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**“Conservation (Preservation & Restoration) Plans in Ireland;
What is best practice, and should they be a Statutory Requirement”**

By Peadar O’Ceallaigh

Abstract

Establishing what is best practice I will examine conservation plan theory within Ireland and abroad, and ask are they actually conservation (restoration, preservation) plans or are they simply called conservation plans without a legal definition. Are existing conservation plans sustainable, and should they be a legally established document defined in legislation nationally but to incorporate local community below local authority level. Discussing from existing conservation plans as the thesis proceeds to draw ideas and best practice from those plans, determining what is meant by a conservation plan, type and who should complete a conservation plan.

Ascertaining from current professionals by questionnaire, I will contact the local authority County managers, Conservation Officers and Heritage officers. I will also contact Non Governmental Organisations and survey the general public in Dublin, for their views opinions and ideas.

From local level and local democracy should local communities also decide on national issues and national wealth.

Conservation plans are a practical tool, able to define or re-define what is and what is not an Archaeological area or areas, with connected consecutive archaeological areas. Conservation can define new surveying techniques and methods.

Do they conflict (at theoretical best practice) like the Aarhus convention and Local agenda 21 with the Strategic Infrastructure Bill, and other (named above) Irish legislation.

can conservation plans encourage local and national sustainable development and provide employment as best practice suggests they should.

This Thesis (as opposed to dissertation) which is now supported by a very good response from County managers, Conservation Officers, Heritage officers, Non Governmental Organisations and the general public aims to encourage local democracy and public participation into local democratic institutions, in the planned abolition of the local authority system

The Idea for this Conservation Plan thesis originated as four submissions (the same for each and a conservation plan) to four local authorities for their county development plans and local draft Tara Skyrne Conservation Area plan.

1.Meath, 2. Drogheda 3.Fingal 4.Kildare¹.

In each instance, the submission was refused, except for Louth County Council who although refusing the submission, expressed a view the information could be used to prepare a future conservation plan for the Boyne. However I was left with no path to proceed.

What should a conservation plan do, where should it start, should it be a statutory requirement or discretionary, who should do a conservation plan and should there be a difference between conservation plans, environmental conservation plans and conservation management plans, and what does local democracy actually mean following the publication of the 'Putting People First'² reforms to abolish local government.

Contents are on Page 6.

Literature Review is on Page 16



Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge all the professionals and the general public who contributed to the questionnaires which are also bound within.

Table of Contents

Title Page 1

Abstract Page 2-3

Declaration Page 4

Acknowledgements Page 5

Table of Contents Page 6

1.0 Working Title. Introduction Page 4 (**Rationale**)

1.2 Aim(s) Page 8

1.3 Objectives Page 8

1.4 Goals. Page 8

1.5 Research Methodolgy Page 9

1.6 Research Approach Page 10

1.7 Dissertation contents Page 12

2.0 Questionnaire statistical analysis & literature review Page 13

2.1 Literature Review Page 16

3.0 Data Analysis 113

4.0 Conclusion Page 119

5.0 Research Methodology All questionnaires returned 53 in total broken down into each group

Page 126 **Q1 Page 16, Q2 & 3 Page 30, Q4 Page 35, Q5 Page 47, Q6 Page 71, Q7 Page**

93, Q8 Page 108, Q9 Page 109.

5.1 List of all contacted for questionnaires. Page132

6.0 Bibliography & Literature. Page 146

7.0 References (Notes) Page 154

1.0 Working Title.

“Conservation (Preservation & Restoration) Plans in Ireland; What is best practice, and should they be a Statutory Requirement”

1.1 Introduction Summary (Rationale)

This dissertation which is now supported by a very good response from County managers, Conservation Officers, Heritage officers, Non Governmental Organisations and the general public aims to encourage local democracy and public participation into local democratic institutions/municipalities

The Idea for this Conservation Plan thesis originated as four submissions to four local authorities for their county development plans and local draft Tara Skyrne Conservation Area plan.

1 Meath, 2. Drogheda 3.Fingal 4.Kildare. The Submissions/objections entitled “Meath, Kildare, Fingal and the Boyne Conservation, Restoration, Preservation (An Mhí, agus An Bhóinn, Caomhnú, Athchóiriú, a chaomhnú)” can be viewed at www.oisitrust.org & <http://www.oisitrust.org/bridget1.htm>

In each instance, the submission was refused, except for Louth County Council (Drogheda) who although refusing the submission, expressed a view the information could be used to prepare a future conservation plan for the Boyne. Once a submission is received and rejected you can ask the county managers to review their decision, but after this no local authority appeal mechanism exists or was made known to me.

What should a conservation plan do, where should it start, should it be a statutory requirement or discretionary, who should do a conservation plan and should there be a difference between

conservation plans, environmental conservation plans and conservation management plans. Who should complete a conservation plan, and what type of designation(s) does it cover. “The conservation plan can be the first stage of a Management plan, but not vice versa”³

1.2 Aim(s).

The aim is to examine the problem in the Introduction at 1.1. The aim is to discuss and draw a conclusion which may be several possible conclusions to conserve, preserve or restore through planning as conservation plan. Examining best practice and any possible legal improvement to support conservation plans if this is feasible or necessary.

1.3 Objectives

The objective is to try to discover as far as possible if conservation plans achieve their title (currently) or if they should be changed either in substance or in purpose.

1.4 Goals.

As discussed in the introduction, submissions/objections sent to 1. Meath, 2. Drogheda 3. Fingal 4. Kildare for their county development plans and local draft Tara Skyrne Conservation Area plan, 2007 – 2012, 2011 - 2107 became an inspiration for this thesis. The submission was a basic Conservation in itself, and this rationale will also examine aspects of it as well as discussing aspects of other existing conservation plans. Seeking wider opinions from professionals and the public as mentioned in the synopsis and summary I issued the following questionnaire, which is explained in the research methodology.

1.5 Research Methodology

Naoum suggests Qualitative data is “subjective in nature, with emphasis on meanings and experiences”. Naoum explains this definition and it is therefore useful when, a personal experience or view is sought, as opposed to just being factual. As I am seeking an awareness of the planning industry on a particular idea, quantitative data will be useful, as it is a very simple question or question being put to the participants.

Naoum, suggests that a hunch or theory in qualitative research is “less clear than in quantitative design because there is no standard terminology or rules about the placement”,

However “the placement of theory in qualitative research tends to be towards the end of the study”

My particular theory was that the questions with the questionnaire, will also give rise to larger questions both in the planning institutions. Therefore the questionnaire whilst asking factual questions will also allow a section for the participants to respond with their own views and thoughts.

The difference between quantitative and qualitative research is “rather like the difference between counting the shape and types of design of a sample of green houses as against living in them and feeling the environment”⁴

The data collection will also involve interviews and surveys as questionnaires.

1.6 Research Approach

Determining that collected data should be qualitative and quantitative in nature⁵, Noaum describes any suggested survey as fieldwork and primary data collection, whilst desk study is secondary, also both are good agents of collating the information, each with advantages over the other. A primary source of data collection will be the interview if required, Questionnaires and conservation plans, with the bibliography supply further research.

However as I have provided for personal response on the questionnaire the need to interview has become unnecessary due to the interesting and rounded response those surveyed have provided.

This could not have been anticipated at proposal stage, and if the response had been uninformative the telephone interview would have provided a greater degree of information. The qualitative nature of the questionnaires do reflect the secondary research findings I have complied.⁶

“Some students rely solely on two or three exploratory unstructured interviews which is not enough from which to make firm conclusions”⁷

The questionnaire response has exceeded more than fulfilled this requirement or caution. They also form a conversation in themselves and as such are included within the thesis.

As will be evident the questionnaires changed to include more questions and comprised questions to suit each institution. Each set of questions are similar with slightly a different emphasis reflecting the institutions status, and also to make cataloguing the replies into an index easier.

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

.....
.....

The literature review will examine each question chosen and it will hopefully become clear why each question was chosen, a general discussion, including examining aspects of other case studies will follow the analysis of each questions replies mathematically.

I have also given a questionnaire analysis in one view, with all statistics directly following on the next page.

Following this we examine question 1, continuing to question 9. All questionnaires and comments upon them are available in the Methodology section.

1.7 Dissertation contents

Chapter 1 Will contain the rationale behind the thesis.

Chapter 2 The Literature review.

Chapter 3. Research Methodology

Chapter 4. Data Analysis

Chapter 5. Conclusion.

2.0 Questionnaire statistical analysis & literature review

1. **City or County managers** were chosen as the first template questionnaire I developed, all others issued to conservation officers and heritage officers, NGO's and the random general public are derived from it. They are altered to identify which group completed it. Questions 8 & 9 had an added unsure option. They are still anonymous, some questionnaires were later identified as blank and therefore void.

Out of 34 issued, 25 were returned.

1. yes 21 / no 2 (1 abstained but commented, 1 said both)
2. yes 14 / no 10 (1 abstained but commented)
3. yes 9 / no 13 (3 abstained 1 commented)
4. yes 24 / no 0 (1 abstained but commented)
5. yes 6 / no 14 (1 abstained but commented, 2 wrote unsure 2 wrote don't know/understand)
6. yes 8 / no 14 (1 abstained but commented, 1 abstained, 1 recommended an independent public committee)
7. yes 12 / no 11 (1 abstained but commented, 1 abstained)
8. yes 20 / no 2, unsure 2 (1 abstained but commented)
9. yes 3 / no 18, unsure 3 (1 abstained but commented)

2. Conservation officers. The questionnaire sheets for conservation officers simply had the underlined "any other comments" appear without underlining, to differentiate from the original template (i.e.

1.City & county managers)

Out of 21 issued, 14 were returned.

1. yes 10 / no 2 (1 said both, 1 said refer to heritage officer)
2. yes 10 / no 2 (2 unsure)
3. yes 9 / no 5
4. yes 14 / no 0
5. yes 9 / no 1 (1 abstained, 1 said refer to heritage officer, 2 wrote unsure)
6. yes 7 / no 4 (1 unsure, 1 said except for nat resources, minerals & enviro which is a yes, 1 said refer to heritage officer)
7. yes 9 / no 3 (1 said refer to heritage officer)
8. yes 12 / no 0 unsure 2
9. yes 3 / no 7, unsure 4

3. Heritage Officers. The questionnaire sheets for heritage officers simply included the word heritage in question 9, to read “Do you feel conservation/heritage plans” instead of just “Do you feel conservation plans” to differentiate from the original template (1.City & county managers) and (2. Conservation officers).

Out of 28 issued, 8 were returned.

1. yes 7 / no 0 (1 said it depends)
2. yes 3 / no 5 (2 unsure)
3. yes 3 / no 4 (I said refer to comments)
4. yes 8 / no 0
5. yes 4 / no 2 (2 wrote unsure)
6. yes 6 / no 2
7. yes 5 / no 1 (I unsure, I abstained)
8. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 1 (1 said, possibly)
9. yes 1 / no 4, unsure 3

4. NGO's National Governmental Organisations. NGO questionnaires simply transposed question 2 “Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?” on the question sheet to appear as Question 1.

Out of 15 issued, 6 were returned.

1. yes 5 / no 1
2. yes 1 / no 5
3. yes 6 / no 0
4. yes 6 / no 0
5. yes 6 / no 0
6. yes 6 / no 0
7. yes 6 / no 0
8. yes 6 / no 0 unsure 0
9. yes 3 / no 2 unsure 1

5. General Public. A survey was conducted in County Dublin amongst the general unsuspecting public. Completed on Fishamble street beside Dublin Civic Centre on Friday 06.04.2012, from 11.am to 5.00 pm in the afternoon. The target was to find ten people who may not understand what a conservation plan is, and ten people who may believe they understand the rudiments and purpose of a conservation plan. The location being so close to Dublin Civic Centre could have included conservation or heritage professionals, surveyor's architects and so on and if so they would be included in the ten who are familiar with a conservation plan.

Those who were unfamiliar with a conservation plan were marked as NO on the questionnaire sheet, those who claimed to understand were marked as Yes.

20 questionnaires were collected (10 of each) and of the time spent (6 hours, with 1 hour for lunch) $\frac{3}{4}$ of that time was spent on obtaining a Yes designation before the questionnaires were answered.

Ten "Yes" General public questionnaires.

1. yes 9 / no 1
2. yes 10 / no 0
3. yes 10 / no 0
4. yes 10 / no 0
5. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
6. yes 10 / no 0
7. yes 6 / no 0 unsure 4
8. yes 6 / no 0 unsure 4
9. yes 4 / no 0 unsure 6

Ten "No" General public questionnaires.

1. yes 5 / no 0 unsure 5
2. yes 2 / no 0 unsure 8
3. yes 2 / no 0 unsure 8
4. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
5. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
6. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
7. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
8. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
9. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10

2.1 Literature Review

Question 1. (Q2 for NGO'S) Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes No

for the questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 39 of them said yes or 76% and to the 20 members of the general public 14 said yes or 70 %.

Democracy or a form of democracy within a state or collection of states can vary, and the problem of bringing democracy and decision making from local level to a national or supranational level has always been a problem throughout history.

Non – Governmental Organisations (NGO's) whilst separate specialist bodies, who exclude government members from their ranks can be partially or completely funded by Government. The term NGO arose in the United Nations around 1945, granting certain non state agencies entry to political meetings. The United nations is itself an inter governmental organization and as such with NGO's and the European Union forms a looser type of Government, (within Government) some governments and people may find intrusive, or welcome.

Encouraging the conservation, preservation and restoration of ancient monuments and every era of the built environment, including contemporary protected constructions, and also the designations assigned to the natural environment, is a part of a conservation plans remit. Sustainable conservation, preservation and restoration includes the natural and built environment, wildlife but also to the public populations that live upon them.

As such the '*precautionary principle*' must also apply to the general population and their well being as well as the natural and built environment and wildlife. The precautionary principle (also known as the precautionary approach) legally protects the general public already⁸, but by the burden of proof having being reversed, allowing those who wish to take action prove they are not being harmful by their proposed action(s) can also work against the natural advancement of the general population if it is applied to all aspects of society. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) suggests it should. It is logical therefore to assume that any policy must also prove it is not harmful to the general public's well being equally, including green policies.

The United Nations General Assembly declared 2005-2014 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD)

"which seeks to integrate the principles, values and practices of sustainable development into all aspects of education and learning"⁹ so quotes the Council of the European Union, in turn quoting Unesco's lead as an agency to develop this tool for learning¹⁰

Having its roots in the Rio Declaration of 1992, and the resultant Agenda 21 for the 21st century report, which has recently been clarified in the 2012 Rio + 20 gathering in Brazil in June 2012, education for sustainable development will also naturally apply to planning and sustainable finance. The Council of the European Union suggests that the *Skills for green jobs* report and investment from UNECE or the The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe will provide a balance between sustainable development and full employment measures (if possible) but that the transition to a low carbon economy (from 'brown' industries to 'green' jobs) may be severe.¹¹

Since the original Rio declaration in 1992 and the resultant Fifth European Action Plan on the Protection of the Environment and Sustainable Development or “Towards Sustainability”¹² sustainable development has not developed to plan.

“Since then, despite the initial enthusiasm, we have come to realise that the road to sustainability is more difficult than we had anticipated. One of the obstacles, among many identified, since the Rio Conference is the lack of a specific methodology for incorporating the criteria of sustainability into the policies of the European Union”¹³

Therefore with the precautionary principle sifting established professions and development into sustainable development, and with the local agenda(s) as policy with bottom up planning preferred¹⁴ (with top down legislative guidance), Conserving restoring and preserving a society and its population will also face these same principles and problems, as will the natural and built environments.

Political views forming the theories which shape policies are also set internally from national states ‘up’ to EU level and is governed on these different levels known as multilevel governance.

Robert Schuman regarded as one of the EU’S founding fathers was against fascism and communism¹⁵, and declared in favour of moving towards a Supranational Europe in the Schuman declaration of 1949, this is significant as its intended identity was named by one of its founding fathers, who were also instrumental in founding Nato and the Council of Europe.

Between a confederation and federation (of multi-national states) in its philosophy, supranationalism is an attempt to describe the structure of the EU and the Council of Europe. It also describes how both work internally separately from each other, in that both entities although overlapping, have qualities of confederation and federation within them. A nation state may be one unit (a unitary state) or a federal entity of many states. It may also move to join other federations, but the member federated state keeps its sovereignty.

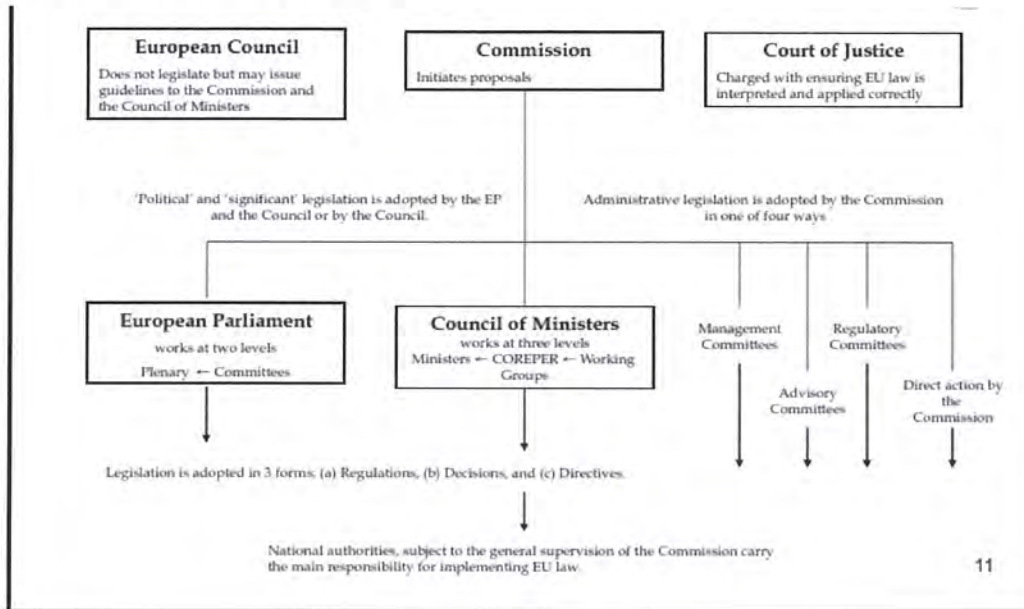
“In the early 1990’s the idea of a ‘Europe of Regions’ drew attention to the subnational scale. This vision of Europe has not materialised, but subnational governments have become significant actors in European Governance and in some cases are challenging the positions of nation states”^{16 17}

The Europe of the regions, with multilevel governance acts locally but thinks internationally. It may in its rapidly changing fiscal convergence and the *Planning of World Cities, Globalization and Urban Politics*, distance itself from the local population as voters. Although top down planning is seen as a problem¹⁸, how can people (with no formal training and with brief consensus participation) actively plan to their own combined interests?. Local Agenda 21 aims to encourage local participation in city or local authority municipal projects as an example, but many fear it will be undemocratic and a debt ridden experience with top down hidden consensus

Laws and policies are bringing national government to recognise cities are transforming themselves into sustainable development hubs directly, and many are concerned if national governments are increasingly only in place to debate or adjust treaties or decisions, regulations or directives. Some cities began their adjustment to ESD long before others, (*Amsterdam and*

Copenhagen) whilst some are better placed than others. (*the Blue Banana*) European spatial development perspectives (ESDP) and national spatial development plans are increasingly setting the agenda for national development plans, and in turn regional and local authority development plans.

The Making of EU legislation



¹⁹ Fig 1.1

Planning within these spatial blueprints is not relying on traditional top down planning which is seen as an obstacle to effective planning²⁰, but planning which keeps new areas of regional, national and international (within the EU) in mind. Therefore although nations are encouraged to decentralise overall, the capital city is often most urban and likely to dominate, so decentralisation from traditional national or local government occurs, but the capital city will centralise as a leading player in ESD.

Planning and planning proposals including conservation plans must be viewed in the planning model they are within.

