

# LARAGH-GLENDALOUGH SETTLEMENT AND TOURISM PLAN

## 1.1 Context

### **Purpose and Status of Plan**

The purpose of the Laragh-Glendalough Settlement and Tourism Plan is to put in place a structure that will guide the future sustainable development of Laragh and Glendalough. This plan, in conjunction with the strategies, objectives and standards of the County Development Plan will inform and manage future development in the area.

The aim of this plan is to establish a framework for the planned, co-ordinated and sustainable development of Laragh and Glendalough, and to enhance and facilitate the balancing of tourism, economic, social and environmental infrastructure in order to maintain and develop a high quality of life without compromising the protection of the environment and the needs of future generations.

In addition to the objectives set out in the County Development Plan, that are relevant to the development of Laragh-Glendalough, it is an objective of this plan to identify the special characteristics of Laragh-Glendalough and accordingly craft objectives to meet the area's specific needs. As this plan will be part of and form a subset of the County Development Plan, it is not proposed to include a repetition of the objectives or strategies as set out in the County Development Plan. Unless standards or objectives for a particular development are included in this plan, the provisions of the County Development Plan shall apply. The plan will however seek to formulate appropriate Laragh-Glendalough specific development objectives and guidance, compatible with those of the County Development Plan, to assist the Development Management process in managing sustainable progress for the town.

### **Settlement Profile**

Taken together, Laragh and Glendalough form a picturesque rural area located approximately 15 kilometres inland from the N11. The settlement comprises two main elements – (i) the village of Laragh, and (ii) Glendalough, which comprises a historic monastic settlement and the wider Glendalough Valley with the Upper and Lower Lakes. The Upper Lake acts as the main gateway to the Wicklow Mountains National Park, which is managed primarily for the conservation of natural habitats and species, but also for the promotion of recreational and educational activities. Glendalough also has a strong historic association with lead mining, the evidence of which remains, most notably at the now deserted 'miner's village' at the top of the Upper Lake.

The area performs two main functions - firstly, Glendalough acts as a prime tourist attraction, attracting both international and local visitors; and secondly, the village of Laragh provides a service function, providing for the day-to-day needs of the local population and some of the service needs of visitors.

The retail and social services that Laragh provides includes a number of convenience shops, a primary school, post office, Brockagh Community Centre, Catholic and Church of Ireland Churches and GAA pitches. Tourist infrastructure in the area includes a variety of service and accommodation options including The Glendalough Hotel and craft shops, Lynham's Hotel, The Wicklow Heather Restaurant and accommodation, Celtic Crafts shop, the Woolen Mills Factory Outlet, and a number of B&Bs, guest houses and youth hostels. While there is no dedicated tourist office, visitor information is provided about the Monastic City at the Office of Public Works (OPW) run 'Glendalough Visitor Centre', and about the National Park at the Upper Lake Information Office.

Notwithstanding the fact that Glendalough is one of Ireland's prime tourist attractions, it is considered that the economic benefit that should be resulting from the nearly 1 million visitors that come to the area every year, is not being fully realised. This is considered to be due to a number of factors, including the spatial disconnect between the village of Laragh and the attractions of the Lakes and Monastic City at Glendalough, the short duration of visitors' stay, the lack of co-ordination amongst information providers / stakeholders, signage problems, and problems in tourist infrastructure including a lack of public transport, the physical limitations of the road serving the Upper Lake, and the lack of an adequate traffic management system to deal with periods of peak demand. Dealing with these issues, whilst ensuring that the integrity and value of the area's natural, built and archaeological heritage is maintained, is key to realising the future success and viability of the Laragh and Glendalough tourist product. A fundamental aim of this plan is therefore to promote Laragh as a tourist hub, where visitors gather to stay the night, to dine, shop, and to organise visits to the main attractions of Glendalough and to take part in the other tourist activities that the area has to offer. Of equal importance is the promotion of a number of sustainable transportation options so that visitors can travel to the key attractions that Glendalough offers, in an enjoyable manner, whilst also ensuring that the quality of attractions is improved.

Thus the Tourism Strategy will aim to manage the experience of existing visitor numbers in a different way so that the quality of the area's heritage assets is protected, the quality of the visitor experience is enhanced and the economic benefits to the local population are maximised.

The Settlement Strategy will aim to ensure that Laragh village has the capacity to provide for the future housing, employment and social needs that result from projected levels of growth.

