

Fingal Development Plan

2017-2023



Be part of it.

Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council



Contents

Welcome from the Chief Executive	2
Introduction	3
Help Us Improve the Development Plan Format	5
Cross Cutting Themes	7
Settlement Strategy	9
Placemaking & Communities	11
Infrastructure & Movement	13
Economic Development	15
Green Infrastructure	17
Natural Heritage	19
Cultural Heritage	21
Impacts on the Environment	23
Development Plan Timeline	25

Welcome from the Chief Executive

Since my appointment as Chief Executive in April 2014, I have been anxious that we work with the elected members to develop a strategy that ensures that Fingal is at the fore of what appears to be a new period of economic recovery, following the global financial crisis that has impacted on us all over the last 8 years. Fingal has many of the attributes that can leverage off the consistent and positive economic indicators. We have one of the youngest, fastest growing, highly educated and diverse populations across Ireland. Our strategy needs to be one which supports job creation, enterprise, tourism, housing infrastructure, services, facilities, a healthy environment and sustainable communities. In simple terms we want Fingal to be the best place to live, work, study, visit and to carry out business in. The compilation of the next County Development Plan is a key opportunity for us to set out our ambition in this regard.

The review of the County Development Plan begins on March 20th 2015. The process will take two years overall to complete. The Plan will set out the strategic spatial vision and future direction for the county over a six year period from 2017 to 2023. In developing this we will build on our previous successes and our strategic advantages as a county. We will maximise the strengths of our citizens, communities, built and natural heritage, infrastructure and tourism to their full potential.

At this early stage in the process, we are considering the "big picture" issues in the county. This booklet is intended to stimulate debate on some of these matters and to encourage and facilitate your involvement in the process at this early stage. We encourage you to actively participate in helping to shape the future of your county. There will be further opportunities to engage in the process and we would sincerely hope that you take every opportunity to make your contribution.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Paul Reid
Chief Executive

Introduction

A Development Plan sets out the key policy context for the development of a county. It must give spatial expression to the balancing of the economic, social and cultural needs of the community, in particular influencing new development, enhancing amenities, and protecting the environment and our heritage. It fits within a hierarchy of national and regional spatial plans and guidelines. Under the Planning and Development Acts the Council is required to make a new development plan every six years. Fingal starts the review of its Development Plan on 20th March 2015, and over the next two years will make a Plan for the period 2017 to 2023.

What is the purpose of this Booklet?

This consultation booklet is intended to facilitate your involvement in the making of the new Plan. It provides an overview of the process and introduces the main issues that must be considered in any development plan. These issues affect everyone living, working, travelling within or visiting Fingal.

As with the Plan itself this booklet is broken up into broad themes. We have given an overview of each theme and a number of questions are suggested to stimulate debate. At this early stage we are taking a broad look at planning and development for Fingal. There will be further opportunities for your views on detailed policies, objectives and land zonings later in the process.

This consultation booklet is supported by a series of Background Papers, where more detailed information is given. These Papers can be downloaded from www.fingal.ie/devplan.

How to get involved and influence the Plan?

The legal timeframe for the making of a Development Plan is 99 weeks (see chart in the centre pages). The first of three key stages, in which you can take part, begins on 20th March 2015 when we ask for your views on the main themes and issues. You can take part again when the draft plan is ready in February 2016 and again, if your Councillors amend the draft plan, in November 2016. The Plan will be finally adopted by your Councillors in Spring 2017.

Tell us now what you want to see happening in Fingal.

How to make a submission

Submissions for this first stage of the Fingal Development Plan can be made between 9 am on 20th March 2015 and 4.30 pm on 15th May 2015. You can make a submission:

1. **By making an on-line submission**, just log on to our website www.fingal.ie/devplan and follow the instructions provided

OR

2. **By making a written submission** and addressing it to:
Director of Planning & Strategic Infrastructure, Fingal County Council,
County Hall, Main Street, Swords, Co. Dublin

The deadline for receipt of all submissions is 4.30pm on Friday 15th May 2015. We cannot accept submissions for this pre-draft stage outside these dates and times. Please make your submission by one medium only, either electronic or hard copy.

Fingal will be hosting four public consultation evenings in April, from 7.30pm to 10pm, details are as follows:

- **Portmarnock/Malahide/Howth and East Fingal:**
Tuesday 14th April 2015 at the Marine Hotel, Sutton
- **Swords and Central Fingal:**
Tuesday 21st April 2015 at the Carnegie Court Hotel, Swords
- **Balbriggan and North Fingal:**
Thursday 23rd April 2015 at the Bracken Court Hotel, Balbriggan
- **Blanchardstown and West Fingal:**
Tuesday 28th April 2015 at Fingal County Council's Civic Office, Blanchardstown

We hope you can come along and join us.

Stay involved: Be part of it

Visit: www.fingal.ie/devplan

Follow us on:  [fingalcoco](#)  [facebook.com/fingalcoco](#)

Help us improve the Development Plan format

The Development Plan is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2014 which set out mandatory objectives which must be included in a development plan. It is a complex document which seeks to balance the economic, social and environmental needs of the county for the public good.

Development Plans can be large documents with a number of associated maps. We hope to keep the plan as succinct as possible without undermining its overall integrity. As you read the booklet you will see that each theme raises a significant number of issues and topics, many of which overlap, and which need to be addressed in a coherent and integrated way within the Plan.

It is important that the Plan is accessible to all users, that it is clear, reads well and is easy to follow. In reviewing a Development Plan there is an opportunity to improve the approach taken in previous Plans.

As we start the preparation of the next Development Plan we would like to hear from you and your impression of the current Development Plan 2011-2017 in terms of format and ease of use. See www.fingalcoco.ie/planning-and-buildings/development-plans-and-consultations/fingal-development-plan/

Consider the following questions:

- What do you think of the current format, do you think it flows well?
- Can you find the information you are looking for with ease?
- Is it important to provide context to the objectives and policies?
- Is the plan too big and what could we do to reduce the scale while ensuring that all the statutory requirements are fully met?
- Are the Development Plan maps clear, could they be improved?
- Is the current Development Plan accessible on Fingal's website?
- Is having it as an e-book on the website a good idea?

It is important
that the Plan
is accessible to
all users, that it
is clear, reads
well and is
easy to follow.

Tell us
what you
thought of
our last
plan





Cross Cutting Themes

The Development Plan will be underpinned by the principles of sustainable development, climate change adaptation, social inclusion and high quality urban design.

Sustainable Development – refers to ‘development which meets the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’. The principle of sustainable development will be embedded in the objectives of the Plan by promoting and encouraging the integration of economic, environmental, social and cultural issues to ensure the needs of all communities are met. Sustainable development

principles will be further strengthened by the requirement for separate environmental assessments of the Plan. These assessments are legal requirements to ensure a high level of protection of the environment. They are discussed later in this booklet.

Climate Change Adaptation – evidence shows that the climate is changing, and human activity is influencing this change. Rising sea levels, more intense rainfall events, flooding and drought are happening now. While future events and impacts are uncertain, adaptation to potentially adverse effects is vital in order to reduce the impacts of climate change and increase our resilience to future events. National targets aim to cut emissions by at least 20% by 2020, targets for 2030 are under review. The main areas where reduced carbon emissions can be achieved are energy, land use planning, transport, waste management and biodiversity.

Social Inclusion – social inclusion is about the wellbeing of individuals, families, social groups and communities. Creating a more socially inclusive society by alleviating social exclusion, poverty and deprivation is a major challenge. Steps that can be taken towards this include the provision of community infrastructure and improving access to information and resources. Social inclusion will be a key concept underpinning the Plan.

High Quality Design - good design makes places more attractive to those living, visiting, and working there and to those planning to set up business. High quality design in our towns, villages and countryside improves our quality of life and will be promoted by encouraging its integration into every aspect of the Plan.

Consider the following questions:

- What lessons from the recent collapse of the economy are relevant to planning?
- Are there any other underpinning principles which should be included in the Development Plan?
- How can we achieve more sustainable development (encouraging growth while protecting the environment and society) through the Development Plan?
- What should we do to help address the problems of climate change, in the areas of energy, planning, transport, waste management and biodiversity?
- How can we encourage a more socially inclusive society?
- How can we promote high quality design?



Settlement Strategy

*Where
are we
going
to live?*

Fingal's population in the 2011 Census was 273,991 persons, 21.5% of the total population of Dublin. It is likely that the population will rise to over 303,000 by 2016, and by more again during the Plan period. Fingal has a high proportion of young families, and while much of the population increase will be due to births there will also be people moving in to the county. Fingal works within a regional framework which sets out the housing targets considered necessary to accommodate the new population. Over the Plan period to 2023, Fingal will expect to accommodate an additional 41,000 new housing units.

How and where we plan to meet our housing targets must be set out in the Plan's Core Strategy and Housing Strategy. Fingal currently has a policy of consolidation with the aim of reducing urban sprawl and the inefficiencies associated with dispersed settlement patterns. We need to ensure sufficient housing is available in the right places, with good infrastructure, services and amenities and of a sufficiently high standard, if we are to improve the quality of life for our citizens. We must also provide for the right type and mix of housing to reflect the different requirements of all of our citizens which can change at the different stages of their lives.

Fingal has a diverse housing stock located in a wide variety of areas, both urban and rural. Different towns, villages and rural areas have their own character which influences where people choose to live. Providing an appropriate scale and type of housing development which respects and enhances the character of our urban and rural areas will be a key challenge.

Consider the following questions:

- How do we ensure sustainable patterns of settlement and employment?
- Should we have minimum requirements for residential density and would this help the delivery of social, community and physical infrastructure?
- If we want lower density housing, should we zone more land for residential use and reduce the amount of land available for other uses e.g. amenity, agriculture, etc.?
- Are there settlements that could absorb greater development?
- What type of housing should be in rural villages?
- Should people be able to move house within the same area as their needs change, how would this best be addressed in the Development Plan?
- Are some areas more suitable for apartment type units?
- What are the most important considerations when moving to a new area?
- Should larger new housing estates be built in phases and what advantages, if any, would this have?
- Should we have specific housing, which may have different standards, to reflect different needs such as those for students, older people, and disabled people?



Placemaking & Communities

The Development Plan has a central role in developing our sense of place, identity and character and helping to provide the type of living accommodation and environment in which to enjoy our preferred lifestyle. There is also clear evidence that good quality public spaces, well designed buildings and a green public realm have a positive effect on economic growth and are therefore important considerations in making the county more attractive to both local and global business.

How places are designed, built and work affects our life choices both now and into the future; our access to public transport, education, community facilities and jobs; where we shop and spend our free time; even influencing whether we feel safe walking down the street. This is not just a consideration in our urban areas but also in our rural areas and villages.

