

DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 - 2017

BACKGROUND PAPER

LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACE, BIODIVERSITY AND RECREATION

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1. Introduction

Open space is an essential part of the urban heritage, a strong element in the architectural and aesthetic form of a city, plays an important educational role, is ecologically significant, is important for social interaction and in fostering community development and is supportive of economic objectives and activities. In particular it helps reduce the inherent tension and conflict in deprived parts of urban areas of Europe; it has an important role in providing for the recreational and leisure needs of a community and has an economic value in that of environmental enhancement¹

Dublin City is blessed with a spectacular setting on Dublin Bay, and a wealth of natural amenities. The city is shaped by its major landscape features – the Phoenix Park, the Liffey, and the river valleys of the Tolka and Dodder - complemented by the man-made amenities and greenspaces of the city squares and historic gardens, the parks, canals, waterfront promenades, all contributing to a high quality environment.

Internationally and in Dublin, it is increasingly being recognised that the 'green infrastructure' - the networks of green areas around us, the natural heritage and recreational amenities – is vital to the functioning of cities. This re-evaluation of their importance is prompted by the understanding of the key role they play in underpinning rapid urbanisation – creating and sustaining places, revitalizing the city as an attractive place to live, and ensuring that the essential components of environmental sustainability are safeguarded.

Values and Importance of Open Space

Open space provides multiple social, economic and environmental benefits to the city and its communities:

Environmental Benefits and Biodiversity Absorbing stormwater, cooling raised urban temperature, providing shade and wind reduction, filtering dust and air pollution, producing oxygen, supporting plants and animals

Psychological Well-being

The presence of nature in the city allows the urban dweller to connect with the natural environment and experience the changing seasons acting as a natural tranquilizer for urban stresses such as noise and crowding.

Health and Social Benefits

Promoting physical activities and opportunities for participation in sport and play, socialisation through opportunity to interact with others community activities and festivals.

Economic Benefits

High quality open spaces and amenities promote a positive image of the city, and are a key part of its identity. Good urban greenspaces build confidence in newly developing areas - the high status of a parkside location enhances property values in the vicinity

Connectivity

Networks of open spaces create linkages between the different parts of the city for movement and access & green links for biodiversity.

¹ Recommendation No.R86 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on Urban Open Space, Strasbourg Council of Europe 1986

2. Progress to Date

2.1 Landscape and Open Space

In addressing the need to promote a high quality living environment, the provision of public open space and the development of recreational opportunities are essential.

The key challenges facing the City are to ensure optimal provision of public open space and the provision of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities to meet the needs of increased residential densities. The emphasis has shifted from provision for provision's sake to ensuring quality and maximum usage and the City Council is addressing this challenge through the development management process and an ongoing programme of redevelopment of playing facilities. Dublin City Development Board in conjunction with Dublin City Council are in the process of developing a "Dublin City Play Plan". This plan will promote a planned and coordinated approach to play provision, consistent to the National Children's Strategy.

2.2 Biodiversity

Since the last Development Plan was adopted, there have been a number of key changes within Dublin City Council. The position of Biodiversity Officer was created in 2005 and the first Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action Plan was agreed and passed by Council in February 2008. The Biodiversity Action Plan presents an ambitious series of actions and targets for Dublin City Council. By implementing the Biodiversity Action Plan, DCC will be bringing itself in line with International and National legislation, policies, trends and best practice.

The National Biodiversity Action Plan was produced by the Department of the Environment in 2002 and places certain onuses on Local Authorities and Government bodies. The next National Biodiversity Plan is being written at present and the issues raised within this DCC Issues Paper reflect the issues being raised across the country generally. Legislation such as the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), EU Birds Directive (79/408/EEC), Irish Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended in 2000) and EC (Natural Habitats Regulations, 1997) require that certain species such as Otter, bats and birds as well as habitats are acknowledged in the Planning process.

