

Appendix 1: Baseline Studies

Studies	Organisation
Birds -Winter and Summer	BirdWatch Ireland
Bats	Scott Cawley
Fish / Aquatic Flora / Aquatic Invertebrates / Water Quality	Central Fisheries Board
Planning Context Study	Brady Shipman Martin
Mammals and Deer	Mammal Research Unit, UCD
Habitat Mapping, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Mary Tubridy & Associates
Grey Squirrel	Mammal Research Unit, UCD
'An Illustrated History of the Phoenix Park, Landscape and Management to 1880'	Dr. John A. McCullen
Recreational Analysis	OPW
Trees	Arboriculture Consultants
Transportation Study	Faber Maunsell and OPW

Appendix 2: Facilitated Workshops

Representatives from 53 stakeholder groups were invited to facilitated workshops. Given the large numbers interested in participating it was decided to hold two consultative group workshops, which met twice for day long facilitated workshops, with a view of informing the project management team and the Conservation Management Plan. Four themed workshops were held with four key questions to focus the group as follows :

1. What do you want to see in place for The Phoenix Park in the future?
2. What are the issues stopping us from moving towards our vision?
3. What are the strategic directions in which we must move in order to deal with the issues and move us towards our vision?
4. What practical actions must we take to implement the new directions?

List of Attendees of Workshops April/May 2007

Name	Organisation
Declan Bermingham	OPW
Michael Brown	Rtd Diageo Ltd. and Phoenix Cricket Club
Declan Byrne	Cycling Ireland
Maurice Cleary	OPW
John Coyne	Central Fisheries Board
Olivia Crowe	Birdwatch Ireland
Helen Cunningham	Phoenix Cafe
Rory Deeghan	Dublin City Council
Nuala Deghan	Chapelizod Assoc./Festival/Heritage Committee
Joyce Dillon	Friends of Phoenix Park
Jerimiah Ellis	Leinster Football League
Ann Fagan	Chapelizod Old Village
Laura Farrell	OPW
Pat Farren	Irish Deer Society
Alexander Fennell	OPW
Patrick Gilchrist	An Garda Siochána HQ
Tom Hayden	UCD
Alan Hunter	UCD
Paul Keane	Fingal Co. Co.
Rebecca Jeffares	An Taisce
Ellen Lynch	N.C.R. and Area Residents Group
Simon McGuinness	Navan Road Community Council
Margaret McGuirk	Phoenix Park Visitor Centre
Eamon Mullins	OPW
Margaret Murphy	Infirmiry Road and District Community Development Group
Margaret Murray	Navan Road Community Council
Michael O' Brien	Tree Council of Ireland
Donnacha O' Dulaing	Dublin City Council
Dermot Quigley	Motorsport Ireland
Rosemary Robinson	Navan Road Community Council
Alice Sherratt	Cycling Ireland
Gerry Walsh	OPW

Workshop 1 Vision

Question: What do you want to see in place for The Phoenix Park in the future?

<i>Conservation and reuse of built heritage</i>	<i>Traffic management measures</i>	<i>Conserve and enhance biodiversity</i>	<i>Eco-friendly Park</i>	<i>Policy for recreation, cultural and leisure usage</i>	<i>Developing spatial and community linkages</i>	<i>Secure legislative status of Park</i>	<i>Unique heritage experience</i>	<i>Safe environment</i>	<i>Enhance communication and interpretation</i>
Magazine Fort Restoration - Museum.	Traffic (Less).	Standards of excellence in horticulture.	Hire of bicycles.	More cultural activities/ facilities (markets).	More links with river, RHK, War Memorial, etc.	Secure legislative status of the Park.	Unique heritage experience.	More policing.	Greater integration of Park management.
Develop and manage Magazine Fort for public access.	Transport link (Luas).	Natural recreation area for Dublin and visitors.	Improved pedestrian links to the Park.	Outdoor area to display sculpture.	Awareness and linking with wider planning context.			Higher visibility of Park Rangers.	Eye catching signs in places of interest.
Development of toilet area (Infirmary Rd).	Allow buses into the Park to allow more people access.	Preservation of Habitats/Species.	Eco-friendly Park.	Balance active (no increase) and passive (more) activities.					
Development of Magazine Fort.	New solutions for public access (cycles, buses, car parking issues).	Ecology, biodiversity, tree species very important.	Pedestrian cycle access.	More recreational facilities for adults e.g. tennis, bowling greens.					
Conservation of the boundary of the Park.	Less traffic/noise in the Park, improvements for cyclists, pedestrians.	Biodiversity enhancement and development.		Manage cultural, sporting uses.					
Building Policy (New/Existing).	Reduce traffic impact.			Greater amenities for children e.g. deer, Children's Corner.					
	Reduction/change to traffic on a phased basis linked to public transportation.			More user/family friendly.					
				Provision of litter bins.					

Workshop 2 Vision

Question: What do you want to see in place for The Phoenix Park in the future?

<i>Enhance user facilities and experience</i>	<i>Recreational policy for the Phoenix Park</i>	<i>Protection of integrity and setting of the Phoenix Park</i>	<i>Minimise traffic and optimise appropriate movement within the Phoenix Park</i>	<i>World Heritage Park</i>	<i>Conservation and reuse of the Built Heritage</i>	<i>Promotion, Education, Interpretation</i>
Tourist ice rink, winter cycle rentals, summer events, musical (jazz, classical). Restore and reuse old buildings.	Develop (Sport) GAA and cricket within the Park.	No further encroachment. - Drainage. - Transport to, but not through.	Reduce the traffic volume in the Park.	World Heritage Site. - 1750s events - Period transport - International events.	Redevelopment of the Magazine Fort.	Information points at main entrance to hand out maps, advice and information on deer and wildlife.
Reunite Phoenix Park and War Memorial Gardens - tunnel from Islandbridge to Chapelizod.	Promote recreational usage.	Defend the Park boundary and reunite the two parks.	Less traffic - LRT loop in the Park - buses to boundary - no commercial - cycle franchise.	Park as example of best practice of urban park management.	Magazine Fort - Restore - Reuse.	Education resources.
Safe access to all areas in the Park.	Preserving form and heritage of the Park.	Preserving form and heritage of the Park.	Traffic to be diverted underground e.g. Main Road to be underground.	Eco-friendly Park - biodiversity, habitats, eliminate grey squirrel.	Existing buildings to be restored e.g. Magazine Fort, Old Well, clean up Furry Glen - make more public friendly.	Education Centre.
More toilet facilities.	Silence.	Silence.	Tunnel under the Park for traffic.	Red squirrel.	Restoration and use of Magazine Fort.	Signs and information on deer and wildlife, organise tours.
Literary elements; Joyce, Le Fanu, etc.	Protected - vistas, - horizon	Protected - vistas, - horizon	Less car, (no rat runs, more public transport).	Vision of Park preserve, protect flora and fauna, preserve habitats.	Archaeological survey of the Phoenix Park.	More public awareness, promote community usage i.e. website.
Child-focus play/ adventure and mature.				Wild Park - biodiversity audit - educational awareness.	Preservation of 'Cromlach' on Knockmary Hill.	Architectural focus.
Special needs - wheelchair access, roads.				Staff resources.		Expanded education programme .
				Wetland development.		Expanded education and outreach programme in the Phoenix Park.
				Research and monitoring of habitats of the Park.		
				Green practices.		
				Restoration of existing/rare species.		
				Walled gardens to provide vegetables, etc.		
				Centre of horticultural excellence.		

Workshop 1 Issues

Question: What are the issues stopping us from moving towards our vision?

<i>Conservation and reuse of built heritage</i>	<i>Competing interests</i>	<i>Resources</i>	<i>Non prioritisation</i>	<i>Lack of awareness and appreciation</i>	<i>Lack of communication mechanism</i>	<i>Lack of planning</i>
Appropriate usage.	Competing pressures.	Resources - Money.	Slow change in attitude.	Lack of appreciation of the importance of the product.	Communication – internal and external.	No plan.
Suitable reuse.	Lack of infrastructure and political pressure.	Persuading the ‘powers that be’.	Not government priority - too complex.	Lack of public awareness.	Promotion and education.	No realistic plan.
		Man power - no proper plan.	Slow process to overcome - lack of back up.	No reason.	Need for more promotion of the significance of the Park.	Need for integrated planning.
		Funding.	Traffic plan not implemented in time.		Enhance communications and interpretation – no stakeholder forum.	Eco-friendly Park.
		Need for dedicated staff member.	Question of change.		Lack of integration.	Too much traffic and not enough cycle routes/ footpaths.
		Finance.	Queue of legislation.		Different authorities leads to poor communications.	
		Lack of resources.			Lack of co-operation from outside bodies.	
		Lack of trained staff in this field.				
		Lack of staff resources i.e professional staff.				
		Resources - Staff and Finance.				
		Security of supply.				

Workshop 2 Issues

Question: What are the issues stopping us from moving towards our vision?

<i>Lack of up-dated management Plan</i>	<i>Under resourced promotion and education</i>	<i>Lack of a strategic plan</i>	<i>Inappropriate Dublin traffic plan</i>	<i>Lack of resources (Human and Financial)</i>	<i>Lack of up-dated legislation, policy for development within and external to the Park</i>
New management plan.	Ignorance, awareness.	Main issue is the grey squirrels, broad leaf trees, red squirrels (no policy for wildlife). Vision and adaptation of use for heritage buildings.	Feasible alternatives to using the Park and due to poor planning. Alternative through route and improvements outside the Park. Alternative mode of transport in the Park.	Resources - finance - staff - professional - general staff - time - climate. Manpower and financial resources, specialised staff.	Formal proposal to World Heritage Convention. Communication, no integration between groups.
	Guidelines, Field Study Centre with field facilities and tourist facilities, education syllabus.	Funds, planning, government policy (user profile requirements), rise in population .	United vision on transport - political will.	Finance and political will.	Lack of concern and co-operation from relevant local authorities and too much power given to planners and developers.
	Promotion.	Lack of coordination and a recreational strategy.	Lack of traffic management and infrastructure in the Greater Dublin Area.	Low priority politically.	Policy from D.C.C. on development in the vicinity of the Park.
	Finding it very hard to get planning permission for signage, need dedicated department to look at signs/website. Information kiosk at the main gate.	Management prioritisation, no clear guidelines then, funding implications.		Not enough government funding - support in the short term - sustained usage - OPW having to wait too long for funding to complete projects.	No development restrictions outside Park. SAAO?
		Identify the priority features.			Legislation and protection.
		Set of guidelines required - bye-laws, financial implications .			
		Events, etc. Recreation guidelines.			

Workshop 1 Strategic Direction

Question; What are the strategic directions in which we must move in order to deal with the issues and move us towards our vision?

<i>Communications process</i>	<i>Time tabled programmes of works</i>	<i>Securing adequate financial and human resources</i>	<i>Marketing</i>	<i>Garnering influential support</i>	<i>Research planning and development</i>	<i>Promote Park as an educational resource</i>
Forum.	Restore Magazine Fort with interpretation, museum and visitor facilities.	Multi-annual funding plan - funding, resources, staff, physical.	Website for The Phoenix Park.	Lobby T.D. to take ownership.	Policy planning guidelines document.	Making better usage of educational resources (research/linkage).
Forum of stakeholders.	Timetable for building restoration.	Employ more professional staff.	The Phoenix Park brand - PR campaign.	OPW to have seat on NDP group.	Monitoring/research basis for all activities.	City/educational (Farm) for urban children.
Combined residents associations and interested groups to lobby politicians.	Linked heritage trail - walking/cycling link - RHK/Memorial Park/Phoenix Park.	Finance and implement.	Commercialise (sponsor) more activities (TV).	Lobbying.	Clarity on decision making; approach - methods - decisions - management plan.	School resource pack - biodiversity - heritage, etc.
OPW - chair group Fingal Co Co, Dublin City Council, re: plans, etc.	Reuse Magazine Fort. Gallery.		Committee with responsibility for education/promotion/T.V., radio, etc.		Produce management plan.	3 rd level project/education resource.
Annual Park forum; (attendance/ideas generation all categories).	Infirmary Road project (toilets).		Promote Park, not Zoo/Áras/Farmleigh.		Measure of economic value of each visitor to the Park.	
			Survey of uses and PR campaign.		Greater impact of local knowledge. History/report.	
					Maintain flora/fauna studies.	

Workshop 2 Strategic Direction

Question: What are the strategic directions in which we must move in order to deal with the issues and move us towards our vision?

<i>World Heritage Designation</i>	<i>Promotion and education strategy</i>	<i>Improved environmental quality</i>	<i>Assemble a skilled team</i>	<i>Establish new Management Plan</i>	<i>Identify respected leader and steering group</i>
Liaise with international parks which are World Heritage Sites - Vienna Schloss Schönbrunn - Madrid Parque del Retiro.	Education Centre - University modules, - Transition Year modules, - Primary School (Education Officer), (reuse of existing buildings).	Number plate recognition 24/7.	Staff will follow plan.	Master Action Plan. Identify what's in the Park (elements/areas). Identify what has to be done. Identify key personnel to deal with each area.	Establish leadership (chain of command).
To achieve designation as World Heritage Park.	Information Depots - what the Park has to offer and where you can and shouldn't go. - With education.	Phase reduction of commuter traffic.	Employ specialised staff in the Park.	Long term budget 2 yrs? 5 yrs? 10 yrs? 50 yrs?	Establish Park forum - Residents association - Local Authorities - Agencies - OPW.
World Heritage Site within limited time period.	Mobile text messaging and signage.	Identify traffic issues (Traffic Plan), be firm with users (road system).	Highlight in management plan professionals and skills to run the Park.	Short term plan 3 years - Long term - Short term.	Steering group (small) with reps from main group - review needs, - report.
Greater statutory protection/legislation, while due, does not exist for parks/gardens at present.	Website - promotion of events - education info - historical info web cam feed.	Air pollution monitoring 24/7.		Implement new management recommendations (short/medium/long term objectives).	Liaise with road authorities regarding traffic use within and outside the Park.
International heritage conference in Dublin Castle.	TV programme on Phoenix Park and its historical importance.	Noise pollution monitoring.		Fundraising - Short glossy document - Government/other potential funds.	Leadership to determine legislative changes.
Policy inventory with timescale use of designed and built heritage in the Park.	Marketing plan.				Identify who has responsibility for plan - funding resources - time restrictions on expenditure.
Ireland as a signatory to international treaties and conventions has a wider responsibility to the protection and duty of care to The Phoenix Park as a cultural and historic landscape.					
Pedestrian bridge linking Royal Hospital to The Phoenix Park.					