Negative climate change impacts can be reduced by well-designed places and buildings. Carbon emissions can be reduced through, for instance, good physical connections with

surrounding areas which encourages walking and cycling and by having easier access to public transport.

Open spaces and areas of public realm e.g. streets, parks, squares, can be multifunctional resources capable of delivering quality of life benefits for communities while protecting and enhancing our ecology and biodiversity. The design and management of open space can respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area having regard to habitats and landscape types.

Consider the following questions:

- What facilities would encourage you to live in a particular area, can we learn from other examples?
- Is accessibility to workplace a deciding factor in choosing where to live?
- How important are quality green spaces in enhancing the enjoyment of your area?
- What makes a good open space or park?
- How can we support and encourage community interaction and integration?
- Does Fingal provide a supportive living environment for people from all walks of life and all stages in their lifecycle?
- How can we achieve higher densities and create places where people will want to live and work?
- How can the Development Plan ensure that new buildings are of high quality design and adaptable for changing family demands?
- How can the Development Plan encourage the creation of vibrant and attractive towns, villages and neighbourhoods?
- How can the built environment, in the urban or rural context, be designed to have the least impact on our natural heritage and biodiversity?



Infrastructure and Movement

Getting where we want to go

If Fingal is to continue to grow and thrive it must have the necessary infrastructure to accommodate development.

Integration between land use and transport services i.e. roads, paths, cycle ways and public transport, will enable efficiencies in public spending and improve our quality of life. It will influence where we choose to live or locate our business and ensure a wider choice in the way we travel by promoting walking, cycling and public transport as an alternative to the private car. In conjunction with a good road and public transport network, an improved, integrated and sustainable transport strategy will support existing and future development.

Managing demand for energy is crucial to meet EU targets for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Encouraging sustainable travel patterns, promoting energy savings and exploring innovative renewable energy technologies can help Fingal to become carbon neutral.

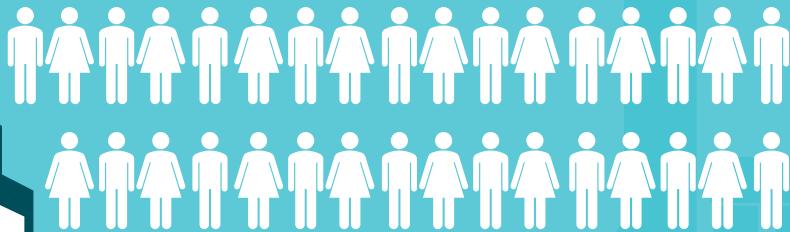
The Draft Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2020 seeks to rethink the approach to managing waste which can be a valuable material resource. It places a stronger emphasis on waste prevention and material reuse, reducing landfill and improving the recovery and generation of energy from waste.

The availability of information and communication technology (ICT) to local communities is vital for social and business use. The National Broadband Plan aims to deliver reliable high speed broadband to more areas. There is potential for Fingal to facilitate public wi-fi in towns and villages as well as in public buildings.

As of January 2014, Irish Water is responsible for the provision of public water supply and wastewater services. Fingal will continue to engage with Irish Water to ensure that capital investment decisions reflect our settlement strategy. Fingal, supported by government agencies, will continue to be responsible for surface water and flooding.

Consider the following questions:

- Is the Council doing enough to protect areas that are at risk of flooding?
- How can the Council ensure better management of private waste water treatment systems and private wells to protect groundwater quality?
- Should the Plan promote and encourage the use of innovative renewable energy technologies?
- Would you be willing to pay more for a house that has been designed to have a higher energy rating through incorporation of sustainable technologies?
- What improvements can be made to the ICT facilities within Fingal?
- What can Fingal do to further promote waste reduction within the county?
- Is new or improved transport infrastructure required and where?
- In what way could the Council encourage people to leave their cars at home in favour of walking / cycling or using public transport?
- What are the best ways to integrate land use with transportation provision e.g. higher density development near public transport, car storage areas?



Economic Development

A good place to work?

A number of key economic strengths place Fingal in a unique position to encourage and foster employment opportunities. These include its proximity to Dublin City ensuring good access to domestic markets and to the competitiveness of the City-Region. Dublin Airport provides access to national and international markets and is a key economic and employment hub within the county. Fingal has good access to motorways, rail and Dublin Port, as well as water, waste, ICT, power and a young highly educated workforce.

Fingal has a high quality built and natural environment which is a key factor in attracting employers and highly skilled workers. The Development Plan has a significant influence, through its policy, on the attractiveness of places to employers.

Fingal's diverse economic base is characterised by high levels of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in areas such as IT, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology. It also has a strong indigenous business and enterprise culture with the number of start-ups increasing annually. With a vibrant rural and coastal environment the county is well positioned to benefit from rural based industries and tourism potential. Agriculture, horticulture, a strong food production and distribution sector are key contributors to Fingal's

economy, many of which operate at a national and international scale. Large areas of employment zoned, properly serviced and well located development land places Fingal in a good position to attract new business to the county.

However, challenges remain. These include the high, albeit falling, unemployment rate; the proportion of residents travelling out of Fingal to work; retail vacancy rates in some of our towns and villages; changing farming patterns and the need to regenerate existing employment areas. These challenges may ease as the economy recovers. It is essential that every effort is made to provide sustainable levels of employment to match the population increase for the 41,000 new households targeted up to 2023.

Consider the following questions:

- What characteristics and opportunities exist in Fingal that can be leveraged to attract new employers, highly skilled workers and tourists?
- Are we doing enough to support existing business?
- How can existing employment areas be regenerated, should priority be given to these areas?
- Should land be identified for specific industry sectors or clusters e.g. clean tech, biopharm, or do existing industrial zonings cater sufficiently for such industries?
- How successful have our rural based economic zonings been to date?
- Should Fingal's Food Sector be promoted better and if so how?
- Is agricultural land given sufficient priority as an economic asset?
- How do we improve the retail and business environment in our towns and village centres?
- What type and scale of retail opportunities should be provided and where are they best located?



Green Infrastructure

It is being increasingly recognised worldwide that our economy and our lives depend fundamentally on nature and natural systems. Nature is now considered a form of capital – natural capital - which we need to protect into the future because it provides us with a multitude of benefits (including food, clean water, clean air and raw materials), and performs important functions such as temperature regulation and flood control.

*Space to
live and
breath*

Our natural capital is contained in networks of land and water including farmland, the coastline, parks, open space, rivers, floodplains, wetlands, woodlands, and nature conservation areas. This resource is a form of infrastructure which we call green infrastructure, and is as important as any other form of infrastructure which benefits our communities. For example, our parks and open space promote health and well-being and help make Fingal a better place to live in. Our green infrastructure enhances opportunities for recreation and tourism, and encourages new business to invest in the county. It plays a critical role in sustaining our food industry.

We must protect, manage and invest in this green infrastructure resource so that it continues to deliver a wide range of benefits. The current Development Plan identifies green infrastructure as a key strategic asset for the county and includes policies for the protection, creation, and management of this resource in an integrated manner by focusing on **five key themes**: Biodiversity; Parks, Open Space and Recreation; Landscape; Sustainable Water Management; and Archaeological and Architectural Heritage. The next Development Plan can build on this by strengthening green infrastructure approaches into policy, plans and strategy and by seeking to mobilise investment in key green infrastructure projects and places.

Consider the following questions:

- How can we increase awareness of green infrastructure in Fingal and its importance for communities (e.g. health, recreation, environment and heritage) and the local economy (e.g. food and tourism industries)?
- Is the focus of Fingal's green infrastructure approach (on the 5 themes set-out above) correct?
- How can we best use green infrastructure approaches to provide for high-quality new development in the county? Should the approach be different in different areas of the county (e.g. urban and rural)?
- How can we encourage the use of green roofs, green streets or other green infrastructure approaches (e.g. tree planting) in new or existing development to provide solutions in relation to water management and the need to adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change?
- How can we mobilise additional investment in green infrastructure in Fingal?



Natural Heritage

Fingal's rich natural heritage, which goes to make up a part of our green infrastructure, is evident in our countryside, coastal areas, islands, and our rural and urban landscapes. Different landscape types also give each village, town and urban area its own unique identity. As the county grows, we still need to protect and enhance our wildlife and associated habitats, our geological heritage and landscapes.

*Enhancing
our
quality
of life*

The current Development Plan and the Fingal Biodiversity Plan have an innovative approach to the protection of our natural heritage through the development of the Fingal Ecological Network. This sets out a spatial framework for nature conservation and management throughout the county.

The approach is based on **4 elements**: strictly protecting the most important nature conservation areas in the county as required by law; the development of ecological buffer zones around these areas; providing opportunities for nature through the development of conservation initiatives in nature development areas; and by protecting important

movement corridors and stepping stones for wildlife in the landscape.

The Fingal coastline extends from Sutton to the Delvin River, just north of Balbriggan. It is the single most important natural resource in the county in terms of its high landscape quality, its heritage and amenity values and its economic benefits. The coast is also an ever changing landscape, subject to continuous natural processes of erosion, accretion and flooding. The predicted increase in frequency and severity of storm surges and high tides will put more pressure on our coastal habitats and coastal defences. This will be a major challenge for future management and development along our coastline.

Consider the following questions:

- How can we provide for development while ensuring that we protect and manage our natural heritage?
- Is the ecological network approach and its 4 elements, set out above, the most effective way of protecting nature in Fingal?
- In the absence of a National Coastal Policy, should we develop guiding principles on how we manage coastal erosion and flooding issues?
- Is the current development setback of 100m along soft shores sufficient to avoid any future problems with coastal erosion?
- How can our designated nature conservation sites along our coast be used sensitively as a tourism resource and a source of employment?
- How can we best provide access to and promote the county's geological sites to the general public?
- How can we encourage and support landowners to protect and enhance natural heritage on their lands, particularly those located within the Ecological Network?
- Can identification of different landscape characteristics protect our natural heritage and environment?



Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage gives us a sense of identity and place. It encompasses the monuments, buildings, folklore and traditions that link communities together. The historic story of the people of Fingal is contained within the archaeological sites, monuments, and historic buildings that cover the county. Although the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 provide for the protection of archaeological sites, monuments, artefacts and shipwrecks and lists them in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), our archaeological resource is finite and diminishing over time.

*Enriching
our lives*

Community Archaeology, such as community digs, pop-up museums, adopt-a-monument, art projects etc., for locals and visitors alike, has helped in terms of pride of place, community integration and economic benefit. There is the potential for even more interpretation of the archaeological resource in Fingal for education, communities and tourism.

The historic, innovative or rare buildings and other man-made structures constructed by previous generations of Fingal inhabitants as homes or places of industry, commerce, defence, leisure or worship form the architectural heritage of the county. Protection

is provided for this by the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2014 by way of the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). We have a legal responsibility to include a RPS in our Development Plan to protect buildings of special interest or significance. The review of our RPS is currently underway and a separate more detailed consultation process in relation to this will take place over the coming months. Areas or clusters of buildings can also be protected by being designated ACAs.

