

**24050-04-001**

## **PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT BALLYMUN, DUBLIN**

### **Stage 1 Quality Audit**

**(Incorporating a DMURS Street Design Audit, and Audits  
of Accessibility, Cycling, Walking and Road Safety)**

for

**Malone O'Regan**

**OCTOBER 2024**



7, Ormonde Road  
Kilkenny.  
R95 N4FE

Tel: 056 7795800  
[info@roadplan.ie](mailto:info@roadplan.ie)  
[www.roadplan.ie](http://www.roadplan.ie)

## DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Roadplan Consulting has been commissioned by Malone O'Regan to carry out a Quality Audit of a proposed development at Ballymun, Dublin. This scheme is a part of the NDFA social housing schemes.
- 1.2 The proposed development comprises a large-scale residential development including dedicated car parking spaces, cycleway and cycle storage with numerous vehicular entrances.
- 1.3 Figure 1.1 below is a layout drawing of the development. The R108 and Balbutcher Lane both have posted speed limits of 50 km/h.



**Figure 1.1 – Site Location Map and Site Layout for the development**

## 2. QUALITY AUDIT

- 2.1 Quality Audit is a defined process, independent of, but involving, the design team that, through planning, design, construction and management stages of a project provides a check that high quality places are delivered and maintained by all relevant parties, for the benefit of all end users. Quality Audit is a process, applied to urban roads, traffic management or development schemes, which systematically reviews projects using a series of discrete but linked evaluations and ensures that the broad objectives of place, functionality, maintenance and safety are achieved.
- 2.2 Quality Audit was introduced in the publication Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets following concerns that in the design of new streets provisions made for motor vehicles frequently led to a poorly designed public realm. In an urban area there is a high level of competing demand from different classes of road users. A well-balanced street will have minimal visual clutter and obstacles; it will use durable materials and most importantly, will encourage a degree of negotiation between road users as they make their way through it.
- 2.3 Quality Audit involves various assessments of the impacts of a street scheme in terms of road safety, visual quality and the use of streets by the community. Access for disabled people, pedestrians, cyclists and drivers of motor vehicles is considered.
- 2.4 In the context of a Quality Audit, road safety assessment is considered to be an appropriate method of examining road safety issues as it incorporates both the hazard identification techniques used in road safety audit and formal risk assessment techniques. This allows the opportunity at an early stage for road safety issues to be considered in a more dynamic way within the design process, and to ensure that safety issues are considered as part of the design rather than after design work is completed.
- 2.5 The Quality Audit Team reports findings with suggestions for future action. It should be noted that, in a Quality Audit, it is not the intention that suggestions would be binding on the design team; they are offered for detailed consideration in the design process.
- 2.6 DMURS states that Quality Audits should consist of the following parts:
- DMURS Street Design Audit
  - Individual Design Audits
  - Quality Audit Report

In the case of this report the individual design audits comprise an RSA, an Accessibility audit, a Walking audit and a Cycle audit.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Audit Team was as follows:

- George Frisby, Chartered Engineer, MIEI
- Glenn Hingerty, Chartered Engineer MIEI

3.2 Road safety, non-motorised users, visual quality, access for disabled and functionality were considered in the Quality Audit. This exercise focused on issues such as:

- the design rationale as it related to vehicle, cycle and pedestrian movements;
- pedestrian desire lines both to and through the site;
- access requirements for all modes of transport;
- access requirements for disabled people and other vulnerable users;
- any road safety concerns associated with the scheme;
- how the scheme is experienced by those entering it and moving around within the street, including how this affects road user behaviour; and
- any other issues considered relevant to each constituent element of the Quality Audit process.

3.3 The site visit for this quality audit was carried out on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2024.

The documents provided for the audit were:

Drawing Number	Rev	Drawing Title
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-101	PR12	Proposed Overall Site Layout
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-102	PR4	Proposed Site Layout Sheet No.1 of 3
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-103	PR3	Proposed Site Layout Sheet No.2 of 3
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-104	PR3	Proposed Site Layout Sheet No.3 of 3
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-110	PR6	Swept Path Analysis – Refuse Truck
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-112	PR12	Swept Path Analysis – Aerial Platform Special Appliance
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-114	PR6	Proposed Sightlines
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-115	PR8	Swept Path Analysis – Fire Tender
SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-120	PR3	Proposed Sight Lines

Copies of these audited drawings are contained in Appendix A.

Details of drainage or road lighting are not provided. It is assumed that adequate layouts will be provided for each.

In accordance with DMURS Advice Note No. 4 May 2019 (contained on <https://www.dmurs.ie/supplementary-material>) a Quality Audit should always contain a DMURS Street Design Audit and Other Design Audits (as required). Section 4 of this report contains the Street Design Audit and Section 5 contains the Other Design Audits (Road Safety, Walking, Cycling, Accessibility). The Street Design Audit is in the format provided as a template on the DMURS website.

## 4. STREET DESIGN AUDIT

CONNECTIVITY		
Key Issues	Key DMURS Reference	Audit Suggestion
Strategic routes/major desire lines been identified and are clearly incorporated into the design.	3.1 – Integrated Street Network 3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.3.1 – Street layouts 3.3.4 - Wayfinding	3.2.1 – There are two vehicular entrances to the development which may cause vehicular rat running for traffic between the R108 and Balbutcher Lane wanting to avoid the signalised junction between the R108 / Balbutcher Lane. Filtered Permeability should be considered to keep strategic traffic off local roads in the development.
Multiple points of access are provided to the site/place, in particular for sustainable modes.	3.3.1 – Street Layouts 3.3.3 – Retrofitting <sup>1</sup>	3.2.1 – There are two vehicular entrances to the development which may cause vehicular rat running for traffic between the R108 and Balbutcher Lane wanting to avoid the signalised junction between the R108 / Balbutcher Lane. Filtered Permeability should be considered.
Accessibility throughout the site is maximised for pedestrians and cyclists, ensuring route choice.	3.3.1 – Street Layouts 3.3.2 – Block Sizes 3.4.1 – Vehicle Permeability	No Comment
Through movements by private vehicles on local streets are discouraged by an appropriate level of traffic calming measures.	3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.2.2 – Place Context 3.4.1 – Vehicle Permeability	No Comment

<sup>1</sup> When connecting with existing communities a detailed analysis and extensive community consultation should be carried out to identify the optimal location for connections (refer also to the NTA Permeability in Existing Urban Areas: Best Practice Guide).

SELF-REGULATING STREET ENVIRONMENT		
Key Issues	Key DMURS Reference	Audit Suggestion
A suitable range of design speeds have been applied with regard to context and function.	3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.2.2 – Place Context 4.1.1 – A Balanced Approach to Speed <sup>2</sup>	No Comment
The street environment will facilitate the creation of a traffic calmed environment via the use of 'softer' or passive measures. <sup>3</sup>	4.2.1 – Building Height and Street Width 4.2.2 – Street Trees 4.2.3 – Active Street Edges 4.2.4 – Signage and Line Marking 4.2.7 – Planting 4.4.2 – Carriageway Surfaces 4.4.9 – On-Street Parking Advice Note 1 – Transitions and Gateways	4.2.2 – Landscaped areas are proposed within the development. Street Trees appear to be proposed along most streets. Planting creates a sense of place and unique character to each streetscape. Care should be taken to ensure the street trees do not block visibility splays at the proposed junctions and pedestrian crossings. Their location should not create risk for mobility impaired users with regard to falling leaves or surface rooting trees creating tripping hazards.  4.2.4 – Adequate signage and road markings should be provided according to the TSM and DMURS at all junctions and elsewhere as required.
A suitable range of design standards/ measures have been applied that are consistent with the applied design speeds.	4.4.1 – Carriageway Widths 4.4.4 – Forward Visibility 4.4.5 – Visibility Splays 4.4.6 – Alignment and curvature 4.4.7 – Horizontal and Vertical Deflections Advice Note 1 – Transitions and Gateways	4.4.4 – Forward visibility at all carriageway deflections should be kept clear of all obstructions including parked vehicles, and vegetation/landscaping.  4.4.5 – Visibility Splays at all junctions should be kept clear of all obstructions including parked vehicles, and vegetation/landscaping. This includes future maintenance of tree growth in proximity to junction visibility splays.

<sup>2</sup> Refer also to the National Speed Limit Guidelines

<sup>3</sup> In retrofit situations a detailed analysis should be carried out to establish what measures exist, what their likely effectiveness is and level of intervention required to achieve the designed design speed.