Workshop 1 Actions

Question: What practical actions must we take to implement the new directions?

<i>Securing adequate financial and human resources</i>	<i>Marketing</i>	<i>Garner influential support</i>	<i>Research planning and development</i>	<i>Promote Park as an education resource</i>
Identify resource need and benefits - (employ or contract) (consultant) relate to works programme.	Competition for Phoenix Park song (e.g. BnM Marino waltz).	Active canvassing of local politician prior to election.	Feasibility study for underground rail link into the Park. - Link zoo	Upgrade display in Phoenix Park Visitor Centre.
Identify short and long term staff shortages prior to presentation with commissioners and secure positions.	Website - set up immediately with outside consultant.	Identify key decision makers.	Feasibility study for tunnel under Chesterfield Avenue. - Eco Friendly Park.	Employ education/liaison officer for the Park.
Resources-linked planning policy to human resourcing needs.	Agree survey scope and identify target markets.		Feasibility study for underground car park within institutions and the Park in general.	Education - develop linkages with colleges and schools.
Quantify reasons for 1. Finance 2. HR.	Employ marketing agency to promote objectives.	Pat Kenny radio show from the Phoenix Park.	Review Park security.	Liaison with educational sectors - research 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd level.
Immediate need for more HR.	Professional design competition for new logo/brand.		Further intensification of institutions in the Park should not impact on the Park.	
	Commission OPW Phoenix Park website, map info, etc. Cycle trails.		Policy for protection of the historic landscape and deerpark.	
	Signage and location maps on site.		Biodiversity and sustainability policy for Park.	
	Develop brand for Phoenix Park - competition.		5-Year business plan to implement new management objectives.	
	Design and maintain website, launch with new management plan.		Revised bye-laws for the Park.	
	Print a range of interpretative brochures/ maps, etc.		Policy for recreation, cultural and leisure usage (all ages).	
			Review commercial events in the Park.	
			Action to limit spread of internal boundaries.	
			Protected structures listed and protected even further.	

Workshop 2 Actions

Question: What practical actions must we take to implement the new directions?

<i>World Heritage Designation</i>	<i>Promotion and education strategy</i>	<i>Improved environmental quality</i>	<i>Assemble a skilled team</i>	<i>Establish new Management Plan</i>	<i>Identify respected leader and steering group</i>
Restore Magazine Fort within a usage policy.	Employ educational officer for the Park.	Feasibility study on tunnel under Chesterfield Avenue.	Do a skills audit and make up shortfall.	Develop universal access policy.	Strong-willed independent leader that will liaise with steering committee - rotated - fresh ideas.
Network and liaison at International level (W.L.T.S.).	Develop schools link education programme in the Phoenix Park - resource Park, trees, wildlife, etc. 'Respect' education.	Impose speed limits - zero tolerance.	Job funding, first needs to be secured for positions.	Define intensive and passive recreation policy.	Get the Green Party into power - vote Green.
Introduce new bye-laws for Park.	Set up website for Phoenix Park and keep updated www.phoenixpark.ie	Environmental study "time limited" and action/findings implemented.	Advertise for cross-functional, multi-skilled team. Employ recruitment consultant.	Agree terms of reference.	Respected leader to be appointed by the OPW, they should have responsibility for appointing steering group.
Establish criteria needed for World Heritage Site and identify the gaps.	Website for promotion of events and info on the Park.	Improving environmental question 1. Review of best practice - sustainability buildings/maintenance/machinery.	Identify the skilled need required. Train and employ.	Existing management of Park to work with various organisations outside groups.	
Find out and identify criteria for achieving W.H.P. Steering Group to implement the same - drive it home.	Define and implement education needs and resources. OPW/Dept. of Education to draw up education programme.	Improve water quality and drainage.		Write policy for - built heritage - environmental - recreational/ events marketing.	
World Heritage Site: 1 - Identify qualifying criteria. 2 - Lobby and promote management plan.	Environmental experience for school children. "We only know what we experience". Nationwide (not leaflets).	Improve security and personal safety within the Park.			
Identify W.H.P. criteria and prepare case study.	Education strategy for updating education resources.	Define internal transport solutions for the Park.			
Establish sustainable carrying capacity for the Park including all institutions within the Park.	Engage P.R. consultants to create an awareness/understanding of the Park.	No public bus (on surface) in Phoenix Park.			
	Dedicated education centre (multi faceted).	Chapelizod turnstile gate restored.			
	Create educational centre to prioritise web design courses, seasonal journal.	Emissions audit CO2 annual - traffic - environmental.			

Appendix 3: List of Submissions Received

Name	Organisation
Pat Allison	Navan Road Community Council
Richard Bruton	Phoenix Cricket Club
Kathleen Burns	Individual
Declan Cahill	Irish Deer Society
William Carolan	An Garda Siochána
Francis Clerkin	An Garda Siochána
Nick Davis	Liffey Valley Athletic Club
Philip Davis	Individual
Kevin Duff	An Taisce
Louise Dunne	Individual
Martin Dunne	Eastern Regional Ambulance Service
Carol Finlay	Dublin City Development Board
Frank Flanagan	Navan Road Residents Association
John Flannery	Civil Service Cricket Club
Michael Fox	South Dublin Allotments Association
Sean Fox	Individual
Kathy Gately	Individual
John Heery	Individual
Clare Hogan	Dublin City Council, Conservation Architecture
ICOMOS Ireland	ICOMOS
Marie Igoe	Dublin City Council
Terence Jones	Individual
Martin Kavanagh	Dublin City Council
Peter Kavanagh	Chapelizod Old Village Association
Jim Keogan	Dublin City Council, Planning
Stewart Logan	Fingal County Council, Planning
Eileen Lynch	Individual
Una McEvoy	Dublin City Council
Felix McGinley	Individual
Clare McGrath	OPW
Claire McHugh	Individual
Catherine McManus	Individual
Eoghan Madden	Dublin City Council, Traffic
Declan Mulvey	St. Mary's Hospital
Eamon O' Ceallaigh	North Circular Road and Area Residents Group
David O' Connor	Erasmus PC
Sean O' Donaile	Gealscoil Bharra, Cabra, Dublin 7
John O' Donnell	Individual
Nollaig O' Suilleabhan	Individual

Contd.

List of Submissions Received (contd.)

Name	Organisation
Aine Pobjoy	Dublin County Athletic Board
Aidan Reid	An Garda Síochána
Paul Regan	Individual
Andrew Summer	Richards, Muirhead and Laing Ltd.
Ciaran Wallace	Individual

Appendix 4: Conservation Management Plan Advisory Committee

Member	Area of Expertise
External Members	
Dr Edward McParland	Built Heritage and History of Art, TCD
Grainne Shaffrey	Architecture, Conservation and Urban Design
Andrew Sumner	Conservation Landscape Architect
Dr. Mary Tubridy	Ecologist
Jacki Donnelly	Architect, DoAHG
Margaret Keane	Senior Archaeologist, DoAHG
Prof. Tom Hayden	Mammal Research Unit, UCD.
Leo Oosterweghel	Director, Dublin Zoo
OPW Members	
Joe Farrell	Director, National Historic Properties
Gabriel Gleeson	Administration, Joint Project Co-ordinator for Phoenix Park Conservation Management Plan
Dr. John McCullen	Landscape Horticulture, Arboriculture, Ecology, History
Margaret Gormley	Landscape Horticulture, IR & HRM, Health and Safety, Joint Project Co-ordinator for Phoenix Park Conservation Management Plan
Colm Ryder	Senior Engineer, Transportation, Environmental Engineering
Angela Rolfe	Assistant Principal Architect/Urban Designer
George Moir	Administration
Hugh Bonar	Administration
Bridgeen Kelly	Administration
Laura Farrell	Graduate Landscape Architect
Danielle Naughton	Graduate Landscape Architect

Appendix 5: Land Use and Character

The Phoenix Park including the Deer Park, Recreational Areas and Monuments			
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use	Description
Chesterfield Avenue	Public road, vehicle parking, footpaths and cycleways, triple avenue of mature trees, Phoenix Monument, two roundabouts and a number of other road junctions.	This Park drive has been known as Chesterfield Avenue for a considerable time. It was straightened by Decimus Burton in the 1840s.	Chesterfield Avenue (2.6 miles long) is an intensively used road through the Park which has become used as a part of the city road network. Traffic can form long queues at peak times and car parking along the avenue is detrimental to Park users and to the visual qualities of the Park. The road and avenue are an important, grand designed feature of the Park with mown verges, footways, cycleways and a triple row of mature trees framing views from the road to the wide swathes of surrounding parkland and to the important demesnes. As the principal route through the Park the avenue is also the starting point for many visitors walking to other adjacent areas.
Wellington Monument	Listed Structure.	Wellington Testimonial.	A 62 metre high stone obelisk erected in the 19th century, during the life of the Duke of Wellington. Building commenced in 1817 and was not completed until 1861. The obelisk is set on a stepped base and square plinth with 3 pictorial plaques and an inscription. The monument is sufficiently tall to dominate this end of the Park and to be visible for a considerable distance particularly in the approaches to Dublin from the west. An equestrian statue of Wellington was to be added but the cost proved too much.
Wellington Field	Open mown lawns used by the public for walking and for sitting and gathering.	Formerly adjacent to the site of the Salute Battery.	A formal neatly mown area of lawns set within trees in the Chesterfield Avenue to the north east and dense plantations on the other sides. A single narrow path leads from Chesterfield Avenue to the base of monument. The monument provides a strong sense of identity to the space it occupies and is a focus for the attention of visitors. The area is well used particularly in good weather with many summertime visitors sitting and lying on the grass.
Citadel Pond (Dog Pond) and adjacent landscape	Large pond with mature perimeter trees. Area served by a footpath, access road and car park. Contains a number of sports pitches and grounds with accompanying pavilions.	Partly located on the site of the former Star Fort (also referred to as 'Lord Wharton's Fortifications') from the early 18th century.	A body of water surrounded by mature plantation resulting from the demolition of the Star Fort in the 1830s. The water is accessible to the public and lies in a busy area of the Park close to Chesterfield Avenue and sports pitches. A large area of level, open mown grass maintained almost exclusively for sports including cricket, camogie and football. The area is broken up by some groups and individual trees. The area has to sustain high levels of use in the relevant sporting seasons and the grass management reflects this.
Polo Ground	Polo Ground with Pavilion.	Formerly part of the Nine Acres.	Oval of mown grassland set within the Nine Acres with a substantial white pavilion and barrier on the north side. The All-Ireland Polo Club was founded in 1873 making it the oldest polo club in Europe.
Nine Acres	Open grassed area between Chesterfield Avenue, Aras demesne and Dublin Zoo.	Part of the Nine Acres which included Troopers Hill.	A large triangle of open land contained by drives. The principal use is polo, but the remainder of the area is open mown grass for informal recreation, newly constructed car park and the restoration part of the original Chesterfield Avenue. The west end of the area is a narrow strip of land which separates Aras demesne from the polo ground and from Chesterfield Avenue. The area is mown grass and is important as the setting for Aras an Uachtarán.
Wellington Road	Driveway providing access to the southern areas of the Park including the sports pitches and the Fifteen Acres, Magazine Fort, Island-bridge and the Khyber.	Formerly part of 'The Lower Road' driveway serving the south side of the Park and a route between the historical military facilities in the Park.	This busy drive with its mature avenue trees makes a gradual descent from Chesterfield Avenue, passing the Wellington Testimonial and continuing to the bottom of the Khyber Pass and Islandbridge Gate.
Thomas Hill and Whitebridge Hill	Open grassy knoll on top of which sits the Magazine Fort.	Thomas Hill was formerly the site of 'Phoenix House and previously encompassed the lands of Kilmainham Priory.	These two small grassy knolls form the western slopes of the meltwater valley occupied by the Khyber Pass. The summit of the southern hill, known as Thomas Hill, is occupied by the Magazine Fort. The rolling landform has formed a barrier to sports pitches which occupy land in the Fifteen Acres to the west. Worn paths through this area link from the small car park at the Khyber Pass to the Fifteen Acres and demonstrate that these parts of the area receive moderately heavy use in an otherwise low intensity use.
Fifteen Acres (east)	Twenty sports pitches	'Artillery Practice Ground'; site of former gun batteries and a 'Camp Ground'.	A large area of level, open mown grass used exclusively for sports pitches. On the southern fringes of the area are sports pavilions and associated car parks. The area is recognisable as a part of the wider 'Fifteen Acres' despite being divided by Acres Road. The area has to sustain high levels of use in the relevant sporting seasons and the grass management reflects this.
Blackwood (north of Khyber Rd)	Open grassland with scrub and parkland trees.	'Blackwood' was an area that was formerly planted with radiating rides and vistas.	This generally flat area dominated by grassland, lies between Chesterfield Avenue and the Khyber Rd. The area is broken up by blocks of trees that originated as part of the former Blackwood or as more recent replacement planting. The land is not given over to any specific uses, although a camogie field extends into the area from the Citadel Sports area.

