant large new developments (over 200 Units) are accompanied by a Social Audit and an Implementation and Phasing Programme in relation to community infrastructure, so that facilities identified as needed are provided in a timely and co-ordinated fashion.

SN6: To optimise, align and integrate individual social audits/community infrastructure provision in developing and regenerating areas, the City Council will carry out and maintain a Community Audit for the Strategic Development and Regeneration Areas (SDRAs), where appropriate.

SN7: To support and encourage the future growth of a wide range of public, social and community services essential to local community life, and to promote and seek to provide multi-use, fit-for-purpose community facilities which are suitable for all ages and all abilities, are operated according to an effective and efficient management strategy, and which are accessible in terms of physical design, location, cost of use, and opening hours.

SN8: To continue to liaise and support with other statutory, voluntary and community groups in the provision of key services.

SN9: To encourage Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Volunteer Programmes to ensure successful integration between the corporate sector and local communities sharing a community and neighbourhood facilities.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

SNO 1: To engage with cultural, community and corporate stakeholders in an area, to develop inclusive strategies for community infrastructure provision.

12.5.4 Schools and Educational Facilities

Dublin City Council will actively assist and liaise with the Department of Education and Skills (DES) in relation to the provision of schools with particular regard to forecasting demand and the timely identification of suitable sites and phasing arrangements. The potential for sharing of facilities either between schools, or with public open spaces and community facilities will also be pursued with the DES. Dublin City Council will also have regard to the publication on the Provision of Schools and the Planning System, A Code of Practice for Planning Authorities, DES and DEHLG (2008). www.environ.ie

An urban school typology which achieves an efficient use of scarce urban land, responds positively to the streetscape and contributes to the identity of a neighbourhood, will be actively promoted and especially so with regard to the restricted nature of many inner city school sites. Innovative contemporary design solutions which may include roof top or terrace play decks and linkages to neighbourhood or pocket parks, with an emphasis on sustainable travel patterns for pupils and staff, will be encouraged to deliver exemplars of solutions to inner city school building design.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

SN10: To facilitate the provision of new schools, school extensions and third-level institutions and to have regard to the provisions of the DoEHLG & DES (2008).

SN11: To seek to reserve lands for educational purposes in locations close to the areas of greatest residential expansion and adjacent to community facilities so that the possibility of sharing facilities can be maximised in accordance with the Department of Education and Skills' Joint Code of Practice (2008).

SN12: To facilitate the provision of educational facilities in accordance with the requirements of the relevant education authorities and to encourage the shared use of school or college grounds and facilities with the local community, outside of core hours, anchoring such uses within the wider community.

SN13: To facilitate multi-campus-style school arrangements, where appropriate, in close proximity to residential neighbourhoods and public transportation routes, and to promote an urban typology of school building design sustainable in a city context and which responds to the local character or streetscape and reflects the civic importance of a school to a local community.

SN14: To facilitate the provision of continuing educational and lifelong learning facilities for all.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

SNO2: To liaise with the Department of Education and Skills on the educational needs of the city to ascertain the need for new or expanding educational facilities in the city to service the growing population.

SNO3: To actively assist and liaise with the DES in the provision of new or additional school places in developing areas and where possible, to facilitate any potential expansion of existing schools throughout the city.

12.5.5 Sustainable Provision and Optimum Use of Social Infrastructure

A key aspect in the sustainable provision of social infrastructure is to ensure optimum use of community facilities in both emerging and existing neighbourhoods throughout the city and also key regeneration areas. This means that the provision of strategic new infrastructure should complement the range of neighbouring facilities already existing in the vicinity.

Facilities also need to be inclusive so that a community can integrate and socialise across different age, socio-economic and ethnic groups. Dublin City Council will pursue a cohesive, integrated and socially inclusive approach to community facilities which will help re-connect people with their neighbourhoods and a wider sense of community. The Council will also encourage the maximum use of existing local assets through shared use and cost to ensure high-quality facilities are available to all.

Proposals for large-scale residential and/or mixed-use schemes must demonstrate how the proposal will contribute to the range of supporting community infrastructure necessary for a sustainable community, as set out in the standards for development management (See Section 16).

Notwithstanding the over-arching policy objective to ensure the provision of social infrastructure in tandem with the delivery of residential development, cognisance will be taken of the need to promote, incentivise and kick-start large residential schemes to alleviate the housing supply crisis.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

SN15: To ensure the optimum use of community facilities and that high-quality facilities are accessible to all.

SN16: To ensure that the provision of strategic new community infrastructure complements the range of existing neighbourhood facilities and, where appropriate, is located at the interface between communities to facilitate access across a number of neighbourhood areas and greater integration between communities and to support the provision of community facilities which act as point of integration between residents of new and established communities within neighbourhoods.

SN17: To facilitate the provision in suitable locations of sustainable, fit-for-purpose childcare facilities in residential, employment, and educational settings, taking into account the existing provision of childcare facilities and emerging demographic trends in an area.

SN18: To encourage and facilitate the provision of a range of community facilities in the city that caters for all.

SN19: To enhance and improve the provision of playgrounds, play spaces, playing pitches and recreational spaces in residential areas and in the city centre in accordance with the City Council's standards and guidelines.

SN20: To promote the development of both indoor and outdoor facilities for young people e.g. multi-use games areas (MUGAs), teenage shelters, skateboarding areas and skateboard parks, youth cafes, youth centres.