There are a wide number of stakeholders involved in the management, development and promotion of the Laragh-Glendalough area, including members of the public and local business interests, the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), the Office of Public Works (OPW), Coillte, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Failte Ireland and Wicklow County Tourism. Along with Wicklow County Council and other relevant interest groups, all stakeholders have different remits of responsibility and have different objectives regarding the management and development of the area. There is a need for the establishment of a single co-ordinating forum for stakeholders that are involved in the management, development and promotion of the area. The establishment of such a forum would be likely to result in far reaching benefits including a resolution of traffic management and parking issues, better protection of heritage, better co-ordination of marketing strategies and dissemination of visitor information, an improvement of the visitor experience and increased benefits for the local population. Importantly, it is considered that the establishment of such a forum is essential for the successful achievement of UNESCO World Heritage Status for Glendalough, which forms part of the Early Medieval Monastic Sites series, in consultation with the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

The successful protection and enhancement of the Laragh-Glendalough area will ensure the development of sustainable tourism options associated with a range of themes, including for example outdoor recreational activities, exploration of monastic, archaeological and historical heritage and traditional skills and crafts. Importantly, the theme of 'spiritual heritage' is making a growing economic and social contribution, as growing numbers of visitors are attracted by the peace and tranquillity of the area, for prayer, retreat and religious activities. In order to ensure the successful development of these unique tourist products and themes, it is essential that the distinct heritage on which they depend, is strictly safeguarded for the enjoyment of existing and future generations.

## **Growth Parameters**

Under the Wicklow County Settlement Hierarchy, Laragh is designated a Level 7 'Large Village'. In 2011 the population of the 'settlement' of Laragh, was estimated to be 378 people. The Settlement Strategy indicates that the settlement is targeted to increase by 30 housing units from 142 houses in 2011 to 172 by 2022.

## **Waste Water Treatment**

Laragh is served by the Laragh Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is located at Brockagh. The plant provides preliminary, primary and secondary treatment. Treated effluent is of good quality and discharges to the Avonmore River. The plant is currently the subject of a Waste Water Discharge Licence that was granted in December 2009. The plant has a design capacity of 1,000p.e. and has a current loading of 902<sup>1</sup>. No new development shall be permitted unless there is adequate capacity in the wastewater collection and treatment system.

Developments in the vicinity of Glendalough are mainly served by private waste water treatment plants, including small scale treatment plants at the car park, OPW interpretive centre and Glendalough Hotel and a number of private waste water treatment plants.

## **Water**

Water supply to the Laragh Water Supply Scheme is sourced from a surface water source at Glenmacnass which is fed to the Laragh Reservoir by gravity from the Glenmacnass Treatment Works. The Laragh distribution system extends to Glendalough in the west.

At present, water supply is able to meet demand but in times of dry weather and high demand, such as the tourist season, supply can be limited.

The delivery of a new Mid-Wicklow Regional Water Supply Scheme (Roundwood, Laragh, Rathdrum, Avoca/Ballinaclesh, Auhrim/ Annacurragh and Redcross) is being considered by Irish Water and would resolve the water supply constraints in the area into the future.

## **Roads and Transportation**

Laragh-Glendalough is located near to the centre of the county and is an accessible location, with transportation links from all points of the county crossing through the settlement. The settlement is connected by a number of key transportation routes including the R756 from Hollywood in the west and the R755 that has links to Ashford, Roundwood and Rathdrum to the east and south. In addition, Laragh acts as the gateway to the attractions at Glendalough, which is located at the end of the R757 and also has access to the scenic R115 Military Road across the Sally Gap.

Laragh village and the Glendalough area suffer from traffic congestion during periods of peak demand, which has the effect of reducing the amenity and safety of the area.

<sup>1</sup> Annual Environmental Report 2014 – Laragh, Irish Water

The vision of the current plan is centred on a strategy to develop Laragh as a gateway and hub, from which visitors travel to the attractions at Glendalough by means such as walking, cycling or organised transport. An important component of realising this strategy is the implementation of a traffic management plan for the overall area. This traffic management plan has been prepared - 'Visitor Access Arrangements at Laragh-Glendalough' (WCC, NTA, Brady Shipman Martin, 2012). The plan forms the back bone of the LG Settlement and Tourism Plan and has many strands to be implemented on a phased basis. Work is currently being undertaken on the preparation of preliminary design concepts for certain traffic management and environmental improvements.

## 1.2 Laragh-Glendalough Settlement and Tourism Strategy

### Settlement and Tourism Vision

It is the vision that the area of Laragh and Glendalough will be a prime high quality and long-stay tourist destination. The area will be renowned for the natural beauty of the area and the exceptional quality and setting of its unique natural, archaeological and built heritage. Laragh will be a strong, vibrant and attractive rural village, that provides a good range of the essential day to day service and community needs of the local village population and its hinterland, and also provides a full range of infrastructure and services for the needs of visitors. While the heritage and amenity of Glendalough will be safeguarded through the management of future development at Glendalough, Laragh will be developed as the service centre for the area and will become an accessible 'gateway' to the attractions at Glendalough and the surrounding area. The village will have a good range of housing options, and the area as a whole will provide employment opportunities for the local labour force, in a range of employment options, with a strong focus on the provision of employment in the tourist industry.

