

WATERFORD CITY AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2022–2028

Chief Executive's Report on Pre-Draft Submissions



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1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a description of the Pre-Draft Public Consultation process undertaken for the review of the Waterford City, Dungarvan Town and Waterford County Development Plans, and preparation of a new Waterford City and County Development Plan (CCDP) to come into effect in 2022.

The Chief Executive's Report on Submissions, Key Issues and Recommendations, consists of two main sections and a number of Appendices.

Section 1 of this report outlines the review process of the current CCDPs (as extended), 2013-2019, and 2011-2017, respectively, and the Dungarvan Town Development Plan 2012-2018 (as extended), the statutory context and purpose of this Chief Executive's report, and the legislative background for the preparation of the new CCDP 2022-2028. This section also includes an overview of the consultation process carried out for the pre Draft stage of the Development Plan process, and describes the next steps in the process.

Section 2: Consists of an analysis and summary of the issues raised during the public consultation period. This part includes the Chief Executive's opinions and recommendations on the issues raised.

This report forms part of the statutory procedure for the preparation of the Waterford CCDP 2022, and is being submitted to the Elected Members of Waterford City and County Council on the 5th November 2020 for their consideration on or before the 18th January 2021.

Appendices are attached to this report as follows:

- Appendix 1: Webinar Q & A Reports
- Appendix 2: Policy Issues Raised and Relevant Regional Policy Objective (RPO)
- Appendix 3: List of Written Submissions
- Appendix 4: List of Prescribed Authorities and other Bodies consulted
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In accordance with Section 11 of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 as amended (the Act), Waterford City and County Council gave notice on 20th July 2020 of its intention to commence the review of the existing CCDPs and Dungarvan Town Development Plan, and to prepare a new Development Plan (Appendix One).

The review of the Plan will take two years and will conclude with the adoption of a new single, unitary CCDP 2022-2028.

1.1 This Report in Context

It is important to consider the principle role and function of the development plan when reading this report and the recommendations of the Chief Executive. To put the development plan in context, it is also worth noting that the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2007 (DEHLG) state that the development plan utilises national and regional frameworks such as the NPF and RSES to inform and structure land use policies at the city or county level, which in turn provide a basis for day-to-day planning decisions. In this regard a good development plan should:

- Create a clear strategic framework for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area over the duration of the plan, consistent with longer- term planning and sustainable development aims, including those set out in the National Planning Framework (NPF) and Regional Spatial Economic Strategy (RSES).
- Set out an over-arching vision for the development of the area to which the plan relates.
- Give spatial expression to the economic, social and cultural aims of the County or City Development Strategy.
- Be grounded in public and political consensus around the plan’s strategic framework.
- Provide a clear framework for public and private sector investment in infrastructure and in development in the area, having regard to both national and regional plans and policies.
- Protect and enhance the amenities of the area.
- Offer clear guidance to developers in framing development proposals and to the planning authority in assessing such proposals.
- Establish a policy framework within which more detailed plans (such as Local Area Plans (LAPs) or plans for architectural conservation areas (ACAs)) can be drawn up for specific parts of the planning authority’s area.
- Be capable of implementation and monitoring.

The development plan must therefore state a clear vision and clear investment and other priorities, provide a framework to enable implementation of its principle strategies, and provide a clear and consistent SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time) policy framework through which predictable decision-making can be assured.

1.2 Statutory Context and Purpose of the Chief Executive’s Report

Under Section 11(4) (a) of the Act, the Chief Executive as part of the Development Plan process, is required to prepare a report on the submissions and observations received to the initial public consultation process of the pre Draft Plan, not later than 16 weeks after giving notice that the Development Plan is to be reviewed. The report must be submitted to the Elected Members of the Planning Authority for their consideration by 9th November 2020.

According to Section 11(4)(b) of the Act the Chief Executive’s Report must include the following:

- List the persons or bodies who made written submissions/observations, as well as any person or bodies consulted. (Appendix 3)
- Summarise the issues raised in the written submissions and during the public consultation events. The report however, shall not refer to a submission relating to a request or proposal for zoning of particular land for any purpose (See Section 1.7 of this report).
- Give the opinion of the Chief Executive on the issues raised and recommendations, taking account of the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, the statutory obligations of any local authority in the area and any relevant policies or objectives of the Government or of any Minister of the Government. (Please refer to Section 2 of this report)
- State the Chief Executive's recommendations on policies to be included in the Draft Development Plan. (Please refer to Section 2, Tables 1 & 2 and Appendix 2 of this report)
- Summarise the issues raised and recommendations made by the relevant regional assembly and outline the recommendations of the Chief Executive in relation to the manner in which those

issues and recommendations should be addressed in the Draft development plan. (Please refer to Section 2 and Table 1 of this report)

1.3 Legislative Background for the making of the CCDP:

On 1st June 2014, Waterford City & County Council was established following the amalgamation of Waterford City Council and Waterford County Council.

The three existing development plans within the amalgamated Council area, Waterford City Development Plan 2013 – 2019, Waterford County Development Plan 2011 – 2017, and the Dungarvan Town Development Plan 2012 – 2018, consequently had their lifetime extended, as per Section 11A of the Act, and remain in effect until a new single, unitary Development Plan is prepared.

Section 11B the Act requires Local Authorities which have been subject to amalgamation, in this instance Waterford City & County Council, to commence the preparation of a development plan for the amalgamated administrative area within 6 months of the making of the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy.

In accordance with Section 11 (1)(a) of the Act, the review of the existing Development Plans and preparation of a new Development Plan by the planning authority is required to be strategic in nature for the purposes of developing:

- (a) the objectives and policies to deliver an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the Development Plan, and
- (b) the core strategy, and
- (c) shall take account of the statutory obligations of any local authority in the area and any relevant policies or objectives for the time being of the Government or of any Minister of the Government.

1.4 Overview of the Initial Notification and Public Consultation undertaken:

The pre Draft consultation stage was undertaken from 20th July 2020 until 14th September 2020. A total of **284** No written submissions were received during the pre Draft consultation period. The opinions, views and ideas set out in the written submissions, and of those expressed and recorded at the public consultation events/ stakeholder meetings, were considered.

Waterford City and County Council wishes to express its appreciation to all those who made submissions/observations and/or attended the online webinar/ information events.

The consultation process comprised a number of elements:

(a) Publicity and social media

The statutory notice of the commencement of the review of the Waterford City, Waterford County and Dungarvan Town Development Plans was placed in the Waterford News and Star and Munster Express on the 14th July 2020, and the Dungarvan Leader and Dungarvan Observer on the 17th July 2020.

This notice announced that Waterford City and County Council was commencing the review of the existing statutory Development Plans within the administrative area of the Council, as noted above. The notice directed the public to material on a dedicated consultation website (portal), and advised of the duration of the formal consultation period.

The review of the Waterford City, Dungarvan Town and Waterford County Development Plans was also advertised on the Council's social media platforms, including Facebook (8 No times/ posts) and Twitter (12 No tweets/ posts) between 7th July 2020 and 20th September 2020. Five YouTube videos were also posted across a similar timeframe, including the recordings of the 3 No webinars (refer to (b) Online, below).

A consultation/ issues paper was made available in the following public libraries; Waterford City Central, Ardkeen, Carrickpheirish, Dungarvan, Lismore and Tramore, and on the dedicated Development Plan consultation portal. It was also forwarded to all elected members, prescribed authorities, stakeholder groups, and the Public Participation Network (PPN), in order to generate engagement and public submissions on the Pre-draft Plan.

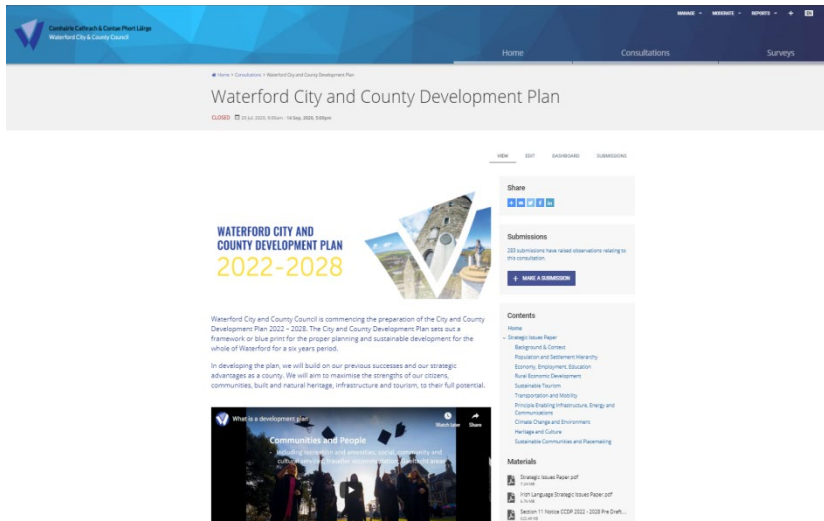
The issues paper was also made available at the public counters at the Council's offices in Dungarvan and Waterford City. Officers of the Council's Forward Planning team were also made available for any requested one-on-one, personal meetings.

The Strategic Issues Paper (in both Irish and English) featured a wide range of topics, specifically:

- Background and Context
- Population and Settlement Hierarchy
- Economy, Employment, Education
- Rural Economic Development
- Sustainable Tourism
- Transportation and Mobility
- Principle Enabling Infrastructure, Energy and Communications
- Climate Change and Environment
- Heritage and Culture
- Sustainable Communities and Placemaking

(b) Online

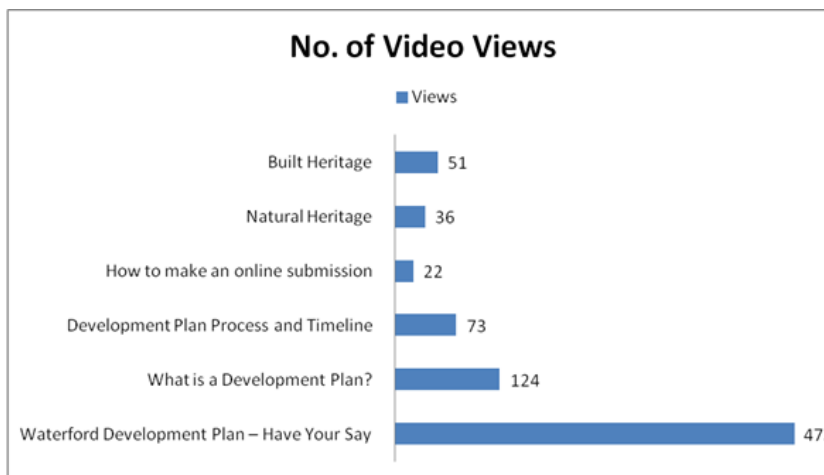
As a result of restrictions in relation to public meetings resulting from Covid-19, the Forward Planning team put in place an online information and interactive strategy to ensure that the development plan preparation process would be fully informed by public engagement. To this end, a dedicated consultation portal, **consult.waterfordcouncil.ie**, was designed to engage with a wide audience, and keep members of the public up-to-date with the process of the preparation of the Development Plan. Submissions to the pre Draft consultation stage could be made online via the Council's consultation portal, or by email.



In order to assist, a number of short (approximately 2-3 minutes each) videos were placed on the consultation portal to assist in informing members of the public and to stimulate interest and debate. The videos focused on providing a background context, as well as the content, process and timeframes associated with the making of the Development Plan, and how to make a submission online. The videos on the portal (these may still be viewed) include:

- Waterford Development Plan – Have Your Say
- What is a Development Plan?
- Development Plan Process and Timeline
- How to make an online submission
- Natural Heritage
- Built Heritage

These videos have all been viewed¹ a number of times, as indicated hereunder:



¹ No of views via the Council’s YouTube channel as per 2.10.2020

In addition to the above, the website included copies of the statutory notices in both English and Irish, as well as the Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report.

As already mentioned above, the Council utilised Facebook and Twitter to notify the public of all issues relating to the review of the Development Plan. The Facebook and Twitter posts had a collective “reach” of 23,600 users during the pre consultation period.

(c) Public Consultation Events:

Three separate, themed public online webinar sessions were advertised and held over three evenings on the 18th, 19th and 20th August 2020, via Eventbrite and Microsoft Teams. The webinars were advertised by radio and as paid Facebook events and also via regular Facebook, Twitter and YouTube postings, and through the PPN process. Elected Members of the Council were also invited by email, to attend the meetings.

Each webinar had a separate theme, and included contributions from various departments within the Council, as well as from other stakeholders, including Waterford City and Tramore Chamber of Commerce; Dungarvan and West Waterford Chamber of Commerce, and Waterford Institute of Technology.

The webinars were structured as follows:

18th August – Environment and Heritage

- 19:00 – 19:05 – Introduction
- 19:05 – 19:20 – Content of a Development Plan
- 19:20 – 19:30 – Natural Heritage
- 19:30 – 19:40 – Built Heritage
- 19:40 – 20:00/20:15 – Q&A

19th August – Community and Placemaking

- 19:00 – 19:05 – Introduction
- 19:05 – 19:20 – Content of a Development Plan
- 19:20 – 19:30 – Community
- 19:30 – 19:40 – Open Space
- 19:40 – 20:00/20:15 – Q&A

20th August – Economy and Business

- 19:00 – 19:05 – Introduction
- 19:05 – 19:20 – Content of a Development Plan
- 19:20 – 19:30 – Waterford City and Tramore Chamber of Commerce
- 19:30 – 19:40 – Dungarvan and West Waterford Chamber of Commerce
- 19:40 – 19:50 – Education and Agriculture (WIT)
- 19:50 – 20:00/20:15 – Q&A

The events were semi-formal in nature, and members of the public were invited to send in any queries which arose during the course of the presentations via the webinar chat function. Queries were subsequently responded to during the Q&A session following the presentations. Following these meetings, the Planning Team compiled individual reports on the questions and answers arising during the webinar, and these, together with video recordings of each webinar session, were posted on the consultation portal. The reports produced (see Appendix 1) summarise the principal issues and comments raised by the public during the sessions.

Issues were broad ranging, and included matters such as the need to address economic issues and stimulate jobs growth within the city and county, housing and placemaking, environmental and quality of life issues, and the role and development of the towns and villages and infrastructure provision within the city and county. These matters will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Draft CCDP.

(d) Radio

A total of 68 No audio advertisements were made on WLR (Waterford Local Radio) between 27th July and 6th August 2020 (4 No per day) and again between the 15th and 21st August 2020 (4 No per day) to promote the consultation process and public meetings.

1.5 Overview of issues raised at the Public and Stakeholder meetings

Planning staff engaged in a number of key stakeholder meetings, in order to ascertain the viewpoints of individual sectoral groups and discussed the manner in which the CCDP could potentially assist in addressing these issues. The meetings undertaken reflect a collaborative approach undertaken by the Council which strives to engage all ages and sectors within our community and incorporate the findings which will assist in providing for an all-inclusive society.

1.6 Public and Stakeholder meetings

As noted above, following the online webinars, the Planning Section compiled individual reports on the questions and answers arising during the webinars. The issues raised were both local and strategic in nature, and the reports produced (see Appendix 1) provide a synopsis of the principal issues and comments raised by the public during the sessions.

At these meetings the public were advised that any subsequent submissions in relation to the review of the Development Plan could not concern matters related to zoning and that this was for a later stage in the process. Additionally, members of the public were advised that some of the issues raised did not fall within the remit of the review of the Development Plan but rather, in some instances, related to the broader operations of Waterford City and County Council.

Issues were broad ranging, and included matters such as:

- Development Plan process
- Built Heritage and Conservation
- Climate Change and Renewable Energy
- The need to address economic issues and stimulate jobs growth within the city and county
- Amenity and open space provision
- Biodiversity

- Housing (including rural) and placemaking
- Regeneration
- Education and Culture
- Environmental and quality of life issues
- Infrastructure provision and delivery within the city and county.

These matters will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Draft CCDP.

Stakeholder Discussions: Planning staff held discussions with a number of key stakeholders including WIT, Waterford and Dungarvan Chambers, PPN, OPR and SRA in order to better inform the development plan. The issues raised are reflected in the details of the written submissions received and set out in this report.

1.7 Zoning Submissions

Zoning submissions have been excluded from this report. Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the City and County Plan (CCDP) process. The purpose of the pre draft consultation process, is to set out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the city and county and a broad structure for the Development Plan and the Core Strategy. When a strategy and a set of policies have been determined and set out in a Draft Plan, the issue of zoning can then be fully considered in accordance with the Act.

1.8 Next Steps

Under the provisions of Section 11(4) (c) to (f) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, the Section 11(4) Chief Executive’s Report will be submitted to the Members of Waterford City and County Council on/ before **Monday 9th November 2020** for their consideration.

Following consideration of the report the Members of the planning authority, may issue directions to the Chief Executive regarding the preparation of the draft development plan, and any such directions shall be strategic in nature, consistent with the draft core strategy, and shall take account of the statutory obligations of any local authority in the area and any relevant policies or objectives for the time being of the Government or of any Minister of the Government, and the Chief Executive shall comply with any such directions.

Section 12 (18) of the Act defines statutory obligations – *“statutory obligations’ includes, in relation to a local authority, the obligation to ensure that the development plan is consistent with—*

(a) the national and regional development objectives specified in—

(i) the National Planning Framework, and

(ii) the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, and

(b) specific planning policy requirements specified in guidelines under subsection (1) of section 28.”

In issuing directions, the Members shall be restricted to considering the proper planning and sustainable development of the area to which the plan relates.

Any directions shall be issued not later than 10 weeks after the submission of the report i.e. **by Monday 18th January 2020.**

In accordance with Section 5(a) of the Act, the Chief Executive shall, not later than 12 weeks following the receipt of any directions, prepare a draft development plan and submit it to the members of the planning authority for their consideration.

2. Public consultation – Summary and Analysis

This section consists of an analysis and summary of the submissions and issues raised during the public consultation period. This part includes the Chief Executive’s opinions and recommendations on the issues raised.

A total of **285** No written submissions were received, each of which is summarised in the submissions tables following (Tables 1 and 2). All the issues raised are indicated in the main (middle) column. The opinion and recommendation of the Chief Executive in relation to the issues raised, are outlined in the adjacent (last) column. Of note are a number of submissions which have been made in respect of three separate specific matters/ areas; these relate to:

1. Provision of a municipal swimming pool for Dungarvan and West Waterford (39 No submissions)
2. Appropriate use and development of a cleared site at Monvoy housing estate, Tramore (19 No submissions)
3. Submissions which relate solely to the Gaeltacht, including Submission WFD-C1-239 from Údarás na Gaeltachta, a statutory body (9 No submissions). Other submissions raised issues relating to the Gaeltacht as part of their overall content and these have been included in the group also.

As the submissions relating to the above contain very similar content and raise the same issue(s), they have been grouped into just three separate entries in Table 2 Written Submissions Received.

The submissions by prescribed authorities are also of note, and are noted for ease of cross reference in the main table, below. The submissions made by the SRA and the OPR, are separated from, and are presented in Table 1, in advance of, the main submissions table (Table 2). All submissions are presented in the tables in numerical order²

Submission Ref. No.	Prescribed Authority
1	Dept. of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCA)
60	Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
61	Irish Water (IW)
89	Dept. of Education and Skills (DES)
112	Fáilte Ireland National Tourism Development Authority (FI)
123	Southern Regional Assembly (SRA)
189	EirGrid
191	Southern Region Waste Management Plan Lead Authority
201	Coillte
220	National Transport Authority (NTA)
228	Land Development Agency (LDA)

² The formal submission reference includes the prefix WFD-C1- before each number. This prefix is however omitted in this report solely to aid in easy and quick legibility and identification.

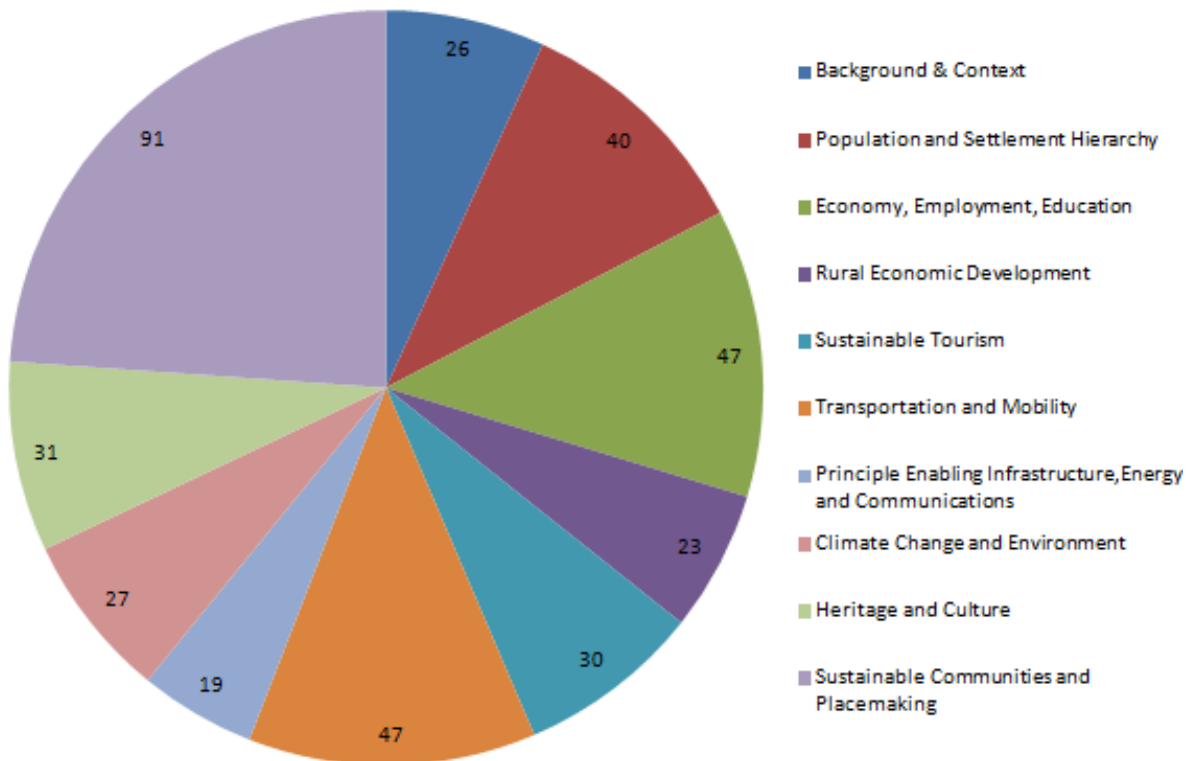
229	Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR)
238	Industrial Development Authority (IDA)
239	Údarás na Gaeltachta
254	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG)
262	Coillte

2.1 Summary and Analysis of Issues Raised by Topic, and Chief Executive Opinion and Recommendation

This section of the report addresses in detail the key issues arising from the submissions that result in recommendations for the policies to be included in the Draft Plan. This will largely be undertaken, using the main topic headings as set out on the consultation portal in the Issues Paper. Notwithstanding, it must be recognised that many submissions, whilst possibly submitted under just one topic/ issue heading, were in fact multi and cross-sectoral in nature.

The pie chart diagram below illustrates the cross sectoral breakdown of written submissions received, based on the main topic headings as set out in the Strategic Issues Paper.

Cross sectoral nature of the submissions



As is highlighted in the above diagram, the matters relating to ‘Sustainable Communities and Placemaking’, ‘Economy, Employment, Education’, ‘Transportation and Mobility’, and ‘Population and

Settlement Hierarchy', relate to more than half of the submissions made. Given the cross-sectoral nature of many submissions, a tagging exercise was also carried out, where word size was generated according to the number of time a tag was generated. The results of this exercise (see diagram below), further inform the main issues across topic headings.



Further analysis and consideration of the submissions (as reflected in the summaries in Tables 1 and 2), highlight a number of main issues arising across submissions. These can be related to a number of specific Regional Policy Objectives (RPO's), as expressed in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES), which are listed in **Appendix 2**. Issues which stand out include:

- Biodiversity and amenity – green spaces/ areas and networks.
- Climate resilience.
- Collaboration - a whole of Waterford approach
- Development management standards fit for purpose.
- Development plan targets; implementation (budget), and monitoring.
- Green/ Blue infrastructure, Nature-based solutions and SuDS
- Infrastructure and services
- Innovation - BETA Projects concept and SMART technologies and approach
- Making the SDGs and Agenda 2030 real in terms of the development plan.
- MASP implementation and governance, including key enablers.
- Placemaking and connectivity – including urban design; heritage

- Rural diversification: tourism; greenways; diversity and distinctiveness; building a culture of social and rural enterprise.
- Rural public transport & Connectivity.
- Sustainable transport and mobility: bus; rail; cycling.

The remainder of this section sets out the recommendation of the Chief Executive on the strategic policies to be included in the draft development plan. This has been structured in a manner which is consistent with the layout of the Strategic Issues Paper. The Strategic Policies will transition the vision statement into the operational policy objectives to be included in the draft development plan, while at all times having due regard to the principle function(s) of the draft development plan i.e.

- a) Provide clear vision for both city and county,
- b) Provide clear investment and other priorities,
- c) Provide a framework to enable implementation of its principle strategies, and
- d) Provide a clear and consistent SMART set of policy objectives through which predictable planning decision-making can be assured.

The scope of the strategic policies set out hereunder takes particular note of the NPF, RSES, MASP and PLUTS, along with other strategies and programmes of the Government and Waterford Council.

The final operational policy objectives and land-use provisions of the draft development plan will be directed by the strategic policies identified in this report, and will also be informed by studies and strategies which are specific to Waterford. These principally include a Landscape Character Assessment, Retail Strategy, Housing Strategy including a Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA), Settlement Strategy, Core Strategy, Rural Strategy, Renewable Energy Strategy, Climate Adaptation Strategy, MASP Implementation Strategy, Strategic Environment Assessment, Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

2.1.1 Background and Context

It is important to stress at this stage in the plan making process that the strategic vision and aims of the draft development plan, will transpose the principle elements of the vision for the Southern Region as set out in the RSES, which seek to:

- Nurture all our places to realise their full potential
- Protect, and enhance our environment
- Successfully combat climate change
- Achieve and enhance economic prosperity and improved quality of life for all our citizens
- Accommodate expanded growth and development in suitable locations
- Make the Southern Region one of Europe's most creative, innovative, greenest and liveable regions

The Strategic Issues Paper which informed the initial pre-draft public consultation phase of the plan making process, has set out a vision statement for the draft development plan which is broadly consistent with that of the RSES and MASP, with some revision, mainly with reference to the Learning and University City, and the transformational rejuvenation of the city, while ensuring existing links are strengthened and new links generated between the city and the county. Achieving the spatial expression of Waterford as a concentric city, as envisaged in the MASP and the PLUTS, will be an essential element of any final vision on which the draft development plan policy objectives will be based. These issues have been raised in the pre-draft public consultation process to date.

The draft development plan will be firmly based on the provisions of the NPF and RSES, and the important key growth enablers and priorities set out in these documents. It should be noted that a number of written submissions received as part of the pre-draft consultation process identified the importance of aligning the new draft plan with these strategies and the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Agenda 2030). The following strategic policies will deliver the vision and Key Enablers set out in the RSES:

Strategic Policy Recommendation

1. Progress development within the MASP area which is consistent with the Goals set out in Appendix 3 of the NPF.
2. Through the Core Strategy and Housing Strategy, facilitate sustainable growth and support the delivery of key growth enablers and priorities in a manner consistent with the NPF, RSES and MASP
3. Deliver positive change across Waterford City and County, in support of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.
4. Create a framework of SMART policy objectives and land-use objectives which:
 - Will guide the making of lower tier land-use plans;
 - Will implement the Strategic Policies and vision statement of the draft development plan; and,
 - Will facilitate the making of clear, consistent and robust planning decisions.

2.1.2 Population and Settlement Hierarchy

It is clear from the written submissions received that there is a desire to ensure the provision of a choice of affordable and universally accessible housing, together with transport, community and social infrastructure, including the provision of additional schools which will help to make our settlements better places in which to live; structured around the 10 minute neighbourhood concept. In addition, submissions have urged a careful consideration of densities and building heights so as to achieve sustainable compact growth.

Other submissions refer to the demand for housing in the open countryside and this issue will be considered in light of any future Ministerial guidance or recommendations derived from the European Court of Justice Ruling in the 'Flemish Decree' case. Overarching strategy can be focused around the Core, Settlement and Housing Strategies.

Core Strategy: In terms of defining the broader strategy to inform policy objectives on population and settlements in due course, of particular importance is the Core Strategy (consistent with Section 10 (2A) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended) and the Settlement Strategy. Section 10(2)(n) of the Act is also noted in terms of what and where development takes place.

Based on the population targets set out in the NPF and RSES, and the assessment of existing services and infrastructure across the city and county, the Core Strategy will identify the quantum, location and phasing of development which can be facilitated over the plan period, while also identifying the investment priorities required to ensure development which takes place is led by the infrastructure required to service it. The Core Strategy will seek to ensure that Waterford continues to grow in a manner, and at a rate, which sustains and builds communities across all rural and urban locations.

The Core Strategy must also demonstrate the development plan's adherence with other strategic and European Union (EU) Directive requirements, and as such has been informed by consideration of strategic options for Waterford to be set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment which will accompany the development plan, along with the Stage 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. In particular, measures for protecting and enhancing water quality, contained in the South East River Basin Management Plan, must be taken into account in compliance with the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).

The underlying principles of the Core Strategy must be based upon achieving sustainable social and economic development across Waterford along with compact growth for urban and rural settlements, and a concentric city model for Waterford City as envisaged in PLUTS, the NPF and RSES/ MASP. These principles are founded upon the following:

1. EU/National/Regional Policy Context: EU Directives, NPF, RSES/MASP, South East River Basin Management Plan,
2. Section 28 Guidelines,
3. Local Policy and Strategy Context
4. Infrastructure led development and a sequential approach to zoning and development,
5. Principles of compact growth and regeneration where appropriate,
6. Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Settlement Strategy: The table below identifies the RSES settlement categories and typologies, as relevant and related to the existing settlement hierarchy (Table 4.2) of the Waterford County Development Plan. The final hierarchy will be fully developed in the draft development plan in a manner consistent with the guiding principles set out in Section 3 of the RSES.

While some settlement networks/ clusters exist for the purposes of shared services and proximity, others are evolving in terms of economic development and shared amenity assets. These networks/ clusters were also subject of written submissions received; of note are those focussing on rural enterprise and tourism i.e. Blackwater Blueway, Comeragh Uplands, Copper Coast and Gaeltacht na nDéise, and further consideration of such networks/ clusters will be carried out in preparation of the draft development plan.

Settlement Hierarchy & Typology			
Class	Category	Place	Attributes
1	City-Metropolitan Area	Waterford	Metropolitan areas accessible with national and international connectivity, strong business core, innovation, education, retail, health and cultural role.
2	Key Town	Dungarvan, including Abbeyside & Ballinroad	Strategically located urban centre with accessibility and significant influence in a sub regional context.
3A	Large Urban Town	Tramore.	Towns and villages of above 1,500 pop, which provide a housing employment and or service function. The category is broad and ranges from large commuter towns to more remote towns and villages.
3B	Urban Town	Dunmore East, Portlaw and Lismore.	
4A	Large Rural Towns	Tallow, Kilmacthomas, Passage East/Crooke, Cappoquin, Gaeltacht na nDéise ³), Stradbally, Ardmore,	Rural towns and villages less than 1,500 and the wider rural region.
4B	Rural Villages	Aglish, Cheekpoint, Villierstown, Kill, Clashmore, Dunhill, Lemybrien, Ballyduff Upper, Annestown, Kilmeaden/ Ballyduff (lower); Bonmahon/Knockmahon, Fenor, Clonea Power, Rathgormack, Ballylaneen, Knockanore, Piltown, Touraneena, Ballymacarbry.	

With regard to the growth strategy for Waterford city, as outlined in the PLUTS (see insert map) and the current city development plan, the Neighbourhood Strategy represents a sustainable development strategy, reflecting the development of a compact city supported by the consolidation of existing, and the establishment of new, neighbourhoods.



Waterford Planning Land-Use and Transportation Strategy (PLUTS) 2004 - 2020

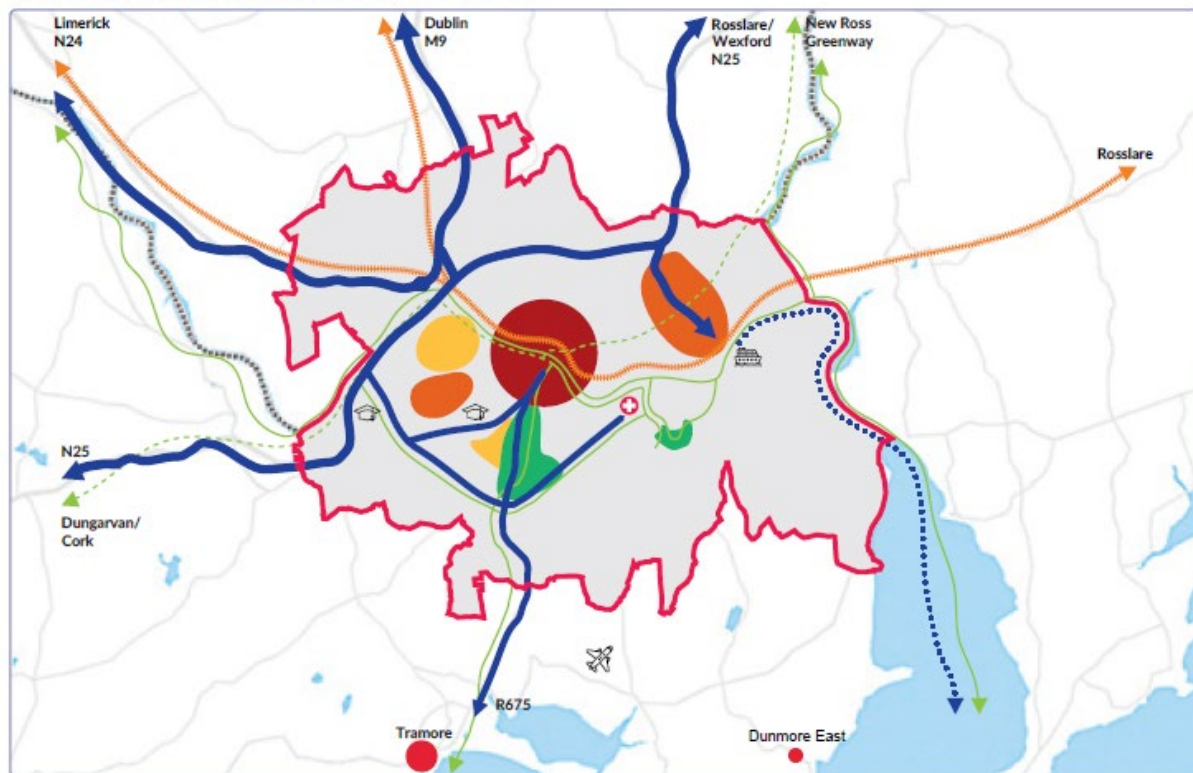
³ Gaeltacht na nDéise includes An Rinn, Heilbhic, Baile na nGall, Sean Phobal and Maoil na Choirne.

This approach to neighbourhood planning is consistent with the neighbourhood concept criteria outlined in the S28 Guidelines 'Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, (2009), the NPF, RSES and Section 7.3 of the MASP, and will be relevant to the draft development plan. In addressing the population targets in National Policy Objective (NPO) 3(b) of the NPF, while greater detail of the regeneration lands and individual neighbourhoods will be provided in the draft development plan, broadly speaking, outside of the regeneration capacity available in the city centre and its periphery, and the further consolidation of existing designated city neighbourhoods, the neighbourhood strategy will identify, as per the RSES, a focus on two strategic areas for significant residential development south of the River Suir:

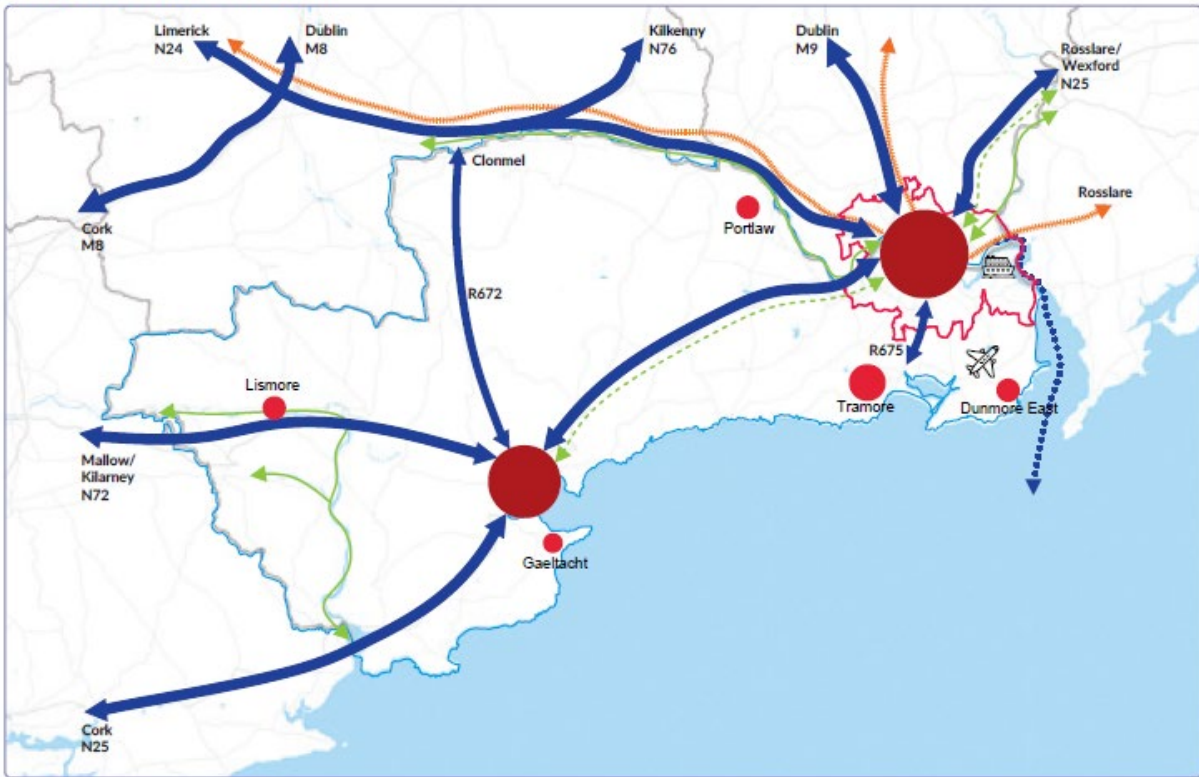
- City South West Neighbourhood (University/Ballybeg/Kilbarry/Lacken); and,
- City North West Neighbourhood (Carrickphierish/Gracedieu).

The general location of these new residential and mixed use neighbourhoods, along with relevant growth enablers and principle transport corridors have been identified in the Strategic Issues Paper and are replicated below in Maps 1 & 2 for ease of reference.

Map 1: Roadmaps and Key Hotspots



Map 2: Transport Links

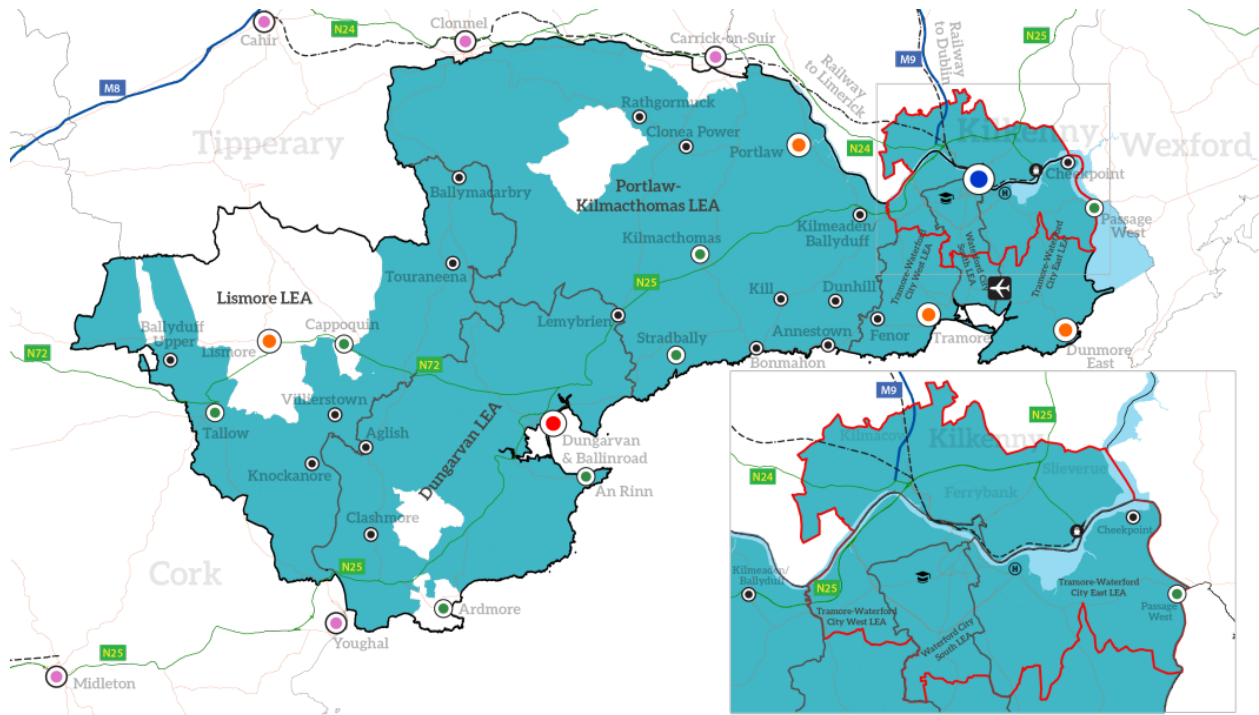


- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Waterford metropolitan area (MASP) | Shipping connectivity | Waterford Institute of Technology / Technological University of the South East |
| Urban Centres | Strategic new biodiversity corridors | Waterford Airport |
| Greenway / active routes | Strategic new open space | Port of Waterford Belview |
| Road connectivity | Strategic new employment areas | University Hospital Waterford |
| Rail connectivity | Strategic new housing areas | |

In line with the provisions and policy objectives of the NPF and the RSES, the draft CCDP will highlight that the rural countryside must continue to be a living, and lived in landscape. Policy objectives will thus focus on the requirements of rural communities and their economies based primarily on agriculture, forestry, marine, tourism and rural enterprise, while at the same time seeking to avoid ‘over-spill’ of urban-generated development and protecting environmental quality.

To facilitate robust and clear planning decisions, and to provide a rational distinction between areas under urban influence i.e. within commuter catchments⁴ of cities and large towns, and other rural areas outside commuter catchments, the map below identifies the extent of the commuter catchment in a manner consistent with EU/OECD definitions of a city region, and as utilised in the NPF and RSES. This is relevant to the provisions of policy objectives NPO 19 and RPO 27 (Rural Areas) of the NPF and RSES respectively.

⁴ The standardised EU/OECD definition of a city region is where 15% of the workforce is employed in the principle city area. Where this is mapped it defines the city region commuting catchment or functional area.



Areas Under Strong Urban Influence (POWCAR 2016)

- Under Strong Urban Influence
 >>15% of the workforce in an ED are employed in a key urban area**
 **settlements >=10k population or = 2,500 local jobs
Analysis based on Waterford MASP, Cork MASP, Dungarvan, Tramore and Clonmel
- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
 - Key Town
 - Urban Towns (>1,500)
 - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
 - Rural - Smaller Settlements

AIRO An Ionad Breathúcháin um Thairgíocht Uile-Einseam

Comhairle Cathrach & Contae Phort Láirge
 Waterford City & County Council

Contains Irish Public Sector Data (data.gov.ie) licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CCBY 4.0) licence.
 Development date: October 2020
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Population Targets: The RSES has identified population targets for Waterford City and County, based on the principles of regional growth set out in the NPF. The table below provides a summary of projected population growth during the period 2016 – 2031 (the life of the MASP). This will form the baseline on which the Core Strategy will be fully developed during the process of making the draft development plan. Figures provided for areas of Waterford City located within the administrative area of County Kilkenny, are excluded from the total population target for Waterford City and County, and final figures for targeted population growth post 2026 will be further developed by the MASP implementation body, once established.

Waterford City & County Population Targets (Source RSES)					
Settlement	2016	2026	Uplift	2031	Uplift
City & Suburbs (Kilkenny) +60% to 2040	5,288	6,608	1,320	7,268	660
Remainder Metro Area (Kilkenny) + 30% to 2040	2,952	3,321	370	3,506	185
City & Suburbs (Waterford) +60% to 2040	48,216	60,716	12,500	66,966	6,250
Remainder Metro Area (Waterford) +30% to 2040	3,399	3,819	420	4,029	210
Total Metro Area Pop (+34,007 to 93,861 in 2040)	59,854	74,464	14,610	81,769	7,305
Waterford City & County (excluding Kilkenny area of City & Metro)	116,000	132,000 to 135,000	16,000 to 19,000	137,000 to 144,000	21,000 to 28,000

Strategic Policy Recommendations

5. Develop a settlement strategy and hierarchy that promotes an efficient, equitable and sustainable pattern of development that delivers compact growth and critical mass for Waterford City, Dungarvan and main settlements throughout the county.
6. Plan for, and deliver, the concentric city envisaged in the Waterford PLUTS and Waterford City MASP, as a leading member of the MASP implementation body (once established), in collaboration with the Southern Regional Assembly, Kilkenny County Council, and other principle stakeholders with regard to governance and implementation, service and infrastructure delivery.
7. Identify investment priorities to deliver the concentric city model and the settlement strategy and hierarchy founded on the principle of infrastructure led development.
8. Develop a Housing Strategy (including HNDA) in order to meet the housing needs of our communities, balance the provision of social and private housing, ensure effective delivery of housing and mitigate current residential leakage and unsustainable travel patterns.
9. To require, where appropriate, all plans and projects within Waterford City and County to comply with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive and Floods Directive.
10. Define a core strategy to ensure a choice of appropriately zoned and serviced/serviceable lands are available to secure the sustainable provision of housing and other land uses over the life of the development plan, in a manner consistent with NPO 3 of the NPF.
11. Promote and support consolidation of Waterford City in two principle neighbourhoods as identified in the RSES i.e. City South West Neighbourhood (University/ Ballybeg/ Kilbarry/ Lacken), and City North West Neighbourhood (Carrickphierish/ Gracedieu), in a manner that implements the place making strategy and housing strategy of the draft development plan, and supports the role of Waterford City as an international location of scale, and a primary driver of economic and population growth in the Southern Region.
12. Develop a comprehensive set of development management standards which provide clear qualitative and quantitative guidance for developments across urban and rural areas of the city and county. Development densities, in particular, will be appropriate to the built and other contextual issues relating to each location, to avoid a “one size fits all” approach.
13. Supplement the land use zoning objectives and other policy objectives of the Development Plan through the provision of Urban Area Plans/LAPs for Waterford City (or parts thereof), Dungarvan/Ballinroad, Tramore, Dunmore East, Portlaw, Lismore and Gaeltacht na nDéise.
14. Through the implementation of the Core and Settlement Strategies, put in place a pattern of land use and associated policy objectives and actions, which facilitate a just transition to a low carbon society.
15. Liaise with relevant service providers to ensure development plan implementation is consistent with the Core Strategy.
16. Prepare a Rural Strategy so as to support rural communities in delivering transformative change in their areas which will secure long term economic, social and community viability and vitality.

2.1.3 Economy, Employment, Education

The need for economic growth, and the interconnection between economic, social, education and community resilience was identified as a key theme. Several submissions referred to the importance of the retail sector and the current challenges experienced in retailing, while other submissions made reference to various economic sectors and the importance of providing relevant supporting infrastructural services and facilities, developing knowledge, and skills.