SN21: To facilitate the development or expansion of community-based healthcare facilities, respite homes and day care centres in residential areas.

SN22: To facilitate the provision of hospital, local and other healthcare facilities in accordance with the requirements of the relevant healthcare authorities and to facilitate the consolidation or enhancement of these facilities within the city as an important resource for the city, region and State.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

SNO4: To undertake a review of City Council community facilities in order to optimise, align and integrate services across neighbourhoods and communities.

12.5.6 Social Inclusion and Regeneration

Social inclusion is important in creating sustainable neighbourhoods. The regeneration of areas of the city with poor quality environments and connecting developing areas into the fabric of the city are vital to this objective. The promotion of inclusive neighbourhoods that cater for all age groups, that accord with the principles of universal design and that offer quality of opportunity and good services to all will be a priority.

Culture can also play an important role in regeneration, particularly social regeneration, engaging communities and acting as a catalyst for integration. It can play an important role in restoring, maintaining or improving civic pride, by making a valuable contribution to community vitality and life. In these ways, investment in cultural participation is an investment in neighbourhoods and communities.

Dublin City Council will focus on identifying and meeting the needs of local communities in existing and newly developed areas of the city, as well as regeneration areas. To ensure a responsive approach to neighbourhood and community development, the City Council will actively engage with the newly established Public Participatory Network (PPN), the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) and the Local Economic Development Committee (LEDC). It will also be a priority to facilitate the delivery of the key goals of the forthcoming Local Economic and Community Plan for the city (LECP).

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

SN23: To actively support urban regeneration in areas across the city in order to enhance social cohesion and potential for positive change in areas of social exclusion.

SN24: To recognise culture as an important mechanism in regeneration, with the potential to act as a catalyst for integration, community development, and civic engagement.

SN25: To facilitate the balanced provision of social support services and avoid the proliferation of such facilities in any one part of the city.

SN26: To support immigrant communities in relation to their social, cultural and community needs in an integrated manner through the implementation of Dublin City Council's Towards Integration: A City Framework.

SN27: To promote built environments and outdoor shared spaces which are accessible to all. New developments must be in accordance with the principles of Universal Design, the City Development Plan's Access For All Standards, and the National Disability Authority's 'Building For Everyone'.

SN28: To promote sustainable neighbourhoods which cater to the needs of persons in all stages of their lifecycle i.e. children, people of working age, elderly, people with disabilities.

SN29: To promote a built environment in the inner city, developing areas and strategic regeneration areas which supports the physical and emotional well-being of children.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

SNO5: To have regard, in the preparation of local level plans to the Dublin Age Friendly City Strategy 2014-2019 and the Children Services Policy Statement.

ADDENDUM

The following Chapters contain additional elements which may relate to this SPC

Chapter 4 - SHAPE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CITY
Page 50 - 4.5.5 The Public Realm

Chapter 6 - CITY ECONOMY AND ENTERPRISE
Page 71 - 6.5.3 Tourism/Visitors

Chapter 14 - LAND USE ZONING
Page 200 - 202 - 14.8.14 To protect and provide for
Institutional and Community Uses

Chapter 15 - STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION AREAS
Page 217-210 - 15.1.1.7 Docklands Area

Page 232 - 15.1.1.12 SDRA 9 Saint
Michael's Estate (including adjoining Keogh
Barracks/Richmond Barracks)

Chapter 16 - DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS
Page 259-261 - 16.3.2 Soft Landscaping including Trees
- 16.3.3 Trees – Existing Trees and their protection

Page 262 - 16.3.4 Public Open space – All Development
Page 286-287 - 16.14 Community Facilities
- 16.15 Playgrounds/Play Spaces

Chapter 4. SHAPE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CITY

P. 50 4.5.5 The Public Realm

A high-quality public realm makes a more attractive place to live, work and visit, and provides for an improved quality of life for all. Such a public realm can have a very positive impact on Dublin's competitiveness with other city regions internationally, both for tourism and for investment.

With regard to the city centre, in particular, ease of access to persons of all ages and abilities is a significant indicator as to how inclusive Dublin is as a city. 'Your City – Your Space', Dublin City's Public Realm Strategy (2012), builds on the Legible Dublin Study 2004, and the implementation of this Strategy has and will continue to result in significant upgrading of the city's public realm.

Proposals to improve the public realm will take account of the Urban Design Manual - A Companion Document to the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009) and the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government and Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport, 2013). Improvements to the public realm in recent years include the renovation of Grafton Street, the pedestrianisation of Palace Street, environmental improvement works at Fade Street, the removal of brown fingerpost signs within the canal ring, and the environmental and visual benefits to the public realm achieved through the 'Love the Lanes' project.

It is desirable that the perceived extent of the city core expands over the coming years, due in part to very high footfall and relatively limited pedestrian space in the core. Proposals to create a new cultural quarter at Parnell Square, to include the re-location of the City Library from the ILAC Centre, and to renovate and create a new food hall and café/restaurant destination at the Victorian Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market at Mary's Lane, will significantly expand the public's perception of the city core, and will create new destination points in the city.

Chapter 6. CITY ECONOMY AND ENTERPRISE

P. 71 6.5.3 Tourism/Visitors

Tourism, including business tourism and the attraction of International conferences and events, is one of the key economic pillars for the city.

