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EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER

17th National Report on the implementation
of the European Social Charter

submitted by

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

Follow-up to collective complaints:

No. 83/2012

No. 100/2013

No. 110/2014

No. 112/2014

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CYCLE 2019

IRELAND

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE
REVISED EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER
OF THE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE.**

SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

On 23 December, 2019

**Update in respect of
Collective Complaint 83/2012
Collective Complaint 100/2013
Collective Complaint 110/2014
Collective Complaint 112/2014**

Introduction

This is Ireland's simplified National Report under the revised European Social Charter (Charter). As invited, Ireland submits its report based on information on the follow-up given to the decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR), relating to collective complaints.

The Charter Report sets out the response to the decisions relating to the 4 specified collective complaints, summarised in the table of contents below, which are reported on. This includes information on whether and how the decisions have been implemented, and if not, on the obstacles encountered.

Table of contents

Collective Complaint 83/2012: European Confederation of Police (Euro COP) v. Ireland	page 3
Collective Complaint 100/2013: European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) v. Ireland	page 7
Collective Complaint 110/2014: International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) v. Ireland	page 11
Collective Complaint 112/2014: European Organisation of Military Associations (EUROMIL) v. Ireland	page 17
Appendix 1	page 20

Collective Complaint 83/2012: European Confederation of Police (EuroCOP) v. Ireland

Violation of Articles 5 (right to organise), 6§2 (right to bargain collectively - negotiation procedures) and 6§4 (the right to bargain collectively - collective action), decision on admissibility and the merits of 2 December 2013.

Response

The public service pay negotiations which led to the Haddington Road Agreement¹ (2013) also provided for a wide-ranging review of An Garda Síochána. The elements of this review dealing with industrial relations and pay-related issues were conducted on an independent basis by the former Chair of the Labour Court, John Horgan. This included an examination of the appropriate structures and mechanisms for the future resolution of issues relating to pay, industrial relations and attendant matters. The outcome of this process, the Horgan Review², was published on 12 December 2016.

Separately, the Minister for Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation requested that the services of the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) and the Labour Court be utilised, on an ad-hoc basis, to assist in the resolution of a dispute involving the Garda Representative Association (GRA) and Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors (AGSI) in An Garda Síochána in 2016. This intervention mirrored how the WRC and Labour Court would operate in relation to a dispute involving trade unions with full negotiation rights.

The Labour Court issued recommendations³ on 3 November 2016 in resolution of the dispute. The Government fully respected the Labour Court Recommendations and accepted them in full. As part of this process the Government agreed to progress the drafting of legislation⁴ to provide the Garda Associations with full access to the WRC and the Labour Court. The Garda Associations also accepted the Labour Court Recommendations and thereby came within the framework of the Lansdowne Road Agreement⁵ and the national collective bargaining process.

¹ <http://www.per.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/Haddington-Road-Agreement.pdf>

²

[http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Horgan%20Review%20\(Dec%202016\).pdf/Files/Horgan%20Review%20\(Dec%202016\).pdf](http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Horgan%20Review%20(Dec%202016).pdf/Files/Horgan%20Review%20(Dec%202016).pdf)

³ <http://gra.ie/archive/documents/LabourCourtRecommendations.pdf>

⁴ <http://justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/PR16000400>

⁵ <https://www.hse.ie/eng/staff/resources/hr-agreements/lansdowne-road..>

The Government gave a further commitment that the Garda Associations would have full access to future national public service pay negotiations. In accordance with this commitment the Garda Associations, facilitated by the WRC and the Department of Justice and Equality, were fully included in June/July 2017 in the collective bargaining process relating to the continuation of the Lansdowne Road Agreement, and took part in these negotiations on an equal basis with other public service representative bodies.

The analysis and recommendations which were contained in the Horgan Review were taken into account by a cross-Departmental Working Group set up in early 2017 with a remit to examine industrial relations structures for An Garda Síochána; to consider all the issues arising from providing access to the WRC and the Labour Court; and to identify the industrial relations mechanisms to be established in An Garda Síochána to support this change.

The report of the working group was presented to Government⁶ in September 2017. The recommendations of the report, which were accepted by Government, included draft legislation to give permanent access to the WRC and Labour Court. The second phase of the Working Group is dealing with the internal industrial relations mechanisms, including structures that need to be put in place to support access to the WRC and Labour Court.