A number of other issues which were raised include innovation (including Smart technologies); hubs and enterprise centres; WIT/ TUSE; additional requirement for schools. The need to balance school provision across the City was also raised along with cross-cutting issues relating to roads/ traffic management; sustainable transport; cycling (infrastructure and facilities); the infrastructure required to support appropriately zoned lands; appropriate integration of inter-modal public transport, particularly rail; and support to Belview and Port of Waterford.

The National Planning Framework identifies a key challenge for Waterford as being to *“build scale and enhance urban quality through employment-led growth”*. Enhancing our competitiveness and building resilience will enable us to sustain economic growth and better meet economic upheaval.

To strengthen our local and regional economies and communities, the Draft Plan will support the delivery of balanced growth through improvements and enhancements in the economic, social and cultural infrastructure and services in our city, towns, villages, and rural communities.

The RSES recognises the potential of clusters, networks, and the importance of improved intra-regional connectivity between networked settlements to drive and contribute to economic development. The key economic principles of the Southern Region’s RSES are (i) Smart Specialisation (ii) Clustering (iii) Capacity Building (iv) Knowledge Diffusion, and (v) Placemaking for Enterprise Development.

Learning plays a significant role in promoting social inclusion, a healthy, sustainable society, economic growth, public safety and environmental protection. Ensuring that all Waterford’s citizens’ skills base, to succeed in life and business, is critical to securing greater economic resilience.

Strategic Policy Recommendations:

17. Develop a business environment that is attractive to indigenous enterprise across Waterford City and County, which places Waterford at the forefront of destinations for inward investment within the State, and which supports the policy objectives of the NPF and RSES in terms of employment and population growth targets.
18. Utilise the opportunities and strengths of Waterford City and its key growth enablers, in order to secure a city of scale to drive broader regional economic growth, and to further develop a vital and vibrant city core which facilitates an appropriate mix of commercial, heritage, cultural, riverside, and residential uses.
19. Support the development of future strategic employment locations and other potential sites/locations in the Waterford MASP area, Waterford Airport, Dungarvan town, Tramore and Kilmeaden, having regard to service availability, accessibility by sustainable transport modes, placemaking for business, and the built and environmental context.

20. Identify locations for retail, manufacturing, enterprise and employment uses in areas throughout Waterford City, Dungarvan and other urban settlements to support the concept of the 10-minute city/neighbourhoods.
21. Ensure that retail development is developed in a manner consistent with the retail hierarchy, the Retail Strategy and Joint Retail Strategy.
22. Further develop the capacity of Dungarvan to function as a strategic Key Town, serving the commercial and economic needs of its broad hinterland and Gaeltacht na nDeise.
23. Deliver a network of vibrant and commercially sustainable urban and rural settlements throughout the county which act as service centres/ nodes in their own right, and which fully support rural enterprise.
24. Support the growth of academic institutions (Waterford Institute Technology (WIT) -> Technological University of the South East (TUSE), and promote and foster links with business/ enterprise and technological innovation.
25. Foster an interagency approach to integrating Lifelong Learning and Healthy City initiatives in Waterford as essential components of UNESCO Learning City status, and support the expansion of the Learning City initiative to other urban and rural centres of population through existing networks such as the Library Service, and support the preparation and implementation of a Learning Region Strategy.

2.1.4 Rural Economic Development

As with other topics, the content of submissions relating to rural economic development focussed on the need to ensure adequate support services and infrastructure are available to facilitate the rural economy, flexibility to facilitate suitable rural enterprise in village and service centres while ensuring environmental quality is not compromised. Submissions raised the need to support important sectors such as agriculture, marine and tourism; that the commercial function of rural settlements is secured; that rural economic networks/clusters are supported, and that there is a focus on innovative approaches throughout.

Rural innovation is a theme supported across a number of submissions underpinning the viability of rural towns, villages, and rural areas to ensure economic resilience and job creation. The importance of digital infrastructure, including broadband is highlighted, as is the need for enterprise centres which could also function as community focus areas.

The need for measures to support opportunities for successful and sustainable Gaeltacht areas, where the language, the economy, the community and the environment are intertwined for sustainable economic growth, is outlined in a submission from Údarás na Gaeltachta. The need to support aquaculture, commercial fisheries and related enterprises within the County was also highlighted. Several submissions discuss the economic role of tourism and suggest that the draft plan should provide further initiatives to support opportunities and expand the tourism economy.

The importance of the agricultural sector to the economy and rural communities, especially with regards to Waterford's growing agri-food sector, is highlighted in other submissions. One submission also

requests that consideration be given to the ‘acceptance in principle’ of the use of existing worked out quarries as future landfill sites.

Creating the environment to support job creation in rural areas will be a key enabler to rejuvenating rural towns and villages, sustaining vibrant rural communities and reversing population decline. The rural economy comprises diverse sectors, agri; marine; forestry; tourism as well as micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Facilitating the development of enterprises and local economies to allow for the creation of a wider variety of employment opportunities will involve capitalising on local assets, including human, natural and cultural, through improved policy coherence to raise the potential of rural areas and contribute to our local and regional growth.

The Draft Plan will provide a framework to support all elements of the rural economy to grow sustainably and build a more resilient rural county which supports its communities. The Draft Plan will seek to exploit funding sources through the Department of Rural and Community Development and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and other relevant Departments and Agencies. This will include the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund (RRDF) arising from the National Development Plan (NDP) in support of the NPF and other national strategies that will support regional and local authority development plans, and local economic and community plans, as well as Town and Village Renewal Schemes and complementary funding in areas such as housing, rural water, transport, broadband and community facilities.

Strategic Policy Recommendations:

26. Enhance the competitiveness of rural areas by supporting innovation in agriculture, tourism, marine, bio-economy, and rural enterprise including ICT-based industries, agri-food and those addressing climate change and sustainability.
27. Support the provision of necessary infrastructure to meet the anticipated social and economic needs of rural settlements within the County. The Council will continue to work closely with Irish Water in progressing programmes and projects that support the delivery of such infrastructure.
28. Support and facilitate delivery of the National Broadband Plan as a means of developing further opportunities for enterprise, employment, education, innovation and skills development for those who live and work in rural areas.
29. Support development which enhances the viability and sustainability of rural settlements, which allow settlements to function as service centres in their own right or as part of a broader network of settlements linked to shared goals i.e. Gaeltacht, Blackwater Valley, Copper Coast, Comeragh Uplands, Waterford Greenway etc, while ensuring protection of amenity and environmental quality.
30. Support the Department of Rural and Community Development, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, and other relevant Departments and Agencies to continue to invest in rural Waterford, including through the Rural Regeneration and Development Fund. The Council will work together with these agencies and departments to establish a mechanism to co-ordinate structures for funding rural development to align with other national strategies.
31. Enhance the development potential of Waterford’s natural rural assets, and facilitate investment in such assets, while protecting and enhancing amenity, landscape and environmental quality and biodiversity.

2.1.5 Sustainable Tourism

A number of submissions have addressed the issue of tourism and the need for the Development Plan to support and optimise attractions of the City and County and to increase the range of accommodation options throughout the city and county. Submissions also highlight the need to leverage off the success of the Waterford Greenway with the provision of additional links to existing towns and villages which would also support more sustainable commuting and healthier communities, as well as extending the Greenway across the county boundaries. Tourism is also raised in relation to our cultural and heritage offerings (including existing festivals and events), and recent initiatives aimed at creating more attractive public spaces. The potential which exists in relation to adventure/ activity tourism was also highlighted in a number of submissions.

A successful tourism sector is both an economic ‘enabler’ and ‘multiplier’, and can assist in creating significant benefits for many other sectors, such as agriculture, food and drinks, transport and retail. Tourism also can also make important contributions to the ‘betterment’ of many factors that give rise to a ‘Quality of Life’. The Council recognises the importance of tourism in supporting jobs and generating revenue in the local economy, and the success of Waterford’s Greenway has been transformative in raising the profile of the City and County as a tourist destination. In addition, various festivals, including those relating to agri-food and arts/ culture experiences are gaining increasing profile and generating additional visitors and revenue.

As the closest of the regional cities to Dublin, and given its location on the coast, Waterford is well placed to capitalise on the location and availability of strategic infrastructure which can be availed of to grow the tourism economy in the city and county. The 1.8 million people living in the greater Dublin area, and the 13.9 million people arriving into Dublin Airport annually (2016 figure), can travel to Waterford by train, bus or car in just over 2 hours. Furthermore, Rosslare Port is located approximately 1 hour from Waterford City, whilst Cork Airport is around 1 hour from Dungarvan.

As identified in the NPF, Waterford is an emerging tourist centre, strategically located just over 2 hours from Dublin city centre, on the route from Rosslare to Cork and the South-West, and as a destination for cruise traffic. The NPF also identifies as key future growth enablers, the extension of the Waterford Greenway, to link from WIT to the City Centre, and enhanced regional connectivity through improved average journey times by road to Cork, Limerick and ports within the region.

The NPF is explicit on a range of development objectives, policies, supports and resources relevant to the development of tourism in Waterfords. These include, but are not limited to:

- *Facilitating tourism development and in particular a National Greenways, Blueways and Peatways Strategy, which prioritises projects on the basis of achieving maximum impact and connectivity at national and regional level (NPO 22).*
- *Facilitating the development of the rural economy through a sustainable and economically efficient agricultural and food sector, together with forestry, fishing and aquaculture, energy and extractive industries, the bio-economy and diversification into alternative on-farm and off-farm activities, while at the same time noting the importance of maintaining and protecting the natural landscape and built heritage which are vital to rural tourism (NPO 23).*

⁵ Relevant NPF policy objectives include NPO 6; 14; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 41a; 52; 60; 63

Strategic Policy Recommendations:

32. Promote and support tourism, and protect and develop strategic heritage and cultural assets.
33. Enhance provision of tourism and leisure facilities and attractors, with a particular focus on eco-tourism, outdoor pursuits and leisure, entertainment, cultural activities, food and dining, a diverse range of tourism accommodation types, and enabling infrastructure such as transport, car parking and water infrastructure (*inter alia*).
34. Promote and facilitate outdoor/activity tourism subject to appropriate site selection and environmental assessment processes.
35. Sustainably develop walking and cycling trails opening greater accessibility to marine and countryside areas by sustainable modes, and promote/ support the delivery of Greenway and Blueway Corridors.
36. Support Fáilte Ireland and other agencies to identify opportunities to continue to develop the City and County's tourism product, experience and branding.
37. Support improvements to the public realm that will make Waterford City, and our County towns and villages, attractive locations to live, work and visit.
38. Support the consolidation of tourist services in established settlements to enhance vibrancy of local settlements, while facilitating on-farm/ rural tourism enterprises, where appropriate.

2.1.6 Transport and Mobility

There was a strong community focus in submissions which related to cycling and related services and infrastructure to support more sustainable commuting patterns (eg to school) and relieve traffic congestion, particularly within the Dunmore Road/ Williamstown part of Waterford City, and also as part of a healthier lifestyle and way of living, and broadening of our tourism offer. A number of submissions all raise the issue of needing to implement a greenway along the Suir River from Canada Street in Waterford City centre, to Blenheim.

The Draft Plan must prioritise housing and employment development in locations within and contiguous to existing city footprints where it can be served by public transport, walking and cycling. Thus, the alignment of land use and transportation planning is a critical priority to achieve compact growth, enhanced local, regional and national accessibility, sustainable transport, and a just transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society. The RSES indicates that the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) which follows the RSES, will be instrumental in the regeneration and transformation of Waterford city. The development of a concentric city including north of the River Suir - the North Quays, and other key locations, will be supported by integrated transport investment to create an attractive, liveable city, connecting city and suburbs and building north-south linkages.

The RSES also highlights that the Local Authority can prepare Local Transport Plans (LTPs) for key towns and other settlement based on the Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) guidance produced by NTA and TII. LTPs are intended to establish and give expression at the local level to integrated land use and transportation policies and objectives of national and regional policies. It is intended that LTPs will inform and supplement LAPs that will be prepared following the adoption of the CCDP.

Strategic Policy Recommendations:

39. Mainstream the principle of an integrated sustainable transport system with a significant shift toward public transport, walking and cycling, prioritising active and sustainable transport and reducing car dependency across the City and County.
40. Enhance the public realm, and develop active, walkable streets, permeable neighbourhoods and places to create attractive, safe and accessible environments for all ages and abilities.
41. Integrate land-use and transport planning, aligned with the delivery of infrastructure, to achieve the concentric city, higher-density, infrastructure-led development in strategic locations.
42. Support the delivery of WMATS, and work with all stakeholders, including the NTA and TII, to change how we move in and around Waterford City into the future, including the identification and protection of key strategic transport routes and corridors, and the construction of a new transport hub located on the North Quays.
43. Promote a modal shift away from private car usage by supporting improved facilities and service frequency of public transport across the city and county, and thereby developing a viable and attractive alternative to private transport.
44. Support initiatives and develop new green and blue links between population, employment and education centres which promote active transport modes.

2.1.7 Critical Enabling Infrastructure, Energy and Communications

A number of infrastructural themes/issues were identified throughout the public consultation, with deficits in relation to water services comprising one of the key issues. This issue is specifically identified as being of priority in order to accommodate sustainable growth and development - the provision of an appropriate level of infrastructure is a determinant in zoning land for a particular land-use. To ensure this infrastructure provision is fully considered in the development plan making process. The NPF sets out a tiered approach for zoning lands as follows:

Tier 1: Serviced land, comprising lands that are able to connect to existing development services for which there is service capacity available and can therefore accommodate new development.

Tier 2: Serviceable land, comprising lands that are not currently sufficiently serviced to support new development, but have the potential to become fully serviced within the life of the plan.

The NPF requires that where lands are identified as Tier 2 lands, the potential for delivery of the required services and/or capacity to support new development, must be identified in a written infrastructural assessment which must be made public at the time of publication of both the draft, and final development plan, and must include a reasonable estimate of the full cost of delivery of the required infrastructure to the identified zoned lands.

The infrastructural assessment must be aligned with the approved infrastructural investment programme(s) of the relevant delivery agency(ies), for example, Irish Water, or be based on a written commitment by the relevant delivery agency to provide the identified infrastructure within a specified timescale (i.e. within the lifetime of the plan). The planning authority may also commit to the delivery of the required and identified infrastructure in its own infrastructural investment programme (i.e. Budgeted Capital Programme) in order to support certain lands for zoning.

In terms of key enablers such as roads; rail; ports/ harbour; renewable energy generation; broadband and the transmission grid, the policies of the Draft Development Plan will recognise the importance of such vital infrastructure to the economy of Waterford and the region, in a manner which is consistent with the NPF, RSES and MASP, the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000, (as amended), and relevant Ministerial Guidance. Furthermore the Draft Plan will be informed by strategies relating to landscape and renewable technologies which are specific to Waterford. It is important to also recognise National obligations relating to combating climate change, and pursuing a just transition to a low carbon economy with reduced dependence on fossil fuels. The Draft Development Plan policy objectives will strike an appropriate balance in facilitating key infrastructure, while protect the natural and environmental assets of Waterford.

Strategic Policy Recommendations:

45. Ensure that new development across the urban and rural settlements of Waterford is infrastructure led in a manner which supports communities, enhances environmental quality and complies with the tiered approach to land use zoning which underpins the development plan.
46. Support the provision of necessary water and waste water infrastructure to meet the anticipated social and economic needs of the County. The Council will continue to work closely with Irish Water in progressing programmes and projects that support the delivery of this infrastructure.
47. Prepare a written infrastructural assessment that considers the cost, phasing and delivery of enabling infrastructure to support the strategic development of identified growth areas which will inform decisions on land use zoning throughout the City and County.
48. In terms of key enablers such as roads; rail; ports/ harbour; renewable energy generation and the transmission grid, the policies of the Draft Development Plan will recognise the importance of such vital infrastructure to the economy of Waterford, and the region, in a manner which is consistent with the NPF, RSES and MASP, the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), and relevant Ministerial Guidance.
49. Co-ordinate investment and delivery of holistic infrastructure packages across State Departments and infrastructure delivery agencies to deliver key enablers for the Waterford Metropolitan Area (e.g. North Quays, TUSE, Waterford Airport, University Hospital Waterford (UHW), public realm), in accordance with Waterford MASP Policy Objective 1 (SRA Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy).
50. Support improved energy efficiency and conservation, and renewable energy.
51. Support and facilitate delivery of the National Broadband and appropriate technologies as a means of developing further opportunities for enterprise, employment, education, innovation and skills development for those who live and work in rural areas.
52. Support the enhancement of motorway, national and regional road networks, rail networks, transport interchanges, Waterford Airport and Port of Waterford, which will enable Waterford to fulfil its role as a an economic driver for the City Region and South East.
53. Integrate land-use and transport planning, aligned with the delivery of infrastructure, to achieve higher-density, infrastructure-led development in strategic locations.

2.1.8 Climate Change and Environment

We recognise and understand the significance of protecting our natural environments and the potential future adverse impacts climate change may have on our way of life. Climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction in CO2 emissions, will underpin the development plan so as to build a more climate resilient Waterford for future generations. Strategic policy objectives of the draft development plan will focus on decarbonisation across all sectors, resource efficiency and climate resilience.

Dealing with climate change will be a cross-cutting theme of the draft development plan and will require policy objectives to support compact growth, urban regeneration, integrated land use and transportation strategies, energy conservation, provision of adequate service infrastructure, patterns of land-use zoning which account for flood risk and the development of renewable energy projects. Operational policy objectives of the draft development plan will be guided by policies and objectives of the RSES, National targets, and policies relating to climate mitigation and adaptation and associated legislation and Ministerial guidance.

Waterford City and County Council has adopted a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024, in which the council seeks to Implement 8 goals and 25 specific objectives to adapt to climate change. These include the mainstreaming of adaptation measures, implementing informed decision making, building resilience to the effects of climate change, capitalising on opportunities; and providing green infrastructure measures to control and manage surface water. The draft development plan will support the goals and objectives of the adaptation strategy, while we are also committed to engaging with the SRA and the Climate Action Regional Office (CARO) to develop and implement long term solutions to enhance our climate resilience.

In a manner consistent with the RSES, we will take due cognisance of the various government policies relating to a just transition to a low carbon economy (Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-30/ Climate Action Plan 2019, and amendments thereof) and the Climate Action and Low Carbon (Amendment) Bill 2020, and provisions of derived primary and secondary legislation. We are committed to facilitating the delivery of developments which assist in achieving national targets for renewable energy generation through wind, solar, bio circular economy and micro generation. In this regard, the current Renewable Energy Strategy will be reviewed in order to fully inform our operational policy objectives in the draft development plan.

In addressing environmental challenges regarding waste, we note the Waste Action Plan for Circular Economy 2020, as recently published, along with commitments in the Waste Management Strategy for the Southern Region 2015 – 2021, promote waste minimisation and prevention. We are committed to collaborating with the SRA and the Regional Waste Management office to develop appropriate policy objectives for the draft development plan.

Strategic Policy Recommendations

54. Devise a suite of policy objectives and actions in the draft development plan to influence positive behavioural change which support climate adaptation actions, and endorse approaches for a successful and just transition to a low carbon and climate resilient Waterford.
55. Waterford City and County Council will fully inform the policy objectives relating to renewable energy (wind, solar, micro and bio-generation), by way of a review of the Renewable Energy Strategy, so as to assist in achieving national targets for renewable energy generation.
56. Through an iterative process of Strategic Environmental Assessment, Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, provide land-use zoning objectives and a policy framework which is risk averse in terms of climate change impacts, with a particular focus on potential impacts of flood risk arising from climate change.
57. Integrating climate change and adaptation considerations into land-use policy objectives and decision-making processes.
58. Assist and collaborate with communities and government organisations, to build resilience and adaptive capacity to impacts of climate change across Waterford.
59. Integrate the goals and specific objectives Waterford Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 into the policy objectives of the draft development plan.
60. Support the identification and implementation of appropriate and sustainable land use patterns and associated policy objectives through a Climate Change Strategy.
61. Waterford City and County Council will collaborate with the SRA and the Regional Waste Management office to develop appropriate strategies and policy objectives relating to the circular economy, bio-energy and waste minimisation.

2.1.9 Heritage and Culture

In relation to natural heritage, the main issues that emerged from the public consultation were the protection of identified natural heritage areas and the avoidance of habitat loss as a result of new development. Submissions referred to the importance of bio-diversity, green spaces, parks, trees, natural areas, waterways and greenways. Interest was also expressed in improved Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and nature-based solutions to drainage, groundwater and wastewater, green infrastructure and the management of waste.

The importance of our built heritage was referenced in a number of submissions which requested protection and conservation of buildings of historical or architectural significance.

The contribution that the arts and culture make in creating a vibrant, thriving city has been highlighted and it has been suggested that the planning authority should take an active role in identifying and providing dedicated work spaces for artists and the creative arts. In addition, a number of submissions highlighted the importance of a wide range of sports and recreation facilities to the health and wellbeing of the population.

Creativity is increasingly been recognised as supporting innovation and economic development. The Creative Ireland programme and planned development of a creative industries ecosystem in the

Waterford Cultural Quarter support cultural and economic growth including in employment, tourism and Waterford's status as regional capital of the South East.

Strategic Policy Recommendations:

62. Ensure that all designated European Sites (SACs/ SPAs) and (p)NHAs are adequately protected from inappropriate development.
63. Ensure the appropriate management of important natural features which have the capacity to enhance resilience to climate change, and enhance biodiversity and ecological coherence/connectivity, in particular those which are of importance for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
64. Continue to identify and extend a network of locally important biodiversity sites across the city and county i.e. TPO's, amenity trees, Blue Dot catchments, wetland and other habitats so as to enhance their resilience to climate change.
65. Increase access to, and engagement with, natural heritage in recognition of its value as natural capital and the health and well being of society.
66. Protect our sensitive landscapes which contribute to the distinctiveness of Waterford as a place and its people.
67. Establish Blue Green Infrastructure (Nature Based Solutions) as a key component in the planning process, and ensure that environmental resilience and enhanced biodiversity are achieved throughout the lifetime of the development plan.
68. During the life of the development plan prepare a Metropolitan Wide-Open Space, Recreation and Greenbelt Strategy pursuant to Waterford MASP PO 21, as set out in the RSES.
69. Progress a full review of the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) to assess additional structures that may benefit from such designations.
70. Progress a full review of all ACAs to assess additional candidate areas that may benefit from such designations.
71. Promote the development of creative enterprises in the City and County as important components of cultural identity and social vitality and enrichment, as well as a key component of the night-time and weekend economy, economic growth, and employment creation.
72. Support Waterford Cultural Quarter as the living hub for creative industry, creative innovation and associated events within the South East Region.
73. Support investment in arts and culture and encourage new and improved arts and culture facilities in the interest of community betterment, wellbeing and inclusion.
74. Recognise the cultural significance of Gaeltacht na nDéise and secure its role as such, in tandem with the supporting function of Dungarvan as its service town.

2.1.10 Sustainable Communities and Place Making

There was a very strong place-making and community focus to a large number of submissions (24% in total). Issues identified focussed on the quality of life, wellbeing, safety, health, inclusivity of neighbourhoods and places, for people of all ages and abilities. Access to open space and community facilities was also highlighted as an important issue. A large number of submissions specifically addressed the need to plan for social inclusion and for older people. ...*"We would like to see the next phase of the planning become more aware of the need to provide secure, safe, liveable communities, in which the needs of older people are respected and considered as important"*

Social and community infrastructure provision needs to align with new housing development and those already in place so as to support both existing and new residential development in a manner consistent with the Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure as set out in the NPF. A number of submissions raised the need for permeability, connectivity, accessibility and the improvements in public realm including enhanced pedestrian and cycle infrastructure as key issues. The residential population of the City Centre should continue to grow and be supported in the draft development plan.

The role of place-making and the need to actively prioritise regeneration and infill sites in the city centre, rural towns and villages was also highlighted. Submissions also suggested that communities be supported in showcasing areas of special interest as well as supporting festivals and exhibitions. Heritage buildings currently in a state of disrepair should be brought back into use. All public and community buildings must be fit for purpose, easily accessible and adaptable for those with abilities and disabilities.

The RSES states that *'The growth of compact settlements must be in tandem with social, recreation and cultural development and it should seek to protect and enhance the identity and character of our unique places. Investment in sustainable mobility and enhancing the quality of the public realm will support successful urban living and the achievement of compact growth'*. Now more than ever people appreciate that the quality and design of our built places can have a major impact on physical and mental health. Healthy places rely on social, as much as physical, infrastructure. Therefore the Draft development plan will provide for, and implement, a Sustainable Place Framework to ensure the development of quality places through integrated planning and consistently excellent design.

Strategic Policy Recommendations:

75. To develop a Sustainable Place Making Framework Strategy to ensure the development of quality places through, community engagement, integrated planning and consistently excellent design.

76. Ensure that all public and private developments follow the four principles of placemaking:

- a. Universally accessible and well connected by way of sustainable modes to other places in the area.
- b. Comfortable, well designed, distinct and safe.
- c. Attract and welcome people to participate in activities.
- d. Sociable, green and sustainable environments which support their community, and where people want to visit again and again.

77. Through community engagement, develop a network of distinct places which are resilient, safe, attractive, adaptable and stimulating, which promote sustainable transport modes, which are universally accessible to all, which enhance the opportunity for social interaction and which reflect and respect the diversity of each community.
78. In tandem with the Local Economic & Community Plan, develop communities across Waterford, which provide improved quality and equitable access to affordable and suitable housing, education, employment and community amenities.
79. Develop the 10-minute city/neighbourhood concept to ensure our city and towns are sustainable, liveable and based primarily on the needs of the broader resident community.
80. Support the regeneration of brownfield and infill sites to achieve higher density populations and a mix of uses aligned with strategic infrastructure delivery.
81. Support the Land Development Agency (LDA) and other agencies to incentivise development on state owned lands, brownfield and infill sites, while engaging in Active Land Management to deliver the regeneration potential of our city and larger towns.
82. Develop symbiotic networks of communities and places which through mutual support, strengthen the viability and vitality of Waterford.
83. Enshrine placemaking in all developments across the city and county, to create socially sustainable communities and environments.

Table 1. Submissions from Southern Regional Assembly (SRA) and Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR)

Subm Ref. WFD-C1-...	Author Name/ Group	Summary	Opinion & Recommendation of the Chief Exedcutive
123	Southern Regional Assembly (SRA)	<p>In general the submission identifies specific relevant policies and objectives in the RSES which are relevant to the content, strategy, policies and objectives of the development plan.</p> <p>In summary, the submission notes the Las obligations to ensure consistency of the development plan with the RSES, as far as practicable. Chapter 3 of the RSES is highlighted specifically with regard to settlement strategy and sustainable place framework – a tailored approach and the settlement typology (Table 3.2), as is the key challenge identified in the NPF with regard to the designation and transformational development and growth of Waterford City – noting that the development plan will require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area with development objectives to reflect the MASP policy objectives.</p> <p>The submission highlights the importance of the core and settlement strategies, advises that the development plan should identify areas under strong urban influence, and identifies a number of key and relevant policy objectives, and goals, with which the development plan should have regard; as well as the importance of co-operation and support of Kilkenny County Council and state agencies with regard to optimized the successful implementation of proposed anticipated growth.</p> <p>In further summary, the submission provides further advice and direction with regard to :</p> <p>Compact Growth and Regeneration (ref, also RSES and MASP): requiring targeted approaches involving active land management to deliver new housing and mixed use development including lands</p>	<p>Having regard to the ambitions growth targets provided for in the NPF/RSES, and the revised local government structure in place for Waterford City and County Council since the adoption of the previous development plans, it is considered the development of new strategic planning and economic development structures will need careful attention and consideration during the preparation of the Draft Plan to help ensure the delivery of “a whole of Waterford” response to the challenges posed and opportunities arising from the new planning policy and infrastructure delivery landscape, noting the recommendation that the plan will nonetheless require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area with development objectives to reflect the MASP policy objectives.</p> <p>Development Plan objectives and strategies will be guided by the Core Strategy which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and the RSES, including the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (WMASP).</p> <p>With regard to the core and settlement strategies, it is important to note that the translation from population into households, and the likely new residential units required, is only possible following a number of assumptions regarding economic growth and development, associated with household size, and vacancy / obsolescence rate etc.</p> <p>In order to illustrate a possible scenario for the City and County for the draft CCDP, projected estimates for the plan period will be used based on the best available data from sources such as the CSO and Geodirectory. However, it is important to note that assumptions will be tested during the preparation of the Housing Strategy and the</p>

	<p>identified in the WMASP; and also to delivering infrastructure led development and retrofit physical and social infrastructure, aligned with the principles of integrated land use and transport planning. The submission also notes the collaborative role through the RSES objectives, between IW and the LA.</p> <p>Networks for collaboration/ partnership: ie between the 3No southern Cities and their metropolitan areas as an alternative to Dublin. Existing road and rail axis are identified in this regard, as is the M(axis to Kilkenny, Carlow and Dublin with regard to a TUSE collaborative and innovation partnership</p> <p>Placemaking: support is noted for the 10-minute cities and town neighbourhoods concept. The important role of local transport plans to achieve more connected communities is also noted</p> <p>Economy and a Smart Region – refer also to Chapter 4 of the RSES. The submission notes the 5 economic principles as set out in the RSES (Smart Specialisation, Clustering, Placemaking for Enterprise Development, Knowledge Diffusion and Capacity Building) and the inclusion of objectives, policies and mechanisms to assist and secure the development of the strategic economic development locations. The submission notes that the role of the City as the region’s economic driver should be developed around the unique strengths and opportunities of Waterford in delivering on RSES Strategy Statement 5 to build a ‘competitive, innovative and productive economy’; by using catalysts (eg TUSE), international trade and physical links through the Port of Waterford, Waterford Airport and Rosslare Europort, and by supporting synergies between talent and place etc. Refer also to sect. 4.2 of the RSES – economic strategy and policies to reflected in those of the development plan. The submission also highlights the need for the development plan policies to support the delivery of actions under the South-East Regional Enterprise Plan, South-East Regional Skills Forum and in the Local Economic Community Plan.</p> <p>Transport and Connectivity: The preparation of transport and</p>	<p>Housing Needs Demand Assessment (HNDA) so that the Core Strategy provides a robust, evidence base for the future unit requirement for the City and County for the period of the plan.</p> <p>It is intended that as the residential capacity audits are prepared for the city and main settlements in the county, that the quantum of optimized and brownfield land will be finely balanced to achieve the objectives of the NPF and RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, and this will be balanced against historical growth trends and the availability of infrastructure, especially water services capacity, and environmental considerations.</p> <p>The NPF seeks to make our cities, towns and villages the places where many more people choose to live, work and visit. For this to come to fruition our towns and villages need to be more attractive, vibrant and liveable places, offering a quality of life package that more people are willing to choose in the years ahead. The NPF places a strong emphasis on compact growth, placemaking and the development of sustainable communities highlighting the need to plan effectively for the provision of green infrastructure as we continue to invest in and strengthen our settlements.</p> <p>The Plan will focus on compact urban growth and regeneration, networks for collaboration/ partnership, strengthening appropriate sustainable rural development, identify and progress infrastructure priorities and programmes (including those associated with green and blueways), promote and strengthen transport/ mobility strategies and connectivity, and address other imperatives such as protecting natural and built heritage, promoting and facilitating higher education initiatives and the formulation of the TUSE, as well as supporting, strengthening, and promoting tourism.</p> <p>Many of the green infrastructure assets in our towns are already protected by existing open space zonings. Other areas, such as areas of biodiversity/ habitat value, river corridors and some areas at risk of flooding, which have the potential to form part of a green infrastructure network in the future, are not currently reserved for that purpose. A strategy for green infrastructure will be investigated</p>
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	<p>mobility policies in the new Development Plan is a major challenge to represent the ambition of the NPF, RSES and MASP for Waterford City and for the County where the strategic policy framework for transport and mobility will have to address four distinct elements which are noted. The submission notes further that the delivery of cycle routes and greenway and blueway corridor projects such as expanding on the success of the Waterford Greenway are cited in the RSES for regional support but of equal importance from a regional perspective are smaller, cost effective measures to enhance walking and cycling permeability within and between our settlements. RPO 174 especially is a strong support for Local Authority policy and actions to improve walking and cycling facilities within and between settlements.</p> <p>Marine: mention is made of Waterford’s role as a potential first mover under Marine Spatial Planning (RPO 78), and the NB roles of Port of Waterford and the National Fishery Harbour at Dunmore East. Marine assets and sectors are highlighted including their support to development plan policy on marine potential. Specific mention is made of a ‘Waterford Harbour Planning Framework Initiative’ to be prepared through the coordination of the Local Authorities and key stakeholders as required under RSES objective 79 and Waterford MASP Objective 21. Development Plan support to progress this initiative is strongly encouraged to assist a strong role for Waterford and the Region in Marine Spatial Planning.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure (GI): expand to include green and blue infrastructure (GBI) and also nature-based solutions (NBS), and including ‘ecosystem services’ – these should inform actions and strategy around economic development, infrastructure & placemaking. Note is made of the fact that the SRA are a partner region on the EU Interreg Europe Blue Green City project, and will seek to disseminate learnings, good practices and knowledge to improve GBI policy and integration in projects.</p> <p>Metropolitan Open Space: MASP requires a Metropolitan Open Space, Recreation and Greenbelt Strategy is developed including the identification of a location for a new Regional Scale Park within the Metropolitan Area (Refer to WMPO 21) – will require close co-</p>	<p>as part of the Draft Plan to raise awareness of the importance of environmentally designated sites, river and canal corridors, and green spaces to enhance opportunities for recreation and tourism and in adapting to climate change. It will also consider appropriate policies to support strengthening, expanding (to include blueways) and delivery of enhanced Green Blue Infrastructure (GBI) infrastructure and biodiversity.</p> <p>The Council will continue to actively undertake a leadership role to progress and secure the Development Plan and Housing Strategy policies and objectives. In providing this leadership role, the Council will foster a collaborative approach with citizens, stakeholders, sectoral interests, and adjoining authorities to achieve collective support and successful implementation of the Plan. The Council are fully aware that successful implementation of a significant number of the policies and objectives of the Plan will necessitate on-going collaboration and a shared ambition across a range of agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p>The NPF targets for the delivery of housing raise a significant challenge in terms of the current economic context for the city and county, as well as the housing market, the issue of viability and impacts of the NPF. Measures to bring the required number of sites to the market are limited at local authority level at present. This needs to be clearly recognized, and additional stimulus measures and resources provided to ensure such constraints are addressed. This matter will be explored further during the preparation of the draft plan and the Council will continue to work with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and all other stakeholders in order to address these challenges.</p> <p>Further to the above, it is nonetheless crucial to optimized that population growth should be jobs led, which has associated infrastructural services requirements. Such growth raises the critical issue of securing the required level of infrastructural services development in the coming decade(s) around the delivery of essential transport and water services infrastructure, and the need to ensure alignment between where people work and live to reduce the need to</p>
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		<p>operation with Kilkenny County Council (KCC);</p> <p>Other topics briefly touched on, include: Climate Action; Heritage & Culture, Environmental Assessment, and Inclusive Communities and Places – For Waterford there is a specific objective to extend the UNESCO Learning City status to Waterford to optimize the opportunities for lifelong learning for all its citizens. This designation will build on the success of Cork and Limerick as UNESCO Learning Cities</p> <p>Other Comments: Appendix 1 provides a summary of some of the key RPOs and Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan Policy Objectives (WMASP Pos) that support the themes raised in the Issues Paper.</p>	<p>travel and facilitate travel by active and sustainable modes.</p> <p>Notwithstanding existing government national and regional policy, the Council is likely to be severely challenged in relation to securing such required investment without the necessary political and state commitment, and associated capital budget, to facilitate such necessary infrastructure provision to facilitate the required/ projected population growth.</p> <p>While the National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF), when adopted, will shape policy in the maritime area at a high level, it is important that the draft plan policy and objectives continue to facilitate appropriate, sustainable development aimed at ensuring our coastal communities can thrive in a healthy, supportive environment, and allow them opportunities to enhance and develop their economic activities whilst supporting a sustainable living and quality of life.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly and current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010) and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a HNDA and form the basis for objectives and policies in an evidence based and sequential manner. It should be noted that since the publication of the NPF, NPF Roadmap and the RSES there has been considerable change in many areas as a consequence of the pandemic (remote working etc) which may lead to new development trends which were not a factor when current national and regional frameworks and strategies were prepared. Therefore, it is important that these potential emerging trends are optimized, and their implications considered carefully in preparing the draft plan.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Draft Plan will set out policies and objectives to drive the re-development of Brownfield/infill sites as</p>
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			<p>'Opportunity Sites' to be identified, with emphasis on place making. In addition, the Council will, when appropriate, apply for funding under various funding streams to facilitate the regeneration of town/village centres. The Council will continue to advocate for additional funding and activation measures to deliver on the targets that will be set out in the draft plan.</p> <p>It is recommended that following the adoption of the NMPF, the Draft Plan would include measures necessary to secure the objectives of same, as well as consistency and alignment between the NMPF, regional based approaches to maritime spatial planning, and optimized coastal management plans and integrated coastal zone management plans.</p> <p>Recognising the multifunctional benefits of GI, it is recommended that the new plan will incorporate and mainstream green infrastructure as a key concept in the plan within wider policies for example placemaking, climate change and in relation to more specific land use proposals in the plan. The plan will also optimise the concept of Blue Infrastructure as an integral element of Green Infrastructure, ie GBI. At a settlement level the Draft Plan will seek to further develop the concept of ecological/green space corridors or networks identifying existing and possible future green infrastructure and highlighting the potential for interconnectivity between such features.</p> <p>The draft plan will seek to encourage green infrastructure/nature-based solutions as an alternative to more traditional engineered solutions where feasible, and optimise the potential multifunctional benefits of such forms of infrastructure. It is also recommended to include policies and objectives which promote the integration of sustainable water management solutions such as SUDS.</p> <p>WCCC has engaged with both the Southern Regional Assembly and Kilkenny County Council to commence dialogue regarding MASP implementation which will include for the delivery of the Joint Retail Strategy, consistent with Waterford MASP Policy Objective 19. While the timely delivery of the strategy will be dependent on the input of a number of stakeholders, WCCC is fully committed to delivering the</p>
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			<p>strategy as part of the development plan preparation process. WCCC, in a manner consistent with the NPF and SRA RSES, considers the role of WIT/TUSE being critical to the delivery of a Learning City and County. To this end WCCC has engaged with WIT/TUSE to consider how best to deliver a Learning City and County and will continue to define a collaborative approach to this during the development plan preparation period. The enhancement of the role and prominence of WIT/TUSE will be a core consideration for policy objectives of the draft development plan</p> <p>The Draft Plan will include policies and objectives to promote and support all of the relevant National Policy Outcomes as contained in the National Planning Framework, and comply with all statutory requirements and ministerial guidance, including Flood Risk Assessment, SEA and AA.</p>
229	Office of the Planning Regulator	<p>Waterford Metro Area: Fulfilling the growth targets of Waterford city and suburbs as a driver for the region will necessitate funding, investment, delivery of infrastructure and collaboration between metropolitan areas and the forthcoming development plan should give thorough consideration to the provision of these core policy objectives which are supported by SRA RSES.</p>	<p>WCCC optimized the importance of pursuing the target populations set out in the RSES for both the city and county. In particular it is optimized that the delivery of infrastructure led development for the MASP area will be dependent on investment and collaboration with principle stakeholders through an implementation body. WCCC will work closely with relevant parties including KCC, the SRA and other statutory bodies and service providers to secure a sustainable and infrastructure led future for the MASP area.</p> <p>Clear reference will be made in the draft development plan to implementing an approach to the development of the MASP area which is consistent with the SRA RSES and supporting the role of the SRA in putting in place an implementation group consistent with RPO 226 of the SRA RSES. The core strategy will clearly identify how it is envisaged the MASP area will grow in a concentric manner, subject to delivery of critical infrastructure required to support the sustainable rebalancing of the city.</p>
		<p>Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy: The overall population target for the county in the Core Strategy is required to be consistent with the NPF Implementation Roadmap, with the projected growth of settlements also required to be consistent with the policy objectives</p>	<p>WCCC optimized the importance of setting out a core and settlement strategy/hierarchy which are consistent with the NPF, SRA RSES, S28 Guidance and Section 10 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended (The Act) in terms of the location, layout and design of</p>

		<p>of the NPF and the RSES concerning the distribution of population growth. The submission also notes that the most significant element in developing the draft plan is that the formulation of the Core Strategy should be in line with section 10 of the Act and that it must meet the relevant specific planning policy requirements (SPPRs) specified in Ministerial guidelines issued under section 28 of the Act.</p>	<p>new development in particular and promotion of sustainable patterns of development. The settlement hierarchy will clearly identify and elaborate on the role of Waterford City and MASP as a Regional City, Dungarvan as a designated Key Town, the urban settlements of Tramore, Portlaoise, Dunmore East and Lismore, the importance of the Gaeltacht and the important local service and community role of larger and smaller rural settlements.</p> <p>The draft development plan will clearly set out in tabular, written and map formats how the target population growth across all urban settlements, aggregated rural settlements and the open countryside will be delivered in a manner which is consistent with national and regional policy. Furthermore the draft development plan will clearly define areas of rural Waterford which are under strong urban influence. There will also be a clear policy statement regarding the future provision of local and urban area plans for particular locations which will be required to be consistent with the core strategy of the adopted development plan in due course.</p>
		<p>Compact Growth: Significant proportion of the county’s future population growth will need to be allocated to the Waterford MASP, the Key Town of Dungarvan, and larger settlements consistent with the RSES. The submission calls for the draft development plan should include an implementation strategy and measures for achieving national and regional targets which would be consistent with RPO 10 of the RSES.</p>	<p>WCCC is acutely aware that the delivery of population growth is dependent on enabling infrastructure and there needs to be a focused implementation strategy relating in particular to enabling infrastructure which supports employment and population growth targets. It is critical that the identification of regeneration sites for redevelopment and the Tiered Approach to Zoning are fully informed and aligned where necessary to such a strategy.</p> <p>The draft development plan will include specific targets which will seek to release lands for regeneration within Waterford City and the urban settlements across the county in a manner which is aligned with the provision of additional infrastructure where a deficit exists. Furthermore WCCC will apply a Tiered Approach to Zoning consistent with the NPF and include a schedule of infrastructural projects where necessary to facilitate specified Tier 2 land-use zoning provisions. Finally development management quantitative and qualitative standards will be set out to ensure an appropriate high quality of development is built across the city and county. The targets of the core strategy and derived policies, along with the relevant actions</p>

			<p>seeking their delivery, will be monitored during the lifetime of the development plan. 2</p>
		<p>Urban Regeneration: The policy objectives in the draft development plan shall ensure that they promote and enhance urban areas as attractive places to live and work accommodating diverse and integrated communities and that the draft plan set out strategic regeneration sites for both residential and employment purposes having regard to Section 7.3 and 8.6 of the RSES.</p>	<p>WCCC notes the specific provisions of RPO 202 – 207 relating to our environment and built heritage and policies relating to place making as being key enablers to urban regeneration in particular. The details set out in Appendix 3 relating to Sustainable Place Framework are of particular note for the Waterford City MASP. It is important that opportunities for quality Placemaking are fully explored throughout the preparation process of the draft development plan and the ongoing role of meaningful citizen engagement will be fully integrated in the assessment of our places so as to fully inform the final development plan.</p> <p>The draft development plan will include policy objectives and strategies to commence the long term delivery of quality places for all locations across Waterford (urban and rural) which support individuals, communities, and the economy and enhance our heritage and biodiversity assets.</p>
		<p>Transport and Infrastructure: The submission call for the preparation of the Local Transport Plans in the forthcoming draft development plan, and the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy, in liaison with key stakeholders, which will ensure an integrated land use and transportation approach.</p> <p>The OPR also would encourage the planning authority to include modal shift targets to be achieved over the plan period, aligned to relevant implementation measures, in order to achieve meaningful improvements in Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and energy use in line with section 10(2)(n) of the Act.</p>	<p>In collaboration with the NTA, WCCC is actively engaged in the preparation of the WMATS and ABTA for City South West neighbourhood. WCCC is also liaising with the NTA in terms of the role out of cycle networks and the broader assessment of demand management across the city. As part of the development plan preparation process WCCC will be considering LTP for Dungarvan Key Town and other urban settlements. Such LTP will be used to inform subsequent LAPs for relevant settlements. The identification of modal shift targets as a means of monitoring implementation of the development plan policy is a reasonable approach.</p> <p>Policy objectives will be included to ensure full support for implementing provisions for infrastructure and other measures set out in WMATS, ABTAs and LTPs. In addition the policy objectives of the draft plan will seek to identify opportunities across rural county Waterford to facilitate a transition to sustainable transport modes to support more sustainable travel patterns but to enhance the amenity and health of all citizens and their communities. A monitoring strategy</p>

			<p>will be devised in order to measure the success of implementing the strategy and associated policy objectives.</p>
		<p>Economic Development and Employment: The submission calls for the preparation of a Joint or Multi-Authority Retail Strategy, in collaboration with the neighbouring authorities, which will provide a platform for future growth for the region, without adversely impacting on the retail viability and vitality in other smaller settlements in the region, and shall inform the upcoming development plan review. The submission also states that the forthcoming development plan should provide for the necessary infrastructure to support the upgrade of WIT to TUSE and support for its future expansion.</p>	<p>WCCC has engaged with both the SRA and KCC to commence dialogue regarding MASP implementation which will include for the delivery of the Joint Retail Strategy, consistent with WMASP Policy Objective 19. While the timely delivery of the strategy will be dependent on the input of a number of stakeholders, WCCC is fully committed to delivering the strategy as part of the development plan preparation process.</p> <p>WCCC, in a manner consistent with the NPF and SRA RSES, considers the role of WIT/TUSE being critical to the delivery of a Learning City and County. To this end WCCC has engaged with WIT/TUSE to consider how best to deliver a Learning City and County and will continue to define a collaborative approach to this during the development plan preparation period. The enhancement of the role and prominence of WIT/TUSE will be a core consideration for policy objectives of the draft development plan.</p> <p>The draft development plan will be informed by a new retail strategy for the city and county and it is intended that a joint strategy as per WMASP PO 19 will also be completed in time to inform the final development plan. In terms of the Learning City and County, WCCC is committed to placing this concept at the core of the vision, goals and policy objectives of the upcoming draft development plan.</p>
		<p>Rural Development: The submission states that the forthcoming development plan should have appropriate measures to protect the cultural identity of Gaeltacht communities of An Rinn and An Sean Phobal and provide for measures for Gaeltacht competitiveness advantages for enterprise.</p>	<p>The role of Gaeltacht na nDéise as a key economic enabler and core cultural element of Waterford must be optimized and nurtured in a manner which is consistent with the provisions of the SRA RSES (In particular RPO 195: Language Plans, RPO 196: Economic Development & RPO 197: Irish Language Networks). The area, consisting of a principle network of four rural nodes and with a population in excess of 1,816 (Census 2016) may require a more granular local level of planning in order to capture and consider the issues which are particular to the characteristics of the Gaeltacht and its community along with the broader connect to Dungarvan as a designated Gaeltacht Service Town.</p>

			<p>The draft development plan will include policy objectives to support the implementation of the SRA RSES as they relate to Gaeltacht na nDéise, the requirements of the Act and the broader objectives of Údaras na Gaeltachta. It is also recommended that a LAP be prepared to address local language and cultural issues, the unique economic opportunities and the spatial land-use context which are unique to the community of Gaeltacht na nDéise and its service town.</p>
		<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): The forthcoming development plan review should have full regard to the proposed development of flood relief schemes in Aglish, Ballyduff and Dungarvan & Environs, Dunmore East, Portlaw, Ringaphuca, Tallow, Tramore & Environs and Waterford. The planning authority will need to undertake adequate flood risk assessment to determine if there is sufficient information to inform zoning decisions or if further more detailed analysis is required.</p>	<p>WCCC has reviewed the SFRA for Waterford City and County and is committed to ensuring the land-use zoning objectives are consistent with the requirement of S. 28 Ministerial Guidelines, ensuring that vulnerable land uses are not located in flood zones, and that all development across the city and county is resilient to the impact of climate change and flooding.</p> <p>The policy objectives of the draft development plan and its land-use zoning provisions, will be fully informed by a contemporary Stage 2 SFRA which will also be optimize to fully inform the associated SEA.</p>
		<p>Climate Action and Energy: To ensure Ireland meets its national targets and commitments to increase renewable energy supply and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the submission states that the promotion of renewable energy within the county should be in accordance with the section 28 Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2006), Circular Letter PL 5/2017: Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change and Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2006 – Update on Review (July 2017), or any replacement guidelines issued by the Minister.</p>	<p>WCCC is committed to playing its part in addressing the challenges of climate change, and the move towards indigenous energy security, the transition away from reliance on fossil fuels, and the move to a low carbon economy. All these can be achieved through a number of measures which will be supported in the draft plan, including the development of renewable energy.</p> <p>WCCC notes the content of the SRA RSES with regard to Maritime Spatial Planning (Section 4.9.1) and offshore optimized and onshore commercial/community development (RPO 99). In this regard it is important that the current Renewable Energy Strategy is reviewed in order to consider new national renewable energy targets, that WCCC engages with relevant neighbouring Local Authorities to develop a Strategic Integrated Framework Plan for Waterford Harbour, and that opportunities presented for Waterford by both Green and Celtic Link interconnectors and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) port activities associated with offshore optimized are optimized.</p>

Table 2. Written Submissions Received			
Subm Ref. WFD-C1-...	Author Name/ Group	Summary	Opinion & Recommendation of the Chief Executive
1	Department of Communications Climate Action & Environment (DCCAIE)	The submission by the Waste Policy and Resources Efficiency Division of the DCCAIE asks the Council to consult directly with the Regional Waste Management Planning Office regarding the development of the final plans.	The content of the submission is noted, and the draft development plan policy objectives will be informed by further consultation with the Regional Waste Management Office, as suggested.
2	Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark	The submission on behalf of Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark (Copper Coast Geopark Ltd) asks the Council to support the UNESCO Global Geopark status of the Copper Coast Geopark in Co. Waterford as a key goal within the new development plan. The UNESCO Global Geopark branding of the area facilitates the social and economic development of the area through its operation, and offers enormous potential to attract visitors from all over the world. The submission notes that the Copper Coast Geopark Ltd is one of the few organisations within Waterford directly committed to working towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals.	<p>A successful tourism sector creates significant benefits for many other sectors such as agriculture, food and drinks, transport and retail. WCCC is aware of the importance of the UNESCO Global Geopark (Copper Coast Geopark LTD) to the tourist product of Waterford and the South East.</p> <p>The draft plan will include for objectives to support and enhance in a sustainable fashion the existing tourism product of the UNESCO Global Geopark (Copper Coast Geopark LTD). The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 53 Tourism and RPO 54 Tourism and the Environment.</p>
3	Richie Daly, Open Parkland Amenity – Dunmore Road	Submission states that parkland is an essential amenity in any urban or suburban area and should be prioritised in future development plans for Waterford. The submission makes specific reference to the requirement for open, versatile parkland which is accessible by foot/bike in the Dunmore Road area given the existing surrounding large population and residential base.	<p>WCCC recognises the need to provide new open space and parks within the Metropolitan area of Waterford City which will provide for the recreational needs of the residents.</p> <p>The draft plan will include objectives which support the provision of new open space and parks in the Waterford MASP area. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 200 Green Infrastructure and Recreation and Waterford MASP Policy Objective No. 21.</p>
4	Environmental Protection Agency, Scoping Submission	Submission notes that the EPA provide a 'self-service approach' via the attached guidance document 'SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources', and recommends that this guidance document is taken into account in preparing the Plan	The plans will be reviewed in line with all statutory requirements and Section 28 Ministerial Planning Guidance, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, SEA and AA.