Ambitious tourist targets for Dublin to double the number of visitors by 2020 are set out in a recent report; 'Destination Dublin – A Collective Strategy for Growth to 2020'; Grow Dublin Taskforce. Dublin City Council now has an enhanced function in promoting tourism along with the Failte Ireland, Tourism Ireland and the private sector.

It is important to continue to develop our tourism infrastructure such as visitor accommodation of various types, providing new visitor attractions and a range of cafés and restaurants, as well as facilities for children, including playgrounds in tourist areas. Many of our key visitor attractions such as Guinness Storehouse, the National Museum at Collins Barracks and Jameson Distillery at Smithfield are in regeneration areas with poor quality public domain and vacant or dilapidated properties. Investment in the Trinity College to Kilmmainham Gaol tourist route is addressing these challenges (the 'Dubline' project).

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

CEE12: To promote and facilitate tourism as one of the key economic pillars of the city's economy and a major generator of employment and to support the provision of necessary significant increase in facilities such as hotels, aparthotels, tourist hostels, cafes and restaurants, visitor attractions, including those for children.

CEE13: To work with Failte Ireland and other stakeholders, to deliver on the ambitious tourist targets set out in 'Destination Dublin – A Collective Strategy for Growth to 2020'; (Grow Dublin Taskforce, including aim to double the number of visitors by 2020).

CEE14: To recognise that many of our key tourist attractions are in regeneration areas with challenges of dilapidated buildings, vacant sites, and public domain in need of improvement; and to develop projects such as Dubline that will address these challenges. Markets, both indoor and outdoor, are increasing in number and success. In many cities outside Ireland, they are major tourist attractions as well as a service for residents. 70 million people visited the Boqueria market in Barcelona in one year. Markets are also supportive of start-up enterprises.

Chapter 14. LAND USE ZONING

P. 200 - 202 14.8.14 To protect and provide for Institutional and

Community Uses

Land-Use Zoning Objective Z15:

To protect and provide for institutional and community uses.

These generally large blocks of land, consisting of buildings and associated open spaces, are located mainly in the suburbs. The present uses on the lands generally include community-related development including schools, colleges, residential institutions and healthcare institutions, such as hospitals. Institutional and community lands display a variety of characteristics ranging from institutions in open grounds to long-established complexes of buildings. They often provide ancillary and incidental activities for the local community such as use of part of the site for recreational purposes or the use of rooms for local meetings.

These lands play an important role in the achievement of a more compact city in that they contribute to the creation of vibrant neighbourhoods and a sustainable well-connected city through the provision of such infrastructure as schools, hospitals and open space.

The city also includes nationally important institutions, such as hospitals and educational facilities, which as stated in Section 14.1 (Zoning Principles), it is Council policy to cooperate with, in order to promote the strategic long-term needs of the city and the country.

With any development proposal on these lands, consideration should be given to their potential to contribute to the development of a strategic green network (see also Chapter 10). In addition, development at the perimeter of the site adjacent to existing residential development shall have regard to the prevailing height of existing residential development and to standards in section 16.7 in relation to aspect, natural lighting, sunlight, layout and private open space, and in section 14.7 in relation to the avoidance of abrupt transitions of scale between zonings.

Where there is an existing institutional and/or community use, any proposed development for “open for consideration” uses on part of the landholding, shall be required to demonstrate to the Planning Authority how the proposal is in accordance with and assists in securing the aims of the zoning objective; how it secures the retention of the main institutional and community uses on the lands, including space for any necessary expansion of such uses; how it secures the retention of existing functional open space e.g. school playing fields; and the manner in which the nature and scale of the proposal integrates with the surrounding lands.

A masterplan may assist in demonstrating how the requirements of this paragraph may be satisfied. A masterplan is not required in the case of minor developments associated with the existing use or where the development proposed relates to extensions to the existing community and institutional use and would enhance the facilities.

In considering whether there is no longer a need for the existing institutional use and a material contravention or variation to the Development Plan is proposed, the Planning Authority shall consult with the owner/operator of the existing institutional and community uses and the relevant statutory provider (e.g. the Department of Education and Skills in the case of Schools, and the Department of Health and the HSE in the case of Hospitals). A masterplan is required in these circumstances.

The masterplan, (which may necessitate a variation), shall set out a clear vision for the lands zoned Z15, to provide for the identification of 25% of the lands for open space and/or community facilities (instead of the 10-20% public open space provided for in Chapter 14).

This requirement need not apply if the footprint of the existing buildings exceeds 50% of the total site area of the institutional lands. The masterplan must incorporate landscape features which retain the essential open character of the lands zoned Z15. It must also ensure that the space will be provided in a manner designed to facilitate potential for future public use and protect existing sporting and recreational facilities which are available predominantly for community use. The 25% public open space shall not be split up, unless site characteristics dictate otherwise, and shall comprise mainly of soft landscaping suitable for recreational and amenity purposes and should contribute to, and create linkages with, the strategic green network.

ZONING OBJECTIVE Z15:

Permissible Uses

Buildings for the health, safety and welfare of the public, Childcare facility, Community facility, Cultural/recreational building and uses, Education, Medical and related consultants, Open space, Place of public worship, Public service installation, Residential institution.