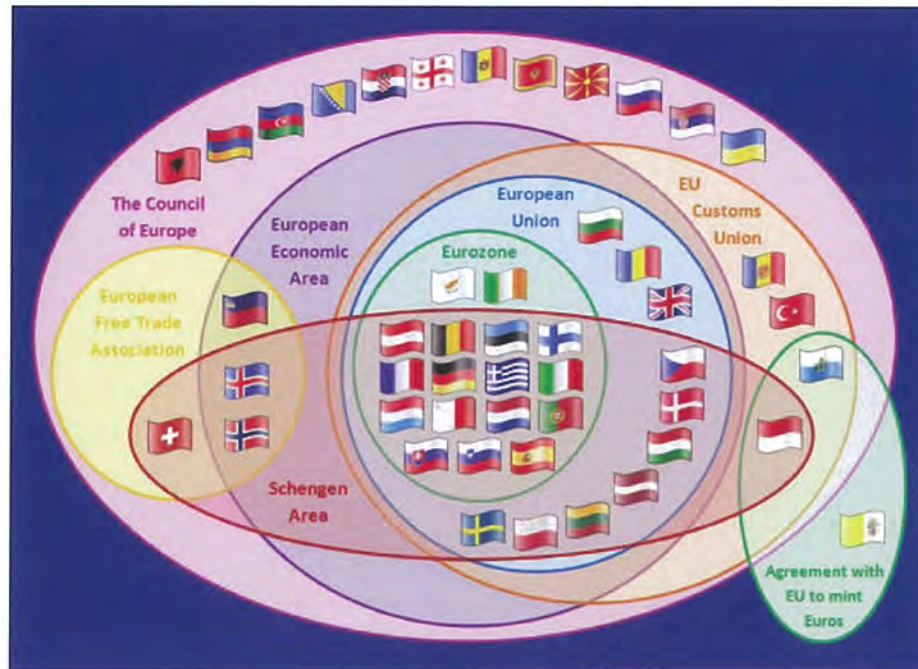
Many still are confused by the EU's structure, and often misunderstand the Council of Ministers which has a minister from each state (27 currently) and the President of the European Council who holds office for 30 months, a position changed from the Lisbon treaty. Previous to this it was a position held by-annually by each member state. Also in the Council of Ministers is the President of the European Commission (elected from the parliament every five years). A further contributor is the High Representative for Foreign Affairs, which allows the Crowns (Britain's) Privy Councillors access to the Council of Ministers, to discuss common security issues Established under the treaty of Amsterdam the role conferred access to the Council membership under the treaty of Lisbon.

The Council of Ministers is the Council of the European Union and a separate body from the European commission.

Confusion with all of the above is compounded by the Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe is a separate body from the EU. It was formulated during World War 2 but signed into reality by ten states in the Treaty of London, in London in 1949; Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and its model of governance combined the heads of states as members with the need to elect a parliament from all EU countries, as such its model formed a template for

NATO and OSCE, and although today nearly all member states are members, the Vatican City Sovereign state is not. The Holy See is also not a member of the Council of Europe.



²¹ Fig 1.2

The Council of Europe has 47 member states, but the 27 EU members are fully adopted into the legal framework of the EU, whilst others who participate are not sovereign members are outside its legal jurisdiction. Many of the 47 and 27 have not adopted all treaties in the process of integration. The Council of Europe created the European Court of Human Rights in 1959, by the creation of European Convention of European Rights.

The Council of Europe is comprised of the unelected committee of ministers and a deputy from national departments of foreign affairs, and also elected representatives from each national government (but not elected directly to the Council of Europe) making up the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe with observers from Israel, Mexico and Canada. (642, 321

+ 1 deputy substitute each) Canada is also within the Crowns Commonwealth of nations.

Members include Russia, Ukraine, Turkey and Switzerland. The latter is not within the EU or the Euro, although the Holy See and Vatican City are non member states it banks in the Euro from 1999²² and the European Financial Stability Facility, the precursor of the European Stability Mechanism known overall as the The Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU, the latest version of the Maastricht Treaty) commonly called the ESM/IMF/Austerity the new IMF treaty effects the Holy See.

The European Union and Community has been invited to join ratify the conventions of the Council of Europe.

Following the treaty of Paris in 1951, (European Coal and Steel Community ECSC) following on from the treaty of London in 1949,(creating the separate Council of Europe) the treaty of Rome was signed in 1957, (Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, EEC) and remained in force until the Maastricht treaty of 1993, (Treaty on European Union) following on from this, the Maastricht treaty was replaced by the Lisbon treaty in 2007 (The Reform Treaty, completing the legal framework began in the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997, and Nice in 2001).

The legal framework also gave the EU a legal personality *persona ficta* or a legal artificial person as *Europa*. It allows one or more natural persons to act as a single entity, and is the same as a Corporation, the peoples Republic of China has the same personality and legal structure, and although differing economic ideologies can make up a Corporation, practising practical economics leads to the same result.

Local authorities in transition responding to new EU environmental directives are placing more control in the local authority director over elected councillors. City Mayors are seen as synonymous with strong emerging cities²³, able to link directly with business partners, nationally and internationally. As sustainable development progresses cities which are more environmentally friendly and attractive to international sustainable foreign direct investment may take a lead role and develop into a leading city for the future.²⁴ And then maybe even replace the traditional capital city. International influences and forces, changing social structures and established party political tensions will continue to shape national development, but not in quite the same way as in previous decades²⁵.

Change's in planning and lifestyle and ideas of nationhood are likely to bring huge barriers to implementing sustainable development frameworks. People and new frameworks do not bond easily and achieving goals on paper is easier than in real life, especially when sustainable development or green views are anathema to some of the world's population.

The Waste Management acts 2002 in Ireland brought considerable concern and anger to local elected councillors as decision makers, which passed directly to a county manager who was unelected²⁶. (but who are of course nice, friendly and able people)

Most people do not become involved in planning, few participate in the development plan or local area plan, and planning is confined to housing applications, or planning objections. Local community groups and political representatives can be useful for your own planning objectives

or the community's objectives. Most do not see that democracy means owning the planning system, not as spectators but as everyday active participants.

NGO's may well have access to more information, than the average member of society, and also access to ministers or agencies and lobby groups which shape legislation upon which local democratic decisions are framed. They will also have trained specialists who can advise local communities and explain the larger picture. Yet they are still unelected, and the general trend to move away from local elections to fewer councillors, who are under an unelected (but very nice, competent, skilled and valuable members of society) county manager, means the Europe of the regions amidst the vast bureaucratic European Union and Council of Europe is top down and broad in its implementation of legislation and multilevel governance.

Laura Burke in her forward to 'Ireland's Environment an assessment 2012, published by the Environmental protection agency, suggests that without mobilising Irelands four and a half million people to ensure the environment is placed at the heart of our decisions and actions²⁷, local environmental issues cannot be solved. If top down planning is a problem, acting locally logically implies 'the public' draft a plan (if they could), rather than responding to a prepared plan by submissions.

The Water Framework 2000 directive (with targets for 2015, & 2020) advised extensive public consultation in the River Basin management plans as the key tools for its implementation, and the waste water / drinking water regulations are debated at national level by elected representatives.

Bord Gais will form a new subsidiary in Irish water, and Nama director Eileen Fitzpatrick (NewERA) who attended the recent *Taking the Plunge* seminar in November 2011 in Dublin²⁸ will direct newly incorporated Irish Water, taking over the water investment programme from the 34 county and city councils. The eventual cost per household will be £300 (Scottish water equivalent or €400) The seminar confirmed new water metres to be in place by 2014.

The conference outlined how fewer and fewer water bodies in each national country were becoming the standard model. Minister Phil Hogan (also a speaker at *taking the plunge*) has said in July 2012 that he will reduce the number of elected counsellors and the number of authorities nationally. Local Authorities must also look to new income streams he said²⁹.

Minister Hogan's views were preceded by the An Taisce report 'State of the Nation, A Review of Ireland's Planning System 2000 – 2011', published in April 2012, which also called for a reduction in local councillors and has graded councils according to sustainable planning standards. The report has now been withdrawn (and re-introduced with new statistics) but they have stated;

“when it all goes wrong, like it has in Ireland, the taxpayer is left to pick up the costs of excessive development loans (think bank bailouts, NAMA, the troika, austerity, etc) and the social consequences (think unfinished estates, houses flooding, bottled water or water from tankers, etc)”³⁰

Working with city and local councils, the new public utility, which many *Taking the plunge* speakers preferred as a step to full privatisation (many countries are still public owned utilities)

Irish Water is ultimately under top down economic considerations. The department of the environment paper 'The reform of the Water Sector in Ireland, position paper January 2012',³¹ outlines its position under the EC/IMF/ECB (*Troika*) guidance as agreed in the IMF Memorandum of Understanding³² on 3/12/2010. The department paper dictates Ireland will form a new public utility for water and start charging for water in 2012/2013, this dictate is included in the National Recovery Plan 2011 – 2014³³

World War two left Ireland and many European countries poor in terms of cash/credit investment³⁴, but rich in natural assets, having removed itself from the economic straightjacket from Britain, its eventual EU accession allowed it to take advantage of inflowing funds from the EU³⁵. Despite this Britain still remains its number one trading partner for exports, although Ireland has now lost its large fishing waters³⁶ and its ability to set larger fishing boats into depleting fisheries, than it did in 1973 when it acceded³⁷ but its GDP expanded by 140% between 1987 to the year 2000.³⁸ Having recovered from the 'self inflicted wound' of Keynesian expansion in the 1970s and into the 1980s³⁹ Irelands recovery and spectacular success involved the combination of Foreign Direct Investment, stabilisation of the public finances, an improvement in competitiveness (presumably neo-liberal competition in business, profits and wage demands) and a highly educated work force.⁴⁰

This said the balance between expansion and associated large scale contraction and social protection, reverts to social protection measures as defined by political parties, and in 1993 when the Neo liberal⁴¹ philosophy of the Maastricht Treaty, restricted Keynesian increases in Government spending with an emphasis on strict anti-inflationary measures and fiscal

prudence⁴² (The Trojan Horse of Neo – liberalism or New Labour) The British Conservative party opted out of the social charter until a new Labour Government signed it in 1997. The OECD however attacked employment protection and what developed was a two speed Europe⁴³.

“EU policy studies is that of the legal base within the Treaty upon which each EU policy rests – each new EU law must have a legal article as its foundation. The choice of the legal base determines the procedure and powers of the actors involved. This makes the decision by the Commission, in particular, as initiator of proposals, of ‘which road to go down’ highly debatable”⁴⁴

The European Banking Authority (EBA) in London and the integration of Europe is also causing wider political concern and also a clash of a form of governments and ultimately planning.

In 1999/2000 the Nitrates directive compelled Ireland to change its ways, yet it took six years to compromise with farmers to adopt the Nitrates regulations (SI No 378 of 2006), although it was discovered that the vast majority of farmers did not exceed the nitrates limits.⁴⁵ Yet an outside international body seems to be able to dictate planning from the top down, in a situation where the national population are not responsible for the economic mismanagement and scandal of the national and international financial catastrophe. Removing local democracy to pursue the privatisation of national assets *de facto*, is in itself unsustainable and against localism.

As local councillors decision making powers were re-aligned to County managers from 2001/2002 onwards, a further inducement to comply to directives from the European commission was the understanding that future funding for REPS, compensatory allowances, forestry and the farm retirement scheme, were only payable when the EU was satisfied it was complying⁴⁶.

Therefore many people prefer Ireland before the changes were made, many do not care, many do not like NGO's, others love them. For many nothing exists outside the capital, whilst the regions are more important for others.

The question who should complete a conservation plan, was answered to some extent by the Bere Island community in Cork. Having professional private help, and help from the Heritage council, everyone on the Island contributed to the conservation plan⁴⁷. Not just by consensus or by stakeholders (we are all stakeholders) who have no legal rights as such but by a willing community, but who also have no legal recourse should anything go wrong.

“The conservation plan can be the first stage of a Management plan, but not vice versa”⁴⁸

“A Conservation plan is a process that seeks to guide the future development of a place through an understanding of its significance”⁴⁹

“A Conservation Plan is something of a paradox. It must have a Scholarly basis yet be prepared in a commercial context, they should not include proposals for specific items of new work, but instead set out the policies that will be used to guide decisions”⁵⁰

“At its simplest, a conservation plan is a document that sets out what is significant in a place and, consequently, what policies are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained in its future use and development”⁵¹

This thesis aims to discuss with conclusions as suggestions on how best practice can be achieved and what measures are required to support best practice, sustainable employment and development and inclusive democracy, including everyday people.

2. (Q1 for NGO'S) Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No

for the **questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 32 of them said yes or 61% and to the 20 members of the general public 12 said yes or 60 %. &**

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No

for the **questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 27 of them said yes or 51% and to the 20 members of the general public 12 said yes or 60 %.**

If conservation plans were statutory instruments would they be improved or is there any need for a statutory status.

More people felt a conservation plan would be improved as a statutory requirement, but less people felt it was necessary to make it a statutory requirement. Interrupting this contradiction I

would guess that a fear by professionals of standardisation of a working document if statutory in actual practice is overriding aspirations that local or national democracy works to the benefit of those aspirations in practice. However in both questions both questions have received over half of the yes vote.

With the United Nations forums on sustainable development⁵² and the 2001 communication on sustainable development from the European commission⁵³ and the new framework (draft) for sustainable development⁵⁴ for Ireland, Sustainable Development is the new planning system for a globalised world.

Yet if planning requires specialists, and planning should also be 'bottom up' planning should a conservation plan be a statutory requirement.

Fis Nua, Irelands newest political party has through their democratic tabling of motions for conservation plans to be a statutory instrument.⁵⁵

Since we already have statutory plans do we need more types of plans, for instance we already have local area plans.

"A Local Area Plan is a legal document and must be prepared and adopted in accordance with Part II Section 20 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 and as amended by the Planning and Development Act, 2002. The Planning Authority indicates the period for which the Local Area Plan is to remain in force and may at any time amend or revoke the plan" ⁵⁶

Local area plans have guidelines within a counties Development plan, which in turn are guided by the National Development plan, which is above the National Spatial Strategy and The National Climate Change Strategy, and Regional Planning Guidelines.

Box 1: Development Plans – Relationship with Other Land-Use Plans



⁵⁷Figure 1.3

All including local area plans are statutory requirements, although local authorities have selective/discretionary criteria and a view may be taken.

“Local Area Plans

2.6 The 2000 Act provides that a planning authority **may** prepare a local area plan for any area within its jurisdiction for which it considers such a plan to be suitable, and in particular for those areas that require economic, physical and social renewal, and for areas likely to be subject to large scale development within the lifetime of the development plan.

A planning authority **is obliged** to prepare a local area plan for an area which, **is designated as a town in the most recent census of population, other than a town designated as a suburb**

or environs in that census, has a population in excess of 2000 persons, and is situated within the functional area of a planning authority that is a county council.

In providing development frameworks for particular areas, or parts of an area, local plans should address relevant issues in greater detail than in the development plan, but on a basis consistent with the approach of the development plan for the overall area. The Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2002 requires that a local area plan shall be consistent with the objectives of the development plan. A local area plan shall consist of a written statement and a plan (or plans) which may include:

“(a) objectives for the zoning of land for the use solely or primarily of particular areas for particular purposes, or (b) such other objectives in such detail as may be determined by the planning authority for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area to which it applies, including detail on community facilities and amenities and on standards for the design of development and structures.”

The development plan is thus the ‘parent’ document, which sets out the strategic framework within which the zoning and other objectives of the local area plan must be formulated. For example, the zoning of lands for use solely or primarily as residential development should have regard to the Council’s housing strategy. **Development plans should indicate those areas for which a local area plan will be prepared, should set out a clear context for their preparation and give an indication of particular policies or objectives, which may need to be included therein.** Under section 20, sub-section (4) of the 2000 Act, the Minister may make regulations or issue guidelines in relation to the preparation of local

area plans. It is intended to issue such guidelines in due course to assist in matters such as determining the circumstances in which it may be appropriate to prepare such a plan, other than in cases where the preparation of such a plan is mandatory, and to provide guidance on the process of preparing and the content of such plans”⁵⁸.

Therefore this focus on the development plan is in greater detail within the local area plan. We already have appropriate assessments and recorded monuments on the record of monuments and places, (RPM) also Architectural Conservation Areas, (ACA), which are statutory and as *conservation plan* although attached to the ACA, compliments the ACA, unless the ACA is a conservation plan in itself, however its size and scope are not so much a plan as a designation which complies with the development plan and are discretionary and can be set aside according to the wishes of a minister.

Conservation plans as statutory documents providing they do not become formulaic may offer better protection.

In question 4,5, 6 & especially 7 we examine why this statutory requirement is required.

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes No

for the questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 53 of them said yes or 100% and to the 20 members of the general public 14 said yes or 70 %. (many of the general public did not know = no)

When asking who should complete a conservation plan naturally surveyors or architects would feel they should and would begin from the built environment. However a conservation management plan with attached environmental management plan may begin from the landscape. As such a team should combine to complete one, but they may find ancient national monuments (built environment) the best place to begin, as it is the oldest element from which a written history can begin. This naturally in any case leads to the landscape and environs.

A good list of Irish conservation plans is obtained in the Heritage Council's Website⁵⁹. Each country will attempt its conservation plans differently and often requires the cultural and indigenous spirit for people, the built and natural heritage and environs.⁶⁰

A building survey should be complete and determine the full condition and faults of the building and its complete history.

Xray evidence and full understanding of what is required for its repair.

Conservation plans should follow best practice, and be applied to the built and natural environments which very often buffer up against each other. Questions 1,2 & 3 have already

established some pointers for best practice, and this question which is also answered below is also taken up in question 5. **Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?**

Conservation plans differ from Environmental Impact Assessments, and Environmental Impact Statements, Strategic Environmental Assessment's and Reports, they differ from Heritage Plans, Appropriate Assessments, Local area plans, Master plans, Special Amenity Area's, Architectural Conservation Areas, Preservation Orders, Landscape Conservation Areas. Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) (*Natura 2000*) Natural heritage Areas (NHA), Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAP), Archaeological Areas, Town and Environs Development Plans, and County and City Development plans, National Development Plans, National Sustainable Development Strategies, A1 – A3 zoned lands and new Strategic Development Zone,s (SDZ), the National Spatial Strategy, the National Climate Change Framework, & Environmental reports. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and coastal zone management plans, Regional Planning guidelines cite conservation Plans, but not all of these are statutory.

Conservation plans can incorporate all of the above, and many types of plans overlap and include designations and planning legislation and guidelines.

It is therefore necessary to define what a conservation plan is or should do. It is also necessary to distinguish between environmental management plans and conservation plans, although some landscape/environmental/wildlife plans are titled conservation plans.

Planning, conservation and restoration and preservation either to large managed landscapes or large country houses are generally perceived to be a profession to enable the wealthy to maintain their estates.

Since the industrial revolution conservation has become increasingly important. Before the industrial revolution it was perceived to be a pastime of the gentry or wealthy. Today it is incorporated into mainstream planning in urban and rural society. The society for the protection of ancient buildings (SPAB) would consider an old working class cottage as important as a mansion.⁶¹

Tom Turner asked 435 Planning Authorities in Britain, Scotland, Wales and Ulster, questions to reach an understanding of how planning and planners generally understood the concept of Greenways.

His response rate was 25.6%, his conclusion is as follows;

“The questionnaire research outlined in this paper indicates that British greenway planning lacks enthusiasm and direction. Most of the greenways being planned are linear public open spaces with a trail path.

They are not multi-objective landscapes. It seems likely that this situation is a consequence of greenway planning being undertaken, predominantly, by staff with general planning qualifications rather than specialist landscape or open space planning qualifications. The need to train specialists was the subject of my first article for this journal (Turner, 1984). If the work

is done by generalist planners, good results are unlikely to be achieved, even if, as in Britain, the country has a century-long history of greenway planning”⁶²

Greenway planning or open space planning is a tradition which reaches further back than a century⁶³, it has origins in the perfection of nature over thousands of years to come under the control of people and society in general. The Egyptians had a sophisticated irrigation system and awareness of the flooding Niles tides. The hanging gardens of Babylon, the ancient irrigation cities of India with surrounding gardens and agriculture⁶⁴, the pyramids of the ancient Inca’s all point to a collective purpose in managing and designing the landscapes beyond basic settlements and adjacent agricultural farming or livestock rearing. Dating as far back as ten thousand to two thousand BC, the Sumerian and Mesopotamian urban⁶⁵ settlements were managed by profession and design.⁶⁶ These examples depict a desire for aesthetic pleasure which was also practical.

Most people associate estate conservation and historic restoration with large country mansions, castles, chateaus, cathedrals or houses and their surrounding groomed gardens. The term estate is not just a term for land but also for the class of people upon it. Generally the estate(s) of Clergy, Nobility and Commoners derives from the Holy Roman Empires *Imperial Diet* or *Reichstag* which although limited had no one person higher except the Emperor. Feudal society developed from the ninth to the fifteenth centuries, as the first, second and third estates, until the Glorious Revolution of William III in 1689. Bringing down the first estate, the Glorious revolution and its reclassifications meant the third estate (without land but with privileges) rose above the new fourth estate as bourgeoisie over the landless commoners. Karl Marx in 1867

recognised the fourth estate as a proletariat of workers, who had always existed as commoners, under the higher estates, which had always relied upon them, to work their land(s).

