



Seaview Park Masterplan



Appropriate Assessment Screening Report

June 2026



Appropriate Assessment Screening Report for the Seaview Park Masterplan

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Appropriate Assessment Screening Report ("the AA Screening Report"), with respect to the Seaview Park Masterplan (hereafter referred to the "proposed masterplan") has been prepared by Roughan & O'Donovan ("ROD"), on behalf of Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (CSR), for Wicklow County Council (WCC). It does not, in and of its own right, confer planning permission for any specific development but rather guides the proposed enhancement measures in the masterplan for Seaview Park.

This document comprises the AA Screening Report in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive, the Habitats Regulations and section 202 (1) of the Planning and Development Act 2024. The aim of this AA Screening Report is to inform and assist the Competent Authority, WCC, in carrying out its AA Screening Assessment by determining whether or not the proposed masterplan, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, has the potential to significantly affect one or more European sites in view of their Conservation Objectives.

The AA Screening Report is intended to assess the likelihood of the proposed masterplan, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, significantly affecting areas designated as being of European importance for nature conservation ("European sites"), thereby enabling WCC, in its capacity as the Competent Authority in this case, to comply with its obligations under Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive").

It is the considered opinion of ROD, as the author of this AA Screening Report, that the proposed masterplan, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is not likely to give rise to impacts which would constitute significant effects on any European sites, in view of their Conservation Objectives, and, therefore, that AA is not required in respect of the proposed masterplan.

1.2 Legislative Context

Council Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21st May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive") and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 30th November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds ("the Birds Directive") list habitats and species which are, in a European context, important for conservation and in need of protection. This protection is afforded in part through the designation of sites which support significant examples of habitats or populations of species ("European sites"). Sites designated for wild birds are termed "Special Protection Areas" (SPAs) and sites designated for natural habitat types or other species are termed "Special Areas of Conservation" (SACs). The complete network of European sites is referred to as "Natura 2000".

In order to ensure the protection of European sites in the context of land use planning and development, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive provides for the assessment of the implications of plans and projects for European sites, as follows:

"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for

the site¹ and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.”

In Case C-323/17 [§34], *People Over Wind*, the Court of Justice of the European Union (‘the CJEU’) referred to the nature of the test to be applied in making a screening determination as follows:

“[...] it is settled case-law that Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive makes the requirement for an appropriate assessment of the implications of a plan or project conditional on there being a probability or a risk that the plan or project in question will have a significant effect on the site concerned. In the light, in particular, of the precautionary principle, such a risk exists if it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information that the plan or project will have a significant effect on the site concerned (judgment of 26 May 2011, Commission v Belgium, C-538/09, EU:C:2011:349, paragraph 39 and the case-law cited). The assessment of that risk must be made in the light inter alia of the characteristics and specific environmental conditions of the site concerned by such a plan or project (see, to that effect, judgment of 21 July 2016, Orleans and Others, C-387/15 and C-388/15, EU:C:2016:583, paragraph 45 and the case-law cited).”

Further clarification on the use of mitigation measures was provided in *Eco Advocacy*² where the CJEU ruled that where constituent elements are incorporated into the design of a project as standard features required for all projects of that nature and not within the aim of reducing negative effects of a project on European sites, those features cannot be regarded as indicative of likely significant effects on European sites concerned and should not be interpreted as mitigation measures intended to avoid or reduce harmful effects of a plan or project on those European sites. The judgment was made as follows:

“In the light of the foregoing considerations, the answer to the fourth question is that Article 6(3) of the Directive 92/43 must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out an appropriate assessment of the implications of a plan or project for a site, account may be taken of the features of that plan or project which involve the removal of contaminants and which therefore may have the effect of reducing harmful effects of the plan or project on that site, where those features have been incorporated into that plan or project as standard features, inherent in such a plan or project, irrespective of any effect on the site.”

Article 7 of the Habitats Directive provides that the provisions of, inter alia, Article 6(3) are to apply to SPAs under Directive 2009/147/EC (the “Birds Directive”).

As stated, the requirements arising out of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive are transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 as amended³ (S.I. No.477 of 2011) (the Habitats Regulations), including Part 5 thereof.

The determination of whether or not a plan or project requires AA Screening is referred to as “Stage 1” or “AA Screening”. A “Stage 1” or “AA Screening” is completed to determine whether or not the Project, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, in view of best scientific knowledge, is likely to have a significant

¹ Including, where applicable, ‘sites’.

² *Eco Advocacy v. An Bord Pleanála* [2023] C-721/21.

³ Including inter alia S.I. 290 of 2013; SI 499 of 2013; SI 355 of 2015; the Planning, Heritage and Broadcasting (Amendment) Act 2021, Chapter 4; SI 293 of 2021.

effect on areas designated as being of European importance for nature conservation ("European sites"), thereby enabling the Applicant, to fulfil its obligations under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive specifies that AA Screening must be undertaken by the "competent national authorities". In Ireland, the "competent authority" is the relevant planning authority for each plan or project. Consequently, the responsibility for carrying out AA Screening lies solely with the competent authority. In that respect, the AA Screening Report is not in itself an AA Screening Assessment but provides the competent authority with the information it needs in order to carry out its AA Screening.

1.3 Guidance

The following guidance documents informed this AA Screening and the assessment methodology:

- EC (2021) *Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*. Environment Directorate-General of the European Commission.
- EC (2018) *Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC*. European Commission, Brussels.
- DEHLG (2010) *Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities*. Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin.
- NPWS (2010) *Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities*. Circular Letter NPWS 1/10 & PSSP 2/10. National Parks & Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin.
- Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR (2021) *Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management*. Office of the Planning Regulator, Dublin.
- Scottish Natural Heritage (2015) *Habitat Regulation Appraisals of Plans. Guidance for Plan-making Bodies in Scotland*. Version 3.0. January 2015.

1.4 Appropriate Assessment Process

Appropriate Assessment guidance (EC, 2002) promotes a four-stage process to completing AA. The four steps are summarised as follows:

Stage 1 Screening for Appropriate Assessment: Screening for Appropriate Assessment is the process of determining if a plan, project or in this case, the proposed masterplan, is necessary for the management of the Natura 2000 network, or if it, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have a significant effect on one or more European sites. At this stage, mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the potential for significant effects cannot be considered.

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment: Where the possibility of significant effects on one or more European site cannot be excluded, the process proceeds to Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. This stage considers whether the plan, project or in this case the proposed masterplan, in-combination with other plans and projects, will adversely affect the integrity of one or more European site, and includes any mitigation measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts. At Stage 2, the proponent is required to submit a Natura Impact Report (NIR). This report must contain complete, precise and definitive

findings to enable the Competent Authority (Wicklow County Council in this case) to carry out Appropriate Assessment.

Stage 3 Assessment of Alternative Solutions: Where adverse effects cannot be excluded, the plan, project or in this case the proposed masterplan, must proceed to Stage 3, the Assessment of Alternative Solutions. This stage examines alternative options or solutions which avoid adverse effects. Once an alternative solution is selected, the process returns to Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment. If after examining all alternatives and establishing that adverse effects remain, the process proceeds to Stage 4.

Stage 4 Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI): IROPI is a derogation process which allows a plan, project or in this case the proposed masterplan, to proceed despite the fact that it will have an adverse effect on one or more European sites. At Stage 4 it must be established that no alternatives exist. In addition to the mitigation measures permitted from Stage 2 of the process, at Stage 4 compensatory measures are also permissible. Where priority Annex I habitats are concerned, as defined in the Habitats Directive, the Competent Authority can only approve proposals relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment.

1.5 Screening Methodology

At this stage of the process, the AA Screening Report assesses the potential effects from the proposed masterplan on the European sites within the likely zone of impact and evaluates them in view of the sites' Conservation Objectives.

This AA Screening Report has had regard inter alia to the following matters⁴ :

- The threshold test is that an appropriate assessment will be required if the proposed masterplan is likely to have a significant effect on (a) European site(s) either individually or in combination with other plans or projects.
- It is not necessary, in order to trigger the requirement to proceed to stage 2 AA that the proposed masterplan will 'definitely' have significant effects on the protected site, but such a requirement will arise if it is a 'mere probability' that such an effect exists. The requirement to carry out an AA will be satisfied if there is a 'probability or a risk' that the proposed masterplan will have 'significant effects' on (a) European site(s).
- Consequent upon the application of the precautionary principle, such a 'risk' will be found to exist if 'it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information' that the proposed masterplan 'will have significant effects' on (a) European site(s).
- An AA will be required if, on the basis of objective information, a 'significant effect' on a European site 'cannot be excluded'. An AA will not be required if, on the basis of objective information, a 'significant effect' on (a) European site(s) 'can be excluded'.
- In the case of 'doubt as to the absence of significant effects' an AA must be carried out.
- The requirement to conduct an AA will arise where, at the screening stage, it is ascertained that the proposed masterplan is 'capable of having any effect' (albeit this must be any 'significant effect') on (a) European site(s).

⁴ See Eoin Kelly v. An Bord Pleanála [2019] IEHC 84; Kelly v. An Bord Pleanála [2014] IEHC 400; Connelly v. An Bord Pleanála [2018] IESC 31; [2018] ILRM 453

- The 'possibility' of there being a 'significant effect' on (a) European site(s) will give rise to a requirement to carry out an AA for the purposes of Article 6(3). There is no need to 'establish' such an effect and it is merely necessary to determine that there 'may be' such an effect.
- In order to meet the threshold of likelihood of significant effect, the word 'likely' in Article 6(3) means less than the balance of probabilities. The test does not require any 'hard and fast evidence' that such a significant effect was likely. It merely has to be shown that there is a 'possibility' that this significant effect is likely.
- The assessment of whether there is a risk of 'significant effect' on the European site must be made in light, inter alia, of the 'characteristics and specific environmental conditions of the site concerned' by the relevant plan or project.
- Plans or projects or applications for developments which have no appreciable effect on European sites are excluded from the requirement to proceed to AA. If all applications for permission for proposed masterplan capable of having any effect whatsoever on such sites were to be caught by Article 6(3) activities on or near the site would risk being impossible by reason of legislative overkill.

While the threshold at the screening stage of Article 6(3) is very low nonetheless it is a threshold which must be met before it is necessary to proceed to the stage 2 AA.

Accordingly, best practice in undertaking AA Screening involves five steps as follows:

1. The first step involves gathering the information and data necessary to carry out a screening assessment. These include, but are not limited to, the details of all phases of the plan or project, environmental data pertaining to the area in which the plan or project is located, e.g. rare or protected habitats and species present or likely to be present, and the details of the European sites within the likely zone of impact.
2. The second step involves examining the information gathered in the first step and a scientific analysis of the potential impacts of the project on the receiving environment, particularly the European sites in the likely zone of impact.
3. The third step evaluates the impacts analysed in the second step against the Conservation Objectives of the relevant European sites, thereby determining whether or not those impacts constitute "likely significant effects", within the meaning of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.
4. The fourth step involves considering the potential for likely significant effects to arise from the combination of the impacts of the plan or project with those of other plans or projects. If it is determined in the third step that Stage 2 (AA) is required, consideration of potential cumulative impacts may be deferred to that stage.
5. The last step involves the issuing of a statement of the determination of the AA Screening. Notwithstanding the recommendation made in the AA Screening Report, the responsibility for completing this step lies solely with the competent authority.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MASTERPLAN

The masterplan sets out a framework for the future development of the area around Seaview Park. The plan area is 21.73 hectares, which includes two leisure centre buildings and a duck pond. The area is popular for social recreation in Arklow town which has a growing and diverse population. The area provides a secure playground for children, gym equipment for all ages, gardens, a duck pond, a dog park, two basketball courts, a skate park and a running track. Despite various improvement over the years, there is an absence of facilities such as public toilets and the area require further enhancement to provide be universally accessible and provide for all ages and abilities.

Seaview Park, for the purposes of this report, has been split into three connected areas, the lower, middle, and upper sites. The lower site forms the primary recreation and activity area, centred around existing sports facilities. The middle site provides a transition, combining play spaces, parkland, and the duck pond landscape. The upper site is the most natural area, focused on informal recreation within the existing Kynoch Park setting. A map of Seaview Park is presented in Appendix A.

2.1.1 Lower Site

The lower site possesses the existing running track and sports field, sports centre/café, skate park, and basketball court. Upgrades to the existing facilities and the creation additional of active recreation are proposed in this area. Enhancements include a 2,400m² pump track, expanded skatepark, an upgraded running track with dedicated athletics areas, grassed spectator terraces along Mill Road and the sea defence banks, multi-use ball courts connected to the existing basketball court, as well as new changing facilities and spectator shelters.

These spaces will be connected by two primary promenade routes, with smaller connecting links. The smaller promenade will run parallel to the café and main sports centre entrances, providing a direct connection between the tracks, pitches, courts, the sports centre, and Seaview Avenue. The larger promenade, the “Events Promenade,” forms a 15m-wide multi-use corridor between the duck pond/Seaview Avenue and the running track. Two 6m-wide corridors within it allow space for event tents, structures, and vehicles.

2.1.2 Middle Site

In middle site, to the west is the ‘Bloom Garden,’ which will be expanded into a larger park, with a dedicated pedestrian entrance from Seaview Avenue. The putt-putt course will be removed, allowing for an expanded, more accessible playground and an area for the relocated children’s driving school. An independent service road at the western boundary will provide access for the Tidy Towns yard and aquatic centre, separating vehicles from the play areas.

Where a dune grassland is located to the north of the playground, this will be retained, and exotic vegetation removed. Native vegetation will be implemented, and tracks and a lookout at the highest point will be implemented.

Sheltered public toilets will be constructed at the end of the lower site’s smaller promenade, serving both lower and middle site amenities.

To the east, the duck pond reeds will be managed to increase open water and improve views over the water. The pond edge will include lookouts extending over the water,

with the primary lookout at the end of the Events Promenade, acting as a termination and focal point of the space. The existing car park is replaced with a grassed amphitheatre, with granite block seating integrated into the bank.

2.1.3 Upper Site

Measures to the upper site focus on habitat enhancement, informal recreation, and connectivity through the existing Kynoch Park landscape. The existing Kynoch Park trail network will be upgraded, with primary routes widened, and secondary paths improved. Vegetation between these trails will be enhanced along the edges, through intermittent trimming and infill planting, creating thicker edge buffers.

Kynoch Memorial Park will contain a series of weaving gravel paths within areas of meadow grass, and areas maintained grass for informal recreation. Seating and interpretive signage will be provided throughout, utilising salvaged granite block from the former factory.

Along the coastal edge, the sea defence bank will be planted with resilient coastal scrub species, reinforcing the edge condition and providing additional protection to the wider Kynoch Park landscape.

3.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS

3.1 Potential effects on the Natural Environment

The subsections below describe the potential effects that proposed masterplan could have on the natural environment in general, as a pretext to the identification and assessment of adverse effects on European sites. A number of elements of proposed masterplan have the potential to lead to environmental and ecological impacts. Potential risks to the natural environment arising from proposed masterplan are as follows:

Direct species mortality

Direct species loss and mortality is possible as a result of site clearance and vegetation removal as part of any infrastructure and trails construction required for the proposed masterplan.