		<p>and SEA. Key environmental considerations to be taken into account in addition to guidance document, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State of the Environment Report Ireland’s Environment – An Assessment 2016 (EPA, 2016); - Importance & value of community engagement; - Describing the links with the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and related SDGs. Relevant targets and actions in Ireland’s SDG Implementation Plan (DCCAE, 2018) should be integrated as appropriate into the Plan; - Availability (existing and proposed) of critical services infrastructure; - Integration of transportation and land-use planning; - Biodiversity: The Plan should include specific actions/objectives and commitments to protect designated habitats and protected species (and associated ecological corridors/linkages) within, and adjacent to, the Plan area; - Climate Action: Climate Action Plan 2019; Ireland’s Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections for 2018-2040; Integrating Climatic Factors into the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process in Ireland; Local Authority Adaptation Strategy Development Guideline; Integration of Climatic Factors into SEA in Ireland; - Coastal Zone Management: The Plan should include specific coastal zone management objectives and should consider future climate scenarios in terms of predicted higher sea levels and periods of increased frequency of storm conditions and associated flooding. The Plan should ensure the protection of ecological buffers/marshlands/estuaries, in order that the effects of coastal squeeze on protected species/designated habitats can be managed appropriately where possible. The role which estuaries and marshes play in terms of flood alleviation could also be highlighted. - A number of suggested key plans and programmes (national; regional and sectoral) are also identified, as are a number of mapping, GIS and web tools etc which can be availed of through various links, as information/ baseline resources; - A reminder is provided of the other Environmental authorities with which the LA should consult, in accordance with the SEA Regulations. 	
5	Kevin McGrath, The Blue Crane Bistro	Sketch proposal for a bistro/ tourist centre to be located at the blue crane on the South Quays, Waterford City.	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of

			<p>environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.</p> <p>The draft plan will recognize the importance of placemaking in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all our communities. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework.</p>
6	Kevin McGrath, Cultural Centre	Proposal, including drawings, of a proposed cultural centre with outdoor performance space, at 3 and 4 Georges Street, Waterford City.	<p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.</p> <p>: The draft plan will recognize the importance of placemaking in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all our communities. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework.</p>
7	Garrett Wyse, Tramore Community Theatre Group	Theatre Group in Tramore looking to find and develop a place for the performance of the Arts in Tramore.	<p>The presence of a vibrant arts and culture sector contributes to the attractiveness of the city and county for visitors, workers and investors and enhances its reputation regionally, nationally and internationally.</p> <p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals that support the development arts and cultural venues providing space for the arts and culture in local communities. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 191, Cultural and Creative Sectors, RPO 19, Cultural Policies.</p>
8	Kevin McGrath, Manor Street Trees and Gardens	New one way road system in the city discourages access to main shops/ cafes from the Dunmore direction and the Quay. However, quality of previous dangerous junctions is better. Placemaking – Potential for wide Manor Street to be narrowed, with an avenue of trees planted on the South East side of the road.	<p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals that enhance placemaking so long as they are consistent with the NFP and RSES.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the WMATS and finer grain ABTAs in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 10 Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas, RPO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development</p>

9	Kevin McGrath, Wyse Park Area	Suggested urban/ Landscape design proposal layout for Wyse Park area provided.	<p>WCCC recognises the need to enhance existing open space and parks.</p> <p>As mentioned elsewhere in this report the draft plan will include objectives which support the enhancement of existing open space and parks in the Waterford MASP area.</p>
10	Kevin McGrath, Viking Ship Planting	Planting proposal provided for the base of the existing Viking Ship at Reginald's Tower to hide the steel support.	<p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will recognize the importance of placemaking in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all our communities. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework.</p>
11	Gootee (Margaret M.) O'Brien,	Develop existing Old Market House for additional art space by extending it above the existing car parking area, and including extensive glazing; expand the scope/ function of the building to incorporate its original use – as a permanent market for local art works; revise opening times to include after hours times and no lunchtime closing. The extended building will enhance the existing streetscape both on Tannery Lane and Castle Street. The 'new market' format or idea will benefit a larger number of artists in the area, and create a larger art hub. This extended venue will present a large very attractive art-focused place for visitors to the town to visit.	<p>As mentioned above the presence of a vibrant arts and culture contributes to the attractiveness of the city and county.</p> <p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals that support the development of a network of community arts and cultural hubs providing space for arts and culture in local communities. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 191 Cultural and Creative Sectors, RPO 192 Cultural Policies and Objectives, RPO 194 Arts, Heritage and Culture.</p>
12	Kevin McGrath, Parade Quay Waterford City	Illustrated suggestion provided wrt promoting local industry – eg Hasbro monopoly pieces used as large art/ sculpture pieces around the city, including the south quay	<p>WCCC is generally supportive of placemaking proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.</p>
13	Kevin McGrath, The Quay Waterford.	Illustrated upgrade proposal provided for the base of the Tall Ships sculpture on The Quay, Waterford City.	<p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.</p>

14	Kevin McGrath, Student competition to Upcycle waste as a fascade.	Suggested student competition to upcycle waste as a façade for an ugly building at The Glen, Waterford City	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.
15	Kevin McGrath, The Maryland external restoration Waterford City	Elevation illustration provided of how The Maryland, The Mall, could be upgraded to improve its visual appearance, with a request to please try and ensure the building gets restored/ improved	WCCC welcomes and is generally supportive of initiatives that facilitate the regeneration of derelict buildings and vacant sites. WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.
16	Kevin McGrath, Waterford Arundel Yards Proposal 2020	A city centre commercial and residential rejuvenation proposal – Arundel Yards area	WCCC is supportive of proposals for rejuvenation/ regeneration of city and town centres. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans and were they are consistent with the NFP and RSES. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 10 Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas, RPO 11 Key Towns, PRO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development, RPO 36 Land Development Agency, Waterford MAPS Policy Objective 1.
17	Kevin McGrath, The Guillamene UGLY since 2013	Proposals provided to alter the Guillamene swimming facility in Tramore, and improve its appearance.	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.
18	Kevin McGrath, Tramore Prom.	Illustrated proposal provided for outdoor seating and serveries – kiosk suggestion that could be lifted away in winter; using repurposed shipping containers.	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.
19	Kevin McGrath, William Street and	Proposals (including curved bridge) to improve/ amend traffic flows on William Street and in the vicinity of the Peoples Park in order to	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals so long as they are consistent with the NFP and RSES.

	Canada Street	alleviate traffic congestion.	The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the WMATS and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS.
20	Amadeus Productions	Weather proof/ covid proof performances area to encourage tourism and feel safe in Tramore AND Dunhill. A solid overhead structure with no walls/or tent sides. Suggest the Racecourse in Tramore, and The Amphitheatre in Dunhill – would comprise an extra Tourism attraction 1. Near the free playground area by the boating lake in Tramore 2. In the Racecourse in Tramore 3. Over the Amphitheatre area on the Anne Valley Walk in Dunhill.	WCCC is aware of the importance to support tourism during/post covid-19. As mentioned above a successful tourism sector creates significant knock on benefits for local communities and other sectors such as food and drinks and transport. The draft plan will include objectives to develop, support and enhance, in a sustainable fashion, the tourism product of Waterford city and county.
21	Garrett Wyse, Tramore	Submission seeks Development of the train station and site as per submission made to council previously.	Tramore Railway Station Building has received funding in recent years through the Towns and Villages Renewal Scheme and WCCC is generally supportive of proposals that would enhance the built heritage of Tramore Town. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.
22	Kevin McGrath	Wyse Park New Entrance, Johns Lane Waterford City: Urban/ landscape design proposal provided for anew/ upgraded Wyse Park entrance	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.
23	Irish Aviation Authority	No observation to make	N/A
24 31 32 33 35 37 39 40	Avice White Martina Coonan Siobhan McGrath Aidan McCarthy Goncalo Gomes Laurence O'Connor Michelle McCarthy Sasa Repas	Submission highlights the need for a 25m swimming pool in Dungarvan and West Waterford. Swimming is a life skill, and as a sport continues to grow in Ireland and abroad. Swimming pools in the hotels are no longer available to the swim club nor Irish Water Safety. Dungarvan Barracuda Swim Club - have in excess of 150 local children	The contents of the submission are noted and will inform the Draft Plan preparation. In relation to new leisure and recreation facilities, the development of such facilities is generally supported, and the Council is continually working to develop new facilities, subject to funding. The social, community and economic benefits from improving community facilities and tourism offers within the City and County are

42 46 51 53 55 56 57 58 59 73 76 80 81 82 84 90 91 93 94 95 96 97 107 111 122 128 131 144 150 151 195	Lisa Mulhall Claire Morrissey John McCarthy Sarah Nyhan Richella Ryan Yvonne Whelan Anne-Marie Power Eibhlin Drohan Fionnuala McGrath Patrick Hallahan Thomas Scanlan Maggie Uimhurchu Caroline Ryan Trudy Devereux Patricia Connors Paul O’Gorman Brigid Coffey Máire Flynn Sarah McCabe Jane O’Shea Timothy Keegan Catalina Saldarriaga Judit McNally Siobhan Kirwan Niamh O’Regan Shanron Higgins Críostóir Ó Faoláin Silvia Ní Mhuirí David McNally Nicola Ferguson Sinead Ryan	participating in swimming training, and Para swimmers (including a World Championship entrant) Children have to travel to Waterford city at 5 am to train. Strong triathlon club: 90 children in the junior section alone; also adult members who train regularly. Irish Water Safety would also use the pool - no lifesaving classes in Dungarvan anymore. 100 adult members in the Open Water Swim Club: would also use the pool to train in the winter. All the schools in the area would use the pool during the school day. Swimming galas - typically run over one or two full days most months - opportunity to bring business to the town. A municipal pool would ensure access by all income groups without the need for annual membership subscriptions	recognised and acknowledged. Community and Tourism related policies and objectives will support the sustainable development of related facilities and services. The issues addressed in this submission will be considered at a settlement level as part of the Development Plan plan-making process. It should also be noted that whilst the Development Plan is a framework document, and can put relevant policies and objectives in place relating to existing and future development, it is not an implementation plan. In this regard, certain matters relating to specific individual proposed developments are outside the scope of the development plan and plan making process.
25	Geological Survey Ireland	Provide recommended policy inclusions: "to protect from inappropriate development the scheduled list of geological heritage sites [Appendix X]." Or "to protect from inappropriate development the following list of County Geological Sites"	WCCC recognises the importance to conserve, manage and where possible enhance the city and county’s natural heritage including its geological heritage. The draft plan will include objectives to protect the city and county’s geological heritage. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO

			126 Biodiversity.
26	Chris Purnell, Trailway Greenway Rail Line	Submission requests the development of a cycle/walking path on the old Waterford to Tramore rail line - would link to the existing Waterford to Dungarvan Greenway and to the developing Waterford to New Ross Greenway.	<p>WCCC is supportive of enhancing existing and creating new sustainable pedestrian and cyclist greenway initiatives subject to such initiatives being informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment and where proposals are consistent with the NFP and RSES.</p> <p>The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 53 Tourism, PRO 174 Walking and Cycling, RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes and Blueway Corridors, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (b) Sustainable Transport, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 9 Vibrant City Centre.</p>
27	Kevin McGrath	Residential Units At Waterside - John Street: Design proposal provided for new bridge across the Suir at Reginald's Tower.	<p>WCCC recognises the need for an additional river crossing.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by WMATS and finer grain ABTAs in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 10 Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas, RPO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development</p>
28	Kevin McGrath,	Illustrated Design proposal provided for residential units at Johns Street, using shipping containers	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.
29	Kevin McGrath	Design proposal submitted for Strongbow Park, The Glen.	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will recognise the importance of placemaking in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all our communities.
30	Friends of St. John's River	This submission calls for a greenway from Waterford City to Tramore. It highlights the benefit that such a greenway would have with regards to tourism. It also requests to link any such greenway with the	WCCC is supportive of enhancing existing and creating new sustainable pedestrian and cyclist greenway initiatives subject to such initiatives being informed by an appropriate level of environmental

		Dungarvan and New Ross greenways.	assessment. WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 53 Tourism, PRO 174 Walking and Cycling, RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes and Blueway Corridors, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (b) Sustainable Transport, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 9 Vibrant City Centre.
31	Michael Flynn	Requests the word searchable digitisation of RPS across City and County, along with other LAs best practice	The current CCDPs include a record of all records of protected structures and this will be updated if necessary and included in the draft plan. The recommendations regarding mapping and appendices will be considered in the preparation of the new plan.
32	Siobhan McGrath	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
33	Aidan McCarthy	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
34	Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark, Coastal Erosion Management on the Copper Coast.	Submission highlights the nature of coastal erosion, and the increased risk of erosion that climate change poses to the Copper Coast. Requests that the council study this issue with regard to future climate change mitigation and investigate the potential for soft beach protection measures and an integrated coastal zone management strategy.	The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the draft NMPF, Climate Action Plan 2019, National Mitigation Plan 2017 and National adaptation Framework 2018. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 77 Maritime Spatial planning - Consistency and Alignment, RPO 120 Flooding and Coastal Erosion.
35	Goncalo Comes	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
36	Martina Coonan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
37	Laurence O'Connor	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	

38	Lismore and Economic and Social Community Group	<p>Requests: - new industrial zoned area for Lismore; - Upgrading of the infrastructural services (water supply; waste) - Protect/ zone existing amenity areas - Take account of new recreational areas eg greenways - camping site A more detailed submission will be made at the next stage.</p> <p>A new industrial area to be zoned and protection of existing recreational/green areas as well as the creation of new areas.</p>	<p>WCCC recognise the need to provide for infrastructural services in a sustainable and planned manner which ensures the management of water waste and other environmental resources.</p> <p>The draft development plan will ensure Infrastructure investment is aligned with the spatial planning strategy of the RSES and will include objectives which are holistic in approach to delivering infrastructure and which ensure investment and delivery of comprehensive infrastructure packages are put in place to meet growth targets that prioritise the delivery of compact growth and sustainable mobility as per the NPF objectives including: Water services, digital, green infrastructure, transport and sustainable travel, community and social, renewable energy, recreation, open space amenity, climate change adaptation and future proofing infrastructure including flood risk management measures, environmental improvement, arts, culture and public realm. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 4 Infrastructure Investment, RPO 9 Holistic Approach to Delivering Infrastructure. It is noted that Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display.</p>
39	Michelle McCarthy	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
40	Sasa Repas	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
41	Avice White, Stakepark for Dungarvan.	Requests a skate park for Dungarvan	<p>WCCC recognises that our parks, sporting arenas and facilities are essential to the quality of life of all our communities. The quality of recreational and sporting facilities contributes to good physical and mental health, sporting achievement and excellence and to wider social, cultural and economic benefits for our communities.</p> <p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals for sporting and</p>

			recreational facilities where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 200 Green Infrastructure and Recreation.
42	Lisa Mulhall	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
43	David Lumsden,	<p>Improved Cycling Infrastructure Williamstown Road/ Ballygunner/ Dunmore Road</p> <p>Submission relates to improved infrastructure for cycling etc specifically in Waterford City and within the Williamstown Rd area: - segregated cycleways - safe pedestrian crossings on the Williamstown Rd - a train station crossing to the city - City quay is a wasted opportunity - move car parking and make better use of the quay for pedestrian activities - public green/ park/ amenity area for the Williamstown Rd area</p>	<p>WCCC is supportive of enhancing existing and creating new sustainable pedestrian and cyclist greenway initiatives subject to such initiatives being informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The council also is aware of the need to provide new open space and parks within the Metropolitan area of Waterford City which will provide an attractive place to live with a high quality of life.</p> <p>The draft plan will include objectives which support the provision of new open space and parks in the Waterford MASP area. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES PRO 174 Walking and Cycling, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (b) Sustainable Transport, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 9 Vibrant City Centre. The draft plan will include objectives which support the provision of new open space and parks in the Waterford MASP area. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 200 Green Infrastructure and Recreation and Waterford MASP Policy Objective No. 21.</p>
44	Harold Power	<p>Managing the Implementation of the Strategic Plan</p> <p>Development Plan should include a section on monitoring and implementing the plan - includes section with a description of how a dashboard and framework for indicators of progress will be developed to make information readily accessible to the public, Council staff, policy makers, educators, and researchers. Suggests that the dashboard and framework be modelled on the Doughnut framework developed by Kate Raworth --- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doughnut_(economic_model). A methodological guide to downscaling the Doughnut framework to a city (called City Portraits) has been published :</p>	<p>Monitoring will be an important element of the plan and its implementation, which will be consistent with multiple RPOs relating to monitoring throughout the RSES and the recommendation of the OPR.</p> <p>The targets of the core strategy and derived policies and objectives, along with the relevant actions seeking their delivery, will be monitored during the lifetime of the development plan. A monitoring strategy will be devised in order to measure the success of implementing the strategy and associated policy objectives.</p>

		https://www.kateraworth.com/2020/07/16/so-you-want-to-create-a-city-doughnut/.	
45	Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark	<p>Development of Tankardstown Engine House as a Tourism Attraction</p> <p>Requests that the plan reflect a desire to explore and develop the Tankardstown site, and that national and European funding be sourced for its development.</p>	<p>A successful tourism sector creates significant benefits for many other sectors such as agriculture, food and drinks, transport and retail. WCCC is aware of the importance of the UNESCO Global Geopark (Copper Coast Geopark LTD) to the tourist product of Waterford and the South East.</p> <p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.</p>
46	Clare Morrissey	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
47	Office of Public Works	Submission relates primarily to the need to make specific reference to the Guidelines on the Planning System and Flood Risk Management (Nov, 2009), and assoc. circulars and technical appendices - ensure the principles are adopted. Specific flood risk management (FRM) issues noted for consideration, include: - Flood Risk Management Plans and Flood Maps (OPW; Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM); FRMPs); have full regard to proposed flood relief schemes in Aglish, Ballyduff, Dungarvan & Environs; - Consideration of Climate Change Impacts; - Coastal Change; - Impacts on Other Areas; - Natural Water Retention Measures (eg SUDS)	The plans flood risk policy will be reviewed in line with all statutory requirements and Section 28 Ministerial Planning Guidance, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and AA.
48	Orlaith Hamersley, Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark	<p>Development of Tankardstown Engine House as a Tourism Attraction</p> <p>Requests reconsideration of the categorisation of a number of settlements within the existing settlement hierarchy. Identifies the need for affordable homes and social housing for all demographics within the copper coast area, as well as support for existing education facilities and improved pre-school facilities, and expansion/ addition to the local link service(s); Also requests improved water services infrastructure, and road/ parking improvements/ suggestions;</p>	<p>The issues raised in the submission are noted in relation to the Settlement Strategy, housing and education in rural areas of County, and will be reviewed in the drafting of the development plan.</p> <p>A Housing Strategy and Housing Need and Demand Assessment, will be prepared as part of the draft plan, and will ensure that the plan provides for housing for the existing and future population in a sustainable manner, providing for changing household sizes and housing needs. As mentioned elsewhere in this report the draft plan will ensure Infrastructure investment is aligned with the spatial planning strategy of the RSES and will include objectives which are</p>

			holistic in approach to delivering infrastructure.
49	Cllr. Pat Fitzgerald	<p>Submission largely relates to Dunmore East, and notes the need for additional infrastructural improvements, to keep the village a 'first class tourism' location, which are listed below:</p> <p>(1) the construction of the already planned ring road linking the Killea Road (L-4218) to the main Waterford Road (R684) at Ballymabin.</p> <p>(2) An upgrade is needed on water mains as water pressure not adequate in the elevated housing estates during the busy summer season.</p> <p>(3) To alleviate summer traffic congestion, a traffic survey should take place on all routes leading to and from the village. After which all options, including one way systems should be considered.</p>	<p>It is intended that Local Transport Plans will establish and give expression at the local level to integrated land use and transportation policies and objectives at the national and regional levels. Therefore a traffic survey for Dunmore East is more appropriate in the preparation of LAP rather than the development plan.</p> <p>It is intended that LAPs will be prepared following the adoption of this CCDP will be accompanied by LTPs.</p> <p>The importance of 'ring road' linking Killea Road and the main Waterford Road is recognised in the current county development plan and this will continue to be acknowledged in the draft Plan.</p> <p>Irish Water is responsible for the maintenance and operation of water infrastructure across the city and county. The Planning Authority has initiated a process of consultation with Irish Water and are consulting on their Infrastructure priorities. The coordination of infrastructure provision with Agencies such as Irish Water remains a priority.</p> <p>The Plan will include a chapter on Infrastructure which will set out policies and objectives in relation to water infrastructure.</p>
50	Richie Daly	<p>Riverbank Cycle Path- Dunmore Road to Waterford City</p> <p>Requests investment in a creative, safe cycling solution bringing the Dunmore Road population directly to the city centre in a way that is removed from current motor traffic - Need for a riverbank based greenway. Suggested access points could be in the areas of the Island Lane near the Waterford Castle ferry slip and around the existing Waterford Council facility on the Park Road at the other end. Waterford Council should establish a safe, separated, boardwalk style cycleway along the riverbank from the Dunmore Rd population centre to the city centre. Current traffic and population density in the area has led to a situation where cycling to Waterford City is a difficult and unattractive proposition. This would have positive economic, environmental and health impacts.</p>	<p>As mentioned above WCCC recognises the need for improved segregated cycle routes across the MASP area where such initiatives are consistent with the NPF, RSES and informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment.</p> <p>The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES PRO 174 Walking and Cycling, RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes and Blueway Corridors, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (b) Sustainable Transport, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 9 Vibrant City Centre.</p>

51	John McCarthy	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
52	Cllr. Pat Fitzgerald	Submission largely relates to Passage East, and notes the need for additional flood defences, especially to replace existing 1tonne sandbags, at the Gap area. Also requests an upgrade of the entire storm water system and separate sewage collection system for the entire village.	The plans flood risk policy will be reviewed in line with all statutory requirements and Section 28 Ministerial Planning Guidance, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and AA. The draft plan will also ensure that Infrastructure investment is aligned with the spatial planning strategy of the RSES.
53	Sarah Nyhan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
54	Cllr. Conor D. McGuinness	<p>Advances in solar energy generation, and the lower relative cost, make micro-generation for homes, business and institutions more realisable. Times have changed, and so too must our approach to wind energy development. Wind is not the solution to our energy needs, however it can form a part of the overall solution. The Development Plan should clearly outline a preference for the least intrusive generation methods. The submission also touches on the matter of local generation for local use and microgrids, and states that with regard to offshore wind generation, we cannot jeopardise our natural assets in order to become an energy conduit for the rest of the country. In this regard, whilst marine planning is not within the scope of Waterford City and County Council, it is essential that the Development Plan makes reference to the need and desire to protect our coast and inshore waters from large-scale development that would negatively impact on industry, amenity and biodiversity. The submission also lists a number of considerations which it is believed should be taken into account in any wind energy related planning application assessment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental assessments • Community engagement and participation • Grid connection • Geology and ground conditions • Site drainage and impacts on hydrological table Landscape and visual impacts assessment • Visual impact of ancillary development 	<p>WCCC is aware of and supports the many opportunities for onshore wind as a major source of renewable energy while at the same time recognising that building energy efficiency will also require new measures such as the development of micro-generation, particularly where local communities can produce their own electricity.</p> <p>Rural areas regionally and nationally have contributed significantly to the energy needs of the country and energy production. The NPF highlights the strong role rural areas play in securing a sustainable renewable energy supply. Innovative and novel renewable solutions have been delivered in rural areas over the last number of years, particularly from solar and wind energy sources. The location of future national renewable energy generation will, for the most part, need to be accommodated on large tracts of land in a rural setting, while also continuing to protect the integrity of the environment and respecting the needs of people who live in rural areas. WCCC welcomes the Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019) and looks forward to their finalisation.</p> <p>A strategic approach will be taken to Wind Energy Development, and this should inform which areas are suitable or unsuitable for wind farm development. It should be noted that the Revised Wind Energy Guidelines and the Marine Planning Framework which were placed on public consultation in Q4 of 2019 will also inform the policies (including matters relating to setback distances, shadow flicker etc) for the development of renewable energy in the Draft Plan.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on natural heritage e.g.. habitats, biodiversity, protected or sensitives sites, • Impact on built heritage including archaeological heritage • Impact on human health and safety • Carbon emissions balance i.e. does the carbon footprint of construction/maintenance make the development inefficient • Impact of noise • Impact of shadow flicker • Impact of electromagnetic interference • Adequacy of local access roads for facilitate development • Decommissioning considerations <p>In concluding, the submission identifies a number of 'No-Go' areas, including the Gaeltacht, the totality of the coastline including that part of the coastline from Stradbally to Ballinacourty, and from An Rinn to Baile Mhac Airt, ecologically sensitive or scenic areas, as well as areas where the siting of wind turbines would negatively impact on agriculture, inland fisheries, sea fisheries, tourism, public amenity or rural development objectives.</p>	<p>Future policies in this regard will be influenced by national policy on renewable energy, the just transition away from dependence on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, and a low-carbon economy, the need to ensure Waterford is a climate resilient location, the landscape characterisation of the county and relevant S.28 Ministerial Guidelines.</p>
55	Richella Ryan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
56	Yvonne Whelan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
57	Anne-Marie Power	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
58	Eibhlin Drohan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
59	Fionnuala McGrath	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
60	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Submission addresses: Managing Exchequer investment & statutory guidance -	The Council acknowledges the importance of the national road network in providing connectivity between population centres and the

	<p>N25 Rosslare to Cork, via Waterford, national primary route is identified as part of the EU TEN-T Comprehensive Network. The N72, national secondary road, provides important regional and inter-regional connectivity within and through Waterford. NPF outlines investment priority, ref. also NSO 2.</p> <p>Critical need to manage these assets in accordance with national and regional policy; Ref. RPO 140</p> <p>Would welcome consideration by Council of the following as a Core Strategy Objective:</p> <p>a) to maintain the strategic function, capacity and safety of the national roads network, including planning for future capacity enhancements, and</p> <p>b) to ensure that the existing extensive transport networks, which have been greatly enhanced over the last two decades, are maintained to a high level to ensure quality levels of service, safety, accessibility and connectivity to transport users.</p> <p>Development & Core Strategy Implications of land use policies on the strategic national road network should be considered wrt future land use zoning - local transport function of these roads is secondary to their strategic nature;</p> <p>Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) - key component in facilitating compact growth & sustainable transport in the Waterford MASP area - to inform land use & transport strategy. Give effect to RPO/ MASP PO 6(a).</p> <p>Objectives should guide developers to design for sustainable transportation requirements at the earliest stages of development design - integrated approach: high std of public transport, foot and private car access</p> <p>Large scale development in urban areas or areas adjoining national roads - ensure national road capacity is appropriately utilised, and they can continue to perform their intended function (Ref. Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for PAs)</p>	<p>main centres of employment and the key ports and airports which are the main points of entry and exit to the country. Policies to safeguard the capacity of national routes that will allow them to continue to perform their strategic role will be included in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>With regard to the location of future employment and residential areas, the Draft Plan will be in accordance with national and regional policy whereby future growth and development will be primarily concentrated in Waterford City and other larger towns in the County, as will be highlighted in the Core and Settlement Strategies. Development in these centres will be directed towards centrally located areas that will support the creation of consolidated and compact settlements.</p> <p>In the above regard, the plan will also consider the implications of land use policies on the strategic national road network in the area as a criterion in determining the future land use zoning strategy and will review the extent and location of industry, employment and other commercial type land uses to support co-ordinated and integrated land use patterns.</p> <p>The plan will consider objectives to ensure that the carrying capacity, operational efficiency, safety and investment made in national roads in Waterford continue to be safeguarded.</p>
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	<p>Costs associated with accommodating local development proposals will not be funded by TII and will be borne by the LA - should thus be integrated into future local development contributions scheme.</p> <p>Development at national road junctions - particular care required wrt assessment and management of development proposals/ zoning of/at or close to junctions on the national road network. Ref S.2.7 DoECLG Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines. TII available to assist Council in preparing Strategic Transport Assessments. Where such frameworks are already in place, development principles and investment requirements should be reflected in the Development Plan.</p> <p>TII would welcome a new policy objective to include the explicit presumption against large out of town retail centres located adjacent or close to existing, new or planned national roads/motorways reflecting policy outlined in the Retail Planning Guidelines, 2012.</p> <p>Where the PA is determining fundamental issues of land use and transportation, an overall transport assessment should be undertaken. Leaving traffic and transport assessments to individual areas/ applicants is inappropriate and leads to piecemeal development - especially wrt MASP growth areas.</p> <p>The Council should give consideration to undertaking appropriate Area Based Transport Assessment and/or Strategic Transport Assessment (STA) for areas not covered by WSMATS to support the preparation of the Draft Development Plan - Ref. Sect 1.4 NRA/TII Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines (2014); TII publications: PE-PDV-02046 ABTA Guidance Notes. TII would welcome consultation with the Council wrt a Local Transport Plan for Dungarvan (as required by the SRA RSES).</p> <p>Access to National Roads Development Plan should make it clear that the policy of the PA will be to avoid the creation of additional access points to national roads to which speed limits of greater than 50kph apply. Ref also policy in S.2.5 of the Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines relating to access to</p>	<p>A plan led approach will be promoted where less restrictive approaches are considered. The use of appropriate Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) or Strategic Transport Assessment (STA) will be considered when planning in areas which have an interface with the national road network.</p>
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		<p>national roads.</p> <p>Submission also notes advice wrt 'Exceptional Circumstances' in respect of accessing national roads (Ref. S.2.6 DoECLG SP&NRG)</p> <p>Transport Planning & National Road Schemes Request the inclusion of policies and objectives in the Development Plan that provide for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - objectives providing for development of relevant national road schemes (mention is made of the N24 Waterford to Cahir and N25 Waterford to Glenmore schemes), - a policy to protect national road schemes free from adverse development that may compromise the development of route options or the construction of preferred routes, or add to the overall costs associated with proposed schemes. <p>In relation to any additional crossings of the River Suir that the Council may identify during the course of the Development Plan, the Members and Executive of the Council will be aware and should evaluate the consequences of the special requirements of the tolling scheme (N25 Waterford Bypass PPP Scheme) and the financial implications for the Exchequer for the duration of the PPP Contract of all additional proposed crossing points of the River Suir within the contract extents. Details of these implications have previously been circulated to the Council.</p> <p>Road Safety The design of development proposals must address the functionality and safety of road needs. Two processes address these design concerns: Road Safety Impact Assessment (RSIA) and Road Safety Audit (RSA).</p> <p>Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) TII recommends that planning applications for significant development proposals should be accompanied by a TTA, which is assessed in association with their cumulative impact with other relevant developments on the road network.</p>	<p>Policies and objectives for road schemes and the protection of schemes from adverse development will be considered where applicable and appropriate.</p> <p>Road Safety will be addressed during the planning application stage but requirements for same will be considered in the plan.</p> <p>With regard to developments that would generate significant volumes of traffic the Draft Plan will include a policy requiring the preparation of a Traffic and Transport Assessment with such applications which would allow a detailed analysis of the potential impact of the development on the local road network.</p>
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	<p>The Council is requested to reference the TII Traffic & Transport Assessment Guidelines (2014) (www.tii.ie) in the Draft Development Plan relating to development proposals with implications for the national road network. Thresholds advised in the TII Traffic & Transport Assessment Guidelines (2014), including sub-threshold TTA requirements, relate specifically to development proposals affecting national roads.</p> <p>Service Areas Ref. TII Policy on Service Areas (August, 2014). Section 1.4 of the Policy outlines the roles of the Authority and planning authorities in relation to the provision of service areas.</p> <p>Signage Policy on the Provision of Tourist & Leisure Signage on National Roads (March 2011). The purpose of this document is to outline TII's policy on the provision of tourist and leisure information signs on national primary and national secondary roads in Ireland.</p> <p>With respect to the new Development Plan, the Planning Authority is also referred to Section 3.8 of the DoECLG's Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines which indicates a requirement to control the proliferation of non-road traffic signage on and adjacent to national roads. The Authority would welcome the provisions of the TII Policy and the DoECLG Guidelines incorporated into the new Development Plan.</p> <p>Noise The Council is also requested to refer to the requirements of S.I. No. 140 of 2006 Environmental Noise Regulations in the Draft Plan. The Authority advises that it requires that development proposals identify and implement noise mitigation measures when introducing noise sensitive uses in the environs of existing and planned national roads, where such mitigation is warranted. The costs of implementing mitigation measures shall be borne by the developer.</p> <p>Safeguarding national road drainage regimes Having regard to the extensive national road and motorway network</p>	<p>The requirement for a forward planning approach to the provision of off-line motorway service areas at national road junctions will be considered, and any policies in the Plan relating to motorway interchanges will have regard to the Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012).</p> <p>Guidelines on signage and Noise Regulations will be incorporated into the plan, as appropriate.</p>
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		<p>in Waterford, TII would welcome consideration of a new Objective included in the Development Plan outlining that; <i>'The capacity and efficiency of the national road network drainage regimes in County Waterford will be safeguarded for national road drainage purposes'</i></p> <p>Renewable Energy Wrt Solar Energy development proposals, TII recommends that an objective is included in the Plan requiring the submission of Glint and Glare Assessments with relevant applications where there may be implications for the safety and efficiency of the strategic national road network. In addition, for all renewable energy developments requiring grid connection to the national grid, TII recommends that an assessment of all alternatives to grid connection routing should be undertaken.</p>	<p>To include policies that provide for the protection, maintenance, and upgrades to the national road network that have regard to national and regional policy and guidance and to support sustainable transport and improvements in connectivity and permeability</p>
61	Irish Water	<p>Submission summarises the position of IW with regard to National and Regional Policy - IW committed to support - ref. section 8.1 RSES: general policy direction in relation to the sustainable management of water supply and wastewater needs.</p> <p>Updates on national plans and programmes are provided as follows: I.W. investment plan Revenue Control period 3: 2020-2024 (see also www.cru.ie), & Water Services - IW now working to align with their Strategic Funding Plan - will keep WCCC informed of process.</p> <p>National Water Resource Plan (NWRP): 25 year strategic plan for public drinking water supply which will outline how the balance between demand and supply will be maintained - will outline longer term plan for the Waterford area: due to be published for consultation later in 2020.</p> <p>Climate Change - IW adapting assets to be resilient and reducing carbon footprint - Ref. Water Services Policy Statement 2018-2025 and Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Water Quality and Water Services Infrastructure 2019;</p> <p>Drinking water source protection- Drinking water safety plans (DWSPs);</p>	<p>The City and County's capacity to accommodate future growth is dependent on the capacity of water supply sources alongside water and wastewater infrastructure.</p> <p>The Council welcomes the input of Irish Water in assisting the identification of adequately serviced land which is reflective of the continuous dialogue that is ongoing between both organisations on the water servicing needs and requirements of Waterford City and County. Sequential development and compact growth will be key pillars in the policy approach to settlement expansion and growth.</p> <p>The information contained in the submission is noted and will be included as relevant, in the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessments of the Plan.</p> <p>The Council will continue to engage with Irish Water to ensure that the future demands of the City and County are provided for, and will continue to promote water conservation and work in conjunction with Irish Water in this regard.</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plans will be key considerations for the Draft Plan and standards for the protection of groundwater are provided by the European Communities (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 and through objectives</p>

	<p>River basin management plans (RBMP); objectives and priorities of the RBMP 2018-2021 have been incorporated into IW investment plans and work programmes</p> <p>Sustainable drainage and Blue/Green Infrastructure - encourage inclusion of policies and objectives wrt SUDs and Green Infrastructure;</p> <p>Water supply and wastewater infrastructure in Waterford - Water: 48No water resource zones: 24No no issues with new connections likely, 23No may require further investigative studies/ interventions (eg Graiguenageeha); Wastewater: 31No wwtps - ref IW capacity register provided to WCCC. IW progressing a Small Towns & Villages Growth Programme to provide growth capacity and WTPs in smaller settlements; final decisions c.Q1 2021 onwards.</p> <p>IW available to assist WCCC in identifying suitable zoned lands from a water services perspective as per Appendix 3 and NPO 72 of the NPF;</p> <p>IW have also provided WCCC with a menu of suggested policies/ objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work closely with Irish Water to identify and facilitate timely delivery of water services. • To consult in relation to plans, SDZs etc. • Protect existing wayleaves and buffer zones around water services infrastructure; • To protect both ground and surface water resources and to support Irish Water in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans and the National Water Resources Plan • To promote water conservation and demand management measures • To ensure that the Local Authority provides adequate storm water infrastructure and appropriate flood management measures; • To require all new development to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems; • To prohibit the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers; • To refuse residential development that requires the provision of 	<p>included in River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Policy and objectives for Surface Water Management, including innovative approaches that have co-benefits for biodiversity, water quality and flood risk, will be considered in the drafting of the Plan.</p> <p>In collaboration with Irish Water, Waterford City and County Council will seek to establish the water services requirements for each settlement, and a water services investment programme for the county, based on an order of priority that reflects the Council’s Core and Settlement Strategy for the County.</p> <p>Policies will be included in the Draft Plan supporting co-operation with Irish Water in identifying, prioritising and progressing the provision of high quality water and wastewater infrastructure to serve the needs of the City and County, and ensure their sustainable development, in accordance with the Council’s Core and Settlement Strategies.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will strive to achieve ‘good status’ in all waterbodies in compliance with the Water Framework Directive, the River Basin Management Plan and the associated Programme of Measures and to cooperate with the development and implementation of the National River Basin Management Plan 2017-2021.</p> <p>The Council welcomes the suggested text and policy objectives by Irish Water. All the suggested policies and objectives will be reviewed and incorporated as relevant.</p>
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		<p>private waste water treatment facilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of single house septic tanks and treatment plants in the Plan area will be strongly discouraged to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution. 	
62	Waterford Older People’s Council, Housing	<p>Submission notes that the OPC position on housing is best summarised as: an integrated plan ensuring that older people will have the certainty of affordable, health inducing, secure, environmentally sustainable housing options anchored in ‘an integration of supports especially between the housing and health sectors’</p> <p>Demographic Trends It is essential that the requirements of the population in the 60 plus age group are taken into account in each of the programme groups of the new Development Plan It is recognised that the vast majority of people of all ages wish to live in their own homes for their entire lives if at all possible. The essential requirements to enable people to live out their lives in their own homes in dignity and comfort are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access to good quality housing adaptable to meeting their requirements as they grow old, - a sense of security and safety, - access to a social outlet, - a wholesome meal each day, - access to a person or persons they can talk to each day, and - access to shops and to their Church with the opportunity to contribute to and influence social, economic and public life both locally and nationally. Independent living is central to our housing strategy. <p>Therefore, adapting and retrofitting houses to make them secure, environmentally safe, less costly to run needs to be prioritised. Request the Council to ensure that the range of grants be expanded, and information on this provided to all relevant parties. Construction of new housing: wrt mobility considerations – recommend that 50% of apartment construction exceed the current minimum space and design requirements e.g. width of doors, larger rooms, larger bathroom, etc., and 30% of all new housing should incorporate Universal Design principles.</p> <p>A dedicated pilot project along the lines of the Inchicore Housing with</p>	<p>WCCC supports the development of Age-Friendly communities/ neighbourhoods including support for Independent Living and Community Facilities across the city and county. The RSES requires that local authorities ensure the integration of age friendly strategies in the draft plan including the provision of flexible housing typologies, buildings and spaces that avoid separation and segregation. WCCC is a member of the WHO Global Network for Age Friendly Cities and Communities. WCCC is also supportive of active land management initiatives to deliver all types of housing in a sustainable, infrastructure led manner.</p> <p>The draft plan will explore policies and objectives which seek to promote and support older people, community centred development, universal design, well designed lifetime adaptable housing, mix of housing types, residential care homes for older people, nursing homes etc particularly in urban areas and potentially on Brownfield and Infill sites, which are close to public transport and existing services and facilities.</p> <p>Living over the shop and city centre living are concepts that are strongly supported in national, regional and local planning policy. The draft plan will certainly seek to deliver on this potential to create vibrant city and town centres and to provide much needed affordable and sustainable accommodation solutions for all sectors of our society.</p> <p>WCCC is committed to ensuring the policy objectives and land-use zoning provisions of the draft development plan will be consistent with the requirements of both the NPF and SRA RSES, which reflect Government policy regarding compact growth, redevelopment of state lands and active land management, respectively referred to in RPO 10, Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas, 34 Regeneration, Brownfield RPO 36 Land Development Agency and RPO 37 Active</p>

	<p>Support Demonstration Prototype Project, ought to be considered as part of the Council’s housing policy to be implemented during the lifetime its next Development Plan Age Friendly Neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The new Waterford Development Plan should identify and promote Age Friendly Neighbourhoods which provide a range of services including transportation and communication links. Planning measures such as zoning, public acquisition and especially brown field sites near clusters of services such as the Ardkeen Village Complex in Waterford city and the construction of innovative retirement campuses would facilitate the development of Age Friendly Neighbourhoods. Some neighbourhoods in the urban cores such as Spring Gardens in Waterford with a large percentage of older residents need to be seen as viable residential areas on a par with business and heritage interests. Measures that will enhance the livability of such areas include traffic management, the placing of street furniture, etc.</p> <p>Housing Age Friendly Main requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The direct provision by the Council and or Voluntary Housing Associations of suitable accommodation for the Elderly adjacent to appropriate services. • Promotion by the Council of the concept of Universal Housing Design, facilitating lifelong living, especially for older people, in their own homes. • Where the need arises the Council should provide or support voluntary/community groups to provide small groups of sheltered housing for older people on the lines of scheme provided by the Community in Ballymacarbry or the proposed Inchore project. • All houses for rent owned by the Council should be brought up to the standards required under the Universal Housing Design as the opportunity arises. • Private Landlords should be required by the Council to bring their rented property particularly that rented to the elderly up to the standards required by the Housing (Standards for Rented Houses) Regulations 2019. • The Council should ensure that the various grants available for House improvements, in particular grants for retrofitting houses for the Elderly, are used to the maximum and should publicise their 	<p>Land Management and Infill Development Waterford MASP Policy Objective 1 (b) – Waterford Metropolitan Area.</p>
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		<p>availability for the benefit of individual house owners and landlords.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Developers should be required as part of the Planning process to provide a mixture of house types and sizes in their developments to meet the requirements of older people. • Houses provided by the Council or Voluntary/Community groups for older people funded by the State should be excluded from future House Purchase Schemes to ensure their continued availability for the Elderly. • Where a Voluntary/Community group having provided houses for older people is for any reason being wound up or unable for any reason to continue to manage such houses ownership of the houses should transfer to the Council. • The Council should promote and assist the following in the City and County – the Care and Repair service, a contact service for the Elderly, Meals on wheels service and the various organisations that offer a social outlet to the Elderly. • Having regard to the current shortage of housing accommodation the Council should use their powers of acquisition to acquire houses lying vacant over a number of years and upgrade them for use as part of their Social Housing stock. • The owners of vacant accommodation over business premises should be incentivised to upgrade such accommodation and make it available for Housing purposes. • The Council should carry out a survey of vacant brown field sites in all Urban Areas with a view to identifying those sites that are suitable for use as Housing sites particularly for the Elderly if adjacent to a range of facilities and should acquire such site using their powers of Compulsory Purchase if necessary. 	
63	Waterford Older People’s Council, Transport	<p>Submission seeks the development of a transport and infrastructural service which will deliver connectivity, services and supports to help an improved quality of life for all the citizens.</p> <p>Submission notes a number of factors which it believes will deliver this, in summary, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transport service containing a number of transport hubs and park and ride facilities (suggestions of sites are provided) on the outer periphery of the city and Dungarvan; with connectivity via dedicated quality bus corridor to hospitals, local amenities, the city/ town centre 	<p>WCCC recognises the need of our transport networks to meet the needs and opportunities of an ageing population. As mentioned elsewhere in this report the preparation of the draft development plan and its transport and mobility policies and objective will be informed by the WMATS, LTPs and finer grain ABTAs in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS. The LTPs will establish and give expression at the local level to integrated land use and transportation policies and objectives at the national and regional levels. With regard to some of the other factors mentioned in the submission, a number of these are</p>