The Phoenix Park including the Deer Park, Recreational Areas and Monuments

Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use	Description
Khyber Road valley	A link between Islandbridge Gate and Chesterfield Avenue currently closed to traffic part way along. Vehicles use the adjacent open areas for informal parking and to allow access to the sports fields to east and west.		This former meltwater valley provides a sweeping alignment and gentle gradients for the drive known as Khyber Rd. which climbs from Islandbridge Gate in the south by the River Liffey and Acres Road in the north. The small valley cuts down below the plateau of the Park to create a landscape which is separated from the outside by the landform and 19th century plantations. The bold rounded blocks of trees are placed so that they provide narrow vistas up the sides of the valley on alternating sides. Closure of this road to through traffic has created an attractive naturalistic landscape setting for pedestrians and cyclists with a stream running in close proximity to the road. The route appears well, but is not intensively used.
Military Road	Provides routes to the playing fields and pavilions but not to through traffic.	Also called the Corkscrew Road and Serpentine Road.	This area of naturalistic landscape dominated by the Military Road is formed on steeply sloping river terraces on the north side of the Liffey Valley. The land is predominantly for amenity with low intensity use and low levels of maintenance. The Military Road which had received a lot of through traffic has been closed. The Military Road is one of the more picturesque routes through the Park providing an important sequence of views out to the River Liffey and south and east to the city and to the Wicklow Mountains.
Fifteen Acres (west)	Large area primarily used by the herd of Fallow Deer and also used for informal activities such as walking and running. It also facilitates the flying of model aircraft.	The Fifteen Acres was used extensively for military use and training in the 19th century. The eastern portion of this area once contained gun batteries and military targets.	This vast, generally flat, open area of mown grassland is characterised by the mature plantations that line its fringes. The space is so large that any activity in the area seems dwarfed. Early indications are that this area may contain a number of unexplored archaeological sites.
Papal Cross	Paved areas and monument erected for the Papal visit in 1979.	This area was historically a part of the Fifteen Acres.	This modern intervention in the Park is a monument designed as a setting for a visit to Ireland in September 1979 by Pope John Paul II. The Cross formed the focal point for an open air mass attended by over 1 million people.
Chapelizod Slopes (part Military Road/St Mary's Rd/lower part of Glen Rd)	Plantations and grassland with informal use.	Camp Ground with some land given over to gravel pits and quarries. Areas immediately east of the Chapelizod Gate are shown in the 1830 map of Decimus Burton as being a formally arranged garden (Kings Garden).	Relatively steeply sloping, grassed south facing slopes dropping from the elevated plateau of the Park down the river terraces to the Park wall. The lower ground contains the perimeter plantations as well as the Chapelizod Gate and entry drives. The Military Road crosses the space on a straight alignment directly towards the front of the former Royal Hibernian Military School.
Glen Road	Predominantly steep planted slopes through which the Military Road passes. The upper slopes blend into the Fifteen Acres.	Not named, but some land given over to gravel pits.	Steeply sloping grassed south west facing slopes dropping from the elevated plateau of the Park down to the Park wall. The lower ground contains the perimeter plantations. The Glen Road traverses the mid-slope through a landscape dominated by mature deciduous trees and overlooked by the Knockmary Lodge and Knockmary Cemetery Mound which also forms a prominent feature of the area sited at the top of the slope
Oldtown Wood area	A substantial area of plantations and grassy glades among trees. Some picnic benches provided beside Furze Road.	Oldtown Wood was once a large rectangular block of woodland with roundels of trees and crossed by a number of radiating rides. These have mostly been lost.	A large area of mature deciduous plantations, open grassland and scattered small trees which are remnants of the former Oldtown Wood with some later planting. There is an experimental plot fenced to exclude deer in the south west corner of this area. Two of the radiating avenues, and a roundel, laid out in Oldtown Wood are still expressed in plantations to the south of Furze Road. The area appears to be well used for informal activity with some picnic benches provided alongside Furze Road.
Knockmaroon Gate area	A gate Lodge with two imposing vehicular and pedestrian entrances. Densely wooded slopes with drives providing access from the gate to Furry Glen and the remainder of the Park.	Traditionally a Park entrance with gate 'Ice House' and gravel pits in this area. Also Bakers Well adjacent to a small stream which feeds into the Glen Pond is to be found in this area.	Sloping grassed and wooded south facing slopes dropping from the elevated land to the north and west to Knockmaroon Gate. Plantations occupy much of the area. Some external features along Knockmaroon Hill are visible from higher ground. This is an area of steep slope and dense plantations.
Lower Glen Road (Lower Furry Glen)	Informal recreation along footpaths through the trees.	Formerly contained Coyles Quarry which supplied large quantities of stone for Park buildings in the 19th century now filled in. The name 'Furry' is thought to derive from the word 'Furze' bush (also known as gorse or 'whin' because of the large number grown on the embankments). Another name is the Fairy Glen, a name derived from the large number of Hawthorn trees in the area.	Densely wooded valley with steeply sloping sides. The steep valley contains a stream which facilitates the overflow of the Furry Glen Lake and exits beneath the Park walls to the River Liffey.

The Phoenix Park including the Deer Park, Recreational Areas and Monuments		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Furry Glen Lake	Wildlife and passive recreation.	The name 'Furry' is thought to derive from the word 'Furze' bush (also known as gorse or 'whin' because of the large number grown on the embankments). Another name is the Fairy Glen, a name derived from the large number of Hawthorn trees in the area.
Upper Furry Glen	Amenity use with no formal public access.	The name 'Furry' is thought to derive from the word 'Furze' bush (also known as gorse or 'whin' because of the large number grown on the embankments). Another name is the Fairy Glen, a name derived from the large number of Hawthorn trees in the area.
Upper Glen Road	Amenity and informal recreation.	
The Stretch (the long rectangular vista from Whites Rd. looking towards Knockmaroon)	Amenity.	Known as The Stretch by the soldiers in Mountjoy Barracks. Used historically as an area to gallop horses.
Quarry Lake	Amenity and nature conservation.	Quarry Lake is an old historic feature shown on old 18th century maps and possibly earlier. This lake was formerly the source of water to the various demesnes.
Castlknock Gate area	Amenity and informal recreation.	Formerly the site of Butchers Wood and now contains one of Burton's tree belt perimeter plantations.
Mountjoy Plantation	Dense mature perimeter planting around the demesne, but outside the sunken fence.	Late 19th century amenity woodland to focus attention on Burton's new entrance to the Mountjoy Demesne.
Whitefields	Amenity and informal recreation. Also contains the Whitefields Demesne and Park offices and depot.	Ashwood, as the salutes formerly supplied willow stems for basket making to the Richmond Institute for the Blind.
Machine Pond	Amenity and nature conservation.	It is an old stone quarry and water was traditionally used for a period to fill steam powered and other vehicles.
Ashdown Gate to NCR Gate	Various usages including recreational, institutional and residential and public circulation.	Formerly the route from the Marlborough Barracks (McKee Barracks) to Grangeorgan Military Cemetery for military burials and also for mounted units taking part in military reviews on the 15 acres.
Odd Lamp Road	Public circulation.	It derives its name from a single gas light situated at the apex of the triangle nearest the Phoenix Column.
		Description
		An artificial lake formed by damming a small stream that flows from near the Ordnance Survey Office. The lake is heavily silted at the northern end and the soft banks give a natural appearance. Paths are worn around the fringes suggesting that the waterbody is more intensively used than the surrounding woodland.
		A steep sided valley levelling out to the north and east occupied by open un-mown parkland and some mature trees and a canalised stream. To the west are the dense perimeter plantations of the Ordnance Survey Wood, considered by Decimus Burton to be one of the most beautiful areas of the Park.
		Sloping grassed south west facing transitional slopes dropping from the elevated plateau of the Park down to the Furry Glen. The Upper Glen Road passes through the centre of the area with dense plantations occupying the slopes below to the west. A small car park is provided as it is a popular area for strolling.
		Open level strip of parkland and plantation defined by the Park wall and by the perimeter plantations of the Mountjoy demesne and accessible from White's Gates.
		A large badly silted pool with an island surrounded by trees. Views to the water from outside the area can be improved. The pool has little ornamental and relatively low nature conservation value in its current shaded condition.
		Flat, generally open parkland with small groups of mature trees and some semi-mature specimen trees. The area is adjacent to Castlknock Gate and White's Gate and provides a valuable perimeter walk and jogging trail.
		Densely planted mature perimeter plantation of even aged trees enclosed with ornamental demesne iron railings.
		Parkland, with simple large blocks of even-aged plantations, gently rising to the north so that Whitefields and Ashdown Gate are some of the highest locations in the Park. This area has no specimen trees to break up the large areas of open grassland. Long views within the Park and southwards out of the Park characterise this area.
		Small, deep pond with tree planting entirely surrounded by railings and no public access. An important visual water feature in this area.
		Broad avenues with drives forming part of the network linking gates along the north edge of the Park to Chesterfield Avenue at the site of the Gough Monument and the Phoenix Column. This area has a more urbanised character in keeping with the drives around the Zoo and People's Gardens. These drives tend to be more heavily trafficked with paths for pedestrian use.
		Open flat mown grass areas and broad avenues with drives forming part of the network linking gates along the north edge of the Park to Chesterfield Avenue at the Phoenix Monument. This area, and the adjacent area 9CC, have a more urbanised character in keeping with the suburbs outside the wall and with the drives around the Zoo and People's Gardens. This tends to be more heavily trafficked with paths for pedestrian use.

The Phoenix Park including the Deer Park, Recreational Areas and Monuments		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Laurel Lawn	Part of public circulation and an important visual landscape feature.	An interesting Victorian landscape feature where Laurel was maintained at low levels instead of grass. The area was also planted up with a rare collection of Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.).
Band Hollow	Regular musical and band performances.	Dating from the late 19th century, it was a popular location for band performances and the hollow was thronged with people.
Tearooms	Tearooms with public toilets attached with ample outdoor seating.	Formerly known as the Tea Kiosk.
		Gives important visual relief from the high density vehicular use.
		Consists of a natural amphitheatre located between the People's Gardens and Dublin Zoo. The bandstand structure is in excellent repair after being refurbished.
		An important Victorian picturesque feature within the landscape.

Áras an Uachtaráin Historically known as the Viceregal Demesne		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Residence	Official residence of the President of Ireland.	Originally thought to be on or near the site of Newtown House in 1660s. Present house was erected in 1750s to the designs of Nathaniel Clements and John Ensor and occupied by Clements in his role as Chief Park Ranger. Used as the Viceregal Lodge from 1782 until the establishment of the Free State when it became the residence of the Governor General and, since 1937, it has been the residence of Uachtaran na hÉireann.
Formal gardens	Formal ornamental gardens.	Sunken Parterre
Queen's Walk	A formal avenue of trees with bulb planting and mown lawns.	The Queens Walk
Walled gardens and glasshouses	Walled ornamental and productive gardens with a number of enclosures and extensive glass houses. Much of the area is still managed for this purpose and also includes fruit orchards.	Walled productive gardens and glasshouses
Cricknet Ground	Lawns.	Cricknet ground
Stables	Now houses the Garda Mounted Unit.	Formerly the Vice Regal Stables
The Wilderness	A woodland area.	Known as the 'Wilderness' which was a traditional landscape term for this type of landscape.
		The Lodge is fundamentally Palladian in design. High intensity of use as residence and administrative centre. Hosts state functions and visiting heads of state from overseas.
		Formal gardens of geometrically designed beds and rectilinear neat-mown lawns with gravel walks maintained to the highest standards with frequently renewed bedding displays. The area is contained by a stone balustrade and to the south and west by dense tree and shrub planting. There are some large specimen trees set within the lawns including ceremonial trees planted by Queen Victoria in 1861 and Pope John Paul II in 1979.
		A straight gravelled linear walk under a mature avenue of 76 trees set in grass terminated at the west end by a marble 'pieta' by G.Luppi. The walk has views south over grazed parkland and links directly into the formally arranged gardens, or 'sunken parterre' at the front of the house.
		A complex of brick walled enclosures which was formerly used for food production to serve the house. The gardens also contain a number of glass houses, maintained for productive use. A number of formal gardens have been made with extensive use of hedges and herbaceous borders. Mature orchard trees occupy the enclosures furthest from the house. Moderate intensity of use and high maintenance input. Outputs include flowers, fruit and vegetables used in the house. Buildings include the Head Gardener's house (possibly by Francis Johnson), a well appointed bothy and a range of outdoor buildings including fruit and machinery stores.
		This area of lawn was previously used for cricket but is now maintained as open grass enclosed by trees on all sides but with views from the western wings of the house. A tennis court is also located in this area. Lord Eglinton's racket court is located nearby which is now used for state banquets.
		Beautifully proportioned courtyard surrounded on three sides with stables and staff facilities.
		A large area of informally arranged trees with some hazel understorey and traditional serpentine walks. The southern edge of the area is adjacent to the main drive. This is an important wildlife habitat.