SELF-REGULATING STREET ENVIRONMENT		
Key Issues	Key DMURS Reference	Audit Suggestion

PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLING ENVIRONMENT		
Key Issues	Key DMURS Reference	Audit Suggestion
The built environment contributes to the creation of a safe and comfortable pedestrian environment.	4.2.1 – Building Height and Street Width 4.2.3 – Active Street Edges 4.2.5 – Street Furniture 4.4.9 – On-Street parking	No Comment
Footpaths are continuous and wide enough to cater for the anticipated number of pedestrian movements.	3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.2.2 – Place Context 4.2.5 – Street Furniture 4.3.1 - Footways, Verges and Strips 4.3.2 - Pedestrian Crossings	4.2.5 – Segregated footways have been provided and appear to be clear of obstructions which may reduce their effective width.  4.2.5 – Some footways feature Sheffield Stands which may post a challenge for mobility for those with a vision impairment. Sheffield stands should be in designated area separated by kerbs and recessed away from footways.  4.2.5 – Benches may be a useful addition to the landscaped area. This will allow pedestrian with a mobility impairment to rest.
Cycling facilities will cater for cyclists of all ages and abilities.	3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.2.2 – Place Context 4.3.5 – Cycle facilities	3.2.1 – Cyclists will be expected to mix amongst general vehicular traffic to access the proposed development. There is no proposed tie-in provision for future cycle schemes in the GDA Cycle network strategy.
The particular needs of visually and mobility impaired users been identified and incorporated in the design.	4.2.5 - Street Furniture 4.3.1 - Footways, Verges and Strips 4.2.5 - Street Furniture 4.3.2 - Pedestrian Crossings 4.3.4 - Pedestrianised and Shared Surfaces	4.3.1 – Footpaths throughout the development may be used by cycles as there is no designated cycleway network.

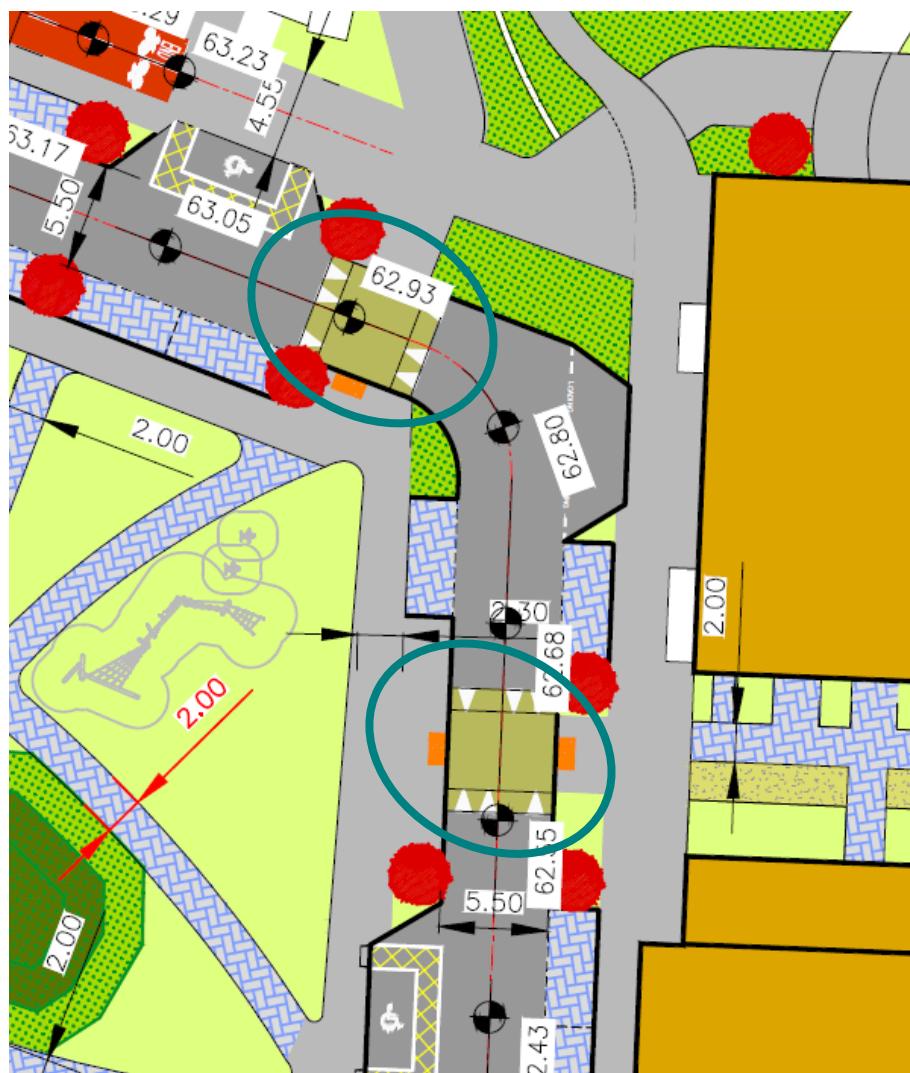
<b>VISUAL QUALITY</b>		
<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>Key DMURS Reference</b>	<b>Audit Suggestion</b>
The landscape plan responds to the street hierarchy and the value of the place.	3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.2.2 – Place Context 4.2.2 – Street Trees 4.2.7 – Planting Advice Note 1 – Transitions and Gateways	4.2.2 – Landscaped areas are proposed within the development. Street Trees appear to be proposed along most streets. Planting creates a sense of place and unique character to each streetscape. Care should be taken to ensure the street trees do not block visibility splays at the proposed junctions and pedestrian crossings. Their location should not create risk for mobility impaired users with regard to falling leaves or surface rooting trees creating tripping hazards.
Street furniture is orderly placed.	3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.2.2 – Place Context 4.2.5 - Street Furniture 4.3.1 - Footways, Verges and Strips	4.3.1 – Footways largely appear clear of proposed obstacles that may reduce their effective width; however, it is not clear where bins will be stored on collection day. This may pose a hazard for those with visual and mobility impairments.
The use of signage and line marking has been minimised.	3.2.1 – Movement Function. 3.2.2 – Place Context. 4.2.4 - Signage and Line Marking.	No comment
Materials and finishes used throughout the scheme have been selected from a limited palette and respond to the value of the place?	3.2.1 – Movement Function 3.2.2 – Place Context 4.2.6 – Materials and Finishes 4.2.8 – Historic Contexts 4.3.2 – Pedestrian Crossings 4.4.2 – Carriageway Surfaces Advice Note 2 – Materials and Specifications	4.2.6 – It is not clear if there is clarity between footways and roadways for pedestrians with visual impairments.

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

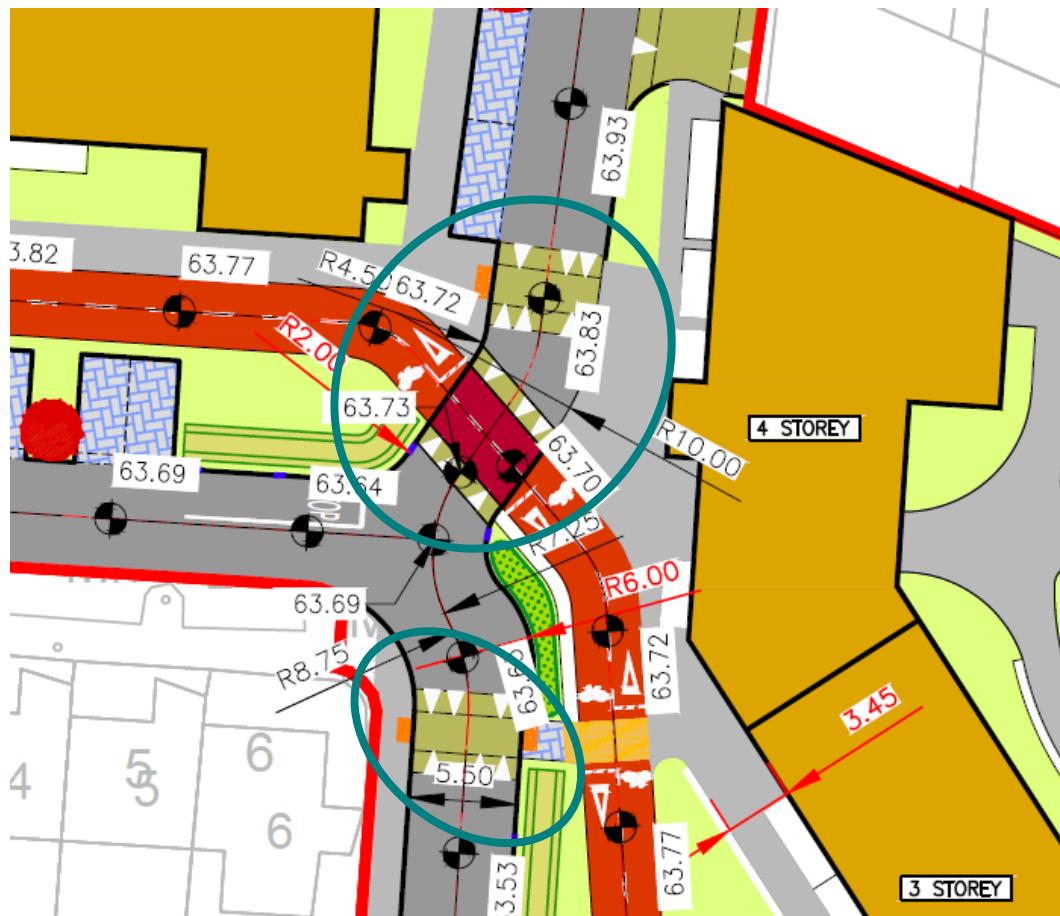
## 5. ROAD SAFETY

### 5.1 Issue

It is noted that the proposed raised tables and grade changes throughout the development including, but not limited to, those in Figure 5.1 & 5.2, do not feature drainage measures on either side of continuous ramps. This lack of drainage may result in ponding water, and/or associated silt forming, which may result in cyclists slipping and falling onto the road with associated injuries.