2019

As of October 2019, the Garda representative bodies continue to have full and equal access to national public service pay negotiations. Preliminary discussions in this regard commenced in July 2019 with these bodies, along with workers' representatives from all other sectors, on the terms of the collective bargaining process for future negotiations on the continuation of the Lansdowne Road Agreement, with further engagement in December 2019.

6

http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/First_Report_of_the_Working_Group_on_Industrial_Relations_Structures_for_An_Garda_Siochana.pdf/Files/First_Report_of_the_Working_Group_on_Industrial_Relations_Structures_for_An_Garda_Siochana.pdf

The legislative changes to the Industrial Relations Acts, required to allow members of An Garda Síochána and their representative bodies to access the services of the WRC and the Labour Court to resolve collective issues, were signed into law in July 2019. This legislation allows for industrial relations issues in An Garda Síochána to be dealt with in a timely and professional manner by the institutions of State set up for that purpose.

To give effect to the provisions of the new legislation, agreed changes to the internal Garda dispute resolution mechanisms are currently being implemented. These changes, which are the subject of an agreement between the WRC, Garda management and the Garda representative bodies, will provide procedures for the resolution of collective disputes, and underpin formal access to the WRC and the Labour Court for disputes which cannot be resolved internally. The WRC is currently engaging with the Garda representative bodies and Garda management to provide training and support with a view to having the new industrial relations structures in place and operational by early 2020, to coincide with the commencement date of the legislative changes.

The introduction of the new internal dispute resolution mechanisms also gives effect to the recommendation of the Working Group on Industrial Relations Structures in An Garda Síochána regarding the taking of industrial action. In implementing the new mechanisms, every effort has been made to identify and agree processes that eliminate the need to have recourse to industrial action, and reduce the impact of any industrial action on the most essential services provided by An Garda Síochána.

Industrial relations legislation in Ireland does not extend to the granting of, or the abolition of, a right to strike to any workers or groups of workers. In recommending that the members of An Garda Síochána should continue to be constrained from withdrawing their labour in any strike action likely to impact on policing, the security of the State or the maintenance of public authority, the Report recognises both the unique position of An Garda Síochána and the particular obligation to ensure that the dispute resolution and negotiation processes put in place are robust and effective, and that the members of An Garda Síochána are not disadvantaged as a result.

Collective Complaint 100/2013: European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) v. Ireland

Violation of Article E (non-discrimination) taken in conjunction with article 16 (right of the family to social, legal and economic protection), decision on the merits of 1 December 2015.

Response

Steps taken to increase the provision and standard of Traveller accommodation

In 2017, the Housing Agency, commissioned a review of funding for Traveller-specific accommodation on behalf of the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (DHPLG). This review had regard to targets contained in local authority Traveller Accommodation Programmes (TAPs) and actual delivery, the current status of accommodation funded and funding provided for accommodation maintenance and other supports.

Following its consideration of the review, the National Traveller Accommodation Consultative Committee (NTACC) recommended that an Independent Expert Group be established to examine and make recommendations on issues regarding Traveller accommodation policy, strategy and implementation. That Expert Group on Traveller Accommodation was established in September 2018 and was tasked with reviewing the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998 and all other legislation that impacts the delivery of Traveller accommodation. The Expert Group was to bring forward recommendations that will improve the delivery of Traveller accommodation nationally.

2019

The Expert Group have completed their report and presented it to the Minister on 22 July 2019. Following on, the report was presented to the NTACC, the statutory body appointed to advise the Minister in relation to any matter concerning accommodation for Travellers. The recommendations in the report of the Expert Review Group on Traveller Accommodation address the items specifically raised in the Complaint. The recommendations are comprehensive ranging from changes to procedures or policy, to changes to legislation. The 32 recommendations contained in the report are divided into four categories Delivery Reflecting Need, Planning, Capacity and Resources and Governance.

The recommendations advise on how increased provision of Traveller-specific accommodation may be achieved and maintained, along with addressing the question of evictions, trespass laws and reforms in governance to ensure that Travellers' accommodation needs are met.

Members of the NTACC, following consideration of the Expert Group report, have made submissions to the Minister. It is also open to other interested parties, including Traveller representative organisations and local authorities to make submissions.

As regards the timeframe we are in Phase 1 on the project at present, gathering the information required and consulting with stakeholders on each of the 32 recommendations. DHPLG are still waiting on input from some of the stakeholders. It is hoped to have this phase completed and a report to the Minister in January 2020 before proceeding with the project planning.