2.3 Sport and Recreation

National policy in the area of Sport and Recreation has been set out in the Irish Sports Council Act 1999, and the Local Government Act 2001 defines the Dublin City Council role in this area. In recent years a series of national policy and guidance documentation has been published informing the delivery of recreational and play provision at local and citywide levels:

- National Obesity Strategy
- Teenspace – National Recreation Strategy for Young People
- Ready Steady play! A national Plan Strategy
- National Strategy for healthy eating and physical activity
- National Action Plan on Social Inclusion

The strategies derive from and contribute to the continued growth in the public perception with regard to the benefits that can be gained from exercise and physical activity. The delivery of local sports services and the roll out of sports partnerships is generally being devolved from the Department of Arts, Sports and Tourism to the Irish Sports Council and on to Local Authorities, and Dublin City Council is responding with an increased growth in the sport services delivered, and through continued improvement in the Council's leisure facilities. Dublin City Council provides the following facilities and services:

- 5 Leisure Centres
- 3 Swimming Pools
- 4 Sports Halls
- 2 Watersports facilities
- 2 Youth, Community and Sports Centres
- 11 Sports Development Officers working with young people at risk of drug use in disadvantaged areas
- 5 Sport and Recreation Officers promoting physical activity for all the citizens of Dublin.

3. Future Trends and Developments

3.1 Landscape and Open Space

Prior to and since the adoption of the DCDP 2005 – 2011 there have been key changes in National Legislation and Policies that have implications for the city's open spaces. The next Development Plan will have to take account of significant change in four key areas:

1. Rapid urbanisation and demographic changes are placing increased demands on the city's open spaces and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government Guidelines² for sustainable development recommend a strategic policy approach to the provision of public open space
2. Dublin City Council has adopted and is implementing a Biodiversity Action Plan in line with international and national legislation
3. Dublin City Council is implementing a Sports and Recreation Strategy and working to deliver enhanced services in line with Government policy for healthy and active living
4. Greening the city - the Climate Change policy for Dublin City adopted in May 2008, focuses on mitigation and adaptation strategies for the reduction of CO2 gases, and the natural environment has a key role here. The City's ecosystem including its ecological corridors plays an essential role in water and flood management.

The next Development Plan will have to provide the policy and objectives to balance the sometimes competing and conflicting demands on the city's open spaces. The need for a new emphasis has emerged, given the recognition that the green infrastructure is a key resource and fundamental to achieving wider urban policy objectives.

3.2 Biodiversity

Biodiversity in the future will be a central tenet of a sustainable city. Well managed biodiversity can help reduce pollution, control floods, prevent erosion and generally improve the quality of life. The Biodiversity Action Plan will help achieve many of the objectives of the City Development Plan. This is also in keeping with other policies, both national and regional. The Dublin City Council Draft Climate Change strategy lists indicators such as no net loss of area to wetlands and Natura 2000 sites and the Dublin City Council GSDS requires Sustainable Urban Drainage to assist in flood alleviation. These policies all tie together into a more sustainable management focus for the City. Before we can ensure no net loss and in order to prevent loss of these protected species and habitats, we have to protect the ecosystem around them as they don't exist in a vacuum but have requirements in terms of the food they eat and places to shelter and reproduce. It is thus necessary to identify where these areas of high biodiversity value are and by doing this, ensure their conservation.

3.3 Sport and Recreation

As the City consolidates, it is crucially important in the future that adequate sports and recreation for all age groups and socio-ethnic groups is provided for as part of a healthy City. The current Sport and Recreation Strategy was completed in 2004, and the brief for the next Dublin City Council Sport and Recreation Strategy was approved by the SPC in July 2008. The brief for this project is to develop a Sport and Recreation Strategy for Dublin City Council's administrative area for the next 8 years (2009-2016). The period of time of 8 years has been selected, as this will take the strategy to the end of the next City Development Plan. The initial work will produce a high level strategic vision for the next 8 years as well as 2 year (2009 – 2011) action plan that will take Sport and Recreation services to the end of the

² Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, Draft Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, February 2008

current City Development Plan. The action plan will then be reviewed in 2011 with a view to developing a series of 3-year action plans to the end of the next City Development Plan

Strategy timeframe:

- (2009 – 2016) – High level strategic vision
- (2009 – 2010) – First Action Plan of two year duration
- (2011 – 2013) – Second Action Plan of three year duration
- (2014 – 2016) – Third Action Plan of three year duration

Strategy outcome:

- Provide a strategic vision for Sport and Leisure service provision in Dublin City Council for the next 8 years.
- Identify key achievable actions with regard to Sport and Leisure provision for the next 8 years.
- Act as a focal point for the planning of Sport and Leisure service provision for the next 8 years.
- Provide an outline for possible budgetary implications of Sport and Leisure service provision for next 8 years.
- Identify Dublin City Council's position in the marketplace with regard to Sport and Leisure provision.
- Act as an information point for National Governing Bodies of Sport, General public and interested parties

4. Main Issues and Challenges

4.1 Landscape and Open Space

The Continuous Landscape

The City Landscape can be considered as encompassing all the city's spaces – parks, squares, civic spaces, waterways, green roofs etc – a continuous area of open space /public realm. Through cycles of renewal and adaptation in the urban fabric, the opportunities arise to establish the landscape presence.

Whilst many of the open spaces of the city are a mosaic of multi-functional spaces, a significant number are delimited (for example for a particular sports use) and only available to a specific group for a specific use. There can sometimes be conflicting needs such as maintaining vulnerable habitats whilst allowing for public recreation. Equally, there can be a co-occurrence of interests where, for example, the recreational network of routes for walking and cycling can be a connector for biodiversity.

In order to identify potential conflicts and to ensure the optimum outcome for as many uses as possible it is advisable to ensure that requirements to consider priority habitats and EU sites are considered at the earliest stages of planning for new development.

Mapping the City's Open Spaces and putting the various 'layers' of the city landscape together in a composite picture would assist in

- Identifying the areas with significant open space deficits
- Identifying the network of space and potential linkages and corridors
- Identify vulnerabilities or areas of conflict

Creating new Green Spaces

There are significant opportunities to create more urban greenspace, both to redress existing deficiencies and to ensure that the quality of life for new residential and working communities is enhanced. Most city spaces in the past were created as a by-product of the development process – the potential for making space comes from the clearing and reconstruction of an area, where new layouts allow the shaping of new spaces and new connections to the wider area.

The potential for creating public open space can be realised where the Planning Authority has an open space strategy, or development frameworks, or an assessment of open space and recreational needs for the area. For example, the Frameworks and Local Area Plans for areas such as Poolbeg, Phibsborough, the Liberties and Grangegorman all include new parks, routes, public spaces and recreational facilities, based on an audit of needs for the areas in question.

The new Development Plan can set out its policies for additional open space, and identify how this can be achieved.

Open Space Strategies

An area-wide green space strategy can facilitate not only the development of a hierarchy of provision – ranging from sub-regional parks down to pocket parks, but also the creation of links or green corridors between parks, river valleys and other amenity spaces. A Strategy can also highlight areas where issues of quality, access, and accessibility need to be addressed and assist in Development Management decision making. A Strategy could also provide a framework for investment priorities and action and for managing new open spaces.

Ecological network

The City is now understood as a dynamic ecosystem, where the natural systems and human beings are interdependent and functionally linked. A strategic network for green infrastructure

can be laid out through green corridors and green chains to provide the essential links for amenity, biodiversity and sustainable movement patterns.

Dublin City already has the outline structure for such a network in the major parks and green spaces, canals, rivers, railway corridors, waterfront promenades, campshires. Mapping of the potential linkages could identify key routes to be included as objectives of the Development Plan.

Landscape Conservation Areas

The Development Plan 2005 – 2011 identified the main areas of national landscape importance and stated that the following areas would be *investigated further with a view to determining their suitability for designation as Landscape Conservation Areas (LCA)*:

- Phoenix Park
- North Bull Island
- Botanic Gardens

Policy H45 is 'to protect the special character of Landscape Conservation Areas'

Objective H24 is 'to evaluate St. Anne's Park *with a view to determining its suitability for inclusion as an Landscape Conservation Area*

However there are currently no areas of Dublin City designated as Landscape Conservation Areas (LCA). The North Bull Island and Dublin Bay (excluding the Port) are covered by EU Designations (cSAC, SPA and pNHA). The North Bull is also covered by a Special Amenity Area Order, and designated as Unesco Biosphere Reserve, and a Ramsar site.

Phoenix Park, Botanic Gardens and St. Anne's Park are designated as 'Conservation Areas' in the Plan. The Biodiversity Issues paper draws attention to the anomaly whereby there is one type of Conservation Zoning to cover both areas of built heritage and the natural heritage.