**Figure 5.1 – Raised Crossings without drainage detail**



**Figure 5.2 – Raised Crossings without drainage detail**

#### **Suggestion**

Ensure that adequate drainage measures are included for all such grade changes.

#### **5.2**

#### **Issue**

Sightlines at the priority junctions in Figure 5.3 & Figure 5.4 may be interrupted by tree and parked vehicles. This may increase the likelihood of vehicle collisions due to the reduced sightlines. The sightlines at the junction in 5.6 also may be interrupted by parked cars (both formal and informal/illegal parking) as outlined in Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6.

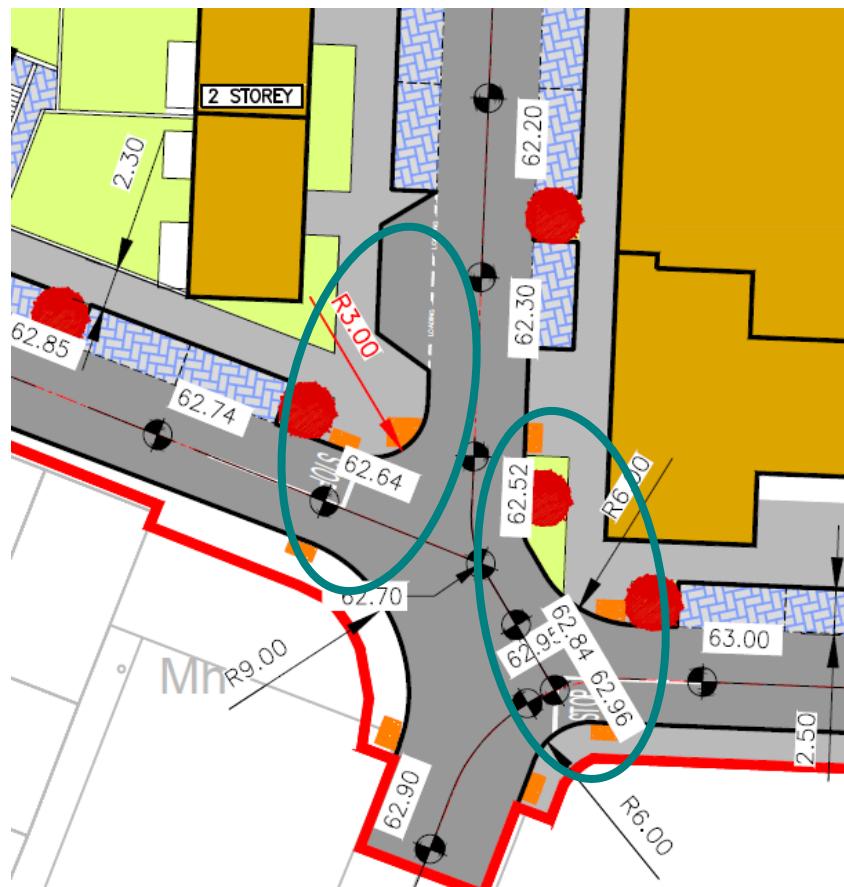


Figure 5.3 – Visibility Splay interrupted by tree and parking bays

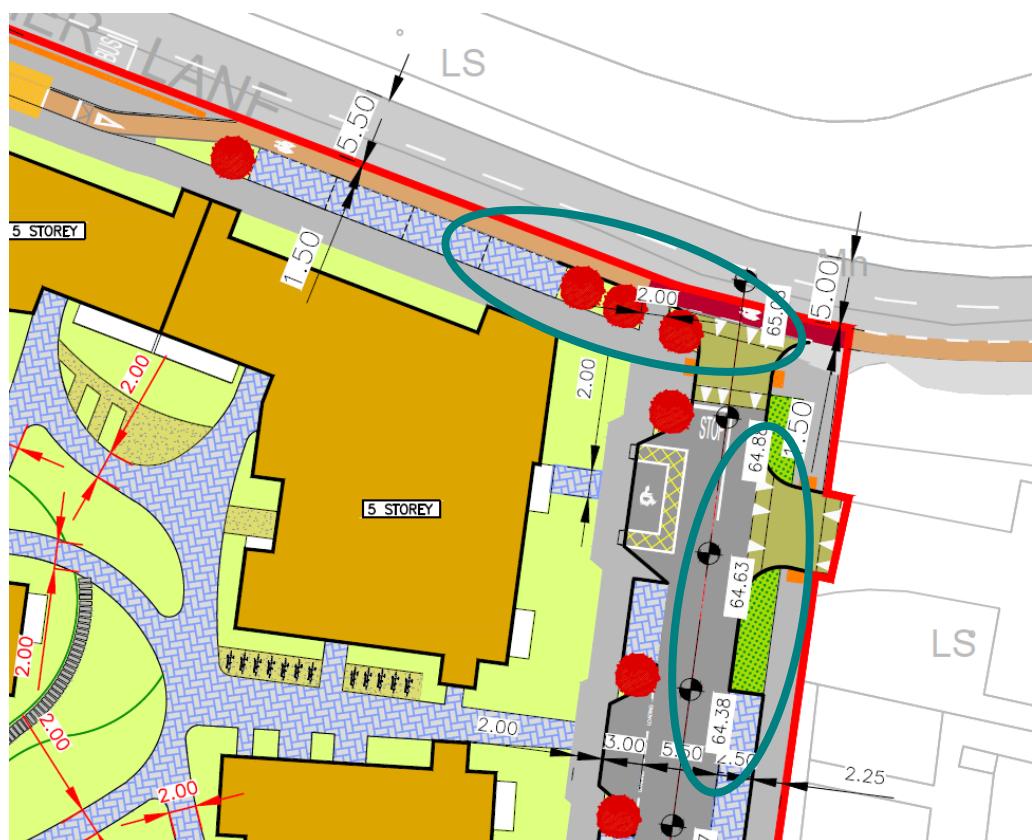


Figure 5.4 – Visibility Splay interrupted by tree and parking bays



**Figure 5.5 – Visibility Splay interrupted by parking**



**Figure 5.6 – Visibility Splay interrupted by parking**

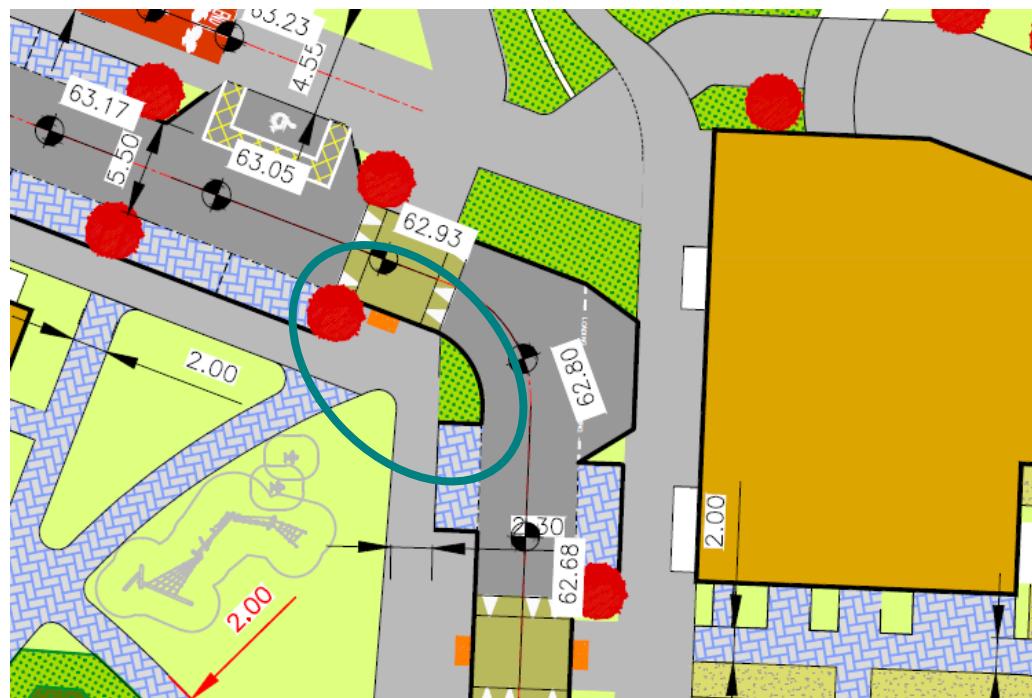
### **Suggestion**

Ensure adequate visibility splays at all junctions from edge of carriageway. Formalise parking and negate potential for illegal parking.

### **5.3      Issue**

The stopping sight distance (for vehicles approaching from the south) may be obstructed by vehicles parked in the parking bays (Figure 5.7), which may compromise visibility. This may increase the likelihood of vehicle collisions due to the reduced sightlines. Visibility of

pedestrians approaching the priority crossing may also be obscured, potentially causing injuries for users.



**Figure 5.7 – Stopping Sight Distance compromised by tree**

#### **Suggestion**

Ensure adequate stopping sight distance along all roadways, particularly at bends.