Habitat loss, deterioration, and fragmentation

The construction of infrastructure at Seaview Park, and the potential ensuing increased visitor numbers could lead to the loss of habitats that are Qualifying Interests of European Sites, and also habitats that are not Qualifying Interests but support Qualifying Interest habitats and species. This includes habitats and species outside the Natura 2000 network, such as areas used for feeding by wintering birds which lie outside the boundary of an SPA.

Disturbance (noise, vibration, movement, lighting)

Disturbance can occur during construction, and during operation due to increased visitor numbers and events can result in disturbance to wildlife, as well as any new lighting implemented.

Changes in water quality and hydrology

Water quality impacts arising from both the construction has the potential to directly and indirectly affect a wide range of habitats and species. Accidental pollution events can result in sediment and pollutants entering sensitive watercourses resulting in a deterioration in water quality.

Introduction and spread of invasive species

Invasive species pose a threat to biodiversity and ecosystem functioning and could inadvertently be introduced or spread through construction plant and vehicles during construction works, and increased visitor numbers during operation.

3.2 Establishing the Zone of Influence

Section 3.2.3 of DEHLG (2010) guidance outlines the procedure for selecting the European sites to be considered in AA. It states that European sites potentially affected should be identified and listed, bearing in mind the potential for direct, indirect, and in-combination effects. It also states that the specific approach in each case is likely to differ depending on the scale and likely effects of the plan or project. However, it advises that the following sites should generally be included:

- All European sites within or immediately adjacent to the plan or project area;
- All European sites within the Zone of Influence of the plan or project; and,
- In accordance with the Precautionary Principle, all European sites for which there is doubt as to whether or not they might be significantly affected.

The “Zone of Influence” of a plan or project is the geographic extent over which significant ecological effects are likely to occur. In the case of projects, the guidance recognises that the Zone of Influence must be established on a case-by-case basis using the Source-Pathway-Receptor model (OPR, 2021). A plan or project may only lead to significant effects on the integrity of the European site where all three elements of Source-Pathway-Receptor are linked. In the absence of one element of this model, adverse effects cannot occur. The assessment should make reference to the following key variables:

- The nature, size and location of the plan or project.
- The nature of the impacts which may arise from the project.
- The sensitivities of the ecological receptors.
- The potential for in-combination effects.

For example, in the case of a project that could affect a watercourse, it may be necessary to include the entire upstream and/or downstream catchment in order to capture all European Sites with water-dependent Qualifying Interests. In the case of plans, however, the guidance (DoEHLG, 2010) states that this zone extend to a distance of 15 km in all directions from the boundary of the plan area. The Zone of Influence for the proposed masterplan was defined as the study area, and a 15km buffer around it.

A geographical representation of the Zone of Influence was produced in QGIS 3.28.8-Firenze using publicly available Ordnance Survey Ireland maps. This is used in combination with NPWS SAC and SPA shapefiles to identify the boundaries of European Sites in relation to the Zone of Influence. The Zone of Influence is presented in Figure 3-1 below.

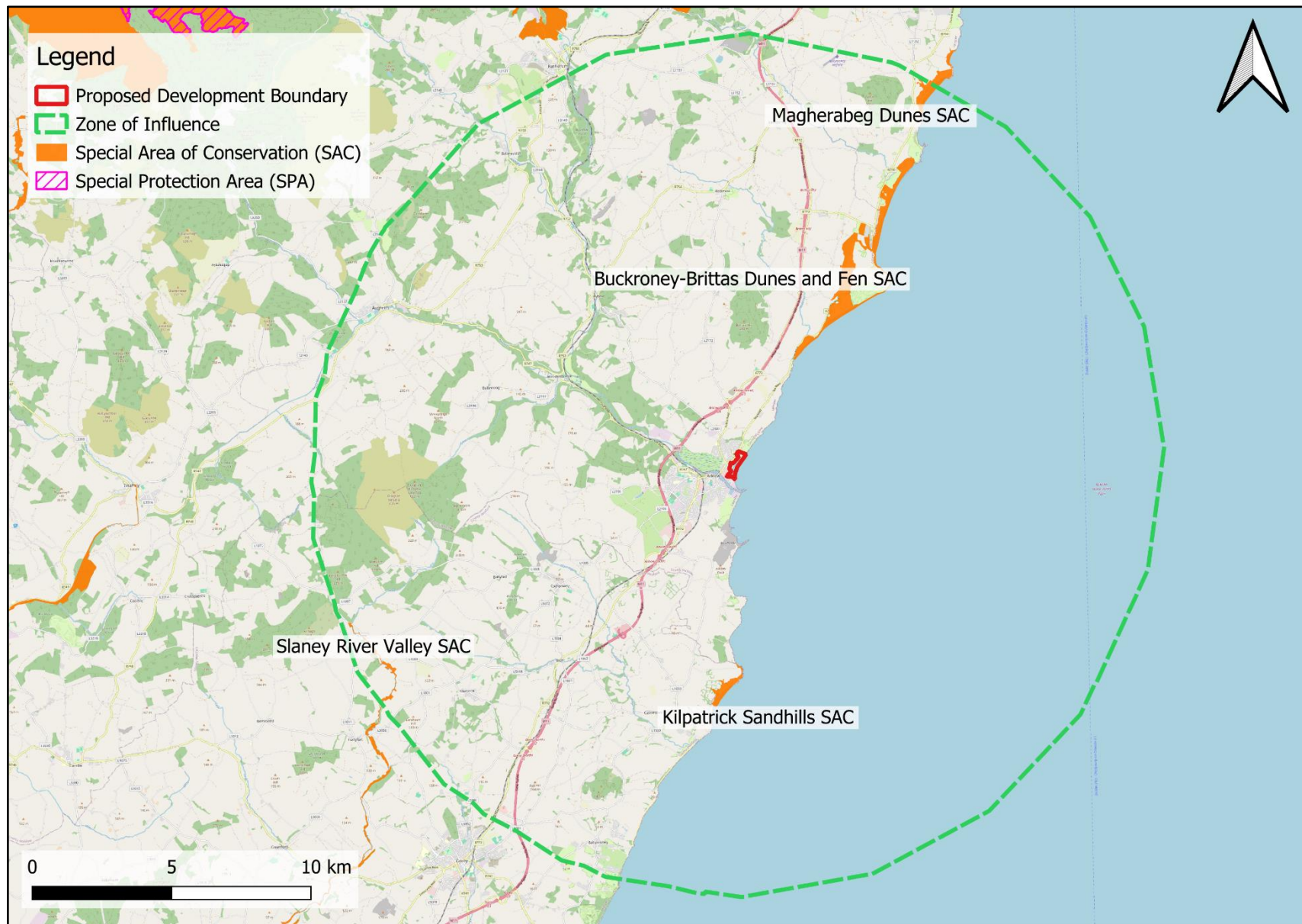


Figure 3-1 Zone of Influence for the Seaview Park Masterplan.

There are four SACs and no SPAs within the Zone of Influence. Table 3-1 lists the European sites in the Zone of Influence.

Table 3-1 European Sites within the Zone of Influence

Site code	Site name	Qualifying Interest habitats and species (*Priority Habitat)	Distance from proposed plan boundary (km)
000729	Buckroney-Brittias Dunes and Fen SAC	• Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] • Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] • Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150] • Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) [2170] • Humid dune slacks [2190] • Alkaline fens [7230]	3.8km northeast
001742	Kilpatrick Sandhills SAC	• Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] • Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] • Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>) [2150]	6.6km south
000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	• Estuaries [1130] • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330] • Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410] • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260] • Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] • Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] • Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029] • Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095] • Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096] • River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099] • Twaite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>) [1103] • Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] • Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355] • Harbour Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365]	13.7km southwest

Site code	Site name	Qualifying Interest habitats and species (*Priority Habitat)	Distance from proposed plan boundary (km)
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	• Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210] • Embryonic shifting dunes [2110] • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120] • Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] • Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]	13.7km northeast

3.3 Conservation Status and Site Integrity

Article 1(e) of the Habitats Directive defines the conservation status of a natural habitat as *“the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species [...]”*.

The conservative status of a natural habitat will be taken as “favourable” when:

- *its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing, and*
- *the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and*
- *the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined in (i);”*.

Article 1(i) defines the conservation status of a species as *“the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations [...]”*;

The conservation status will be taken as “favourable” when:

- *population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and*
- *the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and*
- *there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis;”*.

EC (2018), the European Commission stated that *“the integrity of a site involves its constitutive characteristics and ecological functions”*. The site’s integrity is therefore based on the Qualifying Interests for which the site is designated, along with their ecological requirements. When undertaking Appropriate Assessment, the integrity of a site is not affected as long as the conservation objectives for the site are not undermined.

3.4 Likely Significant Effects

The masterplan sets out a framework for future development at the site. There are no direct pathways for effects, either hydrologically, or otherwise, between Seaview Park and the European sites within the Zone of Influence. No Qualifying Interest habitats occur within proximity of Seaview Park. Any mobile species which are Qualifying Interests of the European Sites concerned, such as Harbour Seal, would be habituated to a certain level of disturbance, considering the existing vehicular and marine traffic, and the existing level of human presence in the area, and could easily move away from the area during temporary periods of disturbance arising from construction. Given nature and scale of the masterplan, there will be no likely significant effects on the integrity any European sites.

4.0 IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS

4.1 Introduction

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires that AA be carried out in respect of plans and projects that are likely to have significant effects on European sites, “*either individually or in combination with other plans or projects*”. Therefore, regardless of whether or not the likely effects of a plan or project are significant when considered on their own, the significance of the combined effects of the plan or project under assessment and other plans and projects must also be evaluated.

4.2 Methodology

Given the strategic nature of proposed masterplan, it is not possible to assess it against projects. Therefore, the in-combination assessment has assessed the potential for in-combination effects with other strategic Plans.

Table 6-1 below presents the in-combination assessment of the masterplan and other Plans.

Table 4-1 In-combination effects assessment

Plans, Policies, and Programmes	Summary	Potential for In-combination Effects
Seaview Park Masterplan	The description of the proposed masterplan is provided in Section 2 of this AA Screening Report.	The proposed masterplan and the enhancement measures contained within it have the potential to give rise to in-combination effects with one another. However, as there is no pathway for effects between Seaview Park and the European sites within the Zone of Influence, and given the nature and scale of the masterplan, there is no potential for in-combination effects.
Project Ireland 2040: - Project Ireland 2040 – National Planning Framework (NPF) 1st Revision - National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2030	The NPF is a high-level framework that sets plans for investing in social, economic and cultural infrastructure to achieve overarching strategic objectives of wellbeing, equality and opportunity. The NDP a high-level budgetary plan that identifies strategic need and priorities for governmental capital investment for the period 2021 - 2030.	These are strategic level plans, and no project specific details are available. Therefore, there is no potential for in-combination effects.
County Wicklow Tourism Strategy and Marketing Plan 2018	The County Wicklow Tourism Strategy and Marketing Plan is high-level strategy for the tourism industry in Wicklow.	These are strategic level plans, and no project specific details are available. Therefore, there is no potential for in-combination effects.
4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030	The purpose of the 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 is to set out a high-level strategy for halting the decline of Ireland's biodiversity and restore and maintain ecosystems and ecosystem services from 2023 – 2030.	As the BAP is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.
Biodiversity Action Plan for Arklow	The Biodiversity Plan for Arklow provides a variety of recommendations for conserving and enhancing biodiversity in Arklow. these include grassland management, habitat creation, rare plant monitoring, etc.	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.
County Wicklow Biodiversity Action Plan 2025-2030	The County Wicklow Biodiversity Action Plan (2025-2030) was developed with raising awareness about biodiversity, understanding the value of biodiversity, and addressing the challenges to maintaining biodiversity in County Wicklow. It is a high-level strategy with a focus on conserving and	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects will result as the one of the aims of the strategy is to maintain biodiversity in County Wicklow.

Plans, Policies, and Programmes	Summary	Potential for In-combination Effects
	enhancing County Wicklow's diverse habitats and species, while encouraging active community participation to support biodiversity.	
Wicklow County Development Plan 2022-2028	The Wicklow County Development Plan sets out the overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the County for the plan period and beyond. The CDP provides for, and controls, the physical, economic and social development of the County, in the interests of the overall common good and in compliance with environmental controls. It includes a set of development objectives and standards, which set out where land is to be developed, and for what purposes (e.g. housing, shopping, schools, employment, open space, amenity, conservation etc). It informs decisions on where public services such as roads and water infrastructure are to be provided, and affects the type of buildings that can be constructed and the use to which land can be put. It affects many facets of daily economic and social life, in terms of where you can live, what services and facilities are available and where job opportunities are to be sited.	This plan was subject to AA. The plan will not give rise to any adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The AA process is ongoing and will inform and be concluded at adoption of the Plan.
All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (AIPP) 2021-2025 is a five-year road map developed to build on the successful delivery of the 81 actions in the first Plan prepared for the 2015 to 2020 period. It aims to take steps to restore pollinator populations to health levels in Ireland. It creates a framework to bring together pollinator initiatives across Ireland, so that through coordination and cooperation to overarching goal can be achieved. The AIPP 2021-2025 has 186 actions spread across the following six objectives: • Objective 1: Making farmland pollinator friendly. • Objective 2: Making public land pollinator friendly. • Objective 3: Making private land pollinator friendly. • Objective 4: All-Ireland Honeybee Strategy. • Objective 5: Conserving rare pollinators. • Objective 6: Strategic coordination of the Plan.	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	The Bern Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.

Plans, Policies, and Programmes	Summary	Potential for In-combination Effects
	species specified in appendices to the Convention. The Parties commit to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the parties' planning and development policies and pollution control, with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Parties undertake to promote education and disseminate general information concerning the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. The Convention establishes a Standing Committee on which the parties are represented by their delegates. The Committee's principal task is to monitor the provisions of this Convention in the light of development of the wild flora and the assessment of its needs. For this purpose, the Standing Committee is especially competent to make recommendations to the Parties and amendments to the appendices where these protected species are specified.	
Biodiversity Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan (2019)	The Biodiversity Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan considers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services. The goal is to protect biodiversity from the effects of climate change and to conserve and manage ecosystems so that they deliver services that increase the adaptive capacity of people and biodiversity. This is achieved by identifying adaptation options that will help to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services from the effects of changing climate.	As the plan aims to protect biodiversity from the effects of climate change and to conserve and manage ecosystems. Therefore, there are no in-combination effects.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1983)	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is one of a small number of intergovernmental treaties concerned with the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention entered into force on 1 November 1983, its membership has grown steadily to include 80 (as of 1 September 2002) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) stems from the growing recognition that biological diversity is an asset of tremendous value to present and future generations across the world. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) tasked experts to prepare an international legal instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.