Open for Consideration Uses

Bed and Breakfast, Car park ancillary to main use, Conference Centre, Funeral home, Guest house, Hostel, Hotel, Municipal Golf Course, Residential, Student accommodation, Training.

Chapter 15. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION AREAS

P. 217 - 219 15.1.1.7 Docklands Area

Social and Community Development

Social sustainability is central to the regeneration strategy for Docklands. The regeneration of Docklands is about people, it is not just physical and economic aspects. Dublin City Council will actively pursue a community and social development agenda, re-integrating and connecting the Docklands communities to its range of services and expertise across all sectors. Docklands presents an opportunity to create an exemplary model of good neighbourhoods and successful place-making.

Employment

- To encourage local employment, where the appropriate skills are available, on all construction projects in the Docklands Area
- To maximise the employment generating opportunities of the support services sector including the Local Enterprise Office under Dublin City Council, as well as enterprise activity with a range of key skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled workers as part of the overall economic regeneration of the Docklands Area
- To maximise educational opportunities and access to employment for local residents in the Docklands Area
- To promote a Local Schools Job Placement Programme
- To promote a Docklands Local Employment Steering Group with relevant stakeholders to facilitate an employment strategy to enable enhanced employment access
- To explore new opportunities for local employment in conjunction with the construction sector, corporate sector and other key stakeholders through the Community & Social Development Plan for the Docklands Area
- To monitor progress on educational attainment and local employment levels in the Docklands Area.

Education

- To conduct a special review with the Department of Education and Skills (DES) to assess the need to enhance or develop new educational facilities in the neighbourhood to service the growing population of the SDZ and the wider Docklands Area
- To give consideration to the re-building or up-grading of the St. Laurence O'Toole School as the locally preferred option, subject to feasibility studies, in the event that additional school capacity is deemed necessary
- To liaise with the Department of Education and Skills (DES) in supporting the important services provided by existing schools in the Docklands Area, especially in relation to the pivotal role of schools in community development
- To investigate the potential to develop synergies with the Department of Education and Skills (DES) in recognition of the key role of education in social regeneration and to seek to continue the educational programmes or similar

appropriate programmes, as pioneered by the Dublin Docklands Development Authority (DDDA), having regard to the fact that as a local authority or development agency, Dublin City Council has no statutory educational remit

- To promote the delivery of educational programmes for the local community in conjunction with third-level institutions, for example the National College of Ireland (NCI), Trinity College Dublin (TCD) and Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT)
- To promote local community access to third-level plus education, enterprise training and skills development in collaboration with key stakeholders and to investigate the potential for a co-ordinated approach with consideration also to an umbrella Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme for the Docklands Area.

Social

- To pro-actively engage and re-integrate the Docklands community with the full spectrum of Dublin City Council services, with particular regard to the Council's community services which include children and young people, community development, social inclusion and inter-culturalism, community and voluntary, as well as public private partnerships of socio-economic interests
- To develop a Community & Social Development Plan for the Docklands Area in close collaboration with the community and to explore the potential for initiatives with corporate stakeholders through a structured Corporate Social Responsibility Programme (CSR)
- To ensure co-ordination between the various statutory and non-statutory providers of social services and social programmes in the Docklands Area. Dublin City Council as Development Agency for the SDZ Area will fulfil this co-ordinating role to continue the important work of social regeneration in the wider Docklands Area
- To ensure that social and community facilities, in particular educational facilities, are provided in tandem with residential development, having regard to the overarching social audit of community infrastructure to be undertaken by Dublin City Council for the entire Docklands Area and the supporting social audits and community infrastructure statements to accompany proposals for large scale developments (200 Units/20,000 sq.m mixed-use)
- To ensure that social infrastructure is inclusive, caters for the needs of all the community, is accessible and available to all sectors including the existing community of the historic neighbourhoods and the emerging residential and working communities that have a mixed international profile, and represents the optimum use value of public investment
- To promote community, cultural and recreational development on the peninsula site in accordance with the Planning Scheme Objectives for City Block 19
- To recognise culture as a vehicle for social inclusion and community integration in Docklands
- To develop an inclusive strategy for culture in the Docklands Area based on the findings of the cultural audit 'The Docking Station' (2013) which was undertaken through engagement with the cultural, community and corporate stakeholders in Docklands and to ensure that the cultural strategy reflects social regeneration

objectives

- Social infrastructure and community facilities to be provided in accordance with the Infrastructure Schedule as set out on Appendix 4 of the North Lotts and Grand Canal Planning Scheme and to seek national funding sources through NAMA/Government where appropriate, in recognition of the need to continue the important work of social regeneration in the Docklands Area.

P. 232 15.1.1.12 SDRA 9 Saint Michael's Estate (including adjoining Keogh Barracks/ Richmond Barracks)

The former Richmond Barracks dates from 1814, built as a recruiting centre by the British Army, and later used for housing by Dublin City Council when it was known as Keogh Square. Most of the barracks was demolished in 1969 and replaced by the St. Michael's Estate Local Authority Housing Complex, comprising four- and eight-storey flat blocks.

These blocks are now also demolished with an aim to regenerate the estate into a thriving sustainable city neighbourhood.