Áras an Uachtaráin Historically known as the Viceroyal Demesne		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Description
Arboretum	Ornamental Grounds planted with unusual trees some recently planted by state visitors.	An area of informally planted specimen trees with a diverse maturity. The northern edge of the area is adjacent to the main drive.
Entrance ensemble and gate Lodges	Main entrance to Áras. Lodges used for security and dwelling purposes.	Used to control access to the area with permanent security presence.
Main drive	The main drive to Áras and Uachtaráin.	A gently curving route leading from the Phoenix Monument on Chesterfield Avenue into and past the north front of the house. The hard paved drive, on a straight alignment, passes between the main entrance gates and gate lodge before curving to the east between the Wilderness and Arboretum. As it breaks from the trees the drive provides a wide view of parkland. At the north front of the house the drive terminates in a wide sweep of paving.
Parkland and grazing (north)	Setting for the residence viewed from the main drive from the west. Grazed grassland and parkland trees with an avenue that formerly served as a north drive.	A large enclosure of grazed parkland with individual specimen trees and roundels (of trees) enclosed by a narrow perimeter walk and plantation. This area of parkland is important in views from the north front of the house and from the drive. The northern boundary is terminated by an avenue of lime trees which ends with a gate lodge dating from the early 19th century.
Parkland and grazing (south)	Paddocks viewed from the avenue walk.	A small grazed enclosure lying to the south east of the house with a narrow linear plantation to the south and overlooked from the Queen's Walk avenue to the north.
Lake	Ornamental lake.	A small remnant of the lake with boat house within the Áras demesne. The remnant of open water lies in a now quiet corner of the demesne.
Laundry Lodge, Laundry and Yard	Residence and monuments depot.	The lodge is of rare architectural genre and rare in a European context. The laundry and yard is bounded by a high random rubble stone wall with coping stone. A large brick chimney adjacent to the main laundry building is a reminder of its former use. Subsequently used as a Garda Barracks and as a Post Office storage facility.
Lake Cottage	Park residence.	The house is now separated from the Áras demesne by the Zoological Gardens and is used as a Park residence. This interesting lodge faces towards the lake area.
Ratra House	Civil Defence School - Dublin branch of Civil Defence School with purpose built mock ruined buildings for training purposes.	Prior to becoming the Private Secretary's Residence in the Late 18th century, it was a Park keepers lodge and grounds and became an integral part of the Viceroyal Demesne with the front elevation of the Private Secretary's Lodge facing into the Viceroyal Demesne. Winston Churchill resided here as a child.
Gardener's House and Kitchen Garden	Two story dwelling within the Walled Garden.	A large walled garden surrounded by high walls and divided in to four segments.
Buggy's Gate Lodge	Residence.	A small typically sized gate lodge from the beginning of the 19th century (c1802) which is located at the end of the Lime Walk.

US Ambassador's Residence (Deerfield) Historically known as the Chief Secretary's Demesne			
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use	Description
Residence	U.S. Ambassador's Residence.	Formally the location of the Park bailiff's residence. The present house was built in 1776 by Sir John Biquiere, chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. It became the residence of the Chief Secretary to the Viceroy in 1782 and residence to the U.S. Ambassador in 1927.	High intensity of use as residence with high levels of security. Private space for the Ambassador and family which includes parkland, pleasure grounds, walled gardens, and agricultural areas and farmyard. There are also a number of relatively modern single storey dwellings.
Main Entrance Gate and Lodges (Guard-houses)	Used as security facility.	Attributed to Jacob Owen circa 1845. Main entrance to the demesne and residence.	Triple arch entrance gate with accompanying lodges (guardhouses) replaces a former gateway at this location. The highly ornate gates are by the famous iron founder Richard Turner.
Pleasure Grounds	Large extensively planted ornamental area on the south side of the residence.	Previously used as pleasure grounds. A series of walled enclosures with manicured lawns, orchard trees, rose beds and herbaceous borders in low intensity private use. Each walled enclosure is laid out in a different form. The main drive terminates at the main entrance to the house. A small hard paved car park is provided in one of the smaller walled enclosures. The regime of grounds management has given the gardens a North American character.	Victorian style pleasure grounds with an uninterrupted view into the Phoenix Park and Dublin Mountains. (The entire demesne is surrounded by a sunken fence primarily dating from the 1840s). Grounds contain a number of ceremonial trees dating from the Victorian period to the present day.
Yards and domestic buildings	Serving as stores and accommodation for use by the ambassador and his staff.	Stables, servants accommodation and gardeners house. Formerly used as farmyard buildings and stores.	Currently used as store yard for machinery and other equipment. A small walled enclosed area (Haggard) which contains fruit trees is located nearby.
Parkland (east of house)	Grazed and mown areas.	Formerly parkland which contained large lake and hump backed bridge.	Grazed parkland with a number of mature specimen trees overlooked by the main drive through the area (bounded by ornate Victorian railings). Lake no longer extant.
Back Meadows (west of house)	Grazed and mown areas.	Grazing land planted on the fringes to define vistas through the demesne.	An enclosure of grazed parkland with some individual specimen trees enclosed by a narrow perimeter plantation. This area of parkland is important in views from gardens south of the house.
Walled Ornamental Gardens	Used for recreational purposes.	Both ornamental and productive purposes, including a wide range of fruits, vegetables and glasshouse produce.	A series of walled enclosures with manicured lawns, orchard trees, rose beds and herbaceous borders in low intensity private use. Each walled enclosure is laid out in a different form. The main drive terminates at the main entrance to the house. A small hard paved car park is provided in one of the smaller walled enclosures. The regime of grounds management has given the gardens a North American character. An extensive range of Turner glasshouses no longer exists.

Visitor Centre Historically known as Ashtown Demesne, the Under Secretary's Lodge and more recently as the residence of the Papal Nuncio		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Ashtown Lodge	Site of the former Georgian Ashtown Lodge. The extent of the house is shown in paving and low evergreen hedges on the north and east side of the castle.	The Lodge was formerly the residence of the deputy rangers and keepers of the Park, before becoming the residence of the Under Secretary for Ireland. The lodge then became the residence of the Papal Nuncio in the 1930s, but subsequently demolished in 1985 which enabled the full restoration of the castle to take place.
Ashtown Castle	Heritage feature with public access which once formed the core of Ashtown Lodge now demolished.	A fortification built before 1600 which is thought to have been the centre of a small demesne. The castle was only exposed to view in the 1980s when the surrounding Georgian house was demolished.
Ashtown Castle Garden	Informal mown lawns.	Ornamental lawns and gardens.
Visitor Centre buildings and yard	Visitor Centre and educational/training facilities.	Service buildings and stables for the Under-Secretary's residence.
Walled Garden	Currently being restored as a model Victorian Kitchen Garden.	Productive gardens for the residence
Parkland	Parkland and staging of events, such as major garden festivals.	Parkland and grazing and some arable, which also contained a lake and small hump backed bridge.
Gate Lodge	Residence.	Under-Secretary's Entrance Lodge.
		Former productive gardens divided into two enclosures by high brick walls. Planning permission has been obtained for the erection of the 1850s winery and outbuildings.
		Grazed parkland surrounding the Visitor Centre complex and containing a number of mature specimen trees, the public car park and the main drive linking the centre to the Phoenix Monument Junction.
		Small gate lodge with ornamental gates. Lodge dates to the early years of the 19th century, subsequently extended.

St Mary's Hospital Historically known as the Royal Hibernian Military School		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Hibernian Cottage	Used as a Park residence.	Hibernian Cottage, initially built as a residence for Headmaster of the Royal Hibernian Military School.
Hospital (Former Royal Hibernian Military School with additional modern buildings and grounds)	Hospital.	Royal Hibernian Military School used for the education of orphaned children of soldiers or those away on active service. Subsequently became an Irish school and chest hospital.
Walled Garden (north side)	Contains recently constructed step-down facilities for the hospital and partially used for car parking for hospital staff.	Used to supply produce to the school and may have been the site of an 18th century tree fruit and shrub nursery.
		A complex of buildings including the original Georgian building overlooking the Liffey Valley and numerous more recent medical buildings and extensions. A site in intensive use for 24 hours of the day. Constant pressure to expand the hospital means that the site is intensively developed and may exceed the capacity of the site and road network.
		A substantial walled 'D' shaped enclosure with some development associated with the hospital in the south / south east

St Mary's Hospital Historically known as the Royal Hibernian Military School		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Church and Cemetery (north)	For limited Church services and some burials.	Church of St. Mary (former Church of Ireland) dating to 1771-73 by Thomas Cooley. Formerly used by the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary.
Chapel and yard (west)	Currently not in use.	Formerly St. Mary's Catholic Chapel dating to 1850 designed by Jacob Owen.
Cheshire Home	Used as residential accommodation for handicapped people.	Cheshire Homes, located on western perimeter of the Royal Hibernian Military School demesne.
Farm buildings and yard	Residential use not directly linked with the hospital, with some buildings derelict.	Farm yard and buildings by Francis Johnson discreetly located below the main hospital complex. At the lower end of the yard are 2 ranges built for non-commissioned officers in 1862.
Perimeter Plantations	Plantations with limited pedestrian access. Plantations used for screening or partial screening purposes are bounded on the Park side by a stone walled sunken fence.	Part of the mature perimeter plantation with a broken canopy with grassy ground vegetation in places. This plantation is important part of the landscape structure protruding into open space of the 'Fifteen Acres' and acts as a screen to views of the hospital development.

The Whitefields Demesne		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Residence	Park Superintendent's Lodge.	The Whitefields and formerly the Bailiff's residence.
Garden	Ornamental grounds.	Ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds.
Walled garden	Used as a holding nursery for Park use.	Formerly used as a productive walled garden.
Park Depot	Park offices, staff facilities, machinery yard and storage facilities.	The Whitefields Depot. formerly used for Park offices.

Ordnance Survey Offices: Historically known as Mountjoy House and subsequently known as Mountjoy Barracks (Foot Barracks/Horse Barracks)		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Description
Headquarters for Ordnance Survey Ireland. Other buildings include the lithography building, maps stores and Superintendent's Lodge.	O.S.I. Headquarters.	The three storey barracks building is of an unusual appearance and considered to be an outstanding example of stonework.
Recent buildings	Ordnance Survey Offices.	A collection of recent office units built for Ordnance Survey Ireland. These recent buildings cluster around the north of the former barracks but do not reflect any historical layout.
Grounds	Contains remnants of the Victorian pleasure grounds on the south-western corner. The grounds also contain a small meteorological station.	Generally rough-mown grassland within mature perimeter planting. Pleasure grounds are a good example of a mid-Victorian layout which formerly included rockwork, flower beds and walled kitchen garden. A system of access roads and car parking is provided for the offices.
Barrack Demesne		

People's Gardens		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Description
People's Flower Gardens	Ornamental Gardens for passive recreation formerly known as the Promenade Grounds when first laid out circa 1840. An area comprised of 22 acres.	Neatly maintained area of undulating lawns, with a thickly planted outer ring of specimen trees, shrub borders and winding paths contained within railings with closable gates. Also contains a Victorian Rock Garden, flower beds, statue to the Earl of Carlisle. Currently undergoing restoration of its ornamental metalwork and its flower beds and borders. The Victorian shelter has been replaced with a modern free flowing concrete structure during the 20th century. A playground can also be found in the gardens. The largest and most intensively used part of the People's Gardens lying beside Chesterfield Avenue and overlooked by the Royal Military Infirmary. The garden contains neatly mown lawns and annual bedding displays contained within a ring of ornamental trees and railings. The landform allows the lawns to sweep down to the edges of the lake with winding paths following gentle gradients.
Bandstand	Bandstand.	A focal point at the centre of the north gardens formed a traditionally design Victorian / Edwardian cast iron bandstand at the centre of the system of paths.
The Laurel Lawn	Victorian landscape feature, with common Laurels (prunus lauroceaus) maintained at a low level and punctuated with an unusual collection of Hawthorns (crataegus spp.).	A small triangle of land between the two main areas of the People's Gardens but separated by roads and contained within railings. The triangle contains a small number of mature trees with a neglected laurel lawn. There is no clear use for this area and no public access. This landscape feature will be restored to its former glory.
Head Gardener's House	Private Residence and Gardener's Office.	A small house close to the lake within the People's Gardens in private use as accommodation for Park staff. The house was designed to form a feature within the gardens.
South Garden		
Lake	Ornamental lake.	A small naturalistic, waterbody with reinforced edges fed by a small stream which passes through the Zoo. This lake is a key feature of the gardens with the landform, paths and designed views focused around the lake.
Band Hollow	Currently used for passive recreation and musical recitals.	Consists of a natural amphitheatre located between the People's Gardens and Dublin Zoo. It has proved an ideal site for bandstand and musical recitals.

Other Landscape Features around the People's Gardens		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
The Tea Kiosk	Serves modern food fare of freshly baked foods.	Located in Victorian style building which dates to the 1890s.
		Description Situated beside Dublin Zoo on Chesterfield Avenue, above the Band Hollow.

Zoological Gardens		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Zoological Gardens	Currently used as a Zoo with a wide ranging animal collection and visitor services.	The Zoo was founded in 1830 and opened in 1831. It is one of the oldest zoos in Europe, after Paris and London. The Zoo, originally three and a half acres and bounded by a four acre lake, was later expanded to 30 acres. Designed by Decimus Burton, the famous landscape architect.
Lake	Four acre lake which forms part of the Park's drainage system, has undergone considerable change in recent decades.	Zoo Lake Visually it forms a stunning landscape feature from the higher Zoo grounds.
Entrance Gate	Not currently used for visitor access.	Original entrance with small rustic gate lodge, completed to the designs of William Dean Butler. The entrance gates, granite steps and piers with adjoining iron railings are to the design of Decimus Burton.
The Ice House	Currently not in use	Now incorporated as a feature into the Polar Bear enclosure.