#### **5.4    Issue**

The layout of the road alignment on the mainline through the junction Figure 5.8 may not accommodate the swept paths of two opposing vehicles without crossing over into the opposing lane. Such a layout may contribute to a side swipe collision with opposing vehicles at this location.



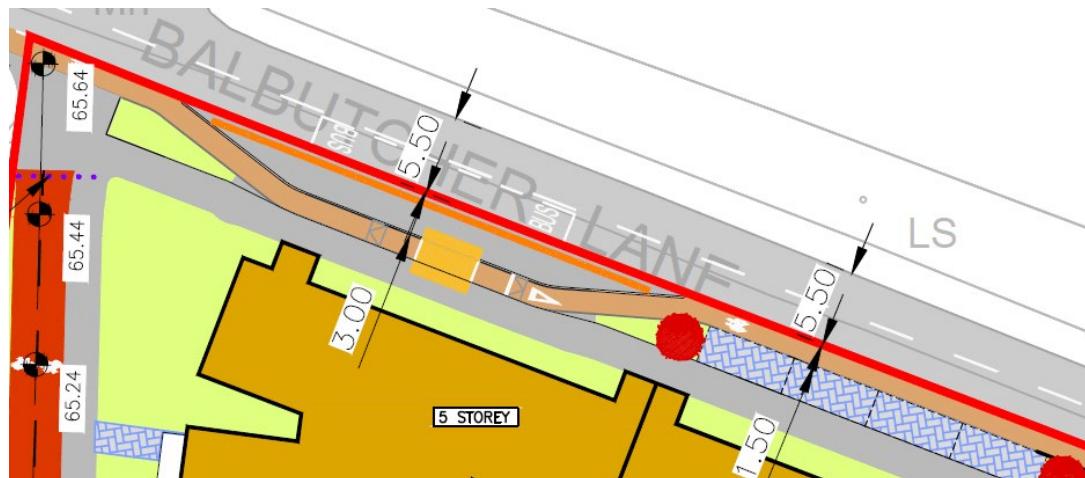
**Figure 5.8 – Road Alignment**

### **Suggestion**

Revise the layout of the road alignment at this location to ensure that it can accommodate two opposing vehicles.

### **5.5    Issue**

It is unclear if the proposed bus stop bay in Figure 5.9 features Kassel Kerbing or kerbside tactile paving. Lack of Kassel Kerbing at this location may increase the likelihood of buses pulling in mounting kerbs and injuring pedestrians. Lack of bus top kerb edge tactile paving may also increase the likelihood of pedestrians being struck by vehicles if they become disorientated.



**Figure 5.9 – Island Bus Stop**

**Suggestion**

Include Kassel Kerbing with offset blister tactile paving.

## 6. WALKING

### 6.1 Issue

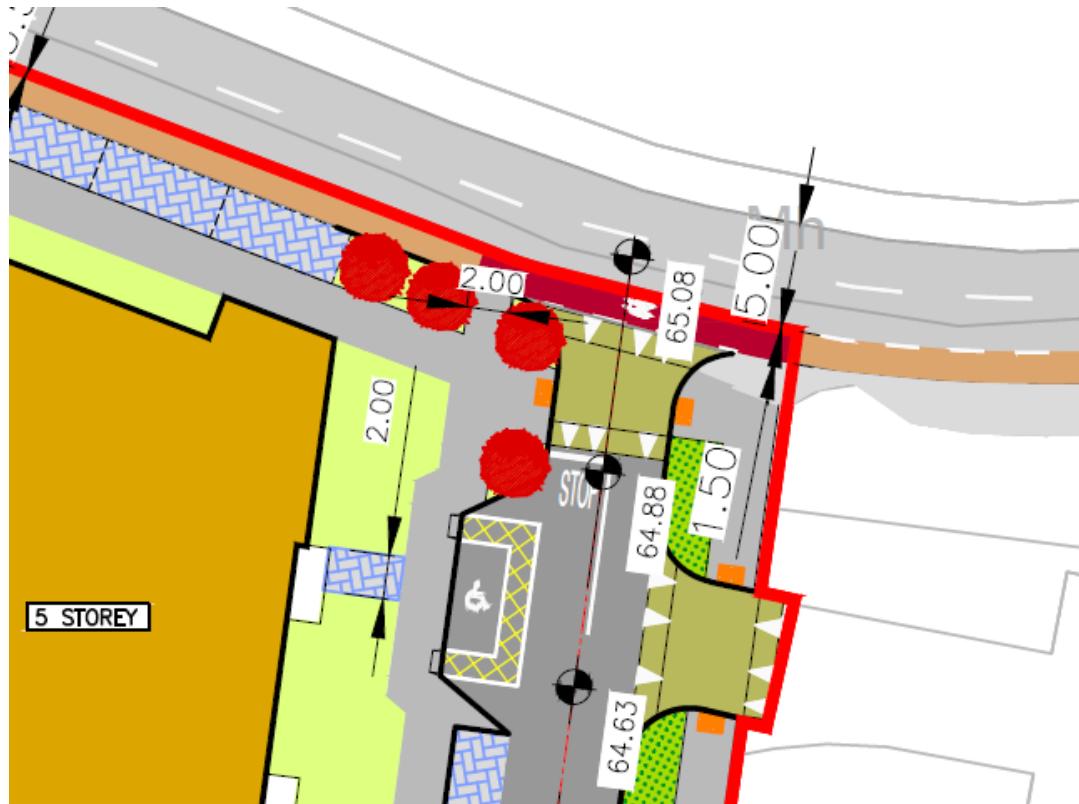
Inter-visibility between pedestrians and drivers and between cyclists and pedestrians at crossings in the proposed development may be significantly compromised by the proposed trees and parking locations. This may increase the risk of collisions and pedestrian injuries at these locations because of trees and parking including, but not limited to, those circled in Figures 6.1 to Figure 6.4.



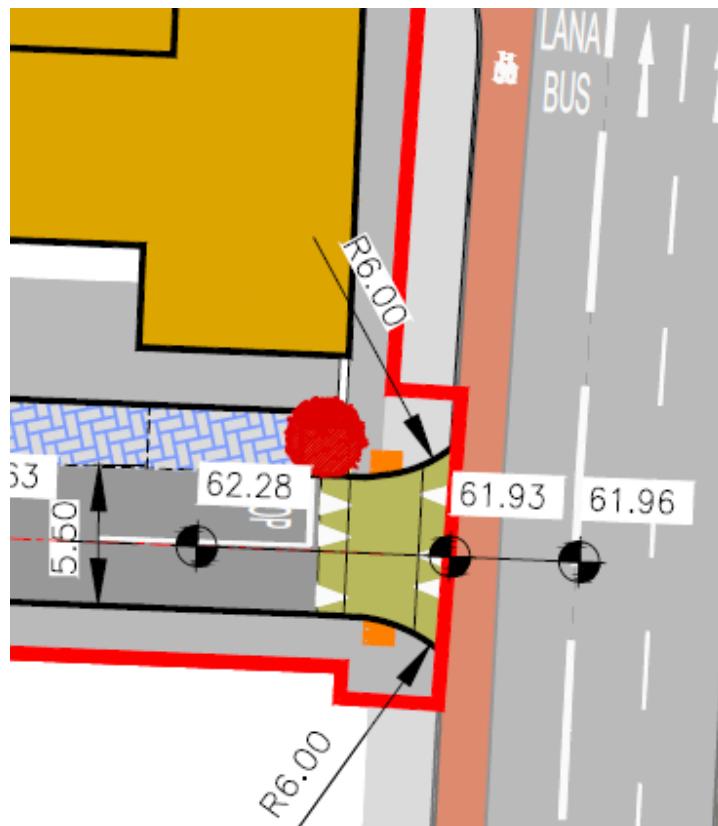
**Figure 6.1 – Proposed Trees and parking compromising intervisibility of pedestrians and motorists at crossings**



**Figure 6.2 – Proposed Trees and parking compromising intervisibility of pedestrians and motorists at crossings**



**Figure 6.3 – Proposed Trees and parking compromising intervisibility of pedestrians and motorists at crossings**



**Figure 6.4 – Proposed Trees and parking compromising intervisibility of pedestrians, motorists and cyclists at crossings**

**Suggestion**

Ensure adequate inter-visibility between pedestrians and drivers and pedestrians and cyclists at priority crossings. Relocate trees and parking as appropriate.

**6. 2    Issue**

The proposed development features many trees. It is unclear what (if any) tripping hazards, due to differentially lifting footways, may be created by these trees if surface rooting species are specified.

**Suggestion**

Ensure appropriate tree species specification. Consult an arborist as required. Install tree pits as appropriate.

## 7. CYCLING

### 7.1 Issue

The raised crossing on the R108 may pose problems for cyclists due to the narrow constraint (Figure 7.1). Cyclist arriving at the crossing will mix with pedestrians, at an oblique angle. Trees proposed may also impact the intervisibility between cyclists and pedestrians at this location, increasing the risk of collisions. The existing crossing is also a standard pedestrian crossing which will be too narrow (Figure 7.2) to facilitate a 2-way cycleway. This will result in an increased likelihood of cyclists striking other crossing users.