Plans, Policies, and Programmes	Summary	Potential for In-combination Effects
	biological diversity. They were to consider "the need to share costs and benefits between developed and developing countries" as well as "ways and means to support innovation by local people". The text of the Convention was adopted on 22 May 1992 in Nairobi and was opened to signature on 5 June 1992, during the Rio "Earth Summit". Within a year, it had received 168 signatures. It entered into force on 29 December 1993. The CBD meets every two years. Its website offers more information about the CBD and how it works, as well as all the available documents, for every meeting since the first Conference of the Parties. In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, parties have to develop national biodiversity strategies or action plans (NBSAPs).	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) 1971	The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty, which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and appropriate use of wetlands and their resources.	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.
European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988. (S.I. No. 293/1988)	The European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) regulations, S.I. No 84 of 1988 defines freshwaters as being waters capable of supporting Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>), Char (<i>Salvelinus sp</i>) and whitefish (<i>Coregonus sp</i>) and are hereby designated as Salmonid waters. A local authority shall carry out or cause to be carried out, sampling of Salmonid waters in its functional area in respect of the parameters specified in the second schedule of the 1988 regulation. The European commission oversees Member State's policies in this area. In Ireland the Department of the Environment and local Government is responsible for making designations which the local authorities implement.	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy for 2030	The EU's Biodiversity Strategy 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious, and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The Strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 and contains specific actions and commitments. The Biodiversity Strategy is designed to halt biodiversity loss in Europe by committing to land and sea protection and restoring ecosystems by 2030. The biodiversity strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet. In the post-COVID-19 context, the strategy aims to build our societies' resilience to future threats such as:	As the plan is aimed at environmental protection, there are no in-combination effects.

Plans, Policies, and Programmes	Summary	Potential for In-combination Effects
	- the impacts of climate change; - forest fires; - food insecurity; and - disease outbreaks - including by protecting wildlife and fighting illegal wildlife trade.	
Prioritised Action Framework 2021-2027 (NPWS)	The Prioritised Action Framework 2021-2027 for Ireland has been informed by reports on: the 'Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland' submitted in 2019 to the European Commission, under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, and on the 'Status of Birds in Ireland', submitted in 2019 to the European Commission, under Article 12 of the Birds Directive. Prioritised Action Frameworks (PAFs) are strategic multiannual planning tools, aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of the measures that are needed to implement the EU-wide Natura 2000 network and its associated green infrastructure, specifying the financing needs for these measures and linking them to the corresponding EU funding programmes.	No risk of likely significant in-combination effects as this plan is entirely positive in its actions. The framework supports climate change mitigation. The framework will assist in ensuring the Natura 2000 Network adapts to climate change.

5.0 CONCLUSION

In accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, Part 5 of the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations, Part 8 of the Planning and Development Act 2024, the relevant case law, established best practice and the Precautionary Principle, this AA Screening Report has considered the proposed masterplan and its potential to significantly affect European sites. This report has concluded, on the basis of objective information, that the proposed masterplan, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is not likely to give rise to impacts which would constitute significant effects on European sites, in view of their Conservation Objectives.

In light of this conclusion, it is the considered opinion of ROD, as the author of this AA Screening Report, that Wicklow County Council, as the Competent Authority in this case, in completing its AA Screening in respect of proposed masterplan, should find that the proposed masterplan, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is not likely to have a significant effect on European sites, in view of their Conservation Objectives.

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Seaview Park Masterplan

SEAVIEW AVENUE

ARKLOW, Co. WICKLOW



DESIGN STATEMENT

PART 8 - PLANNING APPLICATION

PREPARED FOR
WICKLOW COUNTY COUNCIL
JUNE 2026

Design Statement Contents

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Accompanying Documents

- 25301-1-100 SITE LOCATION MAP
- 25301-1-111 - LANDSCAPE LAYOUT
- 25301-1-112 - LANDSCAPE LAYOUT- LOWER SITE
- 25301-1-113 - LANDSCAPE LAYOUT- MIDDLE SITE
- 25301-1-114 - LANDSCAPE LAYOUT- UPPER SITE
- 25301-1-201 - LANDSCAPE SECTIONS - SHEET 1
- 25301-1-202 - LANDSCAPE SECTIONS - SHEET 2

Brief

Wicklow County Council has appointed a multidisciplinary design team led by Landscape Architects Cunnane Stratton Reynolds Ltd, supported by Engineering, Ecology and Specialist Consultants, Roughan & O'Donovan Consulting Engineer, to prepare a comprehensive Masterplan for the Seaview Avenue Recreation Area, Arklow, County Wicklow.

The brief clearly establishes the primary objective of the project: to develop a long-term vision and framework for the enhancement of Seaview Avenue as a high-quality, accessible and sustainable recreational destination that responds to the needs of a growing and diverse community while protecting and enhancing its unique environmental and heritage assets.

The brief identifies a wide range of existing facilities and opportunities within the 21.73-hectare site, including the running track, MUGA, playground, skate park, gym area, Bloom garden, duck pond, dog park, colour court, coastal promenade, leisure centres and the historic Kynoch area. It also highlights the need to improve accessibility, connectivity, visitor facilities and the overall quality of the public realm while creating opportunities for future recreational, educational and community uses.

Key considerations include stakeholder engagement, enhancement of gateways and arrival points, improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity, strengthening the coastal promenade, biodiversity protection and enhancement, sustainable drainage measures, universal accessibility, heritage interpretation, provision for all age groups and abilities, and the creation of spaces that support both active and passive recreation.

The Masterplan presented will establish a clear vision for the future development of Seaview Avenue, creating a series of connected recreational, ecological, heritage and community destinations within a coherent landscape structure. The proposals seek to celebrate the site's coastal setting, strengthen biodiversity, enhance accessibility and connectivity, acknowledge the historical significance of the Kynoch area, and provide a diverse range of experiences for residents and visitors alike.

The Masterplan is intended to be ambitious yet deliverable, providing a flexible framework capable of guiding phased implementation over time. It will support future funding applications, inform Part 8 planning processes and provide Wicklow County Council with a robust strategy for the sustainable development, management and enhancement of Seaview Avenue as a valued community asset for present and future generations.



Initial site analysis layout, presented at the community workshop as a template to illustrate ideas.

Design Objectives

Placemaking is central to the Seaview Avenue Masterplan. While the park already accommodates a wide range of recreational activities, the objective is to transform it into a distinctive destination that encourages people to visit, stay and enjoy its unique coastal setting.

The proposals have been developed around the following key objectives:

- Creating a connected network of active, passive and nature-based spaces that function as a cohesive whole.
- Enhancing existing facilities while providing flexible open spaces for informal recreation and community events.
- Establishing a strong landscape identity inspired by the site's coastal character, biodiversity and heritage.
- Improving accessibility and connectivity throughout the park for people of all ages and abilities.
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity through habitat creation, native planting and sustainable landscape management.
- Supporting future community needs through adaptable and resilient design.
- Responding to the exposed coastal environment through robust materials, planting and infrastructure that are durable, sustainable and easy to maintain.

Together, these objectives will create a high-quality recreational and community destination that celebrates the unique character of Seaview Avenue while providing lasting benefits for the people of Arklow.

Approach & Methodology

Our approach follows a structured process designed to create a practical, sustainable and deliverable vision for the site. This design process has had particular focus on early community participation to direct the outcome.

The methodology comprises:

- Undertaking a detailed analysis of the site, including its recreational uses, ecological value, heritage significance, accessibility, connectivity, landscape character and coastal setting.
- Understanding the project brief, stakeholder aspirations and the requirements of the Arklow community, as well as the maintenance capabilities of Wicklow County Council.
- Weighting up these desires with the opportunities and constraints of the site to inform the development of design principles and a clear site framework vision.
- Preparing a cohesive landscape masterplan that integrates existing and proposed facilities while enhancing biodiversity, accessibility and user experience.
- Collaborating with Ecologist and Engineering consultants to confirm feasibility of the proposed works.
- Developing illustrative masterplan proposals supported by sketches, visualisations and diagrams to communicate design intent.

The resulting Masterplan provides a flexible framework to guide future development, funding applications and Part 8 planning proposals for Seaview Avenue.

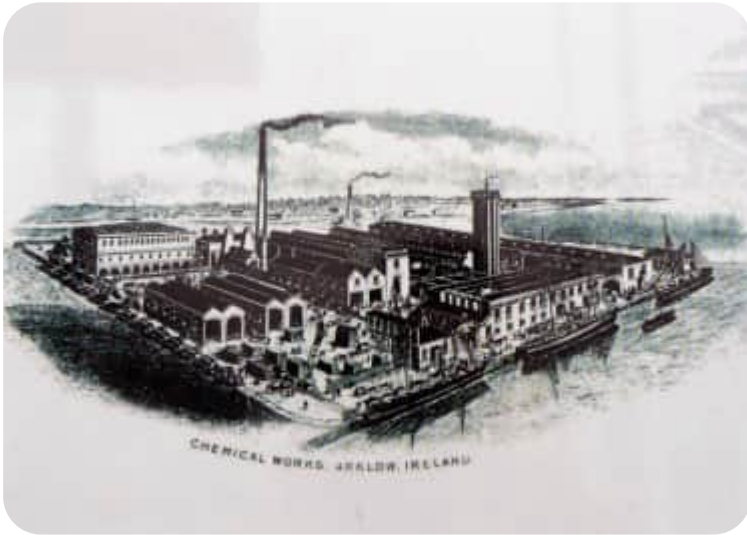
The site previously a coastal stretch of sand dune on the north beach of Arklow and was selected in the late 19th century for industrial development due to its access to the harbour, rail infrastructure, and proximity to the Avoca River. In 1895 the Kynoch explosives factory was established on the former Arklow Chemical Works site, marking the beginning of large scale cordite production in the town.

By the early 20th century the site had expanded significantly, evolving into a major industrial complex with dispersed buildings extending across much of the coastline. The layout was deliberately fragmented to reduce the risk of chain explosions, reflecting the hazardous nature of explosives manufacturing. The rail line running through Arklow played a key role in the movement of raw materials and finished munitions, linking the factory directly to wider transport networks, the alimnt of the duck pond trail today still follows this.

During the First World War the site became a major munitions centre, with employment rising to several thousand workers and continuous production operating across the expanded works. At its peak the complex dominated the northern coastal edge of the town and formed a key part of Ireland’s wartime industrial output.

In 1917 a major explosion occurred at the factory resulting in the deaths of 27 workers and extensive damage across the site and surrounding area. Following the end of the war in 1918, demand for explosives rapidly declined and production was scaled back, leading to the closure and dismantling of the works by 1919.

In the present day the site has been cleared of industrial structures and integrated into the surrounding residential and recreational landscape. Open coastal spaces now define the area, with little physical evidence remaining of its former industrial use. The historical significance of the site, however, continues to shape its identity as part of the town’s industrial and maritime heritage.



Kynoch explosives factory



Arklow Harbour & River Scene



A. Natural site, pre-development
MapGenie 6 Inch First Edition

B. Rail line and munitions batteries
MapGenie 25 Inch

C. Main factory site, north of site
Kynoch MapGenie 25 Inch

During the initial site study period, a ecological survey of the site was conducted by Roughan & O'Donovan and a ecological constraints & opportunities report was generated to inform the consultation and design phases going forward. The findings of the report are as follows:

The site itself comprises a variety of habitats including grasslands, dune systems, scrub, woodland, and a man-made saline pond known locally as the 'Duck Pond'. These habitats have the potential to support birds (including nesting birds), , invertebrates, mammals such as badger and hedgehog, and to provide foraging and roosting opportunities for bats. A small area of a dune grassland mosaic is also present on the site, which contributes to the coastal biodiversity in the area.

Despite this diversity, parts of the site are of relatively low ecological quality, with large areas of intensively managed grassland, disturbed ground, and the presence of invasive species such Cherry Laurel and Sea-buckthorn (note that other species were identified in desk study, but where not found to be present on the site during the field survey). Informal pathways, trampling, dumping, and localised anti-social activity are contributing to habitat degradation and fragmentation, particularly within woodland and scrub areas.

There is strong potential for the proposed masterplan to enhance biodiversity across the site. Opportunities include the creation of species-rich meadows, improved management of the pond and reedbeds, retention and strengthening of woodland and scrub habitats, and the control or eradication of invasive species. The introduction of additional tree planting and the formalisation of pathways would improve habitat connectivity while reducing disturbance.

The site forms part of a wider informal green network along Arklow's coastline and rep-reresents one of the most accessible open spaces near the town centre. A key consideration will be to balance ecological enhancement with recreational.

* Excerpt of Seaview Park Arklow - Constraints & Opportunities – Engineering & Ecology report



Amenity Grassland



Dune Systems



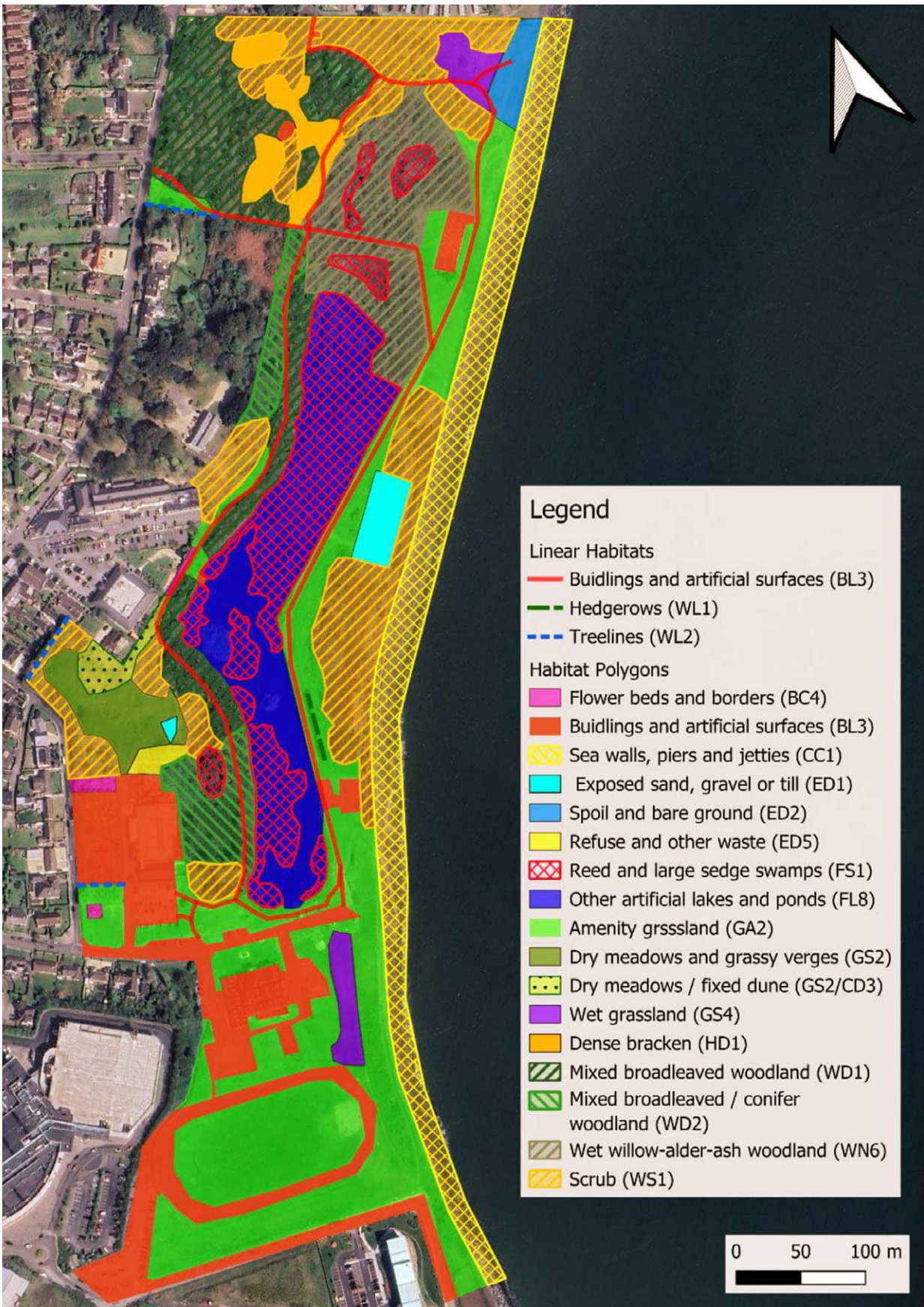
Scrub



Woodland



Man-made Saline Pond



* Pg 08 of Seaview Park Arklow - Constraints & Opportunities – Engineering & Ecology report