Funding

Funding for the provision of Traveller-specific accommodation has been increasing year on year with a dedicated budget of €13 million allocated for capital projects in 2019 increasing to €14.5 million for 2020. The Department are working in conjunction with local authorities to ensure that full use is made of the increasing level of funding available for investment in Traveller accommodation.

Eviction

Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act 1994

Section 24 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 amends the Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act 1994 by insertions of Part 11A, Offences Relating to Entering and Occupying Land Without Consent.

The Public Order Act is a finely balanced instrument designed to protect the property rights of landowners. The legislation is of general application and does not discriminate against Travellers. The legislation concerns itself only with situations where the entry or occupation of land is likely to: cause damage to the land or substantially interfere with the land or its use of any amenity thereon: or, render the land or any amenity there unsafe or unsanitary. The legislation does not hinder Travellers in genuine need of accommodation but, rather, it emerged in response to problems with large-scale commercial trader encampments causing damage and interference to the land. The Act can apply to any entrant to, or occupier of, land in circumstances where the same is likely to have deleterious effects. The Act is objectively

justified by the purpose of the legislation and is proportionate to the justification. A requirement for Travellers to secure the consent of a landowner to enter and occupy part of his land is not an unduly onerous requirement.

This process will also be looked at in light of the Expert Group recommendations.

Trespass

Section 10 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992

Section 10 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992, as amended by section 21 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002, sets out the powers of local authorities in respect of unauthorised Traveller sites.

It provides that:

- local authorities have the power to remove an unauthorised Traveller encampment from a public place where it is located within five miles of an approved halting site, provided alternative accommodation is available on any approved site to which the unauthorised encampment can be moved;
- subject to the same proviso regarding available alternative accommodation, local authorities have the power to remove an unauthorised encampment from a public place where this is unfit for human habitation, or is likely to interfere with public or private amenities, or constitutes a health hazard; and
- where an unauthorised encampment is located in a public place within one mile of approved Traveller accommodation, it may be removed to a location which is not less than one mile from such approved accommodation, whether or not alternative accommodation is available.

While there is no statutory obligation to do so, in practice, local authorities seek to consult and negotiate with affected persons and families in advance of using legislative means.

This process will also be looked at in light of the Expert Group recommendations.

Collective Complaint 110/2014: International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) v. Ireland

Violation Article 16 (right of the family to social, legal and economic protection), decision on the merits of 12 May 2017.

Response

Ireland has given careful consideration to the report of the European Committee of Social Rights in respect of the above mentioned decision. In relation to concerns around the adequacy of certain local authority housing, Ireland is committed to ensuring that tenants in social housing are provided with adequate housing that meets the standards most recently laid down in the Housing (Standards For Rented Houses) Regulations 2019.

Over the lifetime of *Rebuilding Ireland*, the Irish Government's Action Plan on Housing and Homelessness, over €6 billion is being provided to support the delivery of over 50,000 new high quality social housing homes, with over €200 million being made available under the National Regeneration Programme to support the direct delivery of over 1,000 new, high quality social homes in regeneration areas. This regeneration programme includes the specific areas mentioned in the original complaint of Dolphin House and St. Teresa's Gardens. The Government currently supports large-scale regeneration projects in Dublin, Cork and Limerick and smaller projects in Tralee, Sligo and Dundalk.

The Government is actively engaging with the local authority sector to promote the preventative maintenance of local authority housing stock and provides significant funding for stock improvement works. Details of the various actions taken by the State since the findings were made are included below and work will remain ongoing into the future.

Preventative maintenance

- Local authorities are responsible, in the first instance, for the management and maintenance of their own housing stock under the Housing Acts, including responsive and planned maintenance and the identification of housing in need of upgrade, regeneration or adaptation. Increasing numbers of local authorities have undertaken stock condition surveys. The City and County Management Association (CCMA), on behalf of local authorities, is driving a shared approach to the planned maintenance of social housing, including stock condition surveys, building on the work that several local authorities have already launched in that regard and there is on-going dialogue between the CCMA and the Department in order to advance reform in the area.
- Ireland's national plan, *Rebuilding Ireland*, committed all local authorities to adopt a preventative maintenance approach to housing stock management, including consistent standards and the adoption of a common national re-letting performance standard. In this regard, the Department introduced a regulation, S.I. No. 137 of 2019, which came into effect on 1 May 2019 and which updated the minimum standards for rental accommodation that local authorities are required to adhere to in respect of social housing.