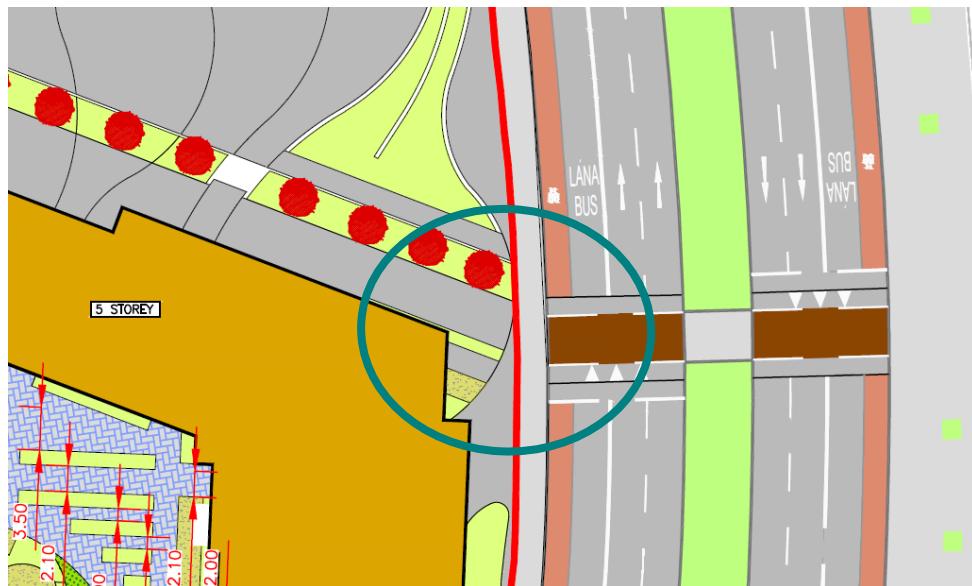


Figure 7.1 – Raised Crossing Tie-in

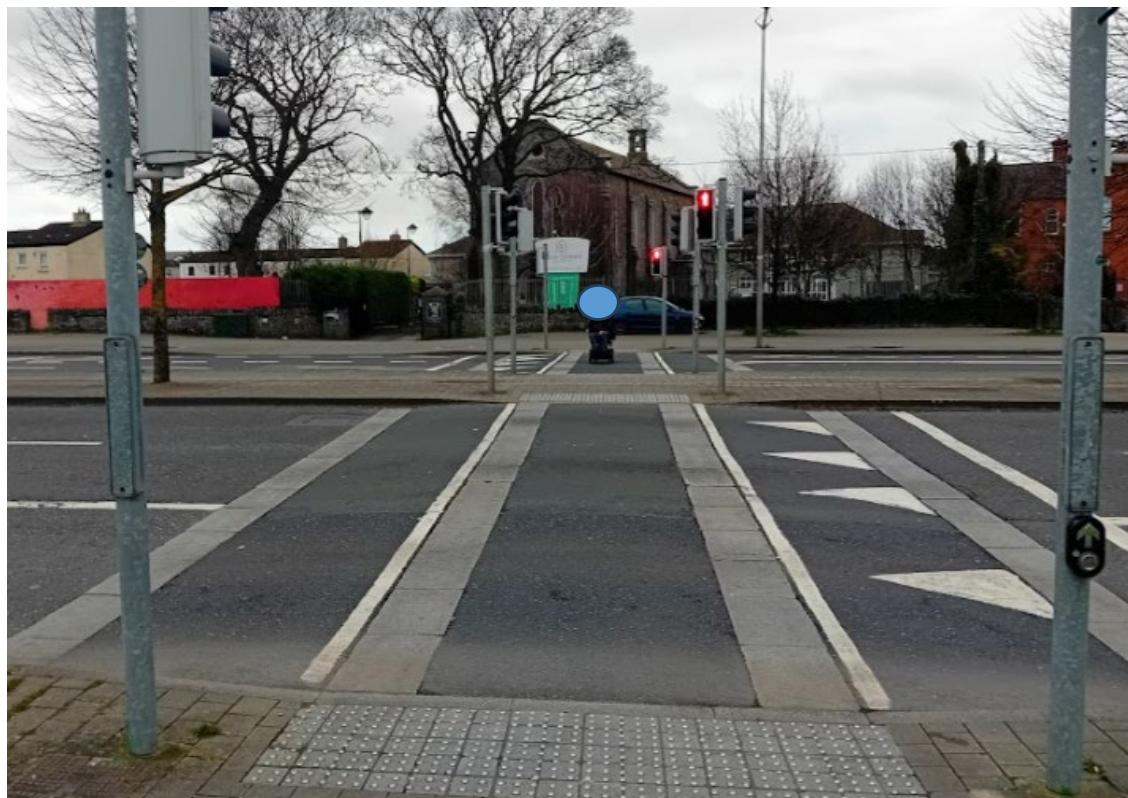


Figure 7.2 – Raised Crossing Width

**Suggestion**

Ensure adequate space here. Increase width of crossing on R108. Replace with Toucan Crossing. Improve intervisibility at cycleway/footway tie in.

**7.2 Issue**

Based on the proposed geometry, it is not clear what the cycleway maintenance strategy is. A lack of maintenance may result in a built up of leaves or other organic material or litter which may pose slipping hazard.

**Suggestion**

Ensure adequate maintenance of cycleway. Consider what type of vehicle will be used for design purposes.

**7.3 Issue**

While there is no proposed cycle infrastructure in the development, except the greenway through the development, it is not clear however how the development will tie into the proposed 'Primary Orbital' Cycle Route (red in Figure 7.3) along the R108, the 'Secondary' Route (blue in Figure 7.3) on Balbutcher Lane, or the 'Feeder' Route (dashed pink line in Figure 7.3) on Dolmen Way. A lack of coordination may reduce the effectiveness of these schemes, proposed by Dublin City Council and National Transport Authority, and undermine potential to achieve cyclist desire lines.