		<p>and other required services. Wrt other large towns – park and STRIDE facilities to be located not more than 10-minute walk from town centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper facilities at key transport hubs and park and rides – Bus shelters, toilet facilities; electric vehicle charging points etc. • The continuous development of low platform vehicles for ease of access through Local Link and Private operators. • More involvement and controls on the delivery of a refined transport services by local authority rather than by a central body such as the NTA. • A review of hackney licences to accommodate late night services with a specific function to accommodate older persons journeys especially in a rural setting. • An overall assessment of the need for more age friendly and disability parking within urban centres. • Removal of some on street public car parking spaces to allow for wider footpaths: walking and cycle lanes to accommodate standard and electronic mobility aids. • A feasibility study to help improve the quality of minor road access to main roads and footpath replacement involving OPC input. • Development of the “Greenway” to include a management control system on cyclist, demarcation lines for walking and development of toilets facilities and seating which will allow for a more age friendly environment. 	<p>not land use related policies, but rather operational matters and will be referred to the relevant section for consideration</p> <p>In collaboration with the NTA, WCCC is actively engaged in the preparation of the WMATS and ABTA for City South West neighbourhood. As part of the development plan preparation process WCCC will be considering LTP for Dungarvan Key Town and other urban settlements. Such LTP will be used to inform subsequent LAPs for relevant settlements. WCCC is committed to supporting universally accessible in light of ageing population (RPO 181 Equal Access). The draft development plan will review development standards, including transport/age friendly and disability parking and universal design standards. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES PRO 182 Ageing Population.</p>
64	Waterford Older People’s Council, Communities	<p>Waterford Older People’s Council sets out a vision for communities which are happy places to live and work, places to socialise, exercise in safety and be listened to and respected</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</p> <p>1). Sustainable communities are about more than housing, healthcare, roads, transport, broadband, educational and sporting facilities. They are also about quality of life. Location and place have an important influence on the quality of life that people enjoy and with social interaction key to that quality of life, especially for older people. The Development Plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a roadmap how we reimagine a greater utilisation of valuable 	<p>WCCC is supportive of Waterford Older People’s Council and of the Age Friendly City and County Strategy. Wrt a some of issues raised in this submission it is noted that they are not land use related issues, but rather operational matters will be referred to the relevant section for consideration.</p> <p>WCCC recognises the importance of the creation of socially sustainable communities and the role that placemaking will play in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all members of our communities.</p> <p>The draft plan will have at its core the objective to create 10 minute neighbourhoods in the city and larger towns and throughout the rural</p>

	<p>space in our public buildings especially in areas where there is not a community centre. In the context of identifying, developing and promoting Age Friendly Neighbourhoods within a ten-minute walk of essential services this can be achieved by committing to making public libraries, community centres, church, school and sports halls multi-purpose spaces for use by all members within the communities they serve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provision for new community centres in settlements with a population of 1,500 or more where they do not already exist. Size should be based on population and in Tramore where the existing centre is too small to meet the needs of a population in excess of 10,000, provision should be made, as a priority, in the plan, for a new centre. • The Covid pandemic has brought into sharp focus the issues of social isolation and the impact that has on physical and mental health. Therefore: a). Multi-use open spaces, must be created through the development of a network of public parks, walkways and blueways related in size to the populations they serve. • The new park of “significant scale” planned for the Waterford Metropolitan area must provide for leisure users, walkers, joggers, cyclists, skateboarders, skaters and include an exercise area, bowling green and an area for playing chess (similar to Cathedral Square, in the city). • Parks of a smaller scale need to be developed in Tramore (adjacent to the Boating Lake), in Passage East, Portlaoise, Ballymacarbry, Tallow or wherever a park/ recreational space does not currently exist. Ideally, these new parks should be within a ten-minute walk of new housing estates. <p>All outdoor recreational areas should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural play opportunities • The creation of a number of exercise equipment areas for use by older people in public areas and parks (similar to the Nature Park at Kilbarry) as referenced at the Virtual Town Hall meetings hosted by Waterford City & County Council. • The provision of Happy to Chat benches in public areas and selected neighbourhoods in the city, as well as at least one bench in small towns and villages. In Tramore and Dungarvan two/ three benches should be provided and be part of the town centre regeneration 	<p>towns across the county. This will focus on provision of connected and integrated public open spaces along with a mix of services we use each day.</p> <p>The Council will also consider the possibility of retrofitting permeability across our neighbourhoods to assist in delivering modal shift towards sustainable modes of transport. These projects will be assessed in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans</p> <p>The draft plan will include policies and objectives which support the development of broadband, including the national Broadband Plan. WCCC is generally supportive of proposals for places in every community for physical activity and places to sit so long as they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans.</p> <p>The plan will also recognise the concept of Green Infrastructure. At a settlement level the Draft Plan will seek to further develop the concept of openspace/ecological/green space corridors or networks identifying existing and possible future green infrastructure and highlighting the potential for interconnectivity between such features.</p>
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	<p>plans. Eg Burnham-on-Sea in the UK – Giving people permission to strike up conversations with strangers is just one of way to fight social isolation among seniors.</p> <p>Building sustainable communities requires support in terms of both leadership and guidance. In driving ideas, plans and recommendations, Waterford City & County Council should, in its Development Plan make provision for the putting in place community development facilitators whose sole role would be to drive sustainable ideas and developments. There is an opportunity for Waterford City & County to be a centre of excellence in this and many other areas such as the creation of vibrant digital communities.</p> <p>d). In the Development Plan there needs to be a review of the opening hours of public toilets especially during autumn and winter, near/ at amenities like walking trails and beaches. Public toilets in places like Woodstown, therefore, need to be open year-round.</p> <p>PLACEMAKING Support communities in showcasing areas of special interest as well as supporting festivals and exhibitions. Heritage buildings currently in a state of disrepair should be brought back into use eg in Bunmahon. All public and community buildings must be fit for purpose, easily accessible and adaptable for those with abilities and disabilities.</p> <p>COMMUNICATION Development Plan must ensure that Waterford is to the fore in the full role out of the National Broadband Plan – reliable, high speed broadband is critical. AGE FRIENDLY WATERFORD The Development Plan must also contain a re-affirmation of Waterford City and County Council’s commitment to support the vision outlined in the Age Friendly City and County Strategy 2017-2022 – new plan must deliver these and build on them.</p> <p>Main requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the creation of sustainable communities that are age friendly in both urban and rural communities. • Use of public buildings for their communities....schools, libraries etc., so they will not be locked up after 6pm and during holidays. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterford city and county to be a leader and a centre of excellence wrt provision of broadband – reliant on this for education, employment and social purposes. Waterford needs to be included in the first year of the five-year National Broadband Plan role out. • Suitable places in every community to facilitate physical activity for all age groups. • The provision of Sit to Chat benches across the city and county in an attempt to combat social isolation and loneliness. • The development of a network of public parks in local communities of reasonable scale. • Renew the commitment of Waterford City & County Council to the Age Friendly City and County Strategy. • The putting in place of community development facilitators whose sole role would be to drive sustainable ideas and developments. 	
65	Waterford Older People’s Council, Climate Change	<p>Submission advocates the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In rural/ village areas “ 10 minute neighbourhoods” are only possible if high speed broadband is available throughout the city and county. • WCCC to set an example – have 30% of all public servants working from home at any one time. • Information campaign directed to over 65s wrt retrofitting housing for energy efficiency for those over 65. Appropriate tailored plan, ie less likely to obtain information from the internet; and less interested in schemes which give a payback over a long period of time. Sources for borrowing money to pay the initial cost may need to be creative. • A “Can do/how can I help you” attitude is needed from the planning department towards community energy generation projects. Planning permission costs should be removed or payable over the first 10 years of the project coming on stream. • Need to install public charging points for electric cars in all the district and local service centres. All new builds should include the facility to charge an electric car. • Waterford: an innovation/ training centre for graduates and craftspeople (carpenters, plumber etc. Support and encourage WIT to become Ireland’s leading 3rd level campus in the area of sustainable agriculture and horticulture. Only 2% of the production from our agriculture/ horticulture is organic. 	<p>Wrt a number factors mentioned in the submission it is noted that they are not land use related issues.</p> <p>WCCC is supportive of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. As mentioned elsewhere in this report the draft plan will include policies and objectives which support the development of broadband, including the national Broadband Plan.</p> <p>The plan will also include objectives to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in existing buildings, including retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in the existing building stock in line with RPO 38 Retrofitting Initiative Priorities and RPO 106 Future Proofing and Retrofitting</p> <p>The plan will also support the potential for sustainable local/community energy projects and micro generation to both mitigate climate change and to reduce fuel poverty as well as supporting Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles will be integrated into developments. As per RPO 221 Renewable Energy Generation and Transmission Network and RPO 151 Integration of Land Use and Transport.</p>

66	Sara O'Neil	Request to review existing de facto business context at Newtown and Cove Cross Road. Existing context is mixed use, although they are zoned residential	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
67	Rosemarie Dunne	Request additional residential zoned lands near the Cove and Newtown areas, and to not reduce the quantum of residential zoned land in that areas; request incorporation of an objective into the Plan which encourages lower density housing in this area which can include for house units with work from home office space	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
68	John Cleary	Submission seeks to change open space zoning to provide for a mix of low-density housing, retirement housing and semi-independent living units adjacent to nursing home at Christendom (former Atheneum House Hotel).	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
69	Peter Thompson Planning Solutions	WIT Carriganore Campus Requests the reconsideration and review and possible rezoning of land associated with the WIT Knowledge Campus – ie outside of the control of WIT adjacent to the Carriganore Campus, to a more 73ecognize73e use as there is no demand or interest for development of the lands as part of the Waterford Knowledge Campus, as currently designated in the Waterford County Development Plan.	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
70	Brian McCarthy	Removal of green belt zoning from 2.76ha of land within the Clonmel Environs	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
71	David Smyth	Submission notes a number of different aspects in relation to Tramore. In summary, these include: PUBLIC OPEN SPACE Public amenity space to be created between the lower promenade and Moe's Cafe – sense of place GREEN CORRIDOR No development	WCCC is generally supportive of proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The draft plan will recognize the importance of placemaking, with regards to provision of open space and recreation amenities in

		<p>to be permitted which is visible from the main road between Tramore and Waterford city – visual and psychological separation; strengthen the identity of Tramore as an independent entity to Waterford City</p> <p>TRAMORE / WATERFORD GREENWAY Along the entire/ partial line of the old railway, as a cycle route separated from the main road; The section from Poleberry to the Black rock is very successful in this respect</p> <p>TRAMORE RAILWAY STATION BUILDING This should be converted to public amenity – community space / tourist centre and the space surrounding developed as public amenity space creating a sense of place and identity.</p> <p>VIEW / CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Preserve the view of Tramore from the top of Galway’s Hill over Tramore Bay and beach – cultural and social significance; potentially rezoning may be required/ considered from Town Centre to Open Space. It also would provide an attractive community facility as a neighbourhood park</p> <p>GRAND HOTEL SITE TRAMORE This derelict building is creating a physical and visual impediment to the immediate surrounds. Requires repurposing, eg. Apartment development for older people close to town centre.</p> <p>GUILLAMENE The Guillamene is recognised as one of the best swimming spots in Ireland. Request the replacement of the unsightly ‘cage like’ railings with a more considered approach to safety.</p> <p>ADDING STRUCTURES TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES. Requests the consideration of additional buildings in Tramore to the RPS, eg. Atlantic View – additional information is provided which highlights its special and unique characteristics</p>	<p>providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life. The draft plan will also be supportive of initiatives that facilitate the regeneration of derelict buildings and vacant sites as well as enhancing existing and creating new sustainable pedestrian and cyclist greenway initiatives subject to such initiatives being informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment.</p> <p>The request for adding structures to record of protected structures is noted and will be reviewed further in the preparation of the draft plan.</p> <p>The draft plan will be consistent with the relevant RSES RPO as mentioned elsewhere in this report in relation to placemaking, regeneration and walking routes and blueway corridors.</p>
72	Maurice Glody	Requests reinstatement of residential zoning from Open Space, on land with 5No serviced sites and prior planning permission.	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this

			stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
73	Patrick Halla	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
74	Peter and Nellie Power	Requests the zoning of land adjacent the Faithlegg Hotel & Golf Club to residential/ amenity.	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
75	St. John's Special School Board of Management, Dungarvan	Writer requests that the Development Plan identify suitable location for future development of a new purpose-built school in lieu of the existing outdated and cramped existing premises which has developed and changed in nature over time. The submission outlines the existing context and requirements of the school, which includes a new purpose built, single storey school on a site of 3-4 Ha, in or near Dungarvan.	<p>The Department of Education and Skills (DES) is responsible for the delivery of educational facilities and services. The role of the Council in education provision is to ensure that adequate serviceable land is available in appropriate locations to meet both current and future requirements.</p> <p>The Council will liaise with the DES during the Plan making process in assessing the need and in the provision of education facilities having regard to the projected population growth across the city and county. In preparing the draft plan an analysis of assets and assessment of capacity and need will be examined, and where required the protection, improvement and expansion of such facilities at appropriate locations will be facilitated through the inclusion of policies and objectives in the plan.</p> <p>The draft plan will include policies to co-operate with, and support the DES in identifying need and provision of school sites throughout the city and county in accordance with national guidance. The Draft Plan will include policies and objectives to ensure adequate provision of educational and community facilities to cater for existing and future compact sustainable population growth and education provision.</p>
76	Thomas Scanlan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
77	GIY Tramore	Development Plan should include considerations relating to food	WCCC recognises the importance of local food production and that

		<p>production: local production - better nutrition value, reduced energy consumption, and also important for the local economy. Allotments should be available in every community and water or water-collection facilities provided. eg highly visible pilot project/ best practice Encouraged local communities to create community gardens - all ages. Water butts should be provided to all interested residents - collect rainwater and reduce pressure on water system. All new builds should be encouraged to provide rainwater collections tanks. A local market area provided to allow local producers to sell produce or crafts (confined to locals only). In Tramore, it would be useful to designate stall areas for Saturdays only in the car-park by the Connon's field.</p>	<p>quality of life factors such as allotments, markets and 'place-making' are increasingly recognised as key to developing attractive places in which to invest, live, visit and work including access to amenities, facilities, arts, culture and heritage. The importance of such community facilities in the city and county are recognised and it will be essential to protect and expand such facilities through appropriate policies and objectives.</p> <p>Sustainable Communities and place-making, including creating attractive places for people to invest, live, work and visit are core themes of the draft plan and will be explored accordingly. WCCC is generally supportive of such placemaking proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will recognise the importance of placemaking in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all our communities. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework.</p>
78	Stephanie Taheny	<p>Success of new development plan will be founded on economic growth. North quays is only one key generator; others include the expansion of high tech industry and international traded services. Land with large areas and ready access to infrastructural services in the SE suburbs must balance employment developed lands in the W and NW suburbs.</p> <p>Development plan must identify a number of Strategic Industrial sites vs concentrating this at Knockhouse, Old Kilmeaden Road. Economic growth will also be dependent on non FDA enterprises. Sustainable transport and land use objectives must be aligned to facilitate mix of development across the city and suburbs to further support the key enablers identified in the SIP and RSES.</p> <p>Particular emphasis to be placed on a range and choice of strategic employment locations. Focus to be placed on the reuse of former industrial brownfield sites as suitable sites for larger office units, particularly where synergy can be achieved with WIT.</p> <p>Significant public social housing growth in Carrickphierish/ Gracedieu -</p>	<p>WCCC notes that the RSES requires that population and employment growth targets set for the Waterford MASP area managed effectively through a strategic approach based on Integrated Land-use and Transportation.</p> <p>WCCC will support and facilitate regeneration, consolidation and growth of strategic residential, employment and nodal locations along strategic bus networks corridors in accordance with Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (a) Integration of Land Use and Transport. The Council and Public Bodies will support the delivery of Priority Infrastructure and support the delivery of strategic housing developments. The draft plan will also identified Strategic Employment Locations and other potential sites/locations and provision of associated transport and services necessary to support the overall development of the Waterford Metropolitan Area, subject to the outcome of environmental assessments and the planning process. The draft plan will be consistent with the RSES Waterford MASP Policy Objective 11 Strategic Residential Development, Policy</p>

		<p>restricting/ deterring private investment. Intervention now needed by multiple agencies & govt to secure a socially balanced neighbourhood. Overall density figure should be aggregated across the city to facilitate a mix of suitable densities on a case by case basis, dependent on the locational and built context/ capacity, and market demand. Ref. 1980's urban renewal programme. Identify sites suitable for low density housing (eg adjacent golf courses and the river estuary) - halt executive style housing leakage from the city.</p> <p>Opportunities for higher densities through Urban Renewal and Redevelopment close to city centre and older LA housing schemes. Higher density requires adequate good quality open and public spaces, public amenity and park areas in close proximity - emphasis on public meeting areas and urban spaces. There needs to be a focus on quality place making across all areas of the city to support higher density living.</p> <p>A focus should be placed on social and community uses to create core areas within neighbourhoods....particular reference to lands in and around Tesco Ballybeg for such uses.</p> <p>Development plan should have objective to identify a site for a new contemporary art gallery to complement other museums and cultural areas in the city in order to stimulate the arts and tourism. Peripheral street to O'Connell Street should be identified for artist studios and Seargants Lane, Meeting House Lane and O'Connell Street provide optimum location for contemporary gallery.</p>	<p>Objective 20 Strategic Employment Locations. It is noted that the RSES lists a number of strategic residential employment locations across the MASP area.</p> <p>WCCC recognises that there is need to diversify the housing mix and typologies within all settlements in the County using an evidence-based approach at local level. A 'Housing Need Demand Assessment' (HNDA) will be undertaken by WCCC for its functional area to correlate and accurately align future housing requirements.</p> <p>Density figures for settlements will align with the Core Strategy of the draft plan and with the Planning Guidelines for Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009). The request for a density figure being aggregated across the city is noted and will explored further in the preparation of the draft plan.</p> <p>WCCC recognise the importance of placemaking in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all our communities. The draft plan will supportive of such placemaking proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES and are informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework.</p> <p>The presence of a vibrant arts and culture sector contributes to the attractiveness of the city and county for visitors, workers and investors and enhances its reputation regionally, nationally and internationally. WCCC will be generally supportive of proposals that support the development arts and cultural venues in local communities. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 191, Cultural and Creative Sectors, RPO 19, Cultural Policies.</p>
79	Joan Clancy	Rezoning of 6 acres in Baile na nGall for residential development.	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan making process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display

80	Maggie Ui Mhurchu	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
81	Caroline Ryan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
82	Trudy Devereux	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
83	Local Link Waterford, Local Public Transport	<p>Submission is made in the context of a number of policy documents and initiatives wrt rural public transport, including Connecting Ireland National Transport Authority 2020 (DRAFT) Submission notes that the key issues emerging from the range of reports on rural communities and rural transport are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need for an integrated rural transport policy. • There is no 'one' solution to rural transport issues. A combination of services at different levels of frequency is needed. • There is a need to consider rural transport in the context of wider transport policy and other Government policies. • There is a need for good communication on the rural transport services available. • Meeting the needs of people with disabilities and older people is key in the delivery of rural transport <p>Why rural transport is important</p> <p>Transport is regarded as a key determinant in combating social exclusion as well as enabling access to health and social services, education, and employment opportunities. The lack of availability of public transport significantly diminishes the quality of life for people who are heavily dependent on it. Barriers and challenges in the provision of rural transport in Co Waterford - determining the minimum level of mobility to be provided to people living in rural areas. The current NTA programme 'Connecting Ireland' presents a strategic review of current services and proposes a model on which new/improved services will be developed. Local Link - Rural Transport</p>	<p>WCCC acknowledges the important service that Local Link provides in connecting rural Waterford with urban centres. The Council also recognises the need for an integrated rural transport policy and to consider rural transport in the context of wider transport policy and other Government policies.</p> <p>The draft plans rural transport policies will be reviewed in line with all statutory requirements, Section 28 Ministerial Planning Guidance, national and regional policy. Policies to support Local Link Waterford that will allow them to continue to perform their strategic role will be included in the draft plan. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES PRO 171 Bus, RPO 172 Rural Transport</p>

		<p>Programme overview Essentially, the Local Link offices are hubs for local and community transport in their areas and provide a solid base to expand and adapt services to meet current and future identified needs. The submission also provides an overview of Local Link and the types of services that have traditionally been provided under Local Link. A map is provided which highlights existing routes/ service provision Under the NTA Local Link Strategic Plan 2018-2022, the key objectives for Local Link services are to continue to address rural social exclusion and the integration of rural transport services with other public transport services The main aim of the Strategic Plan is to move the RTP from its restructuring phase to a period of further growth and development. The Plan identifies nine priority themes for the RTP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustaining the Rural Transport Programme 2. Route Development and Expansion 3. Integration with other Statutory Services 4. Accessibility of Services 5. Access for All 6. Ensuring the Rural Transport Programme delivers optimum Customer Experience 7. Children and Young People 8. Encouraging Innovation in Rural Transport Provision 9. Monitoring Progress of the Rural Transport Programme <p>The strategy contains key objectives and actions which address these priority areas. Issues for local link in the provision' of local public transport services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of co-operation between the Local Authority and Local Link Waterford. One of the key actions in the NTA's Strategic Plan under Priority Area 2 - Route Development and Expansion - is to ensure that each Local Link Office is directly involved with their local authority in the development of relevant plans/strategies, with particular note to be paid to the preparation of Local Transport Plans as it is evident that gaps remain in the provision of rural transport services across the State. Along with a more interactive link being established between Local Link and Waterford City & County Council, Local Link should be included with other relevant Agencies at an early stage in the development 	
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		<p>of Local Transport Plans/Area Based Transport Assessments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality transport infrastructure, in particular Bus Stops, leading directly to the lack of Information for the public about available services. Local Link Waterford currently operates over 50 individual services across Co. Waterford. A typical example are our services operating through Dunhill, strategically placed in the Copper Coast Geo Park where we operate the 367 (3 daily return services between Tramore and Dungarvan) and 367A (two daily return services to WIT and WUH) regular rural services. Yet we have no bus stop, no shelter for passengers and nowhere to display service timetables to indicate that a public bus serves the village. This is equally the same for Stradbally, Kill, Dunhill, Bunmahon, Cappoquin, AGLISH, Villierstown and other towns and villages across the County. With the support of staff members from the Transport and Infrastructure Department of Waterford City and County Council we have mapped over 30 locations requiring bus stops across the County and submitted the evaluation to the National Transport Authority, we are still awaiting the construction of a single bus stop. These issues are further highlighted in the provision of a Primary Care Centre constructed in the grounds of St. Joseph's Hospital, Dungarvan with seemingly no consideration to the provision of a bus stop to service the Centre. Additional key points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RTP provides approximately 2 million passenger journeys nationally each year. • DTTAS funding for the RTP has increased in recent years with €21million being provided in 2019. • Outside of Local Link services, Bus Eireann provides bus services in rural areas through its subsidised stage carriage services and its commercial Expressway inter-city services. • Commercial private bus operators also provide some local and inter-town bus services in rural areas e.g Suirway's Portlaoise to Waterford City and Dunmore East service. • Rail travel has a role in providing a vital link between rural areas and employment centres. The majority of rural Ireland requires a journey by another mode to access a train station. • Only 37% of taxis in the country are licensed outside of the 	
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		<p>GDA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a very limited uptake of the Local Hackney Area Licence and Community Car Schemes mainly due to the high cost of vehicle insurance, the application process and governance requirements. 	
84	Patricia Connors	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
85	Waterford Older People's Council, Employment and Education	<p>Main requests:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Age Friendly Alliance, review the support available to older workers and how interventions could support older people to remain in, or regain, employment, or take up self-employment. Encourage through the Age Friendly Alliance the right to lifelong learning, to enable people of all ages to access education and training opportunities. Commit to eliminating age discrimination in Waterford City and County Council and support employers to adopt flexible working and carer-friendly policies. Invest in an ongoing programme at local level to increase the take up of financial entitlements for older people with targeted interventions and support at a local level, particularly for Council tenants. Extend current programmes to improve the energy efficiency of all homes in Waterford to tackle fuel poverty. 	<p>WCCC is supportive of the Age-Friendly Alliance. Wrt a number factors mentioned in the submission it is noted that they are not land use related issues, but rather operational matters will be referred to the relevant section for consideration.</p> <p>Wrt improving the energy efficiency of all homes in Waterford the preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030' and will be consistent with and facilitate RPO 106 Future Proofing and Retrofitting and Waterford MASP Policy Objective 23. WCCC supports lifelong learning and skills development which seeks to support measures to develop Waterford as a UNESCO Learning City.</p> <p>WCCC recognises the value and necessity for lifelong learning. The draft plan will include objectives to support for lifelong learning and skills training recognising the requirements for accessible Irish Language Learning for children and adults and linguistic diversity in a multi-cultural society through the development of the necessary infrastructure and facilities, subject to the outcome of environmental assessments and the planning process. The draft plan will be consistent with RPO 39 Economic Opportunities and Choice for all our Citizens RPO 186 Lifelong Learning, RPO 190 Lifelong learning and healthy city initiatives, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 23.</p>
86	Peter Thomson, Opportunity site lands use zoning and provision of self-build sites, Waterford City	Submission requests that WCCC engage with owners of land within existing opportunity sites where there is more than 1 landowner (prior to completion of the Draft Plan) to ensure that the development potential of all lands can be realised, and that one landowner cannot hinder another from pursuing proposals and undermining opportunity	WCCC is supportive of active land management initiatives to deliver sustainable development in an infrastructure led manner. The Council is also supportive of developer collaboration. Good will and communication will also required on the part of developers and land owners in order to develop sites in a sustainable manner.

	and Larger Towns.	site objectives. Consideration of existing market demand etc, illustrates that Blenheim remains a potential location for self-build/ low density housing.	<p>The draft development plan will be consistent with the requirements of both the NPF and SRA RSES, which reflect Government policy regarding compact growth, redevelopment of state lands and active land management, respectively referred to in RPO 10, Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas, 34 Regeneration, Brownfield RPO 36 Land Development Agency and RPO 37 Active Land Management and Infill Development Waterford MASP Policy Objective 1 (b) - Waterford Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>WCCC will support and facilitate regeneration, consolidation and growth of strategic residential area at nodal locations along strategic bus networks corridors in accordance with Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (a) Integration of Land Use and Transport and Waterford MASP Policy Objective 11 Strategic Residential Development.</p>
87	Clotilde Kiely	Current policy provisions and criteria set out in section 4.10 of the county development plan are overly restrictive and are counter to facilitating the development of sustainable economic rural development and growth in relation to agriculture, horticultural and organic farming, and rural farm diversification enterprises on smaller landholdings which have been purchased subsequent to 4th March 2004.	<p>The consideration and formulation of policies relating to rural housing will be considered in the draft plan.</p> <p>All policies will need to consider the relevant S28 Ministerial Planning Guidelines in place at the time, the relevant policies of the National Planning Framework, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the provisions of Section 10(2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. Current rural housing policy, as set out in the County Development Plan 2011-2017, was prepared in accordance with the Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2005, which seeks to discourage urban generated rural housing while facilitating rural generated rural housing. Updated rural housing guidelines are awaited to reflect the European Court of Justice Ruling in the 'Flemish Decree' case, and how most appropriately to implement rural housing policy as set out in the National Planning Framework.</p>
88	Michael Kent	Submission requests that more walking and cycling infrastructure be developed throughout the county, including a coastal path from Dungarvan to Tramore, and dedicated lanes away from traffic for vulnerable road users. Start a consultation and ask communities what they need and ask about permissive access routes and trails linking up towns and villages - making living and working in Waterford a positive	<p>WCCC recognises the need for improved walking and cycle routes throughout rural areas of the county. The Council is supportive of enhancing existing and creating new sustainable pedestrian and cyclist routes subject to such initiatives being consistent with the NPF, RSES and informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as</p>

		<p>experience. Giving up parking spaces for sitting and relaxing free from traffic has been a positive Covid 19 experience.</p>	<p>opportunities arise. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES PRO 174 Walking and Cycling, RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes and Blueway Corridors.</p>
<p>89</p>	<p>Department of Education and Skills (DES)</p>	<p>Submission requests collaborative engagement between the DES, at an early stage of the plan drafting process, in order to support the provision of education facilities in our communities, to a c.10 year horizon.</p> <p>Submission requests that the plan be explicit in its support for the provision of school accommodation, including the development of new schools and the expansion or alteration of existing ones.</p> <p>It requests specific Education zoning provisions (and/ or specific local objective(s), including buffer zones and land use objectives that support education development adjacent to existing/ established school, and notes that proposed envisaged significant population growth has the potential to upset the balance of use relative to education provision in the area, and significantly challenge the delivery of required school places associated with intensified residential development, particularly in Waterford City.</p> <p>The submission further requests measures to facilitate reduced requirements for onsite parking and set-down and to support access to off-site public amenities and facilities - urban carbon-neutral.</p> <p>WCCC to actively facilitate the principle of permitting schools, by incorporating in as many zoning categories as possible</p> <p>Reference is made to the DES current Technical Guidance Documents (TGD) on school site identification and suitability assessment (TGD 25 and TGD 27) - revised guidelines due out in 2020; WCC to monitor Dept's website (www.education.ie).</p> <p>The submission requests that the development plan consider potential synergies with adjacent lands/ facilities, and that where a designated school site forms part of a wider development area or plan that is being implemented incrementally - the granting of permission</p>	<p>The Department of Education and Skills is responsible for the delivery of educational facilities and services. The role of the Council in education provision is to ensure that adequate serviceable land is available in appropriate locations to meet both current and future requirements.</p> <p>The Council will liaise with the Department of Education and Skills during the Plan making process in assessing the need and in the provision of education facilities having regard to the projected population growth in both Waterford City and all other settlements in the County. In preparing the Draft Plan an analysis of assets and assessment of capacity and need will be examined, and where required the protection, improvement and expansion of such facilities at appropriate locations will be facilitated through the inclusion of policies and objectives in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will also have regard to the Section 28 Guidelines entitled "The Provision of Schools and the Planning System" (2008). In terms of these Guidelines, the importance of the provision of space for recreational and sports activities, which help support an effective learning environment and physical and mental well being, is recognised.</p> <p>Policies will be included in the Draft Plan to co-operate with, and support the Department of Education and Skills in identifying need and provision of school sites throughout the city and county in accordance with national guidance. The Draft Plan will include policies and objectives to ensure adequate provision of educational and community facilities to cater for existing and future compact sustainable population growth and education provision.</p>

		<p>for any part/ phase should be contingent upon the full consideration and provision of infrastructure and services to the school site and such infrastructure and services must be specified to the standards and capacity required for the future school provision at that location.</p> <p>The role of WIT, and the future TUSE is acknowledged and highlighted. Notes that such role should be promoted, and remain an explicit objective, including future expansion capability, and adaptability of each of the campus sites.</p> <p>Existing key opportunity sites present an opportunity for a mix of residential, enterprise and educational uses integral to the future development of the existing campus infrastructure.</p>	
90	Paul O’Gorman	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
91	Brigid Coffey	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
92	Cheekpoint and Faithlegg Development Group	<p>Submission is cross-sectoral and addresses all Issues Paper topics. Whilst the submission has applicability, in general, across the city and county, it also has a specific focus wrt Faithlegg and Cheekpoint. The main points of the submission are outlined below:</p> <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population decline due to the lack of affordable housing; • Provide a mix of social and private housing which is affordable and accessible; • Incentives, facilities and services to support and encourage remote working; • Incentivises for upgrading older housing. 	<p>WCCC recognises that there is need to diversify the housing mix and typologies within all settlements in the County using an evidence-based approach at local level.</p> <p>A ‘Housing Need Demand Assessment’ (HNDA) will be undertaken by WCCC for its functional area to correlate and accurately align future housing requirements.</p> <p>The plan will also include objectives to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in existing buildings, including retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in the existing building stock in line with RPO 38 Retrofitting Initiative Priorities and RPO 106 Future Proofing and Retrofitting</p> <p>The potential to revitalise small rural communities and encourage the establishment of enterprise/ business hubs benefitting rural communities, is acknowledged. Traditional fishing methods and tourism is considered not a land use related issue.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will aim as far as practicable, for a greater alignment</p>

		<p>Economic Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a local enterprise hub; • WC&CC to take a lead in developing an Inter-agency structure to direct and support the development of rural District Service Centres in East Waterford to ensure joined up planning and responses to issues. • Resurrection of traditional fishing methods based on local knowledge and expertise would enhance local pride, tourism opportunities, heritage development and also create employment. <p>Natural Habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Year Biodiversity Action Plan for the Cheekpoint and Faithlegg will be implemented once agreed in consultation with the community. • Need to create opportunities for increased leisure activities which tie in with the natural preservation of our local walks, trails and river frontage and have the cooperation of funders. 	<p>of where people live and work to reduce the need to travel and support greater modal shift to sustainable modes of travel. Opportunities for smart working (home /hub or hybrid) will also be considered.</p> <p>The issues raised in the submission are noted in relation to the District Service Centre.</p> <p>In relation to the joined up planning response to district service centres the draft plan will ensure infrastructure investment is aligned with the spatial planning strategy of the RSES and will include an objective of a holistic approach to delivering infrastructure to ensure investment and delivery of comprehensive infrastructure packages are put in place to meet growth targets that prioritise the delivery of compact growth and sustainable mobility as per the NPF objectives including: Water services, digital, green infrastructure, transport and sustainable travel, community and social, renewable energy, recreation, open space amenity, climate change adaptation and future proofing infrastructure including flood risk management measures, environmental improvement, arts, culture and public realm. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 4 Infrastructure Investment, RPO 9 Holistic Approach to Delivering Infrastructure</p> <p>WCCC welcomes the news that Cheekpoint and Faithlegg Development Groups have completed a Biodiversity Action Plan. WCCC considers biodiversity as a primary indicator of the health of our surroundings and recognises the importance of protecting and enhancing our local biodiversity.</p> <p>The draft plan will address recommendations of the National Pollinator Plan where appropriate and relevant. The plan will also recognise the concept of Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>At a settlement level the Draft Plan will seek to further develop the concept of openspace/ecological/green space corridors or networks identifying existing and possible future green infrastructure and highlighting the potential for interconnectivity between such features.</p>
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		<p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail developments - Develop off-road tracks to provide visitors and residents will greater access to our natural habitats. Develop connections via a ferry to the New Ross Greenway. • Enhancing river based leisure activities. • Create a Heritage Trail for Estuary Communities. • Need for Public facilities to facilitate tourism. <p>Sustainable Parks and Play Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade and maintenance of play ground equipment; • Need for a community centre; • Support the development of accessible trails <p>Public Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better connectivity to Waterford city; • Improved pedestrian footpaths. 	<p>The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 117 Flood Risk Management and Biodiversity, 124 Green Infrastructure, 125 Green Infrastructure Corridors, RPO 126 Biodiversity, 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 – 2020, 202 Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Built Heritage assets.</p> <p>WCCC is aware that a successful tourism sector creates significant knock on benefits for local communities and other sectors such as food and drinks and transport.</p> <p>WCCC will support Faithlegg and Cheekpoint to grow there tourism product, in relation to water based activities, trail creation and public facilitate. The draft plan will include objectives to develop, support and enhance, in a sustainable fashion, the tourism product of Waterford city and county. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 53 Tourism and RPO 54 Tourism and the Environment.</p> <p>WCCC recognises that our parks and recreational facilities are essential to the quality of life of all our communities. The quality of recreational facilities contributes to good physical and mental health, sporting achievement and excellence and to wider social, cultural and economic benefits for our communities.</p> <p>WCCC is generally supportive of proposals for recreational facilities were they are consistent with the NFP and RSES. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through MASP implementation. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 200 Green Infrastructure and Recreation.</p> <p>WCCC supports and promotes the principles of sustainable travel and compact growth as well as the provision of walking bicycle facilities. Cheekpoint and Faithlegg are located within the Waterford MASP area. The preparation of the draft development plan and its transport and mobility policies and objective for this area will be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS).</p>
93	Maire Flynn	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	

94	Sarah McCabe	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
95	Jane O'Shea	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
96	Timothy Keegan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
97	Catalina Saldarriaga	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
98 115 120 124 126 169 170 173 181 184 187 202 222 225 240 260 261 272 282	Clare Flinders Philip Kennedy Edel McDonagh Chelsey Goss Tom Power Andrew Harrington Carole MacKenzie Monvoy Valley Green Area Maintenance Sarah O'Driscoll Shirley Molloy Madeline Treacy Karen Kennedy Aleksander Stosic Emma Stafford Liam Murphy Karen Taylor Niamh McNeil Eoin O'Connell Pauline Kennedy	<p>Submissions relating to Monvoy, Tramore:</p> <p>Submissions all welcome the recent clearing of the derelict structure from the site at the entrance to the estate, and make a number of suggestions in respect of its future use. The general consensus amongst all submissions is that the use of the space be available to community members of all ages, and act as a focal point for the community. Uses suggested/ requested for WCCC to consider supporting/ implementing, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All-weather basketball/ soccer/ tennis court similar to the one in Ard Na Gleanna in Tramore, with landscaping, benches and trees; - Allotments/ community garden - Skate area for kids and/ or public adult gym equipment - A community Centre, playground, - Low maintenance civic space with suitable trees & wild meadow; green area with trees / plant beds and native hedging, benches; outdoor exercise equipment <p>One submission considers the space should be developed for additional housing as this would avoid any anti-social behavior and because housing is needed in Tramore</p>	<p>The Council remains committed to the delivery of community facilities and the improvement/ regeneration of areas to provide for and improve biodiversity and quality places, which support community interaction and placemaking, supported by the necessary infrastructure and by actively working with stakeholders and landowners in the area in this regard. Policies/ objectives in relation to the provision of community facilities and biodiversity at appropriate locations, will be given consideration during the preparation of the draft plan.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the Draft Plan will promote the development of community, sports and recreational facilities and provide for a more socially inclusive society and access for all. The Draft Plan will also seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
99	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)	A six year plan should not include objectives that attach caveats such as "as financial resources permit" or "opportunistically in conjunction	With regard to some of the other factors mentioned in the submission, a number of these are not land use related policies, but

	Background and Context Submission	<p>with development proposals and as resources permit”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A hierarchical list of specific objectives would allow for achievable objectives at all scales throughout the plan. - Success of plan should be measurable, and objectives achieved in each subsequent plan contribute to an overall goal. - Most of the issues highlighted could be addressed by proper implementation of the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DMURS, 2013 & 2019) and the Permeability Best Practice Guide (NTA, 2015); eg. hierarchy of transport modes . - Car dependence continues to be accommodated and prioritised, this has negative consequences for people’s health, safety, social cohesion, the environment and the climate. - Provision for pedestrians and cyclists to be prioritised - beginning with the areas around schools. - Appointment of a dedicated and suitable qualified Active Transport Officer within WCCC is required. <p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be able to market Waterford as a pro-cycling city and county - Reduce and prevent further traffic congestion - key SDG goal (11) It is essential that WCCC moves away from a ‘silos’ approach to development and towards a more holistic conceptualisation of social, economic and environmental well-being. <p>The submission also notes a number of Key Covid impacts and ways in which the development plan can address these, eg Social isolation and the need for recreational space in which to meet people and be active; Roads became this recreational space for most, and there has been a mindset shift to acceptance of roads as being a shared space between pedestrians, cyclists and motorists, rather than just a place for motor vehicles.</p> <p>Other challenges are also noted, specifically: Climate Change - require climate change mitigation plan and implement the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021. Require a Pandemic Action Plan Greater enforcement of the smoky coal ban, cutting private car use, and replacement of diesel engine buses with electric ones.</p>	<p>rather operational matters and will be referred to the relevant section for consideration.</p> <p>The draft plan will endeavour to identify policy objectives which are implementable and enforceable. As commented elsewhere in this report, the draft plan will have a focus on monitoring its implementation.</p> <p>The draft plan and its content will be informed and will be consistent with the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, UN Sustainable Development Goals, national and regional policy and all relevant S. 28 Ministerial Guidelines and S.29 Ministerial Policy Directives.</p> <p>The draft plan will be consistent with National Strategic/Policy Objectives and Regional Policy Objectives (RPO) which support compact growth within infill and brownfield with a modal shift towards more sustainable transport patterns, prioritising walking and cycling.</p> <p>The Council will consider Covid-19 projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans. The draft plan will also recognise the importance of placemaking in providing an attractive place to live with a high quality of life for all our communities. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework.</p> <p>In relation to Climate Change it is important to note that the preparation of the draft plan and its content will be informed by the Climate Action Plan 2019, National Mitigation Plan 2017 and National adaptation Framework 2018. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO in relation to Climate Change, adaptation and mitigation.</p>
100	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG) Population and	<p>Population & Settlement Hierarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dunmore, Williamstown and Old Tramore Rd areas - cannot cycle safely to school, etc: need to increase connectivity to 	<p>The Council is aware of the role connectivity plays in placemaking and how it helps in making an area more attractive to live in with a higher quality of life. As mentioned above the preparation of the draft</p>

	<p>Settlement Hierarchy Submission</p>	<p>other areas and services/ facilities through cycle/ pathways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposals for single-entrance, cul-de-sac design housing estates should not be allowed - address legacy planning effects wrt permeability, connectivity, land use mix: Permeability Best Practice Guide (NTA, 2015); <p>The submission identifies a number of existing areas in the City in this regard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A number of specific road improvement measures, as well as roads requiring cycle lanes are suggested at areas identified (in Waterford City, Tramore and Dungarvan), as compromised; as well as suggestions for improvements to roads/ footpaths across the county for all users, with access being prioritised for persons with disabilities and mobility impairments <p>The submission makes a number of additional requests. In summary, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A River Suir walkway from Canada Street to Blenheim; - Plant more trees in suburban areas; - Make available co-working hubs in rural areas; - Increase internet connectivity; - Install over the hedgerow cycleways along roads from towns/villages for up to 8km, so that those living within an 8km radius can cycle/walk to amenities; - facilitate 'over the shop' conversion to accommodation; such accommodation to include sufficient lower ground storage for large items eg bicycle; - range of housing type, style and design, and associated amenity space required; - traveller accommodation, to be spread across all residential areas and limited in size in each place, in consultation with the traveller community; - Promote reuse of vacant premises through financial incentives etc , Enhance viability and vitality of smaller communities <p>: - enabling more use of walking and cycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see also other previous points made • Being brought up in a rural area should not automatically confer the 'right' to build a house there; this 'right' does not exist for those brought up in urban/sub-urban areas as land price and availability 	<p>development plan and its transport and mobility policies and objective will be informed by the Waterford WMATS, LTPs and finer grain ABTAs in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS. WCCC also recognises the need for an integrated rural transport policy and to consider rural transport in the context of wider transport policy. The LTPs will establish and give expression at the local level to integrated land use and transportation policies and objectives at the national and regional levels. With regard to some of the other factors mentioned in the submission, a number of these are not land use related policies, but rather operational matters and will be referred to the relevant section for consideration</p> <p>In collaboration with the NTA, WCCC is actively engaged in the preparation of the Waterford Metropolitan ABTA for City South West neighbourhood. As part of the development plan preparation process WCCC will be considering LTP for Dungarvan Key Town and other urban settlements. Such LTPs will be used to inform subsequent LAPs for relevant settlements. The draft plans rural transport policies will be reviewed in line with all statutory requirements, Section 28 Ministerial Planning Guidance, national and regional policy. The draft plan will explore policies and objectives which seek to support Co-Working space, development of broadband, including the national Broadband Plan, a mix of housing types/styles/designs, open space requirements and traveller accommodation.</p>
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		prevents it.	
101	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG) Economy, Employment, Education	Page 1-2 as per other BUG submissions. Basis of submission, in summary, is in respect of: - requesting the delivery of a comprehensive range of facilities to support cycling for transport, and the statement that planning permissions should include conditions to make it mandatory for developers (cross sectoral including community facility/ educational providers), to provide safe facilities for cyclists. • Ensure adequate/sufficient broadband infrastructure is available throughout the county. • Ensure the availability of co-works bases	WCCC is supportive of proposals that enhance sustainable mode of transport, broadband and co-working. The draft plan will promote the principles of sustainable travel and compact growth and the provision of bicycle facilities will be considered. The draft plans content will be informed by the Waterford WMATS and finer grain ABTAs in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 10 Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas. Policies for the support and development of broadband, including the national Broadband Plan and Co-Working space will also be contained in the draft plan.
102	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG) Rural Economic Development	Policies and objectives should be included which ensure the actual implementation and enforcement of the National Pollinator Plan and National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.	Biodiversity is a primary indicator of the health of our surroundings. WCCC recognises the importance of protecting and enhancing our local biodiversity. The draft plan will address recommendations of the National Pollinator Plan where appropriate and relevant. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 117 Flood Risk Management and Biodiversity, 124 Green Infrastructure, 125 Green Infrastructure Corridors, RPO 126 Biodiversity, 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 – 2020, 202 Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Built Heritage assets
103	Waterford Bicycle User Group Tourism	In developing amenities for tourism - Use the key principles of Ecotourism: o 1.contribute to conservation of biodiversity; o 2. sustain the well-being of local people; o 3. involve responsible action on the part of tourist and the tourism industry; o 4. promote small and medium tourism enterprises; o 5. require lowest possible consumption of natural resources; o 6. stress local participation, ownership, and business opportunities, particularly for rural people; o 7. must promote educational development and create awareness in people of the need to jointly maintain the ecosystem of the area • Move away from developing site specific, 'honey pot' attractions which can lead to over-tourism and overcrowding. The submission highlights a number of areas/ attractions with potential to be sustainably developed for tourism and recreational purposes: • River Suir walkway from Canada Street to Blenheim along the river Suir. • Cliff walk paths along the Copper Coast from Annestown to	Details of the submission relating to tourism are noted and will be considered further in preparing the draft development plan. Of particular note are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles to underpin ecotourism tourism policy objectives. • Move away from site specific tourism concept to a broader range of attractions, linking places and attractors. Specific raised include • River Suir walkway from Canada Street to Blenheim along the river Suir. • Cliff walk paths along the Copper Coast from Annestown to Bunmahon. • Develop new rural, road-based cycle routes on quieter coastal roads - Copper Coast, Metal Man and Brownstown cycle routes. • The following could be developed as mountain biking centres: Portlaw woods, Minaun & Faithlegg woods, Ballyscanlon & Carrigavantry, Sugarloaf • An off-road cycle and walk way should be developed between Waterford and