Our cultural heritage is an important part of what makes Fingal special and is an asset we should protect.

Consider the following questions:

- Are there any buildings or structures of special interest in your area or anywhere in Fingal that should be added to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS)?
- What policies in the Development Plan are required to achieve a balance between development pressures and the protection of Fingal's cultural heritage?
- Should we change any of our existing Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) or can you identify any new ones?
- How can awareness around archaeological sites and monuments be improved?
- What can be done to encourage the use of vacant or derelict historic buildings in the centres, particularly on the main streets, of our towns and villages and in rural areas such as farmhouses, outbuildings, old mill complexes?
- Can we better promote our archaeological and architectural heritage to attract tourism?
- Would you like to see community archaeology, as described above, developed in Fingal?



Impacts on the Environment

Protecting our environment

The impact of Development Plan objectives on the environment must be assessed as part of the process of preparing the Plan. This assessment informs the direction of the Plan and ensures that our built environment responds to the sensitivities and requirements of the wider natural environment. Three separate but related assessments will interact and inform each other and the policies of the Development Plan.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Development Plan before a decision is made to adopt it. It is required by Directive 2001/42/EC, referred to as the SEA Directive. There is an iterative process between the Development Plan making process and SEA which will result in all objectives and policies being assessed against their environmental impact to produce a robust plan.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) is required under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Its purpose is to ensure the protection of flora and fauna sites within the Natura network. Fingal has a number of these sites, almost all along the coast, in the form

of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. The AA of the Development Plan must conclude definitively that the Plan will not negatively effect the integrity of a Natura site. The AA is separate to the SEA but they inform each other and the Development Plan.

Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) must be integrated into the planning process allowing for a more strategic approach to adaptation to climate change and flood risk management. In planning for development we must be aware of areas at risk of flooding and avoid these where possible. Government guidelines 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management' require a Flood Risk Assessment to be undertaken at an early stage of the plan making process.

Consider the following questions:

- What are the key environmental considerations we should be aware of?
- Is the environment around us important to our quality of life?
- Can you identify areas of the county that are particularly sensitive to development and why?
- How can environmental policies address climate change?
- How should we deal with the increased likelihood of river and coastal flooding?
- How can we manage development in existing settlements which are at risk of flooding?

DEVELOPMENT PLAN TIMELINE

AMCHLÁR AN PHLEAN FORBARTHA

Visit/Féach: www.fingal.ie/devplan

A Weeks/Seachtain 1 - 8

Initial Public Consultation
Réamhchomhairliúchán Poiblí

B Weeks/Seachtain 8 - 16

Chief Executive's Report on Submissions
Tuarascáil an phríomhfeidhmeannaigh ar aighneachtaí

C Weeks/Seachtain 16 - 38

Preparation of Draft Development Plan
An Dréachtphlean Forbartha a Ullmhú

D Weeks/Seachtain 38 - 46

Councillors Consider Draft Development Plan
Breithníonn Comhairleoirí ar an Dréachtphlean Forbartha

E Weeks/Seachtain 46 - 48

Prepare Draft For Public Consultation
Dréachtphlean Forbartha a Ullmhú ionas go mBreithneoidh an Pobal é

F Weeks/Seachtain 48 - 58

First Public Consultation of Draft Development Plan
An Chéad Breithniúchán Poiblí ar an Dréachtphlean Forbartha

G Weeks/Seachtain 58 - 70

Chief Executive's Report on Submissions to Draft
Tuarascáil an phríomhfeidhmeannaigh ar aighneachtaí ar an dréacht

H Weeks/Seachtain 70 - 82

Councillors Consider Managers Report
Breithníonn Comhairleoirí Tuarascáil an Bhainisteora

I Weeks/Seachtain 82 - 85

Prepare Amended Draft Development Plan
Dréachtphlean Forbartha Leasaithe a Úllmhú

J Weeks/Seachtain 85 - 89

Second Public Consultation on Amendments
Dara Comhairliúchán Poiblí ar Leasuithe

K Weeks/Seachtain 89 - 93

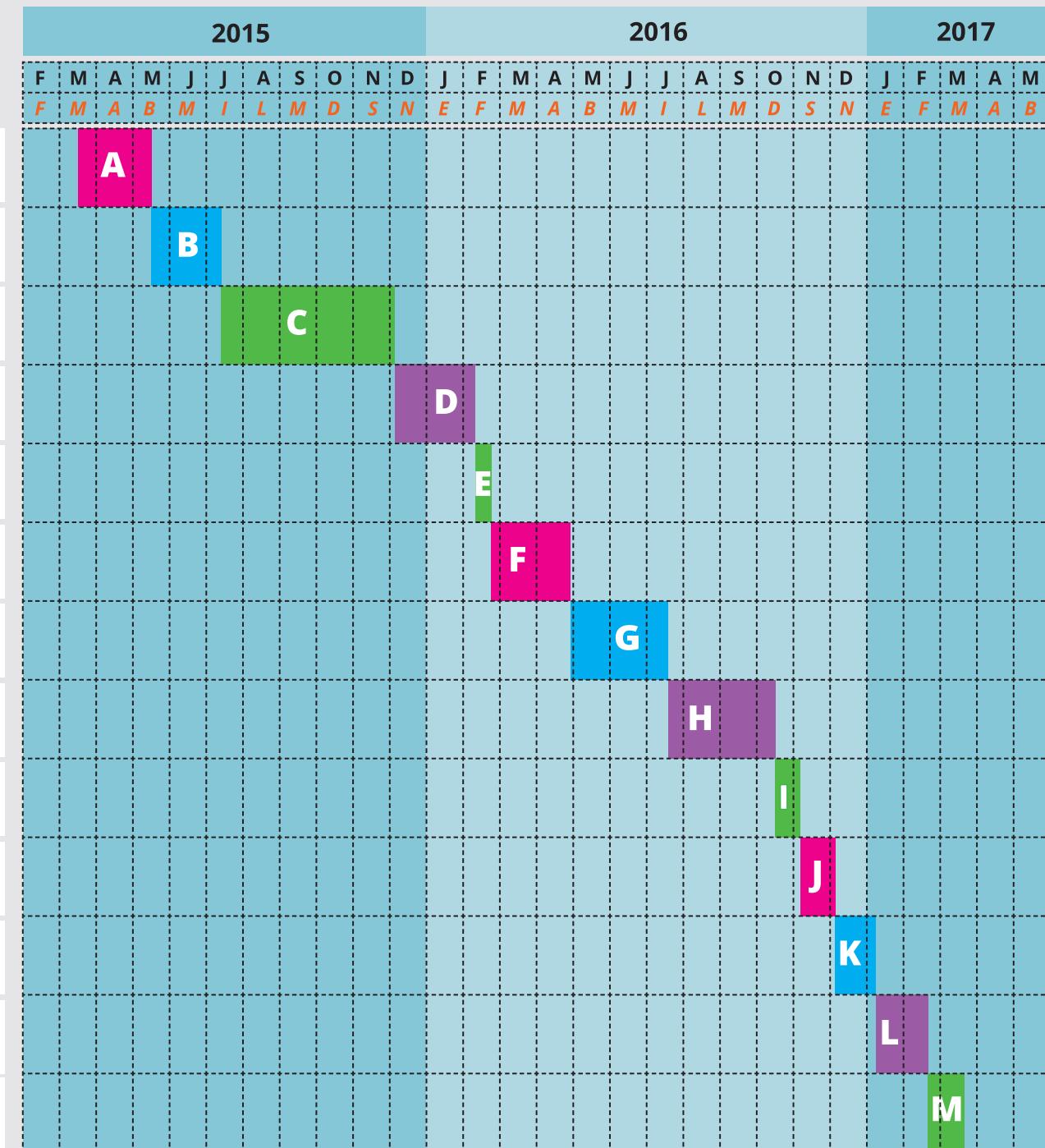
Chief Executive's Report on Submissions
Tuarascáil an phríomhfeidhmeannaigh ar aighneachtaí

L Weeks/Seachtain 93 - 99

Councillors consider Chief Executive's Report
Breithníonn Comhairleoirí tuarascáil an príomhfeidhmeannach

M Week/Seachtain 99

Councillors Adopt Plan - Into effect in 4 Weeks
Glacann Comhairleoirí leis an bPlean - I bhfeidhm i 4 seachtaine



■ Consultation Period
Tréimhse Comhairliúcháin

■ Report on Submissions
Tuarascáil ar Aighneachtaí

■ Plan Preparation Period
Tréimhse Ullmhúcháin an Phlean

■ Councillors Considerations
Breithnithe na gComhairleoirí

Le tuilleadh eolais agus le doiciméid eolais a fháil tabhair cuairt ar www.fingal.ie/devplan



Tionchar ar an gComhshaol

Ní mór measúnú a dhéanamh ar thionchar chuspóirí an Phlean Forbartha ar an gcomhshaol mar chuid de phróiseas ullmhúcháin an Phlean. Cuireann an measúnú seo eolas ar fáil maidir le treo an Phlean agus cinntítear go bhfreagraíonn an timpeallacht thíos do riachtanais agus do ghoillíúnacht an chomhshaoil nádúrtha níos leithne. Bainfear úsáid as measúnuithe ar leithligh ach a bhfuil gaol eatarthu chun eolas a chur ar fáil dá chéile agus do pholasaithe an Phlean Forbartha.

Ár gcomhshaol a choisint

Is ionann **Measúnacht Straitéis-each Timpeallachta (SEA)** agus meas-tóireacht chórásach de thionchair shuntasacha ar an gcomhshaol is dócha a bheidh ann ó thaobh an Phlean Forbartha a chur i bhfeidhm sula ndéantar cinneadh glacadh leis. Tá sí riachtanach faoi Threoir 2001/42/EC, mar á thagraítear dó mar Threoir SEA. Téitear i gcomhairle an SEA go leanúnach fad a bhíonn an Plean Forbartha á leagan amach agus déantar gach cuspóir agus polasaí a mheas in aghaidh a dtionchar comhshaoil chun pleán láidir a chur ar fáil.

Tá **Measúnú Oiriúnachta (AA)** riachtanach faoin Treoir Maidir le Gnáthóga 92/43/EEC. Tá sé mar chuspóir leis cosaint láithreáin flora agus fauna laistigh de líonra Natura a chinntí. Tá líon de na láithreáin sin i bhFine Gall, iad sin beagnach go léir feadh an chósta, i bhfoirm Limistéir faoi

Chaomhnú Speisialta agus Limistéir faoi Chosaint Speisialta. Ní mór go dtiocfaidh AA an Phlean Forbartha ar an gconclúid go cinnte nach mbeidh tionchar diúltach ag an bPlean ar ionracas láithreáin Natura. Tá an AA scartha ón SEA ach cuireann siad eolas ar fáil dá chéile agus don Phlean Forbartha.