Trees and Tree Preservation Orders (T.P.O's)

Existing greenspaces and streets in the urban environment can be invigorated through 'ecological stewardship', equally valuable in improving the quality of life for residents and in sustaining environmental benefits. Opportunities for greening existing urban areas include tree planting and introducing vegetation in public spaces, courtyards, alongside roads, on paved streets, on terraces and roof gardens, including 'green roofs'.

Planning Authorities can plant trees and shrubs on land not in their ownership with the consent of the owners and can assist persons or bodies to carry out amenity planting. At present tree felling does not normally require planning permission. Tree Preservation Orders can prohibit the cutting down, lopping or wilful destruction of individual trees, groups of trees or woodland, thus giving tree felling the status of development.

Public Open Space – providing for an increased population.



Dublin City Development Plan areas zoned Z9

Dublin City Development Plan 2005 – 2011 has some 2580 hectares zoned Z9 'To preserve, provide and improve recreational amenity and open space'. This represents some 22% of the land area within the city boundary.

The distribution of this space for historical reasons favours the outer suburbs. The inner city and docklands for example contains 25% of the city's population, and 15% of its land area, but only 5% of its public open spaces.

Dublin City's Open Space

Dublin City Council manages 1,400 hectares of public open space including regional, district, neighbourhood and local parks, linear parks and local green spaces. The city also includes areas of public open space managed by the OPW on behalf of the State, (such as the Phoenix Park, St. Stephen's Green) or managed by Waterways Ireland (the Royal and Grand Canals) and other recreational amenities such as private sports grounds and golf clubs.

Public Open Space is defined in the DCDP 2005 – 2011 Chapter 11:

'Public open space is open space which makes a contribution to the public domain and is accessible to the public for the purpose of active and passive recreation, including relaxation and children's play. Public open space also provides for visual breaks between and within residential areas and facilitates biodiversity and the maintenance of wildlife habitats'³.

Definitions for public and private open space have been considered and categorised as follows⁴

- *Public Spaces* are 'public' in the sense that they are and 'open to or shared by all the people'
- *Semi Public Spaces* are those whose use is limited to particular groups, or whose hours of use or opening times are limited, for example sports grounds, school playgrounds, or precincts such as Trinity College
- *Semi-Private Spaces* are those used by a limited number of people, and where the ordinary public would generally not be welcomed, for example courtyards or communal gardens of residential flats.
- *Private Space* is in private ownership and includes gardens to individual homes.

In assessing whether the amount of open space in the city is adequate for today's needs it is important to note that the assessment cannot be solely based on the quantum zoned Z9. Some areas zoned Z9 are not useful for recreation or amenity, for example dog tracks or roadside verges. However it is also the case that other areas not zoned Z9, for example domestic gardens and institutional lands, are very important for biodiversity and environmental mitigation. In very general terms there is a much greater provision of open space in the outer suburbs, many of which are underutilised and could make a better contribution to the needs of their areas, but even where there appear to be adequate levels of open space this can be affected by issues of accessibility and uneven distribution.

Hierarchies and Standards for Public Open Space

Local Authorities in Britain and Ireland classify parks according to an open space 'hierarchy' ranging from the largest to the smallest. The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, in its document 'A Parks Policy for Local Authorities' (1987), describes five categories – National, Regional, Neighbourhood, Local and Incidental. London's open space hierarchy has seven categories including Local, Small Local and Pocket Parks. The finer grain of this hierarchy is well suited to the range and type of inner city spaces in Dublin.

The DoELG 1987 Parks Policy set out standards for adoption by Local Authorities:

- Neighbourhood Park - minimum 16 hectares per 10,000 population, within 0.8km distance of homes
- Local Park - minimum 2 hectares per 1000 population, within 0.4km distance of homes
- Each 10,000 population to have 1 Neighbourhood Park and 2 Local Parks

The DoEHLG Guidelines⁵ note that quantitative standards are generally in the range of 2 to 2.5 hectares per 1000 population, allocated according to a hierarchy of spaces, but that close to town and city centres public open space provision on a strictly population basis is not

³ DCDP General Site Development Standards Paragraph 15.9.7 Public Open Space for Residential and Other Development

⁴ Woolley, Helen (2003) Urban Open Spaces, Spon, London

⁵ Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, Draft Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, February 2008

appropriate. Whilst empirical standards can be applied to greenfield areas, and provide a useful yardstick, they are not really appropriate for built-up areas of Dublin City.