Phoenix Park Lodges		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Main entrance Lodge (North)	Parkgate Street Lodge. Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Dublin Gate Lodge/Parkgate Street Lodge/ Main Gate Lodge Formerly one of two matching gate lodges at this entrance designed by Francis Johnston, built in 1811.
Main entrance Lodge (South)	Used as a bicycle hire facility.	Used as a Police Barracks from the 1830s . The matching gate lodge at the Parkgate St. entrance, now partly demolished. The main entrance piers and gates at this location were removed in 1932 for the Eucharistic Congress and reerected in the late 1980s.
Island Bridge Gate Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Rebuilt in the cottage omé style circa 1832 most likely by Jacob Owen. Appears in many of the topographical maps and artworks since the environs of this lodge was a traditional viewing point towards the city and surrounding areas.
Glacis Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Formerly associated with the Magazine Fort. May have been used as a stable yard for the Magazine Fort horses and military dwelling.
Deer Keeper's Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Located adjacent to the Timekeepers Lodge.

Phoenix Park Lodges			
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use	Description
Timekeeper's Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Previously used possibly by the Park time-keeper and the Assistant Park Superintendent's Residence.	Dates to the 1890s with deep terracotta tiled roof and interesting window arrangement on the gable end facing the Park. Located on the Serpentine/Military Road between the Magazine Fort and the Chapelized Gate.
Chapelized Gate Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Chapelized Gate Lodge.	Chapelized Gate Lodge (1836) is the finest Gate Lodge in the Park. The original Chapelized Gate Lodge was located much closer to the village opposite Knockmary Mound Cemetery. Burton aligned the present lodge with the Royal Hibernian Military School and the Cooley Chapel at the back.
Knockmary Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Knockmary Lodge.	This Burton designed lodge located on high ground overlooking the village of Chapelized and adjacent to the Knockmary Cemetery Mound.
White's Gate Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Colonel White's Gate. Circa 1905.	Designed by T.J. Mellon. Built with Portmarnock red bricks and the roof is clad with Welsh green slates.
Knockmaroon Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Knockmaroon Lodge.	This small octagonal lodge is located between two pairs of vehicular gates and its composition is unique to the Park.
Park Constable's Lodge (Rose Cottage)	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.		Located between the Knockmaroon Gate and the O.S.I. Offices. (Circa 1800). This small lodge with its dormer style upper storey was remodelled by Burton in the 1850s. May originally have been a lodge associated with Mounjoy Barracks.
Castleknock Gate Lodge		1836.	This is another designed by Decimus Burton in the classical style.
Concrete Lodge		1872.	Designed by E.T. Owen. Located between the Phoenix Park School and Ratra House. It is a quaint two-storey house with a terracotta tiled roof.
Old Police Station	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.		
Ashtown Gate Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Completed in 1839.	There are two matching lodges at Ashtown Gate. The East lodge known as Bessboro Lodge East was built to the designs of Decimus Burton. The building complex on the right hand side as one enters Ashtown Gate was formerly Bessboro Barracks, the front portion of which had a matching lodge to that on the opposite side. Bessboro Barracks is now known as Bessboro Lodge East and West and is occupied by Park employees, as is Ashtown Gate Lodge. Bessboro Barracks 1847.
Blackhorse Avenue Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.		
Cabra Gate Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.	Cabra Gate Lodge (1839).	Another classically designed gate lodge by Decimus Burton.
North Circular Gate Lodge	Used as private dwelling by Park employees.		May date to the second decade of the 19th century but was altered by Burton circa 1844.
Spa Lodge East and West		Former water house, divided into 2 dwellings for Park constables. Converted by Decimus Burton.	Located on the Spa Road between Dublin Zoo and Áras an Uachtaráin. 1844. Some additions were made in 1913 by Harold Leask.
Klondyke Nurseries		Formerly used as the stone breakers yard.	From the beginning of the 20th century large quantities of ornamental plants are produced for the various Park bedding schemes. A compact lodge that is located close to the glasshouse range.

Other Uses		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Magazine Fort	Currently unused. Includes ramparts, yards, gardens, magazine buildings, former barrack buildings and officers houses. Completed in 1738 to the designs of John Cornielle/John Cornelle Jr. with additions circa 1778 and with Francis Johnston in 1801. Continued to supply several barracks after independence.	The Magazine Fort traditionally used as a gun powder distribution centre for the Dublin Military Barracks.
Department of Defence	The building now houses the offices of the Department of Defence.	Royal Military Infirmary built between 1786/8 by James Gandon and Daniel Gibson.
An Garda Síochána Headquarters	Administrative and Technical Headquarters of An Garda Síochána.	Formerly known as the Phoenix Park Depot, and used for training the new police force.
Phoenix Park School	School	Phoenix Park School, built for the children of Park employees.
		<p>Situated on a narrow ridge overlooking the People's Gardens and forms a valuable focal point from Chesterfield Avenue.</p> <p>Built in 1842 to the designs of Jacob Owen with inputs by Decimus Burton. Later buildings added were the Infirmary, The Riding School, Officers Mess and Band Room including a number of modern buildings. With the establishment it remained the Headquarters of An Garda Síochána, and was used for training purposes until the opening of the Templemore Training Centre.</p> <p>Still used as a school (though not for Park employees). Built to the designs of Decimus Burton in 1847. This Gothic designed schoolhouse and schoolmaster's residence has had two substantial additions added since.</p>

Dedicated Sports and Athletics Areas		
Area Name	Current use and facilities	Historical name and use
Polo Ground and Pavilion	Currently used by All-Ireland Polo Club.	Pleasure Grounds.
An Garda Síochána Sports Ground	Currently used by An Garda Síochána. Formerly was cricket grounds and cricket pavilion, now used as changing rooms.	Pleasure Grounds.
Army Athletics Ground	Used by the army.	Pleasure Grounds.
Phoenix Cricket Ground	Currently still used by Phoenix Cricket Club.	Pleasure Grounds.
Civil Service Cricket Ground	Currently still used by the Civil Service Cricket Club.	Pleasure Grounds.
St Oliver Plunkett's Sports Ground	Still in use.	Pleasure Grounds.
Camogie Field	Used by the Camogie Board.	Pleasure Grounds.
Camogie Field	Used by the Portobello Club.	Pleasure Grounds.
G.A.A.	Currently in use.	Pleasure Grounds.
Soccer Pitches for general public use	Currently in use.	Pleasure Grounds.
Soccer Pavilions	Date from the 1950s. Recently restored	
G.A.A. Pavilion	Date from the 1950s. Now dilapidated.	
		<p>Located between the Zoological Gardens and Áras an Uachtaráin at the Nine Acres. Used for 60 team sessions per year. Founded in 1873 making it oldest Polo club in Europe.</p> <p>Located just off Chesterfield Avenue adjacent to the Polo Grounds. Used over 120 times a year.</p> <p>Located behind the Citadel Pond, just off Chesterfield Avenue. Adjacent to the Lords Walk. Used for over 500 sessions during the course of the year.</p> <p>Located just off Chesterfield Avenue, just south of the Garda Athletic Grounds. Founded in 1830 it is the oldest cricket club in Ireland and the second oldest in the world. Used over 180 times during the year by teams from different age groups.</p> <p>Located just off Chesterfield Avenue, adjacent to the Band Hollow. Used over 70 times a year.</p> <p>Located south of the Acres Road. Holds over 300 team sessions across all age groups over the year.</p> <p>Located adjacent to the Garda Athletic Grounds. Used over 200 times a year by the Camogie Board.</p> <p>Located adjacent to the Garda Athletic Grounds. Used over 60 times a year by the Portobello Club.</p> <p>Located just south of the Acres Road. Currently used by different G.A.A. clubs over 850 times a year.</p> <p>Located just south of the Acres Road. Currently used by the Leinster Football Association over 600 times a year.</p>

Appendix 6: The Phoenix Park Act 1925 and Bye-laws

Phoenix Park Act 1925

Definitions

1.-*In this Act-*

the word ‘‘Park’’ means the Phoenix Park in the County of Dublin;

the word ‘‘Commissioners’’ means the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland;

the expression ‘‘the Minister’’ means the Minister for Finance;

the expression ‘‘Park constable’’ means a person appointed by the Commissioners under this Act to be a Park constable.

Management and control of the Park.

2.- The management and control of the Park shall continue to be vested in the Commissioners, but such management and control and all other duties and powers imposed on or vested in the Commissioners in relation to the Park by this Act or otherwise shall be performed and exercised by the Commissioners subject to and in accordance with the general directions of the Minister.

Park to be maintained as public Park.

3.- (1) The Commissioners shall maintain the Park as a public Park for the general purpose of the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and may maintain particular portions of the Park for any special purposes for which the same or other portions of the Park have heretofore been used, or such like purposes as the Minister shall sanction.

(2) The Commissioners may from time to time make such alterations and improvements in the arrangement, laying out, planting, draining, and fencing of the Park as they think proper for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, and in particular may from time to time make, open, and maintain such new roads and paths in the Park, and from time to time close and break-up such then existing roads and paths in the Park, as they think proper.

(3) The Commissioners may with the consent of the Minister at any time erect such gate-lodges, porters’ lodges, workshops, store-houses, and other buildings as shall appear to the Commissioners to be necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the Park for the purposes aforesaid.

Licences for exclusive occupation of portions of the Park.

4.- (1) The Commissioners may, subject to the consent of the Minister and to the provisions of this section, grant to any person a licence authorising such person to fence-off and have the exclusive occupation of any portion of the Park for any particular purpose, and to exclude the public from the portion of the Park to which such licence relates, and to admit the public to such portion or any particular part thereof on payment of such fee or compliance with such other condition as the holder of the licence shall think proper to charge or impose

(2) Every licence granted under this section shall be so granted subject to such conditions as the Commissioners shall think proper to impose, and every such licence shall be revocable at any time by the Commissioners with the consent or by the direction of the Minister.

(3) The Commissioners shall not by any licence granted under this section authorise any person, during any period or periods exceeding in the whole three days in any one year, either to erect any fence or other structure so as to preclude the public from viewing any game, exhibition, or other entertainment, or to charge fees for admission to any part of the Park unless either-

(a) the grant of such licence has been approved by resolution of each House of the Oireachtas; or

(b) the draft of such licence has been laid before each House of the Oireachtas and neither House has, within the next ten days on which the House has sat after such draft was laid before it, passed a resolution disapproving of the grant of the licence.

(4) Every licence heretofore granted by the Commissioners for the exclusive occupation of any portion of the Park and in force at the passing of this Act shall continue in force according to the terms thereof, but shall be revocable at any time by the Commissioners with the consent or by the direction of the Minister

Letting of the grazing in the Park.

5.- The Commissioners may from time to time let the grazing of any portion of the Park to any person for such period less than one year and subject to the payment of such rent and the observance of such conditions as the Commissioners shall, with the approval of the Minister, think proper.

Appointment of Park constables, lodge keepers, etc.

6.- (1) The Commissioners may appoint such and so many Park constables, lodge-keepers, gate-keepers, officers, workmen, and servants as the Commissioners shall, with the approval of the Minister, think necessary for the proper execution of the duties and exercise of the powers imposed or conferred on them in relation to the Park by this Act or otherwise.

(2) Every person appointed by the Commissioners under this section shall be so appointed upon and subject to such terms and conditions and at such remuneration as the Commissioners shall, with the sanction of the Minister, determine.

Removal and arrest of offenders in the Park.

7.- (1) If any person in the Park and within the view of a Park constable does any act which is an offence under any section of this Act or any bye-law made under this Act, or is in contravention of any such bye-law, such Park constable, if in uniform, may do both or either of the following things, that is to say:-

(a) demand from such person his name and address, or

(b) order such person to leave the Park.

(2) If any such person as aforesaid refuses to give his name or refuses to give his address to a Park constable upon demand by, such Park constable as aforesaid, or gives a name or address which is known to or reasonably suspected by the Park constable to be false or fictitious, the Park constable may without warrant arrest and take into his custody such person.

(3) If any such person as aforesaid, on being so required as aforesaid, refuses or fails to leave the Park, any Park constable may either remove such person from the Park by force or may without warrant arrest and take into custody such person.

(4) Whenever a Park constable arrests any person under this section he shall forthwith bring and deliver such person into the custody of a police constable to be dealt with according to law.

(5) Every person who on being required by a Park constable acting under this section to give his name and address, refuses to give his name or refuses to give his address, or gives a false or fictitious name or address, or who on being ordered by a Park constable acting under this section to leave the Park, refuses or fails to leave the Park, or having left or been removed from the Park returns thereto on the same day, shall be guilty of an offence under this section, and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(6) In addition to any other power vested in him by law, a member of the *Gárda Síochána* on duty in the Park shall have and may exercise the powers conferred on Park constables by this section.

Obstruction of and assaults on Park constables.

8.- Every person who shall obstruct or impede any Park constable in the lawful execution of any of his duties or powers as such Park constable whether under this Act or any bye-law made thereunder and every person who shall assault a Park constable while engaged in the lawful execution of any such duties or powers shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Employment and powers of police in the Park

9.- (1) It shall be lawful for members of the *Gárda Síochána* to be employed on police duties in the Park as heretofore.

(2) The Commissioner of the *Gárda Síochána* may make regulations for the routes to be observed by motor-cars, carriages, carts, and other vehicles, and by horses and persons in the Park either generally or on special occasions, and may also give directions to the members of the *Gárda Síochána* for enforcing the preservation of order in the Park, the observance of regulations made by the said Commissioner under this section' and the observance of bye-laws made by the Commissioners under this Act.

(3) Every person who shall do any act or thing which is a breach or in contravention of a regulation

made by the Commissioner of the *Gárda Síochána* under this section shall be guilty of an offence -under such regulation and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(4) Section 28 of the Dublin Carriage Act, 1853, is hereby repealed.

Commissioners may make bye-laws.