Recent regeneration progress has included the completion of 75 new social housing units, together with crèche and playground at Thornton Heights. The City Council is now proposing the conservation of two of the surviving three buildings of Richmond Barracks to be developed as one of the State's national commemorative projects for 2016. The buildings will house an exhibition centre and archive for national/local history, a visitor centre including a tearoom and garden and will be used as an educational/community resource. Other relatively recent improvements to the area have included new Local Authority senior citizen housing, a new HSE primary care centre and community nursing home and the provision of the Inchicore Community and Sports Centre.

The guiding principles for the remaining SDRA lands are set out below:

- The development of a high-quality, vibrant, mixed-use urban quarter will be promoted; new facilities will be located in accessible locations and will maximise the opportunities to connect with the wider neighbourhood
- The development will complement the regeneration of Inchicore by encouraging a natural extension of the village centre eastwards along Emmet Road; the development will provide strong connections between the site and the functions of the village centre, for which a Local Environmental Improvements Plan is proposed
- The development of high-quality streetscape onto Emmet Road with accessible civic spaces, active frontages and an appropriate transition in scale, height and character between the village centre and the site will be promoted
- Strong permeability will be sought through the site, including pedestrian and cyclist connections, to achieve strong north-to-south connections between Emmet Road and the Luas/Grand Canal corridor and east-to-west connections between St Vincent Street West and Bulfin Road; active streetscapes along these routes will be promoted
- Variety in housing tenures and unit types will be sought in order to achieve a balanced and sustainable community

- The important heritage features on, and adjoining the site, shall be respected and highlighted by urban design with particular regard to the tourism, heritage, community and amenity value of assets such as St. Michael's Church, Richmond Barracks, Goldenbridge Cemetery and the Grand Canal
- Innovative proposals that create a landmark destination within the city for combined facilities of a community, recreational, leisure and sports nature will be promoted; such facilities shall integrate positively with the existing sports facilities on site.

Chapter 16. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

P. 259 - 261 16.3.2. Soft Landscaping including Trees

Key requirements in relation to site development and landscaping works include the following:

- a) Existing trees and vegetation should be retained where possible. See next section (16.3.3) for requirements relating to trees
- b) For larger sites, including institutional lands, development proposals must take cognisance of the existing landscape character and quality
- c) Where a large site adjoins a green corridor, public open space or area of high ecological value, any new public open space on the site should be contiguous to same to encourage visual continuity and expansion of biodiversity; this can assist in expanding the green infrastructure network
- d) Landscaping works should be integrated with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems such that landscaping plans may include associated biodiversity areas or wetlands which can reduce surface water run-off
- e) Landscaping schemes should provide a hierarchy of different types of planting throughout the development in order to give visual variety. Green roofs, walls and permeable surfaces will be encouraged (see chapter 15).

It will be a requirement of planning permission that all planting takes place in the first planting and seeding seasons following occupation of the building or completion of the development, whichever is the sooner, and that any trees or plants which, within a period of 5 years from the completion of the development, die, are removed, or become seriously damaged or diseased, shall be replaced in the next planting season.

Further information can be obtained in the document 'Guidelines for Open Space Development and Taking in Charge' (2009), available at:

http://dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/content/RecreationandCulture/DublinCityParks/NewsEvents/Documents/Guidelines_for_open_space_development_1.pdf

16.3.3. Trees

Existing Trees and their protection

The successful retention of suitable trees is a benchmark of sustainable development. Trees of good quality and condition are an asset to a site and significantly increase its attractiveness and value. They add a sense of character, maturity and provide valuable screening, shelter and privacy and will often have a useful life expectancy beyond the life of new buildings. Dublin City Council will consider the protection of existing trees when granting planning permission for developments and will seek to ensure maximum retention, preservation and management of important trees, groups of trees and hedges.

The forthcoming Tree Strategy for the city will provide the vision and direction for long-term planning, planting, protection and maintenance of trees, hedgerows and woodlands within Dublin city will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and other development.

A tree survey must be submitted where there are trees within a proposed planning application site, or on land adjacent to an application site that could influence or be affected by the development. Information will be required on which trees are to be

retained and on the means of protecting these trees during construction works. Where development is proposed it is essential that existing trees are considered from the very earliest stages of design and prior to an application for planning permission being submitted. Root systems, stems and canopies, with allowance for future movement and growth, need to be taken into account in all projects.

The following criteria shall be taken into account by Dublin City Council in assessing planning applications on sites where there are significant individual trees or groups/lines of trees, in order to inform decisions either to protect and integrate trees into the scheme, or to permit their removal:

- Habitat/ecological value of the trees and their condition
- Uniqueness/rarity of species
- Contribution to any historical setting
- Significance of the trees in framing or defining views
- Visual and amenity contribution to streetscape.

The design of vehicular entrances that impact on adjacent trees will need to be considered to avoid conflicts with street trees. Where a conflict is unavoidable and where a tree, located on-street, requires removal to facilitate a new or widened vehicular entrance and cannot be conveniently relocated within the public domain, then a financial contribution will be required in lieu.

Existing trees which make a positive contribution to the character of a conservation area and which provide a setting for the city's architectural heritage will be considered for preservation.

Financial securities for trees: where trees and hedgerows are to be retained, the Council will require a developer to lodge a financial security to cover any damage caused to them either accidentally or otherwise as a result of non-compliance with agreed/specified on-site tree-protection measures. Types of securities include a cash deposit, an insurance bond or such other liquid asset as may be agreed between a developer and the planning authority (see also Chapter 13). The security will be returned on completion of the development once it is established that the trees/hedgerows are in a satisfactory condition and have not been unnecessarily damaged by development works. Where damage occurs, the sum deducted from the tree security (or bond/other financial security) will be calculated in accordance with a recognised tree valuation system (e.g. Helliwell, CAVAT).