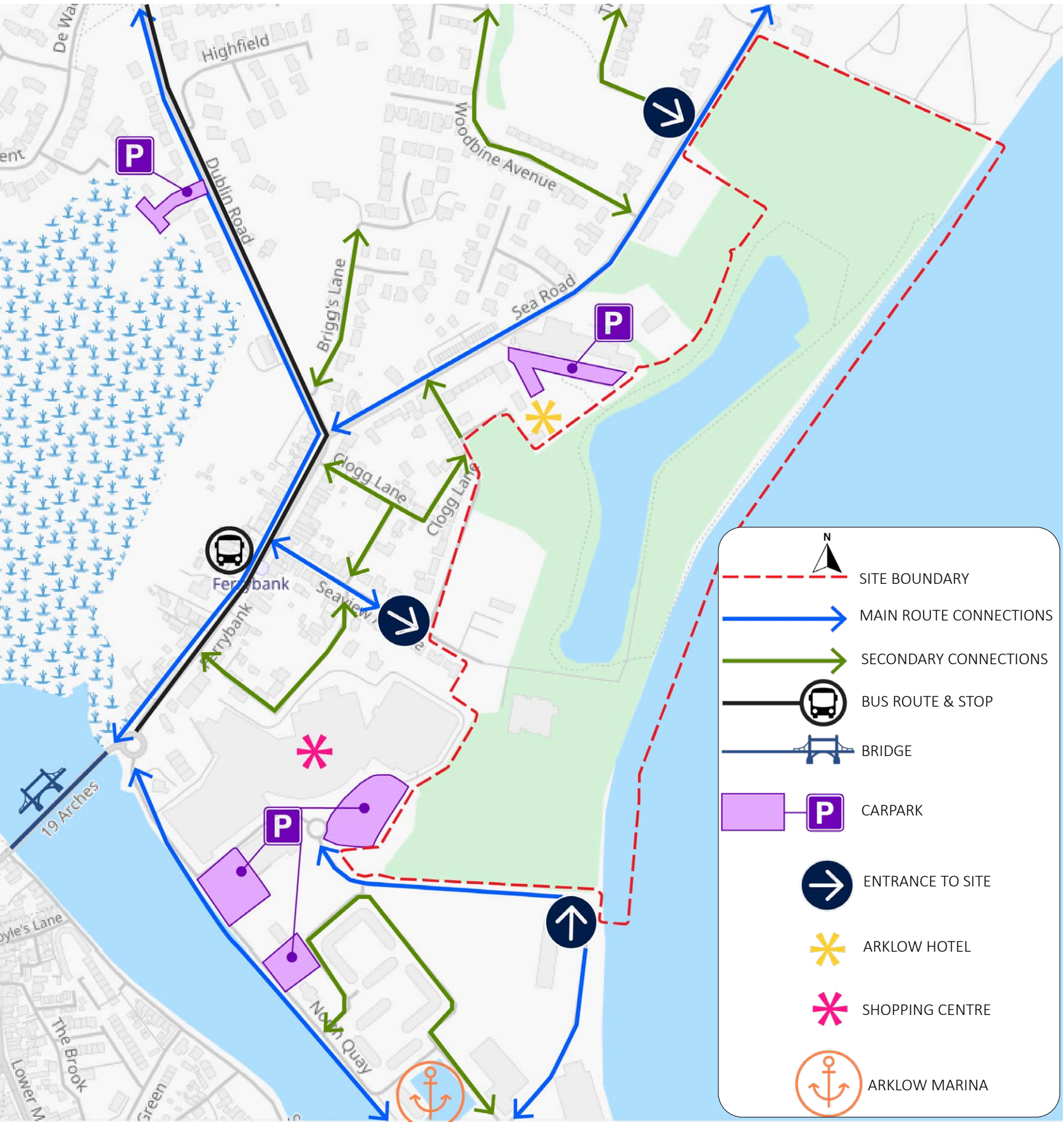
CIRCULATION - GREATER AREA

The site is positioned within close proximity to established residential areas such as Highfield, Sea Road and the surrounding neighbourhood streets. A number of pedestrian connections lead directly toward the site from these areas, creating strong local accessibility, particularly from the west and north. These routes are largely informal in places but indicate clear desire lines and regular use by the local community.

To the south and southwest, the site connects toward the town centre via Seaview Avenue and Ferrybank, where onward links provide access across the Avoca River. While these connections are direct, the pedestrian environment varies in quality, with certain sections lacking strong definition or priority for walkers and cyclists. There is an opportunity to strengthen these routes to better integrate the site with the wider town centre and riverfront.

Access into the site itself is available from multiple points along its western edge, as well as from the southern approach near the marina. These entrances are currently understated and could benefit from clearer definition and wayfinding. Internally, movement is largely informal, with paths forming organically through grassland, woodland and along the pond edge, reflecting how the site is currently used.

Car access is facilitated by several existing car parks located along the western and southern edges of the site, providing convenient entry points for visitors. These are supported by nearby local roads, while a bus stop within walking distance improves accessibility by public transport.



The Nineteen Arches Bridge



Arklow Marina



Bridgewater Shopping Centre



Arklow Bay Hotel



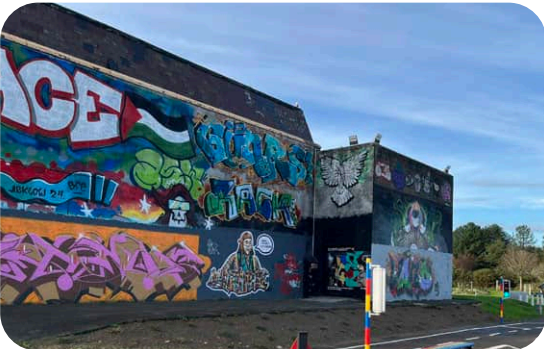
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Pedestrian Route Connection



Parking



Sports Facility



Pool / Leisure Centre

Existing routes from the west and north are well used and reinforce the site’s role as an important recreational space for the local community.

Recreational facilities including the leisure centre, swimming pool, sports grounds, and car parks are located along the western edge of the site, generating regular activity and providing key access points. Internally, movement is largely informal, with paths extending around the pond, woodland, and coastal edge.

The duck pond loop forms one of the site’s strongest connections, linking ecological and recreational areas throughout the northern site. While accessibility is generally good, entrances and pathways could benefit from clearer definition, improved wayfinding, and upgraded pedestrian connections.

- SITE BOUNDARY
- VEHICULAR ROUTE CONNECTIONS
- PEDESTRIAN ROUTE CONNECTIONS
- CARPARK
- EXISTING BUILDINGS
 - 1 LEISURE CENTRE
 - 2 POOL
- EXISTING FACILITIES
 - 1 RUNNING TRACK
 - 2 SPORTS FACILITY
 - 3 BASKET-BALL COURT
 - 4 SKATE PARK
 - 5 MINI DRIVING SCHOOL
 - 6 BLOOM GARDEN
 - 7 CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND
 - 8 MINI GOLF
 - 9 XERISCAPE GARDEN
 - 10 TIDY TOWNS YARD
 - 11 DOG PARK
 - 12 COLOUR COURT

The Seaview Avenue Masterplan consultation showed strong public support for the future development of the area. The consultation included a community drop-in event, an online survey with 34 responses, and 31 written submissions from residents, community groups, sports clubs, and elected representatives.

Overall, Seaview is viewed as one of Arklow’s valuable public spaces with major potential for recreation, tourism, sport, and community use.

Key Strengths Identified

- Coastal location and sea views
- Duck pond, wildlife, and green spaces
- Walking and running routes
- Family-friendly recreation area
- Strong community and heritage value

Main Issues Raised

Residents highlighted concerns regarding:

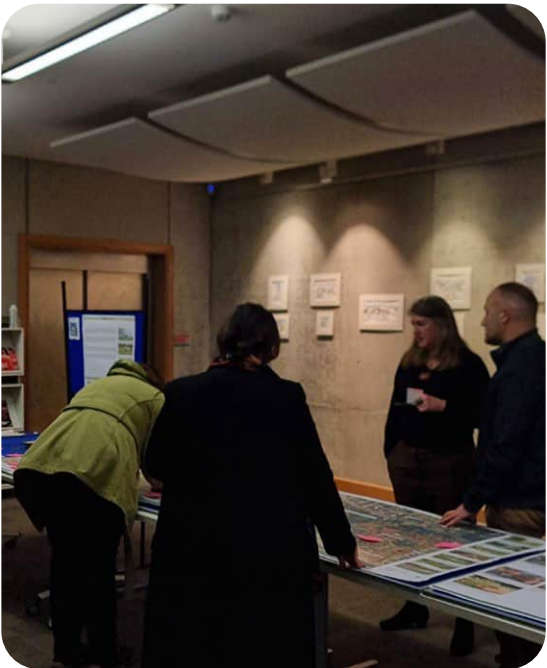
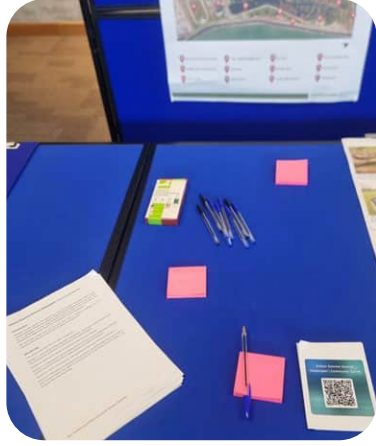
- Damaged pathways and poor accessibility
- Lack of lighting, seating, toilets, and bins
- Deterioration of sports facilities
- Coastal erosion and storm damage

A major theme throughout the consultation was the urgent need to upgrade the running track and sports facilities, with many submissions describing them as unsafe and outdated.

Key Priorities Identified

- Modern athletics and sports facilities
- Improved accessibility for all users
- Upgraded playgrounds and youth spaces
- Better walking and cycling links
- Protection and enhancement of the duck pond
- Spaces for cafés, festivals, arts, and community events

Overall, the consultation highlighted a clear community vision for Seaview Avenue as a modern, inclusive, accessible, and environmentally sensitive coastal town park that supports sport, recreation, culture, tourism, and community wellbeing for future generations.





Project Boundary
1:3000 @ A3

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Existing <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Sports Facility2 Basket-ball Court3 Skate Park4 Pool / Leisure Centre5 Children's Playground6 Tidy Towns Yard7 Xeriscape Garden8 Dog Park | Sports / Active Recreation <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Running Track Upgrade2 Sports Pitch Upgrade3 Athletics Space4 Outdoor Gym (relocate/new equip)5 Ball Courts6 Skate Park Extension7 Pump Track | Amenity Open Space <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Terraced Banks2 Events Promenade3 Open Space to Caravan Parking4 Cafe Plaza / Frontage Promenade5 Bloom Garden / Entrance Park6 Trail Landing Park7 Duck Pond Lookouts8 Sea Lookout Plaza9 Duckpond Park10 Sand Dune Lookout11 Picnic Park12 Memorial Park | Play <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Accessible Playground Extension2 Children Driving School3 Nature Play Along Duck Pond Ecology <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Duck Pond Reed Management2 Habitat Management3 Habitat Creation | Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Parking2 Caravan Parking3 Temporary Parking4 Changing Facilities5 Toilet Facilities6 Tidy Towns Access Road7 Sea Defence & Trail |
|--|---|---|--|--|



Project Boundary
1:3000 @ A3

Circulation Types

- Primary Pedestrian
- Secondary Pedestrian
- Primary Vehicular
- Secondary Vehicular
- Site Entry

Design Programme

Existing

Amenity Open Space

Ecology

Sports / Active Recreation

Play

Infrastructure

- 1 Kynoch Tracks
- 2 Duck Pond to Seawalk pedestrian connection
- 3 Duck Pond Loop
- 4 Sand Dune Tracks
- 5 Main Pedestrian Access from Seaview Avenue
- 6 Parade Walk
- 7 Main Pedestrian Access from Mill Road



Masterplan Overview:

The Seaview masterplan covers a large site that can be better understood as three connected areas, the lower, middle, and upper sites.

The lower site forms the primary recreation and activity area, centred around existing sports facilities. The middle site provides a transition, combining play spaces, parkland, and the duck pond landscape. The upper site is the most natural area, focused on informal recreation within the existing Kynoch Park setting.

NTS 
Project Boundary



Lower Site Overview:

The lower site is the most activated area of the proposal, incorporating the existing running track and sports field, sports centre/café, skate park, and basketball court.