10.- (1) The Commissioners may, subject to the approval of the Minister, make bye-laws for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say:—

- (a) regulating and controlling the use and enjoyment of the Park by the public or any section thereof,
- (b) prescribing the times during which the Park or any particular portion thereof shall be open to the public,
- (c) prescribing the modes and purposes in or for which the Park or any part thereof may be used by persons frequenting the same,
- (d) authorising and regulating the charging of fees by the Commissioners or any other person for admission to the Park or any particular part thereof on any particular occasion or occasions not exceeding in the whole three days in any one year,
- (e) regulating the terms on which licences for the exclusive occupation of portions of the Park will be granted by the Commissioners, and the conditions to be observed by persons to whom such licences are granted,
- (f) preserving order and good conduct amongst persons frequenting or making use of the Park,
- (g) preventing nuisances in the Park and in particular preventing the obstruction of the roads and paths in the Park,
- (h) regulating the conduct, duties, and powers of the Park constables and other officers and servants of the Commissioners in relation to persons frequenting or making use of the Park, but not so as to confer on any such constable, officer, or servant any power of arrest or imprisonment,
- (i) prescribing the penalties which may be inflicted for breaches or contraventions of the several bye-laws respectively, but so that no such penalty shall exceed five pounds and a maximum penalty only and no minimum penalty shall be so prescribed,
- (j) generally for the maintenance and preservation of the Park as a public Park for the purposes mentioned in this Act.

(2) Every person who shall do any act or thing which is a breach or in contravention of a bye-law made under this section shall be guilty of an offence under such bye-law and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to such penalty as is mentioned in that behalf in such bye-law or where no such penalty is mentioned to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3) Copies of all bye-laws made under this section and for the time being in force shall be posted in the Park in such conspicuous manner and places as the Commissioners may deem best calculated to give notice thereof to the persons using the Park.

(4) Every bye-law made under this section shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made, and if either such House shall within twenty-one days on which that House has sat next after the bye-law was laid before it pass a resolution annulling such bye-law such bye-law shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under such bye-law.

Saving for States Land Act 1924

11.—Nothing in this Act shall preclude the making or granting under the States Land Act 1924 (No. 45 of 1924) of any such lease or licence as is authorised by that Act in respect of any house, barracks, or other building in the Park, with the out offices and enclosed lands usually occupied therewith, now or formerly used as an official residence or for any other official or public purpose.

12.—This Act may be cited as the Phoenix Park Act, 1925

PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN

BY-LAWS, 1926

(Phoenix Park)

(Dublin).

BYE-LAWS made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland (with the approval of the Minister for Finance) by virtue of the powers conferred on the said Commissioners by the Phoenix Park Act 1925

DEFINITIONS;

1. In these bye-laws:-

the word “ Park “ means the Phoenix Park in the County of Dublin.

the word “ Commissioners “ means the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

the expression “ Park constable “ means a person appointed by the Commissioners under the Phoenix Park Act, 1925 (No. 31 of 1925) to be a Park constable.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1923 (No. 46 of 1923), shall apply to the interpretation of these bye laws in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of the Oireachtas

TIMES DURING WHICH THE GATES OF THE PARK WILL BE KEPT OPEN.

3. The gates of the Park shall be open on such days and during such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners from time to time. The days and hours at present fixed are as hereinafter specified, namely:-

The Main Gate, the Castleknock Gate and the automatic wickets for cyclists and pedestrians attached to the several gates of the Park **At all hours of the day and night.**

The other gates:

(a) on every day from the 10th day of February to the 14th day of November (both days inclusive)
From 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

And

(b) on every day during the remainder of the year **From 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.**

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

4. (1) Save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners no vehicle other than vehicles used solely for the conveyance of passengers (not including omnibuses or charabanes) shall be admitted to the Park.

(2) Save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners no funeral shall be admitted to the Park.

(3) Drivers of vehicles in the Park shall comply with the provisions of these bye-laws and shall conform to such orders for the regulation of traffic in the Park as may be given by any member of the Gárda Síochána or any Park constable or contained in any notice by the Commissioners exhibited in the Park.

(4) No vehicle shall remain stationary on any road in the Park except at such places thereon as the Commissioners shall authorise and shall specify in a notice exhibited at such places.

(5) No vehicle shall remain stationary or shall loiter on the road known as the Ashtown Road or on the road known as the Whitefields Road on the occasion of the holding of any race meeting or other meeting on the Phoenix Park Racecourse.

(6) No vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle shall be driven on or across the turf or grass in the Park except during such times and at such places as the Commissioners shall authorise and shall specify in notices exhibited at such places.

(7) No bicycle, tricycle, or other vehicle shall be ridden or driven at any time on or across any footpath in the Park.

ANIMALS.

5. (1) No cattle, sheep, pigs, or goats, shall be brought into the Park save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners granted to the owner or other the person having charge of such cattle, sheep, pigs, or goats.

(2) No horse or other animal shall be brought into the Park for the purpose of grazing therein or shall be allowed by the owner or other the person having charge thereof to graze therein save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners granted to such owner or such other person as aforesaid.

BYE-LAWS TO BE OBSERVED BY PERSONS RIDING OR IN CHARGE OF HORSES IN THE PARK.

6. (1) No person shall ride a horse

(a) in any enclosure in the Park, or

(b) in any place in the Park where the riding of a horse is prohibited by the Commissioners by a notice exhibited at such place, or

(c) on any footpath, or on any grass within 20 yards of a road or footpath, or

(d) on any newly-laid turf or space newly sown with grass.

(2) No person riding or in charge of any horse in the Park shall engage such horse or permit such horse to be engaged in the exercise of jumping or in the exercise of being longed.

(3) No person shall train or exercise any race-horse in the Park save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners granted to the owner or other the person having charge of such race-horse, and no person shall train or exercise any race-horse in respect of which such permission has been granted save only in such places in the Park as the Commissioners may from time to time in that behalf approve.

(4) Every person engaged in the training or exercising in the Park of any race-horse in respect of which the permission in writing of the Commissioner has been so granted as aforesaid shall while so engaged wear or carry upon his person such badge as the Commissioners shall issue for that purpose to the owner or other the person having charge of such race-horse.

(5) Every person engaged in the training or exercising in the Park of any race-horse shall, if and whenever so required by any member of the *Gárda Síochána* or any Park constable, produce for inspection by such member or such constable such badge as aforesaid.

(6) No person shall train a trotting horse in the Park or engage any trotting horse of which he is in charge or permit any such trotting horse to be engaged in a trotting match in the Park.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO DOGS IN THE PARK.

7. (1) Every person in charge of a dog in the Park shall take reasonable care to prevent such dog from

(a) causing annoyance to any person using the Park, and

(b) worrying or fighting with other dogs, and

(c) worrying, chasing, injuring, or disturbing any deer or other animals in the Park.

(2) No person in charge of a dog in the Park shall engage such dog in coursing or permit such dog to be engaged in coursing in the Park.

(3) No person shall train a whippet in the Park or engage any whippet of which he is in charge or permit such whippet to be engaged in racing in the Park.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO DOGS TAKEN INTO THE PARK GARDENS.

8. (1) No person shall take into the Park Gardens any dog unless such dog is led by such person upon a leash, cord, chain or other sufficient fastening.

(2) Every dog taken into the Park Gardens shall during the whole time in which such dog remains in the Park Gardens be kept by the person in charge thereof upon a leash, cord, chain, or other sufficient fastening.

GENERAL IN RELATION TO PERSONS USING THE PARK.

9. (1) No person shall walk upon any flower-bed or through any shrubbery, enclosed plantation or other enclosed land in the Park.

(2) Subject as hereinafter mentioned no person shall enter upon any portion of the Park enclosed for any special purpose in pursuance of a licence granted by the Commissioners to any person save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners or the permission of the licensee of the portion of the Park so enclosed.

(3) No person shall destroy or injure any tree, shrub, or plant growing in the Park or pluck any flower or any blossom on any tree, shrub, or plant growing therein.

(4) No person shall climb any tree or shrub in the Park or climb any fence, railing, or wall in or enclosing the Park.

(5) No person shall injure or disfigure any building, fence, railing, wall or other structure in or enclosing the Park.

(6) No person shall injure, disfigure, or mar: any seat or chair in the Park.

(7) No person shall injure, deface, disfigure, or mark any notice or notice-board in the Park.

(8) No person shall take from the Park or destroy or injure or otherwise interfere with any bird, bird's nest or bird's egg in the Park.

(9) No person shall bathe or fish in any of the waters in the Park.

(10) No person shall go upon any ice on any waters in the Park contrary to any notice of the Commissioners exhibited at or in the neighbourhood thereof to the effect that going on such ice is dangerous or unsafe.

(11) No person shall commit any act contrary to public morality or decency in the Park, or use any profane, indecent, or obscene language to the annoyance of other persons using the Park.

(12) No person shall discharge any firearm, or make any bonfire or throw or set fire to any firework in the Park.

(13) No person shall throw or discharge any stone or other missile in the Park to the damage or danger of any other person.

(14) No person shall molest, annoy, or otherwise interfere with any other person using or enjoying the Park in a lawful manner.

(15) No person shall ill-treat, worry, or disturb any animal grazing in the Park or any animal in or on the waters thereof.

GAMES.

10. (1) No person shall take part in the game of pitch and toss or any other unlawful game in the Park.

(2) No person shall take part in the game of polo, cricket, football, or other game the playing of which in the Park is not contrary to these bye-laws, save in such places in the Park as the Commissioners shall set apart for the playing thereof respectively, and subject to and in accordance with such directions (if any) as may be given by a Park constable or by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Park.

MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.

11. No person shall conduct or take part in any musical performance (whether of vocal or instrumental music) in the Park save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners and in such places in the Park as the Commissioners shall set apart therefor.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND ASSEMBLIES.

12. (1) No person shall, save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners granted to such person, deliver a public address in any portion of the Park other than that portion known as the Nine Acres, that is to say, the portion bounded on the north by the Polo ground, on the south by the Main Road, and on the east by the road leading from the Main Road to the Viceregal Lodge.

(2) No person shall deliver a public address in the portion of the Park known as the Nine Acres within a distance of 75 yards of any road-way.

13. (1) No person shall take part in or be present at any dance, concert, or other like entertainment or any gathering for the purpose of amusement on any road or footway in the Park.

(2) Persons assembling in the Park shall do so in a peaceful and orderly manner and while so assembled shall conduct themselves in a peaceful and orderly manner.

DRILLING AND PRACTISING MILITARY EXERCISES IN THE PARK.

14. No person other than members of the Defence Forces of Saorstát Eireann or of the Garda Síochána shall, save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners, train or drill themselves or be trained or drilled to the use of arms, or practice gymnastics or any military exercises, manoeuvres, or evolution in the Park.

TRADING, ETC., IN THE PARK.

15. (1) No male person who is under the age of fourteen years and no female person who is under the age of eighteen years shall sell, offer or expose for sale in the Park any commodity of any kind whatsoever or engage therein in the business of taking photographs for payment.

(2) Save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners and subject to the terms and conditions of such permission in writing no male person of or over the age of fourteen years and no female person of or over the age of eighteen years shall sell, offer or expose for sale in the Park any commodity of any kind whatsoever or engage therein in the business of taking photographs for payment.

(3) No person shall exhibit any poster, handbill, or other paper in the Park for the purpose of canvas or advertisement.

PLACING OF CHAIRS IN THE PARK FOR HIRE.

16. No person shall place any chair or seat in the Park for hire save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners and subject to the terms and conditions of such permission in writing.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE FOR EXCLUSIVE OCCUPATION OF PORTION OF THE PARK.

17. Every licence granted by the Commissioners to any person for the exclusive occupation by such person of any portion of the Park shall be permissive only and shall be subject to the following conditions, that is to say:

(a) the portion of the Park occupied in pursuance of such licence shall be used for the purpose mentioned in such licence and for that purpose only;

(b) the person to whom such licence is granted shall construct and maintain to the satisfaction of the Commissioners suitable and sufficient fences around the portion of the Park occupied in pursuance of such licence, and shall construct and maintain to the satisfaction of the Commissioners any structure or building which such person is authorised by such licence to erect on such portion of the Park as aforesaid and shall, if and when so required by the Commissioners, pull down, remove or alter any such structure or building as aforesaid and shall not claim or be entitled to any compensation in respect of such pulling down, removal, or alteration;

(c) save with the permission in writing of the Commissioners granted to the person to whom such licence as aforesaid has been granted by them no person shall be resident in any structure or building erected in pursuance of such licence;

(d) a person to whom such licence as aforesaid has been granted shall not sell or offer for sale any refreshments to any persons save at the time during which the portion of the Park to which such licence relates is being used for the purpose specified in such licence and then only to such persons as are in such portion of the Park as aforesaid;

(e) the Commissioners may by themselves, their agents, servants or workmen at any time enter upon any portion of the Park the subject of any such licence as aforesaid and may inspect any structure or building erected thereon in pursuance of such licence and may execute such works in such portion of the Park or such alterations in such structure or building as the Commissioners may consider necessary or desirable.

PENALTIES FOR BREACHES OF BYE-LAWS.

18. Every person who shall do any act or thing which is a breach or in contravention of any of these bye-laws shall be guilty of an offence against these bye-laws and may be removed from the Park and shall on summary conviction of such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Given under the common seal of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland this 20th day of January, 1926.

J. J. HEALY,

Secretary,

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

I hereby approve of the foregoing bye-laws.

EARNÁN DE BLAGHD,

Minister for Finance.