### Settlement and Tourism Objectives

Unless standards or objectives for a particular development are included in this plan, the provisions of the County Development Plan shall apply. All development proposals shall comply with the qualitative and quantitative development standards set out in the county development plan.

The objectives included herein shall apply to all lands that are located within the 'Plan Boundary', as shown on the map, unless otherwise stated. The 'Settlement Boundary' is the boundary of Laragh village, as shown on the map. The following objectives should be considered in conjunction with the objectives set out in the zoning tables.

It is an objective of the Council to:

### Housing

- LG1** Allow for growth of an additional 30 units within the settlement boundary of Laragh during the period 2011 and 2022.
- LG2** Within the Settlement Boundary, allow for new residential developments, including a mix of residential options within an attractive and accessible setting, at appropriate locations which have safe access to the public road network, which have pedestrian links to the Primary Development Area, and which are served by appropriate water services infrastructure, and which, if possible are in proximity to community and public services.

**LG3** Within the settlement boundary promote densities in the order of 10 dwelling units per hectare (save as indicated under LG27). A higher or lower density may be considered appropriate, having regard to the context of the site and the prevailing density in the vicinity of the site.

## **Tourism**

**LG4** Promote the development of the Glendalough tourist experience in a more sustainable manner that involves managing the movement and experience of visitors in a way so that the integrity of the rich natural and archaeological heritage of Glendalough is protected to the highest degree, while opportunities for yielding economic benefit from the attractions are maximized.

**LG5** Increase the length and quality of the stay of visitors to the area through promoting the development of new and improved tourist infrastructure (including for example tourist information, tourist accommodation, tourist shops ('tourist retail'), cafes, restaurants, public houses, tourist attractions and public infrastructure), facilities and attractions.

**LG6** Promote Laragh village as a tourism hub that is the first stop for visitors to Glendalough and the wider area, and that is the point from which visits to Glendalough and other attractions in the vicinity are organized. In order to ensure that Laragh village becomes the focus for the provision of the service needs of visitors, the planning authority will allow for the development of tourist-related developments on appropriate lands and which are of a high quality and an appropriate scale and design, in accordance with the following (save as otherwise indicated):

(i) Within the Settlement Boundary, tourist-related developments will generally be permitted.

(ii) Within the Tourism Corridor Area, the planning authority will generally limit the amount and type of tourist related developments in this area to a total amount, scale and design that is commensurate with the overarching objective to protect the integrity of the natural, built and archaeological environment of the area and the protection of listed prospect no.23.

(iii) Within the Tourist Attractions Area, the planning authority will generally not permit the development of new tourist related developments, except in the following cases: (i) where a development involves the redevelopment or reuse of an existing building, (ii) where a development involves an extension to an existing tourist related development, or (iii) where a development is a strictly necessary addition that improves the visitor experience or that contributes to the better management of traffic and infrastructure in this area. The development of new tourist related developments will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the integrity of the heritage sites and prospects are not diminished.

**LG7** Particularly promote tourist developments that are associated with the following tourism products or themes: (i) monastic, archaeological and historical heritage, (ii) outdoor recreational activities, (iii) retreats and spirituality, (iv) mining heritage, (v) the Military Road, (vi) traditional skills and crafts, and (vii) natural heritage and education.

**LG8** Facilitate the appropriate development of the following sites for mixed use tourist developments, whilst ensuring the protection of the character and setting of natural and built heritage, as relevant to the site:

- The Old Mill Building for a mixed use tourist development. Any proposed development shall be of an exceptionally high quality design and shall include uses that reflect its landmark location within the settlement.

- Woolen Mills at Derrybawn (including the provision of parking facilities and the promotion of the use of the Green Road as a pedestrian and cycle link to Glendalough),
- Derrybawn House, in accordance with T23, Chapter 7: Tourism and Recreation of the CDP.
- Laragh Castle/ former Military Barracks.

**LG9** Allow for the development of a campsite at a suitable location.

## **Employment**

**LG10** Increase the quality and range of employment opportunities by facilitating developments that involve local investment in a variety of forms, including 'people' and 'product' intensive industries. The Council will allow for the development of 'people' intensive employment generating developments that provide for the needs of visitors and the retail and social service needs of the local population. The Council will allow for the development of a limited amount of small scale 'product' intensive industries, and will particularly support developments based on the use of a rural resource and which involve the production of a tourist product. The planning authority will particularly promote the development of 'people' intensive industries in the Primary Development Area and will particularly promote the development of 'product' intensive industries in the Secondary Development Area (save as otherwise indicated within the plan).

## **Retail**

**LG11** Within the Primary Development Area of the Settlement Boundary, provide for an appropriate expansion in the variety of retail facilities so that the village includes a range of retail outlets that provide for the day to day convenience needs of the local and visitor populations.