Tree survey and tree protection information

For applications where trees might be affected, the application should be accompanied by the information below, prepared by a suitably qualified Arboriculturist in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' (this information may be helpful in pre-application consultations)

- Tree survey
- Tree retention/removal plan
- Tree protection plan
- Details of retained trees and Root Protection Areas (RPA) shown on the proposed layout
- Arboricultural impact assessment
- Arboricultural method statement

Depending on the site, some or all of the following may also be required:

- Details of existing and proposed finish levels
- Details for all proposed services within the RPA
- Schedule of works to retained trees
- Arboricultural site monitoring schedule
- A strategic hard and soft landscape design including species and location of new tree planting
- Tree and Landscape Management Plan

Adequate fencing prior to commencement of construction works is essential to prevent damage to the root zone of retained trees.

All tree works associated with development must be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

New trees

Dublin City Council will encourage and promote tree planting in the planning and design of private and public developments. Trees are considered an integral feature of the space around new buildings and adequate space (above and below ground) should be provided to allow new tree planting to be incorporated successfully. New tree planting should be planned, designed, sourced, planted and managed in accordance with 'BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations'. New planting proposals should take account of the context within which a tree is to be planted and plant appropriate tree species for the location.

P. 262 16.3.4. Public Open space – All Development

(See also chapters 10 and 14)

In order to progress the city's green infrastructure network, improve biodiversity, and expand the choice of public spaces available, the provision of meaningful public open space is required in development proposals on all zoned lands.

Whilst there is a 10% requirement specifically for all residential schemes as set out in section 16.10.1, it relates to some non-residential zonings such as Z6 and Z10. In the case of developments on Z12 zoned lands, the requirement will be 20% accessible open space, and for Z15 zoned lands the requirement will be 25% accessible open space and/or provision of community facilities.

Depending on the location and open space context, the space provided could contribute towards the city's green network, provide a local park, provide play space or playgrounds, create new civic space/plaza, or improve the amenity of a streetscape.

Green spaces can also help with surface water management through integration with sustainable urban drainage systems. Soft landscaping will be preferred to hard landscaping which will be given consideration only in schemes where soft landscaping would not be viable or appropriate.

Where adjacent to canals or rivers, proposals must take into account the functions of a riparian corridor and possible flood plain.

Financial contribution in lieu:

In the event that the site is considered by the Planning Authority to be too small or inappropriate (because of site shape or general layout) to fulfil useful purpose in this regard, then a financial contribution towards provision of a new park in the area, improvements to an existing park and/or enhancement of amenities shall be required (having regard to the City's Parks Strategy).

Indoor recreational facilities:

Where there is evidence that sufficient public open space already exists in the locality, consideration will be given to the provision of indoor recreational facilities with public access for residents and workers in the vicinity, and any provision of such facilities must have regard to the objectives of the 'Dublin City Sport and Active Recreation Strategy 2009-16' or any subsequent updated strategy.

P. 286 - 287 16.14 Community Facilities

(See also Chapter 12)

Applications for community facilities in residential areas will be treated sympathetically having regard to a number of factors:

- Overall need in terms of necessity, deficiency, and opportunities to share/enhance existing facilities
- Where new facilities are provided they should be designed in such a way as to allow for multi-functional use
- Community facilities must be located so that they are conveniently accessible by both residents and others who may have reason to use the facility. They should be well integrated with pedestrian and cycle routes and, where they serve a wider community, located on or close to a quality public transport route
- Re-development proposals on sites containing a pre-existing community use should ensure that this use in terms of floor space is no less than that on-site prior to redevelopment, and if possible should represent increased provision in this regard
- Community facilities must be accessible to all members of society including those with disabilities.

16.15 Playgrounds/Play Spaces

(See also Chapters 2 and 12)

1. In deciding on the location of appropriate play areas, regard should be had to the needs of all age groups. Play spaces for small children i.e. under 5s, should be provided close to residential dwellings i.e. within one minute walk of each front door, safe from traffic and other hazards, overlooked informally from dwellings or frequented roads or footpaths, but should be located so that disruption is minimised. These spaces should have sunny and shady parts and be equipped with natural play elements such as logs/tree stumps/sand/water etc. and with apparatus for swinging, climbing, and rocking.