Appendix 7: List of Protected Structures

A. Structures listed in Dublin City Development Plan

Reference	Protected Structure
4060	Department of Defence (formerly Royal Infirmary)
6887	Áras an Uachtaráin including the main entrance, gates, piers and lodges
6888	Eastern entrance to Áras an Uachtaráin
6889	Lodge and adjoining building at rear of Áras an Uachtaráin
6890	Parade ground and An Garda Síochána depot, including Adjutant General's house
6891	Garda terrace
6892	Ordnance Survey Ireland Office
6893	Phoenix Park School
6894	Phoenix Monument
6895	Wellington Monument
6896	Magazine Fort
6897	American Ambassador's residence
6898	St Mary's Hospital Complex
6899	Chapels in St Mary's Hospital
6900	Zoological Gardens
6901	Ashtown Castle and courtyard buildings
6902	The Park Superintendent's Lodge
6903	Head Gardener's Lodge (People's Gardens)
6904	Main entrance, Parkgate Street, restored main entrance gate piers
6905	Gate lodge at main entrance, Parkgate Street
6906	Gate lodge at Phoenix Park entrance
6907	Gate lodge at main entrance, Parkgate Street
6908	Hibernian Cottage
6909	Lodge to front of football and hurling grounds
6910	Deer Keeper's Lodge, (off Corkscrew Road)
6911	Lodge to front of football and hurling grounds
6912	Lodge and entrance to Belleville, Ashtown Gate
6913	Ashtown gate lodges
6914	Chapelizod entrance: gate piers, railings and gates
6915	Chapelizod entrance: gate lodge
6916	Metal gates: gate piers and lamp features at the North Circular Road entrance
6917	Castleknock entrance: gate piers, gates and granite lodge
6918	Lodge to south of St. Vincent's
6919	Lodge between Chapelizod Road and Magazine Fort

Contd.

A. Structures listed in Dublin City Development Plan (contd.)

6920	Knockmary Lodge
6921	Islandbridge entrance: gate piers, railings, gates and stone setts
6922	Islandbridge entrance: gate lodge
6923	Knockmaroon gate: gate piers and gates (both)
6924	Knockmaroon gate: gate lodge
6925	Cabra gate lodge and gate
6926	Tea rooms by bandstand
6927	Bandstand, The Hollow
6928	Curvilinear, reinforced concrete roof shelter in the People's Gardens
6929	Complete perimeter enclosing stone wall of Park
-	Deerkeeper's Lodge/Venison House and Stables (Added 6/10/08)

B. Sites and Monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

MON No.	Grid Ref	Location	Classification
DU018-007	31117/23573	Phoenix Park	Archaeological complex
DU018-00701	31151/23531	Phoenix Park	Deer Park
DU018-00702	31120/23635	Ashtown Castle	Tower house
DU018-00703	31126/23622	Ashtown Castle Demesne	Mound
DU018-00704	31010/23610	OSI demesne	Dwelling site
DU018-00705	31156/23582	Trees leading up to Ashtown Castle Demesne entrance	Well possible
DU018-00707	31085/23527	Ashtown Castle area	Enclosure possible
DU018-00708	31285/23539	Where zoo extension begins	Well
DU018-00709	31294/23510	Mid-way point of old zoo area	Megalithic structure present location
DU018-00710	31137/23425	Start of twisty road to west	Road
DU018-00711	31056/23467	Beside western boundary of St Mary's	Cemetery mound
DU018-00712	31257/23486	East of Civil Service cricket ground	Star shaped fort
DU018-00713	31217/23447	Magazine Fort	Dwelling site
DU018-00714	31105/23550	US Ambassador	Dwelling site
DU018-00719	31217/23447	Magazine Fort	Fort
Outside Park			
DU018-021	31233/23607	Blackhorse Avenue	Well site

Appendix 8: List of Bird Species recorded in the Phoenix Park during summer and winter, their status in Ireland and the Phoenix Park, and an indication of conservation concern in Ireland and Europe.

Species	Status in Ireland ¹	Status in Phoenix Park ²	BoCCI ³	EU conservation ⁴
Little Grebe	Resident	BR	Amber	
Cormorant	Resident, some immigration during the winter	NB	Amber	
Grey Heron	Resident	BR		
Mute Swan	Resident	NB	Amber	
Wigeon	Winter migrant, occur mostly between September and April	NB	Amber	
Teal	Resident, winter migrant from Iceland, Fenoscandia, Russia, Poland, Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and France. Additional captive-bred birds are released each year for hunting.	NB	Amber	
Mallard	Resident and winter migrant.	BR		
Shoveler	Resident and winter migrant. Most occur between October and March. Wintering birds originate from breeding populations which range across France, northern Europe, the Baltic and western Russia. Ireland and northern Britain also support the small Icelandic	NB	Red (wintering/ passage)	SPEC 3, declining, moderate recent decline (Europe)
Pochard	Winter migrant - most occur between October and February	NB	Amber	SPEC 2, declining (Europe)
Tufted Duck	Resident and winter visitor. Birds breeding in southeast England have been seen to move to Ireland, possibly influenced by cold weather	BR	Amber	SPEC 3, declining (Europe)
Sparrowhawk	Resident	BR		
Buzzard	Resident	NB		
Kestrel	Resident	PO	Amber	SPEC 3, declining, moderate continuing decline (Europe)
Pheasant	Resident, numbers increase in September due to birds released for hunting	BR		
Moorhen	Resident, augmented by winter visitors - September to April	BR		
Coot	Resident, augmented by winter visitors - September to April	BR	Amber	
Golden Plover	Summer visitor from the France and Iberia (though possibly some remain year-round in Ireland) and winter visitor from Iceland. Most in Ireland between October and February	NB	Red (breeding)	
Snipe	Summer visitor from west Europe and west Africa, winter visitor from Faeroe Islands, Iceland and northern Scotland	NB	Amber	SPEC 3, declining, moderate recent decline (Europe)

Species	Status in Ireland ¹	Status in Phoenix Park ²	BoCCI ³	EU conservation ⁴
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i> Residents and winter visitors from Britain, but also from Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, The Netherlands, Germany, Poland and the Baltic States	NB	Red (breeding)	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i> Summer visitor from Iberia and northwest Africa occurring between March and September, and winter visitor, probably from Iceland and the Faeroes. Likely that some remain year-round	NB	Amber	SPEC 3, depleted (Europe)
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i> Resident, with some interchange between Ireland and west Britain	NB	Amber	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	BR	Red (breeding)	
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i> Largely resident	NB	Amber	
Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i> Resident	BR		
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i> Resident	PR	Amber	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i> Resident	BR		
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> Resident	BR		
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i> Summer visitor - May - July	PR	Amber	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i> Resident, augmented by winter visitors	PR	Amber	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i> Summer visitor - April to September	NB	Amber	
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Summer visitor - April to September	PR	Amber	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i> Summer visitor - April to September	PR	Amber	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i> Resident	PR		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Resident	NB		
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Resident	PR		
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> Resident	BR		
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i> Resident	BR		
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i> Resident	BR		
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i> Resident	NB		
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> Summer visitor - April to August	NB	Amber	SPEC 3, declining (Europe)
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i> Resident, and winter visitor from Norway, Sweden, Germany and Denmark	BR		
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i> Winter visitor	NB		
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> Resident	BR		
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i> Winter visitor	NB		
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i> Resident	BR		

Species	Status in Ireland ¹	Status in Phoenix Park ²	BoCCI ³	EU conservation ⁴
Sedge Warbler	Summer visitor - April to August	PO		
Blackcap	Summer visitor and winter visitor, origins of breeding and wintering birds differ.	PR		
Chiffchaff	Summer visitor - April to August	PR		
Willow Warbler	Summer visitor - April to August	PR		
Golderest	Resident	BR		
Spotted Flycatcher	Summer visitor	NB	Amber	SPEC 3, depleted (Europe)
Long-tailed Tit	Resident	BR		
Coal Tit	Resident	BR		
Blue Tit	Resident	BR		
Great Tit	Resident	BR		
Treecreeper	Resident	BR		
Jay	Resident	BR		
Magpie	Resident	BR		
Jackdaw	Resident	BR		
Rook	Resident	BR		
Hooded Crow	Resident	BR		
Raven	Resident	NB		
Starling	Resident, augmented by winter visitors	BR	Amber	SPEC 3, declining (Europe)
House Sparrow	Resident	BR	Amber	SPEC 3, declining (Europe)
Chaffinch	Resident, augmented by winter visitors	BR		
Brambling	Winter visitor	NB		
Greenfinch	Resident	BR		
Goldfinch	Resident - some extra influx in winter.	BR		
Siskin	Resident, augmented by winter visitors	NB		
Linnet	Resident	NB	Amber	SPEC 3, declining (Europe)
Lesser Redpoll	Resident and passage/ winter visitors	NB		
Bullfinch	Resident	BR		

1. From Wernham et al. (2002)
2. BR = definitely breeding, PR = probable breeding, PO = possible breeding and NB = non-breeding
3. See Lynas et al. (2007) for further definition
4. From BirdLife International 2004.

Appendix 9: Recreational Analysis 2006

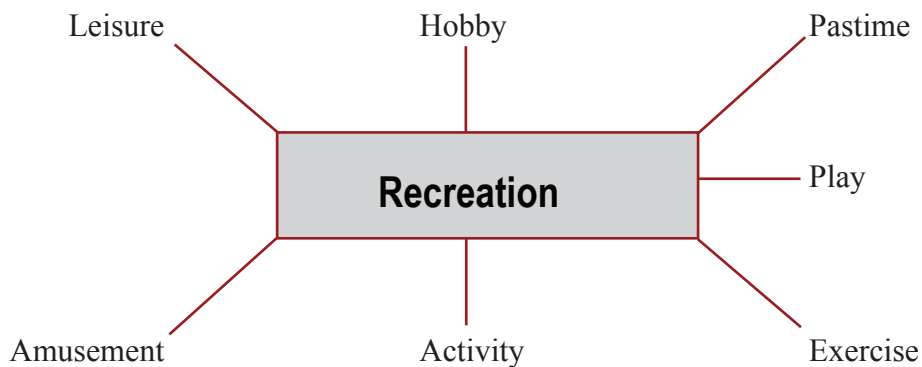
Foreward

This report investigates Active and Passive recreation in the Phoenix Park.

The data was correlated through a combination of interviews, questionnaires and desktop research.

What is recreation?

Recreation is the refreshment of one's mind or body through activity that amuses or stimulates. These activities refresh, and renew your health and spirit by enjoyment and relaxation.



Recreational Policy

Passive Recreation

Passive Recreation such as walking, photography, bird watching etc. can occur in most areas of the Park. No statistics are available for passive recreation in the Park but from observation, the Park is extensively used as a location for passive recreation and to renew health and well being.

Active Recreation

A range of active recreational pursuits are facilitated within the Park subject to suitability, historic association, safety and ground conditions.

Procedures, guidelines and safety management templates are available from the Superintendents Office to assist with applications.

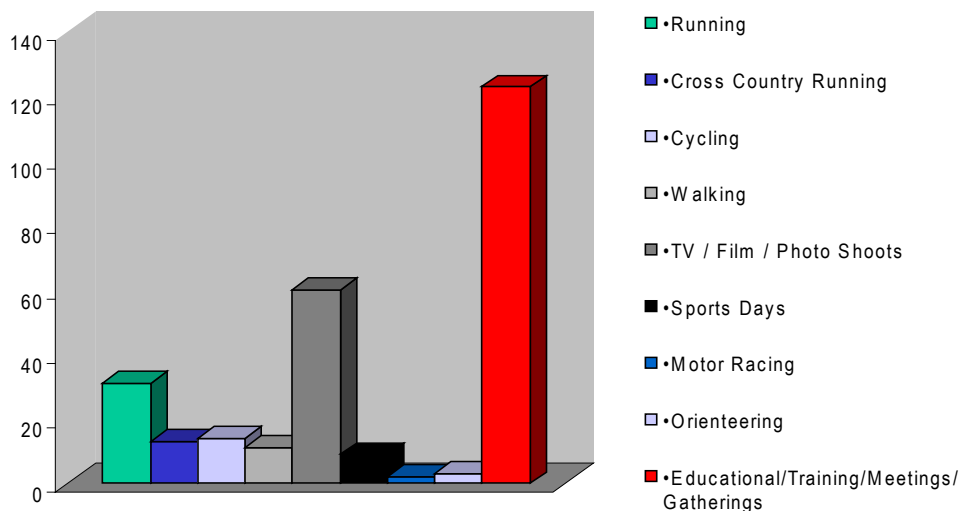
What is Sport?

Sport is an activity that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often engaged in competitively. Used by itself, sports commonly refer to activities where the physical capabilities of the competitor are the sole or primary determiner of the outcome (winning or losing), but the term is also used to include activities such as mind sports and motor sports where mental acuity or equipment quality are major factors.

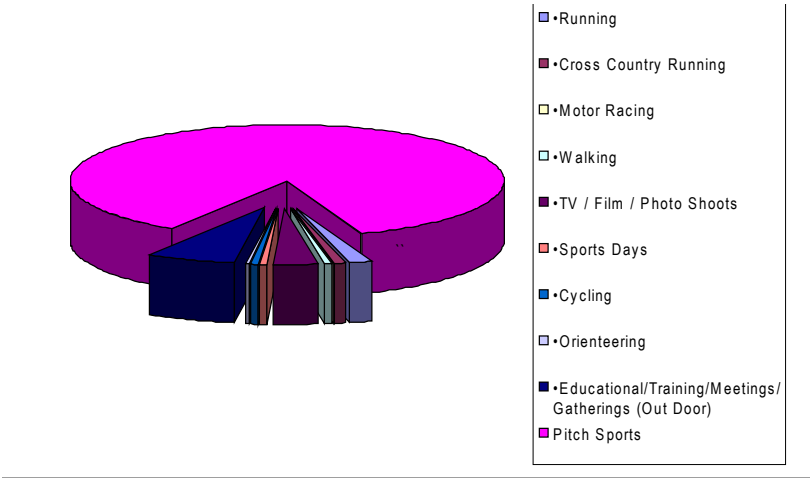
List of Organised Events (with E.S.M.P.)