**LG12** Notwithstanding any other objectives in the plan, 'tourist retail' uses will only be permitted at the following locations:

- (i) 'Tourist retail' uses will be permitted within the Primary Development Area or on suitable lands within the Secondary Development Area.
- (ii) 'Tourist retail' uses will generally not be permitted at all other locations, however consideration will be given to the improvement/expansion of existing retail facilities or small scale retail facilities ancillary to tourist related developments. (Reference should also be made to the definition and policy relating to 'tourism retail' uses as set out in Chapter 6 of CDP.)

## **Community and Recreation**

**LG13** Within the Settlement Boundary, facilitate the development of a range of high quality community and recreational facilities that meet the needs of the local population, including facilities for health, welfare, community, education, civic and institutional uses including schools, childcare, nursing homes, community buildings, churches etc. in close proximity to existing and planned residential communities as well as other ancillary services such as public services and recycling facilities. It is a particular objective of the planning authority to allow for the development of child care services and youth-related developments, including an equipped play space at an appropriate location, and to allow for the appropriate extension or redevelopment of the Brockagh Centre and St. Kevin's National School.

## **Transportation and Infrastructure**

- LG14** Promote the development of safe and accessible pedestrian and traffic routes, with particular emphasis on improving pedestrian links around the primary development area and between this area and adjoining residential areas, through the development of additional footpaths and crossing points, as appropriate and in consultation with the Roads Section.
- LG15** Promote the better management of tourist movements in the area so that visitors are encouraged to stop in Laragh village and travel to the attractions at Glendalough in a range of sustainable transportation options. The planning authority will facilitate developments that reduce the amount of car dependent travel movements to the Tourist Attractions Area. The planning authority will particularly promote the following:
- The development of a 'park and ride' facility for tourists that is located at an appropriate location within the Settlement Boundary or on lands in close proximity to the Settlement Boundary. The 'park and ride' facility should have links to the Green Road, and any proposal should incorporate screening proposals, to consist of species of native provenance, to minimize visual impact and enhance local biodiversity.
  - The development of sustainable and high quality transportation links which improve connectivity throughout the area, and in particular, between Laragh village, Glendalough, and the area in the general vicinity of Derrybawn, including new walkways, cycleways, and other appropriate transportation options.
  - The development of pedestrian and cycle links on the Green Road.
  - Provide equal access for all, including people with disabilities, to the Glendalough site, Green road and general attractions in Glendalough.
- LG16** Ensure that a reliable and effective water services, drainage, energy, waste management and communications infrastructure is put in place to service the existing and future development needs of the settlement, in a manner that protects the quality of the environment, and to allow for the improvement of public services and public utility installations. It is an objective of the planning authority to facilitate Irish Water in the upgrading of water services infrastructure to meet current and projected growth requirements. In addition, it is a particular objective of the planning authority to ensure that broadband internet infrastructure is provided, at appropriate locations and in accordance with the relevant standards and objectives, to improve internet access in the area.
- LG17** Appropriately control advertising and signage in the interests of protecting the visual amenity of the area and ensuring the safety of the public. It is an objective of the Council to gradually remove unnecessary signage in the area and to only allow signage that is absolutely necessary for the enhancement of the tourist experience or for the safety of the public. Where appropriate, any application for new signage should provide for the removal of existing redundant or unsightly signage.
- LG18** Promote the development of pedestrian links between Laragh village, Glendalough and all recreational facilities, where possible, including the Wicklow Way and St. Kevin's Way.

## **Natural, Archaeological and Architectural Heritage**

- LG19** Facilitate developments that contribute to the achievement of a UNESCO World Heritage site status for Glendalough, which forms part of the Early Medieval Monastic Sites series, in consultation with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- LG20** To have regard to the 'Management Plan for Wicklow Mountains National Park' regarding any developments likely to impact upon the conservation objectives of the park, or on issues regarding visitor access.
- LG21** No development will be permitted that adversely affects the integrity of a Natura 2000 site. All development proposals shall comply with the following objectives:
- (i) On lands designated a 'Natura 2000 Site' it is an objective of the Council to preserve and improve the integrity of the Natura 2000 site and to prohibit development that adversely affects the integrity of the Natura 2000 site, in light of the site's conservation objectives. Land designated a 'Natura 2000 Site' comprises Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).
  - (ii) Any proposed development with potential to impact upon a Natura 2000 site shall be subject to an Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive 1992 and 'Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects in Ireland-Guidance for Planning Authorities' (DoEHLG, 2009).
  - (iii) Avoid encroachment on a Natura 2000 site and implement an appropriate buffer zone on adjacent sites, as required, where feasible or as determined following consultation with NPWS or other relevant body.
  - (iv) Ensure that recreational use is directed away from sensitive areas within the Natura 2000 site, in accordance with the Wicklow Mountains National Park Management Plan and in consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).