In 1918 in Russia all lands were transferred to the state or local authorities, and strict re-zoning was advocated for housing and industry with walkways to work, green spaces, community hubs and leisure centres⁶⁷. The *Urbanists* (school of thought) in Russia if not influential on the garden city movement certainly paralleled it. Sustainable planning could be viewed as a merger between the urbanists schools and disurbanists schools of soviet planning, as the disurbanist view of long ribbons of planning zones are similar to joined towns or cities into a continuous development line of super cities.⁶⁸

The Soviets however viewed rural or traditional agricultural as backward, whereas Ruskin and Morris regarded traditional crafts as ascetically pleasing, skilful, labour intensive and imbued with a purpose whose sole aim was not simply industrial production. The Soviets and urbanists would however have rezoned the houses of Ruskin and Morris as bourgeois and filled any empty rooms with the proletariat and homeless.

Craft guilds and co-operatives forming artistic industry as opposed to mass produced production with motion and time studies working practices for profit blossomed.

“Utopian” Planning has a long history and Tom Turner has published other papers and books on GIS systems, which he believes are instrumental in facilitating planning objectives to Green a right of way.

An influential ecologist and planner was Ian McHarg⁶⁹ whose book *Design with Nature* incorporated many new concepts of overlapping green planning, which laid foundations for GIS visualisations and mapping. Draughting these overlapping plans by hand, many on see through overlapping paper, became the mode of modern AutoCAD with layers you can turn off or on.

McHarg was Scottish and many Scottish maps do not incorporate dotted lines to show Rights of way or Easements, as Roman Law is more widely accepted as a definitive right. British law is not as strong in this area which may be one reason Turner arrived at his conclusion above⁷⁰. 'Sustainability' must include a right to live and roam even upon designated lands

Following World war Two and the lack of skilled workers Britain developed concepts of new towns which McHarg was very involved with. Abercrombie developed New Towns moving people out of London. Following the Reith report of 1947, the TCPA act 1947 (Town and Country Planning Act 1947) brought new ideas, although many Utopian ideas had their roots in Ruskin and Morris and the Arts and Crafts Movement, rising from the ashes of the Napoleonic wars in the early 1800's, and which ultimately had its roots in the Celtic Revival in Ireland and the interest in the Tuatha De Danaan.

Utopian Architects and Planners had to move away from an idea of the car to more sustainable ideals. The publication of the Town and Country Planning Act 1947, which moved away from traditional planning and which prevented expansion into the countryside and a new idea that developing land required planning permission to a new view enabling sustainable planning or

Open Space planning. This caused deep divisions between old and new ideas, amongst planners.

Whilst the Oil crisis of the early nineteen seventies increased concerns on transports costs, Southworth explains that the invention of the motorcar from 1900 onwards, killed the traditional design of towns, and its development, and with the need for speed and efficiency, the motor car changed the more traditional walkways remaining into undesirable walkways, unappealing to the pedestrian or cyclist ⁷¹

Southworth goes further and suggests that modernist and post modernist town or city designs in architecture do not appeal to those who prefer to amble past medieval or traditionally designed buildings with traditional materials.⁷² Southworth adds that walking is beneficial to health especially if trees are a feature of the pedestrian walkway. Southworth developed a pedestrian potential index to help identify why people walk or cycle or why they do not.

Vigar identifies a different approach to planning; not just in individual opinion but in how planning is managed within local authorities. Moving from limited views provided by Predict and Provide management for forecasting solutions, and instead employing Demand Management solutions. Ecological solutions being a matter of debate, Demand Management had to also define its use in a 'new realism' view in order to make ecologically sustainable policies viable and less subjective, but in a new realistic forecasting model.

As an example Givoni suggests that although trains may be a solution to transport problems and very often trains are a preferred journey by the public, other issues such as location of train stations and transport to and from the station are not factored into the design of the overall plan.⁷³ Therefore whilst Demand Management models which have moved from predict and

provide models, provide better solutions, realistically the train could have been designed with the entire travel/transport grid network taken into consideration.

Therefore moving elected officials away from the idea they have nothing to offer the electorate if they do not offer a road bypass or a new road⁷⁴, to instead persuade them instead to stand for election on alternative greener issues, which in turn needs not just technical planners to change their views but also management to realise the possibilities.

The 1960s brought fresher ideas into spatial planning Archigram, formed at the Architectural Association in London in 1961. They influenced many radical groups who shifted planning from conceiving architecture conceived as static building alone to identifying architecture as a form of cultural critique and finally as a social and political practice, modernising the Garden City Movement.

The Garden city movement is traditionally displayed with the following diagram.

Very much concerned with themes of the Garden City and issues of sustainability, they give a viable meat on the bones view of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 'agenda 21' environmentally led design approach to sustainability.⁷⁷

It also places people at the heart of planning the community not by consensus but by submitted plans reached by voting and equal contributions as bottom up planning.

This approach is also vital for a conservation plan.

A Conservation plan seeks to prevent the following;

“ Recording was seen as a punishment for bad applicants, rather than a beneficial process that could avoid damage to sites. Sites were being recorded because they were being damaged, not before they were damaged ”⁷⁸

However as a boost to tourism all sites including ancient sites now have the benefit of the internet, and a virtual tour of every site, but not of course of every site excluded from the map. Farmers have long sought to use land an ancient site sits upon, but with modern technology and a revived interest in history, an integrated panoramic and modern mapping on the internet re-invigorates tourism and local interest to make these sites a benefit instead of a problem. Tourism benefits local towns and the council of Europe and Unesco could compensate farmers for a loss of acreage, encouraging families to build new homes to chic eco designs to blend into the landscape. Interesting examples of houses which are not pastiche, so much as practicable,

and can of course be varied but which have suffered the price boom of houses is the thatched house approach in Stradbally, currently down in price from €700,000 to €200,000 Euros⁷⁹. Of course post-modernist designs can also have thatched roofs and natural materials.

Part of the problem which gives rise to this unfortunate situation is described as follows;

“There are two ways of seeing a Conservation plan. The first view sees Conservation Plans as nothing new; that this is an approach which is already well established, whether in the form of landscape restoration plans, countryside management plans, archaeological assessments, conservation area management appraisals, audits, environmental impact assessments, cultural mapping, building recording strategies, and museum object documentation or as World Heritage site document plans”⁸⁰

“The second view sees Conservation planning as an area where the different heritage professions have been growing both complacent and isolated from each other, an area where heritage managers, architects, countryside managers, archaeologists, museum curators, ecologists, and others have different approaches, often to the same site”⁸¹

A third part of this problem is also given;

“A Conservation plan sets out why a place is significant and how that significance will be retained in any future use, alteration, development and management. The Conservation Plan process begins with understanding the site and moves logically through an assessment of

significance, to understanding how that significance might be vulnerable and thus what policies or guidelines are needed to retain that significance”⁸²

Therefore conservation plans seek to involve the community and local architecture and landscapes.

As already stated; “The conservation plan can be the first stage of a Management plan, but not vice versa”⁸³

“A Conservation plan is a process that seeks to guide the future development of a place through an understanding of its significance”⁸⁴

“A Conservation Plan is something of a paradox. It must have a Scholarly basis yet be prepared in a commercial context, they should not include proposals for specific items of new work, but instead set out the policies that will be used to guide decisions”⁸⁵

“At its simplest, a conservation plan is a document that sets out what is significant in a place and, consequently, what policies are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained in its future use and development”⁸⁶

Best practice and local accountability (localism) is essential to sustainability and sustainable development practice according to every declaration on this subject since its inception, ensuring local people can participate democratically and economically equally is essential and strengthens a conservation plan.

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No

for the **questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 20 of them said yes or 38% and to the 20 members of the general public 7 said yes or 35 % (3 were unsure 10 did not know)**

Following on from Question 4 and best practice (itself assisted by Q1, 2, and 3) an examination of procedure of a conservation plan is attempted.

A Conservation plan seeks to prevent the following;

“ Recording was seen as a punishment for bad applicants, rather than a beneficial process that could avoid damage to sites. Sites were being recorded because they were being damaged, not before they were damaged ”⁸⁷

Whilst the area in question relates to Britain this worldwide problem, and therefore either protection does not exist, or the conservation plan was not specific enough in which case there are procedural errors. In the case of vandalism alone the question can only apply to a small extent (security issues), but in this instance, development and subsequent discovery meant the planning process did not allow for reward and alternatives to the developer or farmer. Fines or prison do now exist in Ireland for offenders.

However as conservation plans are not statutory, even in the case of Architectural conservation Areas, a procedural error may occur in practice and be rectified but it cannot be said to have

occurred in law, as non statutory plans are not under the law, and therefore any error cannot be illegal.

In the case of an ACA attached conservation plans can be said to be complimentary but not under the legal jurisdiction of the ACA, and their discretionary nature could allow procedural problems to be outside the law, and appeal. Judicial review in Ireland unlike the European Courts do allow for appeal against a case on its merits. Many conservation plans are stand alone documents in any case and therefore do have any legal basis to define them or their (if any) procedural errors.

Procedural errors in planning practice as opposed to works and work directions carried out from a conservation plan are immediately apparent.

(Questionnaire reply) As mentioned by Conservation officer questionnaire number 2 and by the following statement (to repeat)

“the decisions about what is staying or what is going on site have already been made based on economic arguments. A good conservation plan will be the first step in the design process. Conservation plans should never limp behind the design process”

“The conservation plan can be the first stage of a Management plan, but not vice versa”⁸⁸

As mentioned in the Abstract, I participated in the planning process and submitted four submissions/objections to the following local authorities for their county development plans and local draft Tara Skyrne Conservation Area plan. (2010/2011 – 2017)

1. Meath, 2. Drogheda 3.Fingal 4.Kildare.

The Submission entitled ‘Meath, Kildare, Fingal and the Boyne Conservation, Restoration, Preservation (An Mhí, agus An Bhóinn, Caomhnú, Athchóiriú, a chaomhnú) can be viewed at www.oisitrust.org & <http://www.oisitrust.org/bridgetl.htm>

In each instance, the submission was refused, except for Louth County Council who although refusing the submission, expressed a view that Conservation plans should be prepared this way in the future.

A basic conservation plan to assist the save Moore Street campaign is also available to view at the following internet site. <http://www.oisitrust.org/bridgetl.htm>

1.

For the submission to Drogheda and the Draft Drogheda Borough Council Development Plan 2011-2017 plan was noted as **submission no 24**, 26.5.2010 and is available to view here in the subsequent manages report on submissions received⁸⁹

The manager decided, **amendment to the draft plan not recommended** (but added)

“The information therein may be used in any future effort to produce a conservation plan for the river Boyne and surrounding landscape” Page 50

Page 49 explains that the Meath development at CH 3 seeks to protect the Boyne estuary and River Boyne and the Balckwater Special Area of Conservation from adverse development and to require an appropriate assessment likely to have an impact on these sites.

This is the first requirement of an area to discover its significance, or many significant areas.

2.

For the submission to the Meath County Council Draft Tara Skyrne Landscape Conservation Area plan, was noted as **submission No 11**, July 2010, and is available to view here in the subsequent manages report on submissions received⁹⁰.

The manager decided that no change is required (to the draft)

3.

For the submission to the Kildare County Council Draft development Plan 2011 – 2017 was noted as **submission No 135** March 2011, and is available to view here in the subsequent manages report on submissions received⁹¹.

Manager's Response This submission relates to a document submitted at the draft stage at which point it was considered. This submission does not relate to any proposed amendment.

Manager's Recommendation No change

4.

For the submission to Fingal County Council Draft development Plan 2011 – 2017 was noted as **submission No DM0845** September 2010, and is available to view here in the subsequent

manages report on submissions received⁹². It is also available with Fingal to view the actual document received in its order.

Manager's report, Due to what is a great deal of submissions groups of submissions were placed together and explained the development complied with the habitats and birds directives.

By placing these four submissions the Boyne River was attended to by conservation plan which also recommended that;

“A Conservation plan sets out why a place is significant and how that significance will be retained in any future use, alteration, development and management. The Conservation Plan process begins with understanding the site and moves logically through an assessment of significance, to understanding how that significance might be vulnerable and thus what policies or guidelines are needed to retain that significance”⁹³

And

“The conservation plan can be the first stage of a Management plan, but not vice versa”⁹⁴

And as conservation officer questionnaire number 2 states

“the decisions about what is staying or what is going on site have already been made based on economic arguments. A good conservation plan will be the first step in the design process. Conservation plans should never limp behind the design process. The strength of a good conservation plan is directly proportional to the amount of stakeholders willing to buy into the plan”

Whilst of course the nitrates directives, the water directives, groundwater directives and integrated pollution prevention and control directives protect the Boyne its ancient and contemporary significance may have been lost, which in turn effects the perception and significance of surrounding connected structures and landscapes. The Water Framework 2000 directive (with targets for 2015, & 2020) advised extensive public consultation in the River Basin management plans as the key tools for its implementation, and the waste water / drinking water regulations.

The Environmental Protection Agency's 'Ireland's Environment, An Assessment, 2012' Shows the following results for water;

In summary, the assessment of Ireland's water resources shows that:

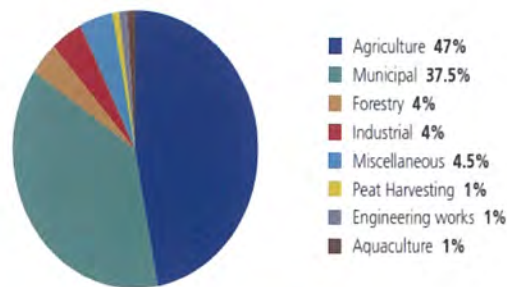
- 71% of river channel is at high or good status
- 46.6% of lakes monitored are at high or good status
- 46% of transitional and coastal waters are at high or good status
- 85.6% of the area of groundwater aquifers is at good status.

Table 4.4 Transitional and Coastal Water Bodies Ecological Status 2007–2009 (Source: EPA)

	Number of Water Bodies	%	Area (km ²)	%
High	19	16	1879	46
Good	36	30	729	18
Moderate	62	51	1500	36
Poor	4	3	5	<0.01
Bad	0	0	0	0
Total	121		4114	

96

Figure 4.7 Suspected Causes of Pollution at 953 Polluted River Sites Surveyed in 2007–2009 (from a total of over 2500 monitoring sites) (Source: EPA)



97

Ground Water has only an 85% problem, which is 15% down on the zero pollution from a few years ago in the Water framework directive in 2000, despite the nitrates directive being in force since 2006.

Developer led planning may have led planning and development plans, placing a conservation plan second or third, is in essence a procedural error at the root of the planning system.

Although my conservation plan submission achieved its purpose, and it was meant to be broad and descriptive, the comments above are of course direct and prescriptive. Having read all the managers reports I made further inquiries from the managers as to why they did not include the submissions recommendations to the respective development plans. Only receiving telephone calls or emails I was informed that the reasons were given in the manager's reports. Inquiring further if I could appeal this decision, I was further informed that there was no appeal format in existence once a manager's decision was made via An Bord Pleanala.

Soon changes to An bord Pleanala will mean that the Aarhus convention in theory supports a person who wished to take a court case (as long as the case is justified) and may allow costs to be split between both parties. Yet half the costs are off-putting for an average person, and therefore justice or rather a justified hearing in planning could be denied.

Inquiring further from broader sources I was informed that I could only seek;

1. A judicial review.
2. A request to the minister of the department of the environment, asking if he believed conservation plans procedurally were in error, and if so would he consider changing their status to reverse these procedures.

The letter in its basic text follows;

Minster Philip Hogan
Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government.
Custom House
Dublin 1
15.04.2012

Dear Minister Hogan,

R.E. Conservation plans as Statutory Documents / Instruments and best practice

I am writing to you to express concern regarding the environment and heritage of Ireland.

Whilst there many areas to examine and legislation to comply with in the form of European Directives and targets for 20/20 and 20/50 on the environment and carbon emissions, the area regarding Conservation plans is sometimes overlooked.

Currently Conservation plans although completed by many local councils, stakeholders and heritage groups; there is however no statutory obligation upon ministerial departments or local authorities or stakeholders to complete Conservation plan, which is not a local area plan.

Therefore I am writing to you to ask that this matter may be reviewed and changed so that conservation plans become a statutory instrument and obligation.

Procedurally current conservation plans may be in error, and any change to the status of Conservation plans as a legal and statutory instrument may improve the quality and regard in which conservation plans are held. Changes in the procedure without Judicial Review, would achieve this new status. Many excellent conservation plans are produced, although many people feel they do not go far enough.

Can you advise if you feel this area is important and should Conservation plans be a statutory requirement, and pursue best practice?

Yours Sincerely

Peadar O Ceallaigh.

I have not received a reply, or a reply has been misdirected.

Other areas of best practice and procedural errors.

Later when examining Conservation plans, it becomes clear that the author of this thesis favours integrating conservation plans into conservation management plans, between the built and natural environments where the design and conservation plan itself is placed before the management plan.(See also the next question **6. Do you in your professional capacity feel**

licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?)

Placing these types of conservation plan into one, marries conservation plans into conservation / environmental management plans, to be in place before the county development plan, but in harmony with the local area plan (LAP)

Conservation plans can begin with the immediate built environment, whether in an urban setting or a rural setting. It makes no difference what the type of construction is. For example on a certain acreage or estate, you may have a castle, a castle ruins, contemporary houses, and also an ancient megalith or stone monument. Very often the small cottage on the grounds is the most interesting. Period working class houses in urban areas have their own story and interest, and contemporary working class areas of course need conservation, restoration and preservation as a matter of duty from the government. They are in no way less important or detached from history as ancient megaliths or medieval constructions, even if a person regards contemporary architecture as dire.

As such the following should be observed.

Essentials of a Conservation Plan ?

Plan accords with international practice deriving from the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* and the principles developed by James Semple Kerr. It reflects the established processes of Conservation Plan preparation and the short, medium and long-term dynamics of a management cycle.

These aims can be defined as a series of objectives, which are specifically linked to the requirements of the Plan as identified in the Heritage Council brief:

- Identify and explain why the site - and its various component elements and setting - is significant.
- Provide guidance on the day-to-day operation of the property.
- Serve as a baseline from which to evaluate the impact of new, specific proposals or developments.
- Indicate how that significance is vulnerable to change or damage.
- Set out the management interests of all the stakeholder organisations. Make recommendations for strategic management changes.
- Devise a set of policies for managing and developing the site, insofar as possible, in harmony with its significance.
- Provide full consultation with the stakeholders, with consideration for their concerns and interests.

It can be further summarised as follows.

1. Understanding the site
2. Assessment of significance
3. Issues and Vulnerability
4. Conservation policy
5. Implementation

1. Understanding the site

Analysis of fabric (buildings, landscape, archaeology), documentary research, architectural history, archaeological understanding.

2. Assessment of significance

The values that make the site important, architecturally, historically, ecologically, archaeologically, socially, spiritually, educationally, to be community based.

All of the above must explain how these values relate to the surviving fabric.

3. Issues and vulnerability

An assessment of the way in which significance could be vulnerable e.g.

Management structure, physical condition, legislation and regulation, lack of appropriate use, changing conservation policy, damage (inc vandalism, and contractors), conflicts between types of significance, lack of understanding of the site.

4. Conservation policy

Policies or guidelines for retaining the sites significance in any future use, alteration, repair, or management.

They might include; Philosophical basis for conservation, protection of particular elements of the building or site, definition of repair priorities, identification of appropriate uses, security experiments.

5. Implementation.

Explains how the organisation responsible for the site will put the plan into operation e.g.

Identification of responsibilities, procedures for ensuring new work is in accordance with the plan.

Without all of the above a conservation plan cannot be called a conservation plan, and it must be participatory (include all stakeholders) as a right within legislation.

This requires legislation in place to enact a conservation plan, Ireland currently does not have that required legislation, and the misunderstanding of just what a Conservation plan actually is, and its need to preserve that new understanding in legislation, as a first step before a development plan has led for some groups to call for a change in the law.

A Conservation plan has the following points to observe.

- 1) Finding the Significance of the site.
- 2) Ascertaining the condition of the fabric (brick, wood, slate etc) of the sites constructions.
- 3) Determining what works are needed to Preserve, Restore & Conserve the Site, and what extra works in restoration are required in construction.
- 4) Making a schedule of works, a design and costings.
- 5) Suggesting one or more method or plan to evaluate the sites financial and economic future, this may include simply leaving it with no attached Business plan, which is a secondary consideration to 1, 2, 3 & 4 above. The first three points therefore determining the business plan not the other way around.

A schedule of works will determine a life cycle approach to works required.

i.e. Routine Maintenance Works, Protection Works, Investigation Works, Monitoring & Essential Works

No 5 above is the management plan aspect, enacting a management plan without first looking at the first 4 points is futile to the sites existence in the long term.

From here you can then imagine or plan the surrounding environment, which may of course be wild wood, agricultural or urban. In either case people have shaped the immediate environment and wild areas required for bio-diversity, and nature itself is the best designer. Ancient megaliths or neoliths, stone, iron or Bronze Age were places people dwelt within or nearby.