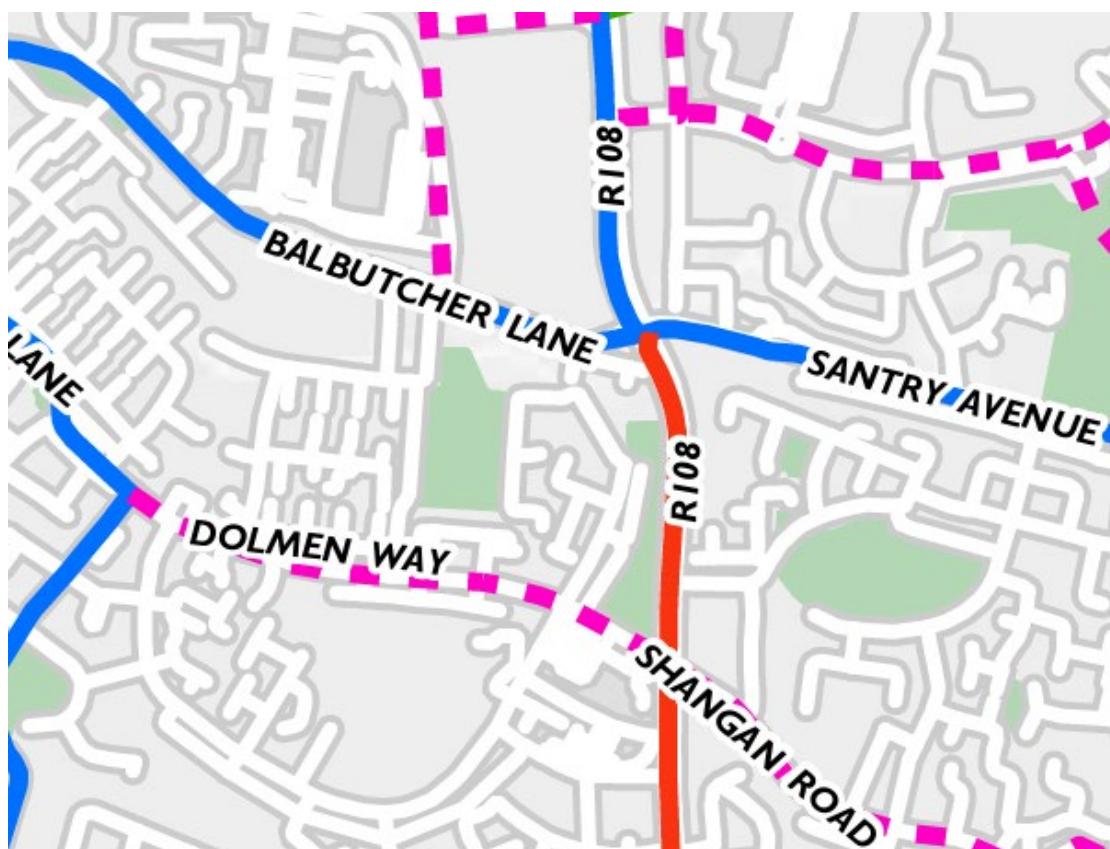


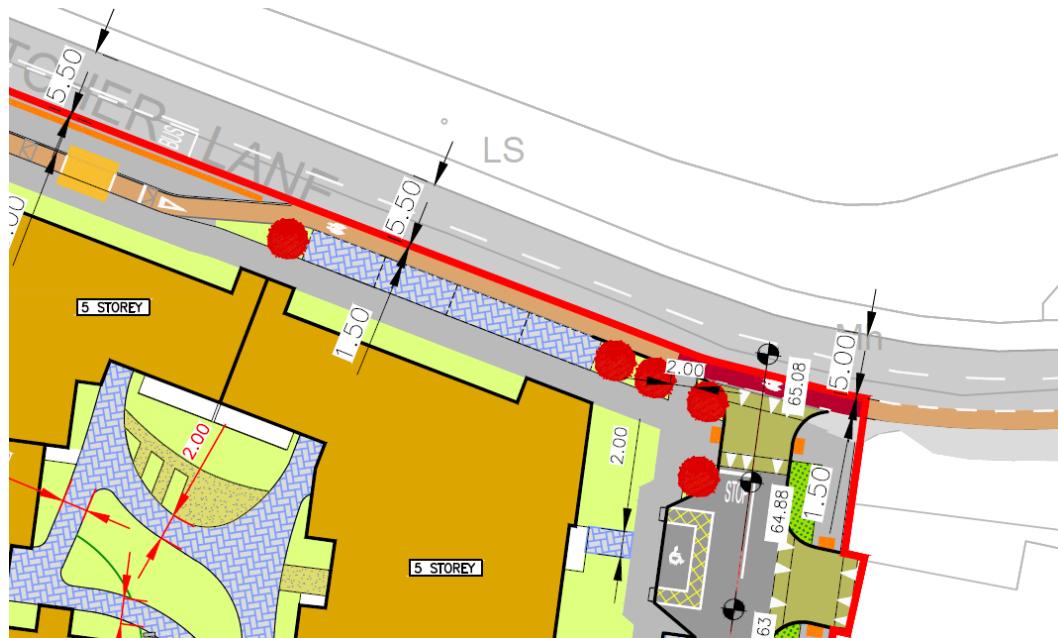
Figure 7.3 – GDA Cycle Network ([www.nationaltransport.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2022-GDA-Cycle-Network.pdf](http://www.nationaltransport.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2022-GDA-Cycle-Network.pdf))

### **Suggestion**

Consider wider network impacts of future schemes to support Provide a network of segregated cycleways through the development. Consult with Dublin City Council Active Travel to ensure the development is futureproofed.

#### 7.4 **Issue**

It is proposed to install parallel parking next to advisory cycleway on Balbutcher Lane (Figure 7.4). This may increase the likelihood of collisions between cyclists and vehicles, or the likelihood of cycles being struck by opening car doors.



**Figure 7.4 – Advisory Cyclelane on Balbutcher Lane**

### **Suggestion**

Remove parking. Provide adequate separation between cyclists and traffic. Consult the National Cycle Manual.

## 8. ACCESSIBILITY

### 8.1 Issue

The existing crossing on the R108 (Figure 8.1) does not feature adequate tactile paving to facilitate crossing for those with a vision impairment. There are also no shared space tactile paving indicators at this transition between the cycleway on the R108, the footway on the R108, the existing raised crossing and the proposed cycleway in the development (Figure 8.2). This may result in user confusion or disorientation at this location.



Figure 8.1 – Existing pedestrian Crossing on R108

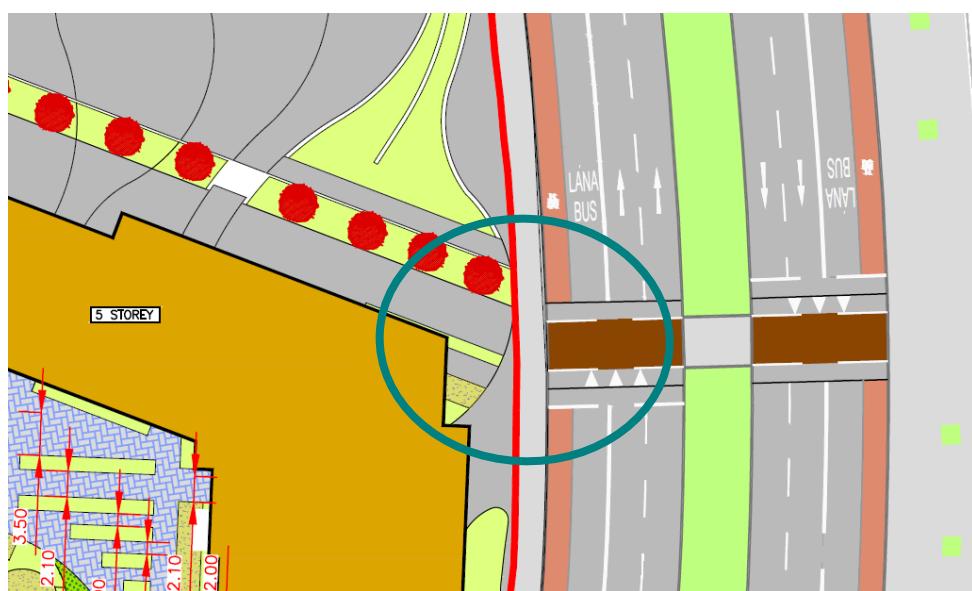


Figure 8.2 – Shared Space Transition

**Suggestion**

Ensure adequate provision of Tactile Paving and space to navigate this shared space.

**8. 2 Issue**

DMURS style Local Shared Streets (E.g. Figure 8.3) feature in the proposed development. As these may feature roads and footways with potentially no level difference (it is unclear from drawings provided if there is a proposed level change), this may pose a risk that pedestrians with a vision impairment may wander out onto the carriageway (at locations other than a formal crossing) and be struck by a vehicle. There is also no tactile paving provided at the crossings on the junction in Figure 8.3.



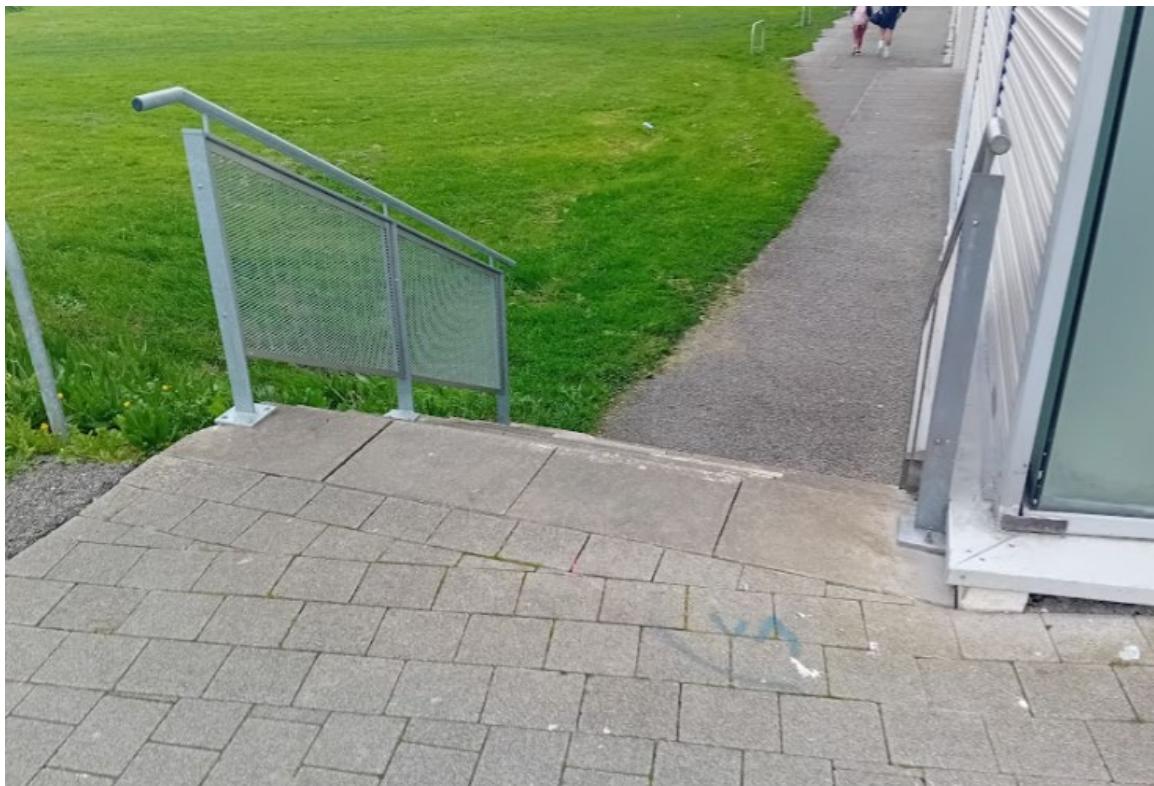
**Figure 8.3 – Local Shared Street**

**Suggestion**

Include an upstand between the footway and carriageway, or a tactile delineation line, to support navigation by vision impaired pedestrians with a white cane. Provide tactile paving at all crossings points.

**8. 3 Issue**

Sets of steps in the development (existing – Figure 8.4) do not feature tactile paving. It is unclear if proposed steps feature railings. Lack of railings and tactile paving may increase the likelihood of injuries for pedestrians with mobility impairments or vision impairments respectively.