In order to ensure the protection of the integrity of Natura 2000 sites, the planning authority is not limited to the implementation of the above objectives, and shall implement all other relevant objectives of the CDP as it sees fit.

- LG22** Any development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have implications for the 'Glendalough-Monastic Settlement' area of archaeological potential and significance and the 'Glendalough' major site of archaeological importance shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. No development in the vicinity of a feature included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) will be permitted where it seriously detracts from the setting of the feature or which is seriously injurious to its cultural or educational value.
- LG23** To allow for the development of a community forest at an appropriate location, using native species and where possible, species of local provenance. Depending on the nature, scale and location of any proposed community forest, the planning authority may require the submission of a Visual Impact Assessment and may consult with NPWS.



## Miscellaneous

### Development Objectives

The following tables indicate the objectives for each of the different areas, as identified on the map.

#### Primary Development Area – Village Centre

**Objective:** To create a consolidated and vibrant mixed use settlement centre that is the focal point for the delivery of the retail, commercial, social service and activity needs of the local population and its hinterland; and to promote this settlement centre as a tourism hub which is the prime gathering place for visitors to stay the night, to dine, shop and to organise visits to Glendalough and the other attractions of the area. These lands should have some residential use and should have an animated and high quality streetscape, whilst ensuring the protection of the special character and heritage of this area.

#### Objectives:

- LG24** To support existing uses and facilitate the development of new uses that add to the vitality and vibrancy of this area.
- LG25** Development in this area shall have a maximum plot ratio of 1.0
- LG26** These lands shall be promoted for the development of a range of small scale retail outlets that provide for the needs of the local population and visitors.
- LG27** To allow residential development at a suitable density, and to assess proposals on the basis of qualitative standards such as layout, design, amenity and impacts on adjacent properties, transportation infrastructure and environmental quality.
- LG28** Mixed use applications which comprise a housing element will be accepted, although loss of active commercial or retail floorspace to residential use will be not be permitted.
- LG29** To promote the use of upper floors for 'Living over the Shop' and office accommodation.
- LG30** All shopfronts should complement the traditional character of the village in terms of design, scale and materials used. There shall be strict adherence to the use of traditional materials only.

#### Secondary Development Area – Mixed Use Area

**Objective:** To provide for the sustainable development of a mix of uses including residential, employment, community and recreational uses that provide for the needs of the existing settlement and that allows for the future growth of the settlement, and to promote this area as a location for the gathering of visitors to the area.

- LG31** Allow for the limited extension or 'spill-over' of the use types allowed in the Primary Development Area onto the Secondary Development Area lands which immediately adjoin the boundary of the Primary Development Area. New development of this type should be compatible with or reinforce the function of the Primary Development Area and shall be visually and physically linked with the Primary Development

Area. No development will be permitted that prejudices the viability and function of the Primary Development Area.

**LG32** Retail developments (excluding 'tourism retail'), will generally not be permitted at any location within the Secondary Development Area (save that allowed under LG31).

**LG33** Preserve the use of Laragh GAA grounds for recreational and open space use (save that which may facilitate LG15).

### **Laragh Glendalough Tourism Corridor Area**

**Objective:** To provide facilities and infrastructure that contribute to the improvement of the visitor experience to Glendalough and to promote the movement of visitors from the area in the vicinity of Laragh towards the attractions at Glendalough through a range of sustainable transportation options so that visitors can travel to the key attractions of the Lakes and Monastic city, in an enjoyable manner.

#### **Objectives:**

**LG34** All lands located within this area are considered to be within the 'rural area', and all planning applications shall be assessed on the basis of the objectives of the CDP that pertain to the 'rural area'.

### **The Tourist Attractions Area – 'Glendalough'**

**Objective:** To enhance the visitor experience at Monastic City and Wicklow Mountains National Park, whilst also ensuring that the integrity of the heritage of the area is maintained and improved.