		<p>Bunmahon. • Develop new rural, road-based cycle routes on quieter coastal roads - Copper Coast, Metal Man and Brownstown cycle routes. • The following could be developed as mountain biking centres: Portlaw woods, Minaun & Faithlegg woods, Ballyscanlon & Carrigavantry, Sugarloaf • An off-road cycle and walk way should be developed between Waterford and Tramore.</p> <p>Types of infrastructure/ services required to service tourism attractions: • Dispersed access points and small areas of car parking needed - Dunmore East-Brownstown Head cliff walks and that of the Copper Coast, with shuttle buses - parking revenue to be ring-fenced for this. • A similar system is needed in the Comeragh Mountains. The submission highlights existing negative impacts arising from overcrowding here; suggestions are made for a number of smaller car parks along the R676, the L roads adjoining the R678 and along the L1041 (Ma Ma road) • Review speed limits on all rural roads, Building on the success of the Waterford Greenway • Establish an annual Cycling Festival, to be located on or near the greenway, e.g. Kilmacthomas • Support an annual cycling sportive (as the Sean Kelly Tour was) - single or multi-day event (a Suir Valley 3 Day, etc.) • Develop a public velodrome, similar to Sundrive Velodrome, Harolds Cross, Dublin • Install 'Pump Tracks' (BMX or skills tracks e.g., Tramore Valley Park, Cork City) in towns/villages near the greenway. • Fully open up the river Suir walkway from Canada Street to Blenheim and link to the Greenway, and the New Ross Greenway</p>	<p>Tramore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional infrastructure required to facilitate greater access to attractors i.e. a number of smaller car parks rather than one large one, example of cliff walks at Dunmore East-Brownstown, Copper Coast, Comeragh Mountains, and use of shuttle bus in areas of hi demand. • Other measures to support cycling as a tourist activity include an annual cycling festival, annual cycling sportive, velodrome, pump (skills) tracks, link city centre to New Ross and Blenheim.
104	Waterford Bicycle User Group	<p>Local amenities are not easily or safely accessed by foot or bike. Car use is prioritised. Policies and actions required to deliver a high-quality, attractive, accessible, integrated active travel network that accommodates people of all ages, backgrounds and abilities in an equitable way across all geographical areas in the county. All walking and cycling infrastructure design should use the best international standards - i.e., the Dutch CROW manual and the UK Local Transport Guidelines 2020 • Conduct an audit of 'cycle lanes' around the city, suburbs and county - remedy those that don't conform to best practice standards. • All shared walk/cycle lanes on footpaths should be removed - except on the outer-ring road. Proposals are provided in relation to safe access and crossings for cycling, public transport/ buses and areas for segregated cycle and pathways, covered cycle parking facilities and their use by all users; bus shelters; permeability</p>	<p>Details of the submission relating to sustainable transport modes are noted and will be considered further in preparing the draft development plan. Some matters relating to the operational functions of WCCC are noted and are not fully relevant for the purposes of the draft development plan. Of particular note are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and actions to deliver high-quality, attractive, accessible, integrated active travel network. • Standards of facilities to comply with Dutch CROW manual or UK Transport Guidelines 2020.....audit existing footpaths and shared cycle/walking lanes and upgrade to segregated lanes (except outer ring road). • Adequate facilities for road crossing points, on busses and for secure and covered parking/storage. • Promote greenways as sustainable transport corridors with

		<p>and connectivity; integration of modalities Promotion and Use of greenway for sustainable transport - creation of spurs to other centres - proximate times provided (by bike) to other population centres in the county; - additional suggestions to facilitate this, are noted - Potential locations for Park and Ride/ Stride facilities are suggested - these must have safe and secure cycle storage • Park and stride and kiss-and-fly facilities are needed at all schools. Specific suggestions are also made with regard to parking provision throughout the city, including safe parking and enforcement of parking. Suggestions are provided for how the development plan can facilitate '10 minute neighbourhoods' Audit of footpaths requested and remedial actions/ suggestions; Submission also touches on aspects relating to speed limits and maintenance of road gullies/ drains; Refer also to other submissions made by BUG.</p>	<p>enhanced links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park and Ride/Stride to be promoted at certain locations. • Development plan to support the 10 minute neighbourhood.
105	Waterford Bicycle User Group	<p>New policy objectives to be prioritised, specific and measurable, supported by budget to ensure timely implementation. Development plan should ensure implementation of DEMURS with particular emphasis on user hierarchy focused on sustainable transport modes. Overcome issues of chronic congestion in suburban areas and around schools. Dedicated Active Transport Officer and Permeability Officer should be appointed with budget and autonomy to ensure delivery of actions and the ten-minute neighbourhood. Specific points raised relating to climate change & environment - e.g. need for micro-generation of power (solar panels on roofs); car dependent urban design; flooding as a result of extreme weather events - need more trees Communities require increased integrated connectivity</p>	<p>Details of the submission relating to transport infrastructure and climate change are noted and will be considered further in preparing the draft development plan. Some matters are considered elsewhere in this report while others relating to the operational functions of WCCC are noted and are not fully relevant for the purposes of the draft development plan. Of particular note are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement DMURS. • Appointment of Active Transport Officer and Permeability Officer to address congestion. • All policy objectives and actions should be SMART. • Enhanced connectivity to overcome issues of climate change derived from transport sector. • Support for microgeneration.
106	Waterford Bicycle User Group	<p>Submission responds to the Issues paper questions - many of the point made are also addressed in other submissions made by BUG. In relation to what makes sustainable neighbourhoods, it highlights an integrated, multi-modal and inclusive travel network, safe, interactive, 10-minute neighbourhoods. In responding to what could be done to make public spaces safe and accessible to all, it identifies more tree planting, speed/ traffic enforcement, undergrounding utilities (including bins/ bottle banks), lighting, seating, access to and opening hours at Waterford Nature Park, better access to Carrickphierish</p>	<p>Details of the submission are noted which reiterate those already raised in the BUG and other third party submissions.</p>

		library and sport centre from Hillview, community action and policing groups. The following facilities would be good to be seen: - River Suir walkway - public swimming pool - additional parks (including 'pocket' parks) and off-road walking/ cycling trails - segregated cycle lanes - sufficient high quality, secure, covered cycle parking and associated support facilities at all destinations, and at bus stops/ stations - zebra crossings in all residential and public areas - cycle and walking access to schools etc - shelters, age friendly seats and real time info for all bus stops The submission notes that greater levels of physical activity and healthy and active life choices can be supported in the development plan, by: - obliging schools to share their open space facilities outside of school hours - a public swimming pool - a review of speed limits on all rural roads. The submission also identifies a number of areas/ locations within the City which are suitable for specified parks - i.e. regional, neighbourhood and 'pocket' parks.	
107	Judith McNally	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
108	Jody Power	Submission seeks the provision of an improved efficient public transport system to connect our satellite smaller villages with our larger urban area as a matter of urgency. Ref. RSES RPO 152 & 153	Details of the submission relating to sustainable public transport service linking smaller villages with larger urban centres and will be considered in the preparation of the draft development plan in support of SRA RSES RPO 152: Local Planning Objectives and RPO 153: Capacity of Inter-Urban Road Connections.
109	Niall O'Toole	Submission is limited to specific traffic management issues in and around Newtown, Waterford City. It seeks the implementation of a one way system to alleviate traffic in and around Wilkin Street, Lower Newtown, Alphonsus Road, Water Street, Passage Road, John's Hill and the Dunmore Road.	Details of the submission are noted regarding the making of a one way system to alleviate traffic in and around Wilkin Street, Lower Newtown, Alphonsus Road, Water Street, Passage Road, John's Hill and the Dunmore Road. This issue has been raised in other submissions, has been referred to elsewhere in this report will be considered further in the preparation of the draft development plan.
110	Jim Gordon	South quays has majestic potential - remove the surface car parking; replace with amenity areas and parks, along with complementary commercial facilities designed to attract people to the area.	Details of the submission are noted in terms of the potential redevelopment of the south quays in a manner that enhances the vibrancy, vitality, use and amenity of the area and will be considered further in terms of a placemaking strategy and urban design and regeneration potential of the city centre.
111	Siobhan Kirwan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	

112	Fáilte Ireland	<p>FI seeks to enhance the partnership approach between WCC and FI, and also enhance the policy coverage for the enhancement of tourism in the County and wider region. The submission deals with all aspects of tourism - from strategic planning to visitor experience and destination management. The submission notes some areas where increased support is required, eg. choice and availability of accommodation, and increase support of local businesses.</p> <p>The submission addresses a number of aspects, which are noted, in summary, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commentary on the current Development Plan policy and objectives: request a dedicated chapter on tourism in order to provide the required focus on tourism for the County as a whole. - Background Information Provided: Issues Paper. It is considered that an ambitious and robust tourism chapter will both encourage and support tourism product development through the planning process but will also place Waterford in a strong position for both Urban and Rural Regeneration funding (URDF and RRDF). - Key Tourism Assets & Challenges in Waterford: The submission notes and identifies a number of different existing tourist amenities and attractions in the City and County, and highlights that the county and City in particular has a strategic location in the SE with key access and regional connectivity to surrounding counties. Strong emphasis needed on sustainable tourism, including traffic management; Other aspects touched on include the North Quays redevelopment as a catalyst, the need for integration and dependency of public transport and tourism, particularly wrt the transport hub for Waterford City and potential wider links; harnessing the success of the Waterford Greenway with additional cycling and walking loops and connected greenways; support for festivals, indoor attractions and ancillary tourism facilities, including 'pop ups'. - Fáilte Ireland Initiatives are noted, including Ireland's Ancient East, FI Regional Development Plans (currently in preparation) - FI requests a supporting objective wrt these development plans as well as the 	<p>WCCC recognizes that a successful tourism sector is both an economic 'enabler' and 'multiplier', and can assist in creating significant benefits for many other sectors, such as agriculture, food and drinks, transport and retail. Tourism also can also make important contributions to the 'betterment' of many factors that give rise to a 'Quality of Life'. As the closest of the regional cities to Dublin, and given its strategic location on the coast, Waterford is well placed to capitalise on the location and availability of strategic infrastructure which can be availed of to grow the tourism economy in the city and county</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>WCCC is aware of the importance and significance of tourism sector plays in relation to economic activity in Waterford city and county therefore the request for a dedicated chapter on tourism is noted and will be explored further in the preparation of the draft plan.</p> <p>The draft plan will support Sustainable Tourism Principles. WCCC recognizes the need for new or enhanced tourism infrastructure and facilities to include an assessment of the environmental sensitivities of a given area including an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); AA and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) if required in order to avoid adverse impacts on the receiving environment. Therefore the draft plan will ensure. The draft plan will be consistent with RPO 54 Tourism and the Environment.</p> <p>WCCC also recognises the need for integration of public transport and tourism in growing this important economic sector within the city and county. The preparation of the draft development plan and its transport and mobility policies and objective will be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS), Local Transport Plans (LTPs) and finer grain ABTAs in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS). The LTPs will establish and give expression at the local level to integrated land use and transportation policies and objectives at the national and regional levels. The draft plan will support the investment in infrastructure, including increased capacity of road, rail, ports and Waterford Airport, to maximise the potential of tourism subject to the outcome of environmental assessments. The Council is</p>
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		<p>promotion and implementation of Catalyst Projects which may be identified in these plans; other initiatives and capital investment - various funding channels/ streams are identified, including: Destination Towns Funding (€250,000-€500,000); Platforms for Growth Investment Programme (€150,000 million); Waterford Orientation Study; Capital Investment already made in Waterford.</p> <p>- Response to Key Questions of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP): responses are provided largely wrt supporting rural economic development and a range of tourist facilities and accommodation, the strong interdependency between heritage and tourism, and the need for increased coverage of transport infrastructure - including to areas which are seldom visited. The submission specifically notes that Villierstown, Cappoquin and Lismore are all areas which have potential for future tourism development (River Blackwater). The submission identifies the fact that FI has existing strategic partnerships with 4No state agencies, including the OPW, NPWS, Coillte and Waterways Ireland.</p> <p>Wrt Climate Change, the submission notes that in regard to Ocean Health, it is important to ensure an objective to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of marine waters in the draft plan, as well as objectives to promote improved access to and the importance of, our coastline for the tourism sector.</p> <p>- Further Suggestions for the New Development Plan - FI would like to see tourism policies and objectives clearly set out where possible through the inclusion of maps: eg key nodes of tourism activity; transport links between tourism nodes; sensitive environments; areas of unrealised tourism potential; Tourism amenity and asset maps, renewable energy strategy and landscape character are important elements to inform the new development plan.</p> <p>The submission also sets out Sustainable Tourism Principles which should underpin tourism policy objectives of the new development plan.</p>	<p>also supportive of enhancing existing and creating new sustainable pedestrian and cyclist greenway initiatives subject to such initiatives being informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 53 Tourism, PRO 174 Walking and Cycling, RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes and Blueway Corridors, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (b) Sustainable Transport, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 9 Vibrant City Centre, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 18 Tourism.</p> <p>The draft plan will include objective to ensure collaboration between WCCC and tourism agencies to develop attractions such as the Irelands Ancient East and associated catalyst project.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will set out policies and objectives to support, strengthen and develop the rural economy to enhance the competitiveness of rural areas by supporting innovation in rural economic development and enterprise through the diversification of the rural economy into appropriate alternative, and new, sectors and services.</p> <p>WCCC recognises that any economic activity which utilises the marine resource shall also have regard to Ireland’s obligations under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) which requires achieving and maintaining Good Environmental Status (GES) of coastal and marine waters (comprising both the water column and the seabed beneath it). The draft plan will be consistent with RPO 147 Economic Opportunities of Ports</p> <p>The recommendation regarding mapping tourism amenities is noted and will be considered in the preparation of the new plan.</p>
113	Construction Industry Federation	<p>Policy objectives in the county must support the viability of future developments. Viability is also dependent on appropriate quantum of serviceable zoned land - adequate supply of affordable, develop able</p>	<p>Details of the submission are noted and will be considered further in the preparation of the draft development plan, particularly the following:</p>

	<p>land with the necessary infrastructure, and the market demand for residential units - also demand specific to unit type and clearly justified density specific zoning policies.</p> <p>Irish Home Builders Association Report: 'Putting affordability at the heart of the housing system' (24th August 2020), is referenced, and key findings noted. Submission notes that any down zoning or 'de-zoning' has the potential to undermine the fragile development market, which relies on investor confidence. Waterford City & County Council should consider a method of delivering infrastructural requirements (Water, roads etc) themselves thus opening up more suitable lands for development.</p> <p>In respect of Housing Density - While higher densities in some of the suburban areas of Waterford City may be achievable, there is a need for far greater flexibility in other settlements and on lands outside the City Core. The arbitrary application of minimum density requirements per development proposal together with required ratios for unit types and minimum design standards is leading to design uniformity which is unresponsive to market demand. An overall higher density can be achieved within a plan area while still catering for all sectors of the market. High density can be targeted at public transport nodes, along main arterial routes, around neighbourhood centres and can be offset with defined pockets of lower density development to achieve an overall increase in density across a plan area while accommodating market demand. A strong variety of housing catering for all housing needs can only be achieved by clearly defining which density is applicable, where and why - Diversity of housing provision reflective of and responsive to the needs of the population. Housing supply/development should 'fit' with actual market needs and demands.</p> <p>Allocation of Lands for Development: There is a need for comprehensive data about the supply of developable land to inform zoning decisions. - including measurement of existing constraints; population predictions and how these are achieved Housing Need Demand Assessment Ref. NPO 33 & 37 - It is not sufficient for local Authorities to simply zone enough land to cater for the predicted population increase over the plan period. Consideration must be given</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development viability structured around service availability, market demand/unit types, land-use zoning policies, availability and choice of affordable land and appropriate quantitative standards. • Irish Home Builders Association Report: 'Putting affordability at the heart of the housing system' (August 2020), • WCCC should devise method of delivering infrastructure to service land and avoid de-zoning. • Flexible and reasonable approach to density which should reflect the context of various development lands. • Avoid over prescriptive standards regarding housing mix, density and minimum design standards as these do not address market demand. • Density should be aggregated across a settlement i.e. increased closer to centres and higher capacity public transport routes but lower density elsewhere to meet market demands for a diverse mix of housing needs and types. • Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) is essential to underpin policy and strategy for housing provision, particularly for Waterford City, Dungarvan and Tramore, and this must account for a significant element of under provision and pent up demand resulting from the economic downturn. • Considerations for masterplan zoned lands or regeneration lands. • Aspirational policies and targets should be included to support pre planning discussions and planning decisions should reflect any pre planning determinations. • Role of Active land management to deliver regeneration developments. • Need to adapt NPF and RSES outcomes on foot of Covid 19, in particular the increased focus on how people occupy and use their homes demands increased internal and private amenity space which are counter to increasing densities generally.
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		Compact growth and higher density development must also consider these changes which are equally viable and sustainable.	
114	Seamus Ryan	Submission highlights the need for the provision of a branch library in the Kilcohan / Ballytruckle area of the city	Details of the submission are noted and will be considered in further progressing the 10 minute neighbourhood concept for areas of the city and settlements within the county. The budgetary provisions however to deliver such services does not lie with the Planning Authority
115	Philip Kennedy	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
116	Healthy Waterford	<p>Submission notes that specific attention should be paid to developing and connecting existing cycle and walking paths, and improving the "walk-ability" of communities in communities and towns; a number of initiatives are also suggested, including Bike share schemes (suggested locations are provided).</p> <p>The submission requests an increase in the Number of Disabled Parking Spaces, and for Health and Well-Being to be explicitly referenced/ addressed e.g. address/support building connections between health services and community organisations (Ref. the Social Prescribing Project); the plan should include - a dedicated objective in terms of Health and Well- Being Waterford's commitment to aligning with the Healthy Ireland National Frame work for improving Health and Well- Being - address both the physical built environment and the social factors which shape our communities and places where people live. Promoting and improving the health, wellbeing and quality of life of all people is a key purpose and outcome of the Waterford City and County Council plans - require good planning and design, increasing cycling and walking, increasing access to green spaces, promoting tobacco free environments, increasing access to health food through community gardens and influencing local food retail, and promoting community spaces and places for social connections and play. The submission also notes the Importance of Built Environment and Placemaking on the Overall Health and Well Being of Waterford's Citizens - i.e. the social determinants of health have a significant impact on peoples' mental and physical health. It recommends some commitments that could be included in the Development plan as comprising: - Create compact places, through planning policies, transport policies and good design - Design places and services to</p>	<p>Details of the submission are noted in terms of enhancing the health, wellbeing and general amenity of the city and county through the development plan. Some of the issues are referred to elsewhere in this report and will be considered as such. Of particular note for the purposes of preparing the draft development plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the walkability and amenity of areas for their community. • Enhance facilities for disabled parking and better connectivity within and between places/uses consistent with the principles of universal accessibility. • Relevant alignment of the plan with Healthy Ireland National Framework in terms of places and social functions/factors. • Facilitation of capacity building to enhance health and wellbeing....better access to open spaces, community gardens/healthy local food production, enhanced community interaction through good placemaking. • Transport and mobility policies should act to counter social exclusion. • Cluster community and service uses to create compact accessible places. • Facilitate flexible and adaptable use of spaces and buildings. • Make places which are fun to engage with and which are inviting for all social and demographic groups. • Provide “play safe” open spaces for multi occupancy residential properties, particularly in the city center. • All places and communities must be inclusive. • Waterford is a member of the Healthy Cities UN initiative and this should be reflected in the development plan. Moreover

		<p>maximise use and impact including clustering of a range of facilities and examining the potential for community facilities to be used flexibly, for example out of school hours, or for multiple purposes - Design and provide places, buildings and facilities to suit a wide range of people and age groups - Include and design for multi-functional green spaces to help increase people's everyday access to green infrastructure - Prioritise walking, cycling, and public transport at every stage of planning - Consider and influence the local food retail offer to promote healthier options - Provide an opportunity to embed food growing in the local environment from the outset - Design buildings that improve health (i.e. take in to consideration the site, fabric, internal spaces and access) - Create and design workplaces that stimulate productivity, efficiency and resilience with the health and well-being of employees in mind - Include flexible community spaces that can serve multiple purposes to increase social connections - Ensure affordable, fun and inviting spaces that can be used by people from a wide range of backgrounds and people with varying interests It is noted that there is a lack of inclusion of marginalised communities within the report. It is also noted that there is a need for safe play areas for children living in the city centre (apartments, houses with no gardens etc.) Partnership with Waterford Childcare Committee would be recommended on progressing this (conference held a couple of years ago). The submission identifies the fact that Waterford is a Member of the National Network of Healthy Cities and Counties, and a Healthy City under the WHO. In this regard it is noted that there are various 'awards' named mainly linked to funding e.g. Gaeltacht Status; Smarter Travel town etc. Waterford's Healthy City and County status could be named in the Plan. A recommendation would be that the HW Strategic Plan can be named against some of the recommendations especially as one of our key themes is Infrastructure and Environment. Other strategic themes of the Healthy Waterford Strategic Plan (2018-2022) include Connectedness, Information & Accessibility, Capacity Building & Collaboration and Local Political Engagement & Support. The submission includes a number of attachments to support various aspects and topics touched on and referred to.</p>	<p>the strategic themes of Healthy Waterford Strategic Plan (2018-2022) should be considered in the development plan preparation; these include Infrastructure, Environment, Connectedness, Information & Accessibility, Capacity Building & Collaboration and Local Political Engagement & Support.</p>
117	Kent SE Construction & Glanbia	<p>Submission requests the continued reflection of the strategic importance of Kilmeaden and the zoned 'Masterplan Area' on lands to the west of the R680 (former N25) - former Kilmeaden cheese factory</p>	<p>Details of the submission are noted. In terms of the general land-use zoning provisions of the draft development plan, these will be informed by the Tiered Approach to Zoning as set out in Appendix 3 of</p>

		- proximity to main roads with significant development potential to attract major employment in support of Waterford City.	the NPF and based on the principle issues of core strategy population requirements, service and land availability.
118	MMM Ltd	Submission notes that major investment in infrastructure has recently been made in the Kilbarry area, including the LIHAF road which is opening up access to land, and states that all Kilbarry lands should be 'opened up' for immediate development. The submission also notes that the current Low-Density Residential and Strategic Reserve land, is extensive, and may be better utilised for higher density housing, with some of the Strategic Reserve lands being re-designated to Low-Density Residential. Such a change would support the strategy towards the development of "Strategic new housing areas" and provide housing accommodation that meets the needs of all sectors of society in an appropriate location.	Details of the submission are noted. In terms of the general land-use zoning provisions of the draft development plan, these will be informed by the Tiered Approach to Zoning as set out in Appendix 3 of the NPF and based on the principle issues of core strategy population requirements, service availability, the principles of compact urban growth and achieving a concentric city as envisaged in the SRA RSES and MASP.
119	Ove Arup & Partners Ireland Ltd	Submission notes that the Development plan should reflect existing national, regional and local policies and objectives in relation to regional accessibility and connectivity and in particular between Waterford and Limerick via the N24. Main requests: Acknowledgement of the strategic importance of the N24 to both Waterford and the wider Southern Region's transport network and the proper planning and sustainable development of Waterford within the policies and objectives of the new CCDP - To align with and support existing national, regional and local policies and objectives in relation to regional accessibility and connectivity and in particular between Waterford and Limerick via the N24.	Details of the submission are noted and the draft development plan will support the intra and inter regional connectivity, considered a key enabler for the city, county and region in the SRA RSES and MASP.
120	Edel McDonagh	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
121	Anna Juraszek	Submission identifies the urgent need for development of a quality passage/ connection linking Carrickphierish and Northern Extension. Documentation (photos) and a short video clip link are provided in support which identifies an existing informal pathway which is being used by the community and school children to access community facilities. Such a pathway would facilitate a walking journey of 5min v's the existing half an hour existing 'formal' route, and would facilitate and encourage walking/ cycling instead of driving, reducing congestion and air pollution. The submission further notes that the fencing off of the passage/ pathway has resulted in increased illegal dumping in the vicinity. It is submitted that a new walking/ cycling path would potentially lead to a new café opening as Ponticelli Coffee	Details of the submission are noted. The provision of permeable links in new and existing areas is critical to supporting a modal shift from private cars to more sustainable mobility, enhanced health, amenity and wellbeing and achieving a 10 minute neighbourhood as per RPO 176. In particular the provision of an attractive and safe link to the national schools campus and public library at Carrickphierish would be consistent with national and regional policy in this regard and will be considered further in the preparation of the draft development plan.

		is roasted in one of the nearby business units. It would bring a much needed sense of dignity to those who use that space - children and parents. Further development of the passage could include installation of a large playground and a small pocket park as a recreational space in line with the National Play Policy. Traffic lights would be required on the Carrickphierish Rd. Overall, it would bring more vibrancy, security, business opportunities and connectivity to the neighbourhood currently profiled as socially disadvantaged, with many migrants living locally as well as a number of Travellers.	
122	Niamh O'Regan	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
123	Southern Regional Assembly (SRA)	Please refer to Table 1. submissions	
124	Chelsey Goss	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
125	Hughes Planning & Development Consultants	The submission identifies existing national and regional (NPF and RSES) policy and zoned land (current City Development Plan) provisions which it regards as being relevant to the subject submission. The submission also identifies and highlights planning permissions for residential development(s) (c. 1,261 units (466No. in Kilbarry phase 1 lands, and c.593No units in Knockboy area - incl. SHD application to ABP in phase 2 lands) - i.e. a deficit in comparison to the 1,930 units estimated to facilitate population increase of 5,018 people over the lifetime of the plan) which have been granted (or currently being assessed), since the commencement of the current (2013) City Development Plan. In general, the main submission 'request' may be summarised as follows: - need to unlock existing phase 2 and 3 residential lands: the granting of planning applications and implementation of such permission to date would allow opening of development on Phase 2 and 3 lands, and is justified if SHD precedent is taken into account - that additional lands are zoned for residential development - existing and future development lands to be reviewed in order to make best use of existing infrastructure and shared facilities	Details of the submission are noted. The land-use zoning objectives relating to residential development to be set out in the draft unitary development plan will be informed by the Tiered Approach to Zoning as set out in Appendix 3 of the NPF and based on the principle issues of core strategy population requirements, service availability, the principles of compact urban growth and achieving a concentric city as envisaged in the SRA RSES and MASP.
126	Tom Power	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
127	Lynn O'Riordan	Submission motivates and requests that a minimum set back distance	Details of the submission are noted which requests a minimum set-

		of 8-10 times the tip height for wind turbine development be considered appropriate. It is also stated that the identification of areas where wind energy development is unsuitable should form part of the development plan process, in tandem with the identification of key and potential areas for development. In conclusion, it is noted that communities should be empowered, through local consultations, to influence strategic decisions about their areas, taking into account local patterns of settlement, natural, cultural and built heritage, environmental protection concerns etc	back of 8 – 10 times the tip height of wind turbines. In addition areas suitable and otherwise for wind energy development should be clearly identified while communities should be empowered to influence strategic decision on wind energy developments having regard to local patterns of settlement, natural, cultural and built heritage and environmental protection concerns etc. The matters raised will be considered further in light of national policy and guidelines when preparing the draft plan.
128	Sharon Higgins	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
129	Jody Power	Submission notes the tourism potential of Cheekpoint, but highlights that community and general social services (e.g. post office, no pub, no restaurant, no public toilets, no public parking, no bus service, no doctor, no proper community hall) have been absent in the Cheekpoint community. Requests WCCC to integrate and progress a number of proposals: 1. LA land to be delineated and made available for development. 2. Provision of parking on council lands, west of the Playground, to be provided 3. An access footpath be provided to connect the local shop at the crossroads to the harbour area. 4 All rights-of- way/ community paths that are clearly marked on maps of the locality be legally protected and reinvested back into the community if overgrown/ claimed /neglected by the Council heretofore. 5 Develop the foreshore that currently sites the water treatment plant, between the lower harbour and the Mount Quay, to incorporate a quay area with coffee shop, community Hall, public toilets, a heritage fishery and fish smokery commercial enterprise, boat berthing, repair and storage, a boat launch slipway and vehicular access. Access (& parking) to be via the Council property adjacent to the foreshore. 6. Create a blue way connecting Cheekpoint with the City along the southern river bank. 7. Remove the river groynes that have turned Cheekpoint into a mud-slob. The resulting mud gorged harbour area has severely restricted boating activity, commercial and pleasure, and alienated potential boating visitors and tourists. 8. Ensure that River dredging is restricted to allow the river fauna and flora to exist and promote and enhance river fishing tourism. 9.	<p>Details of the submission are noted regarding the lack of services in Cheekpoint and the following in particular relating to the development plan preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of additional car parking on council owned land west of the playground. • Footpaths to connect the harbour with other facilities in the village. • Identify all public rights of way, provide signage and use such routes for walking with improvement and maintenance works. • The area round the water treatment plant be developed as a quay with associated commercial development, marine and fishery activities facilitated. • Consider how best to facilitate enhanced access and marine leisure activities in the harbour, including dredging to open up boat channel and protect river flora and fauna. • Provide public transport service.

		Provide public connectivity with a proper functioning public transport service.	
130	Críostóir O'Faoláin	<p>In summary, the submission highlights the current unsustainable and unhealthy reliance on private motor vehicles. It also notes that public and active (walking and cycling) transport have a vital role to play in meeting the daily transport requirements of Waterford's residents - currently underdeveloped and in need of significant investment. WCCC to facilitate a shift in transport use; reduce isolation and improve accessibility across our society and communities.</p> <p>Active travel is both healthy and environmentally sustainable - requires delivery of safe and continuous walking and cycling infrastructure throughout the city and county. Research is needed to identify gaps in public transport service(s).</p> <p>The submission makes the following specific requests of WCCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a County Transport Plan. - Prepare local transport plans for each of Waterford's settlements under the framework of the County Transport Plan. - Deliver the key infrastructural requirements for an effective, attractive, and affordable public transport service in urban and rural locations through an action plan for the implementation of the County Transport Plan. - Invest in walking and cycling infrastructure - Develop a free carpark (Park and Stride/ cycle) on the edge of Dungarvan - linked to the centre of Dungarvan via a segregated cycle track, and the provision of safe and secure cycle storage both at the carpark and in the town centre. - Reduce the speed limit in city/town centres, and in residential areas to 30km/hr. - Adopt car parking management and enforcement practices to discourage the inappropriate and unsustainable use of private motor vehicles while protecting access for vulnerable road users. <p>With regard to the topic of Sustainable Communities, the submission notes that consideration should be given to accessibility, permeability, and connectivity (including relevant support infrastructure) of developments via all modes of transport, including walking and</p>	<p>Details set out in the submission are noted. The following are of particular note for the purposes of preparing the draft development plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate a shift from unsustainable transport modes to more active ones which benefit the environment and health and wellbeing of communities and individuals. • Preparation of transport plans for county and towns. • Identify and deliver infrastructure to support modal shift to sustainable transport. • Support affordable and attractive alternatives to private car use for urban and rural areas. • Develop free park and stride facilities linked to centres by segregated cycle and pedestrian tracks along with safe and secure storage facilities. • Reduce speed limits in town/city centres and residential areas to 30kph. • Introduce demand management measures around car parking. • Ensure sustainable transport, mobility and permeability measures are at the centre of placemaking for communities. • All places, public and private, should be designed to be universally accessible. • Consider extending the Waterford Greenway west of Dungarvan via Lismore and Ballyduff, into Waterford City centre, Tramore and New Ross and investigate the development of additional links to An Rinn, Ardmore, Clashmore, Kilmeaden, Portlaw, Stradbally, and Dunmore East. • Support the development of off-road cycle and walking routes and create a register of rights of way across the city and county.

		<p>cycling, including when assessing new development proposals. Access for persons with disabilities and mobility impairments should be prioritised at all times, both in the consideration of applications for new developments and in public realm improvement works of the existing built environment.</p> <p>As regards Tourism and Recreation, the submission acknowledges the objectives realised with regard to walking and cycling infrastructure provided in regard to the Greenway and its ability to also drive growth/ economic development in rural areas. It is suggested that WCCC should build on this success by facilitating further initiatives to develop Green Sustainable Tourism in the county.</p> <p>A number of further specific requests are made, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare plans to extend the Greenway to the west of Dungarvan via Lismore and Ballyduff, and also into Waterford City centre, and further links to Tramore, and to New Ross. - Investigate the development of linking greenways to connect other settlements throughout the county such as An Rinn, Ardmore, Clashmore, Kilmeaden, Portlaw, Stradbally, and Dunmore East. - Facilitate the sustainable development / enhancement of off-road walking and cycling trails throughout Waterford. - Record and publish all public Rights of Way in Waterford. 	
132	Jody Power	Submission requests the appointment of a BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION OFFICER to ensure the preservation and protection of all living organisms and their habitats	The details of the submission are noted. While the development plan has a function in identifying vulnerable biodiversity assets and ways to protect same within the limits of the Planning and Development Act 2000 in particular, the operational function of any Biodiversity Protection Officer and budgetary provision to support such a position is not a function of the development plan per se. It should be noted also that many activities which have the potential to damage biodiversity are not controlled or managed by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.
133	Jody Power	Submission notes that issues pertaining to public transport are managed under the auspices of the NTA and WCCC has no autonomy therein. Notwithstanding, the writer, states that in the hope that our new Development Plan may be consulted by the NTA and in the hope	Specific issues regarding transport and mobility are noted and will be considered in the preparation of the draft development plan. The reference to SRA RSES MASP PO 6(a) & 6(b) relating to integration of land use and transport planning and sustainable transport respectively

		<p>that Waterford Council Executive will ensure that the NTA hear our concerns and submissions, a number of matters are presented for consideration.</p> <p>These include: - That urban public transport in Waterford be free. - That urban public transport in Waterford be fossil fuel free by 2025. - That diesel buses be banned from City Centre from 2023 in line with other European cities and air quality objectives. - That public transport providers are compelled to enter and circulate within all urban housing estates so all residents can avail of public transport easily - Ref. RSES MASP [page 276, MASP 6].</p>	<p>is noted and ongoing consultation with the NTA will identify appropriate infrastructural requirements along with demand management measures to influence mobility across the MASP area in particular.</p>
134	Cllr Pat Fitzgerald	<p>The submission outlines the existing context of Cheekpoint with regard to silting of the harbour area and water shortages. The submission requests that the following be considered for inclusion in the 2022 development plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WCCC should take every step necessary to maintain and keep navigable the 18th century Cheekpoint Harbour. 2. Implement an upgrade of the mains water delivery system for Cheekpoint, Faithlegg and Coolbunia. 	<p>The details of the submission are noted and will be considered in the preparation of the draft development plan. It should be noted however that the supply of water is a function of Irish Water and WCCC is working closely with the service provider to address constraints where they have been identified.</p>
135	Karen Dempsey	<p>The submission notes that notwithstanding the fact that housing development in Dungarvan and Abbeyside is/has been provided in similar numbers, there appears to be a huge imbalance in the number of Social housing units between the two areas - i.e. since the year 2000 there has been 176 social housing units built in Dungarvan, v's 33 in Abbeyside.</p> <p>The submission highlights that this situation is contrary to the aims of Part V of the Housing Supply Provisions in the Planning and Development Act 2000, wherein the aim is to promote social integration and avoid a return to the traditional "council estate", and to specifically to take into account the need to counteract undue segregation in housing between persons of different social backgrounds. The submission requests that WCCC redress the balance and restore equality in the situation; the existing context should be taken into account and developments in Dungarvan should be exempt from Part V requirements.</p>	<p>The details of the submission are noted, as is the need to address a balance to the provision of housing across all sectors of the market and avoid undue segregation in the delivery of housing. This balance needs to be made within and between settlements in the administrative area of WCCC.</p> <p>These are issues which will be considered fully in the a Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) which will be prepared to inform the housing strategy for the unitary CCDP in a manner which is consistent with the key pillars of Rebuilding Ireland and RPO 33: HNDA of the SRA RSES.</p>

136	Karen Dempsey	<p>The submissions focus is the reformed Dungarvan Landfill Site at Ballinamuck, and notes that this landfill has the potential to be transformed into a public park given its scenic location on the banks of the Colligan River, within sight of the Comeragh mountains on what was the old railway line between Dungarvan and Mallow. (Please see Attachments 1, 2 & 3).</p> <p>The submission also notes that the site is a Special Protection Area (SPA), and of national importance for many other wintering species whilst also providing a migration stop-over point for many of the wader species. In making the submission, the writer points to the successful transformation of Kilbarry landfill to a Nature Park by WCCC - “transforming what was as a negative on the landscape to something positive which aims to restore and protect our natural environment and heritage” (President Michael Higgins), as well as other such initiatives worldwide. In conclusion, and in support of the submission, the summary highlights the fact that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has stated that former landfills in Ireland offer great potential as parks, and makes the further statements that: - the reformed Dungarvan Landfill is a brownfield site with a growing population nearby, and - turning it into a park would be giving something positive back to the community.</p>	<p>The details of the submission are noted and the redevelopment of the former landfill in Dungarvan into a nature park will be further considered in preparing the draft development plan in a manner consistent with the numerous policy objectives for enhancing amenity, biodiversity, health and wellbeing and community capital in the NPF and SRA RSES, and supporting Dungarvan as a designated Key Town and Gaeltacht Service Town.</p>
137	Tom O’Regan	<p>Submission notes that Tramore, Lismore and Portlaw have their individual development plan, but that Dunmore East, (with a larger population), does not, and requests whether this can be corrected, with specific regard to addressing such issues as relate to: Population Demographics, Transport Management & Infrastructure, Land and Land Use, Natural Environment Conservation & Heritage and Community & Social Development.</p> <p>The submission makes the further statement that there is a lack of social housing and employment to allow the younger population remain in the village, as well as community facilities for older population, and requests: - the provision of 30kph zones, car parking and enforcement of existing RTA legislation - Zoning of land and provision for local housing needs - a review of environmental impacts, traffic issues, toilet facilities etc for increased footfall to rural</p>	<p>Details of the submission are noted. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, once the key parameters relevant to the core, settlement and housing strategies and associate land-use zoning objectives have been finalised in the new unitary CCDP as a reserved function of the Plenary Council, it is intended that more detailed local and urban area plans relevant to the functions of each Municipal Districts will be developed for areas of Waterford City, for the urban settlements of Dungarvan, Tramore, Portlaw, Lismore and Dunmore East in compliance with Section 19(1)(bb) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 while a LAP will also be prepared for Gaeltacht na nDéise. Such local plans will have due regard to the strategies set out in the unitary CCDP, will deal with more specific issues relevant to each individual area and will be informed by further community engagement.</p>

		attractions	
138	Gary Gill	The submission requests that due consideration is given to swifts, an Amber listed species (as is required by legislation); in any plans to energy retrofit social housing in Waterford. It is further requested that WCCC contacts expert individuals for best practice in measures to save this species - i.e. Lynda Huxley of Swift Conservation Ireland (www.swiftconservation.ie), and Ricky Whelan at Birdwatch Ireland, (https://birdwatchireland.ie/), and notes that one of these experts has produced a guide to Swift Conservation in Ireland, aimed in part at "...a local authority motivated to include provision for Swifts in County Development Plans." In conclusion, the submission notes that it is hoped that Waterford Council can become such an Authority. A copy of the relevant guide is attached to the submission. https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/4719-BirdwatchIreland-Swift_book_LR.pdf	Details of the submission are noted. Waterford City & County Council supports the conservation of Swift and have supported the installation of Swift Nest boxes in 2020 on the eaves of the Civic Offices in Dungarvan and the Dungarvan Sports Centre in collaboration with the West Waterford Eco Group. The matter will be considered further in devising policy objectives and development management standards for the draft development plan.
139	Paulo Reilly	Submission requests that an initial study be completed into the viability and cost to a river walk cycle way on the existing part developed walkway along the River Suir.	Details of the submission are noted and will be considered in terms of the broader amenity, biodiversity and sustainable transport policy objectives and strategies of the draft development plan.
140	Brendan Kissane	Submission requests that the green areas of the Island View Estate on the Dunmore Road be rezoned to amenity area to reflect their circa 45 years actual use as such - it is noted that it is significant that this is the only such play/ public amenity area on the Dunmore Road outside the city centre. In part support of the request, relevant sections of the current city development plan is also quoted.	The details of the submission are noted and will be further investigated in preparing the draft development plan. It should be noted that significant work is required to ensure a consistent means of land-use zoning (General Zoning Types and metadata) is applied to the new unitary development plan, in effect rationalizing and amalgamating the land-use GZTs and metadata for three development plans and three LAPs. As part of this process it is intended that all amenity areas within housing schemes will be zoned for amenity use.
141	Waterford Business Group	This submission highlights the necessary and vital need for a positive, progressive and "best in class" vision for the presentation of the city – LOOKING GOOD >FEELING GOOD - A CITY OF NO MEAN STANDING, and that the city access routes should "shout" WELCOME TO IRELAND'S OLDEST AND GREATEST CITY, but that at the moment the opposite is the situation. The submission requests that various time-based strategies be drawn up over the next 4 years, and a formal core " review " grouping allied to a dedicated /nominated Council officer/ team to ensure effective results be put in place, to review and implement measures to address this.	The details of the submission are noted in the broader sense of the vision and principle goals of the draft development plan and the policy objectives around placemaking and urban identity/distinctiveness. The comments regarding the implementation of the final development plan are also noted and will be considered further in the preparation of the draft development plan. MASP implementation

142	Susan Gallwey	<p>The submission highlights the continued need and support for public libraries, and the fact that public libraries are vital resources within communities, facilitating educational, social, economic and cultural development. They also can reduce social isolation, celebrate diversity and contribute to a sense of pride at individual and community level. The 12 branches of the Waterford Library Service need to be adequately supported so that they can continue their wonderful work. In the longer-term, the implementation of extended opening hours through the 'My Open Library' plan would help even more people to access and enjoy library services. Overall, a local library is a fundamental part of any community. Planning for 'Sustainable Communities' needs to include a well-resourced and accessible library service.</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted. Section 6.1 of the NPF recognises the importance of library services to the wellbeing of any community and that the level and mix of community services normally correlates with the size/population of individual settlements. It is also noted that libraries support the broader principle of the learning city and regions and lifelong learning as mentioned elsewhere in this report and in Section 7.17 of the SRA RSES and MASP. The draft development plan will support such policy objectives but it should be noted that operational management of the library services falls outside the role and function of the development plan.</p>
143	Tramore Residents Association	<p>This submission calls for the inclusion of education in the vision for Waterford City and County.</p> <p>The submission calls for greater prominence of Tramore within the emerging draft development plan from a place of great economic and community potential and source of pride for Waterford and not just a dormitory town or a commuter town.</p> <p>The submission highlights that the emerging development plan needs to double down on primary, secondary and third level education as a key priority for the long term economic development, prosperity and cultural life of the County and the region. It also identifies that educational facilities are lacking in Tramore they give the example of the Stella Maris and the Christian Brothers schools standing idle at a time when school facilities in Tramore are crowded.</p> <p>The submission states that funding for improvements to small towns and villages is far too low to be able to make any real difference. The submission calls for the emerging development plan to link key amenities and key tourism attractions. This submission suggests that this would offer more to rural life by attracting business and income. The submission also calls for the emerging development plan to include an objective analysis of past funded locations should be done as part of the planning process and areas which have hitherto been</p>	<p>Details of the submission are noted. Strategic issues raised have been considered elsewhere in this report and the draft plan will support these in a manner consistent with the SRA RSES. In addition, the inclusion of operational functions of WCCC in the draft plan would be inappropriate. The following will be considered further in preparing the draft development plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-imagining Tramore not as a dormitory or commuter town. • Additional educational facilities are require to service the growing population where services are currently lacking. • Extension to Greenway to link Waterford City and Tramore. • Intervention needed to protect the sand dunes from storm damage. • Provide access to the Metalman and link this back to town centre. • Increased frequency of bus service to Waterford City and link to Kilmeaden Intercity Service from Tramore. • ACAs to be identified in Tramore town centre from Westlands to Pond Road. • Issues around housing mix, tenure will be informed by a Housing Need and Demand Assessment and Housing Strategy while universal design and livability are important elements to be informed by a Place Making Strategy.

		<p>ignored should be identified.</p> <p>The submission calls for the creation of a cycle path from Tramore to Waterford city along part or all of the old railway line. It also identifies the need for the preservation of the Sand hills, fast being undermined by higher tides and stronger storms, needs to be addressed. It calls for access to the Metalman and linking that part of west Tramore to the town centre and beach is an aspiration that should be realized in the next Development plan.</p> <p>The submission calls for improved bus service between Waterford and Tramore to achieve a frequency that is truly practical and useful as an alternative to private car use or taxi use with high fares. It also calls for a link service to Kilmeaden to connect with the Waterford - Cork service</p> <p>The submission calls for the emerging development plan to be ambitious on issues of water and wastewater management, heritage, sustainability and education and equal treatment for older people.</p> <p>The submission requests the emerging development plan to become more aware of the need to provide secure, safe, liveable communities, in which the needs of older people are respected and considered as important. The submission suggests that policies in the emerging plan should mitigate the effects of climate change, improve residences to acceptable energy standards, foster local heritage preservation and safeguard specific areas of architectural importance. It also call for a ACA from the town centre of Tramore, from Pond Road to the west at Westlands. The submission suggests that the proposed street paving which form part of Tramore public realm upgrades should NOT be replaced with the proposed surface replicating a wavelike effect. This is a modern and figurative treatment which is completely out of style, association or relevance in a Victorian coastal town setting and, if installed, will be a painful daily reminder of poor planning, an undignified and casual approach better used in a playground or small park that a streetscape.</p>	
144	Silvia Ní Mhuirí	25m Swimming pool for Dungarvan. Please refer to grouped	

		Swimming Pool submissions at 24	
145	Attracta Kinsella	This submission calls for improved opening hours at The civic amenity site in Kilbarry. The current opening hours are inconvenient for a great many people. This submission suggests that there should also be another recycling area in the city with more recycling options if the population are to be encouraged to reduce, reuse & recycle.	Details of the submission are noted and while they relate in some way to operational matters for WCCC and are not matters relevant to the development plan, the provision and location of appropriate land to facilitate civic amenity sites will be considered further in the preparation of the draft development plan.
146	Louisa Griffin	The submission requests that the new development plan maintains existing planning controls including: proximity to a protected structure and other buildings listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage; surrounding pattern of development; proposed design of new buildings including form, elevation, external finishes etc that would have an adverse impact and seriously injure the amenities of 'Streetscape of Distinctive Character' and visual amenity of an area.	Content of the submission relating to appropriate development management standards and policy objectives to protect and enhance the context of protected structures or streetscapes of distinctive character (ACAs) are noted and will be considered further in preparing the draft development plan.
147	Waterford Civic Trust	<p>The main issues raised in the submission are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trust believe that it is essential that construction, especially of housing, retaining walls, dividing walls and boundary walls should where at all possible include the use of local stone. Trust believes that the Development Plan should insist on all housing having some element of stone in front elevations and that boundary and entrance walls facing the public road should be similarly treated. The use of rendered or un-rendered concrete block walls facing public roads or streets should be prohibited by planning condition in all future housing developments, whether one off or on an estate and replaced with a development plan condition insisting on the use of stone. • It is the Trust opinion that the emerging development plan should have a complete presumption against timber utility poles in the city and urban areas in the county. • The Trust believes that it is not acceptable that utility companies can repair or reinstate excavations in these quality surfaces with tarmacadam or concrete. The submission requests that this practice should be discontinued by imposing suitable conditions in the Development Plan on utility companies. • The submission requests that the emerging development plan have an aim that overhead utility distribution wires would no longer be 	<p>The contents of the submission are noted and will be considered further in the design and development management standards which will form part of the draft development plan in time. It is also considered that operational matters and contract management are not appropriately dealt with in the development plan and the plan has no function in this regard. Finally it should be noted that the draft development plan is obliged to be consistent with the NPF and SRA RSES, particularly with regard to the spatial extent of the MASP. The following specific issues of relevance are to be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles for urban design, street poles and overhead cabling. • Provision of dedicated and lit pedestrian link between Tramore and the city. • Boundary extension to be further pursues to return Northern Liberties to the city. • Delivery of infill housing in the city is critical. • Provision of a linear park in Spring Garden Alley and along the South Quays (possible skate park), enhanced tree and other planting across the city while all public parks should be fully lit to deter antisocial behavior. • Develop a weir along the river upstream and downstream of

	<p>allowed in the city and especially in the centre city areas. Where wires do exist a program of work undertaken during the life of the pan to place these underground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trust suggest that consideration should be given to incorporating the metro district including Tramore into the city. The submission further requests a lit and paved footpath should be provided between the city and Tramore to facilitate walkers, runners, cyclists. • The submission states that the boundary extension approved by the Boundary Commission which proposed to return the Northern Liberties of Waterford to the city should be pursued at every opportunity and this should be an aim of the new development plan. • The submission highlights that it should be an aim of the development plan to pursue housing in-fill within the city and that they would be purchased as quickly as possible and redeveloped as urban housing. • The submission calls for the construction of a linear park in Spring Gardens along the foot of the city wall should be an objective of the Development Plan to form a green link between the Bishop’s Palace and the Applemarket. • It should be an objective of the new development plan that trees would be planted in small groups around the city and form part of big box development. • It should be an aim of the emerging development plan that Wyse Park and the Peoples Park and other parks would have public lighting to deter anti-social behaviour and to extend the hours of usage. • It should an aim of the emerging development plan that a linear park and possibly an urban skate park would be developed along the South Quays (Noblest Quays in Europe). • The submission states that it should be an aim of the emerging development plan that small low level weir (which would be overcome by high tides) would be built upstream and downstream of the St. John's Bridge in order that it would be seen to stand in water at low tide and that the sound of falling water over the weirs, would improve the urban amenity. • The submission call for the emerging development plan to retain and developed the former Waterford Crystal site for future educational use and expansion of WIT. 	<p>St. John’s Bridge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Waterford Crystal would be suitable for expansion of WIT/TUSE.
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148	Una Lonergan	<p>This submission relates to Touraneena. Issues raised in the submission are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking Trails: There is potential for the development of a walking trail bordering forestry areas notably around the Carrigroe Mass Path area. • Facilities: The development of a playground would be a huge addition to the area while also enhancing the wellbeing of the younger members of the community and nurturing community values. • Roads: Maintenance of the roads and hedges is required. Reduction of speed limits near the built up areas on the Clonmel- Dungarvan road and the four crossroads leading to Touraneena and Ballinamult is needed. • Cycle lanes: Cycle lanes would be an excellent addition to the village and to the Clonmel -Dungarvan road. • Biodiversity: The submission requests that the emerging plan encourage wildlife corridors, pollinator plots, growth of hedgerows and native trees as well as further protecting the streams and rivers which flow into the river Finisk and the River Blackwater from contamination and degradation in water quality. • Future Developments: The emerging development plan needs to be forthright in its consideration of planning applications that are out of sync with an area of the size of Touraneena and Ballinamult. Industrial enterprises and construction of windmills do not enhance the area or the topography and only serve to compromise the community negatively. 	<p>Details of the submission are noted and the following issues particular to Touraneena will be considered further in preparing the draft development plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking trail and amenity at Carrigroe mass path and playground in village. • Reduced speed limits along Dungarvan to Clonmel road and form the village to Ballinamult and provision of cycle facilities. • Enhance biodiversity and water quality in Finisk and Blackwater rivers. • Development to be appropriate to the area in terms of nature and scale i.e. industrial and Windfarm development not appropriate.
149	Susan Power	<p>This submission deals with a request for zoning. Submissions that related to zoning at this stage are not been considered any further.</p>	<p>Section 11(2)(bc) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, prescribes that proposals/requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the development plan process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display.</p>
150	David McNally	<p>25m Public Swimming Pool for Dungarvan: Please refer to grouped submission at 24.</p>	

151	Nicola Ferguson	25m Public Swimming Pool for Dungarvan: Please refer to grouped submission at 24.	
152	Brendan H Allan	<p>The submission deals primarily with rail transport in to Waterford city. The main points of the submission are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission calls for a community rail model/partnership centering on the city could be established. • Improved timetabling of train/bus services into the city would encourage more commuters to use services. <p>> Rail transport can play a central role to help meeting our climate change targets and providing sustainable transport.</p>	The content of the submission is noted and considered consistent with the SRA RSES MASP PO 6 & 7 and will be considered further as part of the preparation of the development plan and the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy.
153	Waterford Greens	<p>This submission focuses on background and context to the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <p>Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision should explicitly make a commitment that the Plan will benefit ALL our communities, particularly those experiencing inequality, social exclusion and disadvantage --- to use the language of the SDGs, 'leave no one behind'. • Make a commitment to a 'Just Transition', ensuring that livelihoods are secured as economies shift to social production. <p>Additional Growth Enablers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change mitigation and adaptation. • Reducing and preventing further traffic congestion. • Regeneration and re-population programs for Waterford inner city and for town centres throughout the county. <p>UN Sustainable Development Goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 17 of the SDGs are relevant and interconnected, moving us away from a 'silo' approach to development and towards a more holistic conceptualisation of social, economic and environmental wellbeing. • The goal that is most relevant to a CCDP is Goal 11, 'Sustainable Cities and Communities', bringing together a wide range of key issues 	<p>This submission raises a significant number of issues, some of which have been identified through other submissions and as such will not be reconsidered here in detail. Other issues are specifically relevant to implementation of the various RPOs as set out in the SRA RSES and a full schedule of these relevant RPOs is set out in the summary of this report. Specific issues to be further considered on their own merits in the preparation of the draft development plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference in the vision to benefit all sectors of community. • Emphasis to be placed on SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities with focus on housing, transport, waste management, heritage, green spaces, and climate change. • Focus on connecting people with their communities and amenities through sustainable transportation and placemaking (Particularly important for dealing with Covid 19).