Laws which protect the environment do so for nature's protection but also for the wildlife and human inhabitants upon it. As such I am in favour of the right to roam, and dwell even within zoned areas, but I favour public participation in the granting of permissions and licences within those areas.

As such environmental management plans should incorporate a greenway action plan, to support bio-diversity with statutory sustainable legislation, which is arriving in the form of EU directives.

In practice however this multidiscipline aspect of a conservation plan is difficult to achieve.

Clark, Kate. **1998** *Conservation plans; a guide for the perplexed* explains.

“There is the vitriolic debate between conservation professionals as to who should write Conservation Plans - the architect? the surveyor? the conservation planner? In fact, UK sites are often very complex in heritage terms and understanding them may need archaeological,

landscape, architectural, ecological, building and museological skills. This means that Conservation Plans need to be a team effort rather than the product of an individual or single practice. The most important person is usually the editor who should have skills in writing, editing, conflict resolution all aspects of heritage and sheer single-mindedness.

There is also the question of whether an expert should be brought in who has the detachment to cast a fresh eye over the site, or whether the existing site managers and their professional adviser are the best team to draft a plan as they will ultimately be responsible for carrying through any policies into practice. In fact, the site manager and existing architect must be part of the team who draft a plan, but an outside view is often essential.

Managing quality is also not easy. As Kerr says, many plans are made, thick by unnecessary detail, and this has been the experience in England. It is difficult to get the level of information right without overwhelming the reader. Good presentation helps tremendously and the use of well-chosen illustrations integrated into the text can transform a plan.

Conservation Plans can also be seen as yet another piece of heritage bureaucracy, a further imposition on an already hard-pressed owner. This is more likely to happen if the logical chain is broken and a plan is asked for after a decision has been reached. It does not mean that a plan will not be useful in the long term, but it does mean that it can seem initially redundant.

Conservation Plans in the local authority context

There is also a debate to be had, perhaps through these pages, about the value of Conservation Plans in development control and listed building consent. So far plans have only been used or required in conjunction with major applications for grant aid where there is an obvious

financial benefit for the applicant in preparing a plan. This is very different to the development control situation when an applicant might see spending money on assessing a site as an unreasonable burden.

Yet *PPG 15* notes that, "An authority should certainly seek any particulars necessary to ensure that it has a full understanding of the impact of a proposal on the character of the building in question" (B3).

Apart from the reference to measured drawing, there is no specific guidance on what this might mean. The concept of the archaeological assessment has gained currency in *PPG 16*, and there is no reason why a similar approach might not pertain to listed buildings. The onus is certainly on the applicant to produce the information needed, which of course should be tailored to the scale of the proposals.

But is a Conservation Plan a better model than the building assessment as set out by ALGAO?

The emphasis on judgement and interpretation of significance in the Conservation Plan, and the link to the management site is one advantage over the traditional; often value free, archaeological assessment.

However, one area of contention might lie in the requirement for policies. Some might argue that this is the preserve of the local authority Conservation Officer drawing on *PPG 15* and that applicants or their advisers have no role in this. Others might see policies as a logical development which can be perfectly compatible with the general principles set out in the PPG and in any local planning documents, and yet pertinent to the site - rather like local plan policies for individual sites.

Of course, other sceptics might argue, there is a real risk that the Conservation Plan becomes a post-hoc justification for an individual scheme. But this risk is inherent in all forms of developer-funded assessment, be it archaeological, environmental or other. The role of the public body or local authority is to regulate the process, control quality, and ultimately to have the expertise and experience to make up its own mind. This, after all, is what Conservation Officers are for”⁹⁸

(Questionnaire reply) Conservation officer no 2 & 2A has suggested one type of model for conservation plans entitled the Sheffield template developed by English heritage in 1997/8. Its points are listed below.(copied directly from the Internet PDF)

“SHEFFIELD TEMPLATE FOR A MODEL CONSERVATION PLAN”⁹⁹

This is simply a suggested list of headings for a Conservation Plan. You may need to adapt it to your own requirements and the needs of your own particular site.

1. **Summary.** A brief single page statement summarising the main conclusions of the plan.
2. **Introduction.** Circumstances of plan; Scope of plan (including boundary of study); Limitations of study; Authorship; Relationship with any other relevant plans, Who has been consulted on plan; When and by whom plan adopted.
3. **Understanding the site.** An analysis of the site which draws together documents and physical evidence (archaeology, architecture, landscape etc.) as well as ecological; information in a way which is relevant to management. Illustrated with images, maps, and phase plans. Brief history of site. Main historical building or land use phases (supported by maps or plans). Description of important features: Topographical and landscape setting. Main features of site (e.g. buildings, principal rooms or spaces, character areas, landscape features, planting, habitats, collections, machinery) Other relevant information (e.g. geology, ecology) Documentation, (sources & archives).
4. **Assessment of Significance.** Assesses the significance of the site both general and in detail for each of the main components of the site, making specific value judgements about the degree of historical, ecological, geological, cultural, aesthetic, archaeological, technological, social and other types of significance.
Overall summary of significance (1 side A4) Statutory status of all or parts Significance by cultural/land use phase Significance by component/area/ compartment (may be table or descriptive) other values or way site is significant (e.g. community)

5. **Issues/Vulnerability.** Defines those issues which affect the significance of the site or have the potential to do so in the future, including physical condition, owners objectives, present use, boundaries, available resources, external factors, existing knowledge of site, past damage, public and community expectations, access, statutory controls and potential conflicts. Background to site (legal ownership, occupancy, access, designation) Setting; Landscape; Buried archaeology; Built Structures; Interiors; Collections; Nature Conservation; Role in Community.

6. **Conservation Policy.** Puts forward policies or 'vision' for the conservation of site which show how you will identify appropriate uses, satisfy statutory requirements,, work with resources, priorities repair, resolve conflicts, define a conservation philosophy, enhance public appreciation, maintain and manage site and control intervention so as to retain significance. Policies may also relate to the provision of new services, new uses or the philosophy of new design. Be imaginative!

Statutory controls, relevant planning and other policies Relevant nonstatutory guidance Conservation Policies; Setting; Landscape; Buried archaeology; Built structures; Interiors- Collections; Ecology; Presentation, interpretation and education; Visitor management (including disabled access, use, facilities); Role in the community; Future research.

7. **Implementation and review.** identifies next steps, including strategy for implementing Conservation Plan (e.g. development of a scheme- Explains how and by whom plan will be reviewed.

Strategy. The Conservation Plan may be followed by various strategy documents including options appraisal for a new scheme, restoration proposals and costings, management proposals or an impact assessment of an existing scheme, measured against the Conservation Plan.

Sources.

Appendices. include copies of relevant maps, designation documents, extracts from policy documents, site survey, technical information, drawings and other information not readily available. Use the appendices to keep the main body of the text brief,¹⁰⁰

Therefore having made a conservation plan, I would add the following.

8. Environmental management plan with

9. Attached management / business plan, a plan is starting to take shape.

The surveying and investigating should also include the following topographical and measured surveys;¹⁰¹

- 1) **Magnetometry**
- 2) **Resistivity**
- 3) **Magnetic susceptibility**
- 4) **Magnetic scanning**
- 5) **Metal detection**
- 6) **LIDAR**
- 7) **Hydrographical surveys (rivers and sea)**
- 8) **Geological / soil surveys**

Since the end of World War two and into World War three, the European Union has developed its own legislation in soil science following on from the United States of America amongst other nations, including the World Soil Charter adopted by the FAO of the United Nations (1981) & European Soil Charter (Resolution (72) 19) adopted by the Committee of Ministers for the European Council (1972) Both organisations could be stated to control our natural environment.

Although there is no specific Soil directive as yet, the European Union has communicated its desire to establish a framework which protects and identifies soil and soil problems other than referring to the Waste directive, Sewage Sludge Directive, Nitrates Directive, Habitats Directive & Water framework directive.

Nationally Ireland had developed the **Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts, 1977-1990**
Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus)
Regulations (SI No. 258 of 1998) the Environmental protection agency Act 1992 and associated regulations and the Waste Management, 1996 Act and associated regulations.

Economically the Common agricultural policy and agri-environment measures were already a feature of Soil protection, along with the Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS), the Code of Good Agricultural Practice to Protect Waters from Pollution by Nitrates and the Good farming Practice along with the Code of Best Forest Practice.

The latter includes guidelines to protect trees which are instrumental to soil quality. The codes cover;

1. Forestry and Water Quality 2. Forest Harvesting and Environment 3. Forestry and Archaeology 4. Forestry and Landscape 5 Forest Biodiversity.

The communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions;

‘Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection [SEC(2006)620] [SEC(2006)1165]’ and following the regulation **‘European Parliament resolution of 13 November 2007 on the Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2006/2293(INI)’** directs each applicable member state to contribute to form a **national coherent plan or audit leading to a spatial strategy and Thematic Strategy to form an overall directive.**

In September 2006, a comprehensive common framework for protecting soils across the EU brought about a draft framework directive, and impact assessment analyzing the economic, social, and environmental impacts of the common framework. **The EU Thematic Strategy for soil** is one of seven thematic strategies developed under the EU’s 6th Environmental Action Program

Ireland in 2002– 2008 adopted a national strategy to comply with the communication as;

“Information on soils can be broadly classified into three categories: soil maps, soil inventories and soil monitoring systems”(Van-Camp *et al.*, 2004) ¹⁰²

“In Ireland we have some soil maps and an inventory of soil geochemical properties. We do not have a national soil monitoring system. The recently published *Digital Soil Information System for Ireland – Scoping Study report* concluded that soil data coverage of Ireland is incomplete in both detail and extent (Daly and Fealy, 2007)”¹⁰³ Monsanto has been banned in Europe, but licenses have been granted by Teagasc¹⁰⁴ in Ireland to develop genetically modified crops. As a separate issue it is also in Ireland’s interests to keep its own minerals and valuable metals for state public benefit.

9) Laser Scanning Surveys (to produce 3D models)

10) GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) is a non-intrusive method of examining the sub-surface prior to excavation.

A further survey, which must also be undertaken, is

11) Geomantic, which includes Dowsing.

12) Arborist surveys (tree health and safety) with **Forestry Silviculture** surveys, that will focus on maintaining and restoring (especially) Oaks, Hazel and Ash and deciduous trees of all kinds including fruit and berry. This should be completed to the exclusion of non – national pines which are polluting the soil with its needles, killing flower, fauna and with rain run off polluting rivers and fish. Arborist surveys should include, Individual Tree Reports, Tree Hazard Surveys, Tree Health and Condition Surveys, Road and Street Tree Surveys, Wind-Throw Risk Surveys.

Forestry services such as the Woodland league should be consulted as soon as possible, as this left unchecked is a national agricultural emergency.

12) Environmental Impact Studies. Currently in Ireland the EU has ruled that all EIS reports carried out in Ireland have been carried out in error, and need to reviewed and done again. This has massive implications.

13) Astronomical Surveys, including Astro-Archaeological surveys.

The latter is regarded as a pseudo science, yet only contemporary thought believes this to be the case, and contemporary architects, archaeologists and surveyors who investigate older constructions (and even contemporary) are left with the difficulty in not explaining the sublime science of architecture with astro – archaeology as its corner stone.

Why this is so today is open to speculation but elitism in education and knowledge for the select is one mooted reason for this lack of academic qualifications in these combined sciences.

In order to fulfill a complete picture, all archaeological sites and their location should be ascertained by consulting with local people, local historical groups, local libraries, academic universities and all ancient documents and archaeological evidence, in short the full historical record to include folklore and written and oral traditions in living memory, to include cultural mapping.

With all of these considerations available and ready for a conservation plan, a most important aspect is actually spending time on the site itself, either by living there or arranging temporary accommodation there in order to get the feel and layout of the building or dwelling and land.

This may take some time.

The Heritage Council host the Institute of Archaeologists 1 day course in Conservation Plans

29/3/2012¹⁰⁵

Introduction to Conservation Plans - 1 Day Course



Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI) -*Continuous Professional Development Programme 2012*

1 day course by the Heritage Council:

Introduction to Conservation Plans

Location: Áras na hOidhreachta, Kilkenny

Date: Thursday 29th March 2012

Tea/coffee on arrival

- 10am Welcome to Aras na hOidhreachta
- 10.05 Introduction to Conservation Plans, Ian Doyle, Head of Conservation, HC
- 10.30 The Burra Charter and a broader context Colm Murray, Architecture Officer, HC
- 10.55 Drafting Statements of Significance, Liam Mannix, Irish Walled Towns Network
- 11.20 Discussion

Three Case studies in Conservation Planning:

- 11.30 King John's Castle, Limerick City, Judith Hill, Architectural Historian
- 12.00 Dublin City Walls Conservation Plan, Donnacha O Dulaing, Railway Protection Agency
- 12.30 Using a Conservation Plan at Rothe House, Kilkenny, Joe Ledwidge, Rothe House Trust
- 1.00 Discussion

1.15 Lunch (included)

- 2.00 Conservation Plans in Action, Margaret Quinlan, Architect
- 2.30 Workshop session: drafting Statements of Significance, policies, and identifying stakeholders
- 4.00 Discussion followed by concluding comments

The course was an excellent insight into Conservation plans and planning. Amongst other issues already discussed, such as finding a sites significance, issues of vulnerability and placing a conservation plan before a management plan, Bere Island Conservation plan was also discussed.¹⁰⁶

Whilst it has no statutory bearing, if all of its requirements are fulfilled and implemented does it actually need to be a statutory document in any case.

It may be fully supported by their local TD (member of the Dail, the Irish parliament) and find its aims realised in any case. Yet to rely on this aspect alone may not be enough for a long term sustainable future in other cases and situations.

In its favour it was fully supported by the community of Bere Island, they participated, possibly learning about conservation plans as it progressed, by local meetings and submissions, with children and adults joining in the suggestions and possibilities. This is vital for a conservation plan, and must be conjoined with the local authority. If there views are not met or considered then this section (as question 5) has analysed what recourse (if any) they would then have.

This theme is continued under question 6 (following)

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No

for the questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 28 of them said yes or 53% and to the 20 members of the general public 17 said yes or 85 %

This issue is unsurprisingly more popular with the general public than the professionals who participated and perhaps if asked without a professional hat many would say yes also.(or not)

As portrayed in the previous chapter the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government Minister Philip Hogan was asked if he would change procedure with regard to conservation plans making them a statutory requirement, saving the need for a judicial review. He could action such a request.

Along with Minister Hogan, Ministers Jimmy Deenihan and Minister Patrick Rabbitte, and the environmental protection agency (EPA) were also asked the same question. (I will repeat the letter again with all the names and addresses added to the top.

Minister Philip Hogan
Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government.
Custom House
Dublin 1

Minister James Deenihan
Minister for the Arts Heritage and Gaelteacht,
23 Kildare Street,
Dublin 2

Minister Patrick Rabbitte
Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources,
29-31 Adelaide Road,
Dublin 2,

Laura Burke Director General
EPA Headquarters
PO Box 3000
Johnstown Castle Estate
Co. Wexford

Dear (see above, the same letter in all cases)

R.E. Conservation plans as Statutory Documents / Instruments and best practice

I am writing to you to express concern regarding the environment and heritage of Ireland.

Whilst there many areas to examine and legislation to comply with in the form of European Directives and targets for 20/20 and 20/50 on the environment and carbon emissions, the area regarding Conservation plans is sometimes overlooked.

Currently Conservation plans although completed by many local councils, stakeholders and heritage groups; there is however no statutory obligation upon ministerial departments or local authorities or stakeholders to complete a Conservation plan, which is not a local area plan.

Therefore I am writing to you to ask that this matter may be reviewed and changed so that conservation plans become a statutory instrument and obligation.

Procedurally current conservation plans may be in error, and any change to the status of Conservation plans as a legal and statutory instrument may improve the quality and regard in which conservation plans are held. Changes in the procedure without Judicial Review, would achieve this new status. Many excellent conservation plans are produced, although many people feel they do not go far enough.

Can you advise if you feel this area is important and should Conservation plans be a statutory requirement, and pursue best practice.

Yours Sincerely

Peadar O Ceallaigh

I received only one reply from the ministers, from the private secretary to Minister Patrick Rabbitte, Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, Mr Jonathon Harte. He explained he had passed the letter onto the Minister James Deenihan, Minister for the Arts Heritage and Gaelteacht, who will have received the letter twice, or possibly three times.

The environmental protection agency did reply however and the text is displayed below.



“9th May 2012

Re: Conservation plans as Statutory Documents/Instruments and Best Practice

Dear Peadar,

We acknowledge and note the content of your correspondence in relation to Conservation plans as Statutory Documents and best practice. We are assuming the “Conservation plans” that you are referring to are Conservation Management plans in relation to European /Natura 2000 Sites (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) and wider biodiversity resources. The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht- National Parks and Wildlife Service is the statutory authority in relation to the designation, monitoring, protection and management of European sites.

The Habitats Directive sets out the requirements for Member States to designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to protect priority habitats and species listed under Annex I and Annex II of the Habitats Directive. Article 6(1) of the Directive requires Member States to establish “*necessary conservation measures*” for designated sites, and states that these

measures can include appropriate management plans, “*if need be*”. The new Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations, 2011, also require the identification of conservation measures/objectives, the production of management plans is not, however, a specific requirement.

You are referred to *Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016 –Ireland’s National Biodiversity Plan* (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011) in particular the Section entitled ‘Conservation of Protected Areas’. Target 15 under this section is as follows: “*Natura 2000 network established, safeguarded, designated by 2012 (2014 for marine SPA’s) and under effective conservation management by 2016*. Action 15.2 under Target 15 includes the following commitment, “*Prepare and implement site specific conservation objectives, management advice and / or plans on Natura 2000 sites, Nature Reserves and National Parks in consultation with affected landowners and the public as appropriate*”. The Indicator associated with Action 15.2 is “*the number of sites for which management plans prepared*”. See <http://www.npws.ie/legislationandconventions/nationalbiodiversityplan/>

In addition to the above, under the section on ‘Taking Responsibility of the National Biodiversity Plan, Target 1 promotes “*Shared responsibility for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components is fully recognised and acted upon by all sectors*”. Under Local Actions, Action 1.7 is as follows, “*Each local authority to publish a Local Biodiversity Action Plan or review existing plans*”.

In the context of European /Natura 2000 Sites, the availability of site specific management plans would provide a useful framework within which the potential effects of proposals on specific sites can be assessed. The obligations to protect the national network of European /Natura 2000 Sites are not, however, dependent on management plans being in place. The EPA understands that the DAHG/NPWS are in the process of commencing the preparation of conservation management plans for European /Natura 2000 Sites. The preparation of a suite of site specific management plans for the national network of European /Natura 2000 Sites is, however, likely to be a lengthy process. The NPWS have identified generic conservation objectives for all Natura 2000 sites, and have developed site-specific conservation objectives for some sites. The NPWS have also developed management plans for some Nature 2000 sites. More information can be found at:

<http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/conservationmanagementplanning/>

The EPA in undertaking its duties and functions under the EPA Act takes into account biodiversity interests with a view to ensuring features of biodiversity value are protected. Should you have any queries or require further information please contact the undersigned. Le meas

SEA Section
Office of Environmental Assessment
Environmental Protection Agency
Regional Inspectorate
Inniscarra, County Cork

I have not published the officer's name but I feel the text is important to explain the idea of conservation management plans, from an environmental management perspective. These conservation plans are statutory if attached to complement a Special area of conservation (SAC) or Special Protected Areas (SPA) and are a designation as opposed to a 'plan' as previously described in the Sheffield template, they are also discretionary to the designation in law. (and in law the debate can very expensive, whilst works are continuing)

Yet their management will require an internal management plan, which of course should be preceded by a conservation plan, and must include the people living upon them. Here a designation's plan is defined scientifically and in the restrictions or probations the land designation has attached to it according to the EU directive.

One Minister can however override these directions of the directive and give permission for works to proceed on this designation. Any company or corporation or small business can apply to work on these areas. Providing they have the correct license's and consents

which most likely would follow. This ability to override a designation and/or control licensing could be a benefit or an area of vulnerability (7 pages of license and consents follow. Skip forward if desired)

Consents for this type of development would consist of the following;

1. A License from the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources for consent.
2. A Planning application for an installation to the local authority/council

Possibly; The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006, S.I. No. 265/2002 — Gas (Interim)(Regulation) Act 2002 (Criteria For Determination of Applications For Natural Gas Licences) Regulations 2002.

All of the above assume the area is above the high water tide mark, if it is not then a foreshore license would need to be obtained from the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government;

“The foreshore is the seabed and shore below the line of high water of ordinary or medium tides and extends outwards to the limit of twelve nautical miles (22.24 kilometres)”¹⁰⁷

The development is assumed to be within an Architectural Conservation Area, and many would argue an Archaeological area, although within the red circle area protected structures are recorded¹⁰⁸ A castle which is within this area, may be built near to a earlier megalithic site or Portal Tomb,

Recorded monuments are also listed;

The following archaeological sites, features, artefacts, listed as Recorded Monuments on the Record of Monuments and Places, are within the boundaries of the ACA and are protected by National Monument legislation.