Ní mór **Measúnú Baol Tuilte (FRA)** a lánpháirtíú sa phróiseas pleánala le deis a thabhairt le haghaidh cur chuige straitéiseach chun dul in oiriúint d'athrú aeráide agus do bhainistíocht baol tuilte. Ní mór dúinn a bheith eolach ar na limistéir atá i mbaol ó thuilte i bpleanáil le haghaidh forbartha agus iad sin a sheachaint nuair is féidir sin a dhéanamh. Éilíonn treoiríntle an Rialtais, Planning System and Flood Risk Management go dtabharfar faoi Mheasúnú Baol Tuilte ag luathchéim phróiseas déanta an phlean.

Breithníogh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Cad iad na príomhbhreithnithe comhshaoil ar chóir dúinn a bheith ar an eolas maidir leo?
- An bhfuil an comhshaol atá mórrhimpeall orainn tábhachtach dár gcaighdeán saoil?
- Ar féidir leat limistéir sa chontae a aithint atá thar a bheith go illiúnach ó thaobh na forbartha agus cén chúis atá leis sin?
- Conas is féidir le polasaithe comhshaoil aghaidh a thabhairt ar athrú aeráide?
- Conas is féidir linn déileáil leis an seans is airde atá ann anois go dtarlóidh tuile abhann agus cósta?
- Conas is féidir linn forbairt a bhainistiú i lonnálochtaí atá ann cheana agus atá i mbaol tuilte?



Oidhreacht Chultúrtha

Ag saibhriú
ár saol

Tugann oidhreacht chultúrtha tuiscint ar áit agus féiniúlacht dúinn. Cuimsíonn sí séadchomharthaí, foirgnimh, béaloideas agus traidisiúin a cheanglaíonn pobail le chéile. Insítear stair mhuintir Fhine Gall laistigh de na láithreán seandálaíochta, de na séadchomharthaí agus de na foirgnimh stairiúla a chlúdaíonn an contae. Cé go bhforálann Achtanna na Séadchomharthaí 1930-2004 do chosaint láithreán seandálaíochta, séadchomharthaí, déantúsán agus longbhristeacha agus go liostaítear iad sa Taifead Séadchomharthaí agus Áiteanna (RMP), tá ár n-acmhainn seandálaíochta finideach agus ag laghdú le himeacht ama.

Trí Sheandálaíocht Pobail, ar nóstochaití pobail, iarsmalanna gearrthéarmacha, séadchomhartha a thabhairt i gcúram, tionscadail ealaíne srl. do mhuintir na háite agus do chuaireoirí araon, cabhraítear, i dtéarmaí mórtais áite, le lánpháirtíú an phobail agus le leas eacnamaíoch. D'fhéadfá leas níos mó a bhaint as an acmhainn seandálaíochta i bhFine Gall ó thaobh oideachais, pobail agus turasóireachta.

Is éard atá in oidhreacht seandálaíochta an chontae ná foirgnimh stairiúla, nuálacha nó neamhchoitianta agus struchtúir eile de dhéantús an duine a thóg áitritheoirí Fhine Gall sna glúine roimhe seo mar áiteanna cónaithe nó mar áiteanna tionscláiocha, tráchtála, cosanta, caitheamh aimsire nó adhartha. Tugann na hAchtanna um

Pleanáil agus Forbairt 2000-2014 cosaint dóibh sin trí Thaifead na nDéanmhas Cosanta (RPS) agus na Limistéir Chaomhantais Ailtireachta (ACA-anna). Tá freagracht dhlíthiúil orainn RPS a chur san áireamh inár bPlean Forbartha le foirgnimh ar díol spéise nó suntais ar leith iad a chosaint. Tá athbhreithniú ar ár RPS ar siúl faoi láthair agus beidh próiseas comhairliúcháin ar leithligh níos mionsonraithe ann maidir leis seo sna míonna atá amach romhainn. Is féidir cosaint a thabhairt do réimsí nó do chnuasach foirgneamh freisin má ainmnítear iad faoi ACA-anna.

Tá ár n-oidhreacht chultúrtha mar chuid thábhachtach ó thaobh áit speisialta a dhéanamh d'Fhine Gall agus is ionann í agus acmhainn ba chóir dúinn a chosaint.

Breithníogh na ceisteanna seo a leanas

- An bhfuil aon fhoirgnimh nó struchtúir ar díol spéise ar leith iad i do cheantar nó in áit ar bith eile i bhFine Gall ba chóir a chur le Taifead na nDéanmhas Cosanta (RPS)?
- Cad iad na polasaithe sa Phlean Forbartha atá riachtanach le cothromáiocht a bhaint amach idir brúnna forbartha agus oidhreacht chultúrtha Fhine Gall a chosaint?
- Ar chóir dúinn aon cheann de na Limistéir Chaomhantais Ailtireachta (ACA-anna) atá ann cheana a athrú nó an bhfuil ar do chumas aon cheann nua a aithint?
- Conas is féidir feasacht faoi láithreáin agus séadchomharthaí seandálaíochta a fheabhsú?
- Cad is féidir a dhéanamh le húsáid fhoirgnimh stairiúla atá folamh nó atá tréigthe sna lárionaid a spreagadh, go háirithe ar na príomhshráideanna, inár mbailte agus inár sráidbhailte agus i gceantair thuaithe ar nós tithe feirme, tithe lasmuigh, sean-mhuitl?
- An féidir linn cur chun cinn níos fearr a dhéanamh ar ár n-oidhreacht seandálaíochta agus ailtireachta le turasóireacht a mhealladh?
- Ar mhaith leat go ndéanfaí forbairt ar sheandálaíocht pobail, a bhfuil cur síos déanta uirthi thusa, i bhFine Gall?



Oidhreacht Nádúrtha

Ag cur lenár gcaighdeán saoil

Tá fianaise le fáil ar oidhreacht nádúrtha shaibhir Fine Gall, a dhéanann suas cuid dár n-infrastruchtúr glas, faoin tuath, sna ceantair chósta, sna hoileáin agus sa tírdhreach tuithe agus uirbeach. Tugann na cineálacha tírdhreacha difriúla a aitheantas uathúil féin do gach sráidbháile, baile agus ceantar uirbeach. De réir mar atá an contae ag fás, ní mór dúinn ár bhfiadhúlra agus gnáthóga gaolmhara, oidhreacht gheolaíoch agus tírdhreacha a chosaint agus cur leo.

Tá cur chuige nuálach sa Phlean Forbartha reatha agus i bPlean Bithéagsúlachta Fine Gall i leith ár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha a chosaint trí fhorbairt a dhéanamh ar Lónra Éiceolaíochta Fine Gall. Leagtar amach anncreat spáis do chaomhnú agus do bhainistíocht an dúlra ar fud an chontae.

Tá an cur chuige bunaithe ar **4 ghné:** dian-chosaint na limistéir caomhnaithe dúlra is tábhactaí sa chontae de réir mar is gá de réir an dlí; forbairt a dhéanamh ar chrios maolánach éiceolaíochta timpeall ar na ceantair sin; deiseanna a chur ar fáil don dúlra trí fhorbairt a dhéanamh ar thionscnamh caomhnaithe i limistéir forbartha dúlra; agus trí chosaint a dhéanamh ar na conairí is tábhactaí gluaiseachta

agus clocha siúil don fhiadhúlra sa tírdhreach.

Síneann imeallbhord Fine Gall ó Chill Fhionntain chomh fada leis an Ailbhine, síreacht ó thuaidh ó Bhaile Bhrigín. Is é seo an acmhainn nádúrtha is tábhactaí sa chontae i dtéarmaí a chaighdeán ard tírdhreacha, a chuid luachanna oidhreachta agus taitneamhacha agus a chuid buntáistí eacnamaíochta. Is ionann an cósta freisin agus tírdhreach a bhíonn ag athrú de shíor, faoi réir ag próisis nádúrtha leanúnach creimthe, breisiú agus tuile. Cuirfidh an t-ardú atá tuartha i minicíocht agus déine borrtháí stoirme agus taodí arda tuilleadh brú ar ár ngnáthóga cois cósta agus ar chosaint cósta. Beidh sé sin ina phríomh-dhúshlán do bhainistíocht agus d'fhorbairt feadh ár gceantar cósta amach anseo.

Breithníogh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Conas a dhéanfaimid soláthar d'fhorbairt agus ag an am céanna ag cinntíú go gcosnóimid agus go ndéanfaimid bainistiú ar ár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha?
- An é an cur chuige líonra éiceolaíochta agus a cheithre ghné, atá leagtha amach thusa, an bealach is éifeachtáil leis an dúlra i bhFine Gall a chosaint?
- Ar chóir dúinn forbairt a dhéanamh, ceal Bheartas Náisiúnta Cósta, ar threoirphrionsabail maidir le conas a dhéanfaimid saincheisteanna creimthe cósta agus tuile a bhainistiú?
- An bhfuil an slánachar forbartha reatha de 100m feadh cladaí boga leordhóthanach le fadhbanna le creimeadh cósta a sheachaint amach anseo?
- Conas is féidir úsáid a bhaint go goillíúnach as ár suíomhanna caomhnaithe dúlra ainmnithe feadh an chósta mar acmhainn turasóireachta agus mar fhoinsí fostáiochta?
- Conas is fearr rochtain a sholáthar ar suíomhanna geolaíocha an chontae agus iad a chur chun cinn don phobal i gcoitintte?
- Conas is féidir linn spreagadh a thabhairt d'úinéirí talún agus tacú leo leis an oidhreacht nádúrtha ar a gcuid talún a chosaint agus cur léi, go háirithe iad siúd atá lonnaithe laistigh den Lónra Éiceolaíochta.
- An féidir ár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha agus ár dtimpeallacht a chosaint trí thréithe tírdhreacha éagsúla a shainainthint?



Infrastruchtúr Glas

Tuigtear anois ar fud an domhain níos mó ná riamh go bhfuil ár n-eacnamaíocht agus ár saol ag brath go bunúsach ar an nádúr agus ar chórais nádúrtha. Breithnítear an nádúr anois mar chineál caipítil - caipiteal nádúrtha - nach mór dúinn a chosaint amach anseo mar go gcuireann sé an iliomad buntáistí ar fáil dúinn (lena n-áirítear, bia, uisce glan, aer glan agus amhábhair) agus feidhmíonn feidhmeanna tábhachtacha ar nós rialúchán teochta agus rialú tulite.