		<p>including housing, transport, waste management, heritage, green spaces, and climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that systems are put into place to track progress towards the SDGs and to publicly communicate this progress. <p>Covid 19 pandemic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As well as providing direct economic support for those impacted, the plan should address the knock-on effects of Covid 19 right across society, particularly in relation to the most vulnerable people who may have lost access to the people and services that they rely on. • The C19 recovery plan represents an opportunity to reframe ‘development’ in such a way that it provides real benefits for people and planet, such as: Good joined-up transportation systems, prioritising cycling, walking and public transport over private car use • Stronger focus on community resources, including community-owned renewable energy enterprises • Sustainable tourism • Healthy, locally-produced food. 	
		<p>This submission focuses on population and settlement hierarchy section of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <p>Infill/regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission lists a number of site where infill/regeneration development could occur and the important to renovate these into good quality, mixed use housing units and apartments. The submission also calls for a public playgrounds for Ballybricken. <p>Policies and objectives for town and village renewal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that housing developments built on the outskirts of towns and villages have good connectivity and safe active transport options to connect them to amenities these should be included in planning applications. • Access for those with disabilities should be provided. • Encourage the establishment of basic amenities in villages. (Neither Bonmahon nor Annewtown have a shop, for example). • Town renewal and repurposing of vacant premises for residential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of public playground at Ballybricken. • Promotion of specific sites for regeneration including Ballybricken, Barrack Street, Morrison’s Road, O’Connell Street, former Waterford Crystal, and sites in the centre of Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas. • Adequate connectivity linking new houses with existing development. • Provide adequate population base in settlements to support shops and other services to exist. • Deliver universal access for all in buildings and public space. • Eradicate vacancy in existing settlements. • Develop greenways around all rural settlements (8km loops inside hedge lines along public roads). • Enhance facilities on Greenway. • Mixed tenure and house types options in all housing developments....housing lifecycle. • Deliver living over the shop, the 11 minute city and the creation of permanent communities supported by adequate

	<p>use, shared workspace or recreational amenities could breathe new life into towns and make them more attractive. It is essential that renovated residential units are designed for permanent living with the proper facilities, space and lighting requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park n ride facilities could ease traffic congestion in towns. • Extra accommodation and amenities along the Greenway could encourage visitors to extend their stay in Waterford. • The development of an 8km greenway from towns, built on the other side of the hedgerow along rural roads, would allow all those within 8kms of towns and villages to access local amenities. <p>Location of Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All housing developments must have mixed use options to allow for a diverse cross-section of people and to avoid the ghettoisation of groups. These could include step-down options for older residents so they can stay in their community in more suitable accommodation as their housing needs change. • The repurposing of vacant properties, sites and over shop premises for housing in towns and the city could provide mixed use housing in close proximity to amenities, regenerate urban areas and implement the 11 minute city concept. Units need to have all the necessary facilities to allow for permanent and not transitory urban living and to cater for all sectors of the community. (i.e. storage facilities/laundry/green spaces etc). • Involve local communities in identifying the nature and location of homes. • Implement the recommendations on accommodation set out in the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy (2017-2021), including developing the capacity and operation of Local Traveller Accommodation Consultative Committees. • Implement a program to encourage young people to relocate in rural towns and villages where there is an aging population, to regenerate these communities. The issue of local employment needs to be addressed here too, so that they don't become simply commuter villages. • Suitable on/near campus student accommodation needs to be developed and the problem of student anti-social behavior in residential areas should be addressed. 	<p>housing and service provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2017-2021 and operation of Local Traveller Accommodation Consultative Committees. • Support provision of student accommodation close to education facilities to avoid anti-social behavior. • Development density can be increased in settlements to enhance vibrancy. • Actions for removal of vacancy should be monitored. • Incentivise the reuse of vacant properties in towns and villages. • Focus on initiatives such as Towns First Initiative and Living Cities Initiative to remove vacancy. • Support villages through rural public transport infrastructure and services. • Balance the development of housing in the open countryside with enhancing the vitality and vibrancy of settlements. Define a rural housing need (Social/Economic).
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		<p>The form and scale, design and layout of housing in our rural towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regeneration of older buildings in towns, protecting architectural design whilst retrofitting to make them suitable for housing or for other amenities would improve the exterior layout of our towns. • Vacant sites could be developed for urban mixed use housing, ensuring that there is also ample green space available for recreational use. • Mixed use housing developments on the edge of town to be built with the proper infrastructure so that residents, regardless of their level of mobility, can easily access town and all amenities by active transport. (wheelchair-users, buggy-users, pedestrians, cyclists) These considerations need to be designed at the planning stage. • Urban density can easily be raised whilst maintaining a good standard of accommodation and ensuring access to green spaces. This would help the viability and development of amenities in the area. <p>Reuse of vacant premises within our city, towns and villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a vacant property plan within the development plan, including yearly targets and measurement methods. • Offer financial incentives, targeted levies and low/no interest rates. • Give the Vacant Properties Unit in the Council more resources to actively pursue vacant property owners and work with them to bring them back into use. (It's already doing a very good job). • Include and promote the reuse of vacant stock and sites as an integral part of any Council housing policy. • Work with the Towns First and Living Cities Initiatives included in the program for government <p>Enhance vitality and viability of our smaller communities and places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer greenway-style walking/cycling options. Rural roads can be very dangerous for pedestrians and cyclists. Develop an 8km over the hedgerow greenway along country roads so that anyone living within 8 kms of a settlement can cycle/walk safely to amenities. • Develop rural public transport options. • Stimulate local and social enterprise. • Develop rural sustainable tourism. 	
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		<p>The need for the provision of housing in the open countryside while maintaining the social and economic function of the settlements and overall environmental quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define ‘need’ and restrict it to those who have immediate family or work obligations in the area. • Encourage living in local settlements by offering an excellent mix of good quality housing and amenities and promoting the 11 minute neighbourhood concept. 	
		<p>This submission focuses on Economy, Employment, Education section of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <p>Opportunities and challenges for enterprise and employment growth in Waterford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local enterprises and sustainable tourism along the Greenway (craft workshops, galleries, organic farms) and along the Suir Waterway (boat trips, kayaking). • Waterford as a ‘small shop’ capital city, attracting small, niche, specialised shops. This would add value to medieval character of the city. • Create a brand/image for small towns of West Waterford, identify what is required to develop that image and proactively pursue it (e.g. build on successful pet store in Cappoquin by fostering related businesses in derelict buildings on the main street). <p>Attracting inward investment and job creation in Waterford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive business rates could help attract small niche businesses into towns and the city. • The creation of attractive and vibrant urban areas through the renovation of beautiful old buildings and the recreation of walkable city/town living, free from constant traffic could act as a catalyst for inward investment. • Waterford could become a leader in sustainable living, with WIT as a leader in building, restoring and conservation training. <p>Infrastructure is needed to ensure development of enterprise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that adequate broadband infrastructure is available throughout the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local enterprise and tourism based on Waterford Greenway, the Suir and other attractors. • Develop brand image for west Waterford small towns based on strengths and opportunities. • Remove congestion to enable creation of walkable, vibrant and attractive urban areas. • Waterford to become a leader for sustainable urban living, collaboration with TUSE and building restoration. • Provide adequate joined up infrastructure, particularly cycleways and support facilities i.e. showers/lock ups. • Support for small enterprises (enterprise outreach officers). • Develop community hubs through local library network.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing joined-up delivery of cycling facilities: cycle paths, cycle parking, showers, storage etc. • Mentoring, support and training for Rural Community Groups to develop ideas for small sustainable enterprises. Ideally, having County Enterprise Outreach Workers to kick start and support new ventures. <p>Education facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of hubs in local libraries, where people can access online lectures and additional learning support. • Community consultation and engagement so that clients access and use these facilities. 	
		<p>Rural Economic Development. The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and objectives should be included in the development plan to accommodate sensitive rural development while safeguarded the countryside in terms of biodiversity and habitats • Greater funding should be available to develop local biodiversity plans and initiatives for rural communities. • Invest resources in creating employment opportunities through the promotion of traditional methods of working, particularly in fishing communities where there is a wealth of knowledge and experience. This could be undertaken on a small scale and be linked with tourism and enterprise opportunities showcasing local river culture and heritage. • Forestry can be encouraged by striking a careful balance between timber-producing enterprises and biodiverse tourism oriented native woodland plantations. Forestry studies programs could be offered locally. • Renewable energy community enterprises offer huge potential for rural employment. The development plan could support such enterprises by offering training, expertise and access to funding for local renewable energy groups. <p>Required services and infrastructure to support vibrant rural communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local link transport services are crucial. Very poor connectivity in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop local biodiversity plans and initiatives with local communities. • Promotion and investment in traditional skills i.e. fishing/farming, linked to tourism. • Forestry should be focused on biodiversity and tourism in addition to timber production. • Support community and social enterprise in renewable energy and other initiatives and projects. Reference is made to National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland 2019 – 2022. • Develop local community hubs for youth services in settlements with sufficient public transport links.

		<p>rural areas results in rural isolation and limits social, educational, and economic opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycle / footpaths separated from the road by a ditch going at least 8 kms from the nearest town would help encourage active transport especially for young people. • Local youth hubs, sports and community centres should be located in towns and villages with adequate multi-modal transport links for the rural hinterland it serves. • Facilitate new and existing indigenous rural based enterprises in un-serviced rural areas • Rural Communities are ideal sites for local Social Enterprises. Rural SEs can enable communities to make best use of local assets (land, buildings, renewable energy sources, etc) and can help to support wider policy goals, e.g. strengthening local economies, improving local housing, putting land to productive uses, localizing food production, linking local energy supply to demand, and supporting community action on climate change. WCCC should build awareness and support rural Social Enterprises, drawing support from the structures set out in the National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland 2019 – 2022. 	
		<p>Responsible Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the principles of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism (ECST). • Set up Green New Deal tourism sectors throughout Co. Waterford. • Embed quantifiable environmental strategies for tourism and hospitality service providers as core pillars of Waterford Tourism offering. • Measure tourism success by tourist spend per capita, not by number of tourists. • Set up an online Participatory Forum to support networking of tourism service providers. • Use forum to share national and EU policy, vision and information for protecting, preserving and sharing natural and cultural heritage sites. • Encourage CBT (Community Based Tourism) clusters, with community ownership and engagement. • Enact policies to eliminate SUP usage by tourism and hospitality outlets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles set out in European Charter for Sustainable Tourism (ECST) should underpin policy objectives and actions of the draft development plan. • Innovate support for tourism enterprises....Participatory Forum. • Support Community Based Tourism initiatives. • Record rights of way and walking network with “right to roam”. • Develop and brand regional attractors i.e. Blackwater, Gaeltacht, Comeragh Mountains, coast and city, cliff walks and themed attractions etc. • Rural based cycle routes on Copper Coast, Metalman to Brownstown, Rathgormack to Clonmel, mountain biking in Portlaw. • Extend the Waterford Greenway at key locations: • West from Dungarvan to Ballyduff, via Cappoquin and Lismore and linking with St Declan’s Way • Into Waterford city centre •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the provision of high-quality walking and cycling infrastructure. • Facilitate development/ enhancement of off-road walking and cycling trails. • Develop Blueways, Greenway extensions and trails, with business and community involvement. • Move away from site specific attractions that risk over-tourism. • Record and publish all public Rights of Way in Waterford. Develop Right to Roam possibilities. <p>Increased Branding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop branded regions under the Ancient East umbrella: • Blackwater, Déise, Gaeltacht, Comeragh Mountains, City, Coast • Develop Waterford as the premier active tourism (walking, cycling, water-based activities) capital of Ireland. • Create a Waterford Way series of maps on local trails and sites, using sustainable transport. Increase trails away from roads which enable access to wilder areas. • Develop promotional material for following trails: active, pilgrim, historic monuments and castles, gardens, walking, biodiversity, festivals, food, literary, cultural and arts. • Display information notices at the entrance to sites; include the ‘leave no trace’ code. • Create seasonal id sheets for flora and fauna at sites, which visitors can also download to phones. • Ensure all promotional engagement can be in digital as well as paper format. <p>Areas/attractions to be sustainably developed for tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Copper Coast cliff walk paths from Annestown to Bonmahon. In most places there is sufficient space between the road and cliff edge. Many informal paths already exist. • Extend the Dunmore coastal path to Brownstown, along with remediation of cliff erosion and a longer-term plan for the protection of biodiversity for the full coastal path route. • Develop rural, road-based cycle routes on the Copper Coast, Metal Man and Brownstown. • Off-road cycle-way between Waterford and Tramore. Also 	<p>Wexford / Kilkenny side of the Suir Estuary from Waterford to New Ross and Rosslare • Develop the Blackwater Blueway in three phases: • Cappoquin to Kinsalebeg (onwards to Youghal) • Ballyduff and Lismore linking to Cappoquin • Bride River from Tallow • Cappoquin to Kinsalebeg (onwards to Youghal) • Ballyduff and Lismore linking to Cappoquin • Bride River from Tallow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A broad range of tourism accommodation infrastructure to be supported. • Develop facilities at Mahon Falls and Kilclooney Wood. • Develop park and stride for tourist attractor sites. • Appropriate, informative and attractive signage and QR codes. • Public toilets and litter bins at popular sites. • Balance tourism with local community needs.
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		<p>Rathgormack to Clonmel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portlaw woods to be developed as a mountain biking centre. • Develop the Greenway extensions: • West from Dungarvan to Ballyduff, via Cappoquin and Lismore and linking with St Declan’s Way • Into Waterford city centre • Wexford / Kilkenny side of the Suir Estuary from Waterford to New Ross and Rosslare • Develop the Blackwater Blueway in three phases: • Cappoquin to Kinsalebeg(onwards to Youghal) • Ballyduff and Lismore linking to Cappoquin • Bride River from Tallow • Cappoquin to Kinsalebeg (onwards to Youghal) • Ballyduff and Lismore linking to Cappoquin • Bride River from Tallow <p>Infrastructure/ services required to service tourism attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to be given to developing eco lodges, cabins, glamping, camping/RV sites, hostels, b&bs in rural county locations. • Further accommodation to be encouraged in West Waterford. • Baggage transport / transfer pick-ups needed along the Greenways, Blueways and walking trails. • Create small car parks along the Copper Coast, Comeragh Mountains and along R676 for mountain traffic. These could be pay-for-parking. Create trails from car parks to scenic points like Mahon Falls and Kilclooney Wood. • Free car parks could be located further back from the coast, for a park and stride, or shuttle bus at various locations. • Electric charging points in each small town or village. • Information hubs in each town and village, with scannable QR codes. • Attractive street signage for areas of interest. • On-street e-cycle rental points in Waterford, Tramore and Dungarvan. • Public toilets and litter bins to be established in popular tourism spots. • In the case of towns that experience a high level of tourism, ensure that their role as a ‘tourist destination’ with a short seasonal peak activity period does not eclipse their role as a home to many permanent residents. Traffic issues, parking, and waste management 	
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		are critical issues that must be addressed.	
		<p>This submission focuses on Transportation and Mobility section of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <p>Access by foot or bike to local amenities is hindered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of continuous segregated bike lanes. Bike lanes end randomly and are not separated from traffic, making it dangerous to cycle (e.g. Cork Rd.) • There is no pedestrian priority at traffic light junctions or other junctions. Waiting times for pedestrians can be 1+minutes. Fumes from traffic affect pedestrian health. • Footpaths are not regularly upgraded and many are in poor condition making it difficult for buggy and wheelchair users. • Cars parked on footpaths block access for wheelchairs and buggies. Bins and other obstacles can obstruct paths also. • Housing estates with only one entrance can greatly increase the walking time to amenities, where laneways could make access much easier. <p>Actions and policies can increase in persons using public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of real time passenger information at bus stops and also on an app. • Shelters and seating at all bus stops. • 3 factors affect Public transport use: Reliability, frequency, affordability. (In Vienna, they made the annual bus pass so cheap that even most private motorists bought a bus pass, resulting in increased income) If getting a bus into the city centre is less hassle than bringing the car, then most people would do it- this is now the case in Dublin, where finding and paying for parking deters motorists). • Park and ride facilities with a frequent public shuttle service into city/town centres would greatly reduce traffic congestion and air pollution. <p>Build on the successes of the Waterford Greenway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the Greenway into Waterford City, and on via John’s River walkway to Tramore. Continue greenway along the estuary to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important that cycle infrastructure is continuous and seamless and priority should be provided at junctions along with convenient and direct routes/choices. • Avoid placing obstacles on footpaths. • Combination of better public transport and facilities along with restrictions on parking in centres will increase modal shift to public transport. • Extend Waterford Greenway into city centre, to Tramore and along the estuary to Cheekpoint, Passage East and Dunmore East and from Dungarvan to An Rinn, Ardmore and Lismore. • Develop the Waterford Greenway to facilitate sustainable commuting. • In consultation with land owners, develop a network of park and ride, park and stride and kiss and go at schools across main urban centres. • Schools to be encouraged to organize safe, convenient and sustainable modes of travel for pupils. RPO 160: Smart and Sustainable Mobility is of note. • Broad roll out of electric charging points across settlements. • Preparation of Local Transport Plans and action plan for public transport across city and county. • Enhance connectivity and permeability across housing developments on the Dunmore Road. • All new housing schemes should be permeable and incorporate home zone concept. • Increase the number of streets in the city which are pedestrianised and residential streets in the city one way i.e. Doyle Street, Newport Terrace and Mount Sion Avenue. • Reduce car speeds to 30kph in centres. • Develop south quays as car free and provide alternative route for cars and goods vehicles. • Demand management strategy for city centre car parking. • Restrict HGVs access to historic narrow streets.. “last mile delivery” concept. • Provide parking on one side of city streets only, i.e. John’s

	<p>Cheekpoint, Passage East, Woodstown and Dunmore East. This could significantly increase the time spent by holidaymakers in Waterford. Similarly, a link to Lismore/An Rinn/Ardmore could be considered in the west of the county.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a rail option. The current Kilmeaden Suir railway is a wonderful recreational amenity. A rail link from Waterford to Dungarvan, running alongside the Greenway with bike racks so people can hop on and off could be both a tourist and a commuter amenity. • The former county development plan identified an over-reliance and increasing dependency on the private motor vehicle. Over ¼ of Waterford residents traveling to work and 60% of those travelling to school or college rely on private motor vehicles for their journey. The Greenway can be developed to allow for increased use for daily transport needs. <p>Suitable locations for Park and Ride or Park and Stride facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some suitable locations are: • Carrickphierish • Carriganore • Tramore Road • Green Road • Lacken Road • Dunmore Road. • Woodlands Hotel • Abbey Road, Ferrybank • Grannagh roundabout • Ballygunner • Kilcohan roundabout on Ring road • Kilmeaden roundabout on Ring road • Six-mile crossroads • Park and stride and kiss-and-go at schools. Council could work with local churches, supermarkets, sports facilities etc. to allow for car parks to be used as drop-off and pick-up points for local schools, i.e. Ursuline School could use Kilcohan Stadium or the Sacred Heart Church. • Smaller car parks off each roundabout along the outer-ring road would enable people to continue their journey along the shared cycleway and then on to an adjoining road. • A safe and secure cycle storage in the form of large lockers in which one can leave a bike, helmet etc overnight. - this prevents people from having to put a bike in/on a car every day. • Encourage schools to promote cycling/walking to school by organising pick up places where children can meet and cycle together to school. Safe separate cycle lanes are needed to facilitate this. <p>Suitable locations for electrical vehicle charging points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every small town and village should have electric vehicle charging 	<p>Hill, Waterside and all around the People’s Park and Poleberry and create a one-way system for cars in narrow urban street.</p>
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		<p>points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All car parks. • All supermarkets with own parking areas and shopping centres should have electric charging points.> Facilitating Waterford City and other towns becoming '10-minute' neighbourhoods' • Adopt an objective in the development plan to grow the proportion of Waterford residents making use of active travel infrastructure for their daily transport needs. • Prepare local transport plans for each of Waterford's settlements under the framework of the County Transport Plan. Priority in each of these local transport plans should be given to developing a safe, integrated, convenient and uninterrupted network of active transport routes linking residential areas with the settlement core, educational facilities and other amenities, and public transport services. • Deliver the key infrastructural requirements for an effective and attractive public transport service in urban and rural locations through an action plan for the implementation of the County Transport Plan. • Develop a housing strategy that encourages mixed used development rather than huge areas that are zoned either industrial or residential. • Encourage urban renewal to re-establish old ten-minute communities in villages, towns and the city. Ensure that small rural settlements retain local amenities within walking distance. • Connect housing estates along the Dunmore Road to each other and to local amenities • Ensure all new housing developments are within 10 minutes walking distance to amenities and public transport. • Ensure housing estates are permeable and walkable. • Develop segregated cycleways along roads with large residential populations (e.g. Williamstown Road/Dunmore Road) • Make the city more people friendly by creating more pedestrianised streets. • Give pedestrian priority at junctions and have clearly marked zebra crossings at all road crossings, with a 'Yield to pedestrians sign (as is done in most European countries e.g. Finland, Spain) • Reduce cars in city and town centres by offering excellent park'n'ride options and a shuttle bus service around the city - frequent electric hop on hop off minibuses going up and down the 	
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		<p>Quays for example)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embrace the Low Traffic Neighbourhoods/HomeZones/ Woonerf concepts in inner city areas. • Eliminate bins on narrow footpaths by having a large community street bin located off the path (as they do in Spain). • Consider making residential streets one-way e.g. Doyle Street, Newport Terrace and Mount Sion Avenue. • Reduce car speeds in city/town centres to 30km/hr • The quays, which should be the centrepiece of the city, are noisy, dirty and can be an unpleasant place to be in. An alternative route needs to be explored, leaving the quays for electrified public and active transport and residential and retail options. • Adopt car parking management and enforcement practices to discourage the inappropriate and unsustainable use of private motor vehicles while protecting access for vulnerable road users. As such, access to parking space in urban centres should be prioritised for the disabled, the elderly, pregnant people, and parents with young children. Access to footpaths from designated disabled parking spaces is in need of urgent consideration. <p>Assisting in creating safe environments for walking and cycling while still accommodating private car and heavy goods vehicle movement, particularly in narrow confined streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a system similar to Dublin City Council Smart Dublin’s “last mile delivery” Don’t allow HGV’s into narrow streets. Restrict deliveries etc to 2-axel/2-ton vehicles. HGV’s can avail of park n ride facilities with a last mile shuttle service • Use park and ride and shuttle services to reduce cars in city/town centres. • Allow parking on one side of city streets only, e.g., John’s Hill, Waterside and all around the People’s Park and Poleberry and create a one-way system for cars in narrow urban streets. • Carry out community consultations when making traffic plans. 	
		<p>This submission focuses on Principle Enabling Infrastructure, Energy and Communications section of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support “Cool Town” concept where a community collectively secures its clean energy needs for residential, commercial and public buildings. • Promotion of SuDS and better management of existing sewer

	<p>Facilitate /enable infrastructure led development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All newly zoned lands should have a LAP before any development is planned to ensure that the required infrastructure can be built. <p>Balance the need for renewable and secure energy supply for urban and rural communities while maintaining environmental quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean energy wind farms deliver environmental quality • Ban smoky coal throughout the county. <p>Actions t to ensure we meet our energy needs in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate any planning requirement for solar panels or solar tile roofs for households • Increase the number of solar panels permitted per household • Allow surplus energy to be sold back to the grid • Encourage community clean energy projects. Streamline planning applications • Encourage use of clean energy by farming community • Create ‘Cool Towns’ where a community collectively secures its clean energy needs for residential, commercial and public buildings • Incentivise supermarkets and any building with a flat roof to install solar panels on the roof. <p>Actions to improve water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for and fix any missed connections, which can result in foul water entering surface water sewers. • During heavy rainfall events, flow from combined sewers can bypass wastewater treatment plants, resulting in a reduction in bathing water quality. Preventing some of this rainwater from entering the sewers in the first place (for example by the use of SuDS and rainwater harvesting) could alleviate this. <p>Renewable energy developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onshore wind in appropriate locations • Solar farms in suitable spaces, large and small in both urban and rural areas • Solar roofs on any commercial or public building with a large flat roof • Offshore wind, particularly floating offshore wind projects. 	<p>network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for renewable energy technology. • Adopt a Water Sensitive Urban Design philosophy to support infrastructure provision in settlements i.e. a holistic design process to establish greater harmony between water and communities by creating places to live that are sensitive to the needs of the natural water cycle and that are also attractive, functional and valued. • Utilisation of ICW to service settlements similar to Dunhill. • Protection of water resources.
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		<p>In the absence of public investment in infrastructure the best solution to providing waste water and water services in smaller towns and villages in order to support their capacity to accommodate viable communities are outlined below: Adopt a Water Sensitive Urban Design philosophy. This is described by CIRIA as “a holistic design process that strives to establish greater harmony between water and communities. It does so by creating places to live that are sensitive to the needs of the natural water cycle and that are also attractive, functional and valued”. Greater use of groundwater as a water resource. Ensure that groundwater is protected from nitrate pollution. Rainwater harvesting systems should be incorporated into the design of new buildings. Include SuDS in all new developments and retrofit SuDS where possible. More integrated constructed wetlands, similar to the system in Dunhill, so that wastewater treatment also has a biodiversity and amenity benefit.</p>	
		<p>This submission focuses on Climate Change and Environment section of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <p>Opportunities and challenges in light of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme weather events and flooding will become more frequent. • There is too much private car dependency but with support and influence Waterford can utilise the opportunities presented by existing cycling, walking and public transportation infrastructure to reduce private car dependency and increase active travel. <p>Bringing about a reduction in CO2 levels in line with national policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce car dependency and increase active travel • Encourage community clean energy initiatives • Identify all buildings that could be utilised for solar panels. • Ensure that the plan allows us to fulfill our responsibilities as set out in the Covenant of Mayors. <p>Impacts of climate change in your area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater potential for flooding as water levels rise both in the City and villages and communities built beside the estuary from Dunmore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat climate change by reducing the use of private cars and promote the use of active and healthy modes. • Fulfill commitments in the Covenant of Mayors. • Promote and incorporate solar renewable on key buildings. • Consider flooding in settlements located beside water bodies. • Flood relief plans must be based on a whole of catchment level and engineered flood defense measures should be avoided. • Comply with S28 Guidelines. • District heating and micro generation would be suitable, similar to community energy policy being developed by Clashmore.

		<p>East up to Waterford City and beyond.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme weather especially flooding. Increased intensity of rainfall, combined with greater urbanisation will be a flooding risk. • Draining land for agricultural use also creates a flooding risk. • As communities in upstream areas face floods, there will be the temptation for each community to demand hard flood defenses, which could have the effect of sending more water downstream, to cause flooding in downstream areas. All flood relief plans should take the entire catchment into account. Natural water retention measures should be considered whenever new development occurs. • Possible water shortages and issues with water quality. <p>Making a climate resilient place in which to live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the guidelines in “The Planning System and Flood Risk”. • Use the sequential approach outlined by the OPW. • Leave room for rivers to flood. Adopt a plan similar to the Dutch “Room for the River” project. <p>Climate action targets, the areas that should be identified for district heating and micro generation schemes are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clashmore is already actively engaged in developing a community energy policy. All towns should create similar projects. • All small towns could become micro-generators with appropriate support and incentives 	
		<p>This submission focuses on Culture and Heritage section of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <p>Enhancing Natural heritage and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced mowing across public areas in Waterford City. • All estates should have a wild area/bee corridor to protect pollinators. • Instead of planting petunias and busy lizzies etc around our towns and city, plant pollinator-friendly species. • Where trees are planted, they should be native where possible, and appropriate for their location. It should be remembered that a tree will live for many years and will grow bigger! • Start a 10,000 rain gardens project across the county, similar to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue Pollinator strategy and plans for public and private areas. • Appropriate native tree planting. • Promote rain gardens (10,000 rain garden project). • Enhanced civic amenity facilities and services. • Investigate extensive active land management measures in terms of CPO powers and increased property tax. • Encourage signage on buildings which is appropriate to building age and design features. • Architectural Heritage Areas should be designated in Chapel Street, New Street and Main Street Lismore. • Comments re Gaeltacht have been considered at length

	<p>projects in Scotland, Australia and the US. These projects have amenity and SuDS benefits, as well as promoting biodiversity. See https://www.10kraingardens.scot/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dublin City Council Beta Projects is also trialing a rain-box planter project:. • http://dccbeta.ie/project/article/rain-box-planters A similar project could work well in Waterford. • Reduce the speed limit on local rural roads, so that hedge cutting for safety does not have to be undertaken as frequently. • Educate the public about dumping garden waste in wild areas. This activity can lead to invasive species spreading (e.g. montbretia is now common in many wild areas) • Ban the use of glyphosate use in parks and grass verges. • The collected garden waste at Civic Amenity Sites should be composted and then be made available for householders. <p>Encouraging and striking a balance between conservation and renewal, while facilitating the reuse/adaptation of protected structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase property tax for long-term vacant buildings • Apply Compulsory Purchase Order (CPOs) before buildings fall into disrepair. Encourage use of over-the-shop vacant accommodation • Ensure signage and building fascias are suitable for the period of the building. Offer advice to owners of buildings that are non-compliant <p>Town/village to be designated as ACA's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lismore is a Heritage Town yet it has a round 100 vacant buildings. Many of the historic buildings in Lismore area already designated, but many also be in disrepair. Chapel Street, New Street and Main Street should be designated ACAs, to protect the integrity of the streets and address the many vacant buildings, some of which have been banked by non-resident owners and left in a state of disrepair. <p>Policies and actions to Support the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht:</p> <p>The Irish language in the Gaeltacht is not merely a question of heritage, the Gaeltacht is a living community defined by its linguistic profile. It is suggested that the Planning Authority adopt a metric for</p>	<p>elsewhere in this report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated walkway for medieval city walls and towers. • Utilise co-operative model to support creative industries in the Cultural Quarter and Viking Triangle. • Deliver indoor market and performance space in the city. • Innovate approaches to facilitate access to heritage assets under ownership of WCCC and generation of revenue. • Concept of social history museum should be promoted and developed in conjunction with local interest groups. • Enhance the cultural experience across the city i.e. arts festival similar to Winterval. • WCCC should engage regionally to deliver for culture and the arts.
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		<p>measuring the linguistic health of the Gaeltacht which would see a threshold of 67% applied.</p> <p>The proportion of active Irish speakers in the Gaeltacht area must be above this threshold for the Gaeltacht to be considered linguistically sustainable. While the Déise Gaeltacht was the only Gaeltacht area in the state to increase its proportion of Irish speakers in the 2016 census, the area still falls critically short of the sustainability threshold. It is suggested that the Planning Authority commit itself to supporting the language planning process underway in the Gaeltacht. This can be achieved by preventing the further erosion of the Gaeltacht through the influx of people not proficient in the Irish language. We propose the Planning Authority adopt measures to proactively support the linguistic sustainability threshold being achieved and maintained.</p> <p>We propose that the Planning Authority shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt measures to develop the linguistic sustainability of the Déise Gaeltacht. • Protect the Déise Gaeltacht from development that does not support the linguistic sustainability of the Gaeltacht. • Require, as part of a planning application, a Linguistic Impact Statement outlining how a proposed development would impact the linguistic sustainability of the Gaeltacht. • Attach a linguistic condition, for private housing developments of two or more houses, requiring that 80% of the total residential element shall be restricted to ownership by persons who have demonstrated to the Planning Authority a functional spoken fluency sufficient to achieve a B2 in the TEG framework, or equivalent. This linguistic condition shall remain in force for a minimum of 25 years. • Focus residential development on accommodating the natural growth of the indigenous population of the Gaeltacht area. • Support appropriate economic development, focusing on native enterprise and the development of language-based business. • Develop a cohesive settlement pattern in An Rinn. • Require all signage erected within the Déise Gaeltacht, by the Planning Authority, on behalf of the Planning Authority, or requiring the permission of the Planning Authority, to be in Irish or bilingual with the Irish text first and at least as prominent as the text in any other language. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the development of Dungarvan as a Gaeltacht Service Town. • Review the allocation of social housing within the Gaeltacht area and develop policies to ensure that local need is met, and that the linguistic sustainability of the Gaeltacht is supported through the operation of social housing policy. <p>Policies or actions to progress the Waterford Cultural Quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater attention should be given to the potential for Waterford's rich historical heritage including the built heritage castles and walls - for e.g. that the Medieval Walls of Waterford City would have their own designated walkway. • Greater support of the crafts as part of the arts through subsidised units and provision of cooperative retail outlets in the Cultural Quarter and Viking Triangle, using currently derelict buildings where possible. • An indoor market is a priority for Waterford City ideally to include food outlets and performance stage in the centre and surrounded by craft, food produce etc. - a place where both locals and visitors want to visit. • WCCC should work with the local WWETB in establishing good models of apprenticeships for young people interested in learning from local experts in crafts, glass production, events, theatre, film, wood, thatching etc. • Greater use needs to be made of the vast photo resource by Annie Brophy and small versions of the full collection should be made available online, with someone employed to manage this resource and make it available perhaps exploring an income stream through copies etc. It should be explored if WCCC could negotiate with the National Library to include a section of the Poole Photo Collection to remain and be part of a local resource for visitors as the photos are all of local people and places. • These items might be the basis for growing a social history museum which would draw both the visiting viewer and the local community. Explore how to work together with such initiatives as Waterford History Group (face book group) which has 12K number of members as they are doing invaluable heritage work in the community. A fine example of a superb social history museum is the San Telmo museum in San Sebastian see 	
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		<p>https://www.santelmomuseoa.eus/index.php?lang=en</p> <p>The development plan can support cultural and creative industry and associated events in the following ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently arts festivals under the sector funding are hugely limited in the funding available and need to be moved into the Economic Driver division in WCCC where there are greater resources such as for Winterval. Arts festivals clearly have the potential to be major economic drivers (as is evident in Kilkenny and Galway) and they need the recognition and support to achieve that potential. • Currently, WCCC recognises that arts venues need ongoing financial support and therefore they are not asked to compete against each other for resources. In contrast the arts organisations and artists locally all have to apply annually with no expectation of securing funding and always competing against each other. This means that it is impossible to do any medium-term planning for organisations that have been in existence for many years and have proved their worth and longevity. A new Arts Organisation and Artist category is needed with the same recognition as given to venues' need for support. • That WCCC would continue the good work achieved in the Three Sisters campaign to look at various ways that Waterford can work with other counties in the region for the arts e.g. touring work / sharing knowledge among festivals / working together on arts projects and arts applications for the region / developing joint film projects / developing social history projects for the region which can also tie-in to the local tourism offering. 	
		<p>This submission focuses on Sustainable Communities and Place Making section of the Strategic Issues Paper (SIP). The main issues outlined in the submission are listed below:</p> <p>What makes a sustainable neighbourhood/ place in which to live? A significant problem that has developed is the creation of car dependent residential areas. These are neighbourhoods which are distant from the existing settlement core and which are not connected by means other than motorised transport to the settlement or amenities. A sustainable neighbourhood must be connected to a network of active travel infrastructure to make it easy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create sustainable connected and vibrant neighbourhood and avoid sprawl. • The concept of Nature Based Solutions should be applied liberally. • Placemaking and other plans relating to any area should be founded on meaningful community engagement. • Places should be dominated by people and not private cars or other vehicles. • Urban streets should be planted to make them healthier places.

	<p>to get around on foot and bike. This will ensure accessibility for young and old people, and people with disabilities. Density is necessary for sustainability. Urban sprawl which is hard to service and promotes over-reliance on motorised transport does not produce sustainable communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council should incentivise the use of vacant properties in towns to allow for a mixture of use. Facilitating commercial activity at street level and accommodation in upper levels will help to breathe life back into our towns and villages. • More trees and other vegetation in neighbourhoods. The Council should priorities the planting of tree, utilising planter boxes, bioretention and other sustainable drainage systems, especially nature-based measures. • A sense of pride amongst the people who live in the community. The Council should consult with them, respect them and accommodate their needs. After all, they are the people who create and maintain the 'product' which visitors come to see and enjoy. > Things that can be done to make sure our public spaces are safe and accessible to all - Spaces which are accessible to motor vehicles tend to be dominated by motor vehicles. Providing accessibility to all requires restricting or denying access to motor vehicles. A safe shared space in urban centres requires that pedestrians and cyclists be given priority. • Space should be reallocated in the centre of settlements to facilitate active travel through the widening of footpaths and the provision of cycle tracks. • Trees should be planted on urban streets to make public spaces more attractive and healthier. • Access for motorised transport should be limited and should serve a specific function, such as commercial deliveries. • Measures should be adopted to curtail the use of town centres by motor vehicles as a through route. • Parking in town centres should be prioritised for vulnerable road users such as disabled persons, the elderly, pregnant persons and parents with young children. • In designing public spaces, disability groups should be consulted at the design stage to ensure that the design and layout of public spaces does not create undue difficulties for disabled persons. An example of where this was needed was the redevelopment of Grattan Square in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular access to city centre should be limited to function i.e. deliveries. • Priority parking for disabled and other vulnerable groups. • Public spaces should be universally accessible. • Deliver the goals of Waterford Library Development Plan 2017 – 2022 and national objectives set out in 'Our Public Libraries 2022: Inspiring, Connecting and Empowering Communities'. • Safe and well designed (segregated where possible) active travel infrastructure to be provided in all settlements. • Greater attention to design, layout and management of traffic lights, pedestrian crossing points and junctions to support use by older people. • Provide public toilets where a need can be established. • Provide significant traffic calming interventions to support placemaking and communities. • Provide seating for elderly and disabled users. • Provide pocket parks. • Develop Quietways through residential areas to link with a network of active travel infrastructure. • Concept of "town first" development, building form the core out. • Rewild public parks where appropriate. • More sustainable management practices for parks and amenity areas. • Identify locations for allotments. • Provide universally accessible public playgrounds and outdoor gyms where needed i.e. Ballybricken, Hillview, Wyse Park, Gracedieu Rd and Carrickphierish. • Specific regional scale part should be identified and developed (Scale similar to Tymon Park in South Dublin). • Appropriate neighbourhood parks to be developed at • Hillview (green area) • Between Cherrymount/Avondale and the St John's River • Between Kill St Lawrence and outer ring road. • Carrickphierish Road • Green at Kingsmeadow (Fitzgerald Road/Plunkett Road) Pocket parks: • Wyse Park • Gasworks / Waterside car park • Area around the courthouse
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	<p>Dungarvan. The design of the square is difficult to get around in a wheelchair due to the small drainage channels leading from the downpipes to the kerb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law on footpath parking must be more vigorously enforced. It creates difficulties for people with disabilities and parents with buggies. • Community consultations are needed before designing and implementing traffic plans. <p>Facilities to be provided for in our communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public libraries are vital resources within communities, providing free and equal access to reliable information and to lifelong learning opportunities, as well as reducing social isolation and contributing to a sense of pride in local communities. • Continue to work towards the goals set out in the Waterford Library Development Plan (2017-2022), as well as implementing at local level the national public library strategy, 'Our Public Libraries 2022: Inspiring, Connecting and Empowering Communities'. • Ensure that local libraries are welcoming places, run by a skilled and well-supported staff. • Provide the latest digital and printed materials and audio-visual resources, as well as support for users in areas such as literacy development, digital learning, employment skills, health & wellbeing, and participation in arts & culture. • Continue to improve access, use and visibility of libraries, including the implementation in Waterford of the 'My Open Library' service. <p>Actions that the development plan can include to facilitate greater levels of physical activity and support healthy and active life choices</p> <p>Our city, our towns and our villages should be planned to ensure that residential areas, amenities and urban centres are connected via a network of active travel infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This requires the provision of footpaths which are safe and wide enough to be traversed by pedestrians and wheelchair users, and which are free from obstructions such as parked cars. • It also requires the provision of segregated cycle tracks with secure and sheltered cycle parking provided at suitable locations. • Careful consideration must be given to how these networks link 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area by the French Tower, Hennessy's Road / Castle Street • Outside Waterford Youth Arts on Barrack Street • Lismore Park, beside the stream • Ballybricken green (playground needed) • Green area beside Presentation Convent.
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	<p>together at junctions and how roads can be crossed safely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where road space is shared between cyclists and cars, cyclists should be given a head start at traffic lights. • More raised and signalled crossing points are needed in our urban areas. Greater time should be given for pedestrians to cross at signalised crossings. • In urban centres pedestrians and cyclists should be given priority access ahead of motorised transportation. • This infrastructure must be continuous and uninterrupted and form a complete network so that people can confidently avail of active travel to meet their daily transport requirements. • The Council should assess the need for public toilet facilities in urban areas. Where a public toilet is likely to be used, the Council should prepare plans for the provision of these facilities. <p>Things to make our neighbourhoods and settlement more desirable places in which to live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the speed limit to 30km/h in all residential areas, and introduce traffic calming measures, priority narrowing, and build-outs to reduce traffic speed and volumes. • Promote connectivity and permeability within and between residential areas, amenities and urban centres. • Provide seating for elderly people and those with decreased mobility. These could be sited beside trees and flower beds. • Plant more trees to ensure that residential areas are attractive and healthy. This could be done through the provision of pocket parks and pocket forests. • Develop Quietways through residential areas to link with a network of active travel infrastructure. • Make urban centres more attractive places to live by promoting town first development. Revitalise towns and villages by promoting the refurbishment of living spaces over commercial premises. This can be encouraged through taxes on long-term vacant properties. <p>Policies and actions that the development plan can include to make the most of our public parks for purposes of both amenity and biodiversity value</p> <p>Ireland is in the midst of a biodiversity crisis. It is critical that</p>	
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		<p>Waterford City and County Council adopts the necessary objectives and policies to prevent the further erosion of biodiversity in Waterford.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the rewilding of some public owned land and the creation of wildflower spaces in parks. More shrubs, perennials and small trees should be planted instead of annuals. • End the use of glyphosate-based herbicides by the Council. • Facilitate the development of allotments in the urban areas. • Encourage local Tidy Towns and Development Groups to develop biodiversity plans and allocate resources to support the implementation of these plans. • Support organisations that have accessed funding to develop playgrounds and parks to ensure that all equipment is maintained and safe for use. • Ensure playgrounds are provided where there are none available. There are no playgrounds in the west of the city. Ballybricken is a perfect location for one, Hillview, Wyse Park, Gracedieu Rd and Carrickphierish are other suggestions. • Facilitate the further development of playgrounds to make them accessible and useable for children with disabilities. • Facilitate the provision of outdoor gyms in parks. • Develop drinking water fountains in parks and other public places. <p>Areas in Waterford city and suburbs that a (i) regional park and (ii) neighbourhood parks should be located</p> <p><u>Regional Park:</u> Waterford should seize the opportunity to create a large regional park on the outskirts of the city, perhaps at the outer ring road. A park similar to Tymon Park in South County Dublin would be a wonderful amenity in Waterford.</p> <p><u>Neighbourhood parks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hillview (green area) • Between Cherrymount/Avondale and the St John’s River • Between Kill St Lawrence and outer ring road. • Carrickphierish Road • Green at Kingsmeadow (Fitzgerald Road/Plunkett Road) <p><u>Pocket parks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wyse Park 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gasworks / Waterside car park • Area around the courthouse • Area by the French Tower, Hennessy's Road / Castle Street • Outside Waterford Youth Arts on Barrack Street • Lismore Park, beside the stream • Ballybricken green (playground needed) • Green area beside Presentation Convent 	
154	Susan Gallagher	This submission requests that SuDS should be retrofitted in urban areas of Waterford when any development is being constructed.	Details are noted and the consideration of SuDS in the draft development plan would be consistent with RPO 116: Planning System and Flood Risk Management, RPO 112: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), RPO 217: Storm Water Infrastructure, RPO 128: SuDS & Rainwater Harvesting.
155	Calmast STEM Engagement WIT	<p>This submission is made by Calmast, Waterford Institute of Technology's STEM Engagement Centre. The issues raised in the submission are outlined below:> One of the main challenges to sustaining or expanding existing or establishing new enterprise is the supply of suitably qualified workforce. There is difficulty drawing in from outside the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission highlights that it is possible to create a knowledge region with TUSE at its heart that excels in STEM and this should be identified as a policy objective in the development plan. • The submission identifies that Human networks and connections will be the difference to ensuring the development of enterprise. They suggest that a network comprising higher education, further education, early years, primary, post-primary and life-long learning with government agencies, non-governmental organisations, industry and Waterford City and County Council should be created. • The submission requests that the emerging development plan support the development of a central Science Centre located in Waterford City. Such a centre would be a great asset and could become the hub for STEM activity. It would also become a significant visitor attraction. 	<p>Details of the submission are noted and the draft development plan will further consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Knowledge Region based round TUSE. • A structured partnership to deliver the Knowledge Region to include higher education, further education, early years, primary, post-primary, life-long learning, government and non-government agencies, industry, commercial and Waterford City and County Council. • Support for development of a Science Centre in the city as a hub for STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering & Maths) activity and associated tourism.
156	Susan Gallagher	The submission calls for a boardwalk type cycle route along the river Suir from the city centre towards the Dunmore Road. The submission	The content of the submission is noted and in progressing the preparation of the deft development plan the following will be