Accessibility Criteria for Open Space

As the city's population increases and housing densities rise, the city's open spaces are coming under increasing pressure. As well as the increased number of apartment dwellers, the city supports a large working and student population, and a growing number of tourist and business visitors. International practice suggests that there should be a variety of different types of open space *with different degrees of accessibility that* is within a range of distances. For example, people should have access to a pocket park within a 10 minute walking distance of their homes or workplace, whereas district parks can be located at a greater distance for weekend, evening and more occasional use.

For Dublin City, accessibility standards would provide an appropriate guideline for open space provision. Distance from home or workplace is the critical requirement to enable people to use a park easily, conveniently and frequently, and the pedestrian catchment for local parks is usually set at 400metres (10 minutes walk). Accessibility mapping would identify the areas where the deficits are, and could inform Development Plan objectives for the creation of new spaces. Providing adequate and suitable space for active recreation is a challenge – urban parks are increasingly required to be multi-functional, with multi-use games areas alongside playgrounds, sitting spaces and landscaped areas.

A number of separate studies/plans in relation to open space and amenities in Dublin have been carried out in recent years, for example the Drumcondra Open Space Strategy, the Canals Plan, the DDDA Audit of Social Infrastructure, the Liberties/Coombe Open Space Study, and the Legible Dublin Study. A Draft Strategy for a Liffey Valley Park (OPW ERM, 2006) has been published.

Zoning for Open space

The Development Plan land use zoning designations protect existing open space (Z9 and Z11), and ensure that a proportion (20% or 25%) of open space is retained in redevelopment of private lands, e.g. institutional lands which have significant open space. There are also standards in the Development Plan to require the provision of new public open space (10%) in addition to private open space in all new residential developments.

To address the issue of providing suitable land for additional public open space it may be necessary to consider looking for a quota of public open space in zonings other than residential and institutional. It would for example be appropriate for regeneration zonings (Z10, Z12, Z13 and Z14) to provide for public open space. In areas with identified deficits, perhaps all types of development should be required to provide space, however incidental, to allow for more generous pavements, landscaping, and perhaps seats/benches.

There is provision in the Development Plan for financial contributions or for the provision of indoor recreational facilities in lieu of the public open space requirement where sufficient open space already exists in the vicinity. It might therefore be useful to identify the zones of deficiency, and to set out the hierarchy of spaces in order to have a sound basis for deciding whether to require that developments provide for open space or a financial contribution.

4.2 Biodiversity

Protecting Areas of High Biodiversity Interest

Dublin City Council must aim to protect those areas of High Biodiversity Interest left in the city. Whether they form part of the Natura 2000 network of EU protected sites or are outside the designated process due to small size or lesser numbers of animals is not important. The presence of known areas of High Biodiversity Interest has been mapped as part of this Development Plan Review process. This mapping could be included in the next Development Plan to ensure that developments should take into account these important areas. Ideally,

those areas that have been identified through scientific research as being of High Biodiversity Interest should be listed in the Development Plan.

At present, Development Plan zones such as Z9, Z11 or Z12 have an amenity focus. Amenity is not always correlated with biodiversity preservation; for example open amenity grassland has low biodiversity value. Areas of woodland, ancient species-rich hedgerows, native plant diversity, wetlands and semi-natural grassland, where they exist naturally, can be incorporated into Open Space areas. However, zoning these areas for amenity only does not ensure preservation of these important existing habitats. It would create a different focus for the consideration of uses on these lands if the name of some of these zones is changed to reflect the ecological value of sites, for example Z9 from Recreational Amenity and Open Space' to 'Open Space, Recreation and Biodiversity'

Policies of the DCDP 2005 – 2011 for the protection of the natural environment shall be strengthened.