Development Plan Zoning & Objectives (as one example)

“In the Fingal Development Plan 2005 –2011 the land is zoned Objective HA - To protect and improve **high amenity areas**. The lands also have a specific map based objective on the Fingal Development Plan Maps to protect and preserve trees, woodland and hedgerows. The lands fall within the Buffer Zone of a Special Amenity Area and are therefore subject to certain policies and objectives of the management plan of the Special Amenity Area Order (SAAO). The following policy from the SAAO

relates to planning issues within the Buffer Zone.

Policy 1.3.1 The Council will designate a Buffer Zone for the special amenity area in the County Development Plan. In considering planning applications within the buffer it will be Council policy:

- in respect of natural beauty, to preserve prospects of the Special Amenity Area

and to preserve open views from the Special Amenity Area.
- in respect of special recreational value, a) to preserve existing rights of way leading to the special amenity area, and, where appropriate, to create additional rights of way, b) to allow development which utilises the recreational, tourism and Educational potential of the special amenity area, provided that such development does not have a significant negative visual

impact and that it conforms with the zoning objectives and other development standards of the development plan,

- in respect of nature conservation, to protect existing natural and semi-natural habitats and,

where appropriate, to encourage the creation of new semi-natural habitats in order to enhance the habitat diversity of the peninsula”¹⁰⁹.

3. To summarise any works will require planning permission if the works affect the character of the ACA.
4. Planning permission will not be required if any proposed works do not affect the character of the ACA.
5. The special amenity area orders of the year 16.5.2000 designate area 533 (in the centre of the red circle) and areas 512, 513 and 517 subject to consents or special planning control schemes.

The ACA is additional protection to the protected structures, recorded monuments and high amenity area, but can be superseded by the National Monuments Act 2004 (amended).

Special Area's of Conservation and as such is protected by the European Habitats directive (92/43/EEC)

7. If the site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, 2009/147/EC of special conservation interest for the Kittwake. Along with or encompassed by Natura 2000 the amenity orders and local objectives, would require consents from the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, and the department of the Environment, Community and Local Government over the National Parks and Wildlife service (NPWS) Directive

79/409EEC (Wild Birds Directive) Directive 92/43/EC (Habitats Directive) Wildlife Act 1976, Planning & Development Acts, EU (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 – 2005.

To precede with the application, with License obtained from the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, a planning application will be submitted to the planning department of Fingal County Council, and are subject to the following;

Local Government Act 2001, Planning & Development Acts, Plans & Policies

- National Development Plan
- National Spatial Strategy
- Regional Planning Guidelines
- County/City Development Plans.

Under the following legislation; Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992

Waste Management Act 1996, Waste Management (Amendment) Act 2001, Local Government (Water Pollution) Act 1977 and Local Government (Water Pollution) (Amendment) Act 1990
Air Pollution Act 1987, The Planning and Development Act 2000, Protection of the Environment Act 2003. The IPPC Directive was transposed into Irish law in 2003 with the enactment of the Protection of the Environment Act, 2003.

From a European directives authority we consider the following principal directives; (4)

Impact Assessment (*EIA, SEA*) Water Framework (*WFD*) Habitats (*Natura 2000*)

Floods. Pollution Control (*IPPC*)

There principle concerns are as follows; (8)

Environmental impact assessment, Nature and biodiversity, Integrated pollution control, Waste management, Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution, Genetically modified organisms.

The planning application if not rejected outright will be set aside with requests for further information. This application will also be subject to An Bord Pleanála who may also object to the application, and/or override a County Council. Alternatively local concerns which may be supported by a County Council may persuade ministerial departments not to grant consents such as license or leases to any prospecting company.

8. Integrated pollution, prevention and control license from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), also the local authority (Fingal county council) will ask for pollution licenses for water, air and waste, noise under the local government (water pollution) acts 1977 and 1990 air pollution act 1987, and under the waste management (licensing) regulations, 2004

Water Acts A

(S.I. no 395 of 2004). 80/68/EEC (Groundwater Directive) 91/679/EC (Nitrates Directive) 96/61/EC (IPPC) 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive)

Water Acts B

LG (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 – 1990

Protection of Environment Act 2003

EC (Water Policy) Regulations 2003

EC (Good Agricultural Practice for the protection of Waters) Regulations 2005/2006

Water Services Act 2007

Air Pollution

84/360/EEC (Repealed by 2008/1/EC IPPC) Air Pollution Act 1987

Also Public Health Act 1878, EPA Act 2003, Planning & Development Act 2000

Waste

2006/12/Es (Waste Directive)

Waste Management Act 1996 – 2001

Protection of the Environment Act 2003

Waste management (Licensing) Regulations 2004

Waste management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007, 2008

Comprising

1. Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC , amended by Directive 91/156/EEC

Hazardous Waste Directive Directive 91/689/EEC

Waste Oil Directive Directive 75/439/EEC

Sewage Sludge Directive Directive 86/278/EEC

Landfill Directive Directive 1999/31/EC

2. Directive on the incineration of waste (Directive 2000/76/EC

Packaging Waste Directive Directive 94/62/EC

End-of-Life Vehicles Directive Directive 2000/53/EC

Directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (the WEEE Directive) - Directive 2002/96/EC as amended by Directive 2003/108/EC

Noise

The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)

9. An impact assessment is required under the Council Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC. 85/337/EEC. 97/11/EC, 2003/EC (EIA) 2003/35/EC (Aarhus, public participation) 2001/42/EC (SEA)

10. Appropriate Assessment (AA) is a requirement of Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the EU Habitats Directive, along with a flood risk assessment and a heritage appraisal.

11. Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus) Regulations (SI No. 258 of 1998) the Environmental protection agency Act 1992 and associated regulations and the Waste Management, 1996 Act and associated regulations. Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS), the Code of Good Agricultural Practice to Protect Waters from Pollution by Nitrates and the Good farming Practice along with the Code of Best Forest Practice
12. Transportation license from the national roads authority and department of the environment, community and local government, and a Health and Safety authority approval. A water table assessment will also be required. Emissions are also subject to the Marine Licence Vetting Committee.
13. A waste licence, permit or certificate of registration is required for sites of this nature, and depending on if it is exempted development, the principle Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 to 2011 Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007, as amended.

Building Control in compliance with technical guidance documents A to M will inspect any construction and an access inspection will be required in line with those documents documents A to M are issued by the Minister for the Environment under article 7 of the Building regulations 1997.

(License and consents conclude)

These consents and with a Ministers permission works can continue in any area. Yet populations who live upon them can be sued if they work the land or arrested, or will be refused permission if deemed unsuitable.

Whilst Urban sprawl and one off housing can be inappropriate and should be better designed and naturally complimentary to the scenic beauty, water, air and earth and wildlife, inclusive participation by the public must be achieved.

Further a lack of democracy in the granting of licenses could be construed to be a threat to an area (designated or not) and vulnerability issues arise as a result of this procedure in the planning system. Undesignated areas are still home to people and fauna and wildlife. The area in question could be the whole country.

To summarise this the Uachtarán na hÉireann President Higgins makes this point clearer speaking as a deputy in the Dail in 2009.

President Higgins (Then Deputy Higgins)

The Bill (Dumping at Sea amendment act 2009) was then opposed by the current President of Ireland Michael D Higgins when he was a TD (and also by Fianna Gael). Michael D Higgins said in the reading of the legislation and in opposition on Thursday 3/12/2009

“Unlike Fine Gael, I am opposing this legislation not in terms of its detail, but because it is insufficient to deal with the great opportunities that lie before us”

“Now I come to the fundamental point. Several times during the Minister of State’s Second Stage speech the ‘public interest’ was referred to, as it is in the text of the Bill. How is this to be defined? If the public interest is to be defined without the ownership issue having first been established with certainty, then a process is in place which enables Ministers who hold disparate views to reach different decisions on the appropriate use of the resource. If this does not happen, there will be complete confusion. I found the absence of reference to the recent planning legislation which has been fundamentally changed

extraordinary in the Minister of State's speech. What is the position where reclamation takes place? If I understand the last amendment to the planning legislation, and the reclamation is adjacent to an area controlled by a planning authority, will it not fall under the foreshore legislation? The Minister of State might address this in his reply".

"I want to issue a warning to my colleagues in the Green Party, An Comhaontas Glas. Somewhat like the cuckoo, they do not normally appear after Tuesday, I believe, although I saw one today. They are as rare as the corncrake in some parts of Ireland and in referring to them **I am mindful of the new buzzwords that came into use just a few years ago, "sustainable development". Just as important as sustainable development is the test of public benefit.** These two phrases are redolent of the Bill. Public interest, which will be defined by the Minister and sustainable development as defined by the Department, do not deal with what every man, woman and child is entitled to insist on, namely: **'This resource, not owned by landlords or strangers, but by us.'** Much more, it is established under international law as belonging to all the Irish people and given in their name to the State. Suddenly this State asset finds itself encroached upon by developers, one after the other, who have talked to local officials and argued that their proposals met the test of sustainable development. **If they meet the test of sustainable development after the resource has been stolen from the people; this amounts to property being stolen from the people. In the event, the test of sustainable development does not mean much.**"¹¹⁰

Reflective of the shell to sea campaign itself (then) Deputy Higgins points out that the granting of license's and leases without full public scrutiny, or as Eamonn Ryan initially tried to do i.e. to get a full independent review of the Corrib Gas Project.

An interesting overview of (just) the West coast of Ireland vast Oil and Gas wealth is provided by Siptu

“A licensing round aimed at encouraging further exploration in the Atlantic margin off the west coast closed at the end of May 2011. Covering an area of over a quarter of a million of a million square kilometres, this licensing round was the largest ever opened. The DCENR is currently assessing 15 applications for licensing options under this latest round. This compares to just two applications for the 2009 offshore licensing round and confirms a renewed interest in the Irish offshore. As new technologies allowing for the exploitation of previously inaccessible reserves emerge, and the rising cost of oil and gas makes investment in exploration and production more economically viable, a review of the Irish licensing terms is timely. Indeed, given the rapidly changing world energy market and the spiralling cost of oil and gas, it is essential that government policy with regard to the exploitation of any hydrocarbon reserves should be re-assessed before any new licenses are issued. It is noted that the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources has accepted that the current licensing terms for oil and gas exploration and production should be reviewed by an Oireachtas committee”.¹¹¹

Similar views are held by all protestors in many different locations around the country, including previously the Glenn of the Downs protest, the Hill of Allen protest, Moyode Woods protest (Galway), the Newgrange protest, the anti-privatisation of Coillte by Bertie Ahern protest and currently the Fracking protest in the West of Ireland, which Roscommon County Council have called to be banned as of 2.12.2011.¹¹² Monsanto, & Genetically Modified foods banned throughout Europe but not in Ireland.

Environmental Impact Assessments.

Following a directive from the European Union, An Taisce, The National Trust for Ireland welcomes this week's decision of the European Courts of Justice about Ireland's transposition and implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment directive (judgement c-50/09). A special viewing of the film the Pipe was shown in Dublin by An Taisce in 2011.

Summarizing this complex case, Ian Lumley, An Taisce's Heritage Officer stated:

"This decision has landmark repercussions for the way Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out in Ireland and the transparency of this process. An Taisce welcomes this as a long awaited clarification that there are serious issues with the way EIA is conducted in Ireland"

"The judgement also has significant implications for split decision making between agencies such as the EPA, HSE and An Bord Pleanála, which has been an issue associated with a number of major applications including the incinerator at Duleek and the Glandis wood processing factory at Leap in Offaly. Currently we are in the absurd position where there is no obligation for different licensing organisations to actually talk to each other to make sure their rulings work together" ¹¹³

However the Court of Justice found it was obvious that the M3 motorway breached rules on properly implementing the EIA directive, and also Ireland was in breach of the EIA application against SAC, SPA and Habitats directives and EU protected NHA. Further Environmental Impact assessments must be completed before work begins and the Environmental Protection agency and other bodies must co-ordinate their work. An EIA must be completed before works begin and must if considered too be dangerous seek the principle of precaution rather than

action and smoothing over the damage later. Monuments cannot be destroyed as a project. (in opposition to the National Monuments Act 2004 amended)¹¹⁴

Since there is no appeal mechanism against an An Bord Pleanála decision, a person or persons must seek address if they are dissatisfied by way of Judicial Review, in the high court, but currently only on the procedure and not the substance of the An Bord Pleanála ruling. Ruling on the substance will also soon apply to Judicial Reviews.

The high court of first instance decided against implementation of these corrections to Irish law, but on appeal from the high court, An Taisce, Pobail Chill Chomáin and Monica Fuller and Peter Sweetman in November 2011 again lost its case and settled out of court.

Varving opinions followed of the outcome.¹¹⁵

1. An taisce;

“An Taisce states; ‘The critical objective for An Taisce - is to ensure what happened in the Corrib project - can never happen again’. If they felt such why did they not support our cases in the Court? What they actually did was to undermine them,” said Mr Sweetman.

2. ‘Pobail Chill Chomáin

described An Taisce’s decision as ‘baffling’ but were interested in Pat Rabbittes remarks concerning the illegal oil and gas sell offs and Sinn Fein’s solutions.

3. Peter Sweetman and Monica Muller.

In a statement, Mr Sweetman said they don’t see it as a victory but as a ‘devastating defeat’.

“He also accused An Taisce of ‘undermining’ their legal actions against the Corrib projects by not supporting their cases in court. On the first day of the case he claimed that a settlement between An Taisce and the State was at an advanced stage and that their senior counsel was approached by the State with a view to settlement. They refused to settle and decided to advance the case on three grounds.

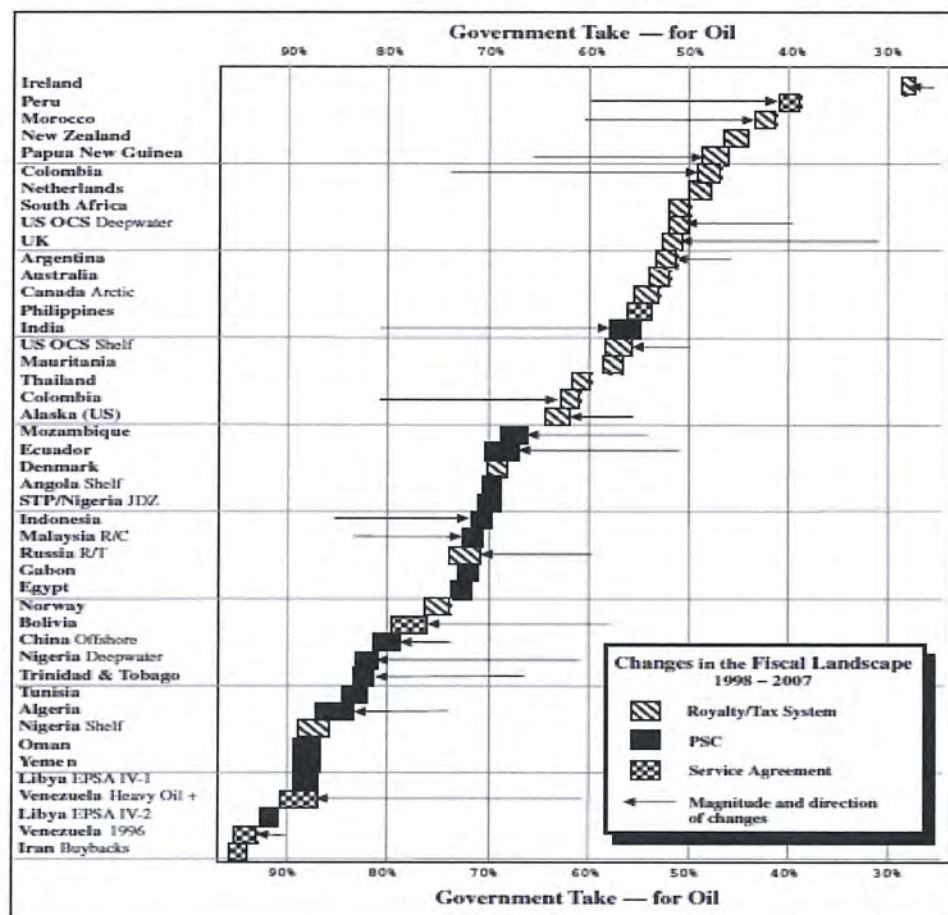
In effect Shell were allowed to settle out of court as the merits of the case were not in question only the procedure, and out of court was the end of the case.

An Taisce felt it would become very expensive and drawn out.

One of the grounds was that An Bord Pleanála had failed to carry out an Appropriate Assessment as required under the Habitats Directive in the correct manner. This was raised in the tenth day of the case and Mr Sweetman said it was to their ‘amazement’ that An Taisce only requested that the decision be reverted to the Board to be corrected technically”¹¹⁶

This deal undone alone would wipe out Irish debt overnight, and this is also the feeling of Justin Keating former Labour Party minister for Industry and commerce who defined the terms for offshore drilling in Ireland in 1975.¹¹⁷ Keating denounced his own decisions in 2009.

Irish Royalties are the worst in the world.(royalties are separate from the tax take)



Estimated Government Take

Country/Region	Government Take (%)
North America	42 – 60+
South America	25 – 90
Ireland	25
Europe excluding Ireland	35 – 65
Sub Saharan Africa	44 – 85
FSU, Middle East, North Africa	60 – 90+
Asia (exclude Central)	40 – 84

Source: DCMNR (2006).

Just how bad is Ireland's Oil & Gas Deal 21 April 2011 Shell to Sea Website¹¹⁸

As mentioned the Minister Keating regretted the decision all of his life, especially as the original rights had been sold for 5 Punts, today the Royalties alone would balance Ireland's financial problems and a lot more besides. No Royalties = 0 and the tax take of 25% is watered down to 3% in the end.

Further controlling the licenses would mean 'the people' could decide not to grant them and protect the environment.

This of course could apply to the 'fracking' concerns also and save on a lot of exhausting protests.

Therefore a majority decision in this question 6 **Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?**, have also met with comments worthy of note, which are available as you read the section of attached questionnaires.

Public Committee. My own view is a county manager, a conservation and heritage officer, a member of the EPA, four councillors, (with differing political views) from each county, with representatives (invites) from all NGO's and ten members of the public from each county, (of all ages and sex) with the Minister concerned as also one vote, totalling perhaps three hundred people could meet and vote on the license status and if it should be granted. A referendum on larger matters of very valuable licensing could be made easily, as direct democracy.

Such a committee could even decide to invest in a state company or companies.

This can be achieved very easily and include history and national history as a part of that development from ancient to post modernist national history.(i.e. protecting ancient monuments). Conservation plans which include an economic business assessment as a legal (Development plan legal objective) document, which outlines an archaeological area (across all periods) is in size and content, applies EIA as a binding precautionary principle, applies all special areas and directives and allows for development which does not contravene these objectives set by everyone locally into a development plan.

As such conservation plans are a community action plan and not just a tourist heritage assessment. They also cover all commodities, land and chattels, water, wind, earth and livestock, which cannot be usurped by distant license or lease or by local authority without first consulting and including all local participants.

Sustainability where people and community come first and preserve a future for their children.

An example of this would be to form IDI indigenous direct investment companies, which could harvest Irish expertise from around the world and at home to carry out functions which Royal Dutch Shell or Vermillion are currently doing. Since McAlpines formed fusiliers and built America and Britain, the continued mantra that Ireland cannot produce this level of expertise is of course nonsense.

Firstly royalties must be improved to 90% for the state on existing licenses with a view to the Supreme court declaring the original license's to be illegal, and moving to grant existing licenses to the following (for example)

The Energy Minister (Pat Rabbitte, Labour) told the Dáil that only four commercial discoveries of oil had been made since the 1970s and that due to the huge costs incurred, exploration costs should be borne by the industries rather than the Irish taxpayer

He was responding to a Sinn Féin Private Members' motion that called for the establishment of a State exploration company. The proposed company would hold a 51 per cent share in all oil and gas finds.

A 2006 study for the minister's department estimated a total reserve potential of ten billion barrels of oil equivalent for offshore frontier basins west of Ireland – worth €750 billion at current prices of €75 a barrel”¹¹⁹

With Oil exploration and drilling in Dalkey and Cork and soon around the entire Island.

Further sustainable development must also include sustainable futures for all the Islands inhabitants, as defined by the President Michael D Higgins **If they meet the test of sustainable development after the resource has been stolen from the people; this amounts to property being stolen from the people. In the event, the test of sustainable development does not mean much.**¹²⁰ and of course our Royalties could extend to 70 or 80% or higher in further negotiations to match other countries in this matter and all natural resources.