Stock Improvement Works

- In addition to funding provided by the local authorities themselves in respect of their own housing stock (c. €350m per annum), the Irish Government provides funding across a number of programmes to support the local authority work to maintain and improve their social housing stock but, in all cases, it is the local authorities that identify priorities. Equally, the continued work of local authorities in undertaking stock condition surveys, their responsive and planned maintenance programmes, as well as important programmes such as the Energy Retrofitting and Voids Programmes, also address the issues raised with the European Committee of Social Rights.
- The Energy Retrofitting programme has seen over 70,000 social houses and apartments being retrofitted to date, through some €135m of investment. The programme aims to improve energy efficiency and comfort levels in social houses and addresses issues around fuel poverty. The Department also funds a voids programme, which provides

exchequer funding to support local authorities in remediating vacant homes, as distinct from local authorities own refurbishment works; with a strong emphasis on Insulation Retrofitting. The funding provided by the Irish Government is additional to the investment that local authorities provide themselves towards such work and the authorities contribute additional investment. Since 2014, exchequer investment of some €145.5m has been provided to local authorities to refurbish / upgrade almost 11,000 social homes.

- Specifically, with regard to Dublin City Council, (DCC), the local authority is building upon its experience of regenerating housing/apartment complexes to examine options to address issues arising with older apartment complexes (those over 40 years old, of which there are over 6,000 apartments). DCC is seeking to deliver housing-led area renewal and estate redevelopment at increased sustainable densities and build upon established principles of community-based, tenant-led approaches to estate regeneration, ownership and management.
- DCC adheres to the Housing (Standards for Rented Houses) Regulations 2019 (which replaced the previous 2017 Regulations). To work towards the applicable standards, DCC has been carrying out condition surveys on their properties since May 2018. These surveys provide DCC with information on the condition of their existing housing stock. In light of these surveys and as part of the Council's continuous planned maintenance works, they have undertaken the following:
 - Energy Efficiency Works: The work involves upgrading properties with external wall insulation and other measures - 485 social homes were upgraded in 2018. To date in 2019, 393 units have been completed. This includes the replacement of windows/doors on 145 social housing units under the Energy Efficiency Retrofitting Programme
 - Boiler Replacement Programme: This is the replacement of old inefficient boilers with 1,172 replaced in 2018 and the programme is continuing.
 - Better Energy Communities/SEAI: This entails the upgrading of residential and communal buildings with measures such as external wall insulation, heating etc.
 - Vacant Units: The number of vacant social homes refurbished and upgraded since 2015, to date in 2019, is 4,205

- Maintenance Works/Roof Repairs: In 2015, DCC commenced a programme to address social homes with roofs in most need of repair. Since then, the authority has replaced roofs on 17 apartment complexes, covering 1,449 social apartments.
- Regulatory Building Standards – DCC has completed work on over 4,000 social homes to date where intervention was needed to bring them up to current standards.
- Condensation Works: DCC has commenced a programme of works since 2018, to provide improved ventilation, alleviate dampness and condensation issues and reduce relative humidity in social homes. Works to 600 social homes were completed in 2018, while over 400 have been completed to date in 2019.
- Windows/Doors: Since 2018, DCC has completed the replacement of doors/windows in 605 social homes, in addition to those included in the Energy Efficiency Retrofitting Programme.

The Capital works programme for DCC housing stock is significant and will continue over the next 5-10 years. The improvement works will provide accommodation for the tenants of the City Council that meets the requirements of modern living standards.

Regeneration

- Over the lifetime of *Rebuilding Ireland*, over €200 million is being made available under the National Regeneration Programme to support the direct delivery of over 1,000 new, high quality social homes in the regeneration areas. The Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government currently supports a programme of large-scale regeneration projects in Dublin, Cork and Limerick and smaller projects in Tralee, Sligo and Dundalk. Together with providing a significant number of new homes, and upgrading of existing homes in the areas, the regeneration projects seek to also address causes of disadvantage in these communities through support for a programme of physical, social and economic regeneration.
- The very significant investment currently being made in Regeneration projects such as Dolphin House, which was specifically referenced in the complaint regarding social housing conditions in Ireland made to the European Committee of Social Rights, is a

key element of the Irish Government's commitment to these issues. In the case of Dolphin House, the year of 2018 saw the full refurbishment of 63 of the existing apartments alongside the construction of 37 newly built social homes for the residents of the area, with over €25 million in investment. The regeneration programme there will continue into 2020 and beyond; most recently Phase 1B of the project was approved and this will provide a further 35 apartment in the area, supported by exchequer funding in the region of €12 million.