#### **Objectives:**

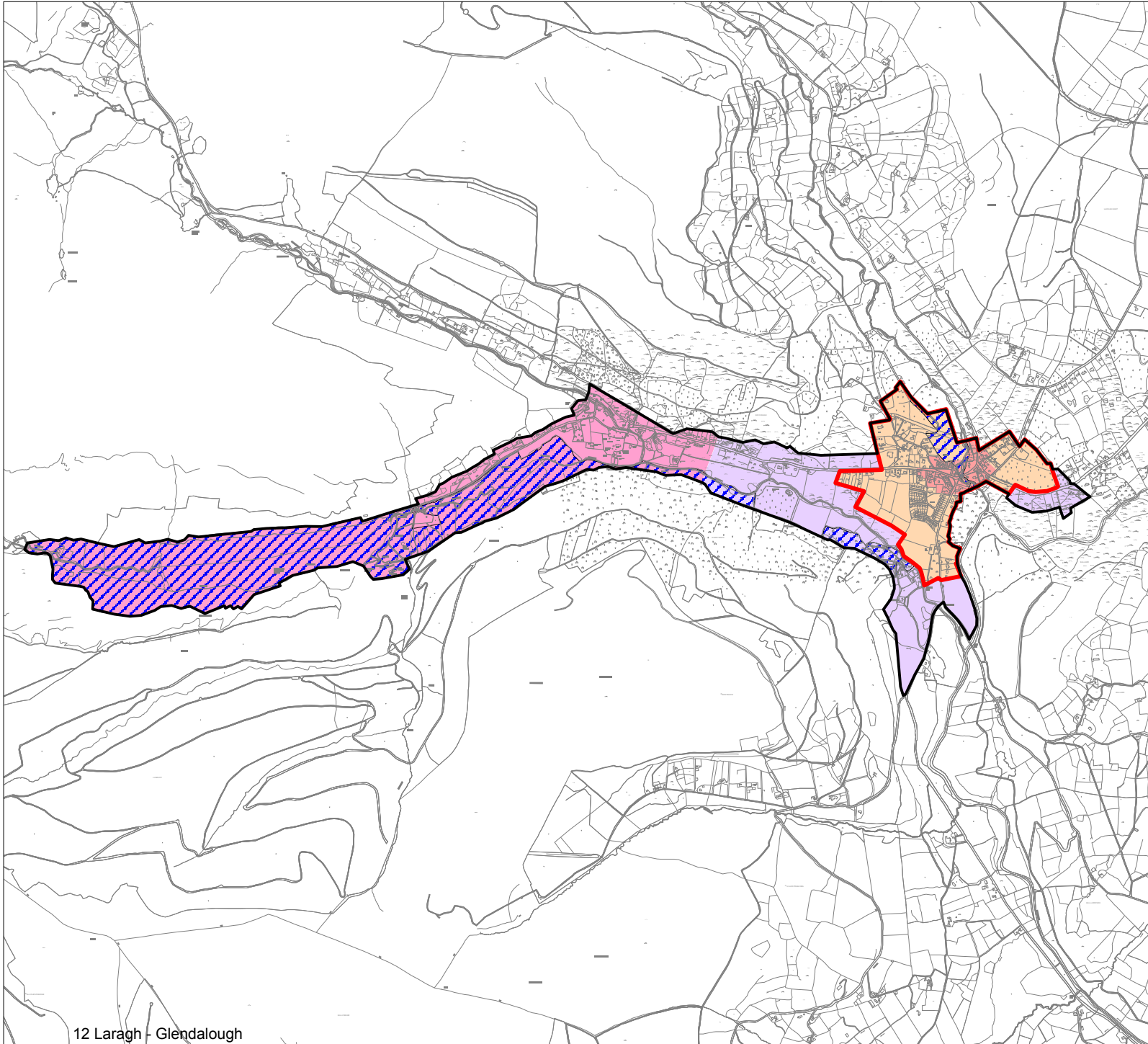
**LG35** All lands located within this area are considered to be within the 'rural area', and all planning applications shall be assessed on the basis of the objectives of the CDP that pertain to the 'rural area'.

**LG36** To allow for the development of an appropriately sited and designed tourist information facility to provide a comprehensive tourist information service. Such a facility would be most appropriately located at a site that is shared with an existing visitor information centre, such as the OPW Visitor Centre.

**LG37** To generally improve the visual amenity of the area through the following: (i) to promote the gradual decluttering of this area, (ii) promote the screening of visually unattractive developments, (iii) introduction of landscaping at certain locations using appropriate species of native provenance, for example in car park areas.






Land uses not referred to above will be considered on the merits of the individual planning application, the general objectives and policies for the area and considerations relating to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. All areas should be considered as mixed development areas with primary uses, but not necessarily excluding all other types of development. Development proposals should be compatible with a zoning objective, however consideration may be given to proposals that, in the opinion of the Council are in the interests of achieving the overall vision for the area and which are necessary for the vitality and proper development of the settlement, which benefit the local community and which are in the interest of the proper planning and development of the area.

Notwithstanding the fact that all areas are designated for mixed use development, at locations where different types of land uses adjoin, the Council shall ensure that the amenity and visual integrity of these areas are protected. At these locations, developments shall be designed in order to avoid abrupt transitions in scale and use, through incorporating design solutions including landscaping, screening and appropriate layout of site, that provide buffer areas between different land uses. This is particularly important where there are adjoining residential and employment uses.