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No

for the **questionnaire(s)** delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, **33 of them said yes or 62% and to the 20 members of the general public 6 said yes or 30 % (the ten people who did not know what a conservation plan was = ten no's)**

Please re-read questions 2 & 3 (placed together in one) on local area plans first.

The focus on the development plan is in greater detail within the local area plan.

We already have appropriate assessments and recorded monuments on the record of monuments and places, (RPM) also Architectural Conservation Areas, (ACA), which are statutory and it as *conservation plan* although attached to the ACA, compliments the ACA, unless the ACA is a conservation plan in itself, however its size and scope are not so much a plan as a designation which complies with the development plan.

Environmental Impact Assessments and EI statements are not fully decided upon in Irish law, and deciding to carry out a EIA should be obligatory, before work begins. Further the 'thresholds' problem of 1/10 hectare for an EIA and / 2 hectares for full SEA (strategic environmental assessment) does not help a smaller defined national monument, or archaeological zone of potential or archaeological area.

Currently a non-defined archaeological area is discretionary, leading to arguments in or out of court.

All archaeological monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, but they can be destroyed by order of the state under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (amended) which allows a minister to decree in the interests of the state a national monument can be destroyed. Of course a minister can object to planning at a site, but his objection must return to the local authority for final decision, which may override it. In effect the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (amended) is a compulsory purchase order and can override all planning instruments. There is no defined area size an archaeological area can be.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) can have attached Conservations plans and as such they are statutory but these areas are primarily designed to protect ;(SAC, The Habitats directive)

“special area of conservation means a site of Community importance designated by the Member States through a statutory, administrative and/or contractual act where the necessary conservation measures are applied for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of the natural habitats and/or the populations of the species for which the site is designated”¹²¹.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are designed to compliment Special Protected Areas (SPA The Birds directive) and;

“the directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. It therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the

most suitable territories for these species. Since 1994 all SPAs form an integral part of the NATURA 2000 ecological network”¹²².

Natura 2000 spans across Europe, and connects to the Emerald network of Areas of special conservation interest. There are also special areas of scientific interest, and special areas of geological interest.

Therefore these are specific conservation plans, but the plan is not actually statutory, and have a discretionary status.

If an Architectural Conservation Area becomes a conservation plan, it is a designation, as opposed to a plan, the national monument can be destroyed as existing or at discovery, further; Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now) Environment, Community and Local Government **2011 PL13 Archaeology in the Planning Process** Point 8, and 18 states;

8. (Question) How do I know if my development site includes a site, which is covered by a preservation order, or a site in guardianship or state ownership?

(Answer) National monuments in State guardianship or ownership have a notice on the site which states that the monument is a National Monument and is protected under the National Monuments Acts. If a Preservation Order is placed on a monument the owner/occupier is notified in writing¹²³.

&

18. (Question) Is there a standard buffer zone around monuments in the countryside within which development should not occur?

(Answer) No. There are many factors which can affect the spread of archaeological material around a monument, including the type and condition of the monument, the landscape and the previous land use. The establishment of a buffer or fallow area around a monument, sufficient to protect the amenity and setting of the monument requires individual assessment. Each planning application is therefore examined on an individual basis¹²⁴.

Also;

Where works are to be carried out that do not require planning permission but are on or close to a National Monument, Recorded Monument, or within a **Zone of Archaeological Potential** then the person proposing the works must give 2 months notice in writing to the Minister of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government prior to starting.

Therefore a notion of an area or zone is prescribed to Archaeological areas. A conservation plan if statutory may help to define what an archaeological area is and improve on existing plans for those sites.

(Questionnaire reply) Comments on questionnaires are as follows. Questionnaire no from Conservation officer number 3

“there can be a great deal of variance on the content of quality of conservation plans”

(Questionnaire reply) Comments on questionnaires are as follows. Questionnaire no from Conservation officer number 2

“the decisions about what is staying or what is going on site have already been made based on economic arguments. A good conservation plan will be the first step in the design process. Conservation plans should never limp behind the design process. The strength of a good conservation plan is directly proportional to the amount of stakeholders willing to buy into the plan”

Therefore before the design process a conservation plan must follow, and it affecting design and therefore a designation it will effect a local area plan and a development plan and of course a national development plan. The quality and content must have a set template which is flexible (to add to it) enough so that the conservation plan does not become formulaic.

Stakeholders who have to register with the local authority to become stakeholders are trying to achieve a specific aim and funding towards that aim. In essence everyone is a stakeholder in every county, but not everyone can be represented, especially by less elected officials, as is the current plan and decentralisation can only further reduce regional democracy under local authorities/new municipalities who are directed centrally from one leader above who is unelected.

Size, (area) quality and content and position in the planning process should require legislation to support it.

With local area plans and the outlines above, and legislation above why should conservation plans or heritage plans be statutory instruments.

They are named in development plans, which of course are statutory instruments, and yet they exist and such why therefore do they exist at all, other than to furnish local planners or craftsman/tradesmen and people generally with an idea of what is required ?They are generally mentioned under the general purpose of complementing the development plan only.

This said the existing case law and most notably Burren action group case (Mullaghmore) (which is still the main precedent) meant that the “establishment of a buffer or fallow area around a monument” became a part of the **Zone of Archaeological Potential**. This Zone is unspecified but 500 metres is an accepted international standard, which may overlap with an adjoining monument or many adjoining monuments, comprising hundreds if not thousands of them. This attitude assumes all stone, iron or Bronze Age sites are protected already in a nation around which development has to work, adapt and intertwine compatibly with. This is now a requirement of sustainable development.

Britain has over 60 million people and it, financed with the world's taxes from Empire has managed to achieve protection, in order to preserve history and state. Those ancient megaliths and neoliths which Britain ultimately has preserved tell a story of eastward migration from Ireland. Ireland in turn after its disastrous 1800,s and catch up in its economy did not give its resources as generously to ancient archaeology, but under Eamonn Devlera it did begin to rejuvenate those sites.

Farmers and development had mixed feelings, with some farmers protecting the sites for traditions sake, and developers for the same reasons. To make an archaeological area around

ancient monuments may have hindered agriculture and industry. These problems occurred in urban areas and rural grasslands and arable lands.

Ironically those monuments have left us clues to a superior way of organising society, including agriculture and industry, and they pre the industrial revolution formed an integral part of society.

Protecting ancient sites and architecture from the past is an industry in itself and compliments sustainable development. Therefore assuming all are protected with a buffer zone of 500 metres forces the planner to examine history from ancient texts, language, story telling, poetry and song, and tour guides who incorporate all these qualities into a tour, and historians who incorporate ancient sites and topography into history, also begin to piece together the entire history of a nation, around which development can still exist.

Assuming the entire nation is already protected and utilising the current Archaeological survey of Ireland which is being compiled by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the National Monuments service¹²⁵ to form the Archaeological survey Database¹²⁶ who have also produced a interactive website and portal to protect and encourage visits to ancient monuments.¹²⁷

Of course a license is required by Section 26 of the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) requires that excavations for archaeological purposes must be carried out by archaeologists acting under an excavation licence, but many feel that the national roads

authority is unsuited to carry out excavations, especially over areas which have been photographed by satellite and Lidar, Laser Scanning Surveys, and Ground penetrating radar before a road begins to no avail, and which has been surveyed several times over hundreds of years.

The most famous site in Ireland is Tara, which is currently seeking Unesco designation internationally and Landscape Conservation Area designation status in Ireland under the planning and development act 2000¹²⁸. The list of exempted development under the act could make a nonsense of any protected area and the Strategic Infrastructure bill, and National Monuments Act -2004 (amended) can make an LAC a token. It is of course better to have the designation but to strengthen and clarify it.

The designation of World Heritage status is also extremely beneficial and the Landscape conservation area (LAC) as defined by the European Landscape Convention¹²⁹ which is meant to compliment the Council of Europe and Unesco's Heritage Conventions. As Unesco and the Council of Europe it is not a European Union (EU) treaty which cannot be debated in the Dail in any case or a directive (which can be debated). Yet the EU treaties and directives frame national and county development plans.

As the Unesco application proceeds, both it and the Landscape Conservation area at Tara, are hindered by the fact a new road which has destroyed 38 official sites, (with over twenty more along the route), itself a remarkable if almost impossible achievement accidentally, passes through the proposed designation. The winding road and longest route of 15 is a mystery of design which we are led to believe took off from Dublin and could not change its route. Yet surveys of the route would have occurred before it began, baseline surveying,

seismic surveying, soil suitability etc. This is admitted to some extent in the Lismullen Archaeological final report in September 2009¹³⁰ The report is incomplete, but the ethos with also other reports is that it is acceptable that a national roads authority hire archaeologists to excavate national treasures.

However the campaign and the Unesco application, and the decision by An Bord Pleanála to reject planning permission for a by-pass, securing victory for the Save Newgrange campaign is a step in the right direction, albeit a possible temporary one.¹³¹

Tara or rather the top of Tara hill is 100 acres of state owned land. The unesco designation wants a far larger area. Yet it could stretch over Westmeath and Meath to Drogheda (Meath and Westmeath were one county once) . The Friends of Tara group wish to keep Tara as it is and keep it free as state owned land. Newgrange/ Bru na Boinne Complex, Newgrange, with its Unesco designation incorporates a charge on entry and is kept well, but Knowth and Dowth is still free entry.(if you choose). Its legal status is defined by the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict¹³², and specifically article 53 of the convention relating to places of worship. Unesco sites worldwide are being damaged in war zones as deliberate acts (Syria, Mali, Iraq, Thailand, and Cambodia recently) of war.

The Irish state will still own the land, and as well as European Union directives, it will be managed (from a distance) by the Council of Europe. As such it is owned by the people, not the local authority or stakeholders, or private concerns, of course the people may donate €1 each (worldwide) for its upkeep, and enjoy for free what was the capital of learning in Europe.

It is required that national monuments should be statutory under a treaty with a defined archaeological area.

Tara as mentioned, currently as a national monument covers 100 acres of state owned land, and it and the proposed Landscape Conservation Area (LAP) also includes Existing & Proposed Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), and other areas of importance for the conservation of flora and fauna, with also areas of significant archaeological potential in the vicinity of a recorded monument, and sensitive landscapes. Unfortunately for designation areas it does not cover all of Meath and Westmeath and perhaps all of the Boyne. This was the astro-archaeological complex that is Tara.¹³³

In 2010 there were calls to replace the national monuments act and national monuments act amended, especially since the European court of Justice ruled in early 2011¹³⁴, the M3 Motorway and the current national monuments act (and amended) was held in breach of the EU Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) directive. It also ruled that the destruction of the Lismullen henge as ordered by Dick Roache was illegal. The Lismullen henge was also approved for destruction by An bord Pleanála without further planning permission on August 22, 2007, exactly four years after they gave planning approval for the entire road.

Since there is no appeal mechanism against an An Bord Pleanála decision, except a court case, a person or persons must seek address if they are dissatisfied by way of Judicial Review, or injunction in the high court, but currently only on the procedure and not the substance of the An Bord Pleanála ruling. Ruling on the substance will also soon apply to Judicial Reviews.

The new National Monuments act and its wording are due in 2103. Therefore conservation plans should be statutory and an archeological area should be defined¹³⁵.

Conor Newman and the discovery programme¹³⁶ who have increased our knowledge of Tara and many archeological areas, gave a public presentation of their intended Conservation plan in the Church on Tara hill early in Febuary (Brids) 2012.

Minster James Deenihan, Minister for the Arts Heritage and Gaelteacht, in January 2012 explained that a conservation plan was required for Tara Hill and environs, which will presumably mean the Landscape Conservation Area. The public consultation stage has to be advertised or announced publically and the meeting was very full and lively

Questions asked included what a minister or the government can compulsory purchase a site/national monument for public lands or destruction can it not order it protected in equity and in law. A questioner asked if the Conservation plan was a statutory document and 'No' was the reply. When asked on the astro-archaeology of the mound of the hostages (currently being excavated) it was not known. The discovery programme were also included as recipients of the questionnaires we have seen including this question in April 2012.

The new National Monuments Act, requires as Laura Burke appeal to Ireland requires national input, and its current status (draft) is available to read here¹³⁷.

Defining an archaeological area within the existing national monuments act may have assisted the henge at the Rath of the Druids (Rath Gabhra, or Rath Lugh).

Three of us surveyed¹³⁸ the Rath as best we could in reference too the historical record and found that the Rath had disappeared from ordnance survey maps shortly after Elizabeth Hickey had compiled her survey for the British record and British museum, and the Journal Of The Royal Society Of Antiquaries Of Ireland 1950. Further no one survey really described the Rath accurately and its relevance to other connected sites, some only few hundred yards away was not made. Conor Newman's survey produced in Court looked like text and areas within were edited out.



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

Pictures of Rath Lugh from Tara hill 2007/8¹³⁹

The 'monument' was cited as (only) an area covering around 50 in diameter over to the upper left hand side of fig 1.

However a part of the Rath holding the monument, had in part been destroyed



(Fig 4) as seen here from the Hill of Tara less than ½ mile away.

This is also now the M3 road route, as it passes it swerves south west **onto** Tara Hill at its base and over the graves of the United Irishmen¹⁴⁰

Clearly in breach of EIA and the national monuments act, it also to the North West positioned a new discovery of the Lismullen Henge, and one of the most spectacular finds in archaeological history, with Souterrains, underground burials and chambers.

After a tunnel was dug and a girl (Lisa Feeney) from the protest entered it to protect the area, it was mooted to take an injunction out against further work. Initially the case was to be delivered by experienced legal professionals but they did not come forward at the last minute, and therefore with a survey I took an injunction to the high court.

Having no hope of winning the case in such a short time we preceded with an emergency injunction on the facts. Lismullen was to be preserved by archaeological record, and the Rath abandoned to the six lane highway.

We succeeded in getting an injunction hearing and the case is referenced under Record No; 2008 1957P¹⁴¹ Motion for High Court emergency injunction. Defendants Attorney General, National Roads Authority, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Environment.

We did not win the case but provided media attention, with however leave to appeal to Supreme Court where we felt we would win a case on precedent, merits and procedure, but no Barrister could be found. Despite the numerous breeches of planning law, it was decided that the protection order only covered the monument (a small area) and not the whole Rath. This defined that an “archaeological area” had no real definition or real area in practice and allowed site to be broken up.

Minister John Gormley,s protection order placed upon ‘the monument’ in autumn 2007, did not take account of other monuments on and near Rath Lugh, the court case asked the court to extend this protection order over the rest of the Rath (as international standards would recognise), and other monuments nearby, which would have course have blocked the road.

At this stage the road was not laid and there were 14 other proposed routes. The department of the environment instead asked the court to throw out our injunction. In essence the protection order if applied to a Hurling field would have protected the Goal area but not the rest of the field. In essence a monument is not an archaeological area, only a part of one. The European Commission in any case had already ruled that the road was blocked and it was perceived that the protection order covered the whole Rath as Europe were also informed¹⁴². This was not the case.

The injunction if successful would also have blocked destruction of what remained of the henge, which had Souterrains (*Later Iron Age*) probably dating from before or during Cormac Mac airt’s time (2nd century, and who claimed to be Christian) and certainly St Patrick. Round in shape and lined like very intricate dry stone walls with alcoves for jars or ceremonial objects, these early Christian ‘honeycomb’ cells were reminiscent and early enough to have

links to Christianity which emerged from Egypt and the Coptic church established there.

France has also recorded such settlements and journeys from North Africa/Palestine. They were ceremonial as opposed to defensive, and may have been built in or on top of earlier models. Teach Cormac on Tara is built on earlier constructions.

Very early Christian settlements have been found in Ireland dating from 150 ad onwards

The excellent animation the Secret of Kells suggests ancient wisdom and knowledge was inherent in this larger Tara complex, as is apparent in the Book of Kells which must have originated in Meath before it went on its travels. The artwork is very similar to Fresco's contained in the Coptic Centre in Cairo.

A complete interrupted survey and 'discovery' may have shed more light into early Christian practices (instead it is preserved by archaeological record but under tarmac) especially as placing their cell under an astro – archaeological henge at Lismullen, meant they had astro-archeological knowledge or interests.

Lismullen built on earlier settlements established by Dominican monks with this henge near the Rath of the Druids and surrounding sites, would have helped us understand early Christian practices from the middle east, its nature and intent, and perhaps questions concerning the travel routes through the desert of North Africa, through France and to Ireland and the controversies, which may not have been (if they existed at all) controversial at this period, may have come to light. The Hill of Tara (and environs) was the subject of a search for the Ark of the Covenant in 1899-1902, involving William Butler Yeats, Maud Gonne and Arthur Griffiths¹⁴³ The worldwide interest and intrigue that is Tara is central to Ireland's history and planning.

Links to other sites could have been established and work in this area would have progressed slowly. Aside from the cultural value, the lost art folklore and literature surrounding the discovery, the nature of Druidical influences into Christianity and vice versa would have become clearer, the claims by Isobel Hill Elder¹⁴⁴ may have to be re-interrupted geographically, (as Tara was the capital seat of the Tuatha De Danaan, who from Ireland went eastward) and the nature of why Ireland re-awoke the whole of Europe in the 'golden age' re-appraised. A complete view of the entire site for a mile round would have revealed much.

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure

for the **questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 45 of them said yes or 85% and to the 20 members of the general public 6 said yes or 30 % (the ten people who did not know what a conservation plan was = ten no's)**

This question and answer speaks for itself, a very high % of professionals and the public agreed with the question, but is intended to state that conservation plans as statutory instruments should influence development plans. This question will feature in the conclusion.

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure

for the questionnaire(s) delivered to the 98 professionals who returned 53 of them overall, 9 of them said yes or 17% and to the 20 members of the general public 4 said yes or 20 % (the ten people who did not know what a conservation plan was = ten no's, and overall with the professionals and public unsure was the main answer)

The celtic tiger encouraged management plans to come before conservation plans, and the recent report by An Taisce *State of the Nation: A Review of Ireland's Planning System 2000 – 2011* places a great deal of blame on the zoning of land areas to new housing developments for many current financial and planning problems. It has since been withdrawn but replenished with accurate data¹⁴⁵. The same report also calls for Conservation plans and other planning instruments to be made statutory.

New holistic Zoning housing developments are on the way, similar to the sustainable and holistic Adamstown development in South County Dublin (SDZ Strategic Development Zones) or eco-districts.¹⁴⁶

Zoning specific areas of land pushes up the price of that land, yet before planners or developers can take advantage of this boon, they would have to be certain valuers and surveyors would assist them in valuing land and property upon it at a very high level. In turn all would have to be certain banks would lend against the valuers/surveyors reports, which act as an insurance policy (not for the homeowner) but for the banks, who will either get the full value or the property itself as compensation. In some cases a year's mortgage (over the 25 year term) with interest as a default will yield a property many times more than the initial loan, which as electronic transfers underwritten by taxpayers is a fairly safe loan.

In a credit crunch zoned land is worthless, in a credit glut the mortgage industry is dependant on people taking out mortgages for a substantial part of their business. Therefore the initial problem is not with land re-zoning but with banks persuading us that a property is worth what we can afford to pay, not what its worth. When wages were calculated at ten times their worth to reach a properties value, full employment must be maintained to keep land values up.

When it is revealed that traders who were gambling on the future **LIBOR** (London Interbank Offered Rate) average interest rate (rate) or **EURIBOR** (founded in 1999 with the launch of the Euro on a LIBOR model) the average interest rate estimates or bets, were found to be mutually inclusive with the banks. Rigging land prices, gambling on mortgage debt with impossible derivatives, required interest rates to fixed in a conspiracy.¹⁴⁷

That explained the Clonburris and Adamstown developments are zoned lands and planners and local authorities and house values have fallen, there is massive unemployment. This is the very model for central banking which also encouraged the Anglo – Irish banking collapse, amidst which now the saviours interested only in an integrated Europe to continue this model, namely the International Monetary Fund now claim they got it wrong (austerity etc)¹⁴⁸

Describing the ‘new realism’ (newish) Phil Goodwin states;

“on current trends there was no feasible road building policy that could keep pace with projected traffic trends, and therefore all ‘predict and provide’ policies only offered a choice between conditions getting worse quickly and conditions getting worse slowly”¹⁴⁹ And yet, “The State is paying almost €500,000 a month to the private operators of the M3 motorway and the N18 Limerick Tunnel because traffic volumes have fallen short of guarantees given by the

State, the National Roads Authority (NRA) has confirmed”¹⁵⁰ The economic recession has pushed people back onto the original old M3, but despite this the developer is subsidised for the shortfall in Toll commission.

The Dublin City Development Plan 2011 – 2017, and the Dublin South Development plan 2010 - 2016, the Fingal Development plan 2011 – 2016, the Fingal development board strategy 2009 – 2012 and the Swords Master plan, all hint that these latest development plans, strategies or master plan are hampered by the economic downturn. Many other planning development documents include in their introductions, the caveat that the previous development plan or strategy has to adjust to the new economic reality we are all in.