- A regeneration project moves through a number of phases throughout its life –the initial master-planning stage; demolition works; enabling works; refurbishment and/or consolidation works (in some cases) and construction. The project also moves through a number of approval processes, with funding being approved for the different phases as required. There may be significant investment in a regeneration project over a number of years before housing units are delivered and ready for occupation.
- Social regeneration activities are also funded by the Department of Housing, Planning & Local Government for the duration of each regeneration project as it is understood that regeneration goes beyond mere bricks and mortar. In order to be successful and sustainable in the long term, a regeneration project requires the re-building of a community and a strengthening of community bonds, which is where social regeneration projects and community groups have a role to play.

See Appendix 1 for additional information on a sample number of Regeneration schemes in the Dublin City Council area.

Collective Complaint 112/2014: European Organisation of Military Associations (EUROMIL) v. Ireland

Violation of Articles 5 (right to organise) and 6§2 (right to bargain collectively - negotiation procedures), decision on the merits of 12 September 2017.

Response

In relation to [Article 6\(2\)](#) of the Charter, the right to bargain collectively, the Irish Government established an independent Public Service Pay Commission in 2016, which was tasked with providing objective analysis and advice on the most appropriate pay levels for the public service, including the Defence Forces.

Similar to all other public sector unions, the Permanent Defence Force Representative Associations, (i.e. PDFORRA (PDF) who represent enlisted personnel and RACO who represent Commissioned Officers) were invited to make a submission to the Commission. The submissions were considered in the development of the subsequent report prepared by the Commission.

Following publication of the report of the Commission on 9 May 2017, the Irish Government commenced negotiations on a new national public sector pay agreement.

Whereas previous negotiations were conducted in a parallel contemporaneous process with the Permanent Defence Force Representative Associations, these arrangements were superseded in the negotiations on the latest and current public service pay agreement which was facilitated by the Workplace Relations Commission. The Permanent Defence Force Representative Associations attended and participated at all plenary sessions which included public sector trade unions, non- Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) affiliated unions and representative bodies. The issues raised by the Representative Associations were considered in tandem with those raised by other public sector representative associations and trade unions.

The pay talks culminated in a new agreement which contains increases in pay ranging from 6.2% to 7.4% over the lifetime of the agreement, from 2018 to 2020, with the larger percentage increases focussed on the lower paid. The proposals arising from the negotiations were

accepted by ballot of the members of the Permanent Defence Force Representative Associations.

In respect of the finding of a violation of Article 5 of the Charter, Section 2(3) of the Defence (Amendment) Act 1990, prohibits the Defence Forces representative associations from being associated with or affiliated to any trade union or any other body, without the consent of the Minister. Members of the Permanent Defence Force also cannot become members of a trade union and are prohibited from taking industrial action.

To compensate for these limitations there are a range of statutory redress mechanisms available to serving members, including a redress of wrongs scheme, a Defence Forces Ombudsman and a Conciliation and Arbitration scheme for members of the Permanent Defence Force.

The Conciliation and Arbitration scheme for members of the Permanent Defence Force provides a formal mechanism for the Permanent Defence Force Representative Associations, to engage with the Official side.

Having regard to commitments made under pay agreements, members of the Permanent Defence Force can make representations in relation to their pay and conditions of service through their representative bodies.

A review of the Conciliation and Arbitration (C&A) scheme for members of the Permanent Defence Force was conducted in 2018. The terms of reference for the review included consideration of the findings of the European Committee of Social Rights in the case of the European Organisation of Military Associations (Euromil) v Ireland.

One of the recommendations from that review was that the official side should, with the consent of the Minister, engage in discussions with the ICTU to explore the practicalities of a PDF representative association forming association/affiliation with the ICTU, while giving due consideration to any likely conflict that might arise between such an arrangement and the obligations of military service.

Defence management (civil and military) have engaged in discussions with ICTU and these discussions are ongoing.