This paper suggests that Natural Heritage be afforded the same strong wording as Built Heritage in the Development Plan. This is especially true in terms of the DCC Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats and Species which were chosen by a panel of experts for scientific reasons. These include hedgerows, trees, birds, bats, otter, red squirrel, salmonids, selected invertebrates (thus their habitats), rare plants, semi-natural grasslands and wetlands. It is suggested that these Dublin City Council BAP Priority Habitats and Species must be listed in the new Development Plan and their conservation strongly advocated.

Note: The DoEHLG Draft Guidelines for Sustainable Residential Development 2008 (p.29) state that appropriate objectives from the Biodiversity Plan should be included in the Development Plan.... 'any proposed zoning or development in or near environmentally sensitive sites (e.g. an SAC or NHA) should avoid causing any significant adverse impacts on such sites. On less sensitive sites care should be taken to integrate existing landscape features, mature tree / plants into the site.'

Conservation Zoning

The Conservation Zoning (represented by a red hatched line) in the Development Plan Maps.

Policies H13 – H16 concentrate on built heritage conservation – the widespread application of the conservation hatching to the natural environment is not linked to policies for nature conservation. It is therefore suggested that the policies for the Conservation Zone in the next Development Plan are expanded to include Natural Heritage conservation and the boundaries are amended to reflect same.

Providing for Biodiversity in the Urban Form

Chapters 2 and 3 of the DCDP 2005 – 2011 set out the framework for the city, which could be expanded to address integrating blue and green corridors or incorporating biodiversity into the landscape of the city. Encouraging wildlife-friendly design of buildings, green roofs, planting native trees and plants in landscaping are all achievable elements of Urban Form and are to be welcomed by the general public. Connecting already very fragmented habitats in the city is possible. Designing in 'green bridges' and green roofs, allowing natural growth of vegetation in and alongside waterways which is necessary as shelter and food for juvenile fish, insects, frogs and newts and providing water access points for otter and waterfowl instead of hard edging can be achieved. The planting of corridors of native trees and shrubs and incorporating native flower species into urban landscaping will benefit wildlife greatly. Acknowledgement in the pre-planning stage that humans and wildlife share the same city space would allow simple yet very effective changes to be made for the good of biodiversity and humans alike.

5. Summary of Key Issues

5.1 Landscape and Open Space issues

- Should a City Landscape Strategy (indicating spatial hierarchy and linkages etc) be developed for the next Development Plan and how to ensure that the strategy, its policies and objectives can be delivered through the development process – e.g. through zoning and standards.
- How to increase the amount of publicly accessible open space and ensure that the new spaces created are located to meet deficiencies.
- How to ensure that policies and objectives for the City's open spaces and landscape can find an appropriate balance between accommodating development and meeting the needs of recreational use, heritage and biodiversity.
- Should an Assessment of the Character of the Landscape identify the key areas and features of natural beauty or interest, the landscapes of historic value, to inform the preparation of policies and objectives for the conservation and protection of the environment? Should LCA's be designated?
- Quality of City Landscape. How to ensure that well designed, properly funded landscapes are developed to create valuable destinations for the City's population.
- Should policies for the protection of woods, trees and hedgerows be considered for the new Development Plan and objectives included for identifying suitable trees and woodlands for T.P.O's bearing in mind the reasons needed to survey the tree population of the City?

5.2 Biodiversity Issues

- How to ensure through explicit objectives a better level of protection for areas of High Biodiversity Interest as well as the Natura 2000 (EU Designated) sites.
- How can Conservation designations and objectives be differentiated for built heritage and natural heritage to ensure explicit protection for the natural environment.
- How to acknowledge of BAP Priority Plants and Animals as listed in the DCC Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 – 2012.
- How to develop ecological corridors towards the establishment of regional ecological network to ensure that the greenspaces are linked to benefit nature / wildlife and movement. Should the routes be delineated in the Development Plan maps?

5.3 Sport and Recreational Issues

- How to ensure that the increasing demand for Sports and Leisure facilities can be met and that all new developments are addressing the Sport and Leisure needs of their communities, including new communities.
- How to ensuring that there is a balance of publicly accessible Sport and Leisure facilities throughout Dublin City
- How to ensure national, regional and city focus in development of Sport and Leisure facilities and facilitate the development of key regional sports infrastructural projects.
- How can we promote Dublin as a host for a major national sporting competition.