2. The following Principles For Designing Successful Play Spaces shall be applied:
 - Bespoke
 - Well-located
 - Use made of natural elements
 - Wide range of play experiences provided
 - Accessible to both disabled and non-disabled children
 - Meets community needs
 - Allows children of different ages to play together
 - Builds in opportunities to experience risk and challenge
 - Sustainable and appropriately maintained
 - Allows for change and evolution.
3. Play/recreational spaces and facilities for older children and teenagers e.g. multi-use games areas, teenage shelters, skateparks, etc. should be available either within the scheme or close by, such as in a local square or green space where good linkages with the residential development can be created and where meaningful community interaction can take place. Facilities should also be provided for teens and older people where they can congregate while also respecting others. This can be achieved by providing such facilities in well-trafficked, central areas of the scheme/neighbourhood rather than trying to hide them (Urban Design Manual, 2008). Further guidance should be sought from the Dublin Docklands Development Authority Play Space Guidelines document (2007) in relation to its area.
4. Formal and informal games/recreational areas for parents and other adults should also be integrated within schemes. One of the key aims for any development should be the bringing together of different groups on neutral territory where all can intermingle safely and securely.
5. Play/recreational spaces should be attractive, safe and engaging. Pedestrianisation in the vicinity of such areas should be maximised, and traffic should be eliminated or traffic-calming measures put in place. In addition, these spaces should be made identifiable by appropriate 'play' signage and there should be a network of routes linking homes with these spaces which enable children to travel freely around by foot, bicycle, skates or other wheeled play vehicles.
6. Dublin City Council's upcoming Play Plan and accompanying Play Checklist will provide overall guidance for the development of playgrounds and play spaces in the city.
7. Re-development proposals on sites containing a pre-existing play/recreational use should ensure that this use in terms of floor/ground space is no less than that on-site prior to re-development, and if possible should represent increased provision in this regard.

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What is Dublin2020?

The European Capital of Culture for the year 2020 will be hosted by Ireland and Croatia. Four Irish Cities are taking part in the national competition to win the designation for Ireland (they are Dublin, Galway, Limerick and the South East)

Dublin 2020 is Dublin's campaign to make sure our city wins the designation

While 2020 may seem like a long time away, the judging is happening sooner. By mid-November of this year, a panel of European judges will arrive to assess the Bid book proposal and shortlist their favourite cities into a second round of the competition

The reason Dublin is competing for the European Capital of Culture 2020 is to build a new story for Dublin, based on shared ideas, inclusion and confidence. Dublin can be a leading city in Europe; we can take advantage of our talented young population, our informed older population and everyone in between to initiate major progress in communities and neighborhoods. Many people will naturally assume that a Capital of Culture will be about 'supersizing' what we already do in Culture but in fact it is about **addressing major social issues through cultural programming**. We need everyone in Dublin to join in. If you are part of Dublin you are part of Dublin2020 (#TeamDublin)

Dublin's Bid for European Capital of Culture - **Objectives and Legacy of the Bid Process**

- To implement a bidding process that will leave Dublin with a legacy of consultation and a vision for the future
- Engage with the citizens of Dublin about their wishes for Dublin (via workshops, focus groups and large and small meetings and events)
- An Advisory Group has been established to guide the processes and ideas. On an ongoing basis this group will continue to expand to include more diversified representation.
- Cultural Strategy of the City will be rewritten.
- Dublin will engage with cultural partners and European partners.
- Dublin2020 will prepare a Bid Book proposal which we hope all of Dublin will be proud of and stand behind

- Dublin's strategy is that a legacy is left from every part of the Bid process – application, short listing, designation. This will impress the judges that we already understand the social, economic and tourism value of Culture and bring us closer to winning.

Dublin2020 Activity so far:

Workshops and Meetings

Over the past few months we have been holding workshops on a wide range of topics relevant to life in Dublin. These workshops are ongoing and will run all the way into November. In order to plan the proposed programme for 2020, we have been talking to Dubliners, about their visions of Dublin now, as well as their hopes and wishes for Dublin in the future. By including as many people, businesses and organisations in the conversation as possible, we will ensure that the Dublin2020 programme will include projects designed by many, for many. So far over 3,000 people have taken part in workshops alone. Here are some key insights that have become apparent:

- We have learned how creative Dublin people are, and how much they care about their city.
- There is a strong identity in individual neighbourhoods, but there is a lack of social connection between them.
- There is a need for more initiatives between younger and older people for learning, support and connection.
- There is a tolerance for different cultures in Dublin, but there is a need to encourage more integration and engagement.
- We are struggling with any connection to Europe; Dublin is more connected with Boston than Berlin.

If Dublin2020 is successful in this competition, Dublin will have the chance to address, together, some of these issues and more through unique, large-scale cultural events and programmes. Dublin2020 will aim to make Dublin a better place for all, attempting to bring our city to its next stage of development; essentially, achieving social change, through culture.

Other Capitals of Culture

There are many examples of the successes of the accolade. Liverpool won the title in 2008 and brought up to a billion pounds in new investment in tourism into the city that year, and more importantly, changed attitudes towards living in the city, improved the quality of life for its people and showed the true potential of what a European Capital of Culture title can achieve.

Marketing and Communications

The aim is that the judging panel can walk the streets of Dublin and ask people passing by if they know about the Bid. This is the target. Lots more activity is required to be achieved in this area.

We are continually working with digital media and traditional media on further coverage of the Dublin2020 events and objectives to increase coverage and awareness of the campaign for Dublin to become European Capital of Culture

Social Media reach: Facebook 600,000; Twitter 450,000, YouTube 25,000

Newspaper print and online coverage received include: Gazette / Herald/ LeCool / Daily Express/ Hotpress / Irish Times / Irish Independent / The Journal / Dublin Event Guide / NewsTalk / Entertainment.ie / Nialler9 / Dublin Bloggers / Dublin Town / Visit Dublin / The Herald / 98FM / Lovin' Dublin, Irish Mirror, The Star,

Radio coverage received includes: 98fm/ Phoenix FM/ Dublin City FM/ Fm104 / Near FM / Today FM / Newstalk.