Appendix 1

Information on a sample number of Regeneration schemes in Dublin City Council (DCC) area follows:

Dominick Street

Stage	At construction
No. of Units	72 Units
Site Start	Q4 2018
Practical Completion	Q2 2021

- Located at the junction of Dominick Street and Parnell Street, in north inner city Dublin, the 1.16 acre site is being developed by DCC for a mixed use scheme. The site has been vacant for a number of years following demolition of the complex of flats on the site. The complex was one of the Public Private Partnership (PPP)'s that didn't progress in 2008 following the property market collapse.
- The development will comprise 72 homes with commercial space and a community centre. The proposal also includes a basement car park with 48 car parking spaces, cycle parking and ancillary accommodation accessed from Dominick Place to the east of the site, paving works on the Lower Dominick Street frontage and completion and surfacing of the new road at Dominick Place. The development is in a high density, mixed use area within minutes of O'Connell Street, adjacent to the Ilac Centre, Dublin 1.
- The project went on site in Q4 2018 and works are due for completion in Q2 2021.

St. Teresa's Gardens

Stage	On site
No. of Units	54 Units
Site Start	Q4 2018
Practical Completion	Q3 2020

- St Teresa's Gardens is a 1950's Dublin city local authority apartment complex. Originally, the complex comprised 346 apartments within 12 blocks alongside 10 terrace houses.
- It was identified as a regeneration site in the 1990's.
- In the early 2000's, St Teresa's Gardens, like many other complexes in the city, was included in the Public Private Partnership regeneration programme. The project was not progressed, however, due to the economic crash in 2008.
- In 2010–2013, Dublin City Council in partnership with the Department, St. Teresa's Gardens Regeneration Board and the residents of St. Teresa's Gardens commenced planning for regeneration, and 2014–2016 saw the initiation of a Part 8 planning process for demolition of the existing flat complex, and construction of a 50-unit new build social housing scheme.
- This was followed by a process of de-tenanting, demolitions, further consultation, design processes, consolidation and refurbishing works, fit-out works, precinct improvements, liaising with utilities, enabling works procurement, and new builds procurement, etc.
- In 2014, planning permission was approved for the construction of 50 new social housing homes in St Teresa's Gardens, and a further four social housing homes were approved in **2018**. These will replace the current 57 social housing homes of accommodation currently occupied on site.

O' Devaney Gardens – Phase 1A

Stage	On site
No. of Units	56 units
Site Start	Q3 2018
Practical Completion	Q2 2020

- The site at O'Devaney Gardens is zoned 'Z14' – a Strategic Development and Regeneration Area in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 with a stated objective 'To seek the Social, economic and physical development and/or rejuvenation of an area with mixed use of which residential and Z6 (employment) would be prominent uses'.
- The site is being developed in two phases:
 - a) O' Devaney Gardens Phase 1A; and
 - b) O' Devaney Gardens Wider Site Development under Housing Land Initiative.
- There is considerable potential to develop up to 700 units on the wider O' Devaney Gardens site.

Dolphin Estate Phase 1

Stage	Complete
No. of Units	100
Site Start	01/12/2016
Practical Completion	Q3 2018

- Dolphin Estate (Dolphin House and Park) is a large Council flat complex (comprising 436 flats including 44 senior citizen flats) on circa 7.5 hectares of land in the south-west inner city.
- Phase 1 of the regeneration of Dolphin Estate was completed in September 2018 and provided a total of 100 no. units, including new houses, new apartments, and amalgamated/ refurbished units, in buildings ranging between 1 to 4 storeys. The site is c.1.08 hectares located towards the south-east corner of the Dolphin Estate close to Dolphins Barn and the Grand Canal.
- The development consists of 63 refurbished units and 37 new build units.

- A new Masterplan is being prepared in relation to the development of the remainder of the Dolphin estate.

Charlemont Street

Stage	Completed
No of Units	79

- The Charlemont Street Regeneration project was procured via a PPP process.
- The Council was supported in the project by the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA).
- The Project is located off Charlemont Street, Dublin 2, and the site extends to approximately 2 hectares.
- Phase 1 has seen the delivery of 79 new high quality social housing units on the site, along with a range of community facilities, which include a large community centre featuring a sports hall.