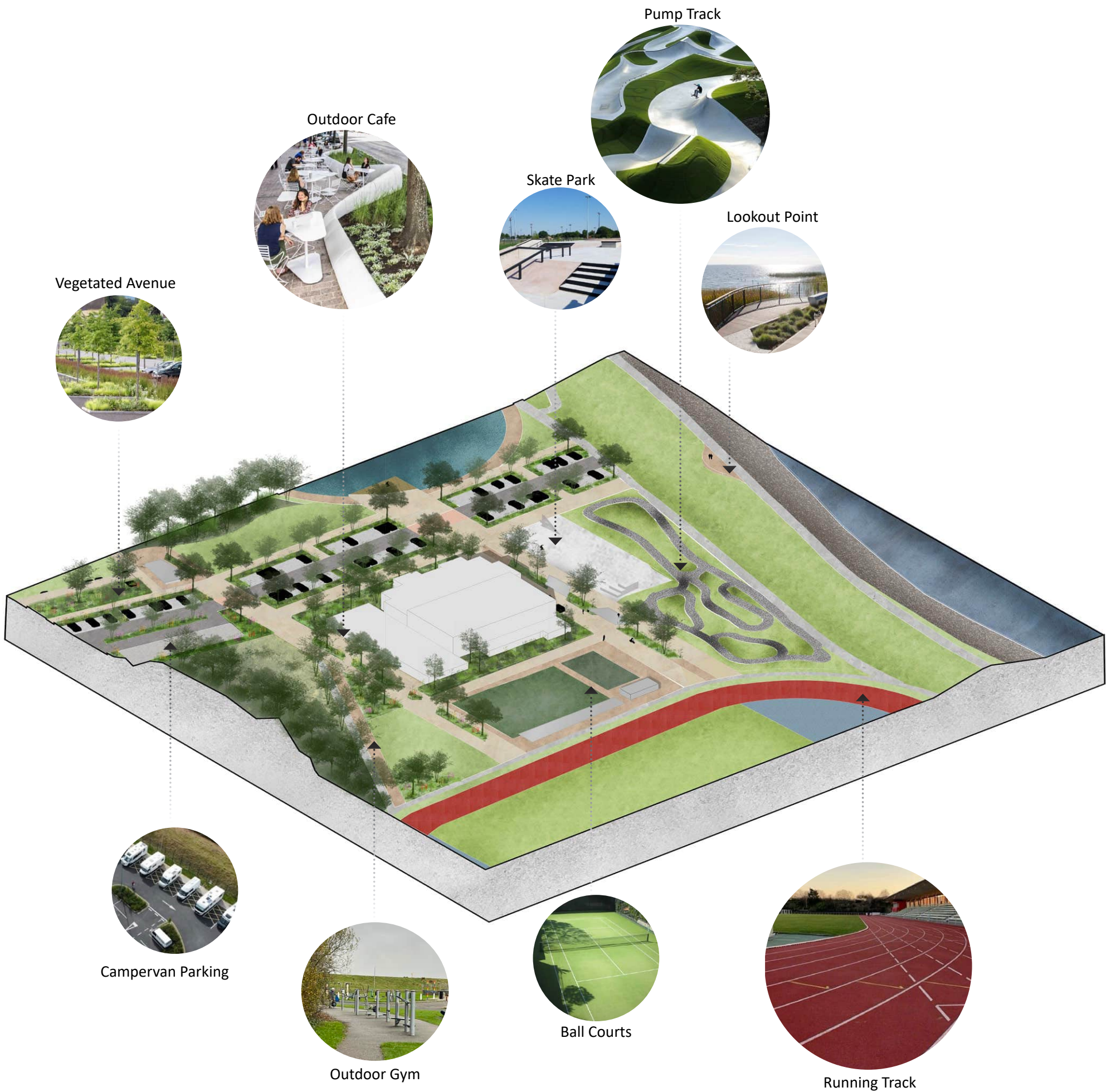
The design introduces additional active recreation while upgrading existing facilities. Enhancements include a 2400m² pump track and expanded skatepark, an upgraded running track with dedicated athletics areas, grassed spectator terraces along Mill Road and the sea defence banks, multi-use ball courts connected to the existing basketball court, as well as spectator shelters.

These spaces are unified by two primary promenade routes, with smaller connecting links. The smaller promenade runs parallel to the café and main sports centre entrances, providing a direct connection between the tracks, pitches, courts, the sports centre, and Seaview Avenue.

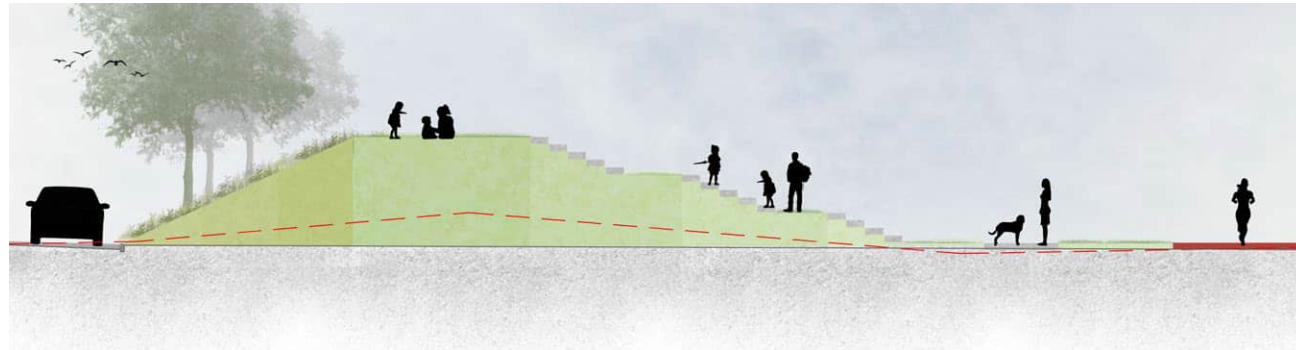
The larger promenade, the “Events Promenade,” forms a 15m-wide multi-use corridor between the duck pond/Seaview Avenue and the running track. It is designed to host a range of community events and activities. Two 6m-wide corridors within it allow space for event tents, structures, and vehicles without compromising circulation.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 Paved Parking | 11 Integrated Basket Ball Court |
| 2 Temporary Event Parking | 12 Events Promenade |
| 3 Grassed Spectator Terraces | 13 Asphalt Pump-track |
| 4 Upgraded Running Track | 14 Skate-park Extension |
| 5 Athletics Areas | 15 Cafe / Sports Centre Entrance Promenade |
| 6 Upgraded Sports Pitch | 16 Caravan Parking |
| 7 Refurbished Gym Equipment | 17 Semi-screening Tree/Shrub Planting |
| 8 Open Space | 18 Event Promenade Shelters |
| 9 Multi-use Ball Courts | 19 Sea Defence Lookout |
| 10 Spectator / Gear Shelters | 20 Sea Defence & Sea Defence Trail |

Project Boundary 1:1500 @ A3

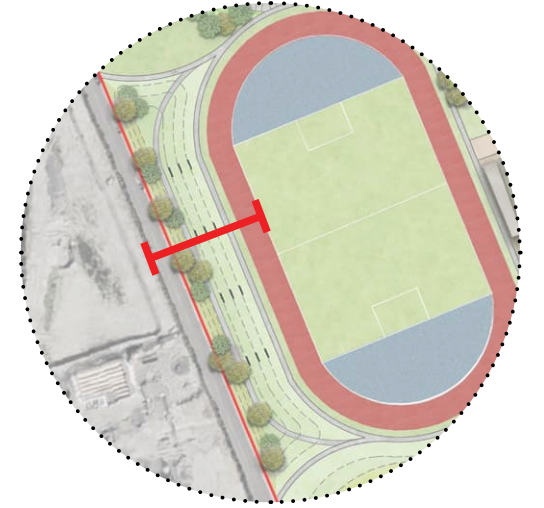


LOWER SITE - SECTIONS



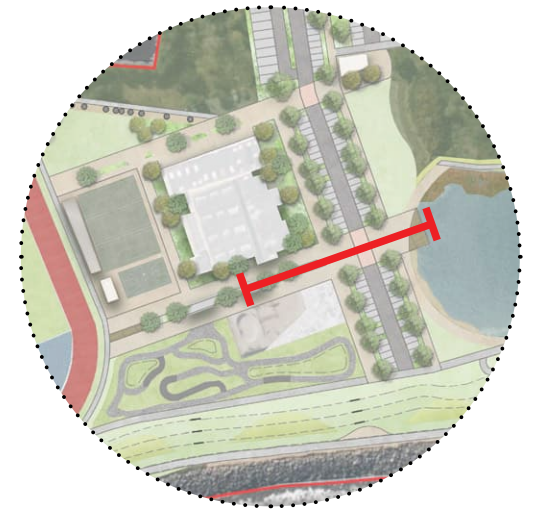
Grassed Spectator Terraces

Grasses banks with flattened terraces provide informal viewing platforms over the sports area. With the steeper roadside face in wild meadows grass, with street trees. Accessible paths to the upper terrace are provided at the east and west slopes.



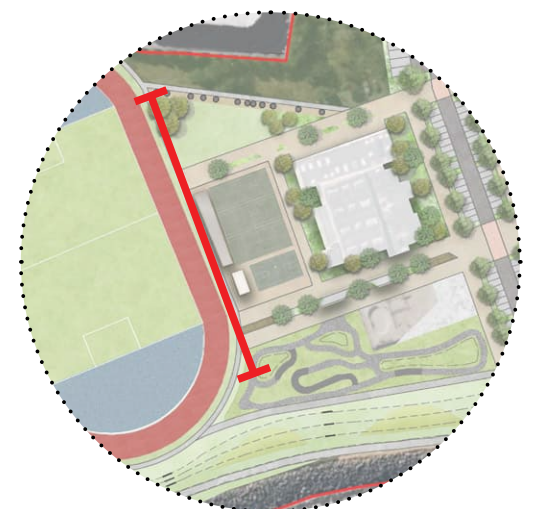
Events Promenade

A multi-use span of amenity space, bridging the active spaces to surrounding the sports centre to the duck pond.



Sports Recreation

The east to west link between the two promenades, is dedicated to the existing and proposed sports facilities. The open shelter provides an extended space where spectators can view the facilities in all directions.

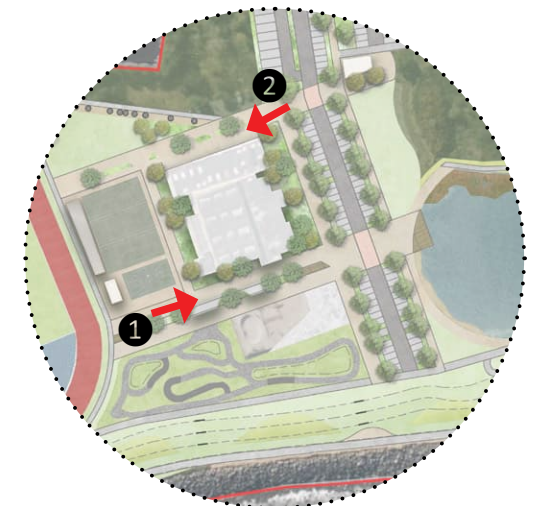




❶ View of Events Promenade looking north out to the Duck Pond



❷ View of smaller promenade looking south over café space and sports facility entrance





Middle Site Overview:

The middle site has multiple transitional spaces between the structured lower site and the more natural upper site, balancing recreation, amenity, ecology, and access.

To the west, the ‘Bloom Garden’ is expanded into a larger park, creating a dedicated pedestrian entrance from Seaview Avenue.

The removal of the putt-putt course allows for an expanded, more accessible playground and an area for the relocated children’s driving school. An independent service road at the western boundary provides access for the Tidy Towns yard and aquatic centre, separating vehicles from the play areas.

The existing sand dune mounds are retained, exotic vegetation removed and native vegetation seeded, with formed tracks and a lookout at the highest point.

Sheltered public toilets are located at the end of the lower site’s smaller promenade, serving both lower and middle site amenities.

To the east, the duck pond reeds are managed to increase open water and improve views over the water. The pond edge will include lookouts extending over the water, with the primary lookout at the end of the Events Promenade, acting as a termination and focal point of the space. The existing car park is replaced with a grassed amphitheatre, with granite block seating integrated into the bank.

- 1 Pedestrian Entrance to Seaview Avenue

2 Bloom Garden Extension & Park

3 Accessible Playground Upgrade

4 Children Driving School

5 Xeriscape Garden

6 Play Space & Pool Entrance Promenade

7 Maintenance Access & Tidy Towns Yard

8 Duck-pond Edge & Reed Maintenance

9 Site Parking

10 Public WC & Changing Places Unit
- 11 Open Space

12 Events Promenade End with Duckpond Lookout

13 Sea Defence Lookouts

14 Earth Amphitheater Park

15 Smaller Duckpond Lookouts

16 Sand-dune Habitat Mound & Trails

17 Sand-dune Lookout

18 Natural Play Nodes

19 Dog Park

20 Sea Defence & Sea Defence Trail

Project Boundary 1:1500 @ A3

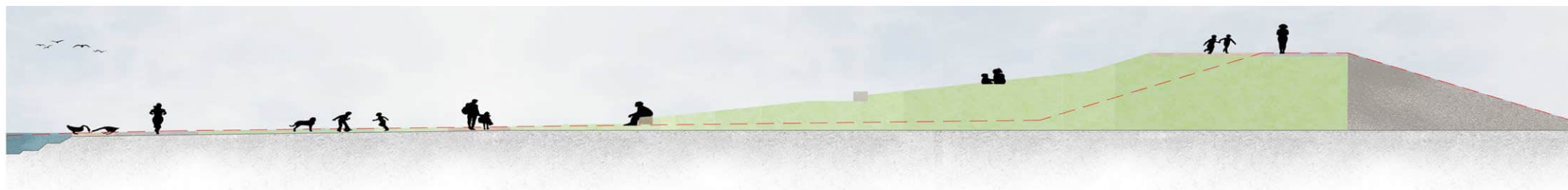




① View looking east from the western site entrance. Left is the expanded bloom garden/park, right is Seaview Avenue into the site.

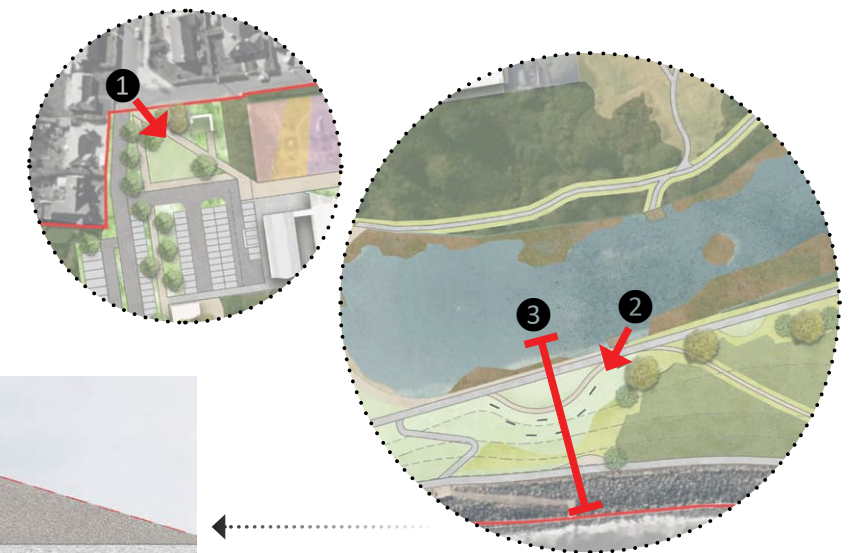


② View from the eastern duck pond lookout looking onto the earth amphitheatre and sea defence lookout.



③ Earth Amphitheatre

Adding fill to the existing bank of the sea defense (over the existing carpark) creates a gentle sloped amphitheatre looking out over the duckpond. Site sourced granite seating to be embedded into the slope to emphasise the form of the bank.





Upper Site Overview:

The upper site is the most natural and passive area of the proposal, focused on habitat enhancement, informal recreation, and connectivity through the existing Kynoch Park landscape.