Dublin has surplus housing in all areas and although Dublin County divided into four areas in 1993, the need for integrated systems and the financial downturn has brought the different councils together to tackle the problems, producing the economic development plan. Fingal estimated 45, 521 new residential builds, as yet only 16,971 have planning permission, but are not built, redefining its likely population increases to 2022. (page 17 FCDP)

Planning objections in any case may also become an increased financial burden¹⁵¹, as new laws on peoples ability to take legal action has increased (decreased risk financially) with local agenda 21 and the Aarhus convention, and the route of the Metro may well convene the habitats directive (SPA, and SAC areas also) The EIS directive, national monuments act and heritage protection (ACA) and also inner city protected contemporary heritage buildings, will be fought over. The Dublin City development plan states (3.3.1) that removing properties form the record of protected structures is possible, whilst on page 44 protection needs are inviolate? This double standard will bring litigation forward dramatically, and of course it is out of line in achieving the city of character.

Previous to the downturn the development plans were forecasting property shortages especially in the **Swords/Meath** area traditionally a food producing region. Population's levels in Ireland may reach 7 to 8 million was a common prediction, a new road was needed for Meath, and housing zones pushed into the county from Dublin. **Consequently a rush to build housing all followed projections supported by the state and British and European financial experts, yet those experts although aware of problems did not push for proper surveillance¹⁵² and or/control.**

Any future boom must supervise its fiscal policy which was also poorly managed in Ireland¹⁵³, but, and to qualify this statement it must allow spending to be widespread geographically and into many more sectors. Regulating banking practices, but not restraining public spending. Debt audits revealed by Doctor Sheila Killian of Limerick University, the Debt and Development co-alition and Afri show that debt levels are now €374 Billion (with €94 Billion being direct government debt)¹⁵⁴

Clearly it would take a highly engineered and concerted effort by planners crazily zoning away to reach this level of Catastrophe. People are also averse to large estates via an excuse for sustainable development to depopulate areas for the sake of the view.

Development pushed management plans to drive conservation and heritage plans instead of "The conservation plan can be the first stage of a Management plan, but not vice versa"¹⁵⁵

bottom up planning requires major funding but needs to be sustainable. Minister Hogan argues (in the aforementioned 'Putting People First' local democracy abolition outline, removing local taxation many years before is to blame, yet the rich are not taxed sufficiently, Royalties are not collected, and national tax rates Fianna Fail or Fianna Gael were not fiscally compensating through the Celtic tiger years. Where did the stamp duty and tax receipts from the housing boom go, surely local government were not to blame ?

3.0 Data analysis

Questionnaire Analysis and actual questionnaires.

Following on each page beginning with this one is the analysis of all returned questionnaires.

Chapter 5 has all the questionnaires to view, at Page 126, and each individual analysis is repeated for ease of viewing.

The first section deals with County Council Managers. In total 98 were issued to professionals and 53 were returned = 52%. A further 20 were obtained from the general public and 20 are contained within. = in total 118.

Questionnaire analysis.

1. City or County managers was the first template questionnaire i developed, all others issued to conservation officers and heritage officers, NGO's and the random general public are derived from it. They are altered to identify which group completed it. Questions 8 & 9 had an added unsure option. They are still anonymous, some questionnaires were later identified as blank and therefore void.

Out of 34 issued, **25** were returned.

yes 21 / no 2 (1 abstained but commented, 1 said both)

yes 14 / no 10 (1 abstained but commented)

yes 9 / no 13 (3 abstained 1 commented)

yes 24 / no 0 (1 abstained but commented)

yes 6 / no 14 (1 abstained but commented, 2 wrote unsure 2 wrote don't know/understand)

yes 8 / no 14 (1 abstained but commented, 1 abstained, 1 recommended an independent public committee)

yes 12 / no 11 (1 abstained but commented, 1 abstained)

yes 20 / no 2, unsure 2 (1 abstained but commented)

yes 3 / no 18, unsure 3 (1 abstained but commented)

2. Conservation officers. The questionnaire sheets for conservation officers simply had the underlined “any other comments” appear without underlining, to differentiate from the original template (i.e. 1.City & county managers)

Out of 21 issued, **14** were returned.

1. yes 10 / no 2 (1 said both, 1 said refer to heritage officer)
2. yes 10 / no 2 (2 unsure)
3. yes 9 / no 5
4. yes 14 / no 0
5. yes 9 / no 1 (1 abstained, 1 said refer to heritage officer, 2 wrote unsure)
6. yes 7 / no 4 (1 unsure, 1 said except for nat resources, minerals & enviro which is a yes, 1 said refer to heritage officer)
7. yes 9 / no 3 (1 said refer to heritage officer)
8. yes 12 / no 0 unsure 2
9. yes 3 / no 7, unsure 4

3. Heritage Officers. The questionnaire sheets for heritage officers simply included the word heritage in question 9, to read “Do you feel conservation/heritage plans” instead of just “Do you feel conservation plans” to differentiate from the original template (1.City & county managers) and (2. Conservation officers).

Out of 28 issued, 8 were returned.

1. yes 7 / no 0 (1 said it depends)
2. yes 3 / no 5 (2 unsure)
3. yes 3 / no 4 (I said refer to comments)
4. yes 8 / no 0
5. yes 4 / no 2 (2 wrote unsure)
6. yes 6 / no 2
7. yes 5 / no 1 (I unsure, I abstained)
8. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 1 (1 said, possibly)
9. yes 1 / no 4, unsure 3

4. NGO's National Governmental Organisations. NGO questionnaires simply transposed question 2 "Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?" on the question sheet to appear as Question 1.

Out of 15 issued, 6 were returned.

1. yes 5 / no 1
2. yes 1 / no 5
3. yes 6 / no 0
4. yes 6 / no 0
5. yes 6 / no 0
6. yes 6 / no 0
7. yes 6 / no 0
8. yes 6 / no 0 unsure 0
9. yes 3 / no 2 unsure 1

5. General Public. A survey was conducted in County Dublin amongst the general unsuspecting public. Completed on Fishamble street beside Dublin Civic Centre on Friday 06.04.2012, from 11.am to 5.00 pm in the afternoon. The target was to find ten people who may not understand what a conservation plan is, and ten people who may believe they understand the rudiments and purpose of a conservation plan. The location being so close to Dublin Civic Centre could have included conservation or heritage professionals, surveyor's architects and so on and if so they would be included in the ten who are familiar with a conservation plan.

Those who were unfamiliar with a conservation plan were marked as NO on the questionnaire sheet, those who claimed to understand were marked as Yes.

20 questionnaires were collected (10 of each) and of the time spent (5hours, with 1 hour for lunch) $\frac{3}{4}$ of that time was spent on obtaining a Yes designation before the questionnaires were answered.

Ten "Yes" General public questionnaires.

yes 9 / no 1
yes 10 / no 0
yes 10 / no 0
yes 10 / no 0
yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
yes 10 / no 0
yes 6 / no 0 unsure 4
yes 6 / no 0 unsure 4
yes 4 / no 0 unsure 6

Ten “No” General public questionnaires.

yes 5 / no 0 unsure 5
yes 2 / no 0 unsure 8
yes 2 / no 0 unsure 8
yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10

4.0 Conclusion

This thesis is examining how planning actually works in practice from case studies and past history. It is not against development only destruction. Considering this, the thesis is also a Conservation plan in action.

Conservation plans are traditionally not used to plan but Local Agenda 21 and the new municipal authorities in Ireland, many feel will remove power from the people, and will replacing planning with local participatory consensus. This thesis is following that logic, with its own concerns.

Speaking of the construction industry returning to growth, Peter Stafford head of the Chartered Surveyors of Ireland says “it must do so in a far more sustained and manageable way”¹⁵⁶ which is in reference to the new rigorous sustainable building codes, and EU directives. He also points out that wasted stamp duty and taxes during the celtic tiger years when the construction industry was at 25% of GDP in 2006, was unsustainable.

The same magazine also points out that NAMA will inject €2 Billion into the construction industry, and with an EU stimulus package available, the construction may bloom again. Although the public have already paid for the NAMA buildings, this will not be offset against the €360 billion total debt. The pillars of sustainability are Economy, Social & Environment, yet NAMA a state body is paying a developer to destroy a national monument¹⁵⁷, at O Connell Street, and NAMA are funded by the state, against itself.¹⁵⁸ An area which must be preserved as a battlefield.

An interesting study by PhD Urban Persson, who distinguishes between green development and sustainable development. “Where green building is focused on limitations and obstacles, sustainable building focuses on promoting synergy effects and optimization”¹⁵⁹

Many would say there is no difference in both terms, and/or that without grass roots (literally) building construction, problems would persist in sustainability in years to come, highlighting the pressure for green parties to move to capitalist finance models as ‘sustainable finance’ problems are unsustainably overcome.

The legislation framing sustainability is a treaty and is binding. Its purpose should be for the public good, as well as the natural and built environments.

Considering carbon credit derivatives were invented by the same economist who invented traditional derivatives, real sustainability is becoming ‘greenwashed’, washing away the ‘precautionary principle’ leaving sustainability in its corporate form with parallels to either Enron or soviet Russia in malaise. These models are management problems, not workers faults, and both suffered under problems of long term fixed capital and debt.¹⁶⁰

Since these models are in every country the type of currency is not as important in how the currency is produced.

Now since 2008 especially “In the current financial climate, in the wake of the sub-prime mortgage crisis, the crash of the property markets and the drastic fall in share values, a general belief is emerging that the state should act as watchdog, policeman, caretaker, and so forth”¹⁶¹.

Therefore has the economic collapse only increased convergence and integration, regardless of Keynesian (up to 1993) or neo-liberal economic policies.(1993 onwards) ? The state is there to serve people not control them

The Document in 2001 ‘COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION A Sustainable Europe for a Better World, A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development’ has much to say on policy making;

Sustainable Development is a Global objective ¹⁶²

“A new approach to policymaking: Although the Union has a wide range of policies to address the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainability, these have developed without enough co-ordination. Too often, action to achieve objectives in one policy area hinders progress in another, while solutions to problems often lie in the hands of policy makers in other sectors or at other levels of government. This is a major cause of many long-term unsustainable trends. In addition, the absence of a coherent long-term perspective means that there is too much focus on short-term costs and too little focus on the prospect of longer term “win-win” situations”¹⁶³ .

“Market prices have a powerful influence on the behaviour of individuals and businesses. Market reforms to get prices right can create new business opportunities to develop services and products that ease pressure on the environment and fulfil social and economic needs. Sometimes, this means public money for services which would otherwise not be supplied, such as essential public services in sparsely populated areas. More often, the issue is one of

removing subsidies that encourage wasteful use of natural resources, and putting a price on pollution” .¹⁶⁴

Yet the Europe of the regions with new super global cities is better suited to large land areas with many countries bordering each other. An island will not have the chance to develop the same type of hubs or new networks.

The European Union has a history of Environmental policies, on water, health, air, soils and food, climate change, poverty reduction and pollution etc, which it needs too implement. Being of a Hybrid character in-between an international organisation and also a nation state, makes its discussions between its competencies highly dynamic and intense¹⁶⁵

Therefore a financial plan which is a part of a conservation management plan has to be in place and with a statutory designation following best practice, a model similar to the Bere Island conservation plan (in spirit and enthusiasm, but most all full local participation) can best achieve a conservation plan, with statutory support and best practice built in.

Summary.

Introduction.

Understanding the site.

Assessment of Significance.

Issues/Vulnerability.

Conservation Policy.

Implementation and review.

Strategy. ¹⁶⁶

Environmental management plan with

Attached management / business plan, a plan is starting to take shape.

Naturally the state of the economy for a management plan, means the preceding conservation plan may be hindered in its development, the planning system it works within also effects how a conservation plan is produced.

Challenges for 20/20 and 20/50 in carbon reduction will be very hard to achieve and building conservation, restoration and preservation with the new European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2010/31/EU) recast from the 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings¹⁶⁷ (or Zero energy buildings) and with Part M of the building regulations for disabled access¹⁶⁸, and Unesco¹⁶⁹ and the Council of Europe's Architectural and Archaeological Heritage of culture, heritage and diversity¹⁷⁰ and part A of the technical guidance documents will also protect existing structures.

All three areas will conflict and must be considered within conservation plans.

Fis Nua Irelands political party have called for a public committee to decide on the allocation of license's, as discussed in (see the end of question 6) question 6 Page 90. It also suggested in its submission to the framework on sustainability and Rio + twenty earth summit that local agenda 21 comprise elected representatives of lay and professional people¹⁷¹. Although addressing broadly some of the concerns of the wider public on the global initiative it is

designed to ensure a conversation into policy begins in these areas. Its lack of adoption or adoption also tests the democratic process of Local Agenda 21.

Local agenda 21 brings municipal planning and rezoning to the fore, yet it is not a statutory requirement with elected representatives.

As transition towns are asked to change, the only change is a full participatory democracy with elected people, whilst this raises problems of full inclusiveness, general consensus which can be manipulated is also not desirable.

Abolitioning local town councils and reforming local government by abolition is the exact opposite of democracy¹⁷², as we have seen reducing local councillors and removing people from decisions is not a transition people want for a local agenda for the 21st century

Underpinning this a conservation plan could become a community document with statutory status with a team of mixed professionals and lay people, encouraging them as Laura Burke of the EPA has suggested (to repeat)

Laura Burke of the environmental protection agency in her forward to *Ireland's Environment an assessment 2012* published by the Environmental protection agency, suggests that without mobilising Irelands four and a half million people to ensure the environment is placed at the heart of our decisions and actions¹⁷³ Yet the publication of 'Putting people First'¹⁷⁴, tears against that ambition.

The establishment of best practice in what are varied and differing models of conservation plans has long been debated, just not instigated although that is now changing, in answering the questions of the questionnaire, within the thesis question, do you feel conservation plans

should follow best practice those questioned both public and professionals gave a majority yes. The same result occurred for the thesis question do you think conservation plans should follow best practice. Local people and their elected representatives, along with professional planners, must have a stake in planning. Not just as stakeholders but within planning in which they own all licenses and consents, and this can only be achieved if a public committee of lay people are involved with equal legal rights and weight to their decisions.

Ambiguity within and around areas of natural monuments and within designations allowing the smallest areas to be exempt from public statute is a double problem for 'the public'.

Controlling those licenses is a third, all of which placed together better protects the public and built and natural environments

Quantative analysis would therefore affirm the thesis question. Qualative analysis examining questions both quantative and qualitative, discussing existing conservation plans and other questions is not as clear or as definite in its conclusions, as of course there are many factors to consider and change before the thesis question can be answered.

All land and buildings can be fully utilised for everyone from the ground up, taking care of all national assets. In practice the law promises protection to the public but in practice perhaps a statutory designation would remove the doubts and pitfalls.

This document will be returned to all those who have participated and their concerns and thoughts may be added to the document at a later stage to add to it overall. The public will also have a chance to view it.

Conservation plans can arrive in many different guises, and actioning them into management plans can only be a fully inclusive sovereign democratic decision.

5.0 All questionnaires returned 53 in total broken down into each group

To compile a list of institutions I discovered the Heritage society had most of the addresses for conservation officers and heritage officers, whilst each county council has a website. There is a list of Non Governmental Organisations 's in Ireland at the envirocentre¹⁷⁵ This will be immediately followed by a list of all those contacted and who have responded to the questionnaires. They are numbered as 1 – 25 or 1- 6 in each depending on how many were returned and numbered by rubber stamp and ink

The questionnaire and analysis follows on directly below.

1. City or County managers was the first template questionnaire i developed, all others issued to conservation officers and heritage officers, NGO's and the random general public are derived from it. They are altered to identify which group completed it. Questions 8 & 9 had an added unsure option. They are still anonymous, some questionnaires were later identified as blank and therefore void.

Out of 34 issued, **25** were returned.

1. yes 21 / no 2 (1 abstained but commented, 1 said both)
2. yes 14 / no 10 (1 abstained but commented)
3. yes 9 / no 13 (3 abstained 1 commented)
4. yes 24 / no 0 (1 abstained but commented)
5. yes 6 / no 14 (1 abstained but commented, 2 wrote unsure 2 wrote don't know/understand)
6. yes 8 / no 14 (1 abstained but commented, 1 abstained, 1 recommended an independent public committee)
7. yes 12 / no 11 (1 abstained but commented, 1 abstained)
8. yes 20 / no 2, unsure 2 (1 abstained but commented)
9. yes 3 / no 18, unsure 3 (1 abstained but commented)

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

No –there are statutory provisions pertaining to designated conservation areas

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Case by case assessment

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

No –defined in legislation and implemented by nat.mons service

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

No

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

.....policies regarding
conservation(buildings, landscape,archaeology,natural environment)are required to be contained in
county development plans.This ensures that there is balance between the need to facilitate development
and heritage conservation.there are also obligations on owners of heritage properties to secure their
conservation and this is provided for in legislation. Policy in this area is increasing influenced and
directed by European union directives which are binding at national level.conservation is a significant
tourism resource.

Where appropriate, public access to heritage and conservation sites needs to be prioritised and enabled in legislation and national /European funding provided to local authorities for this purpose..

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

I would say sometimes the ambiguity lies within zones of Archaeological potential not archaeological areas. Completed by Architectural Conservation Officer - Kerrie McLoughlin, Planning Dept, if you have any further queries

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

I cannot understand the questions as you have not explained what you mean by Conservation Plans or the purpose of your research. - You need to start again

Karen Reeves
Senior Planner
Limerick City Council

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes No

Conservation Plans for Designated Sites such as SAC's, SPA's are statutory.

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

Do you mean for protected structures.

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No

Not sure what you mean.

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes No

If the public committee is made up of qualified experts to deal with the issue.

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes No

could be strengthened.

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

Conservation Plans & objectives for Designated Sites - NATURA 2000 sites

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☒ Yes No Unsure

Do influence the Development Plan/LAP junction.

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

If you mean protected structures
I am a little confused by the term Conservation plans and the context to which it relates - Do you mean - Natural Heritage Designations such as SAC's / SPA's etc? Built Heritage - Protected Structures archaeological zones. I have made comments in Relation to both.

Amctasy

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes ☐ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

.....
A.C.A's have replaced
Conservation Plans as they (A.C.A's)
have statutory backing
.....

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ☒

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No (I don't understand this question as there may be many types of Conservation Plans)

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

Reader,
You probably need to define what you mean by a Conservation Plan is. In general we would understand a Conservation Plan is one prepared by or facilitated by a Conservation officer & dealing with the built heritage while a Heritage Plan would be prepared by the Heritage officer and would deal more with the natural heritage.
Javed Shivan
Senior Planner.

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☐

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☐ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☐ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☐

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☐ No ☐

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No Don't Know

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No Should be Executive decisions based on consistence with plans

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure They should be an adjunct to or supplement Development Plans.

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Do not know

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

No - would recommend having an independent body with input from the public

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

No

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☐

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☐ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☐ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☐

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☐ No ☐

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

✓ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

✓ Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

✓ Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

✓ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

*Policy should be determined by elected reps -
licensing decisions by executives.*

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ✓ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ✓ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ✓ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ✓ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ✓ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ✓ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ✓ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ✓ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ✓ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ☒

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ☒

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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19
T. Bann
Carlisle County Manager
2/1/12

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

☒ Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☒ Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No ☒ Both

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒ Sometimes

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes

☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes

☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes

☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes

No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes

No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes

No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes

No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes

No

Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes

☒ No

Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

No

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes / No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes / No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes / No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes / No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No /

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes / No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes / No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes / No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure /

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

.....Not quite sure what you mean by a 'conservation plan'

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2. Conservation officers. The questionnaire sheets for conservation officers simply had the underlined “any other comments” appear without underlining, to differentiate from the original template (i.e. 1.City & county managers)

Out of 21 issued, **14** were returned. (please note no 2 is also 2A, = 15 pages)

1. yes 10 / no 2 (1 said both, 1 said refer to heritage officer)
2. yes 10 / no 2 (2 unsure)
3. yes 9 / no 5
4. yes 14 / no 0
5. yes 9 / no 1 (1 abstained, 1 said refer to heritage officer, 2 wrote unsure)
6. yes 7 / no 4 (1 unsure,1 said except for nat resources, minerals & envir which is a yes, 1 said refer to heritage officer)
7. yes 9 / no 3 (1 said refer to heritage officer)
8. yes 12 / no 0 unsure 2
9. yes 3 / no 7, unsure 4

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes

No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes

No

Cannot say you would need more information.

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes

☒ No

In the present economic climate I think this is unworkable.