# Laragh-Glendalough Settlement and Tourism Plan

## WICKLOW COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022

-  Natura 2000 Site
-  Primary Development Area
-  Secondary Development Area
-  Laragh-Glendalough Tourism Corridor Area
-  The Tourist Attractions Zone - 'Glendalough'

 Settlement Boundary

 Plan Boundary

**Title: Land Use Zoning Objectives**







Maps are not to scale

Wicklow County Council  
Planning Department

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**Laragh-Glendalough  
Settlement and Tourism Plan  
WICKLOW COUNTY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022**

-  Wicklow Mountains SAC  
(Special Area of Conservation)
-  Wicklow Mountains SPA  
(Special Protection Area)

-  Settlement Boundary
-  Plan Boundary

**Title: Heritage Objectives Map**



Wicklow County Council  
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# Laragh-Glendalough Settlement and Tourism Plan

## WICKLOW COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022

-  Protected Structures
-  National Monument
-  Prospect
-  Area of Archaeological Potential or Significance
-  County Geological Sites
-  Wicklow Mountains National Park
-  Nature Reserve

-  Settlement Boundary
-  Plan Boundary

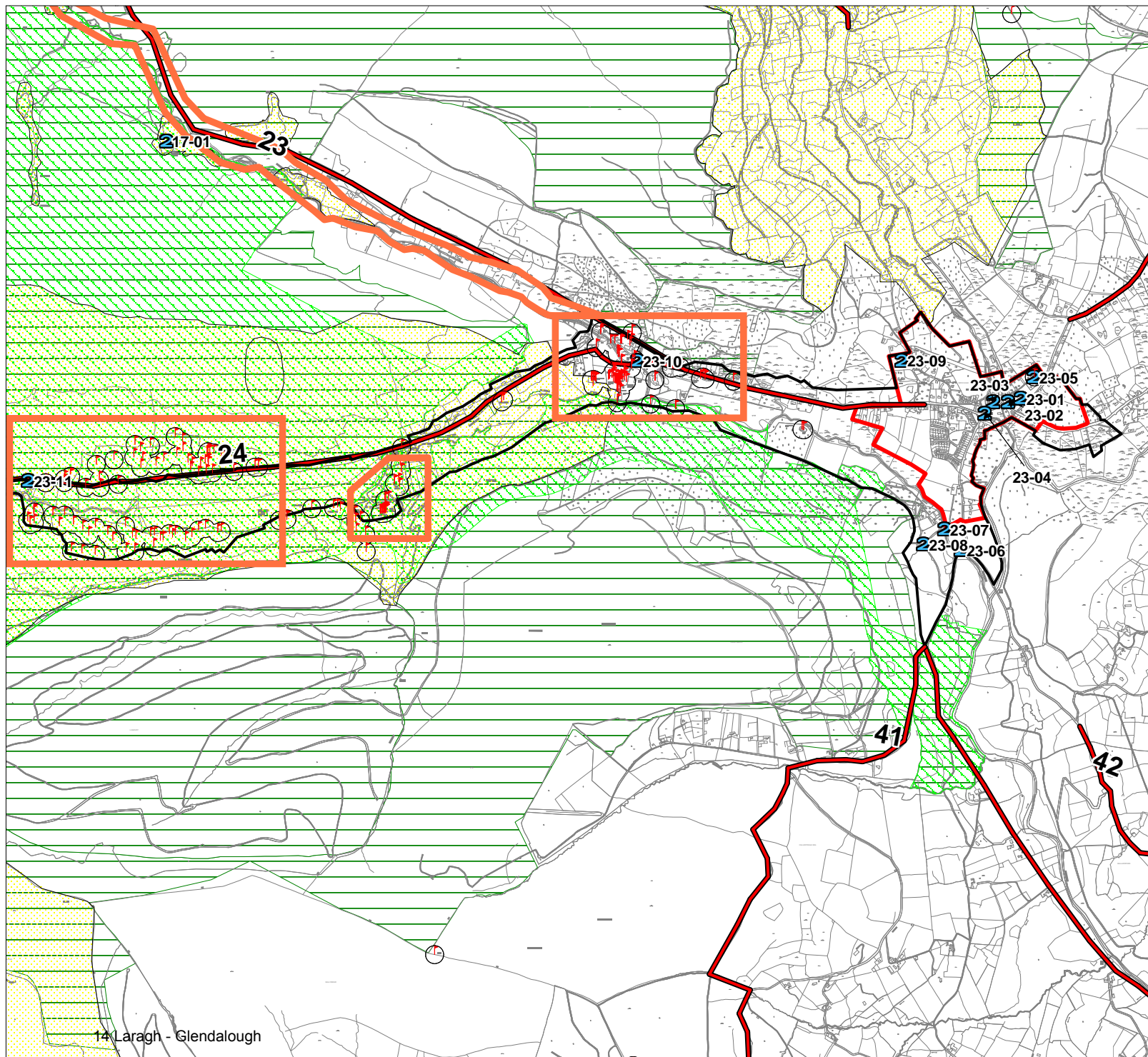