*Spás le
maireachtáil
agus
le hanálú*

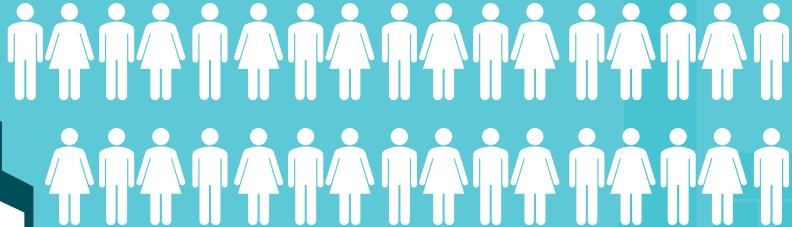
Tá ár gcaipiteal nádúrtha suite i lónraí talún agus uisce, lena n-áirítear talamh feirme, an t-imeallbord, páirceanna, spás oscailte, aibhneacha, tuilemháinna, bogaigh, coillearnáí agus ceantair chaomhnaithe nádúrtha. Is ionann an acmhainn seo agus cineál infrastruchtúr ar a dtugaimid infrastruchtúr glas, agus tá sé chomh tábhachtach le haon chineál eile infrastruchtúr a théann chun leasa dár bpobail. Mar shampla, cuireann ár bpáirceanna agus spás oscailte sláinte agus folláine chun cinn agus cuidíonn le háit níos fearr le haghaidh na maireachtála a dhéanamh d'Fhine Gall. Cuireann ár n-infrastruchtúr glas le deiseanna caitheamh aimsire agus turasóireachta agus spreagann gnó nua le hinfheistíocht a dhéanamh sa chontae. Tá ról ríthábhachtach aige i gcothabháil a dhéanamh ar ár dtionscal bia.

Ní mórdúinn an acmhainn infrastruchtúr glas seo a chosaint, a bhainistiú agus

infheistíocht a dhéanamh inti ionas go leanfaidh sí uirthi ag seachadadh raon leathan buntáistí. Aithníonn an Plean Forbartha reatha infrastruchtúr glas mar príomh-acmhainn straitéiseach don chontae agus áirítear ann polasaithe le haghaidh cosaint, cruthú agus bainistiú a dhéanamh ar an acmhainn seo ar bhealach lánpháirtithe trí dhíriú ar chúig phríomh-théama: Bithéagsúlacht; Páirceanna, Spás Oscailte agus Caitheamh Aimsire; Tírdhreach; Bainistíocha Inbhuanaithe ar Uisce; an Oidhreacht Seandálaíochta agus Ailtireachta. Beidh an chéad Phlean Forbartha eile in ann cur leis sin trí láidriú a dhéanamh ar chur chuige i leith infrastruchtúr glas agus é a iompú isteach ina pholasaí, pleannanna agus straitéis agus trí iarracht a dhéanamh infheistíocht a dhéanamh i bpriomhthionscadail agus príomháiteanna infrastruchtúr glas.

Breithníugh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Conas is féidir linn cur le feasacht ar infrastruchtúr glas i bhFine Gall agus ar a thábhacht don phobal (m.sh. sláinte, caitheamh aimsire, timpeallacht agus oidhreacht) agus an geilleagar áitiúil (m.sh. tionscail bia agus turasóireachta)?
- An bhfuil an fócas ar chur chuige infrastruchtúr glas Fhine Gall (ar an 5 théama atá leagtha amach thusa) ceart?
- Cén bealach is fearr is féidir úsáid a bhaint as cur chuige infrastruchtúr glas le forbairt ar ardchaighdeán a sholáthar sa chontae? Ar chóir don chur chuige a bheith difriúil i gceantair dhifriúla den chontae (m.sh. uirbeach agus tuaithe)?
- Conas is féidir linn úsáid díonta glas, sráideanna glasa agus cur chuige infrastruchtúr glas a spreagadh (m.sh. cur crann) i bhforbairt nua nó i bhforbairt atá ann cheana, le réitigh a sholáthar maidir le bainistiú uisce agus an gá le dul in oiriúint do na tionchair ón athrú aeráide atá tuarthá?
- Conas is féidir linn infheistíocht bhereise a dhéanamh san infrastruchtúr glas i bhFine Gall?



Forbairt Eacnamaíochta

Áit mhaith le bheith ag obair ann?

Tugann líon príomh-láidreachtaí eacnamaíochta seasamh faoi leith d'Fhine Gall le deiseanna fostáiochta a spreagadh agus a chothú. Áirítear orthu sin an ghaireacht do Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath a chinntíonn rochtain mhaith ar mhargaí baile agus ar iomaíochas na Cathrach/an Réigiúnin. Soláthraíonn Aerfort Bhaile Átha Cliath rochtain ar mhargaí náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta agus tá sé ina phríomh-mhol eacnamaíochta agus fostáiochta laistigh den chontae. Tá rochtain mhaith ag Fine Gall ar mhótarbhealaí, iarnróid agus ar Chalafort Bhaile Átha Cliath, chomh maith le huisce, dramhaíl, ICT, cumhacht agus fórsa saothair atá óg agus ardoilte.

Tá timpeallacht tógha agus nádúrtha ar ardchaighdeán ag Fine Gall atá ina príomhfachtóir ó thaobh fostóirí agus oibrithe atá ard-oilte a mhealladh. Tá tionchar suntasach ag an bPlean Forbartha, trína pholasáí, ó thaobh tarraingeach aítéanna d'fhostóirí.

Tá bonn eacnamaíochta éagsúil ag Fine Gall mar a fheictear sna leibhéal arda d'Inpheistíocht Dhíreach Coigríche (FDI) i réimsí ar nós IT, Cóbaisíochta agus biteicneolaíochta. Tá cultúr dúchasach láidir ó thaobh gnó agus fiontraíochta ann freisin le hardú ag teacht ar líon na ngnólachtaí nuathionscanta ar bhonn bliantúil. Tá seasamh maith ag Fine Gall leis an timpeallacht bhríomhar tuaithe agus cósta atá sa chontae le leas a bhaint as tionscaill atá bunaithe faoin tuath agus as an acmhainn turasóireachta. Tá talmhaíocht, gairneoireacht agus earnáil láidir ó thaobh táirgeadh agus dáileadh bia, ina bpriomh-rannpháirtithe go heacnamaíoch, agus feidhmíonn

líon maith acu seo ar scála náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta. Tugann réimsí móra de thalamh forbartha atá criosaithe le haghaidh fostáiochta, a bhuil seirbhísí cearta acu agus atá lonnaithe go cuí, seasamh maith d'Fhine Gall le gnó nua a mhealladh isteach sa chontae.

Mar sin féin, tá dúshláin ann i gcónaí. Áirítear orthu sin, ráta ard difhostaíochta, cé go bhuil sé sin ag titim; an cion den lucht cónaithe atá ag taisteal chun oibre lasmuigh d'Fhine Gall; an ráta folúntais miondiola i roinnt dár mbailte agus sráidbhailte; patrúin fheirmeoireachta atá ag athrú agus an gá le hathghiniúint a dhéanamh ar na réimsí fostáiochta atá ann cheana. D'fhéadfadh sé go dtiocfadh cúlú ar na dúshláin sin de réir mar a thagann an geilleagar chuige féin. Tá sé ríthábhachtach go ndéanfar gach uile iarracht le leibhéal inbhuanaithe fostáiochta a sholáthar a bheidh ar aon dul leis an ardú daonna de 41,000 teaghlaich nua atá mar sprioc do 2023.

Breithníogh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Cad iad na mórréithe agus na deiseanna atá ar fáil i bhFine Gall a d'fhéadfaí leas a bhaint astu le fostóirí nua, oibrithe ardoilte agus turasóirí a mhealladh?
- An bhuil a dhóthain á dhéanamh againn ó thaobh tacáiocht a thabhairt don ghnó atá againn cheana féin?
- Conas is féidir athghiniúint a dhéanamh ar na réimsí fostáiochta atá ann cheana, ar chóir tosaíocht a thabhairt do na réimsí sin?
- Ar chóir talamh a aithint le haghaidh earnálacha áirithe nó cnuasach tionscaill, m.sh. teicneolaíocht ghlan, bithchógaíocht, nó an bhfreastalaíonn na criosaithe tionsclaíocha atá ann cheana féin ar thionscaill den sórt sin?
- Cé chomh rathúil is atá ár gcriosaithe eacnamaíocha tuaithebhunaithe go dtí seo?
- Ar chóir cur chun cinn níos fearr a dhéanamh ar Earnáil Bia Fhine Gall, agus más cóir, conas?
- An bhuil tosaíocht leordhóthanach a thabhairt do thalamh talmhaíochta mar shócmhainn eacnamaíocha?
- Conas a chuirfidim feabhas ar an timpeallacht miondiola agus gnó inár lárionaid bailte agus sráidbhailte?
- Cén cineál agus scála ó thaobh deiseanna miondiola ar chóir a chur ar fáil agus cá háit is fearr iad a lonnú?



Infrastruchtúr agus Gluaiseacht

*Ag dul
san áit a
dteastaíonn
uainn a
dhul.*

Má tá Fine Gall le leanúint ar aghaidh ag fás agus a bheith rathúil ní mór go mbeadh an t-infrastruchtúr ann le freastal ar an phobairt.

Déanfaidh lánpháirtíú idir úsáid talún agus seirbhís iompair, m.sh. bóithre, cosáin, bealaí rothaíochta agus iompar poiblí cumasú ar éifeachtúlachtaí i gcaiteachas poiblí agus cuirfidh feabhas ar ár gcaighdeáin saoil. Beidh tionchar aige ar an áit a roghnóimid le maireachtáil ann nó lenár ngnó a lonnú ann agus cinnteoidh sé rogha níos leithne i ndáil leis an mbealach ina dtaiatealaímid trí shiúlóid, rothaíocht agus iompar poiblí a chur chun cinn mar mhalairead ar an gcarr príobháideach.

I gcomhar le líonra maith bóthair agus iompar poiblí, tacóidh straitéis iompair atá feabhsaithe, lánpháirtithe agus inbhuanaithe leis an phobairt atá ann faoi láthair agus leis an phobairt a bheidh ann amach anseo.

Tá bainistiú a dhéanamh ar an éileamh i leith fuinneamh ríthábhachtach chun freastal ar spriocanna AE le hastuithe gáis cheaptha teasa a laghdú. D'fhéadfadh spreagadh a dhéanamh ar phatrún taistil inbhuanaithe, spáráil fuinnimh a chur chun cinn agus teicneolaíochtaí fuinnimh in-athnuaithe nuálach a iniúchadh cuidiú le Fine Gall a bheith neodrach ó thaobh carbóin.