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes

No

I think Conservation Management Plan are a more useful & targeted document

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes

No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes

No

Unsure - would need more information on this

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes

No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes

No

☒ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes

☒ No

Unsure

Any conservation plans I have come across to date have been led by the local authority & the Heritage agenda has been the leading factor

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

I worked briefly in the NSW Heritage Office in Australia. They are moving away from Conservation Plan to Conservation Management Plan as a more targeted document. See www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ☒

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

often conservation plans are seen as pos hoc justification for schemes. The decisions about what is staying and what is going on the site have already been made based on economic arguments. A good conservation plan will be the 1st step in the design process. Conservation plans should never limp behind the design process. The strength of a good conservation plan is directly proportional to the amount and quality of consultation and the number of stakeholders willing to buy into the plan. Good plan should follow the sheffield template developed by English heritage in 1997.

Google "conservation plans a guide for the perplexed" and read anything written by kate Clarke or james semple kerr. Also google "standards and guidance for the conservation of historic places in Canada" by historic places initiative this is a very good read!! . See Henrietta street conservation plan Dublin and Sligo Gaol conservation plan.

Hope this is of use

Regards

Charles mccafferty

Conservation

officer.....
.....
.....

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☐ No ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☐ No ☐ It depends on the importance of the site and extent of works.

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☐ No ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☐ No ☐ There can be a great variation in the content and quality of CPs.

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☐ No ☐ It is important that these are issued by trained professionals employed by the state in a transparent process, and responsible manner.

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☐ No ☐ Particularly as the RMP has been digitalised and the linear boundaries in many cases are no longer published, if they even exist.

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ They should be considered by the planners when drafting plans.

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ Very often they are commissioned and funded by developers. Consultants entitled to submit Conservation plans should be drawn from an approved list, Those not seen to be unbiased should be removed from it, as is the case with Waste Water Assessors.

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

Risteard UaCróinín MA, MIAI, MAACO

Architectural Conservation Officer

Oifigeach Caomhnúcháin Ailtireachta

Clare County Council, New Road, Ennis

Phone: 065-6846407 087-2905122

Email: ruacroinin@clarecoco.ie

27-4-12

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

This type of plan is not used North of the Border at all – but from a personal point of view I believe that they should be a statutory requirement to ensure the continued retention and promotion of our heritage assets.

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ☒

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒ - except for natural resources such as oil, gas or mineral exploration

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ - assuming they cover a significant area and are not just for a single building.. No
Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied –

Conservation plans are usually asked for by a body such as the Heritage Council in the course of grant funding, or by a Local Authority or the Dept of Arts Heritage, in the course of approving works, or considering work on publicly owned monuments, protected structures or areas.

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No ☒ ? H.O.

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No ☒ ? H.O.

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No ☒ ? H.O.

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No ☒ ? H.O. / ~~ARCHAEOLOGY~~

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure ☐

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☒ SHOULD NOT BE. LA / COMMUNITY / GOV / FUNDS

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

- ① DACO (ARCHAEOLOGICAL) CONSERVATION OFFICERS DEAL WITH STANDING REMAINS, POST 1700 BUILT STRUCTURES AND THEIR SETTING / ENVIRONMENTS
- ② ARCHAEOLOGY REFER TO PAHG (FOR EXPERTISE)
- ③ NATURAL ECOLOGY / BIODIVERSITY REFER TO HERITAGE OFFICER (H.O.)

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes ☐ No

— you have ~~no~~ ^{had} no dealings with NAO? !!! at least CA should all have

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

plus accountability. the same function farms etc

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

plus local knowledge v. important

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

— but take now seeing damage done & prevent laws do not protect enough — how does gov give funding? as opposed to what?

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

can be / used to be

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

The ~~quality~~ ^{quantity} ~~conservation~~ ^{conservation plan} too vague
— multidisciplinary approach — archaeology
— Built heritage
— Natural heritage

However this is not always the case
Cost of plan (sometimes very cheap) cost of implementation means
works not done.

Can be put into policies / objectives of Development Plans

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes

☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes

No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes

No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes

No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes

No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes

No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes

No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes

No

Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes

No

☒ Unsure

"Sometimes"

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes/ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes/ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes/ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes/ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes/ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes/ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes/ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes/ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No/ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

☒ Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☒ Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied .

Unclear what is if referred to in archaeological area.....

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes

☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes

No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes

No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

? ?

☒ Yes

No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes

No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes

☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes

☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes

No

Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes

☒ No

Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No

Don't know

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes No *Both*

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure *should be given status prior as part of dev plan*

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure *depends on who is funding the plan*

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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3. Heritage Officers. The questionnaire sheets for heritage officers simply included the word heritage in question 9, to read “Do you feel conservation/heritage plans” instead of just “Do you feel conservation plans” to differentiate from the original template (1.City & county managers) and (2. Conservation officers).

Out of 28 issued, **8** were returned.

1. yes 7 / no 0 (1 said it depends)
2. yes 3 / no 5 (2 unsure)
3. yes 3 / no 4 (I said refer to comments)
4. yes 8 / no 0
5. yes 4 / no 2 (2 wrote unsure)
6. yes 6 / no 2
7. yes 5 / no 1 (I unsure, I abstained)
8. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 1 (1 said, possibly)
9. yes 1 / no 4, unsure 3

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No - see below.

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No ☒

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

.....
 In certain situations - such as areas/sites within LAF boundaries they would benefit from legal status. This should not be obligatory as when plans/management regimes become statutory documents they can become Perverse and restricted in content thereby lessing creativity.

Q: what do you mean by Conservation Plans? Is it the kind developed by James Seayle Kewer in Australia, following methodology set out in Burra Charter? If so...

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes No Depends on LA & NGO

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No Don't know

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

See above.

Pat Bruce
Conservation Officer
Cork City Council

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ☒

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No Difficult to say on a general basis

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure Conservation Issues will be picked up in SEA & AA of the LAP / County Development Plan.

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

Yes No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

The questionnaire does not define Conservation Plan so opinion can vary depending on if it relates to Natural Heritage or Built Heritage. Heritage Plans are commissioned by Heritage officers in Local Authorities so will rarely be developer led. National Monuments Act 1930-1996 define archaeological monuments.

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

☒ Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes ☐ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☐ Yes ☐ No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☐ Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☒ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ☒

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

~~Yes~~ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ~~X~~ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ~~X~~ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ~~X~~ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ~~X~~ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ~~X~~ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ~~X~~ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ~~X~~ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation/Heritage plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ~~X~~

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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4. NGO's National Governmental Organisations. NGO questionnaires simply transposed question 2 "Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?" on the question sheet to appear as Question 1.

Out of 15 issued, 6 were returned.

1. yes 5 / no 1
2. yes 1 / no 5
3. yes 6 / no 0
4. yes 6 / no 0
5. yes 6 / no 0
6. yes 6 / no 0
7. yes 6 / no 0
8. yes 6 / no 0 unsure 0
9. yes 3 / no 2 unsure 1

4

FROM: YONY LOWES
POSITION: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: FRIENDS OF THE IRISH ENVIRONMENT
CONTACT DETAILS ON WEBSITE.

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☐ Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Unsure

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

SOMETIMES - DEPENDS ON STRENGTH OF COMMUNITY.

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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In the end (at the end of the day) There will have
to be 'Farm plans' operating across the board,
within and without designated areas.
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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

Good luck with your project.

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

☒ Yes ☐ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

- Need for defined criteria for Conserv. Plans
- Need for cross the board representation
- Need to educate parties in conservation principles
- Need to incentivise Conservation plans by way of grants, tax incentives etc.

Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☐ No ☒ PROBABLY

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☒ THEY HAVE BEEN

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

Yes No ☒

2. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes No ☒

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as statutory document?

☒ Yes No

2. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

☒ Yes No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

☒ Yes No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

☒ Yes No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

☒ Yes No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

☒ Yes No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

☒ Yes No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

☒ Yes No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below, then please place the questionnaire into the SAE supplied

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5. General Public. A survey was conducted in County Dublin amongst the general unsuspecting public. Completed on Fishamble street beside Dublin Civic Centre on Friday 06.04.2012, from 11.am to 5.00 pm in the afternoon. The target was to find ten people who may not understand what a conservation plan is, and ten people who may believe they understand the rudiments and purpose of a conservation plan. The location being so close to Dublin Civic Centre could have included conservation or heritage professionals, surveyor's architects and so on and if so they would be included in the ten who are familiar with a conservation plan.

Those who were unfamiliar with a conservation plan were marked as NO on the questionnaire sheet, those who claimed to understand were marked as Yes.

20 questionnaires were collected (10 of each) and of the time spent (6 hours, with 1 hour for lunch) $\frac{3}{4}$ of that time was spent on obtaining a Yes designation before the questionnaires were answered.

Ten "Yes" General public questionnaires.

1. yes 9 / no 1
2. yes 10 / no 0
3. yes 10 / no 0
4. yes 10 / no 0
5. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
6. yes 10 / no 0
7. yes 6 / no 0 unsure 4
8. yes 6 / no 0 unsure 4
9. yes 4 / no 0 unsure 6

y

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below

Protect natural heritage

Y

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ?

Any other comments in brief below

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..... feels planning system is unfair
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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

Any other comments in brief below

More open democracy

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes No ☒

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ☒

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No ☐

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No ☐

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No ☐

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☒ No ☐

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure ☐

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure ☐

Any other comments in brief below

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Y

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ☒

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ☒

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No Unsure

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ☒

Any other comments in brief below

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Y

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes✓ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes✓ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes✓ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes✓ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes✓ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes✓ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes✓ No

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure✓ ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure ☒

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No ☐

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☒ No ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☒ No ☐

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No ☐

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☐ No ☒ ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure ☐

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☒ ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No ☐

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Yes ☒ No ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

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Yes ☒ No ☐

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Yes ☒ No ☐

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Yes ☒ No ☐

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure ☐

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure ☐

Any other comments in brief below

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Ten “No” General public questionnaires.

1. yes 5 / no 0 unsure 5
2. yes 2 / no 0 unsure 8
3. yes 2 / no 0 unsure 8
4. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
5. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
6. yes 7 / no 0 unsure 3
7. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
8. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10
9. yes 0 / no 0 unsure 10

No

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No ☐ ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

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Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes/ No ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No ?

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ?

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes/ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes/ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No ☐ ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

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Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☐ No ☐ ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Nb

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes No ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes / No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes / No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes / No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes / No

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Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes No ?

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Yes / No

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes / No

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes / No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes / No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure / ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure / ?

Any other comments in brief below

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No

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes No ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No ?

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ?

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes / No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes / No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ?

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes No ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No ?

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ?

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes/ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes/ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure/

Any other comments in brief below

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No

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No ☐ ? ☐

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ? ☐

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ? ☐

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ? ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ? ☐

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☐ No ☐ ? ☐

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☐ No ☐ ? ☐

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☒

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☒

Any other comments in brief below

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N₂

Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes ☒ No ☐ ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes ☐ No ☒ ?

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes ☐ No ☒ ?

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes ☒ No ☐

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes ☐ No ☒ ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes ☒ No ☐

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes ☐ No ☒ ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☒

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☒

Any other comments in brief below

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Public Questionnaire on Conservation Plans, please place tick next to your answer

1. Do you feel local democracy is best served by the publically elected local authority, as opposed to NGO's Yes No ?

2. Do you feel Conservation Plans would be improved as a statutory document?

Yes No ?

3. Do you feel Conservation plans should be a statutory requirement?

Yes No ?

4. Do you feel Conservation plans should follow best practice?

Yes✓ No

5. Do you feel Conservation plans have procedural errors?

Yes No ?

6. Do you in your professional capacity feel licenses for natural resources and the environment and heritage should be a public committee decision when they are granted?

Yes✓ No

7. Do you feel there is ambiguity relating to definitions of what is an archaeological area.

Yes No ?

8. Do you feel Conservation plans should, as local area plans do, influence development plans?

Yes No Unsure ?

9. Do you feel Conservation plans are developer led?

Yes No Unsure ?

Any other comments in brief below

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5.1 List of those contacted

Updated November 2011 Forwarded by Vincent Potter, Press Office, Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government. Press-Office@environ.ie Apr 13 2012

E-mail addresses for County/City Managers

L.A.	Name	E-mail
Carlow	Tom Barry	tbarry@carlowcoco.ie
Cavan	Jack Keyes	jkeyes@cavancoco.ie
Clare	Tom Coughlan	tcoughlan@clarecoco.ie manager@clarecoco.ie
Cork	Martin Riordan	martin.riordan@corkcoco.ie
Donegal	Seamus Neely	sneely@donegalcoco.ie
DL Rathdown	Owen Keegan	okeegan@dlrcoco.ie
Fingal	David O'Connor	David.oconnor@fingalcoco.ie manager@fingalcoco.ie
Galway	Martina Moloney	mmoloney@galwaycoco.ie
Kerry	Tom Curran	manager@kerrycoco.ie
Kildare	Michael Malone	manager@kildarecoco.ie
Kilkenny	Joe Crockett	joe.crockett@kilkennycoco.ie
Laois	Peter Carey	pcarey@laoiscoco.ie
Leitrim	Jackie Maguire	jmaguire@leitrimcoco.ie
Limerick	Edmond Gleeson	manager@limerickcoco.ie
Longford	Tim Caffrey	tcaffrey@longfordcoco.ie
Louth	Conn Murray	conn.murray@louthcoco.ie
Mayo	Peter Hynes	phynes@mayococo.ie
Meath	Tom Dowling	tdowling@meathcoco.ie
Monaghan	Declan Nelson	dnelson@monaghancoco.ie
North Tipper	Joe MacGrath	Joe.macgrath@northtippcoco.ie
Offaly	Pat Gallagher	pgallagher@offalycoco.ie
Roscommon	Frank Dawson	manager@roscommoncoco.ie
Sligo	Hubert Kearns	hkearns@sligococo.ie
South Dublin	Joe Horan	jhoran@sdublincoco.ie
South Tipper	William McEvoy (Acting)	manager@southtippcoco.ie
Waterford Co	Denis McCarthy (Acting)	cmanager@waterfordcoco.ie

Westmeath	Danny McLoughlin	daniel.mcloughlin@westmeathcoco.ie
Wexford	Eddie Breen	comanager@wexfordcoco.ie
Wicklow	Eddie Sheehy	manager@wicklowcoco.ie
Cork City Council	Tim Lucey	tim_lucey@corkcity.ie
Dublin City Council	John Tierney	john.tierney@dublincity.ie
Galway City Council	Joe O'Neill	Joe.oneill@galwaycity.ie
Limerick City Council	Tom Mackey	tmackey@limerickcity.ie
Waterford City Council	Michael Walsh	mwalsh@waterfordcity.ie

Conservation Officers

The role of the Conservation Officer is to protect the architectural heritage of the county and to implement the provisions of Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000.

See below for a list of Conservation Officers nationwide:

<http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/county-heritage-services/contacts/conservation-officers/?L=ycglfxglgvvqnj>

Clare:

Risteard Ua Croinin
Conservation Officer
Clare County Council
New Road,
Ennis,
Co. Clare
065-6821616
ruacroinin@clarecoco.ie

Cork City:

Pat Ruan
Conservation
Cork City Council
Planning Dept,
Navigation House,
Albert Quay,
Cork
021-4924458
pat_ruane@corkcity.ie

Cork County:

mona hall
Conservation Officer
Cork County Council
Millview House,
Traveller's Way,
Victoria's Cross,

Cork
021-4818002
mona.hallinan@corkcoco.ie

Claire McCallan
Conservation Officer
Donegal County Council
County House,
Lifford,
Co. Donegal
074-72222
cmccallan@donegalcoco.ie

Dublin City:

Aine Doyle
Acting Assistant Conservation Officer
Dublin City Council
Planning Dept,
Civic Offices,
Wood Quay,
Dublin 8
01-6723962
aine.doyle@dublincity.ie

Katriona Byrne
Conservation Research Officer
Dublin City Council Planning Dept,
Civic Offices,
Wood Quay,
Dublin 8
01-6723962
katriona.byrne@dublincity.ie

Dun Laoghaire Rathdown:

Majella Walsh
Conservation Officer
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
County Hall,
Marine Road,
Dun Laoghaire,
Co. Dublin
01-2054700
mawalsh@dlrcoco.ie

Julie Craig
Assistant Conservation Officer
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
County Hall,
Marine Road,
Dun Laoghaire,

Co. Dublin
01-2054700
juliecraig@dlrcoco.ie

Fingal:
Fionnuala May
Conservation Officer
Fingal County Council
Architects Dept,
County Hall,
Swords,
Co. Dublin.
01-8905068
fionnuala.may@fingalcoco.ie

Helena Bergin
Conservation Research Officer
Fingal County Council
Planning Dept,
County Hall,
Swords,
Co. Dublin.
01-8906709
helena.bergin@fingalcoco.ie

Galway:
Mairin Doddy
Conservation Officer
Galway County Council
County Hall,
Prospect Hill,
Galway
091-509197
mdoddy@galwaycoco.ie

Kildare:
Peter Black
Conservation Officer
Kildare County Council
St. Marys,
Naas,
Co. Kildare
045-873800
pblack@kildarecoco.ie

Kilkenny:
evelyn graham
Conservation Officer
Kilkenny County Council
County Hall,
John Street,

Kilkenny.
056-7794035
evelyn.graham@kilkennycoco.ie

Limerick:

Tom Cassidy
Conservation Officer
Limerick County Council
79-84 O'Connell St,
Limerick
061-496310
tcassidy@limerickcoco.ie

Louth & Meath:

Jill Chadwick
Conservation Officer
Louth and Meath County Councils
Duleek Civic Offices,
Duleek,
Co. Meath
041-9880700
jchadwick@meathcoco.ie

South Dublin:

Irenie McLoughlin
Conservation Officer
South Dublin County Council
PO Box 4122,
Town Centre,
Tallaght,
Dublin 24.
01-4149086
imcloughlin@sdublincoco.ie

Waterford City:

planning Department
Conservation Officer
Waterford City Council
6-7 Lombard Street,
Waterford.
051-849760
planning@waterfordcity.ie

Waterford County:

Rose Ryall
Conservation Officer
Waterford County Council
Aras Brugha,
Dungarvan,
Co. Waterford

058-20201

rryall@waterfordcoco.ie

West Meath:

Sinead O'Hara

Conservation Officer

West Meath County Council

County Buildings,

Mullingar,

Co. Westmeath.

044-40861

sohara@westmeathcoco.ie

Wicklow:

Soloman Aroboto

Acting Conservation Officer

Wicklow County Council

Council Offices,

Wicklow

0404-20100

saroboto@wicklowcoco.ie

National Parks & Wildlife Services Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim West

District Conservation Officer

Address: Sligo Co. Sligo

City of Sligo

(by post)

Heritage Officers

HERITAGE OFFICER: CAVAN

Name: Anne Marie Ward

Cavan County Council

Address: The Farnham Centre

Farnham Street

Cavan

Tel: T: [049] 437 8614

F: [049] 436 1565

Email: amcurley@cavancoco.ie

HERITAGE OFFICER: CORK CITY

Name: Niamh Twomey
Cork City Council
Address: City Hall
Cork City
Tel: T: [021] 492 4018
F: [021] 492 4712
Email: niamh_twomey@corkcity.ie
heritage@corkcity.ie

HERITAGE OFFICER: CORK COUNTY

Name: **Sharon Casey**
Heritage Officer
Cork County Council
Address: County Hall
Cork
Tel: T: [021] 427 6891
Email: sharon.casey@corkcoco.ie

HERITAGE OFFICER: CLARE

Name: Congella McGuire
Clare County Council
Address: New Road
Ennis
Co. Clare
Tel: T: [065] 684 6408 / [065] 682 1616
F: [065] 686 9403
Email: cmcguire@clarecoco.ie
mail@heritagecouncil.com

HERITAGE OFFICER: DUBLIN CITY

Name: Charles Duggan
Dublin City Council
Block 3 Floor 3
Address: Civic Offices
Wood Quay
Dublin 8
Tel: T: [01] 2222856 / [01] 222 3824
F: [01] 222 2271
Email: charles.duggan@dublincity.ie

HERITAGE OFFICER: DONEGAL

NAME: Dr. Joe Gallagher
Donegal County Council,
ADDRESS: Station Island,
Lifford,
Co. Donegal.
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MACRO Community Resource Centre,
1 Green Street (off North King Street),
Dublin 7, Ireland.

2
cultivate
63 lower mount street
1st floor
Dublin
Ireland

3

FEASTA

The Foundation for the Economics of Sustainability

AE House

Main St

Cloughjordan

Co. Tipperary

Ireland

4. Friends of the Irish Environment, Kilcatherine, Eyeries, County Cork.

5. Irish Natural Forest Foundation, Manch, Ballineen, Co. Cork

6. Irish Seed Savers Association, Capparoo, Scarrif, County Clare, Ireland.

7. Forests Friends Ireland, P.O. Box 7814 Dublin 1 Ireland

8. The Woodland League, c/o East Clare Community Co-op, Main St, Scarriff, Co. Clare

9. Coastwatch Europe, Civil & Environmental Engineering Trinity College Dublin College Green Dublin 2.

10. An Taisce The National Trust for Ireland, Tailors' Hall, Back Lane, Dublin 8

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13. Tom Condit discovery programme arts heritage and gaelteacht

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