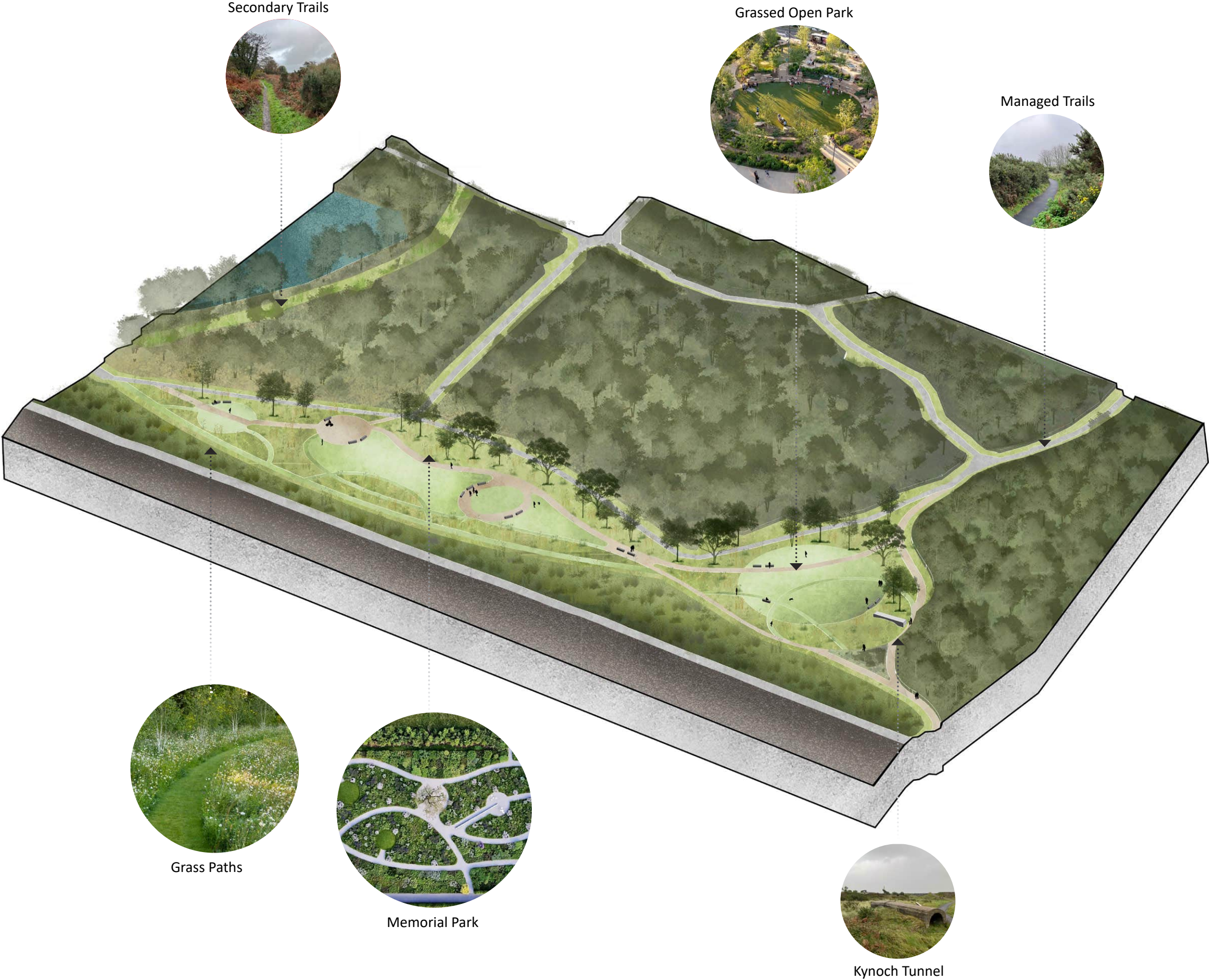
The existing Kynoch Park trail network is retained and upgraded, with primary routes widened and secondary paths improved to provide a hierarchy of movement throughout the site. Vegetation between these trails is enhanced along the edges, through intermittent trimming and infill planting, creating thicker edge buffers to promote a more protected internal habitat.

Kynoch Memorial Park is defined by a series of weaving gravel paths that define areas of meadow grass and areas maintained grass for informal recreation. Seating and interpretive signage are integrated throughout, utilising salvaged granite block from the former factory.

Along the coastal edge, the sea defence bank is planted in resilient coastal scrub species, reinforcing the edge condition and providing additional protection to the wider Kynoch Park landscape.

- 1 Duck-pond Reed Maintenance
- 2 Rail Line Trail
- 3 Main Duck-pond / Kynoch Park Loop Trail
- 4 Memorial Park
- 5 Sea Defence Bank Trail
- 6 Coastal Buffer Planting
- 7 Existing Vegetation Preservation
- 8 Vegetation Infill (Anti-social Areas)
- 9 Secondary Managed Trails
- 20 Sea Defence & Sea Defence Trail

Project Boundary 1:1500 @ A3





❶ View from northern most point of the sea defence trail looking over the Kynoch Memorial Park

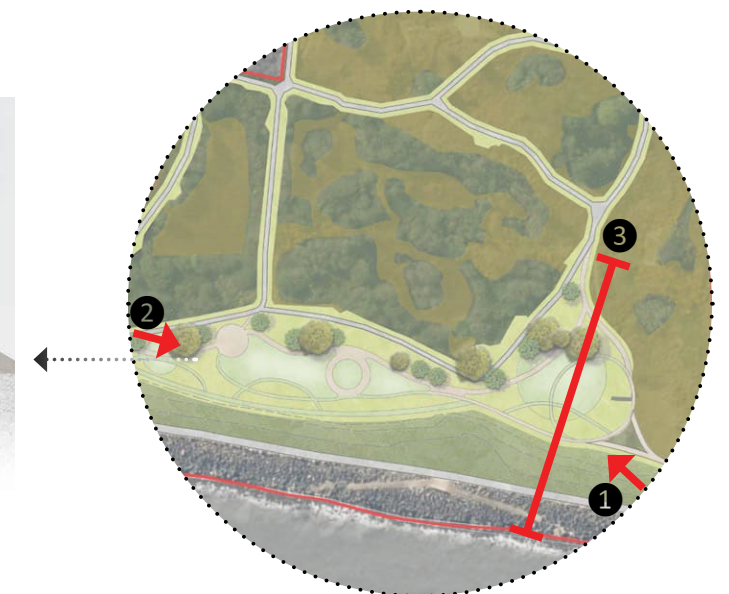


❷ View within Kynoch Memorial Park looking north



❸ Sea Defence & Kynoch Memorial Park

The banks of the sea defence are to be planted in coastal tolerant scrub to increase the resilience of the park space during storm events. Feature trees to be coastal hardy, and planted along the inland edge of the park.





- KEY
-  Proposed Trees
 -  Grass Areas
 -  Meadow Grass Areas
 -  Ornamental Shrub Planting
 -  Coastal Planting
 -  Sand Dune
 -  Reeds
 -  Existing Tress Areas
 -  Existing Vegetation

NTS 
Project Boundary

Trees

Exposed Coastal Trees



Coastal Sheltered Trees



Coastal Screening

Exposed & Sheltered



Wildflower



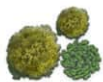
Ornamental Planting



Riparian



Exposed Coastal Trees



- Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) ^
- Acer platanoides (Norwegian Maple) ^
- Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
- Ulmus 'Lobel' (Elm, variety of native species resistant to dutch elm disease)

Coastal Sheltered Trees

- Quercus robur & petraea (Oaks) *
- Pinus sp. sylvestris (Scots pine)*
- Salix cinerea, fragilis & pentandra (Sally, Crack & Bay Willow)*
- Betula pendula & pubescens (Silver & Common)*
- Larix decidua (Larch)^
- Tilia cordata (Lime Tree)
- Fagus sylvatica (Beech)^
- Sorbus aucuparia & aria (Mt Ash / Rowan & Whitebeam)*
- Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)*
- Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)*
- Fraxinus excelsior (Ash, to be left to seed naturally)*

Exposed Coastal Screening / Understorey



- 10% Ilex aquifolium (Holly) *
- 50% Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)*
- 15% Salix repens (Creeping willow)*
- 20% Salix cinerea (Grey willow)*

Sheltered Coastal Screening / Understorey

- 5% Ilex aquifolium (Holly) *
- 15% Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)*
- 15% Salix repens (Creeping willow)*
- 15% Salix cinerea (Grey willow)*
- 10% Salix caprea (Goats Willow)*
- 7% Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)*
- 5% Corylus avellana (Common hazel)*
- 5% Rosa canina (Dogwood)*
- 10% Ligustrum vulgare (Native privet)*
- 5% Viburnum opulus (Guelder-rose)*
- 5% Euonymus europaeus (Spindle Bush)*
- 5% Hypericum perforatum (St Johns Wort)*

Wildflower



- ~ denotes for sand dune area. All seeds to be locally sourced.
- Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)*
 - Anthyllis vulneraria (Kidney Vetch) *~
 - Anacamptis morio (Green winged Orchid)*~
 - Armeria maritima (Sea pink/ Thrift)*
 - Atriplex portulacoides (Sea Purslane) *
 - Beta vulgaris (Sea Beet)*
 - Crambe maritima (Sea Kale) *~
 - Centaureum erythraea (Common Centaury)*~
 - Daucus carota subsp. carota (Wild Carrot)*
 - Erica cinerea (Bell heather)*
 - Eryngium maritimum (Sea Holly)*~
 - Euphorbia paralias (Sea Spurge)*~
 - Tripolium pannonicum (Sea aster)*
 - Leucanthemum vulgare (Oxeye daisy)*
 - Limonium procerum (Sea-lavender)*
 - Lotus corniculatus (Common Bird’s-foot-t refoil)*~
 - Matricaria discadea, (Pineapple Weed)
 - Spergularia media (Greater Sea-spurrey)*
 - Scabiosa (Succisa) pratensis (Devil’s Bite)*~
 - Silene uniflora (Sea Campion)*~
 - Rhnanthus minor (Yellow Rattle)*~
 - Rosa pimpinellifolia (Burnet Rose)*~
 - Valeriana locusta (Corn Salad)*
 - Valeriana rimosa (Broad-fruited Corn Salad)*
 - Verbena officinalis (Vervain) *

Coastal Ornamental Planting



- Hydrangea arborescens (Smooth Hydrangea)
- Lavandula angustifolia (Lavender)
- Santolina chamaecyparissus (Cotton lavender)
- Carex testacea (New Zealand Sedge)
- Carex pendula (pendulated sedge)*
- Cistus dansereaui ‘Decumbens’ (Rock Rose)
- Ammophila arenaria (European Marram grass)*
- Deschampsia caespitosa (Tufted Hairgrass)*
- Rosa pimpinellifolia (Burnet Rose)*
- Stipa gigantea (Giant feather grass)

- Stipa tenuissima (Mexican feathergrass)
- Beta vulgaris (Sea Beet)*
- Crambe maritima (Sea Kale)
- Salvia verbanaca (Wild Sage / Wild Clary)*
- Pelargonium crispum (Lemon Scented Geranium)
- Stachys byzantina (Lambsear)
- Verbena officinalis (Vervain) *
- Armeria maritima (Sea pink/ Thrift)*
- Eryngium maritimum (Sea Holly)*
- Euphorbia paralias (Coastal Spurge)*

Riparian



- All to be planted as plugs and sourced locally from Irish provenance seeds. Note: aquatic planting will be left to naturally regenerate.
- Planting to cover 20% of the area.
- 15% Carex pendula (Sedge)*
 - 15% Deschampsia cespitosa, (Tufted Hairgrass)*
 - 10% Hypericum elopes (March St. John’s-wort)*
 - 15% Iris pseudacorus, (Yellow Flag)*
 - 14% Juncus effusus (Common Rush)*
 - 10% Juncus maritimus (Salt-march / Sea Rush)*
 - 15% Lobelia dortmanna (Water Lobelia) *
 - 3% Salix cinerea (Sally)*
 - 3% Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)*

- Note:
- Native* species to be of native provenance only.
 - Naturalised^ species to be of native provenance where ever possible.
 - All shrubs/trees to be sourced from coastal nurseries or coastally hardened off before planting out.
 - Existing local soil to be used for wildflower meadows. If required topdress with locally sourced sand.
 - Topsoil for trees, shrubs and perennials to be locally sourced, with the structural make up of the soil to match the existing site soil closely.
 - Riparial / wetland planting to be planted into existing soil.
 - New planting to be planted into new topsoil mounded up over existing , with existing soil broken up to 300mm to remove any compaction and improve drainage.
 - Individual trees, ornament shrubs and perennials to be mulched with sand or quarry dust. Bark mulch is not to be used.



Duck Pond Reed Management

The Duck Pond is a man-made saline pond dominated by common reed (*Phragmites australis*). While reeds provide valuable habitat for birds and invertebrates, their continued expansion could reduce the extent of open water and decrease habitat diversity within the pond. There is also value in having a larger area of open water at the southern edge of the pond, contributing to the pond side amenities. To maintain a balance of habitats and support a wider range of species, management of the reeds via removal is recommended.

Periodical removal is recommended, as to not greatly disrupt entire habitats. This is to be actioned through three phases, that cycle with reed regeneration. The phases are as follows:

Phase 1



Regeneration
This represents the current (or near future) state of the Duck Pond, where reed growth has occupied the majority of the pond surface.

Phase 2



Southern Clearance
The majority of the southern pond reeds are to be physically removed, leaving the northern portion to as habitat for the disturbed fauna to occupy.

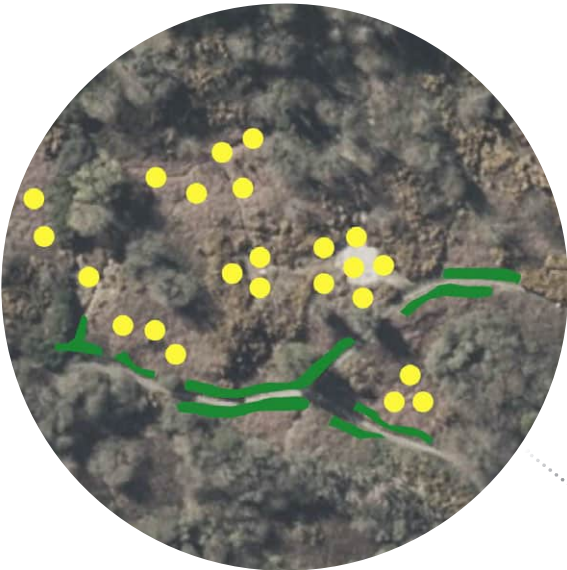
Phase 3



Northern Channels
Channels are made through the northern reed cover, leaving large areas of dense reed 'islands'. The channels will encourage water movement around the reeds, creating variable habitat and reducing the occurrence of algae blooms.

Kynoch Park Scrub & Trail Management

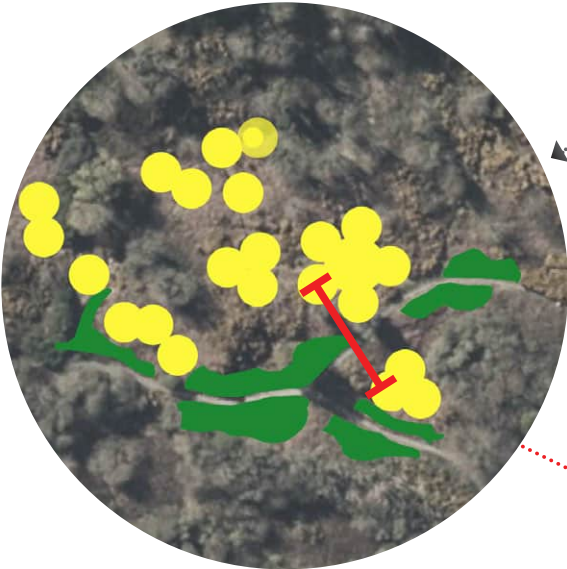
The woodlands, scrub, and bracken habitats through Kynoch Park provide important habitat for a variety of wildlife. The Informal pathways throughout these areas can lead to habitat damage and disturbance, as well as create areas that enable anti-social behaviour. The following a strategy aims to protect these habitats and formalise/improve the exiting trails through infill planting and edge vegetation management.