Déanann an Dréacht-Phleán Bainistithe Dramhaíola 2015-2020 iarracht athsmaoineamh a dhéanamh ar an gcur chuige le bainistiú a dhéanamh ar dhramhaíl a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina hacmháinn luachmhar. Cuireann sé béim níos láidre ar chosc ar dhramhaíl agus athúsáid ábhair, ar líonadh talún a laghdú

agus ar fheabhas a chur ar aisghabháil agus ar ghiniúint fuinnimh ó dhramhaíl.

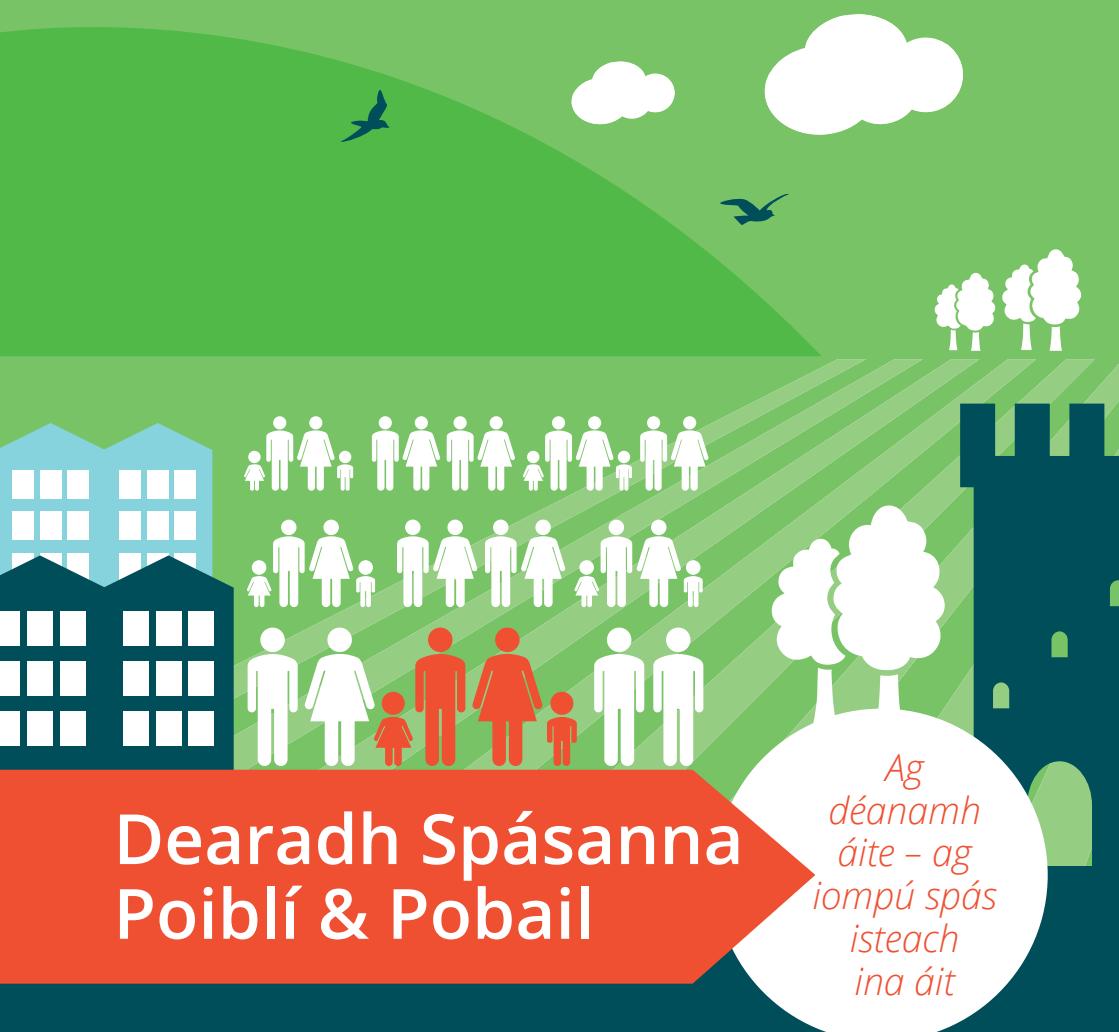
Tá fáil a bheith ar theicneolaíocht faisnéise agus cumarsáide (ICT) ag pobail áitiúla ríthábhachtach d'úsáid shóisialta agus ghnó. Tá sé mar aidhm leis an bPlean Náisiúnta Leathanbanda leathanbanda ardluais atá iontaofa a chur ar fáil i níos mó ceantair. Tá poitéinseal ann d'Fhine Gall éascú a dhéanamh ar wi-fi poiblí i mbailte agus i sráidbhaile chomh maith le foirgnimh phoiblí.

Amhail Eanáir 2014, tá Uisce Éireann freagrach as an soláthar uisce poiblí a chur ar fáil agus freagrach as seirbhísí fuíolluisce. Leanfaidh Fine Gall ar aghaidh de bheith rannpháirteach le hUisce Éireann chun a chinntí go líreofar ár straitéis lonnáiochta sna cinníte infheistíochta caipítill.

Leanfaidh Fine Gall le tacaíocht ó ghníomhairescaí rialtais de bheith freagrach as uisce dromchla agus as tulite.

Ceisteanna lena mbreithniú

- An bhfuil a dóthain a dhéanamh ag an gComhairle leis na ceantair atá i mbaol ó thuilte a chosaint?
- Conas is féidir leis an gComhairle bainistíochtaí níos fearr ar na córais chóireála fuíolluisce príobháideacha agus toibreacra poiblí a chinntí chun caighdeán an uisce dromchla a chosaint.
- Ar chóir don Phleán teicneolaíochtaí fuinnimh in-athnuaithe nuálacha a chur chun cinn agus a spreagadh?
- An mbeifaé síasta níos mó a íoc ar theach a bheadh deartha le haghaidh rátáil fuinnimh níos airde trí theicneolaíochtaí inbhuanaithe a bheith lánpháirtithe ann?
- Cad iad na feabhsúcháin is féidir a dhéanamh ar shaoráidí ICT laistigh d'Fhine Gall?
- Cad is féidir le Fine Gall a dhéanamh le tuilleadh dul chun cinn a dhéanamh le dramhaíl a laghdú laistigh den chontae?
- An bhfuil infrastruchtúr nua níos feabhsaithe riachtanach agus cá háit?
- Conas is féidir leis an gComhairle daoine a spreagadh lena gcuind carranna a fhágáil sa bhaile agus dul ag siúl/ag rothaíocht níos úsáid a bhaint as iompar poiblí?
- Cad iad na bealaí is fearr le húsáid talún a lánpháirtíú le soláthar iompair, m.sh. forbairt ar dhlús níos airde in aice le hiompar poiblí, limistéar stórála carranna?



Dearadh Spásanna Poiblí & Pobail

Tá ról lárnach ag an bPlean Forbartha ó thaobh forbairt a dhéanamh ar ár ndtuiscint ar áit, ar fhéiniúlacht agus carachtar agus ó thaobh cuidiú le forbairt a dhéanamh ar an gcineál cóiríocht chónaithe agus ar an timpeallacht inar féidir linn sásamh a bhaint as an gcineál saoil atá roghnaithe againn. Tá fianaise shoiléir ann freisin go mbíonn tionchar dearfach ag spásanna poiblí ar ardchaighdeán, ag foirgnimh atá deartha go maith agus infrastruchtúr glas atá i seilbh an phobail, ar fhás eacnamaíoch agus dá brí sin is breithníu tábhachtach atá ann ó thaobh an chontae a dhéanamh níos tarraingtí do ghnó áitiúil agus domhanda aon.

*Ag déanamh
áite - ag
iompú spás
isteach
ina áit*

Tá tionchar ag an mbealach ina ndéantar áiteanna a dheardadh agus a thógáil agus ag an mbealach a obríonn siad ar ár roghanna saoil anois agus amach anseo; ár rochtain ar iompar poiblí, oideachas, saoráidí pobail agus poist; an áit a mbímid ag siopadóireacht agus ina gcaithimid ár gcuid ama saor; fiú chomh fada le tionchar a bheith aige ar cibé an motháimid sábhláite ag siúl síos an tsráid. Ní bhaineann sin lenár gcuid ceantair uirbeach amháin ach baineann sé lenár gceantair agus lenár sráidbhailte tuaithe freisin.

Is féidir le háiteanna agus le foirgnimh atá deartha go maith laghdú a dhéanamh ar na tionchair dhiúltacha a bhaineann le hathrú aeráide. Mar shampla is féidir astuithe carbón a

laghdú trí, m.sh. ceangail mhaithé fisiciúla leis na ceantair máguaird a spreagann siúl agus rothaíocht agus áit a mbíonn sé níos éasca rochtain a fháil ar iompar poiblí.

Is féidir le Spásanna Oscailte agus ceantar réimse poiblí, m.sh. sráideanna, páirceanna, cearnóga, a bheith ina n-acmhainní ilfheidhmeacha atá in ann buntáistí caighdeán saoil a chur ar fáil do phobail agus ag an am céanna ár n-éiceolaíocht agus ár mbithéagsúlacht a chosaint agus a fheabhsú. Tá dearadh agus bainistiú spás oscailte in ann ómóis a léiriú do agus feabhas a chur ar charachтар agus ar shainiúlacht ceantar agus aird á thabhairt ar ghnáthóga agus ar an gcineál tírdhreacha.

Breithníugh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Cad iad na saoráidí a spreagfadh tusa le maireachtáil in áit áirithe? An féidir linn foghlaim ó shamplaí eile?
- An bhfuil rochtain ar áit oibre ina fhachtóir cinntitheach ó thaobh roghnú a dhéanamh ar an áit chónaithe?
- Cé chomh tábhachtach is atá caighdeán na spásanna glasa ó thaobh feabhas a chur ar aoibhneas a bhaint as do cheantar?
- Cad a dhéanann spás nó páirc mhaith oscailte?
- Conas is féidir linn idirghníomhaíocht agus lánpháirtíú pobail a spreagadh tacú leo?
- An gcuireann Fine Gall timpeallacht mhaireachtála thacúil ar fáil do dhaoine ó gach slí bheatha agus le linn gach céim dá saolré?
- Conas is féidir linn dlúis níos airde a bhaint amach agus áiteanna a chruthú a dteastóidh ó dhaoine maireachtáil agus oibriú iontu?
- Conas is féidir leis an bPlean Forbartha a chinntíú go bhfuil foirgnimh nua ar dhea-chaighdeán deartha agus oriúnach d'élimh theaghlaigh atá ag athrú?
- Conas is féidir le Plean Forbartha spreagadh a dhéanamh le bailte, sráidbailte agus le comharsanachtaí atá bríomhar agus tarraigteach a chruthú?
- Conas is féidir dearadh a dhéanamh ar thimpeallacht thóghtha, sa chomhthábhachtach uirbeach níos tuaithe, lena laghad tionchar agus is féidir a bheith aige ar ár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha agus ar ár mbithéagsúlacht?