**Figure 8.4 – Existing Steps with no Tactile Paving**

**Suggestion**

Ensure all steps and ramps throughout the development feature railings and appropriate tactile paving.

## 9. QUALITY AUDIT FEEDBACK FORM

**Scheme:** Ballymun Residential Development, Dublin

**Document Number:** 24050-04-001

**Date Audit Completed:** 28<sup>th</sup> March 2024

Paragraph No. in Safety Audit Report	To Be Completed By Designer			To Be Completed by Audit Team Leader Alternative measures or reasons accepted by auditors (yes/no)
	Problem accepted (yes/no)	Recommended measure Accepted (yes/no)	Describe alternative measure(s). Give reasons for not accepting recommended measure. Only complete if recommended measure is not accepted.	
5.1	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
5.2	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
5.3	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
5.4	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
5.5	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
6.1	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
6.2	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
7.1	Yes	No	The raised crossing on the R108 is outside the red line and outside the scope of the project.	Yes
7.2	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
7.3	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
7.4	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
8.1	Yes	No	The existing crossing on the R108 (figure 8.1 and 8.2) is outside the red line and outside the scope of this project.	Yes
8.2	Yes	Yes	-----	-----
8.3	Yes	Yes	-----	-----

**Safety Audit**  
Signed off .....

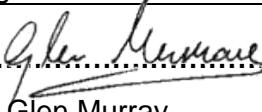


Design Team Leader

Print Name .....Douglas Weir.....

Date ...04/07/24...

**Safety Audit**

Signed off  Employer

Print Name ..... Glen Murray .....

Date ..... 22/10/2024 .....

Safety Audit  Audit Team Leader

Print Name ..... George Frisby .....

Date ..... 22/10/2024 .....

Please complete and return to: Roadplan Consulting,  
7, Ormonde Road  
Kilkenny  
E-mail: [info@roadplan.ie](mailto:info@roadplan.ie)

## **APPENDIX A – DRAWINGS**



BY	DRAWING No. & REFERENCE	DATE
SURVEY	SHB4-BMD-RP-MCO-AR-P1-LA 240112_Ver2	24.06.2024
ARCH	SHB5-BMD-DR-MAL-L-P1-0001 Rev4	21.06.2024

#### LEGEND

- PROPOSED STREET CENTRELINE
- PROPOSED ROAD
- PROPOSED FOOTPATH
- PROPOSED LANDSCAPING
- PROPOSED GRASS
- PROPOSED BUILDING
- PERMEABLE PAVING
- TACTILE PAVING



KEYPLAN



DRAFT  
25/06/2024

PR4	ARCHITECT AND LANDSCAPE LAYOUT REVISED AND SITE LAYOUT UPDATED TO SUIT	25.06.24	KD	FM
PR3	SITE LAYOUT REVISED AS PER COMMENTS	08.05.24	KD	FM
PR2	SITE LAYOUT REVISED AS PER DCC COMMENTS	25.04.24	KD	FM
PR1	ON-ROAD CYCLELANE TO NORTH SIDE OF BALBUTHER LANE REMOVED	19.03.24	KD	PB
PR	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	11.03.24	KD	PB
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK

STATUS

P1 - INFORMATION

**MOR**  
MALONE O'REGAN  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
Unit 2B Richview Office Park,  
Clonskeagh,  
DUBLIN 14  
D14 X157  
T: +353 1 260 2655  
E: dublin@morce.ie  
W: www.maloneoregan.ie  
Offices also in:  
GALWAY T: +353 1 531 069  
WATERFORD T: +353 51 876 655  
E: galway@morce.ie  
E: waterford@morce.ie

CUSTOMER  
DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL

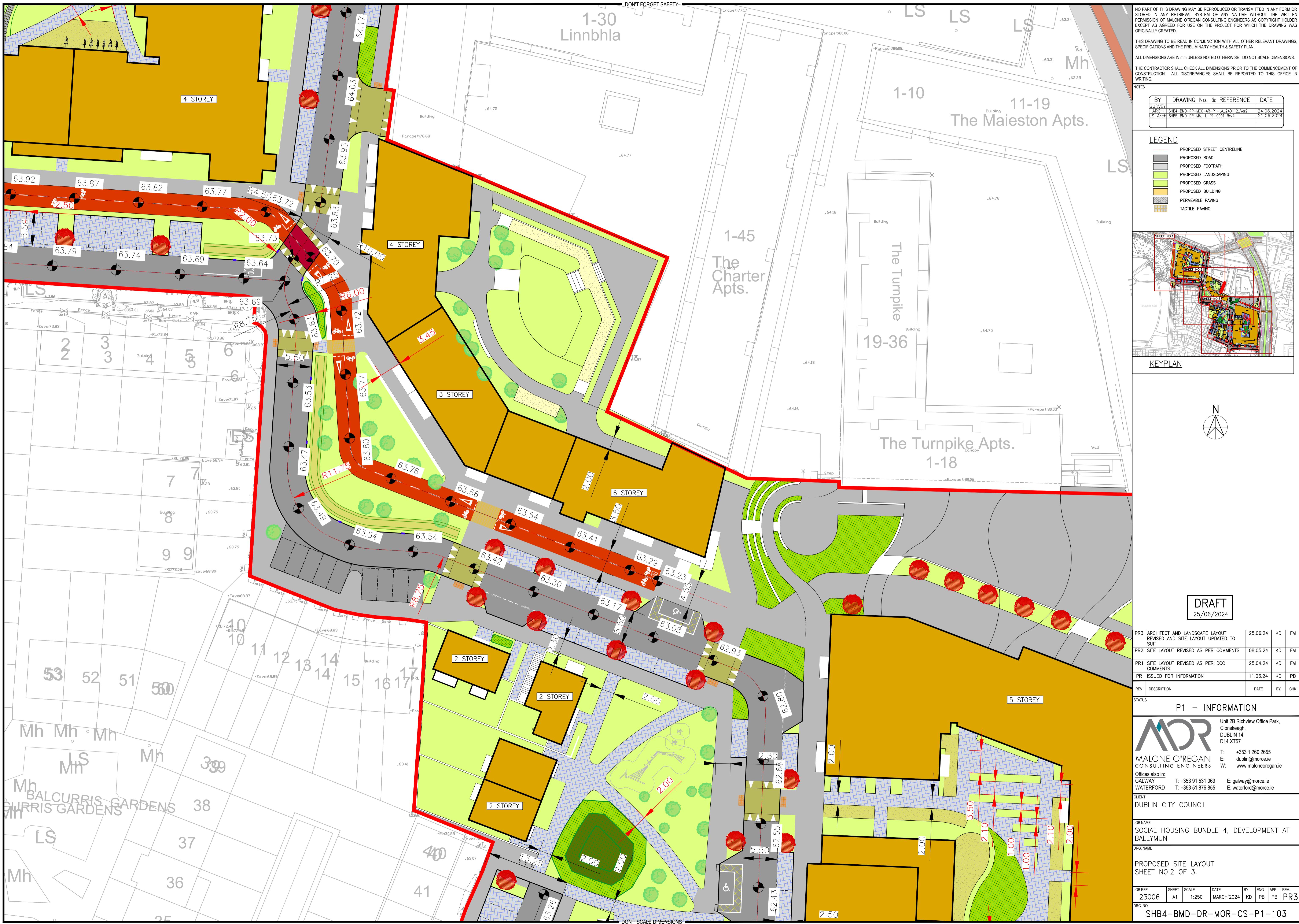
JOB NAME  
SOCIAL HOUSING BUNDLE 4, DEVELOPMENT AT  
BALLYMUN

DRG NAME

PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT  
SHEET NO.1 OF 3.