		<p>also identifies a possible a similar one-way circulatory system which is in place on Manor Street could be investigated for the semi-parallel routes of The Dunmore Road / Newtown stretch, and the Williamstown Road / John's Hill / John's Street stretch. This would create the space required to construct a segregated cycle route that would be safer than the current lines painted on the road.</p> <p>The submission calls for a segregated cycle lane for the Williamstown Road and Cork Road.</p>	<p>considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boardwalk type cycleway linking the city centre with the Dunmore Road area. • Investigating complementary one-way traffic flows on Dunmore Road/Newtown Road area and the Williamstown Road/John's Hill/John's Street area and delivery of cycleways in place of vehicular carriageways. • Segregated cycleways on Cork and Williamstown Roads.
157	Susan Gallagher	<p>The submission requests that Waterford city and county council undertake a Beta Project similar to Dublin city council. A beta project can be described as "a live mechanism for imagining, testing and implementing ways to improve the experience of life in the Capital".</p> <p>The submission calls the emerging plan to facilitate "learning hubs", perhaps in local libraries, where people could access online lectures as a response to covid-19 and WIT conducting e-lectures.</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted. The operation of Beta Projects is an interesting concept that may be implemented at an operational level in support of delivering new technologies and ways of organizing our public spaces and infrastructure. This would be supported by way of RPO:</p> <p>The development of learning hubs would support the key enabler of the Learning City and county as envisaged in RSES.</p>
158	Waterford PPN	<p>The Waterford PPN recommends that this is an excellent opportunity to anchor the emerging development plan in the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The submission suggests that the plan must recognise what is already been done in achieving the UNSDGs as well as the recognition of the shared language and goals will help communities realise that the SDGs are real, tangible and for us. The submission highlights that using case studies of how Waterford is currently working toward the Goals will give people a sense of what it will take to achieve them examples of case studies are attached to the submission.</p>	<p>Content of the submission is noted, in particular the examples identified through Social Justice Ireland and more particularly the local examples of Treo & Renew (SDG 8) and Plastic Free Waterford (SDG 14).</p> <p>It is important that the structure of the draft development plan, particularly its vision and associated strategic goals are aligned with Agenda 2030 and that development plan monitoring mechanisms are aligned to indicators which are measurable. In this regard the Social Justice Ireland document which formed part of the submission, Agenda 2030, the recently developed CSO SDG datasets and the SDG National Implantation Plan and its replacement will be useful in rationalising the SDGs for the purposes of the draft development plan. Approaches in other jurisdictions across the EU in particular will be considered within the resources available.</p>
159	Grace Kiersey	<p>The submission highlights the lack of sustainable tourist accommodation within Dunmore East village environs and supports the proposed relief road in the current county development plan which would relieve the village centre of its gridlock in the summer months.</p>	<p>Comments are noted and the draft development plan will generally support in policy objective terms the provision of tourist accommodation and provision of infrastructure to assist settlements to function to their full potential.</p>

160	Clashmore and Kinsalebeg Community Council	<p>The submission call for the planning department to support small rural businesses, entrepreneurs and start-ups in local service centres such as Clashmore and to have more information available with regards to development charges, rates etc.</p> <p>The submission calls for a Waterford web based hub to centralise information for tourists on accommodation, amenities such as walking paths, historical sites, craftspeople available in each of the local. The submission also requests that Cork County Council and Waterford City & County Councils work together to develop tourism and the economic potential of It is especially of the lower Blackwater River valley area.</p> <p>The submission calls for public charge point in Clashmore and Pilltown for electric cars and for a program to retrofit our older housing stock.</p> <p>The submission calls for a partnership approach to community micro-generation. It also requests that trees are planted around new buildings, in particular in rural areas, needs to be enforced. Removal of traditional sod and stone hedges should not be allowed.</p> <p>The submission highlights the need for super-fast affordable broadband in rural areas.</p> <p>The submission made by Clashmore and Kinsalebeg Community Council calls for greater communication between WCCC and the people of Waterford.</p> <p>The submission suggests that housing should be located in existing local service centres such as Clashmore and Pilltown which would help utilise existing empty premises in the urban areas and/or greenfield sites zoned for housing within the urban areas. Such housing should be of a scale and form need to be compatible with the existing housing stock. Stumbling blocks to living in villages and over the shop must be identified and overcome. The submission also calls for WCCC to have a community development function which would support and develop communities.</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted and the matters raised regarding placemaking and the strengthening of the capacity, role and function of rural settlements will be supported in the draft development plan. Of particular note are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy objective support for businesses in settlements in a manner consistent with RPO 27: Rural Enterprise, RPO 43: Rural Economy & EU Good Practice, RPO 48 – 50 (Rural Innovation). • Technological innovation in delivering tourist information. • Electric charge points. • Partnership and social enterprise approach to micro-generation. • Protection of trees and natural vegetation where new development permitted. • Support needed for rural broadband. • Greater community support by WCCC, • Focus on new housing within settlements through redevelopment of vacant units and provision of land zoning for appropriately scaled developments. • Links between rural clusters and WIT/TUSE.
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		The submission calls for a WIT community outreach and/or adult education program that would provide training to harness the power of rural cluster groups to act as rural economic drivers.	
161	SSE	<p>SSE recommend that national targets with regards to Climate Action Plan and the Program for Government Document be reflected in the emerging draft Waterford CCDP. The submission states that it is critical that onshore wind continues to be recognised, promoted and facilitated.</p> <p>The submission highlights the need for an updated Renewable Energy Strategy will be needed for County Waterford in compliance with Specific Planning Policy Requirement (SPPR) 1 in the draft Wind Energy Guidelines 2019 which stipulates that Development Plans should identify on maps areas “where there is significant wind energy potential and where.... Wind energy developments will be acceptable in principle... open to consideration... generally discouraged.”</p> <p>SSE recommend that Waterford City and County Council engage closely with neighbouring local authorities and with other local authorities in the region to ensure a consistent approach. They suggest a regional steering group comprising planners from each local authority and potentially led by Waterford planners, could be optimum with input from DHLGH.</p> <p>SSE suggest the SEAI Wind Atlas, or any similar general wind resource data, is not used as a constraint when identifying suitable areas for onshore wind as turbine technology has advanced significantly in recent years.</p> <p>SSE recommend that existing grid constraints are not considered hard constraints when preparing RESs. Grid capacity is a technical and electrical engineering constraint that is managed by the TSO/DSO and new infrastructure is often provided on the basis of there being a need to connect wind energy developments to the electricity grid.</p> <p>SSE request that new planning permissions allow for 30-35 years operation at a minimum so as not to unnecessarily limit the operation</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted and will be supported in terms of formulating strategies (including the renewable energy strategy), policy objectives, development management standards and actions of the draft development plan where they relate to any policy set out in the NPF and SRA RSES and emerging climate change legislation and S28 Ministerial Guidance.</p> <p>Comments regarding wind atlas and grid connections are noted. The review of the Renewable Energy Strategy will comply with national policy and guidance relevant at time of writing and the landscape characterisation for the county while considering the role of all renewable energy technologies and onshore and off shore locations.</p> <p>Comments relating to operational and organisational matters at local and regional level are noted, however these fall outside the specific remit of the draft development plan.</p> <p>The draft development plan will support the implementation and use of all forms of SMART technologies as per the example provided in the submission, where such technologies are available and appropriate.</p>

		<p>of the development turbine technologies can operate longer than those initially developed in the 1990s and 2000s.</p> <p>SSE suggest that the emerging development plan recommend adopt policies in support of repowering and the continued utilisation of infrastructure assets.</p> <p>SSE recommend that the emerging development plan recognises the potential opportunities for the county with regard to offshore wind.</p> <p>SSE recommends emerging development plan reflect Action 64 in the Climate Action Plan which seeks to increase the energy efficiency of Local Authority social housing stock. SEE also encourages the Council to work with SEAI to target local authority housing stock and competitively tender for the delivery of deep retrofit works to ensure high quality and cost-effective outcomes.</p> <p>SSE states that the emerging development plan should identify areas where EV charge points could be installed and competitively tender for these assets.</p> <p>SSE believe that there are opportunities for smart city technologies to be utilised in Waterford City to assist in working towards sustainability targets and Climate Action Plan ambition. Smart city technologies can also help integrate public lighting infrastructure with EV charging therefore reducing the amount of street furniture and freeing up more space for walking and cycling e.g. SMART Columns fulfils its initial function of providing street lighting but also has a built-in technology in the column door to allow Electric Vehicles to plug in and charge whilst parked on the street.</p> <p>SSE recommend Waterford City and County Council implement SMART technologies and innovations in the emerging development plan.</p>	
162	Tramore Eco Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Management of Green Areas to enhance biodiversity and the use of green infrastructure. The submission also calls for the need for an open park in Tramore. • Trees – the submission highlights a number of valuable stands of 	<p>The content of the submission is noted and the following will be further considered in preparing the draft development plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of biodiversity in green spaces through appropriate planting, maintenance of built and other

		<p>trees in the village and calls for their protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone Walls – the submission illustrates the importance of stone walls in urban areas as they provide roosting for bats and nesting opportunities and food. • Dune Area – the submission calls for better management of the dune area. It requests better control of animals, reintroduction of fencing and boardwalks. • The Tramore Nature Park – the submission seeks a management plan for the park. It also requests a bird hide and better signage. • Woodlands – The submission requests signage and tails to be installed in Newtown Woods. The submission also requests that consideration be given to designating the existing Glen Road for the use of cyclists and pedestrians only. • Walkways – The submission highlights a number of possible new walkways such as (i) Glen Rd and Pickardstown should be created to join with the developing one at Moonvoy and continued on to the Newtown Woods (ii) The Tramore Trailway Project, using the route of the old Tramore Railway line from Waterford City and (iii) Glen road to the Metalman. • Open Parkland: Provision of a large Public Open Space – The submission identifies the need for a park off the ring road where families can access green space without the need to drive there. • Dog-park – The submission requests a dog park to be constructed in Tramore as the unrestrained movement of dogs in the Tramore Nature Park, along the saltmarsh, the dunes and on the eastern end of the foreshore has a detrimental effect on wintering water birds and breeding of skylarks and other ground nesting bird. • Swift Boxes – The submission requests that swift nesting boxes be mandatory for all building over two storeys, particularly civic buildings. • Pedestrianisation of Lower Promenade – The submission calls for the Lower Promenade between Moe’s Café and the public toilets should be fully pedestrianised. • Plan for Tramore to be a Zero Carbon Town – The submission seeks that the emerging development plan support Tramore becoming a zero carbon town. 	<p>features and appropriate management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the protection of valuable tree stands in Tramore. • Better management of sand dunes including fencing, boardwalk. • Management of Tramore Nature Park and provision of bird hide. • Additional signage in Newtown Wood. • Glen Road for pedestrian/cycle use only. • Create network of interconnected looped walks across the town. • Easily accessible park off the ring road to avoid the need for car travel. • Provide a dog park to avoid unrestricted access to dogs and associated habitat disturbance at the nature park and back strand. • Mandatory provision of swift boxes on all buildings over two storeys. • Pedestrianisation of lower prom. • Support for Tramore as a zero carbon town.
163	Alan Skehan	This submission calls for the need to cater for the domestic tourist. It seeks that the emerging development plan facilitating additional	The details of the submission are noted and in general the development plan policy objectives would be supportive of

		accommodation in the village of Dunmore East. Part of this submission deals with a request for zoning. Submissions that related to zoning at this stage are not been considered any further.	sustainable tourism which does not detract significantly from the amenity and environmental quality of any area. Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the CDP process. Such submissions can be considered once the draft plan has been placed on public display.
164	Attracta Kinsella	This submission highlights traffic congestion on Wilkin Street in Waterford City and calls for one-way system to be put in place.	The details of the submission are noted and will be considered further in terms of preparing the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy and other demand management strategies which is being compiled by WCCC and NTA which will seek to manage traffic and mobility across the city. Specific issue of note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic congestion on Wilkin Street.
165	Brian Coffey	This submission calls for the emerging development plan to contain a list of public rights of way in the county.	The details of the submission are noted and will be considered further in terms of Section 10(2)(o) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.
166	Emer Bailey	The submission calls for an increase in footpaths and pedestrian crossings in Dunmore East Village. This submission calls for improved disability and access for all on pavements in Dunmore East.	Details of the submission are noted and the provision of enhanced pedestrian and cycle facilities within Dunmore East will be considered further in the draft development plan.
167	Maoliosa Ní Chéirigh	Develop an integrated active travel plan for the city, with segregated cycle lanes and well maintained footpaths on all the main artery roads. Dunmore Rd., Williamstown Rd., Cork Rd., Yellow rd, Gracedieu rd. This may require a one-way traffic system. Make pedestrian life easier by marking all pedestrian junctions with white stripes and a 'Yield to pedestrians' sign (as is done in many European countries) and by introducing Pedestrian priority at traffic light junctions, so that pedestrians do not have long waiting times. Reduce vehicle traffic in the city by introducing park n ride facilities and last mile deliveries. Increase frequency and affordability of current city bus services to increase usage. Also have bike racks on buses Survey the pass-through traffic on the Quays and up Summerhill and introduce traffic management measures that would reduce the traffic on the Quays and make it a pleasant noise-free area for people. Increase and extend the work of the Vacancy unit to renovate buildings and vacant sites in the city, to build mixed use good quality housing for all and ensure that facilities are available to make urban	The details of the submission are noted and will generally be supported through the implementation of the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy and other demand management strategies which is being compiled by WCCC and NTA in support of the development plan process, the RSES and NPF. Set out below are issues to be considered in preparing the draft development plan: Specific issues for Waterford City: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycle lanes on Dunmore Road, Williamstown Road, Cork Road, Yellow Road and Gracedieu Road. • Pedestrian and cycle priority at junctions. • Park n ride. • Reduce traffic on the Quays, • Enhance the livability of the city centre through removing vacancy and providing appropriate standard of living spaces and amenities/facilities. • Develop “secret garden” trail in city centre for residents and

		<p>living a lifelong choice for people. (Storage and laundry facilities/ green spaces/ allotments, well maintained public spaces, noise restrictions etc.).</p> <p>Introduce electric car share schemes located in shopping centres (Supervalu/Aldi/ Tesco's etc) so that city dwellers do not need to own a private car and find parking/storage for it, but can have access to a car when needed. These work very well in other urban settings.</p> <p>Create green spaces throughout the city to ensure city dwellers have access to nature and pleasant outdoor spaces- a secret gardens' trail could be developed to double this up as a tourist amenity. These spaces could be managed by a caretaker to avoid anti-social behaviour, and if necessary could have designated opening/closing times.</p> <p>Encourage small, unusual, niche and boutique shops rather than chain stores in the city to develop it as a niche shopping destination. (Ennis, Co. Clare has some success in this where good well-priced boutiques attract discerning shoppers from outside).</p> <p>Develop a tourist boat-trip on the river using a Viking boat to Passage East and Mount Congreve and boat hire options.</p>	<p>tourists alike.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop niche shopping and tourist potential for boat trip on the Suir.
168	Anna Juraszek	The redevelopment of Ballybricken Green as a large farm animal market in keeping with its historic past.	Details of the submission are noted. At a strategic level the draft development plan will support activities which enhance the vibrancy and vitality of any area and temporary uses for festivals and other activities.
169	Andrew Harrington	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
170	Carole MacKenzie	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
171	Garrett Wyse	This submission calls for a performance facility for Tramore.	Details are noted and can be supported in general at the CCDP level
172	Jody Power	The submission calls for Waterford to become a learning city.	Details are noted and will be supported in a manner consistent with the SRA RSES and NPF.
173	Monvoy Valley Green Area Maintenance	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
174	Maoliosa Ní Chéirigh	Expanding the National Pollinator plan to replicate King's meadow Roundabout and turn all roundabouts into attractive bee friendly habitats.	Details of the submission are noted, and while issues such as raising awareness, organizing competitions and banning the use of herbicides are operational matters lying outside the function of the

		<p>Include a meadow area in all green public spaces/parks with mown pathways through them, creating interesting shapes (hearts for Waterford!) and encouraging people to engage with nature. Encourage housing estates to do likewise with green spaces in estates by organising a competition for the most biodiverse-friendly neighbourhood. This can be extended to the city where people can be encouraged by street competitions to create biodiverse, bee friendly front lawns/window displays and to schools and public buildings. This could form part of a county wide Biodiversity Festival and could be monitored by the Biodiversity Data Centre. Let's make Waterford the Biodiversity Capital of Ireland!</p> <p>Plant pollinator friendly trees in the city. Ensure trees are native, and suitable to city living (i.e. birches/ aspen/ hawthorn/ willow/ rowan) and nicely maintained with a circle of biodiversity rich flora underneath them.</p> <p>Discourage/ban the use of herbicides that destroy biodiversity</p>	<p>development plan, the following elements will be considered further in preparing the draft development plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the reach of the Pollinator Plan for public and private spaces (including tree species) • Biodiversity Festival • Waterford as National Biodiversity Capital
175	Michael McCarthy	<p>This submission calls for a bus service to connect the Dunmore Road to Ferrybank, via The Industrial Estate & WIT, using the outer ring road.</p>	<p>Details are noted and supported in principle. The broader transport provisions for the Waterford MASP will be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy which will have its own consultation process and the licenses controlling bus services for the area.</p>
176	Local Flavours Stakeholder Group	<p>This submission is made by Local Flavours Interreg Europe. The submission calls for the following objective to be included in the plan:</p> <p>"To support sustainable on-farm or farm related tourism ventures and associated infrastructure and in particular diverse accommodation offerings suitable to the locale".</p> <p>The submission also highlighted 7 Catalyst Projects that should be encompassed within the emerging Development Plan, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the potential of Creaden Head as a significant early Mesolithic heritage site with digital visitor offering (already part of Ireland Wales INTERREG IV Project) • Develop Tankardstown as a visitor centre attraction of note with geological/adventure/heritage aspect 	<p>Details of the submission are important in terms rural diversification and developing tourism across the city and county. The following issues are relevant for consideration in the draft development plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural farm diversification/tourism accommodation, • Enhanced use of technology for tourist information, • Visitor attractions at Creaden Head, Tankardstown, Copper Coast cliff walk as part of Waterford-Wicklow Blueway, Comeragh Uplands National Park, Blackwater Valley Blueway and Portlaw Tannery Biodiversity Park.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and develop a Coastal Cliff Walk Route linking the seaside villages along the Copper Coast stretch and connecting the Tramore-Dungarvan-Waterford City axis via Waterford Greenway – explore possibility of extension of coastal trail along whole of Waterford coastline as priority objective and take note of existing Wicklow/Wexford/Waterford efforts re Blueway potential • Create an interactive experience of key assets through digital discovery points at key locations within the cluster areas to avoid over proliferation of interpretive signage • Examine the potential of delivering Comeragh Uplands as a National Park connecting villages and existing walks as part of overall trail plan approach • Deliver Blackwater Valley Blueway and provide specific focus on Blue Economy/ Coastal Tourism and regeneration • Support the concept of significant regeneration of Portlaw Tannery site to be used as a Biodiversity Park complete with visitor attraction embracing adventure tourism/industrial heritage tourism offerings. 	
177	Concept Bespoke Construction	This submission deals with a request for zoning. Submissions that related to zoning at this stage are not been considered any further.	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, prescribes that proposals/requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the development plan process. Submissions on zoning of particular land for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display.
178	Jody Power	The submission requests that a footpath be constructed linking Blenheim estate to the Passage Cross allowing access to the local convenience store and garage for pedestrians and youth. A bus stop should also be constructed which, with public lighting, would enhance the safety, connectivity and lifestyle of these city inhabitants.	Details of the submission are noted and will inform more detailed policy objectives relating to sustainable mobility and amenity linking Blenheim to Passage Cross and the city.
179	Dungarvan Shellfish Ltd.	The submission notes that adequate funding in and resources should be made available to ensure tertiary treatment must continue to be	Details of the submission are noted, in particular the need to ensure discharge from all WWTP serving coastal settlements to a tertiary

		<p>rolled out for all coastal Wastewater Treatment plants (WWTP) - specifically WWTP's adjacent to bays and harbours where shellfish production is carried out to sustain food safety, rural jobs and enterprise and compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive (formerly EU Shellfish Waters Directive).</p> <p>The submission further notes that concern exists that some non-aquaculture proposals are so damaging to shellfish aquaculture that the emerging development plan should not permit them over aquaculture e.g. the negative impacts from stormwater overflows on sewage networks can potentially lead to reduction of shellfish microbial classification of production areas that results in companies not being able to export in their current format leaving shellfish business non-viable e.g. a reduction of a mussel production area from B to C or an increase norovirus levels in oysters that prevent sales to Asian Markets.</p> <p>Finally the submission requests that in such situations an assurance that long standing shellfish aquaculture businesses should have priority over new/existing and potentially very damaging land-based activities and this should be written into some policy on aquaculture bearing in mind that land based activities negatively impacting shellfish businesses via deterioration of a water quality parameter(s) also impacts negatively on the ecosystem, Thus, the interests of shellfish aquaculture are at one with the ecosystem approach especially in terms of the water body.</p>	<p>standard, compliance with Water Framework Directive, avoid stormwater overflows from combined sewers to receiving waters, and that the development plan policy objectives should protect existing shellfish aquaculture operations from harmful impacts of all new development.</p> <p>This latter point must be considered in the broader sense of ensuring all development proposals will be required to have due regard to environmental quality and amenity, particularly regarding the status of water bodies. Of note are RPO 112: Water Quality and RPO 121: Implementing River Basin Management Plans and Water Framework Directive.</p>
180	Thomas Phelan	<p>Facilitate increased access to high speed broadband, particularly in rural areas, there should be prevention of phone masts in residential areas to the greatest extent possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be a policy and objective that infrastructure led development be appropriate to the area where it is intended to be built. • It could be made easier to get planning to renovate and reoccupy an older or vacant building (including combing some smaller buildings in village settings) than it would be to get planning for a new build in the same area. • The use of renewable energy sources for all new builds (in both rural 	<p>The details of the submission are noted, some of which are enshrined in the policy objectives of the NPF & RSES and as such will be supported in the draft development plan. Other issues raised which are relevant for further consideration in the draft plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development management standards; • Redevelopment of older buildings; • Building energy efficiency; • Community energy schemes; • Size and scale of wind energy/location; • Enhanced public investment in infrastructure (ICW);

	<p>and urban settings) e.g. solar panels, heat pumps, should be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the latest proven innovations in environmentally responsible design should be required for all new buildings. Community energy schemes should be promoted. • Support the activities of LAWPRO. • Renewable energy developments should be small in scale and of benefit to those nearest to them. Industrial scale off-shore but near-shore wind farms should be prevented. • There simply needs to be public investment in this infrastructure. The premise of the question is flawed in this regard. There could be greater use of constructed wetlands (similar to Dunhill) in rural and possibly even some urban areas, which would be good for the environment and biodiversity. Regional sludge hubs should not be countenanced in Dungarvan harbour. <p>Reduce the amount of energy made by fossil fuels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising sea levels; • The emerging development plan should treat national policy as the minimum that has to be done and not all that has to be done, and should not be afraid to be innovative. • My area faces more frequent storms that are more violent leading to downed trees, power cuts, flooding, impassable and damaged roads. More summer droughts. • The emerging development plan must ensure that Waterford plays its part in the national and global fight against climate change. The problem is too big to solve ourselves but we can't let its magnitude be an excuse to say that we can't do anything about it through policies that reduce fossil fuel usage for instance. • Areas with housing developments of sufficient scale for schemes to be feasible should be targeted for micro generation. The council should take a lead with these schemes and in relation to deep retrofitting of local authority houses to both address fuel poverty and protect the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Covid-19 should be recognised and the policy should follow the blueprint for sustainable tourism already in place in the form of the Greenway. • Pressure on the Greenway could be alleviated by enabling increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste (sludge) management; • Innovate to raise standards above the level of national policy in terms of climate change and reduction in Co2 emissions; • Energy efficiency in housing schemes....micro generation within WCCC housing stock; • Extension to greenway to form network; • Support for private tourism accommodation camping/caravan/camper sites. • Better car park provision for tourist activity sites, greenway, woodlands, beaches...; • Better access into Mt. Congreve, Lismore Castle, Cloncoskeran Castle, etc; • Balance the protection of environment with developing tourism attractions; • Pollinator and biodiversity planting; • Strike balance in protecting historic buildings with facilitating practical adaptation to ensure their continued use; • Comments raised regarding An Gaeltacht have been included in the specific section of this report relating to Gaeltacht na nDéise. • Support for artists residences in Cultural Quarter, Waterford City; • A SMART approach to monitoring the delivering of UN SDG's; • Specific access link to greenway from Ballinroad; • Develop sustainable and accessible neighbourhoods; • Specific requirements for Ballinroad and the general area of Dungarvan are noted and will be relevant to detailed actions in due course; • Recognise the importance of FDI and growth in local enterprise; and, • Adequately services economic hubs within villages to enable growth in rural areas. <p>Specific issues for Dungarvan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • massive program of works to improve footpaths • community hall facility with meeting rooms for clubs/societies • swimming pool
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	<p>access, in a sensitive manner, to other natural amenities like Kilclooney Woods or Mahon Falls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology could be deployed so that visitors can find out in advance which amenities are busy and can plan their trips accordingly. • The plan to put camper van bays at Quanns in Dungarvan should be scrapped. • A larger, fit-for-purpose and service camper van site just off the N25, which would provide for ease of access for campervans while also leaving them within walking distance of Dungarvan town centre, and they would not have to drive campervans through narrow streets to the waterfront. • Increased access (e.g. to interiors of Mount Congreve and Lismore Castle) to attract tourists with an interest in heritage. • Basic infrastructure, such as parking, and adequately services refuse and toilet facilities, are required at tourist attractions that attract large numbers of visitors, e.g. the Greenway, beaches, etc. <p>The submission highlights a number of issues in relation to culture and heritage which are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The emerging development plan can balance the need to maintain and enhance the quality, character and function of our natural heritage landscapes and seascapes while facilitating appropriate development by ensuring that developments are sensitive to their context and not out of place. •Natural heritage and biodiversity can be enhanced in my area/Waterford by increased planting of pollinator plants on road side verges and on the periphery of green areas in housing estates to allow more space for wild / less frequently cut growth. Increased planting of trees appropriate to their location when trees die off or have to be cut down. • The key features of biodiversity value that the development plan can protect and enhance are those that are under threat e.g. the native Irish honey bee, which needs to be protected including by having more habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skate park • road marking and traffic lights in Grattan Square <p>Specific issues for parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosed dog walking areas • Protected play areas to prevent vandalism • footpaths and cyclepaths that are fit for purpose so that people can access the parks without having to drive to them • more green area let grow wild with pollinating wild flowers
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is better to have a protected structure reoccupied while being adapted for modern life (within reason) rather than continuing to remain empty and falling further into dereliction. • Buildings will last longer if they are allowed to gradually move with the times while retaining their characteristics as much as possible. Thus built heritage can contribute to sense of place and historic buildings can be adapted to a more sustainable use without losing their unique character. • The emerging development plan can assist owners of historic structures in protecting and using their properties by allowing some leeway in the practical adaptation of old buildings to meet modern needs while retaining as much of their character as possible. • Cloncoskeran Castle and its surrounding area should be made accessible so that its heritage could be more appreciated. • The emerging development plan can support the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht in An Rinn and safeguard and promote culture in Waterford by supporting the indigenous fishing industry in the gaeltacht. The pier in Helvick is inaccessible much of the time due to silting which needs to be dredged. • The emerging development plan could include policies to encouragement of artists to live in the cultural quarter in the city centre. <p>The submission calls for Waterford to be made a Waterford a more attractive place to live and work. The submission further states that the UNSDGs should permeate through the plan and not just be window dressing, i.e. all objectives and plans/strategies towards should be explicitly linked to the UNSDG(s) using a SMART methodology so that progress can be measured.</p> <p>Access to local amenities by foot or bike, is not easy in Ballinroad in fact be viewed as a hazardous due to the lack of footpaths/cyclepaths connecting housing developments with the Hall, the soccer club, the</p>	
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	<p>Greenway, and the primary school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future development in the area should be infrastructure and service led. • A direct footpath from the centre of Ballinroad to the Greenway entry point at Scart is required. • Certain footpaths are in need of repair in Dungarvan Town and in some residential areas such as Murphy Place in Abbeyside. <p>The submission highlights a number of issues with regards to sustainable communities which are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable neighbourhood or place is somewhere that has most or all of the services (or relatively ease of access to where they are located nearby) that people and families need day-to-day in safely-accessed close proximity, e.g. school, shop, pub, recreation, church, etc. • In order to make sure our public spaces are safe and accessible to all well maintained footpaths, cyclepaths and roads should be provided. • I would like the following facilities to be provided for in my community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - playground - footpath/cyclepath from Ballinroad Cross to Garranbane NS - parking at Garranbane NS - footpath/cyclepath from Ballinroad Cross to Clonea roundabout, St. Laurence's Hall/Ballinroad FC, and the Greenway - lower speed limit approach the village - speed reduction measures (potentially speed ramps, electronic signage, chicanes) approaching village <p>In Dungarvan itself, the following are among the improvements required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - massive program of works to improve footpaths - community hall facility with meeting rooms for clubs/societies - swimming pool - skate park - road marking and traffic lights in Grattan Square 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get people out an about more it needs to be safe for them to do so in the first place, which requires decent footpaths and cyclepaths. • The following is required to make my neighbourhoods more desirable places in which to live: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fit for purpose footpaths and cyclepaths - Playground • The following policies and actions should be included in the emerging development plan to make the most of our public parks for purposes of both amenity and biodiversity value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enclosed dog walking areas - Protected play areas to prevent vandalism - footpaths and cyclepaths that are fit for purpose so that people can access the parks without having to drive to them - more green area let grow wild with pollinating wild flowers <p>This submission highlights a number of opportunities that Waterford could build on. These are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalising on a young and well-educated workforce. • Increase tourism activity by capitalising on the success of the Greenway and expanding it to the west in to Cork. • Creating loops off the Greenway within Waterford. <p>The submission also offers a number of challenges that Waterford faces. This are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Waterford remains an attractive place for foreign direct investment while also promoting the growth of local enterprise. • The lack of University. • Waterford's city status needs to be emphasised by having a university. • Dungarvan as a key town must also be recognised in relation to facilitating future development that would provide space for more jobs. <p>Part of this submission deals with a request for zoning . Submissions that related to zoning at this stage are not been considered any</p>	
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		<p>further.</p> <p>Update of the current rural housing policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballinroad requires basic services and infrastructure - a full list can be seen on the submission. • The emerging development plan should facilitate the development of serviced economic hubs in rural towns and villages. 	
181	Sarah O'Driscoll	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
182	Ziff Investments	<p>This submission requests that that the emerging development plan considered the context of the future growth of Dungarvan and to ensure that there is appropriate development and utilisation of land in a more efficient manner than at present, delivering more compact and sustainable growth. The submission also seeks to make strategic comments on the future growth of Dungarvan which can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The logical and natural direction of growth for the settlement is to the north/north west of the Town Centre as these lands best support the implementation of the NPF and RSES to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliver Compact Growth; - Support Sustainable Modes of Travel (particularly cycling and walking); - Promote Infill Brownfield Development; - Utilise Infrastructure; and - Maximise Capital Expenditure. • The use of 'public lands', such as the Local Authority compound to the north of the N25, should be reviewed to ensure that these strategic sites deliver housing and employment as appropriate. • Those locations within walking distance of the Town Centre should be prioritised for mixed-use development and allow for a variety of residential, employment, retail and other commercial uses. • In towns such as Dungarvan it is crucial that strategic locations, such 	<p>Content of submission is noted and it is proposed that future Growth of Dungarvan will be consistent with the principles of compact sequential growth, sustainable transport modes (through a Local Transport Plan for the town), the use of strategic and underutilised lands in general for mixed uses.</p>

		as the vacant/industrial/warehouse lands to the north of the N25, are given maximum flexibility over the lifetime of the Development Plan to allow the Town to compete with other locations and react to employment opportunities and housing demand.	
183	Ballinroad Community Group Committee	This submission calls for the emerging development plan to include objectives for Ballinroad: - playground - footpath/cyclepath from Ballinroad Cross to Garranbane NS - parking at Garranbane NS - footpath/cyclepath from Ballinroad Cross to Clonea roundabout, St. Laurence's Hall/Ballinroad FC, and the Greenway - lower speed limit approach the village - speed reduction measures (potentially speed ramps, electronic signage, chicanes) approaching village	Details of the submission are noted. The matters raised will be considered in the preparation of the draft plan. Specific issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • playground • footpath/cyclepath from Ballinroad Cross to Garranbane NS • parking at Garranbane NS • footpath/cyclepath from Ballinroad Cross to Clonea roundabout, St. Laurence's Hall/Ballinroad FC, and the Greenway • lower speed limit approach the village • speed reduction measures (potentially speed ramps, electronic signage, chicanes) approaching village
184	Shirely Molloy	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
185	Yew Heritage Group	The submission seeks that the Care and Conservation Guidelines for heritage Graveyards be adopted by the Waterford CCDP 2022-2028. The submission also requests that Graveyard Byelaws be drafted and adopted for all graveyards (Church and Public) relating to all aspects of graveyard management including numbers of burials. The submission highlights YHG concerns with regards to the cutting of trees for 5G. And YHG asks that the cutting back of trees and hedges is undertaken with community consultation, and outside of the bird nesting season.	Content of the submission is noted. The management of heritage graveyards lies outside the remit of the development plan per se however the draft plan will consider the heritage aspects of such sites in terms of amenity and tree management policy objectives. The making of bye-laws is a matter for the broader operation of WCCC.
186	Ballinroad FC	The submission call for space to be allocated for an additional football field in Ballinroad. The submission also seeks a footpath/cycling path linking Ballinroad Cross to Clonea Roundabout.	Content of the submission is noted and consideration will be given to the issues raised. Specific issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional playing field, • Link Ballinroad Cross to Clonea Road roundabout.
187	Madeline Tracey	Monvoy: Please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
188	Jody Power	This submission calls for the emerging plan to include a universal robust tree management and preservation policy for all municipalities	Content of submission is noted and policy objectives for tree management, along with TPO and amenity tree designation will be

		within its jurisdiction.	included in the draft plan.
189	EirGrid Plc.	<p>The submission outlines Eirgrid’s role and function as the national electricity Transmission System Operator (TSO), as well as the regional context (as defined by EirGrid’s Transmission Development Plan 2017-2027) with regard to the safe, secure and reliable supply of energy; it notes that EirGrid’s Transmission Development Plan (TDP) recognises that continued performance of the city as an economic driver will lead to increased demand for consumption of electricity, and highlights that there is a need to set a policy approach which will meet national targets for renewable electricity generation, climate change and security of energy supplies. Relevant RSES policy objectives are highlighted.</p> <p>The submission also notes that EirGrid has a number of important projects in the SE region, which include works to Dungarvan and Waterford 110kV stations.</p> <p>The grid’s importance to the economy and society alongside policies and objectives supporting a safe, secure and reliable electricity supply must be highlighted in the draft plan. This will aid Eirgrid in the successful implementation of its “Grid Development Strategy – Your Grid, Your Tomorrow (2017)” which is imperative to meeting climate change targets, electricity generation etc.</p> <p>The policies in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy are robust and might be considered adequate for inclusion in the draft plan. The Draft should be explicit in how government policy documents inform the Draft Plan in its policies and objectives and how they have been considered in an integrated way to inform plan policy. The White Paper on Energy titled ‘Irelands Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030’ should inform policies for energy. It recognises the importance of upgrading the grid to meet long term objectives and has regard to EU policy that promotes low carbon economies. In this regard, the submission also lists and provides detail relating to a number of relevant specific Government Policy documents, eg the Climate Action Plan (2019), which sets out a roadmap to achieve zero carbon energy by 2050. Herein, the government aims that 70% of</p>	<p>The Council recognises the importance of a secure and reliable electricity transmission network in supporting and facilitating population growth and economic investment.</p> <p>As recommended in the submission, the Draft Plan will include policies that are informed by national, regional and sectoral energy policy as set out in the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, along with government policy documents including the Energy White Paper and the Climate Action Plan. In addition guiding principles for new transmission infrastructure will also be provided.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the national target of generating 70% of electricity from renewables by 2030 will require support and investment with regard to renewable energy infrastructure. The Plan will support the development of renewable energy projects and associated infrastructure at suitable locations in the County, that accord with planning and environmental criteria and will assist in achieving these targets.</p> <p>Policies will be included in the Draft Plan which support and facilitate statutory and other providers in the provision of a safe, secure and reliable supply of electricity to ensure adequate power capacity for existing and future needs of the county. Policy will also encourage the production of energy from renewable sources, subject to normal proper planning considerations, including in particular, the potential impact on areas of environmental or landscape sensitivity and Natura 2000 sites.</p>

		<p>Ireland’s electricity will be generated from renewables by 2030. Demand for electricity is to double in the next decade and to meet the 70% target requires significant progress in renewable electricity deployment (off shore, on shore and solar), requiring substantial new infrastructure including grid infrastructure.</p> <p>Waterford is a coastal county and should ensure consistency and alignment between the National Marine Planning Framework and regional approaches to marine spatial planning and to integrate the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and marine spatial planning implementation into future land use plans in recognition of the opportunity to harness Ireland’s ocean potential.</p> <p>Generally the Draft Development Plan should support the sustainable development of Ireland’s offshore renewable energy resources in accordance with the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (2014) <i>Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan</i> and any successor thereof including any associated domestic and international grid connection enhancements. Regional Policy Objective 85 of the RSES should be supported in the forthcoming strategy.</p> <p>Robust policies required in the Draft Plan for planning the national grid infrastructure and its prioritisation to meet projected demand levels, Government Policy, and to ensure a long-term, sustainable and competitive energy future. The Plan should facilitate the development of grid reinforcements including grid connections and a transboundary network into and through the City and between all adjacent counties and to support the development of international connections. The importance of the grid should be acknowledged as a strategic issue with increased spatial focus to ensure development is directed to spatially suitable locations.</p>	
190	Roadstone Ltd.	<p>This submission is made by SLR Consulting on behalf of Roadstone Ireland. The submission suggests that the publication of the draft Waterford CCDP 2022 - 2028 plan should adequately outline the economic value and significance of the aggregates and minerals sector in County Waterford emphasising the sectors significance and added value in terms of the local, regional and national economy.</p>	<p>Content of the submission is noted. The draft development plan will consider the importance of a range of economic sectors across the county, without focusing on any particular sector. Policy objectives will require all developments, irrespective of the type, to be consistent with the policy objectives and will facilitate development generally subject to development management standards being</p>

		<p>The draft plan should also allow for the provision of adequate aggregate resources to meet the future growth needs of the county and to facilitate the exploitation of such resources where there is a proven need for a certain mineral/aggregate.</p> <p>The submission notes that aggregate extraction can only take place where suitable aggregate resources exist; aggregates are a 'tied' resource. Submission states that planning policies should be carefully constructed to avoid adverse effects on aggregate resources and the related extractive industries and added-value production that are essential for our built environment, infrastructure and future economic development.</p>	<p>adhered to, and requirements to maintain and enhance environmental quality and amenity.</p>
191	Southern Region Waste Management Plan Lead Authority	<p>This submission by the Southern Waste Region requests that the principles outlined in the Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 be incorporated into the emerging development plan.</p> <p>The SRWMPLA also recommends that the development plan apply the concept of the European Commission's Circular Economy Action Plan: A New Circular Economy Action Plan for a Cleaner More Competitive Europe, launched in March 2020, which forms one of the main blocks of the European Green Deal. The New Circular Economy Action Plan builds on the aims and achievements of the first Circular Economy Action Plan Closing the Loop which was launched in 2015.</p>	<p>Content of submission is noted and the waste management policy objectives of the draft development plan will be consistent with the operable Southern Region Waste Management Plan and the principles of the Circular Economy as referred to in RSES RPO 50: Rural Diversification, RPO 56, RPO 57: Low Carbon Economy, RPO 107: Regional Waste Management Planning and RPO 108: EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy.</p>
192	Conor Nolan: Arts Service	<p>The submission highlights the fact that the current development plan omits consideration/ provisions relating to 'Arts', and further identifies the fact that Waterford City and County Council believes in the integrity of all its citizens to create and participate in arts experiences – "...the arts are the hallmark of our creativity as a people". It notes that since the Council's amalgamation, Waterford has placed an emphasis on the strategic development of groups, organizations and artists in order to achieve growth, attain a level of sustainability and open up access to the community eg, Music Generation, Waterford Creative Quarter and Artist-run Galleries and Studios. It states that, allied with policy driven interventions, the Council believes this kind of approach advances critical thinking</p>	<p>It is well recognised that the Arts and Culture have a significant economic and social benefit to urban and rural areas. The nurturing and promotion of Arts and Culture can pay significant dividends in terms of its contribution towards the general wellbeing of the community.</p> <p>The Council recognises the importance of the Arts, our heritage and culture in creating healthy places, social inclusion, services and facilities including access to education, health services, arts and culture etc, and will be guided by the RSES to inform policy and objectives of the Draft Plan. The National Planning Framework and Regional and Spatial Economic Strategy for the Southern Region all</p>

		<p>leading to creative and innovative responses.</p> <p>In conclusion, the submission notes that a new arts development plan is in the pipeline to replace the 2016-2021 plan (<i>A Shared Vision for Waterford</i>), which will expand upon and compliment the direction of the Waterford CCDP, 2022 – 2028.</p>	<p>highlight the importance of social and community infrastructure and facilities at local level. These principles will be supported and carried into the forthcoming plan.</p>
193	Dungarvan & West Waterford Chamber	<p>The submission makes a number of observations in relation to the economic Development and potential of our places and communities, in general, and with a focus on Dungarvan, and states that the Chamber is very much of the view that clarity on targets and co-ordination around the interests expressed by them, are key to the effective delivery of the plan.</p> <p>The Chamber acknowledges prior initiatives which have ensured that Dungarvan has continued to thrive (eg. Smarter Travel, Greenway); and states that the submission also takes new and accelerated trends into account, eg. Cashless; domestic holidays; remote working, different/ better use of space; online/ digital/ click & collect; socializing (coffee culture & more stay at home nights); slow adventure tourism on the rise (outdoors/ nature orientated experiences).</p> <p>Retail: The Chamber considers it important to retain the retail boundary which has sustained the town during the recession – ie within the N25.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require diversity of retail and tourism offer - Need for cluster Hubs & Hives: side by side remote and digital workspaces; Additional Enterprise hubs and hives; sector specific hives (eg food); tech hubs; <p>The submission states that investment in the North Quays needs to be counter balanced and complemented.</p> <p>Cluster Hubs & Hives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Side by side remote & digital workspaces – high spec; insufficient space etc at existing Dungarvan Enterprise Centre. - Need additional Enterprise innovation hubs/ hives throughout the county (Ref. TSSG; Crystal Valley Tech; Immersive VR; Nearform), 	<p>Waterford City and County Council recognises the critical importance of quality places and quality of life to attracting talent, entrepreneurship, and encouraging local and international businesses. The development plan will thus seek to ensure and advance place-led development that produces better economic outcomes for more people in more places. Development Plan objectives and strategies, especially in relation to the provision of housing and population growth, will be guided by the Core and Settlement Strategies which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and RSES, including the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP), and available infrastructural services capacities.</p> <p>WCC is committed to protecting, diversifying and enhancing the retail offering of Waterford. A City and County retail strategy is currently being undertaken as part of the plan-making process, to set our strategic guidance on the appropriate location and scale of retail developments. The Planning Authority supports a joint retail strategy for the sub region, including the Waterford MASP area, which includes the North Quays SDZ.</p> <p>The Council will continue to actively undertake a leadership role to progress and secure the Development Plan and its policies and objectives. In providing this leadership role, the Council will foster a collaborative approach with citizens, stakeholders, sectoral interests, and adjoining authorities to achieve collective support and successful implementation of the Plan. The Council are fully aware that successful implementation of a significant number of the policies and objectives of the Plan will necessitate on-going collaboration and a shared ambition across a range of agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p>It is also acknowledged that technological advances have the</p>