Event	Events per Year
Running	31
Cross Country Running	13
Cycling	14
Walking	11
TV / Film / Photo Shoots	60
Sports Days	9
Motor Racing	1
Orienteering	3
Educational/Training/Meetings/ Gatherings	123
Active Pitch Sports	3007
Total	3272

Breakdown of Events (Excluding Pitch Sports)



Breakdown of Events (Including Pitch Sports)



Inventory of Sport Facilities

Grounds

- 1 Army Pitch
- 3 Camogie
- 2 Cricket Grounds
- 7 GAA Pitches
- 10 Soccer (SR)
- 2 Soccer (JR)
- 1 Garda Síochána Pitch
- 1 Mixed Use Pitch
- 1 Polo Grounds
- 1 Model Aeroplane Area
- 1 Seasonal Cross Country Circuit

Facilities

- 1 Army Grounds Pavilion
- 1 Camogie Storage Area
- 2 Cricket Pavilions
- 1 New GAA Pavilion
- 1 Soccer Pavilion
- 1 Garda Síochána Pavilion
- 1 Polo Pavilion

Sporting Organisation within The Phoenix Park

Type of Activity	Name of Club Organisation	Average Use Per Year
Soccer/football/ hurling/training	Army	550(100 people/day)
Camogie	Camogie Board Portobello Club	200 68
Cricket	Civil Service Cricket Grounds Phoenix Club Cricket Grounds	79 189
GAA	St Oliver Plunkets Eoghan Ruagh St Brigid's St. Finbar's St. Gabriel's Good Council Park Ranger's Liffey Gaels An Garda Síochána	336 (120 people/week) 185 100 100 108 100 81 120
Hockey	St. Brendan's Phoenix Park	33
Model Airplane	Leinster Model Aeronautics Club	75
Polo	All Ireland Polo Club	60
Soccer	Leinster Football Association	623

Sporting Organisation on Boundary of The Phoenix Park

Type of Activity	Name of Club Organisation
Triathlon Club	Dublin University Triathlon Club Piranha Triathlon Club 3D Triathlon Club
Athletic Club	Donore Harriers AC Dublin City Harriers (DCH) AC Metro St. Bridget's AC Liffey Valley AC Celtic AC
Rowing Club	Dublin University Rowing Club Neptune Rowing Club Garda Síochana Rowing Club Dublin Municipal Rowing Club Commercial Rowing Club

The clubs listed above are not situated in the Park but all use it on a regular basis for training and/or events.

Number and Type Of Events with Road Closures

7 Cycling
2 Motor Racing
7 Duathlons
14 Running Races
4 Miscellaneous
34 Total Road Closures

	Day	Evening
Week Day (Mon-Fri)	12%	35%
Saturday	21%	
Sunday	32%	

Methodology

To compile the data for the organised events with E.S.M.P., the 2006 events file was analysed. To obtain the figures of usage by the sporting organisations, a phone survey was undertaken with a representative from each club. To aid in obtaining focused information from these interviews a questionnaire was constructed.

Appendix 10: Event Policy Framework

General Context

The focus of operational policy governing management of heritage sites generally is primarily one of **conservation, protection, management and presentation** of the sites in their own right, with the objective of increasing public awareness of the National Built Heritage in OPW care. At National Historic Properties, a particular focus is on landscape horticulture, arboriculture, biodiversity, architecture, archaeology, heritage, culture, conservation and environmental awareness, as well as its management in relation to heritage values. In this context, however, the value of **appropriate** events in creating greater public awareness of our national built heritage, in attracting a more diverse audience and bringing added value to the management ethos, is fully recognised.

It should be noted that the **Phoenix Park** is a historic landscape of international importance and is one of the largest designed landscapes in any European city and that the Park is included in the Record of Monument and Places (RMP) of County Dublin in the National Monuments Amendment Act of 1994. The entire Park is listed in the RMP under the umbrella term **Archaeological Complex**.

Care is taken however not to exceed the ‘carrying capacity’ in relation to any specific events. Saturation point has already been reached in relation to the number of overall events held in the Phoenix Park. The use of a national monument or recognisable feature by a commercial group should be avoided.

The seasonal timing of events is crucial and time allowed for grass recovery is essential. Given that most of our sites are grass based, damage may occur given the rigors of the Irish climate and soil conditions. This has serious implications with regard to the presentation of these landscapes to the public in the following days, weeks and in some cases months after the event.

No events will be considered which could put at risk the fabric of the property, the monuments, plant collections, grasslands etc or seriously interfere with general public access to and use of the property. The range of events is extensive and the Commissioners are conscious that a careful balance has to be maintained between the competing demands of events/activities on the one hand and protection of the heritage, environment and ethos, on the other hand.

A wide variety of Events, Performances, Activities, that may bring added appreciation of historic properties and which meet at least two of the following elements, shall be eligible for consideration: Heritage awareness, Conservation, History, Education, Exhibitions - Art/Sculpture, Culture, Music Performance, Horticulture, Food Promotion, Arts & Crafts, Environment, Biodiversity, appropriate Outdoor Pursuits and Recreation.

Conditions

- 1. Number of events:** Events on parkland will be permitted between the **1st May and 30th September** so as to protect the amenity. A minimum of one month is recommended between major events to permit recovery of the grass. Also it is recommended that no events be permitted every fourth year so as to allow the parkland to recover. An annual process of soliciting events will be undertaken.
- 2. Large scale events:** In light of the foregoing and to minimise impact on users of the Park, commercial events / concerts with a maximum audience capacity of 2,000 to 10,000, staged in a marquee, shall be permitted in the Visitor Centre area of the Phoenix Park during the period **1st May to 30 September** in any given year. The carrying capacity of the site will limit the number attending the event and the number of events on any one site. The Phoenix Park will facilitate a maximum of 4 events in any one season as outlined above and in keeping within the Phoenix Park Act 1925. Only one major/medium event permitted per day per site.

3. **Large-scale free concerts:** Applications for use of the Phoenix Park for one such event annually, with an audience capacity up to 50,000, shall be eligible for consideration.
4. **State events:** The Commissioners, on behalf of the State, shall arrange major public events in the property from time to time, as the need arises. State events shall take priority over all other events. The Commissioners shall continue to arrange smaller scale events at built heritage sites, as deemed to be appropriate.
5. **Medium and small-scale events:** Given that saturation has been reached in a number of locations, priority will be given to those events, which have been a traditional feature of the property. School, charity and local community events shall continue to be eligible for consideration where appropriate to the property.
6. **Public standing:** Event organisers may require endorsement (written and / or financial) that the event proposal is viable.
7. **Criteria of appropriateness:** Event organiser proposing to hold an event must demonstrate how such an event is relevant or appropriate to the site.
8. **Allocation of exhibition, performance and event spaces:** Management reserves the right to direct which spaces may or may not be used for such purposes, as well as the timing and duration of interventions. In the Phoenix Park the spaces include, the area around the Phoenix Park Visitor Centre for exhibitions and major concerts, appropriate events or circuses (no animals), the gallery space at the Visitor Centre for exhibitions, the bandstand in the People's Gardens for small scale musical performances.
9. The **Phoenix Park** is Ireland's premier National Historic Park and is open to the public seven days a week on a year round basis. It is also a designed and natural landscape of great fragility and importance, which OPW maintains and protects. The OPW's core objectives in managing the Park are defined by these complementary aims. These objectives take precedence over any artistic or commercial intervention or event and all such interventions or events must be capable of functioning in a way that does not unduly conflict with or compromise this service.
10. For **commercial events** a fee will be charged by the OPW. In all cases where the OPW act as facilitator of events all costs associated with the production/event will be borne by the event organisers. This includes any consequential costs for OPW staff required being on site for supervisory and health and safety purposes, and all costs associated with the production, launch and promotion of an event.
11. **Access and restrictions.** If the event organiser is afforded access to the site for the purpose of installing or preparing work, they will be required to operate in a way that is compatible with our normal visitor services and causes no substantial disruption to them. Closure or restriction of services to the public can only be considered in exceptional circumstances. Once terms and conditions are agreed, it shall be the event organiser's duty to ensure that the terms and conditions are complied with. Access for commercial vehicles will be by the Parkgate Street and NCR gates only for the Phoenix Park.
12. A designated member of the OPW staff (usually the Park Superintendent or her authorised representatives) will act as liaison person with the event organiser. It is the event organiser's responsibility to liaise effectively with this representative to ensure that set ups, openings, performances, events and site clearances are carried out without undue conflict with the normal visitor services and in conformity with agreed terms. Any concerns raised with the event organiser by the designated staff member should be dealt with immediately. In the event of OPW management not being satisfied that agreed terms and conditions are being met with, it reserves the right to halt the event until they are resolved. In the case of serious or persistent non-co-operation, OPW management reserves the right to change any arrangements for an event at any time or to cancel an event without notice and without incurring any liability for any claim of compensation from any individual or group.
13. **Event promotion:** The promotion of any event that has been given permission to be held at the sites must be agreed in advance with the OPW.
14. **Health and safety:** All events will be required to conform wholly with health and safety regulations as generally required by law and as directed by the OPW staff and other agencies responsible in this field, e.g. local authorities, An Garda Síochána. All individuals and groups must produce in advance a copy of their Safety Statement, Event Safety Management Plan, and a site specific Risk Assessment for the event proposed.

15. **Conservation and protection of the site.** As an historic property, the Phoenix Park is subject to rigorous standards. No structural alteration or interference with the fabric of any buildings is permitted. No interventions regarding soil disturbance, fire lighting, erection of temporary structures etc. is permitted on the site without permission in writing of the Park Superintendent or her authorised representatives. The Park is also a haven for nature and all events should be organised in such a fashion as to minimise the impact on the flora and fauna of the Park.
16. **Openings and launches:** The OPW reserves the right, following discussion with the event organiser to invite a limited number of guests to the official opening/exhibition or event.
17. **Storage and removal of items:** Storage of materials on site in advance of an event will be at the discretion and direction of management. At the conclusion of an event the organiser must ensure that all materials are removed from the site within a designated number of days as agreed with the OPW.
18. Applications shall be subject to:-
- Compliance in full with the provisions of the relevant legislation governing the particular site. (**Phoenix Park Act 1925** (section 4 in particular) **and the Phoenix Park Bye Laws 1926.**)
 - Compliance in full, where required by law, with **Section 16 of the Planning and Development Act 2001.**
 - Compliance in full with the provisions of the Event Policy Framework Document.
 - Lodgement of a **non-refundable fee** for securing the site on receipt of approval by OPW to host event. This fee must be paid within 14 days. Non-compliance of payment will result in permission being withdrawn.
 - Full Public Liability Insurance cover.
 - An Indemnity, indemnifying the Minister, the Commissioners and the State against all claims as may arise from the grant of a Licence.
 - A refundable bond in respect of damage to the Property.
 - A refundable bond in respect of penalties for breach of conditions.
 - Compliance with the following documentation:-
 - An **Event Safety Management Plan**, 3 sets of all documents/drawings to be submitted and include the following:-
 - **Details of the Event proposed;**
 - **Details of organisation/company/competencies/Police Certificate of Character;**
 - **Details of Charity/Commercial Nature of event with Financial Statement, etc.;**
 - **Names and responsibilities of the event controller, event safety officer and their deputies, etc.;**
 - **Draft site emergency plan;**
 - **Draft traffic management plan;**
 - **Draft safety strategy statement;**
 - **Draft environmental monitoring programme;**
 - **Risk Assessment of Site/Course/Event;**
 - **Evidence of public consultation;**
 - **Draft Set-up and Take-down schedule;**
 - **Provision for making good of any damage to the Park (including flora and fauna);**
 - **Child Protection Policy.**
 - Close consultation by the Promoter or Event organiser with the OPW, the Garda Authorities, Dublin City Council and other relevant statutory bodies, together with compliance in full with the requirements of these bodies.

19. **Ticketing:** Where ticketing for an event is necessary, especially in the case of large-scale events, the Promoter or Event organiser shall arrange for the bulk of tickets (at least 80%) to be sold or distributed well in advance of an event.
20. **Loss of business:** Where it can be established that arising from the staging of an event, business operations in the Park suffers loss of income, the Promoter or Event organiser shall be liable for such loss.
21. **Application charges and fees:** A schedule of fees for events, together with a schedule of application charges, all of which shall be subject to regular review, will apply.
22. **Charges on concessions at events:** In respect of commercial events, the Commissioners reserve the right to impose charges (to be decided by the Commissioners) on concessions e.g. bar, catering, merchandising.
 - The Promoter or Event organiser must obtain the prior formal approval of the Commissioners in writing in respect of all concessions/traders deployed for an event.
 - The Promoter or Event organiser shall be responsible for ensuring that only authorised concessions/traders operate in the Park on the day of the event.
 - The Promoter or Event organiser must ensure that all traders, duly authorised for an event by the Commissioners, are issued with appropriate accreditation, so that they can be readily identified.
23. **Other charges.** Refundable bonds in respect of potential damage to the Property and breaches of the overall terms and conditions governing an event **must** be lodged with the Commissioners at least three full calendar months, at the latest, prior to date of the proposed event. Any costs incurred by the OPW with regard to the event will be invoiced and deducted from the bond.
24. **Applications - terms and conditions:** In the interests of public safety and protection of the property, monuments, flora and fauna of the property, Promoters or Event managers will be bound by strict terms and conditions in organising events.
25. **Decision on proposals:** Each proposal, eligible for consideration under the provisions of the Operational Policy Framework Document, will be assessed on its merits and the final decision will be at the sole discretion of the Commissioners of Public Works. The Commissioners will be under no obligation to accept any proposal under the individual headings.

Appendix 11: Organisational Chart