Infill Planting
Along the trails, where there are informal tracks or gaps in the vegetation cover, these openings are to be planted in native vegetation suitable to the adjacent habitat (green). Where there are larger openings, within the scrub areas, larger grade trees are to be planted in tight groups (yellow).



Edge Formation
Tracks are to be periodically trimmed with a flail mower/hedge trimmer to a width of 3m. This will encourage denser vegetation along the edge, therefore reducing interior habitat disturbance.



Track Maintenance
With ongoing trimming, eventually, the edge vegetation will form a dense barrier, with the trials well defined. The undergrowth of the interior habitat will naturally regenerate, with the larger trees forming single canopies.



MATERIALS:

Aesthetic Goals: Complimenting the existing materials on site and keeping visual harmony with the site context

Functional Goals: Durable, weather resistant and matching the existing context (in some aspects) as well as being accessible.

Amenity Goals: Inviting and inclusive, bringing interest to the site and leading users through a coherent experience, that can also be used as an event space.



GRANITE BLOCKS
Used for seating and way-finding structures



TIMBER HARDWOOD SLATS
Timber slats fixed to stone or concrete



STEEL HANDRAIL
Durable and resilient to the coastal location, for structures, railings and fixings



PRECAST CONCRETE
Durable and resilient, with a clean smooth appearance.

SURFACES:



BRUSHED CONCRETE FINISH
Flat colour and slip resistant



DARK TARMAC
Darker colour for contrast



UNIT PAVING
High amenity, options for alternate colours and patterns



ATHLETIC SURFACING
Rubberised coloured surfacing



COMPACTED AGGREGATE
Natural finish, permeable



REINFORCED GRASS
heavy-duty paved surface for high-traction temporary requirements.



GRP DECKING
Fiberglass reinforced plastic decking.

NEW FIXTURES:



STONE & TIMBER BENCHES
Bespoke design with locally sourced materials



STONE WAY-FINDING & SIGNAGE
Bespoke design with locally sourced materials



NATURAL PLAY BOULDERS
Irish sourced, rounded boulders



TIMBER BALANCE BEAMS
KOMPAN Robinia outdoor timber fitness equipment



BIKE STANDS
Sheffield bicycle stands



PUBLIC BINS
To WCC standard requirements



SHELTERS / FACILITIES
To provide for the parks users and campers

RETAINED/REFURBISHED FIXTURES:



OUTDOOR GYM EQUIPMENT
Refurbished and consolidated on site



ACCESSIBLE CHESS TABLES
Re-distributed within entrance park



TEQBALL TABLE
Relocated on site



DUCK FEEDER
Retained



PICNIC BENCHES
Re-distributed throughout site

Ethical Goals

In the effort to minimise waste and the carbon production associated with the proposed development, we endeavor to use (where practicable) products and materials of natural origin, sourced locally or within Ireland.

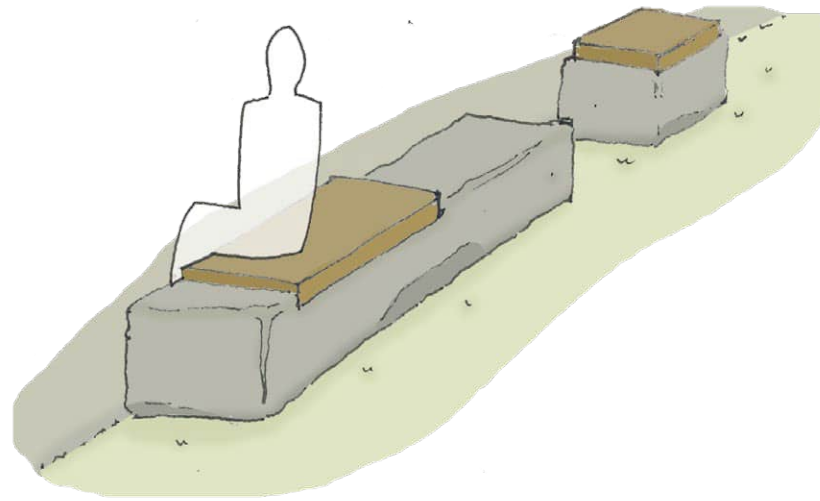
Site fixtures and/or materials are to be refurbished or repurposed where possible, and should always be favored over virgin materials.

There is a store of granite salvaged from the Kynoch factory site. We recognise a unique opportunity to create site wide features that inherently represents the history of the site through its materiality.

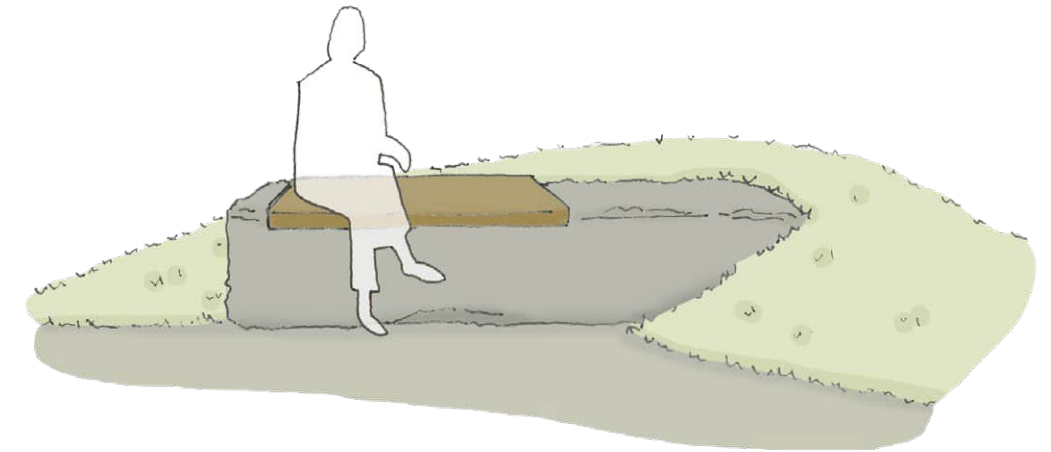
With the use of minor interventions, these sturdy granite blocks and be repurposed into bespoke site furniture, signage and, artwork. Dispersing these features throughout the site will help to create a sense of connectivity between the various spaces.

The benches can be free standing or embedded in the landform of the sites typography. Additional timber surfacing can create alternative seating surfaces, while still exposing the rugged aesthetic of the granite. Blocks of varying lengths can create differing seating opportunities.

The blocks can also be purposed for the backdrop of information signage throughout the site. Vertical orientations would act as monolithic focal points within the site. Horizontal orientations, with cut angles faces, would provide an appropriate canvas for landscape orientated signage such as maps.



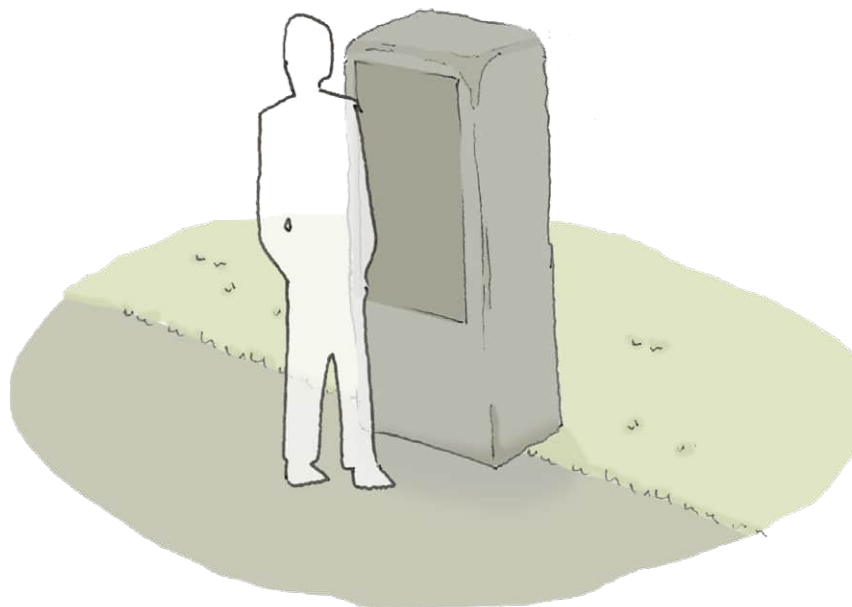
Free standing benches of various lengths



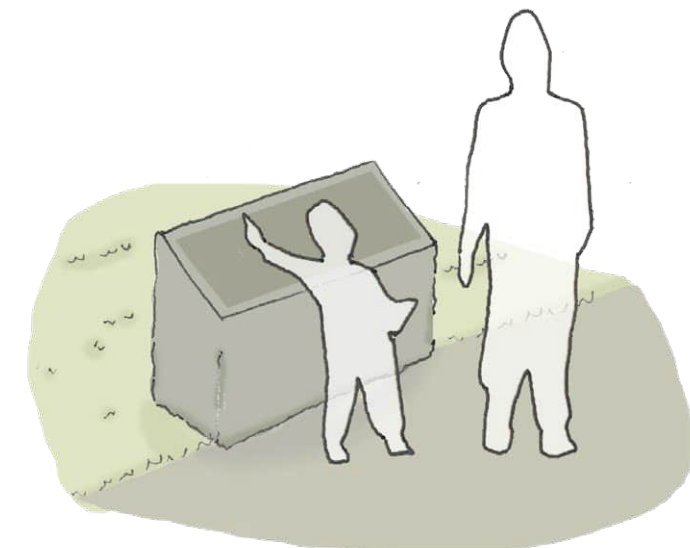
Free standing benches of various lengths



Salvaged granite from Kynoch munitions factory



Upright/portrait signage



Horizontal/landscape signage

SITE FEATURES - POND PLATFORMS & SEA DEFENCE LOOKOUTS

Pond Platforms

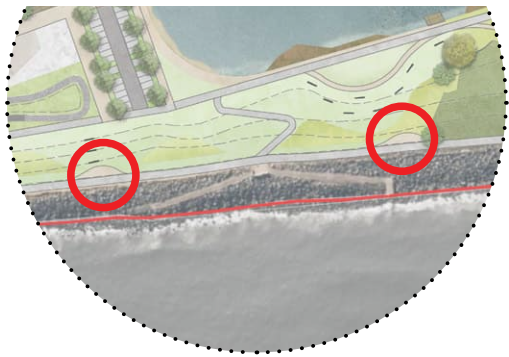
The proposal offers decked platforms over Duck Pond, in multiple locations around the pond perimeter. The vistas from the platforms vary, from views over the open pond water, with the natural site and other platform structures in the background, to platforms nestled with the reed habitats, showing windowed views through the vegetation.

The pond platform, that sits at the north end of the events promenade, (below) acts as the dominant lookout point over the Duck Pond.

The construction and materiality of the structures are to be suitable for the saline environment they sit within. Such materials include, concrete, stainless and/or marine coated steels and fiberglass reinforced plastics. The material selection will ensure the structures longevity and safety for users.

Sea Defence Lookouts

The proposal offers multiple lookout points, along the sea defence wall, offering panoramic views over the site, as well as the Irish Sea. The lookout points will be an expansion of the sea defence walkway (to be developed).



Precedent image of a lookout along a footpath



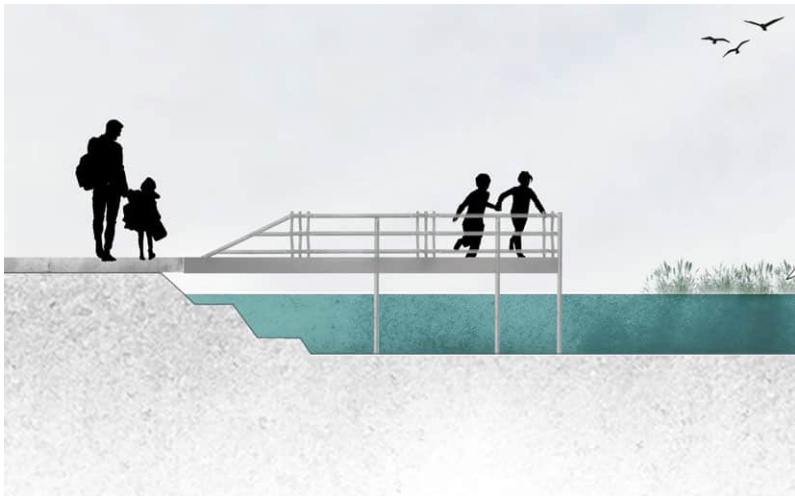
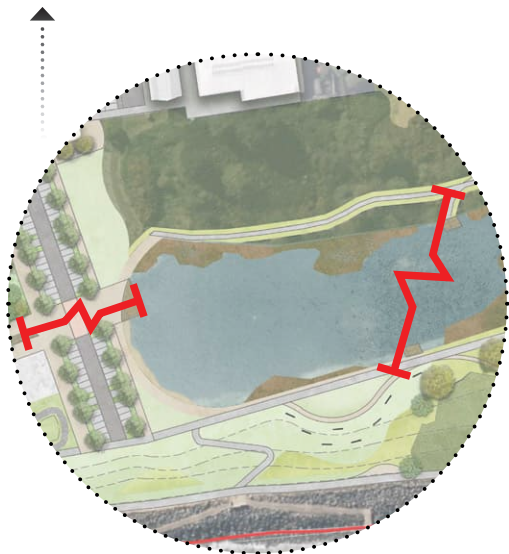
Sections of the events promenade, leading to the main Duck Pond platform



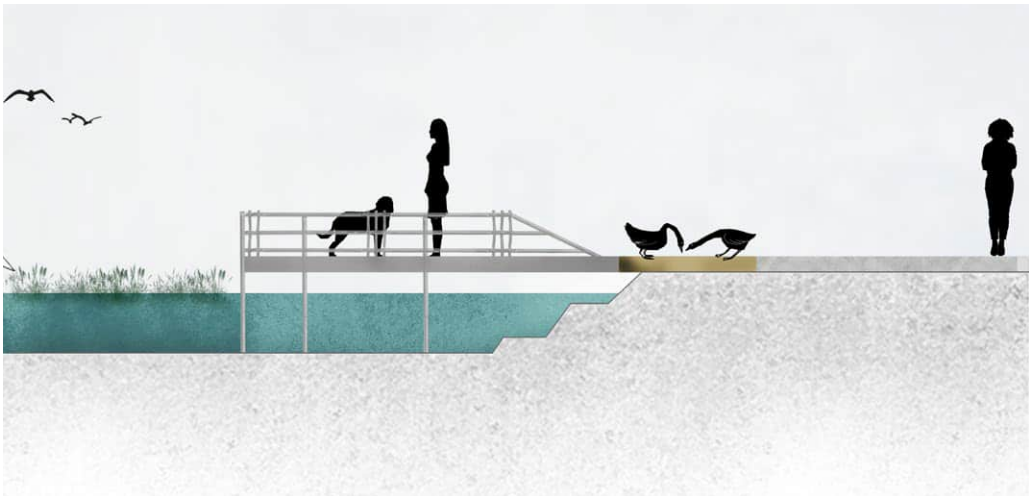
Precedent image, platform decking tying into paving



Precedent image of a platform among the reeds



Sections of the smaller, facing platforms, on the east and west edges of the Duck Pond



Shelters

The proposal offers multiple forms of built shelter, prominently within the lower portion of the site, that serve various purposes.