Straitéis Lonnaíochta

B'ionann daonra Fine Gall de réir Dhaonáireamh 2011 agus 273,991 duine, 21.5% de dhaonra iomlán Bhaile Átha Cliath. Is é is dóichí go dtiocfaidh ardú ar an daonra go dtí os cionn 303,000 faoin mbliain 2016, agus faoi níos mó ná sin arís le linn tréimhse an Phlean. Tá cion ard de theaghláigh óga i bhFine Gall, agus cé gur mar gheall ar bhreitheanna a tharlóidh an chuid is mó den ardú ar an daonra beidh daoine ag bogadh isteach sa chontae freisin. Oibríonn Fine Gall laistigh de chreat réigiúnach ina leagtar amach spriocanna tithíochta a bhreithnítear a bheith riachtanach le freastal ar an daonra nua. Meastar go bhfreastalóidh Fine Gall ar 41,000 aonad nua breise tithíochta thar thréimhse an Phlean go dtí an bhliain 2023.

Ní mór cá háit agus cén tslí a bhfreastalóimid ar ár spriocanna tithíochta a leagan amach i gCroí-Straitéis agus i Straitéis Tithíochta an Phlean. Faoi láthair tá polasaí comhdhlúite ag Fine Gall a bhfuil sé mar aidhm leis leathadhuirbeamh agus na neamhéifeachtúlachtaí a bhaineann le patrún lonnaíochta scaipthe a laghdú. Ní mór dúinn a chinntíú go bhfuil tithíocht leordhóthanach ar fáil sna háiteanna cearta, le hinfrastruktúr maith, seirbhísí agus taitneamhachtaí agus go bhfuil siad ar chaighdeán leordhóthanach, má táimid le feabhas a cur ar chaighdeán saoil ár gcuid saoránach. Ní mór dúinn an cineál ceart

meascán tithíochta a sholáthar freisin le riachtanais dhifriúla ár saoránach go léir a léiriú agus d'fhéadfadh sé go dtiocfadh athrú air sin ag céimeanna difriúla le linn a saoil.

Tá stoc tithíochta atá éagsúil ag Fine Gall atá suite i réimse leathan ceantair,uirbeamh agus tuaithe ar aon. Tá a gcarachтар féin ag bailte, sráidbhailte agus ceantair thuaithe difriúla agus bíonn tionchar aige sin ar an áit ar mian le daoine cónaí. Beidh forbairt tithíochta atá ar an scála agus ar an gcineál cuí a léiríonn meas agus a chuireann le carachтар ár gceantar tuaithe agus uirbeamh mar príomh dhúshláin.

Breithníogh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Conas a chinnteoimid patrún inbhuanaithe lonnaíochta agus fostáochta?
- Ar chóir go mbeadh íoscheanglais againn le haghaidh dlús cónaithe agus an gcuideoidh sé seo le hinfrastruktúr sóisialta, pobail agus fisiciúil a sheachadadh.
- Má theastaíonn dlús tithíochta níos ísle uainn, ar chóir dúinn níos mó talún a chriosú le haghaidh úsáid chónaithe agus an méid talún atá ar fáil le haghaidh úsáidí eile a laghdú, m.sh. taitneamhacht, talmhaíocht, srl.?
- An bhfuil lonnaíochtaí a d'fhéadfadh glacadh le forbairt níos mó?
- Cén cineál tithíochta ba chóir a bheith i sráidbhailte tuaithe?
- Ar chóir go mbeadh ar chumas dhaoine bogadh go dtí teach nua sa chean tar céanna má thagann athrú ar a gcuid riachtanas? Conas is fearr aghaidh a thabhairt air seo sa Phlean Forbartha?
- An bhfuil ceantair áirithe níos oiriúnaí d'aonaid ar chineál árasáin?
- Cad iad na rudaí is tábhactaí le machnamh a dhéanamh orthu nuair atáthar ag bogadh go dtí ceantar nua?
- Ar chóir eastáit tithíochta nua atá níos mó a thógáil ina gcéimeanna agus cad iad na buntáistí, más ann dóibh, a bheadh ag gabháil leis sin?
- Ar chóir dúinn tithíocht faoi leith a bheith againn, a mbeadh caighdeán dhifriúla acu, chun freastal ar riachtanais dhifriúla, m.sh. mic léinn, daoine scothaosta agus daoine atá faoi mhíchumas?



Téamaí Trasranacha

Beidh prionsabail na forbartha inbhuanaithe, oiriúnú d'athrú aeráide, uilechuimsitheacht shóisialta agus dearadh uirbeach ar an gcaighdeán is airde mar bhonn taca leis an bPlean Forbartha.

Tagraíonn Forbairt Inbhuanaithe don 'fhorbairt a fhreastalaíonn ar riachtanais an lae inniu gan comhghéilleadh d'inniúlacht ghlúine amach anseo a riachtanais féin a chomhlónadh'. Beidh prionsabail na forbartha inbhuanaithe neadaithe i gcuspóirí an phlean trí lánpháirtíú saincheisteanna eacnamaíoch, comhshaol, sóisialta agus cultúrtha a chur chun cinn agus a spreagadh lena chinntíú go bhfuiltear ag freastal ar riachtanas gach pobal. Déanfar prionsabail na forbartha inbhuanaithe a láidriú tuilleadh mar gheall ar an riachtanas measúnú comhshaoil ar leithligh

a bheidh ann don Phlean. Is ceanglais dhlíthíula iad na measúnuithe sin le leibhéil ard cosanta don chomhshaol a chinntíú. Déantar iad a phlé níos déanaí sa leabhrán seo.

Oiriúnú d'Athrú Aeráide - léiríonn fianaise go bhfuil an aeráid ag athrú, agus go bhfuil tionchar ag gníomhaíocht dhaonna ar an athrú seo. Tá leibhéil na farraige ag ardú, titim báistí ag éirí níos déine, agus tá tulite agus triomach ag tarlúanois. Cé nach bhfuiltear cinnte faoi cad a tharlóidh nó faoi na tionchair amach anseo, tá dul in oiriúnt do dhrochthionchair a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann ríthábhachtach ar mhaithleis an tionchar ón athrú aeráide a laghdú agus cur lenár dteachtniar maidir lena tharlóidh amach anseo. Tá sé mar aidhm le spriocanna náisiúnta astuithe a ghearradh 20% ar a laghad faoin m bliain 2020; tá na spriocanna do 2030 faoi athbhreithniú. Is iad na príomhréimsí ar féidir astuithe carbón a laghdú ná fuinneamh, pleanál úsáide talún, iompar, bainistíocht dramhaíola agus bithéagsúlacht.

Uilechuimsitheacht Shóisialta - baineann uilechuimsitheacht shóisialta le folláine daoine aonair, teaghlaigh, grúpaí sóisialta agus pobail. Tá cruthú sochaíatáníos uilechuimsithígo sóisialta trí eisiamh sóisialta, bochtaineacht agus síothlú a mhaolú ina dhúshlán ollmhór. Áirítear ar chéimeanna is féidir a thógáil ina leith seo, infrastruchtúr pobail a sholáthar agus rochtain a fheabhsú i leith eolais agus acmhainní. Beidh uilechuimsitheacht shóisialta ina choinchéap lárnach a bheidh mar bhonn taca leis an bPlean.

Dearadh ar Ardchaighdeán - bíonn níos mó tarraingteachta ag gabháil le háiteanna lena mbaineann dearadh ar ardchaighdeán dóibh siúd atá ag maireachtáil, agus ag obair iontu agus dóibh siúd a bhfuil sé ar intinn acu gnó a thosú iontu. Cuireann dearadh ar ardchaighdeán inár mbalite, sráidbhailte agus faoin tuath feabhas ar ár gcaighdeán saoil agus déanfar é sin a chur chun cinn trína lánpháirtíú i ngach gné den phlean a spreagadh.

Breithníogh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Cad iad na ceachtanna ón gcúlú eacnamaíochta le gairid atá ábhartha do phleanáil?
- An bhfuil aon bhunprionsabail eile ann a d'fhéadfá a chur san áireamh sa Phlean Forbartha?
- Conas is féidir linn forbairt níos inbhuanaithe a bhaint amach (fás a spreagadh agus ag an am céanna an comhshaol agus an tsochaí a chosaint) trí Phlean Forbartha?
- Cad ba chóir dúinn a dhéanamh chun cuidiú le haghaidh a thabhairt ar na fadhbanna a bhaineann le hathrú aeráide, sna réimsí fuinneamh, pleanála, iompar, bainistíocht dramhaíola agus bithéagsúlacht?
- Conas is féidir linn sochaí atá níos uilechuimsithí go sóisialta a spreagadh?
- Conas is féidir linn dearadh atá ar ardchaighdeán a chur chun cinn?

Cuidigh Linn le Feabhas a chur ar Leagan Amach an Phlean Forbartha

Ullmhaítear an Plean Forbartha de réir cheanglais na nAchtanna um Pleanáil agus Forbairt 2000-2014 ina leagtar amach na cuspóirí éigeantacha nach mór a bheith san áireamh i bplean forbartha. Is doiciméad casta atá ann a dhéanann iarracht riachtanais eacnamaíochta, sóisialta agus comhshaoil an chontae a chothromú ar mhaithe le leas an phobail.

Is féidir le Pleananna Forbartha a bheith ina ndoiciméid mhóra le lón léarscáileanna gaolmhara. Tá súil againn an pleán a choinneáil chomh gonta agus is féidir gan dochar a dhéanamh dá ionracas foriomlán. De réir duit a bheith ag léamh an leabhráin, tabharfaidh tú faoi deara go n-ardaíonn gach aon téama lón suntasach saincheisteanna agus topaíci, agus go mbaineann trasnáil le roinnt acu, agus nach mór aghaidh a thabhairt orthu ar bhealach comhleanúnach agus comhtháite laistigh den Phlean.

Tá sé tábhachtach go mbeidh an Plean inrochtana do gach úsáideoir, go mbeidh sé soiléir, go léifidh sé go maith agus go mbeidh sé éasca le leanúint. Bíonn deis ann le feabhas a chur ar an gcur chuige ar tugadh faoi i bpleananna roimhe seo nuair atáthar i mbun breithnithe ar Phlean Forbartha.