JOB REF 23006 SHEET A1 SCALE 1:250 DATE MARCH/2024 BY KD ENG PB APP REV PR4

DRG NO SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-102

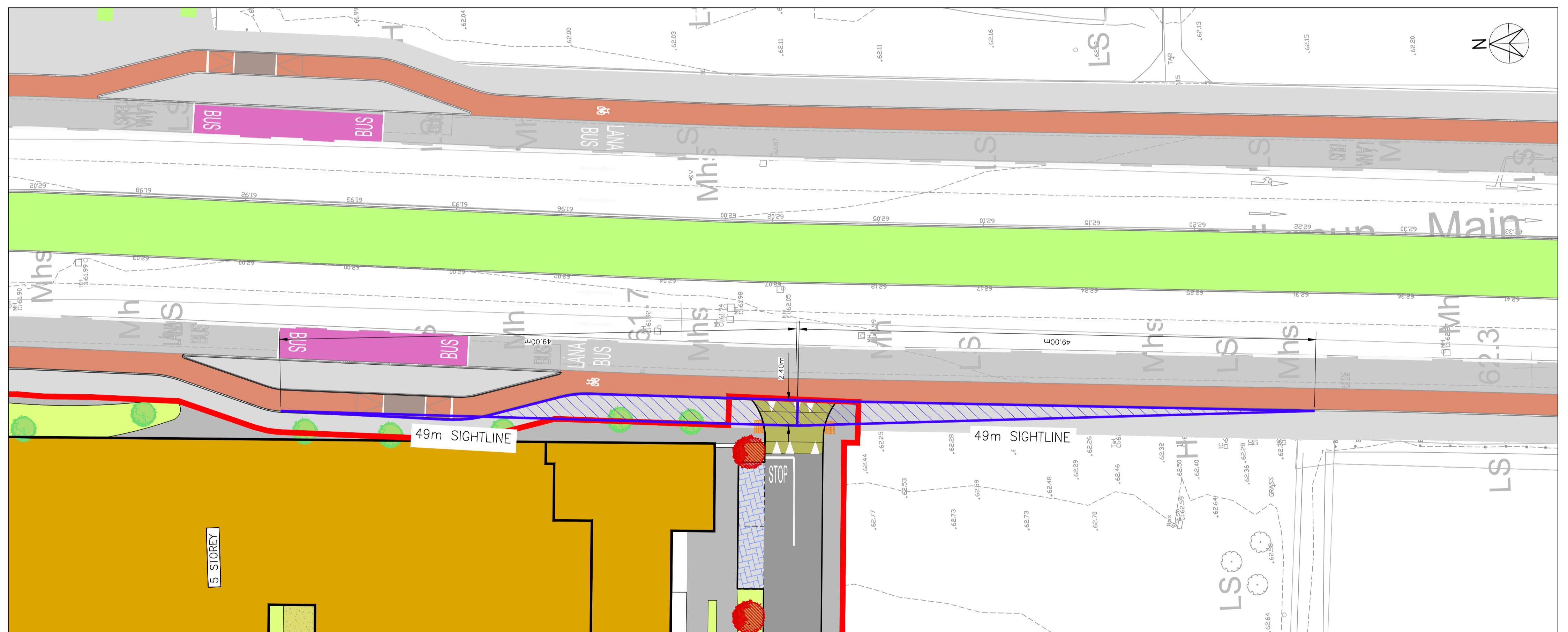
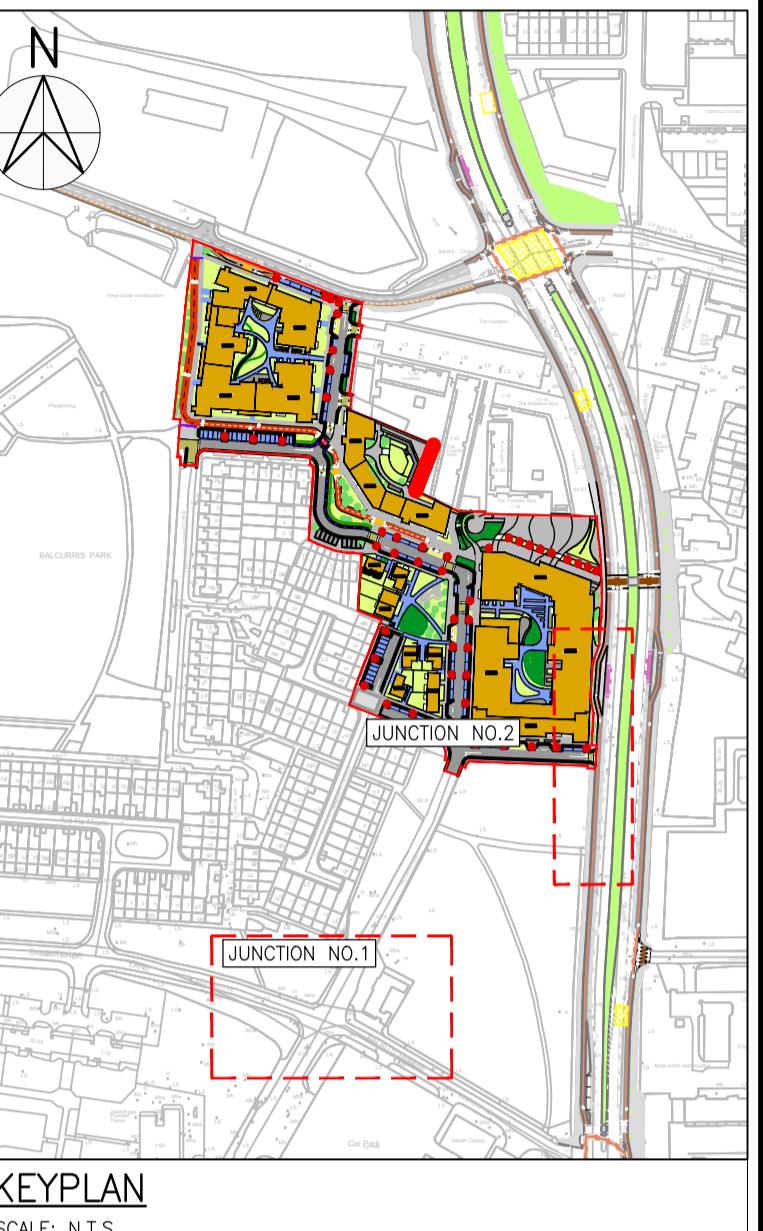
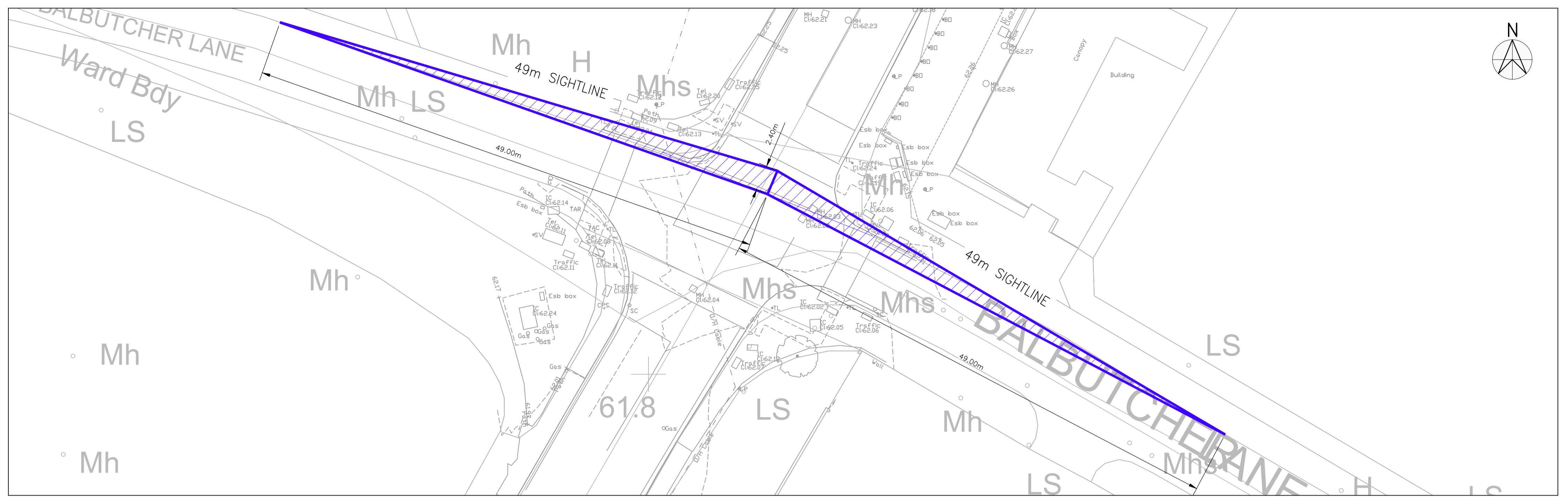








BY	DRAWING No. & REFERENCE	DATE
SURVEY	SHB4-BMD-RP-MCO-AR-P1-LA_240112_Ver2	24.06.2024
ARCH	SHB5-BMD-DR-MAL-L-P1-0001 Rev4	21.06.2024



DRAFT  
25/06/2024

PR6	ARCHITECT AND LANDSCAPE LAYOUT REVISED AND SITE LAYOUT UPDATED TO SUIT	25.06.24	KD	FM
PR5	SITE LAYOUT REVISED AS PER COMMENTS	08.05.24	KD	FM
PR4	SITE LAYOUT REVISED AS PER DCC COMMENTS	25.04.24	KD	FM
PR3	ARCHITECT LAYOUT REVISED AND SITE LAYOUT UPDATED TO SUIT	31.01.24	KD	PB
PR2	SITE LAYOUT UPDATED	02.01.24	JC	PB
PR1	SITE LAYOUT UPDATED	24.11.23	JC	PB
PR	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	13.07.23	KD	PB
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK

STATUS

P1 - INFORMATION

**MOR**  
MALONE O'REGAN  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
Unit 2B Richview Office Park,  
Clonskeagh,  
DUBLIN 14  
D14 X157  
T: +353 1 260 2655  
E: dublin@morce.ie  
W: www.maloneoregan.ie

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CUSTOMER  
DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL

JOB NAME  
SOCIAL HOUSING BUNDLE 4, DEVELOPMENT AT  
BALLYMUN

DRG NAME

PROPOSED SIGHT LINES

JOB REF SHEET SCALE DATE  
23006 A1 1:250 JULY'2023 BY KD ENG PB APP REV

DRG NO

SHB4-BMD-DR-MOR-CS-P1-114