Below Left, represents the spectator shelters, with outlooks over the running track/pitch and the proposed ballcourts.

Below right, represent the more architecturally dynamic events promenade shelters, overlooking the skatepark and proposed pump track.

The construction and materiality of the shelters is to be suitable for close coastal proximity. Such materials include, concrete, stainless and/or marine coated steels, and hardwood timbers.

Sheltered Toilets & Changing Places Unit

The proposal offers a self cleaning public toilet block including a changing places unit, under a sheltered waiting area. The block is located centrally within the developed portion of the site, with the toilets being all-hours accessible to accommodate camper parking needs as well as general public use.



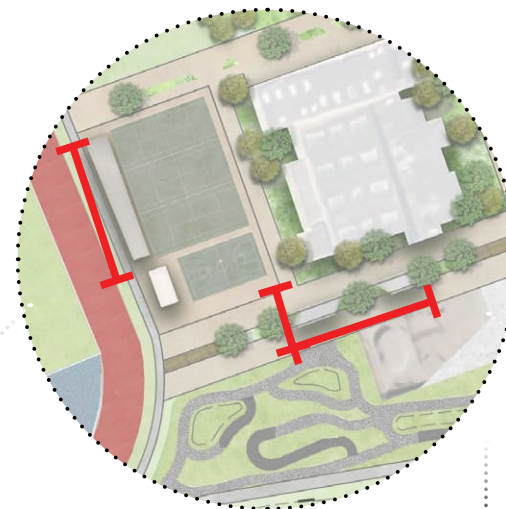
Precedent image of a toilet block under a lit shelter



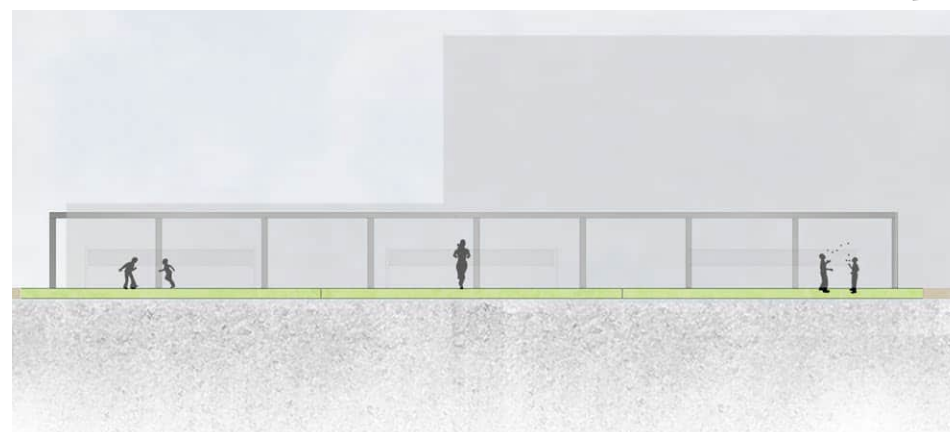
Example image by Changing Places Ireland CLG



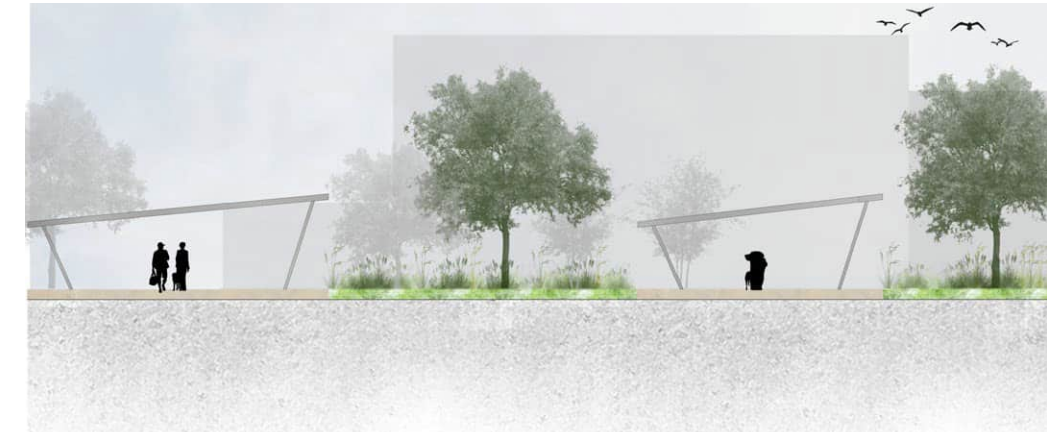
Precedent image of a uniform, long spectator shelter



Precedent image of an amenity park shelter



Section of spectator shelter looking north over the proposed ball courts



Sections of events promenade shelters looking at rear and side profiles

SITE FEATURES - NATURAL & ACCESSIBLE PLAY

Natural Play

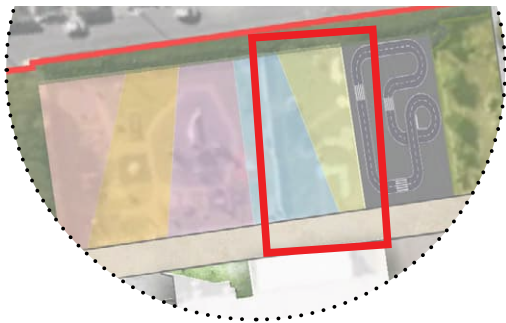
As well as the current opportunities for natural play, within the exiting vegetation and grasses banks, the proposal offers more structured natural play elements along the duckpond walk way.

These elements are in the form of boulders and various log features, dispersed as pockets within the grasses verge of the track. Each node will be defined by coastal tree planting.

These features can be added incrementally, as supply becomes available. The features do not need to be permanent, and can be replaced and needed. This will open up more opportunities of experimentation and community involvement.

Accessible Play

The removal of the putting course will allow for the expansion of the existing playground that is currently well used. The additional area will accommodate the installation of more accessible play equipment within the playground.



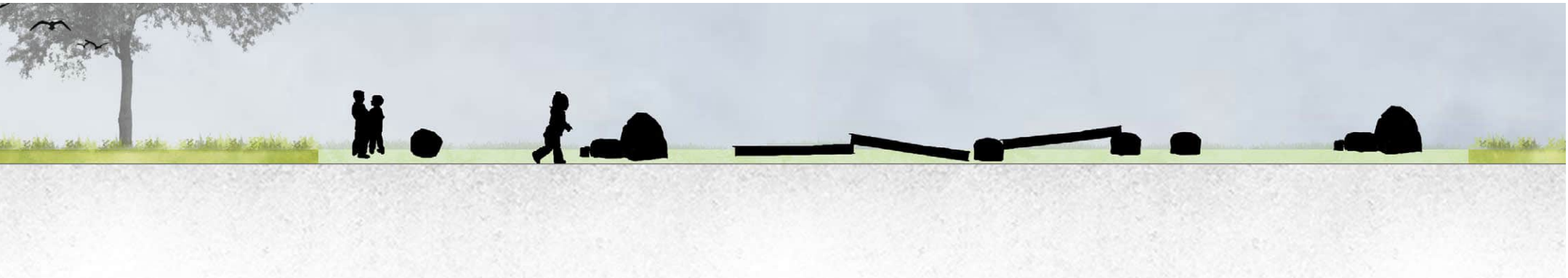
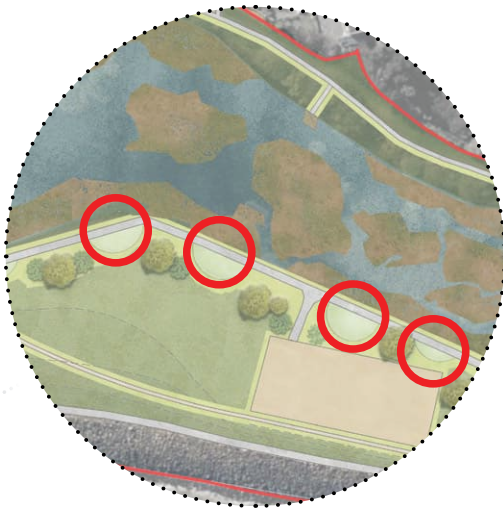
Precedent images of accessible play equipment



Precedent image of nature play elements



Precedent image of nature play elements



Typical section of a nature play node, along the duckpond trail

Pump Track

The pump track extent is proposed within the low lying grasses area, between the skatepark, sea defense wall, and the running track. It low lying position allows for earthworks with minimal (if any) excavation. It's close proximity to the expanded skate park and the events promenade creates a greater space for active wheeled play / recreation.

The space allocated is approx. 2600m², which is adequate space for a competition grade track. The track is to be sealed, to make it accessible to small wheel users, with gradients to tie into the skate park.



Precedent image of seal pump track



Pump track installed in the Murrough, Wicklow town, in 2025

Skate Park

The proposal facilitates a 336m² expansion to the existing 460m² skate park. The long edge of the skate park will define the edge of the events promenade, and the intersection with Seaview Avenue.

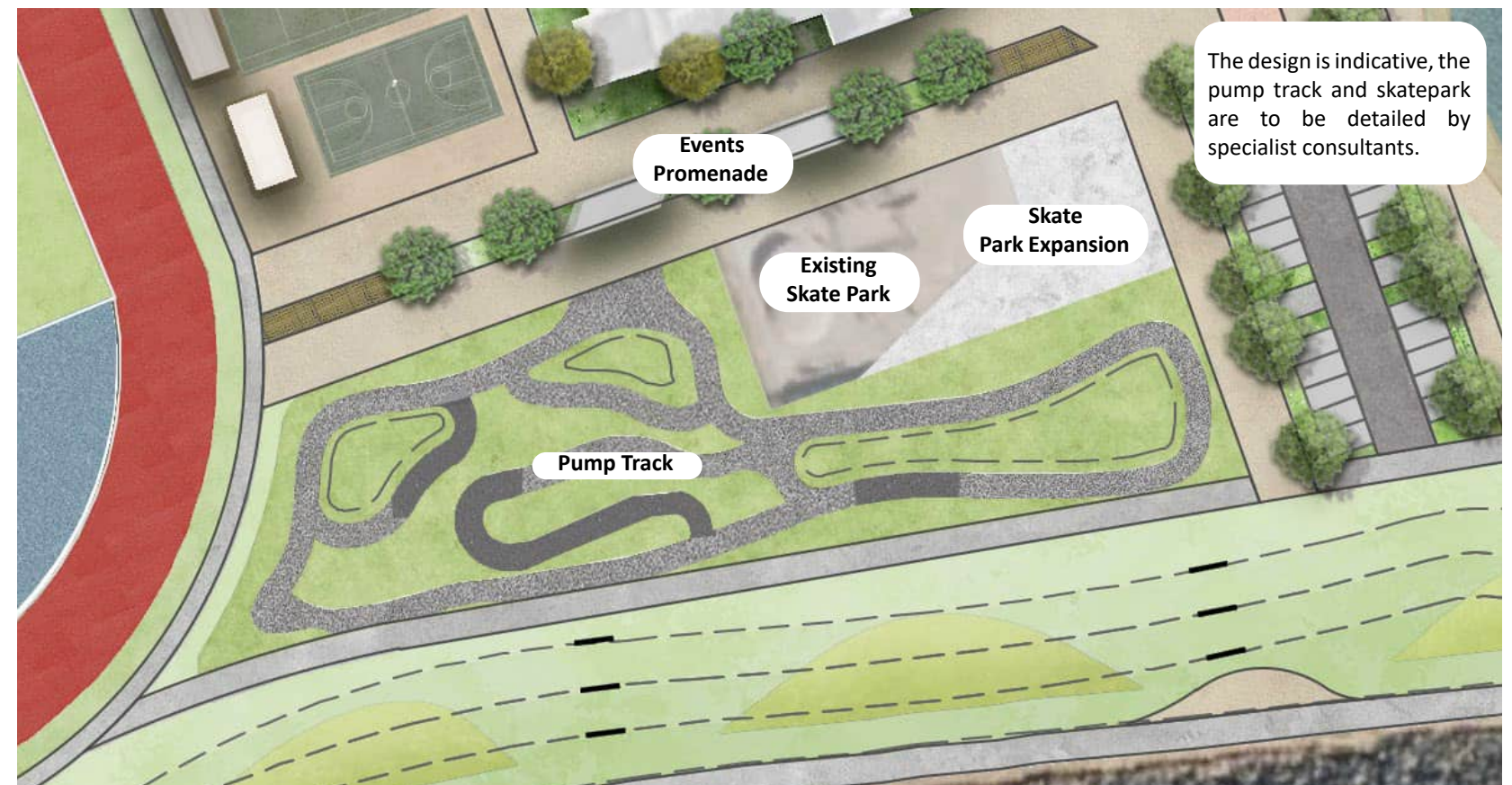
The skatepark expansion will tie into the pumptrack, facilitating access point as required.



Photo of existing skate park



Precedent image of skate feature





NTS 
Project Boundary



RUNNING TRACK / PITCH LIGHTING

 Existing flood lighting to be incorporated into site layout and Levels.



GENERAL LIGHTING POLES

 Existing lighting poles to be retaining that do not clash with the proposed layout.



BOLLARD MOUNTED DIRECTIONAL LIGHTING

 Tanda Bollard (Symmetric & Assymetric)

Supplier: Veelite
Product Code: 380

The Tanda Bollard is well-suited for the coastal conditions on Murrough due to its robust construction and high durability. Its extruded aluminium housing and clear polycarbonate lens provide excellent resistance to corrosion and impact. The bollard is rated IP65, ensuring protection against dust and water, and has high impact resistance ratings (IK09 for sizes A&B, IK10 for size C).



SHELTER INTERNAL FEATURE LIGHTING

 Recessed Canopy Light

Supplier: Veelite
Product Code: 949

The Recessed Canopy Light is ideal for coastal environments due to its durable construction and high protection ratings. Its **die-cast aluminium housing with a stainless steel trim** ensures excellent resistance to corrosion. The light is **rated IP67 for sizes 1, 2, and 3, and IP65 for sizes 4 and 5**, providing robust protection against dust and water. Additionally, the tempered glass lens and high impact resistance (**IK07 for sizes 1, 2, and 3, IK10 for sizes 4 and 5**) make it well-suited to withstand harsh coastal conditions.