Cork Street / Chamber Street/Weaver Court

Stage	Stage 4 Approval
No. of Units	55

- This project is one of four Rapid Volumetric Delivery projects being developed by Dublin City Council.
 - The Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government are working closely with all local authorities in relation to increasing and accelerating the delivery of rapid build methodologies. To support rapid delivery housing, the Office of Government Procurement (OGP) put in place a framework of Rapid Delivery contractors in 2017. This framework is available for all Local Authorities and Approved Housing Bodies to use in the interest of accelerated delivery.
 - We have also been working specifically with Dublin City Council on the establishment of a Design Build Contractor Framework to deliver apartments and houses using volumetric rapid delivery methods. This framework was established during the summer of 2019 and has a value of approx. €750m. It is envisaged that over 1,000 fast-track apartments/houses will be built using this framework, and while the majority of these

homes will be advanced across the Dublin area, we are working with other local authorities to advance schemes/projects suitable for volumetric construction.

Information regarding the Limerick City and County Council Regeneration Programme follows:

The Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan (LRFIP) was adopted by Limerick City Council in February 2014. This plan sets out a programme of physical, social and economic interventions over a ten-year period from 2014-2023. With half of the programme period elapsed, significant progress has been made in the estates. Works to-date include the construction of 269 new housing units which is approximately half of the overall projected total of 549. Over 900 of the existing houses which are being retained in the Regeneration areas have been thermally upgraded with a further 262 on site and 293 at pre-tender stage. When complete, the Thermal Upgrade Programme will have improved the thermal performance of almost 1500 houses to a Building Energy Rating of C1 as well as improving the physical appearance of the estates. Many of these houses were constructed in the 1930s to the 1950s of mass concrete construction without any external wall insulation and were among the poorest performing buildings in the State. At the outset of Regeneration there were a significant number of derelict and burned out properties in each estate. These were addressed by either major refurbishment or demolition. Over €30 million has been invested in the refurbishment programme in the last five years while over €6.5m has been invested in the strategic demolition programme. While there are still a number of properties to be demolished, the scale of demolition has reduced as the areas have stabilised and demand for accommodation in these parts of the city has increased.

In addition to the provision of new houses and the upgrade of existing houses, the Regeneration Programme has invested in community facilities such as Community Centres with over €3m invested in the significant expansion of the Moyross Community Centre. The Programme is also contributing to education facilities with an investment of a Child and Family Centre at Southill totalling over €1.6 million. The regeneration Programme has also invested in environmental works including the removal of a historic landfill site in Saint Mary's Park and the replacement of lead water mains also in Saint Mary's Park. CCTV infrastructure has been upgraded and coverage expanded. This infrastructure is important in deterring and solving crime and also citizens' perception of community safety.

Investment in physical projects to bolster the economic performance of the city more broadly have been integral to the programme with investment in refurbishing and reusing derelict properties on Nicholas Street close to Saint Mary's Park and in the heart of the medieval city, and also acquiring key sites for economic rejuvenation in the city centre such as the Opera Centre and Biblical Centre.

With four and a half years remaining in the programme and a strong funding commitment in the National Capital Plan, the remaining physical regeneration work, while still significant, will be advanced to completion in tandem with continued progress on social and economic intervention.

Southhill:

42 new housing homes completed at the Churchfield Phase 1 Scheme over 2018 with many of the new tenants moving from houses scheduled for demolition;

Planning is advanced for the construction of 38 new houses at Churchfield Phase 2, Southhill, due to commence at the end of 2019;

Planning is advanced for the construction of 27 units at Palm Close, Southhill, due to commence at the end of 2019.

Saint Mary's Park:

19 new houses completed in 2018/2019 with many of the new tenants moving from houses scheduled for demolition;

Ballinacurra Weston:

A major housing scheme (81 homes) at Lord Edward Street completed at the end of 2017 and tenanted in 2018;

- A major new Primary Care Centre was completed in 2018 adjacent to Lord Edward Street to serve an area of the city centre including Ballinacurra Weston;
- Demolition of vacant derelict houses has continued in Ballinacurra Weston in line with the Demolition Retention Strategy with 3 derelict houses demolished to-date in 2019 with a further three to be demolished in early Q3. The scale of dereliction in Ballinacurra Weston, and its negative impact on residents, has been significantly reduced over the last number of years.

Moyross:

53 units are complete in Moyross over four housing schemes. Significant schemes at Cosgrave Park (30), Dalgaish Park (27) and Cliona Park Phase 3 (18) due to commence in early 2019.