Agus sinn i mbun ullmhaithe don chéad Phlean Forbartha eile ba mhór againn cloisteáil uait agus do thuairim a fháil maidir leis an bPlean Forbartha reatha 2011-2017 ó thaobh an leagan amach agus cé chomh héasca is atá sé le húsáid. Féach www.fingalcoco.ie/planning-and-buildings/development-plans-and-consultations/fingal-development-plan/

Breithnígh na ceisteanna seo a leanas:

- Cad a cheapann tú faoin leagan amach reatha, an gceapann tú go ritheann sé go maith?
- An bhfuil ar do chumas an t-eolas atá á lorg agat a fháil go héasca?
- An bhfuil sé tábhachtach comhthéacs a thabhairt do chuspóirí agus do pholasaithe?
- An bhfuil an Plean ró-mhór agus cad a d'fhéadfaimid a dhéanamh lena scála a laghdú agus ag an am céanna a chinntíú go bhfuiltear ag freastal go hiomlán ar gach ceanglas reachtúil?
- An bhfuil na léarscáileanna atá ag gabháil leis an bPlean Forbartha soiléir, an bhféadfaí feabhas a chur orthu?
- An bhfuil an Plean Forbartha reatha inrochtana ar láithreán gréasáin Fhine Gall?
- An smaoineamh maith é a chur ar fáil mar ríomhleabhar ar an láithreán gréasáin?

Tá sé
tábhachtach go
mbeadh teacht
ag gach úsáideoir
ar an bpleán,
go mbeadh sé
soiléir, éasca le
léamh agus le
tuiscint.

Céard é do
bharúil ar
an bpleán
deiridh a bhí
againn?



Réamhrá

Leagan Plean Forbartha amach príomhchomhthéacs polasaí le contae a fhorbairt. Ní mór go ndéanfaidh sé léiriú ó thaobh spáis ar chothromaíocht riachtanais eacnamaíoch, sóisialta agus cultúrtha an phobail, go háirithe ó thaobh tionchar ar fhorbairt nua, ar thaitneamhachtaí a fheabhsú agus ár gcomhshaoil agus ár n-oidhreacht a chosaint. Oireann sé laistigh d'ordlathas pleannanna agus treoiríntí náisiúnta agus réigiúnacha spáis. Ceanglaítear ar an gComhairle faoi na hAchtanna um Pleanál agus Forbairt pleán forbartha nua a chur i dtoll a chéile gach sé bliana. Cuirfidh Fine Gall túis lena hathbhreithniú ar a Pleán Forbartha an 20 Márta 2015, agus le linn an chéad dá bhliain atá amach romhaínn tabharfar faoi Phlean don tréimhse 2017 go 2023.

Cad é cuspóir an Leabhráin seo?

Tá sé i gceist go ndéanfadh an leabhrán comhairliúcháin seo éascú ar do rannpháirtíocht ó thaobh Pleán nua a dhéanamh. Soláthraíonn forléargas i ndáil leis an bpróiseas agus cuireann i láthair na príomhshaincheisteanna nach mór a bhreithniú in aon phleán forbartha. Bíonn tionchar ag na saincheisteanna sin ar gach duine atá maireachtáil, ag obair agus ag taisteal nó ag tabhairt cuairte ar Fhine Gall.

Mar a chéile leis an bPlean féin, tá an leabhrán seo briste síos i dtéamaí leathana. Tá forléargas tugtha againn ar gach aon téama agus tá líon ceisteanna molta le díospóireacht a spreagadh. Ag an luathchéim seo táimid i mbun súil leathan a chaitheamh ar phleánáil agus ar fhorbairt d'Fhine Gall. Beidh tuilleadh deiseanna agat le do chuid tuairimí a thabhairt maidir le polasaithe, cuspóir agus criosú talún mionsonraithe níos déanaí sa phróiseas.

Tá sraith de dhoiciméid eolais mar bhonn taca leis an leabhrán comhairliúcháin seo, ait a bhfuil tuilleadh eolais atá níos mionsonraithe tugtha. Is féidir na Doiciméid sin a íoslódáil ó www.fingal.ie/devplan.

Conas a bheith páirteach agus le tionchar a bheith agat ar an bPlean?

Is ionann agus 99 seachtain ancreat ama dlíthiúil le Pleán Forbartha a chur i dtoll a chéile (féach cairt sna leathanaigh láir). Cuirfear túis leis na trí phríomhchéim, ina mbeidh ar do chumas a bheith páirteach, an 20 Márta 2015, tráth a mbeidh do chuid tuairimí ar na príomhthéamaí agus ar na príomhshaincheisteanna á lorg againn. Beidh ar do chumas a bheith páirteach arís nuair a bheidh an dréachtphlean ullamh i bhFeabhra na bliana 2016 agus arís, má dhéanann do chuid Comhairleoirí leasú ar an dréachtphlean, i mí na Samhna 2016. Glacfaidh do chuid comhairleoirí leis an bPlean ar deireadh in Earrach na bliana 2017. Tabhair do bharúil dúinn maidir le cad ba mhaith leatsa a tharlóidh i bhFine Gall.

Tabhair do bharúil dúinn maidir le cad ba mhaith leatsa a tharlóidh i bhFine Gall.

Conas aighneacht a dhéanamh:

Is féidir aighneachtaí a dhéanamh maidir leis an gcéad chéim seo de Phlean Forbartha Fine Gall idir 9am an 20 Márta 2015 agus 4.30 an 15 Bealtaine 2015. Is féidir leat aighneacht a dhéanamh:

- 1. Trí aighneacht ar líne a dhéanamh**, níl ort ach logál isteach ar ár láithreán gréasáin www.fingal.ie/devplan agus na treoracha atá curtha ar fáil a leanúint NÓ

- 2. Trí aighneacht a dhéanamh i scríbhinn** agus a sheoladh chuig: Stiúrthóir Infrastruktur Straitéiseach agus Pleanála, Comhairle Chontae Fhine Gall, Halla an Chontae, An Phríomhshráid, Soird, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath

Is é an 4.30pm an Aoine 15 Bealtaine 2015 an spriocdháta maidir le haighneachtaí a fháil. Ní bheidh ar ár gcumas glacadh le haighneachtaí don chéim réamhphleanála seo lasmuigh de na dátaí agus de na hamanna seo. Déan d'aighneacht trí aon mheán amháin le do thoil, go leictreonach nó ar chóip chrua.

Tionólfaidh Fine Gall ceithre thráthnóna comhairliúchán poiblí in Aibreán óna 7.30 pm go 10 pm, tá na mionsonraí mar a leanas:

- Port Mearnóg/Mullach Íde/Binn Éadar agus Oirtheor Fhine Gall:** an Mháirt 14 Aibreán 2015 in Óstán Marine, Cill Phionntain
- Soird agus Fine Gall Láir:** an Mháirt 21 Aibreán 2015 in Óstán Carnegie Court, Soird
- Baile Bhrigín agus Tuaisceart Fhine Gall:** Déardaoin 23 Aibreán 2015 in Óstán Bracken Court, Baile Bhrigín
- Baile Bhláinséir agus Iarthar Fhine Gall:** an Mháirt 28 Aibreán 2015 in Oifig Chathartha Chomhairle Chontae Fhine Gall, Baile Bhláinséir.

Tá súil againn go mbeidh tú linn.

Bí páirteach ann

Tabhair cuairt ar www.fingal.ie/devplan

Lean sinn ar:  [fingalcoco](https://twitter.com/fingalcoco)  facebook.com/fingalcoco

Clár Ábhair

Fáilte ón bPríomhfheidhmeannach	2
Réamhrá	3
Cuidigh Linn le Feabhas a chur ar Leagan Amach an Phlean Forbartha	5
Téamaí Trasrannacha	7
Straitéis Lonnaíochta	9
Dearadh Spásanna Poiblí & Pobail	11
Infrastruchtúr & Gluaiseacht	13
Forbairt Eacnamaíochta	15
Infrastruktúr Glas	17
Oidhreacht Nádúrtha	19
Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	21
Tionchar ar an gComhshaol	23
Amlíne don Phlean Forbartha	25

Fáilte ón bPríomhfheidhmeannach

Ó ceapadh mé i mo Phríomhfheidhmeannach in Aibreán na bliana 2014, táim ag súil go mór go n-oibreoidim leis na comhaltaí tofa chun straitéis a fhorbairt lena chinntíú go mbeidh Fine Gall chun tosaigh le linn na tréimhse nua de théarnamh geilleagrách atá ar na bacáin tar éis na géarchéime airgeadais dhomhanda a rabhaimid báite ann le 8 mbliana anuas. Is iomaí sin tréith a bhaineann le Fine Gall atá in ann leas bhaint as táscairí eacnamaíochta atá comhsheasmhach agus dearfach. Tá daonra againn atá ar cheann de na daonraí is óige, is tapa atá ag fás, is ardoilte agus is éagsúla ar fud na hÉireann. Ní mór go mbeadh straitéis againn a thacódh le cruthú poist, le fiontair, le turasóireacht, le hinfrastruktúr tithíochta, le seirbhísí, le saoráidí, le comhshaol sláintíúil agus le pobal inbhuanaithe. Go simplí teastaíonn uainn go mbeidh Fine Gall ar an áit is fearr le maireachtáil ann, le hobair a dhéanamh ann, le cuairt a thabhairt air agus le gnó a dhéanamh ann. Is deis iontach dúinn é cur i dtoll a chéile an chéad Phlean Forbartha Contae eile ár n-uaillmhian a leagan amach ina leith sin.

Cuirfear tú le hathbhreithniú ar an bPlean Forbartha Contae an 20 Márta 2015. Tóigfaidh an próiseas dhá bhliain ar an iomlán lena thabhairt chun críche. Leagfaidh an Plean amach fíos spáis straitéiseach agus an treo don chontae thar thréimhse sé bliana ó 2017 go 2023. Chun tabhairt faoin bhforbairt sin cuirfimid lena bhfuil bainte amach againn go dtí seo agus lenár mbuntáistí straitéiseacha mar chontae. Cuirfimid an méid is féidir le láidreachtaí ár saoránach, ár bpobal, ár n-oidhreachta tógtha agus nádúrtha, ár n-infrastruktúr agus ár dturasóireachta lena lán-acmhainneacht a bhaint amach.

Táimid i mbun breithniú a dhéanamh ar shaincheisteanna an "phictiúir mhóir" sa chontae, ag an luathchéim seo den phróiseas. Tá sé i gceist go ndéanfadh an leabhrán díospóireacht a spreagadh ar roinnt de na hábhair seo agus do rannpháirtíocht sa phróiseas ag an luathchéim seo a spreagadh agus a éascú. Tugaimid spreagadh duit a bheith rannpháirteach go gníomhach ó thaobh cúnamh a thabhairt le todhchaí do chontae amach anseo a mhúnlú. Beidh tuilleadh deiseanna ann le bheith rannpháirteach sa phróiseas agus tá súil againn go dtapóidh tú an deis le do chion a dhéanamh.

Táimid ag tnúth go mór cloisteáil uait.

Paul Reid
An Príomhfheidhmeannach

Plean Forbartha Fhine Gall

2017-2023



Bí páirteach ann.

Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council