**Title: Heritage Objectives**

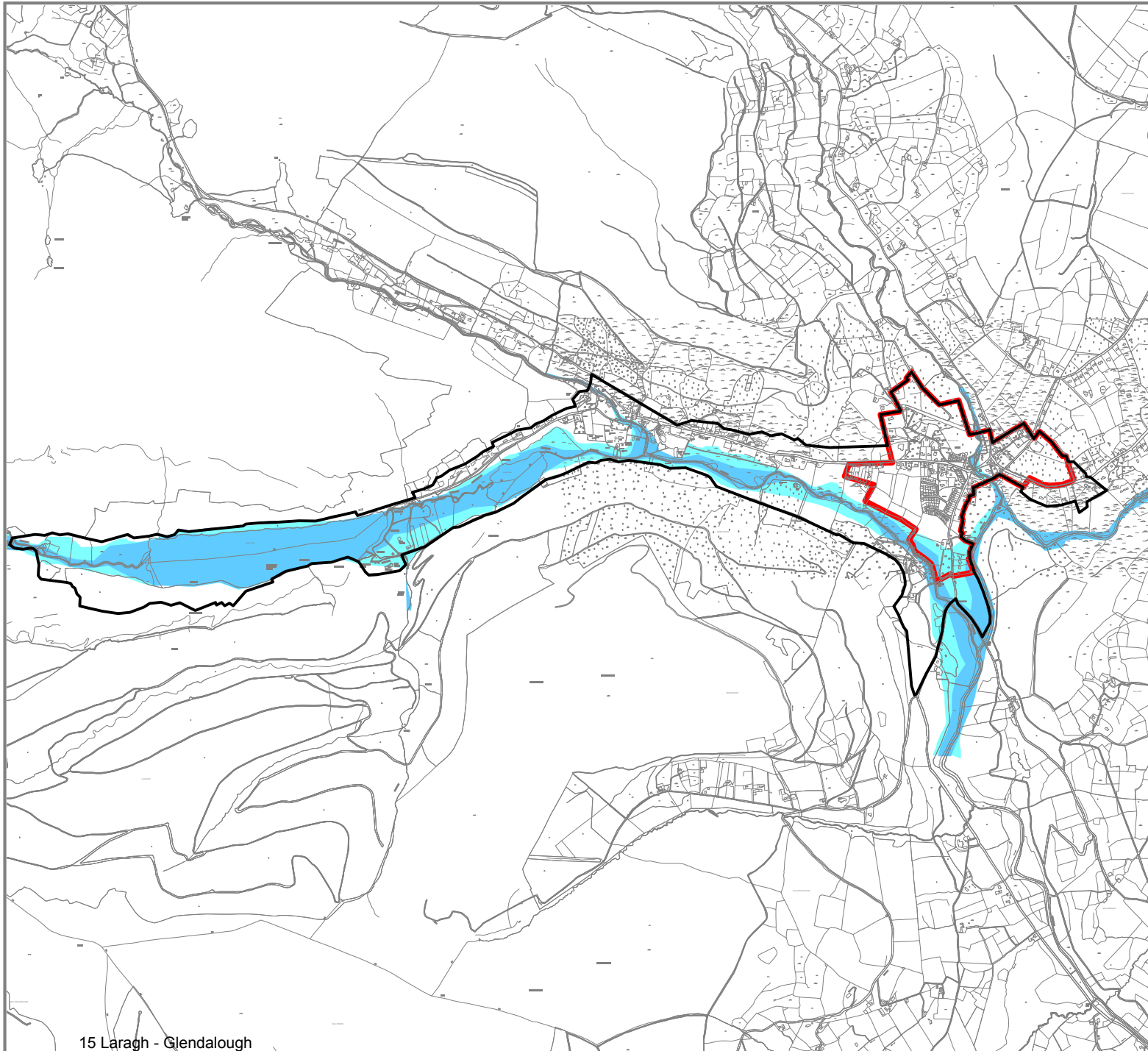


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


# Laragh-Glendalough Settlement and Tourism Plan


## WICKLOW COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022

 Flood Zone A: High likelihood of flooding

Where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is highest (greater than 1% or 1 in 100 for river flooding or 0.5% or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding)

 Flood Zone B: Moderate likelihood of flooding

Where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is moderate (between 0.1% or 1 in 1000 and 1% or 1 in 100 for river flooding and between 0.1% or 1 in 1000 year and 0.5% or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding)

 Settlement Boundary

 Plan Boundary

### Disclaimer

These Indicative Flood Zones were based on information available at the time of drafting and amending this plan. Any new data and analysis carried out after this date has not been integrated into this map but should be used in conjunction with this map for development proposals. All information may be substantially altered in light of future data and analysis.

Full Disclaimer is included in SFRA

### Title: Indicative Flood Zones



Maps are not to scale

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