The Bid Book deadline is October 17 and the judging panel will visit at the end of November. A shortlist of two or three cities will occur immediately thereafter. If shortlisted the competition continues until September 2016.

**Ray Yeates,
City Arts Officer.
September 2015**

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Report to Arts, Culture, Recreation and Community SPC

14th September 2015

Item No. 4

The City Library and Parnell Square Cultural Quarter

Project Stage 2(a) Sketch Design

Stage 2(a) of the project has commenced and a series of design development meetings has commenced between key stakeholders and the Design Team to look in detail at requirements for the complex. An Environmental Impact Assessment consultant team has commenced work with the Design Team, carrying out baseline environmental surveys.

The Design Team held an accessibility consultation meeting with DCC Disability Focus Group on 1st July. Ongoing Design Team meetings with key stakeholders from Dublin City Council departments and sections especially Dublin City Libraries and Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane are progressing the sketch design towards the next stage.

Project Stage 2(a) Investigation and Survey

Stage 2(a) requires investigation works to be carried out on site at Parnell Square North at the site of the former Coláiste Mhuire (existing buildings at 23-28 Parnell Square and the yard behind) and at 20 and 21 Parnell Square. The site investigations will commence at the end of August for a period of 6 to 8 weeks. Access to the site for the duration of the investigations will be via Parnell Square North and Frederick Lane. This investigative stage will be carried out in consultation with the Dublin City Gallery, The Hugh Lane.

Beckett in the City

Company SJ presents Beckett in the City: The Women Speak as part of this year's Tiger Dublin Fringe Festival. Footfalls, Rockaby, Not I and Come and Go by Samuel Beckett will run from 13th to 20th September at 20 and 21 Parnell Square featuring leading Irish performers Bríd Ní Neachtain, Michelle Forbes and Joan Davis.

Digital Storytelling – Dublin: a great place to start

The PSCQ Digital Storytelling project 'Dublin: a great place to start' is underway. The participants have developed the narratives of their Dublin starts through workshops held in the Bradóg Centre, Granby Row. The stories are now being filmed. The project is due for completion in mid-September. The stories will be launched on the Parnell Square Cultural Quarter website www.parnellsquare.ie in October.

**Margaret Hayes,
Dublin City Librarian.
September 2015**

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**Arts and Cultural Advisory Group
Minutes of Meeting held on Monday 25th May 2015, 8.30 a.m.
The LAB, Foley Street**

Attending: Aine Clancy (chair person), Ray Yeates, Ruairí Ó Cuív, Cllr Claire Byrne, Barbara Dawson, Brendan Teeling, Charles Duggan, Gerry Kerr, Paula Murphy, John Tuomey, Cecily Brennan, Willie White, Elaine Ryan, Jonathan Ekwe.

Apologies: Mary Freehill, Simon O'Connor, Rebecca Moynihan, Deborah Kelleher.

1. Minutes of previous meeting held on 30th March 2015

Approved. It was agreed that minutes going forward would just record the Actions, Approvals and Recommendations of the group.

2. Matters Arising

No matters arising

3. City Arts Officer Report and 'Arts, Education and Learning Policy Statement'

Ray Yeates presented his report and discussed events run by the Arts Office and events taking place at the LAB.

'Arts, Education and Learning Policy Statement'

There was a discussion around the 'Arts, Education and Learning Policy Statement'.

Note: There will be a process involved where members can join the Education and Learning steering group.

4. Dublin City Gallery - Hugh Lane Report

Barbara Dawson presented the Hugh Lane Report.

5. Dublin City Public Libraries Report

Brendan Teeling presented the Libraries Report

6. Dublin City Public Art Programme Report

Ruairí Ó Cuiv presented the Public Art Report.

Approved: Goethe Institut-Ireland proposal to create a new sound artwork for Memorial Gardens as a contemporary response to the great loss of life of Irish soldiers in the First World War.

Not Recommended: *Odyssey of an Open Mind* by Masaaki Noda because of factors relating to care, maintenance, health and safety. It was also noted that not necessarily this sculpture is not the best way of marking the connections between Japan and Ireland through the life and work of Lafcadio Hearn. The Group recommended that the proposers of this sculpture consider that a more appropriate memorial would be to create an endowment of a literary bursary or exchange in his memory.

Approved: The Arts and Cultural Advisory Group approved a proposal to relocate the sculptures: Michael Collins by Dick Joynt (1938-2003); Bernardo O'Higgins (1995) by Francisco Orellana Pavez; Henry Grattan by Peter Grant (1915-2003); George Russell (AE) by Jerome Connor (1874-1943); Tribute head by Elizabeth Frink (1930- 1993) with the Éire Memorial (1974) by Jerome Connor (1874-1943) along a wider 'promenade' pathway on the north side of the Merrion square.

Approved: A proposal to move the sculpture 'Báite' ('Viking ship') by *Betty Newman Maguire* from the roadside at Wood Quay to the landscaped areas at the amphitheatre in the Civic Offices was approved subject to agreement of the artist.

Approved: Approval was given for a proposal by the artist Michael Warren to paint in an ebony glaze, '*Wood Quay*', the major sculpture at the entrance to the Civic Offices.

7. A.O.B

The date for the next Arts & Culture Advisory Group meeting is Monday 7th September at 9am in **Pearse Street Library**.