	<p>using the iDeo model (iDeo.com); Disused buildings could be used at Tycor or Dungarvan town centre units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector specific hives (eg Food) – expand on food projects (eg. GIY, Ballybeg Greens); build food tourism brand - Tech Hubs: networking & shared information - Study Hub: could facilitate Mercyhurst students during their spring semester and further if/ when required; link with local industry for courses, and could also be used as business/ conference venue; incl. provision of expansion (eg WIT satellite campus) for blended learning; ICT (eg Coder Dojo); - Services Hub for Tourism, and link with Deise Linik; - Regeneration of areas like Cappoquin - Create an Eco-Village eg. Cloughjordan; - Futureproof Broadband- Areas/ sites are identified in Dungarvan which may be suitable for economic/ employment/ educational type uses/ development; <p>Education: Study Hub in Dungarvan – WIT satellite campus etc; The submission notes that D&WW Chamber can champion a stepping stone career path, promoting apprenticeship partnerships between the WWETB and local employers – retain and provide opportunities for school leavers vs having to leave the area to be educated and upskill.</p> <p>Tourism: The DWW Chamber submission also notes that slow Adventure Tourism is gaining in popularity and is sustainable, and that Dungarvan and West Waterford can offer this in abundance. In this regard it requests continued development of cycling & walking Routes; feasibility study to develop coastal leisure opportunities (eg. Gold Coast to Western Bay); Continuous development of Year-Round Festivals; unlock council-owned land (for tourism development eg. Driving Range; mountain biking; municipal swimming pool/ ocean pool; water sports hub; services building for Tourism Information, Greenway and Transport; Campervan provision and policy around same;</p> <p>It is highlighted that there is a need for more residential and tourism accommodation across the range of provision types; The submission applauds the policy of keeping sporting activities local,</p>	<p>possibility of changing the way people live, work and interact. The Draft Plan will support any technological changes that can improve partnerships and connectivity between people, places, learning and research organizations, and the public and private sector, in order to create a better quality of life for all. It will also support any infrastructure investment required to facilitate the delivery of such technology in the County.</p> <p>Having regard to the ambitious growth targets provided for in the NPF/ RSES, and the revised local government structure in place for Waterford City and County Council since the adoption of the previous development plans, it is considered that the development of new strategic planning, research and educational, local government, and economic development structures, will need careful attention and consideration during the preparation of the Draft Plan to help ensure the delivery of “a whole of Waterford” response to the challenges posed and opportunities arising from the new planning policy and infrastructure delivery landscape, noting the NPF/ RSES recommendation that the plan will nonetheless require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area with development objectives to reflect the MASP policy objectives.</p> <p>In this regard, WCCC also acknowledges the need for the plan to reflect the five key principles that underline the RSES economic strategy (Smart Specialisation, Clustering and Place-making for Enterprise development, Knowledge Diffusion & Capacity Building) in order to ensure greater economic resilience, and the use of the RSES guiding principles to help identify locations for strategic economic development.</p> <p>The forthcoming plan-making process will support on-going collaboration with communities and stakeholders to ensure that social infrastructure such as education, lifelong learning and skills, healthy cities, health infrastructure and community facilities are considered as part of the plan-making process, and provided for in the development plan. Social inclusion and regeneration of disadvantaged areas are supported.</p>
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		<p>and urges the Council to retain amenity zoned lands as such for future generations.</p> <p>Transport: The Chamber notes that this is an important area where serious progression has been made over the past decade. Going forward, the Chamber suggests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more town centre bike parking; more parklet areas and off-street parking (eg 2 storey Scanlon's Yard); NTA more frequent Deise Link services; continued investment in roads infrastructure; - Support the reopening and development of Waterford Airport- Additional facilities/ recharging points required for electric cars - continued investment in main national and regional routes including linking Dungarvan to the M20 Corridor 	<p>Sustainable Tourism and Activity Tourism have become very popular in recent years, and promoting this type of tourism is a priority for WCCC. Fáilte Ireland also places significant emphasis on incorporating the Ireland's Ancient East and our own Greenway brands into the tourism policies of the new county development plan. Walkways, cycle ways, blueways and greenways are all crucial to sustainable tourism and there is ample of opportunities to promote this form of tourism in Waterford City and County Council.</p> <p>Fáilte Ireland highlights that there is a fundamental link between tourism and many other sectors which will need to be acknowledged in the draft plan. It is a priority of the Council to have robust policies and objectives within the draft plan to ensure sustainable tourism is maintained.</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism and Activity Tourism have become very popular in recent years, and promoting this type of tourism is a priority for WCCC. Fáilte Ireland also places significant emphasis on incorporating the Ireland's Ancient East and our own Greenway brands into the tourism policies of the new county development plan. Walkways, cycle ways, blueways and greenways are all crucial to sustainable tourism and there is ample of opportunities to promote this form of tourism in Waterford City and County Council.</p> <p>Fáilte Ireland highlights that there is a fundamental link between tourism and many other sectors which will need to be acknowledged in the draft plan. It is a priority of the Council to have robust policies and objectives within the draft plan to ensure sustainable tourism is maintained.</p> <p>Proposal relating to bike and car parking are unfortunately outside the scope of the development plan review, but may be more appropriately addressed in a subsequent LAP for Dungarvan, and/ or in consultation with the Council's Roads Department.</p> <p>A key issue for the new County Development Plan is achieving modal shift from use of the private car. WCCC is also liaising with the NTA in terms of the roll-out of cycle networks, and the broader assessment of demand management across the city. As part of the development plan</p>
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194	Cyril Flavin	Rural Housing Needs - This submission requests that Section 10.2.2 of Waterford County Development Plan 2011 - 2017 which deals with Rural Housing Need requires updating, as the existing Housing Need policy criteria discourages and negatively impacts modern day farming and new farmers, and needs to be omitted/ amended.	<p>Current rural housing policy, as set out in the County Development Plan 2011-2017, was prepared in accordance with the Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2005, which seeks to discourage urban generated rural housing while facilitating rural generated rural housing. Updated rural housing guidelines are awaited to reflect the European Court of Justice Ruling in the 'Flemish Decree' case, and how most appropriately to implement rural housing policy as set out in the National Planning Framework.</p> <p>The consideration and formulation of policies relating to rural housing will be considered during the plan making process, and all policies will need to consider the relevant S28 Ministerial Planning Guidelines in place at the time, the relevant policies of the National Planning Framework, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the provisions of Section 10(2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.</p>
195	Sinead Ryan	Swimming Pool: see grouped swimming pool submissions at 24.	
196	Aisling Cahill	Wind Turbines – as per submission 200 Issues raised regarding the design criteria and siting of on-shore wind energy development with particular reference to the area of Ring/Old Parish and designated European Sites (SAC/SPA) - ie exclude SAC &	Rural areas regionally and nationally have contributed significantly to the energy needs of the country and energy production. The NPF highlights the strong role rural areas play in securing a sustainable renewable energy supply. Innovative and novel renewable solutions

		<p>SPA Areas (and catchments) from consideration; Community Consultation & Fund - must be meaningful engagement and consideration undertaken (incl. non-participating homeowners); Shadow Flicker sensors are required; Setback measurement should be measured from the tip of the turbine nearest any affected dwelling house, and should be over 2km; Noise: International Best Practice should apply and noise should be limited to +5dB above average night time background noise levels; Should be provision for the imposition of penalties for special audible characteristics - refer to attached submission for additional detail.</p>	<p>have been delivered in rural areas over the last number of years, particularly from solar and wind energy sources. The location of future national renewable energy generation will, for the most part, need to be accommodated on large tracts of land in a rural setting, while also continuing to protect the integrity of the environment and respecting the needs of people who live in rural areas. WCCC welcomes the Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019) and looks forward to their finalisation.</p> <p>A strategic approach will be taken to Wind Energy Development, and this should inform which areas are suitable or unsuitable for wind farm development. It should be noted that the Revised Wind Energy Guidelines and the Marine Planning Framework which were placed on public consultation in Q4 of 2019 will also inform the policies (including matters relating to setback distances, shadow flicker etc) for the development of renewable energy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Future policies in this regard will be influenced by national policy on renewable energy, the just transition away from dependence on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, and a low-carbon economy, the need to ensure Waterford is a climate resilient location, the landscape characterisation of the county, and relevant S.28 Ministerial Guidelines.</p>
197	Environmental Health Services National Office (HSE)	<p>The overall aim of this submission is to inform on actions that can improve the health and wellbeing of the population of Waterford City and County and how the development process can address health inequalities.</p> <p>The submission covers a wide variety of issues which are listed below, as well as seeking the effective monitoring and evaluation of policies. The submission provides a number of recommendations/ development plan responses and proposals for each issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Drinking Water •Get Ireland Active – National Physical Activity Plan for Ireland •Tobacco Free Ireland •Healthy Ireland - A Healthy Weight For Ireland 	<p>This submission raises a range of sustainable development issues which are noted and will be considered in the draft plan where appropriate.</p> <p>Climate change, biodiversity and well-being are interconnected and these issues will permeate the plan and will be given further consideration in the drafting of various chapters of the plan. Climate change, and mitigation and adaption measures will be a key consideration of the draft Plan.</p> <p>The enhancement and protection of biodiversity, both within and outside of protected areas, and the strengthening of green infrastructure, will be given further consideration during the drafting of the plan.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Steering group report on a national substance misuse strategy •The National Positive Ageing Strategy •Universal Design Guidelines For Homes In Ireland •Time to move on from congregated settings – A strategy for community inclusion •The Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide •Research 195: Health Benefits from Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure •Biodiversity & Green Areas •Smarter Travel Policy •National Cycle Policy Framework •Sustainable Development •Energy •Environmental Noise •Air Quality •Implementation and Progress Evaluation <p>Seeks provision of suitable facilities for all ages.</p> <p>Seeks promotion of physical activity; healthy eating choices; measures to prevent substance misuse; age friendly strategies, services and environments; social inclusion; sustainable neighbourhoods and quality urban design; biodiversity and green infrastructure (including nature based solutions to urban issues); sustainable transport and reduced need to travel; prevention and minimisation of waste; water conservation and protection of water quality; integration of climate change considerations into policies; energy efficiency; environmental noise considerations; improved air quality.</p>	<p>The provision of community facilities and housing and urban design issues will be given further consideration during the drafting of the plan.</p> <p>The plan will integrate land use and transport considerations to reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel (including active travel and public transport).</p> <p>The development plan review process seeks to maximise consultation with all stakeholders, including children and young people, in accordance with legislative requirements. Water services will be given further consideration during the preparation of the plan.</p> <p>Energy will be given further consideration during the preparation of the plan.</p>
198	1848 Tricolour Celebration	<p>As per submission 231:</p> <p>The submission proposes the relocation of Thomas Francis Meager from opposite Reginald’s Tower to the roundabout at Shaws on the Quay. It is considered that this is a more appropriate location for this monument because it is close to the birthplace of Thomas Francis Meagher, now the Granville Hotel. The official name of this section of the Quay is Meagher’s Quay – named after Thomas Francis Meagher – and therefore has another association with Thomas Francis Meagher.</p>	<p>The proposal of relocating Thomas Francis Meager is outside the scope of the development plan review, but may be more appropriately addressed in consultation with the Council’s Heritage officer and Architect’s Office.</p> <p>With regard to a canopy outside the Waterford Crystal and WCCC offices, the Council remains committed to the delivery of community facilities and the improvement/ regeneration of areas to provide for and improve urban and rural areas, with a focus on placemaking,</p>

		<p>A canopy outside the Waterford Crystal and City and Council Offices would allow this fine plaza-like area on the wide expanse of the Mall to be used for outdoor events.</p>	<p>biodiversity and quality places, which support community interaction, supported by the necessary infrastructure and by actively working with stakeholders and landowners in the area in this regard. Policies/objectives in relation to the provision of facilities, infrastructure, and biodiversity at appropriate locations, will be given consideration during the preparation of the draft plan.</p>
199	Waterford PPN	<p>Main opinion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Development Plan process should allow for a review after 2 or 3 years to consider whether implementation needs to be recalibrated to meet targets; this review should include public consultation; •WCCC should consider working more closely with community representative groups such as Waterford PPN, Older Persons Council, Waterford Comhairle na nOg, Healthy Waterford, Migrant Forum etc; •Development of LAPs for Tramore, Lismore and Portlaw should be developed in consultation with community groups – not just Town and City Centre Management Groups; •WCCC should seek to establish a partnership with Waterford PPN as recommended by the Department at the 2019 PPN Annual Conference; the Minister for Local Government and Community Development called for Local Authorities and PPNs to develop partnerships to support and promote community engagement. <p>Main requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Development Plan should remain relevant and be a constant reference point for WCCC and partners; a regular review process (formal and informal) should ensure that Waterford remains on track to implement the Development Plan; this can take the form of public consultation or through a mini review team; a Development Plan gathering dust on bookshelves is of little use to anyone. <p>Main reasons:</p> <p>The PPN feel strongly that the development of these Plans should include consultation with communities – through the representative bodies mentioned above; engagement with Town and City Centre</p>	<p>The remit to sustain local and community development in Ireland is based on a set of core values covering social inclusion, equality and respect for diversity, local and community development. The RSES supports the role of Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs), the Public Participation Networks (PPNs) and other community partnerships in their roles to ensure regional policy responses are meaningful and flexible to cater for the needs of local communities.</p> <p>The RSES also supports the development of Age-Friendly communities including support for Independent Living and Community Facilities as part of Smart Ageing Policy and implementation through Local Community Development Committees and in Local Economic and Community Plans. The forthcoming plan, and any future/ subsequent LAPs, will support on-going collaboration with community and regional stakeholders, and will be formulated in support and compliance with NPF and RSES policies and objectives.</p> <p>The Council will continue to actively undertake a leadership role to progress and secure the Development Plan and Housing Strategy policies and objectives. In providing this leadership role, the Council will foster a collaborative approach with citizens, stakeholders, sectoral interests, and adjoining authorities to achieve collective support and successful implementation of the Plan. The Council are fully aware that successful implementation of a significant number of the policies and objectives of the Plan will necessitate on-going collaboration and a shared ambition across a range of agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p>As far as practicable, every effort will also be made to bring in objectives through the plan using the “SMART” approach, that is,</p>

		<p>Management groups tend to be business and commercially driven – it is essential that communities are consulted and a sense of ownership encouraged.</p>	<p>Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely. It is considered that requirements with regard to the SMART approach being applied to City and County Performance Indicators in the Plan, are also required. This approach will assist in the transparency and objective evaluation of the two-year review process.</p> <p>As a result of restrictions in relation to public meetings resulting from Covid-19, the Forward Planning team put in place an online information and interactive collaboration strategy to ensure that the development plan preparation process would be informed by public engagement as much as possible, including through formal submissions. This process and strategy has been outlined in more detail in Part 1 of this report.</p> <p>The forthcoming stages of the plan-making process will continue to support on-going collaboration with communities and stakeholders in innovative ways in order to try and address and overcome any restrictions on social distancing etc which may be in place.</p>
200	Kieran Cahill	<p>As per 196. Issues raised regarding the design criteria and siting of on-shore wind energy development with particular reference to the area of Ring/Old Parish and designated European Sites (SAC/SPA) - ie exclude SAC & SPA Areas (and catchments) from consideration; Community Consultation & Fund - must be meaningful engagement and consideration undertaken (incl. non-participating homeowners); Shadow Flicker sensors are required; Setback measurement should be measured from the tip of the turbine nearest any affected dwelling house, and should be over 2km; Noise: International Best Practice should apply and noise should be limited to +5dB above average night time background noise levels; Should be provision for the imposition of penalties for special audible characteristics - refer to attached submission for additional detail.</p>	<p>Rural areas regionally and nationally have contributed significantly to the energy needs of the country and energy production. The NPF highlights the strong role rural areas play in securing a sustainable renewable energy supply. Innovative and novel renewable solutions have been delivered in rural areas over the last number of years, particularly from solar and wind energy sources. The location of future national renewable energy generation will, for the most part, need to be accommodated on large tracts of land in a rural setting, while also continuing to protect the integrity of the environment and respecting the needs of people who live in rural areas. WCCC welcomes the Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019) and looks forward to their finalisation.</p> <p>A strategic approach will be taken to Wind Energy Development, and this should inform which areas are suitable or unsuitable for wind farm development. It should be noted that the Revised Wind Energy Guidelines and the Marine Planning Framework which were placed on public consultation in Q4 of 2019 will also inform the policies (including matters relating to setback distances, shadow flicker etc)</p>

			<p>for the development of renewable energy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Future policies in this regard will be influenced by national policy on renewable energy, the just transition away from dependence on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, and a low-carbon economy, the need to ensure Waterford is a climate resilient location, the landscape characterisation of the county, and relevant S.28 Ministerial Guidelines.</p>
201	Coillte	<p>The submission provides a summary of the Coillte group as well as commentary on the Strategic Issues Paper. Wrt Coillte it outlines its two active asset development and management businesses Land Solutions and Renewable Energy, respectively, as well as noting that in June 2019, Coillte established a new not-for-profit entity Coillte Nature, which is seeking to deliver significant impact on the climate and biodiversity crises through innovative projects-of-scale with a common objective of wilder woods for Ireland.</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism and Communities: Coillte identifies Waterford as a premier outdoor recreation destination relating to, inter alia, the Greenway, its range of walking/ hiking and cycling trails. It notes that the Coillte estate is located at a range of scenic locations in the county, such as Carey’s Castle, Colligan Wood, Faithlegg, Kilclooney, Dromana, Crough Wood and Glenshelane, and is in a strong position to play a key role in supporting the provision of new tourism and recreation uses, including thematic tourism/ active recreational projects at appropriate locations. It notes further that Coillte is committed to working with WCCC and relevant stakeholders to deliver accessible, recreational and sporting facilities to develop the economic and amenity potential of same, including forest based tourist accommodation. In this regard, Coillte supports the inclusion of policies in the forthcoming CCDP under which tourism infrastructure, including forest based tourism accommodation can be facilitated at appropriate locations in the Coillte estate.</p> <p>Renewable Energy: The submission outlines the 2019 Climate Action Plan (CAP) renewable energy (RE) targets, and requests that the new</p>	<p>The Council acknowledges the role of Coillte in managing forests and developing renewable energy projects, in addition to facilitating tourism projects such as Center Parcs in County Longford.</p> <p>The Council recognises the value of a Renewable Energy Strategy in setting out a roadmap for the development of renewable energy in the County, and issues raised will be considered as part of the preparation of the Draft Plan, and the review of the wind energy strategy, as appropriate.</p> <p>The draft plan will be prepared in close alignment with national and regional policies.</p> <p>It is intended that climate change adaptation and mitigation will be a key consideration to be addressed in all aspects of the draft plan.</p> <p>WCCC supports additional recreational links/ access in general, whilst also aiming to protect its natural environment through the principles of responsible stewardship and to facilitate sustainable diversification, growth and development within the parameters of environmental protection. In this regard, the draft plan will consider appropriate policies to support expanding and strengthening the delivery of enhanced access to outdoor recreation, green infrastructure and biodiversity/ heritage.</p> <p>The Plan will continue its support of forestry and the development of a competitive and sustainable sector which is economically, socially and environmentally beneficial, through appropriate policy formulation and support for rural based enterprises, including</p>

	<p>development plan reflect the revised target of 70% (and any update thereof) of all our electricity to come from renewable energy sources by 2030, and that RE strategies should have regard to the CAP, the new Climate Action Bill and recommendations of the Climate Action Council, when available. The submission also notes the need for a plan-led RE (RES), based on the SEAI LARES methodology and principles. Coillte also provides 3 No. additional recommendations to complement the LARES principles; ie relating to RE proportionate contribution per county; land area classification wrt ‘No-Go’, ‘Open to Consideration’, and ‘Preferred’ areas for RE development; reconsider Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and identify landscape sensitivities wrt RE developments using low, medium, high sensitivity.</p> <p>RSES: Particular reference to RPO 98 and 99 is made in terms of RE, strategy and grid infrastructure. Compliance with Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019 should also be assured through appropriate policy (particular ref. to SPPR1 of the guidelines and identification of areas suitable or otherwise for wind energy development).</p> <p>Other: The submission highlights that Coillte supports the move towards Green Infrastructure. Reference is also made to community benefit schemes. It is also proposed that the lifespan for permitted wind energy development should be unlimited; and requested that the development plan promotes the use of sustainable timber products.</p> <p>In conclusion, the submission reiterates and requests that the Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to support sustainable rural based enterprises such as forestry and tourism in the county and make adequate provisions and objectives to facilitate their delivery. • Ensure the zoning of sufficient lands with associated objectives for recreational, commercial, tourism, residential and community uses. • Support the provision of accessible recreational, community and sporting facilities in the county. • Support the provision of tourism infrastructure and visitor services, 	forestry.
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		<p>including the provision of tourism accommodation at appropriate locations in the Coillte estate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of infrastructure and services at appropriate locations within the county. • Promote the use of sustainable timber products in the Development Plan policies and objectives. • Include policies and objectives in the Plan that recognise, promote and facilitate on-shore wind and commit to ensuring the renewable energy potential of the county is maximised to achieve the most recent national targets. • Recognise and respond to the scale and urgency of climate change as part of the CCDP review process by updating the Renewable Energy Strategy for the city and county and the Wind Energy Strategy based on the new national targets and the principles of the SEAI LARES. • Lead the Southern region in developing a consistent approach to key RES issues including a consistent approach to identifying suitable lands and categorising landscape sensitivity. Ensure that wind speed, site specific engineering issues, and existing grid capacity issues are not considered constraints in identifying suitable lands, and ensure a sufficient quantum is identified to account for site level attrition. • Reconsider the attachment of conditions of finite duration to wind farm permissions. • Recognise the DHPLG Wind Energy Development Guidelines and any updates thereof, as the appropriate national standard rather than seeking to alter or replace the requirements therein. • Work in partnership with other government agencies and third parties, including the public, to achieve these goals. 	
202	Karen Kennedy	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
203	Harry Bent	<p>The submission notes existing education provision within Waterford City – 23No. Primary Schools, and 9No. Secondary Schools, and highlights that they are potentially at a disadvantage where there is a lack of site area for expansion. The submission thus proposes that sites not already built-upon and adjacent to existing schools within the borough area should be rezoned for potential school expansion, even if these sites are not currently owned by the school/ Dept of Education.</p>	<p>The Department of Education and Skills is responsible for the delivery of educational facilities and services. The role of the Council in education provision is to ensure that adequate serviceable land is available in appropriate locations to meet both current and future requirements.</p> <p>The Council will liaise with the Department of Education and Skills during the Plan making process in assessing the need and in the</p>

			<p>provision of education facilities having regard to the projected population growth in both Waterford City and all other settlements in the County. In preparing the Draft Plan an analysis of assets and assessment of capacity and need will be examined, and where required the protection, improvement and expansion of such facilities at appropriate locations will be facilitated through the inclusion of policies and objectives in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will also have regard to the Section 28 Guidelines entitled “The Provision of Schools and the Planning System” (2008). In terms of these Guidelines, the importance of the provision of space for recreational and sports activities, which help support an effective learning environment and physical and mental well being, is recognised.</p> <p>Policies will be included in the Draft Plan to co-operate with, and support the Department of Education and Skills in identifying need and provision of school sites throughout the city and county in accordance with national guidance. The Draft Plan will include policies and objectives to ensure adequate provision of educational and community facilities to cater for existing and future compact sustainable population growth and education provision.</p>
204	Miriam Fitzpatrick	<p>The focus of this submission is on highlighting aspects of how planning can be more responsive to questions of design and participation in urban design, and that it become less dominated by a hegemony of traditional perspectives (males), and more accessible to non-planning trained citizens. It requests that we aim to bring more voices into the making of the next plan by laying foundations now for civic action, and listen to youth, to minorities and to women. The timing of this feedback just misses the input of all students in 2020 so can you make sure that in 2021, it can tap into student's semester and their thoughts?</p> <p>Data on Towns Process of Collaborative Town Centre Health Checks in partnership with Heritage Council/3rd level) should be used to provide base-line data for all towns in Waterford and aim to complete by the end of this</p>	<p>The issues raised in this submission are noted and while some issues are outside of the scope of the Development Plan (eg the provision of education and courses), they can be supported through relevant policy. It is also highlighted that in regards to CPD in planning, the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) and Irish Planning Institute (IPI), have specific functions in this regard specifically in respect of driving national research, training, education and public information programmes.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, It should be noted that social inclusion is one of the cross-cutting themes of the Plan, and will inform the development of policies in relation to every sector.</p> <p>The Collaborative Town Centre Health Check initiative is supported by WCCC, and the Council’s Economic Development department is</p>

		<p>plan's term.</p> <p>Climate Action Could Waterford City and County Council lead on bottom-up changes to questions of climate justice and the specifics of place given the likely impacts on climate change to our vulnerable landscapes?</p> <p>Feminist and Minorities Voiced The planning process and its governance has a way to go to be more accessible to non-planning trained citizens. We do not have any planning schools in Waterford, so you need to be more inventive to open up CPD in planning and more open events across the County and City of Waterford via Public Participation Network, Tidy Towns, etc. To this end, could WCCC work with WIT to broaden the level of access to the next Development Plan by running some CPD on Plan Making?</p>	<p>currently involved in a number of town/ village health checks, based on the Heritage Council's format, across the County.</p> <p>WCCC is committed to playing its part in addressing the challenges of climate change, the transition away from reliance on fossil fuels, and the move to a low carbon economy. All these can be achieved through a number of measures which will be supported in the draft plan, including the development of renewable energy.</p> <p>As a result of restrictions in relation to public meetings resulting from Covid-19, the Forward Planning team put in place an online information and interactive collaboration strategy to ensure that the development plan preparation process would be informed by public engagement as much as possible, including through formal submissions. This process and strategy has been outlined in more detail in Part 1 of this report.</p> <p>The forthcoming plan-making process will support on-going collaboration with communities and stakeholders to ensure that social infrastructure such as education, lifelong learning and skills, healthy cities, health infrastructure and community facilities are considered as part of the plan-making process, and provided for in the development plan. Social inclusion and regeneration of disadvantaged areas are supported.</p>
205	Maoliosa Ní Chléirigh	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
206	Marc Ó Cathasaigh	<p>The submission outlines the current context against which the development plan is being framed (including the Covid-19 health crisis), and commends WCCC for their innovative consultation process to date.</p> <p>The submission raises a number of matters which are summarized as:</p> <p>Climate Change, Biodiversity and the Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existential threat posed by climate breakdown and the radical response required to mitigate its worst impacts will need to be reflected in the new development plan. 	<p>A common theme throughout all current national policy and initiatives is the need to move away from the 'business as usual approach' and to recognise the vulnerabilities facing our national and local economy and prosperity in light of the climate change and local and international changes that are afoot in terms of Brexit, international tax developments, US policies, technological change and most recently, the Covid 19 pandemic. We need to consider how best to position Waterford and the southern region nationally and internationally to enhance our resilience and our ability to compete, attract and sustain sustainable investment into the future.</p> <p>Government policy points to the need to broaden the base of the</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference should be made to the Covenant of Mayors – provides a useful framework and set of metrics for the progress of the Council to be tracked and communicated. • There needs to be a specific reference biodiversity within the development plan headings - protect high nature value areas and habitats against further fragmentation and loss. In planning for forestry and tree planting, management practices should be planned for co-benefits, amenity value, water management, biodiversity dividends, air quality and carbon sequestration (tree charter). • The retrofit of existing social housing stock - should be viewed as an economic stimulus, creating jobs within the local economy while also addressing a raft of other social and environmental issues. • Green procurement strategies: to be put in place in every aspect of the council's work. Embodied energy, whole-of-lifecycle planning and sourcing local and renewable materials should be factored into this decision-making process. • Land use provisions of the new plan should be consistent with the development of a National Land Use Plan – need to always be cognizant of issues around as water and flood management, water quality, biodiversity impacts and carbon sequestration. Housing should be concentrated in existing settlements where possible, and the potential for the Comeragh area to positively influence water and flooding management, biodiversity outcomes and carbon sequestration should be explored. <p>Population and Settlement Hierarchy: Noted that projected population growth in Waterford City is planned to be within the existing footprint of the city. Development must be plan led to facilitate creation of sustainable communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban regeneration and renewal should be to the forefront of our housing policy. Specific areas within our city lend themselves well to this goal eg. Ballybricken, O'Connell St. Retrofit programmes and 'above the shop' units should be prioritised to enhance the city centre 	<p>economy, use innovation to drive growth and build on our locational distinctiveness with place making strategies that acknowledge the reality of what attracts companies to invest in an area i.e. access to skills, talent, higher education and a combination of factors, such as innovation capacity, infrastructure investments, competitive services and amenities, property solutions, housing, quality of life, access to trade and markets etc.</p> <p>The need to plan for a more sustainable future in the context of climate change, shifting demographics, technological development and the transition to low carbon, bio and circular economies is also very real.</p> <p>The policies and objectives of the County Development Plan offers an opportunity to best position the County in land use planning terms to respond to the challenges ahead. The plan will need to be aligned with the National Strategic Outcomes of the NPF, RSES and WMATS in order to ensure that Waterford secures its share of the national investment budget and successfully delivers the employment and population growth allocated to it. To this end the land use strategies and investment priorities of the development plan need to align with those of the National Development Plan (NDP) and the state agencies that are responsible for the delivery of essential infrastructure.</p> <p>The Core Strategy of the Draft Plan will seek to allocate population growth in line with the provisions of the NPF and RSES, strengthening the settlement network and main centres of employment while also revitalising rural areas by repurposing towns and villages. The development plan, as with previous ones, will continue to seek to support the diverse nature of the urban and rural economies of the county with appropriately robust policies to support the continued sustainable development of the economy of the City and county, and the availability of land for employment use.</p> <p>The Plan will focus on compact urban growth and regeneration, networks for collaboration/ partnership, strengthening appropriate sustainable rural development, identify and progress infrastructure priorities and programmes (including those associated with green and</p>
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	<p>neighbourhood.... due regard should be given to the Town Centres First (sequential planning) policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The building of new social housing stock as well as the delivery of public housing through a cost rental model should also be proactively planned for in the development or redevelopment of our urban centres; including mixed tenure models to promote positive social outcomes. Proximity to services and amenities should be assured. •The draft plan states that ‘outside of Waterford City and Suburbs, 30% of all new homes will be targeted in settlements’....greater clarity is required regarding the breakdown of population and housing across the county in the draft plan. •Tramore should have been included in the MASP area. <p>Economy, Employment, Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The progression of the TUSE must be regarded as a keystone for the economic development of the county and the wider region....manifest in campus expansion and land acquisition. <p>Rural Economic Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There needs to be a real focus on returning populations to our urban centres and bringing town centres back to life – eg. Cappoquin regeneration, and the Blackwater Economic Development Zone. Requires active land management by WCCC. •As a Gaeltacht county, far more attention needs to be given to the needs of our Gaeltacht community; including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the unique challenge of providing housing in Gaeltacht areas • as well as supports for indigenous industries through business incubation spaces and digital hubs in An Rinn and An Seanphobal. • Reference to the Pleann Teanga for the area and identify possibilities to develop a focal point for the community which celebrates the area’s unique cultural and linguistic heritage. • Connections with Dungarvan as a Baile Seirbhís Gaeilge should be strengthened, including existing transport links 	<p>blueways), promote and strengthen transport/ mobility strategies and connectivity, and address other imperatives such as protecting natural and built heritage, promoting and facilitating higher education initiatives and the formulation of the TUSE, as well as supporting, strengthening, and promoting tourism.</p> <p>The National Planning Framework seeks to make our cities, towns and villages the places where many more people choose to live, work and visit. For this to come to fruition our towns and villages need to be more attractive, vibrant and liveable places, offering a quality of life package that more people are willing to choose in the years ahead. The NPF places a strong emphasis on compact growth, placemaking and the development of sustainable communities highlighting the need to plan effectively for the provision of green infrastructure as we continue to invest in and strengthen our settlements.</p> <p>Many of the green infrastructure assets in our towns are already protected by existing open space zonings. Other areas, such as areas of biodiversity/habitat value, river corridors and some areas at risk of flooding, which have the potential to form part of a green infrastructure network in the future, are not currently reserved for that purpose. A strategy for green infrastructure will be investigated as part of the Draft Plan to raise awareness of the importance of environmentally designated sites, river and canal corridors, and green spaces to enhance opportunities for recreation and tourism and in adapting to climate change. It will also consider appropriate policies to support strengthening, expanding (to include blueways) and delivery of enhanced GBI infrastructure and biodiversity.</p> <p>The role of Gaeltacht na nDéise as a key economic enabler and core cultural element of Waterford must be recognised and nurtured in a manner which is consistent with the provisions of the SRA RSES (In particular RPO 195: Language Plans, RPO 196: Economic Development & RPO 197: Irish Language Networks). The area, consisting of a principle network of four rural nodes and with a population in excess of 1,816 (Census 2016) may require a more granular local level of planning in order to capture and consider the issues which are particular to the characteristics of the Gaeltacht and its community</p>
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	<p>through the Local Link service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give consideration to the establishment of an Irish Language Centre in Waterford City to provide education in aspects of the language, music and culture. <p>Sustainable Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waterford City and County has a strong tourism offer potential. We need to promote longer stay tourism, with multi-night itineraries. •In leveraging the success of our Greenway, we should seek to locate Waterford City as a hub of a Greenway network, connecting onwards to Dungarvan, New Ross, Clonmel and Tramore, offering multiple day-trip choices to cycle tourists. In the same vein, we should advocate the reopening of the Rosslare train line, including timetabling changes that better tally with ferry arrivals at Rosslare Europort. This would allow the creation of a ‘Sail, Rail and Trail’ product to offer into both British and European markets. •The Comeragh area should also be recognised for its significant tourism potential which could deliver significant economic benefit for its area. •In targeting active and sustainable tourism, we should consider broadening the range of accommodation options available, eg camping. <p>Transportation and Mobility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waterford’s ability to act as the economic driver of the Southeast region is undermined by a transport deficit linking with other cities and regions. This underinvestment needs to be addressed as part of the development plan – especially rail connection; opening up accessibility for workers to the City without increasing congestion. •Active travel is identified as a specific priority - the development plan should set specific and ambitious targets for modal shift. Plans like the Tramore Walking and Cycling Plan (promised in 2011, but never delivered) should be developed, planning to link nodes of active travel (schools, shops, sports grounds) by developing high quality segregated 	<p>along with the broader connect to Dungarvan as a designated Gaeltacht Service Town.</p> <p>The draft development plan will include policy objectives to support the implementation of the SRA RSES as they relate to Gaeltacht na nDéise, the requirements of the Act and the broader objectives of Údaras na Gaeltachta. Consideration will also be given during the development plan-making process to the need and objective of preparing a LAP for the area, to address local language and cultural issues, the unique economic opportunities and the spatial land-use context which are unique to the community of Gaeltacht na nDéise and its service town.</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism and Activity Tourism have become very popular in recent years, and promoting this type of tourism is a priority for WCCC. Fáilte Ireland also places significant emphasis on incorporating the Ireland’s Ancient East and our own Greenway brands into the tourism policies of the new county development plan. Walkways, cycle ways, blueways and greenways are all crucial to sustainable tourism and there is ample of opportunities to promote this form of tourism in Waterford City and County Council.</p> <p>Fáilte Ireland highlights that there is a fundamental link between tourism and many other sectors which will need to be acknowledged in the draft plan. It is a priority of the Council to have robust policies and objectives within the draft plan to ensure sustainable tourism is maintained.</p> <p>The NTA has recently commenced the preparation of the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS), with both Waterford City and County Council and Kilkenny County Council as key stakeholders in the process, along with the Southern Regional Assembly and Transport Infrastructure Ireland. The objective of the Transport Strategy is to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Waterford Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be</p>
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	<p>corridors for both pedestrian and cycling traffic. These plans should include consideration of quiet ways, filtered permeability and car-free zones where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable positive work has been done in Waterford City, Tramore and Dungarvan to prioritise pedestrian traffic. The City South Quays remains a problem – space could be used for active transport and public realm spaces. • Urgent need for a comprehensive cycling network plan to be delivered for Waterford City; also Dungarvan and Tramore. Integrated planning will preclude the development of piecemeal and substandard cycling infrastructure. Particular consideration should be given to the Dunmore Rd. and Williamstown corridors.; and a dedicated and segregated active transport corridor between Tramore and Waterford City - an important addition in terms of utility and leisure cycling, and adding to our overall tourism product. • Outside of our main urban centres, the Programme for Government has committed to trebling journeys on Local Link services. Proactive timetabling to coordinate with onward public transport options should improve connectivity and participation. <p>Principle Enabling Infrastructure, Energy and Communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for renewables and micro grids will become increasingly important as connections to solar generation begins to come on-stream in Waterford. • The future development of Dungarvan and Tramore is being impacted by lack of capacity in water and waste water treatment services. Further investment is needed in this regard. The provision of good connectivity to water, energy and internet services will be key drivers in attracting inward investment and employment into the region. • Expand the role of Waterford Energy Bureau (WEB) - similar to Tipperary Energy Agency. WCCC retrofitting of its social housing stock, offers opportunity to form a VPN or a community energy scheme, 	<p>informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) and finer grain ABTAs in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS).</p> <p>A key issue for the new County Development Plan is achieving modal shift from use of the private car. WCCC is also liaising with the NTA in terms of the roll-out of cycle networks, and the broader assessment of demand management across the city. As part of the development plan preparation process, WCCC will be considering Local Transport Plans (LTP) for Dungarvan Key Town and other urban settlements. Such LTP will be used to inform subsequent LAPs for relevant settlements. The identification of modal shift targets as a means of monitoring implementation of the development plan policy is a reasonable approach.</p> <p>Policy objectives will be included to ensure full support for implementing provisions for infrastructure and other measures set out in WMATS, ABTAs and LTPs. In addition the policy objectives of the draft plan will seek to identify opportunities across rural county Waterford to facilitate a transition to sustainable transport modes to support more sustainable travel patterns but to enhance the amenity and health of all citizens and their communities. A monitoring strategy will be devised in order to measure the success of implementing the strategy and associated policy objectives.</p> <p>The Council recognises the importance of a secure and reliable electricity transmission network in supporting and facilitating population growth and economic investment. The Draft Plan will include policies that are informed by national, regional and sectoral energy policy as set out in the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, along with government policy documents including the Energy White Paper and the Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the national target of generating 70% of electricity from renewables by 2030 will require support and investment wrt renewable energy infrastructure. The Plan will support the development of renewable energy projects and associated</p>
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		<p>providing an income stream while protecting social housing tenants from fuel poverty. An expanded WEB could also take a lead role in planning for grid connections for renewable, and the development of community owned renewables projects, while also retrofitting public buildings under the remit of the council.</p>	<p>infrastructure at suitable locations in the County, that accord with planning and environmental criteria and will assist in achieving these targets.</p>
207	An Post	<p>Waterford City & County should provide appropriate policies and zoning objectives that will accommodate population growth and supporting facilities/services. Policies should support the provision of new postal facilities and the enhancement of existing facilities, the provision of postal infrastructure at suitable locations and the integration of appropriate post office facilities within new and existing communities that are appropriate to the size and scale of each settlement.</p> <p>It also requested that the Local Authority recognise the specific operational requirements of An Post with regards to post offices and mail sorting offices with specific requirements around car parking (fleet, staff and customers), access and deliveries, loading bays, flexible approach to land use zoning to supporting infrastructure and hours of operation.</p> <p>Additionally, we request Waterford City & County Council to engage with An Post should any future area plan propose to amend delivery hours in town centre locations. An Post is committed to working with the Local Authority and local residents in minimising potential disturbances to adjacent properties and to providing emission free deliveries in town centres.</p> <p>Whilst An Post welcomes the commitment of the Local Authority to improve town and village centre areas to make them safer and more welcoming places, it is requested that Waterford City & County Council carefully consider the operational requirements of commercial operators in these towns in terms of loading bays and goods vehicle access in particular and consult fully with An Post when preparing new public realm and movement strategies.</p>	<p>WCCC is committed to ensuring the policy objectives and land-use zoning provisions of the draft development plan will be consistent with the requirements of both the NPF and SRA RSES, which reflect Government policy regarding compact growth, redevelopment of state lands and active land management, respectively referred to in RPO 10, RPO 36 and RPO 37 of the SRA RSES.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will also review and include policies and objectives to promote and support all the relevant National Policy Objectives as contained in the NPF and within the RSES in relation to education, childcare, health care, planning for ageing, and social and community infrastructure, including in respect of postal services.</p> <p>In addressing the above, it should be noted that the development plan is a policy and objectives framework, and that matters relating to operational and implementation measures are generally outside the scope of the development plan and planning; these matters are generally dealt with by/ through other sectors/ departments.</p>
208	Jody Power	<p>This submission requests WCCC to commence the provision of</p>	<p>Cromwell's Rock is situated on the Minaun Hill between Faithlegg and</p>

		enhanced access and heritage interpretation for Cromwell's Rock due to its hugely significant historical value.	<p>Cheekpoint on the south side of the Suir River, with spectacular views of the estuary.</p> <p>WCCC supports additional recreational links/ access in general, whilst also aiming to protect its natural environment through the principles of responsible stewardship and to facilitate sustainable diversification, growth and development within the parameters of environmental protection. In this regard, the draft plan will consider appropriate policies to support expanding and strengthening the delivery of enhanced access to outdoor recreation, green infrastructure and biodiversity/ heritage.</p>
209	Scoil Gharbháin, Dungarvan	The submission highlights the need for the development plan to facilitate and support the increase in demand for educational facilities in the area. The school has seen a significant increase in their enrolment in recent years and would welcome any support which the Development plan could give to allow for this increase.	<p>The Department of Education and Skills is responsible for the delivery of educational facilities and services. The role of the Council in education provision is to ensure that adequate serviceable land is available in appropriate locations to meet both current and future requirements.</p> <p>The Council will liaise with the Department of Education and Skills during the Plan making process in assessing the need and in the provision of education facilities having regard to the projected population growth in both Waterford City and all other settlements in the County. In preparing the Draft Plan an analysis of assets and assessment of capacity and need will be examined, and where required the protection, improvement and expansion of such facilities at appropriate locations will be facilitated through the inclusion of policies and objectives in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will also have regard to the Section 28 Guidelines entitled "The Provision of Schools and the Planning System" (2008). In terms of these Guidelines, the importance of the provision of space for recreational and sports activities, which help support an effective learning environment and physical and mental well being, is recognised.</p> <p>Policies will be included in the Draft Plan to co-operate with, and support the Department of Education and Skills in identifying need and provision of school sites throughout the city and county in</p>

			accordance with national guidance. The Draft Plan will include policies and objectives to ensure adequate provision of educational and community facilities to cater for existing and future compact sustainable population growth and education provision.
210	Comhlucht Forbartha na nDéise	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
211	Ollie Breslin	<p>This submission raises a number of matters, summarized as:</p> <p>Inner City Support: WCCC should proactively aim to encourage and help create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more inner city housing and apartments for all ages and needs, through initiatives aimed at subsidies and incentives to encourage long stay residents, over the shop residents etc., • more vitality/ life into the area (through a public forum), nighttime & weekend shopping, family events and all ages' activities. • Encourage more WIT start-ups into the area through new Hubs and Alternative Creative Centres (mixing tech companies with local arts initiatives). • Prioritise Arts and Crafts outlets at strategic locations, and provide ongoing support • Explore the provision of an indoor market/performance area/arts and crafts centre for Waterford City and Dungarvan <p>Applemarket: There is a need to reach agreement with residents of Spring Garden Alley around noise and inconvenience from the new Applemarket development. The committee for activities happening in that area should also include the local resident's group representative.</p> <p>Dunhill Ecopark rural development model should be promoted across the county and city to help counter decline in communities and assist in supporting community resilience.</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism: Waterford has an all year potential for visitors – there is a need to get the product and message across. Regular</p>	<p>The National Planning Framework seeks to make our cities, towns and villages the places where many more people choose to live, work and visit. For this to come to fruition, our city, towns and villages need to be more attractive, vibrant and liveable places, offering a quality of life package that more people are willing to choose in the years ahead. The NPF places a strong emphasis on compact growth, placemaking and the development of sustainable communities highlighting the need to plan effectively for the provision of green infrastructure as we continue to invest in and strengthen our settlements.</p> <p>The draft development plan will consider how to approach the regeneration of under-utilised sites across the city and the city centre in particular with a view to facilitating the consolidation of a city centre community/ vitality neighbourhood. Along with active land management measures and policies there will be a focus on identifying regeneration sites so as to proactively bring these back into suitable use through public investment. Immediate significant areas of interest would be in and around O'Connell Street, Jenkins Lane, and Spring Garden.</p> <p>The Plan will focus on compact urban growth and regeneration, networks for collaboration/ partnership, strengthening appropriate sustainable rural development, identify and progress infrastructure priorities and programmes (including those associated with green and blueways), promote and strengthen transport/ mobility strategies and connectivity, and address other imperatives such as protecting natural and built heritage, promoting and facilitating higher education initiatives and the formulation of the TUSE, as well as supporting, strengthening, and promoting tourism.</p>

	<p>surveys will assist in informing service enhancement.</p> <p>WCCC needs to proactively encourage the private sector to take more ownership of possible tourism, festival and artistic initiatives and not continue for WCCC to always be seen as the main player/ driver.</p> <p>Encourage local arts community involvement in possible ideas for tourism in Waterford e.g. a major Viking spectacle festival by Spraoi etc. There is lots of talent and creativity in Waterford and it should be utilised for new tourism initiatives.</p> <p>Proper Investment required: to make Waterford a major Green destination to link in with Greenway, GIY, National Biodiversity Centre etc.; with lots of food and horticulture initiatives along with our Great Gardens etc.</p> <p>Transportation and Mobility: WCCC needs to establish some trial Green roads near all urban areas in the County - ie special areas where families can go with their children to learn to cycle together in a safe environment. The next stage after this is the establishment of off-road and on-road green cycle paths throughout the County all linking to the Greenway, where possible. Similarly a coastal greenway needs to be established.</p> <p>WCCC should negotiate with all private and public transport providers about the inclusion of bike trailers as part of their transport service, and also look at the feasibility of a river bus boat transport service.</p> <p>WCCC should re-look at a full road plan for the city and what it needs, including ease of access for shopping, park and ride etc.</p> <p>Developing the Arts: More support and funding is needed to help local artists make a decent living and achieve greater recognition outside of Waterford. This could be achieved by a working group, working together to help create the right supports needed for such individuals and new arts ideas and initiatives e.g. Arts hubs, admin support, pr and marketing inputs Greater buy-in to the creative arts sector is also needed by businesses. More long term planning is</p>	<p>Sustainable Tourism and Activity Tourism have become very popular in recent years, and promoting this type of tourism is a priority for WCCC. Fáilte Ireland also places significant emphasis on incorporating the Ireland’s Ancient East and our own Greenway brands into the tourism policies of the new county development plan. Walkways, cycle ways, blueways and greenways are all crucial to sustainable tourism and there is ample of opportunities to promote this form of tourism in Waterford City and County Council.</p> <p>Fáilte Ireland highlights that there is a fundamental link between tourism and many other sectors which will need to be acknowledged in the draft plan. It is a priority of the Council to have robust policies and objectives within the draft plan to ensure sustainable tourism is maintained.</p> <p>The NTA has recently commenced the preparation of the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS), with both Waterford City and County Council and Kilkenny County Council as key stakeholders in the process, along with the Southern Regional Assembly and Transport Infrastructure Ireland. The objective of the Transport Strategy is to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Waterford Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS).</p> <p>It is well recognised that the Arts and Culture have a significant economic and social benefit to urban and rural areas. The nurturing and promotion of Arts and Culture can pay significant dividends in terms of its contribution towards the general wellbeing of the community.</p> <p>The Council recognises the importance of the Arts, our heritage and culture in creating healthy places, social inclusion, services and</p>
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		<p>needed by WCCC when it comes to local arts organisations and the present annual grant applications don't help this process.</p> <p>Celebrating our History: Waterford Museums are of a very high quality but have very little for locals and I would suggest that the City needs a local history museum that celebrates Waterford's rich social history, labour history, maritime history but one aimed at local people and their stories and of course it could include our rich photographic history (Poole and Brophy) and a genealogy section for people wishing to get help find their ancestors etc.</p>	<p>facilities including access to education, health services, arts and culture etc, and will be guided by the RSES to inform policy and objectives of the Draft Plan. The National Planning Framework and Regional and Spatial Economic Strategy for the Southern Region all highlight the importance of social and community infrastructure and facilities at local level. These principles will be carried into the forthcoming plan.</p>
212	Aine Riordan	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
213	Jody Power	<p>This submission requests Waterford Council to survey the traffic situation at school opening and closing times in the Wilkin Street area. A traffic management process to alleviate the intolerable situation for local and student families must commence forthwith and solutions implemented to quell connectivity and mobility frustrations in the neighbourhood.</p> <p>A one-way traffic system is proposed for Wilkin Street and this should be given due and thorough consideration. Waterford Council could prevail upon De La Salle College to cede some land at this location to allow development of a drop-off and collection slipway, adjacent to the roadway, in conjunction to a one-way traffic gridlock solution.</p>	<p>The NTA has recently commenced the preparation of the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS), with both Waterford City and County Council and Kilkenny County Council as key stakeholders in the process, along with the Southern Regional Assembly and Transport Infrastructure Ireland. The objective of the Transport Strategy is to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Waterford Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS).</p>
214	Port of Waterford	<p>This submission has been made to provide a strategic and considered contribution to the development plan-making process. The cover notes that the submission has been guided by the objectives of the Port of Waterford Corporate Plan 2019-2023, the NPF and RSES, but also highlights that the Port has also recently prepared a Masterplan for the development of Belview Port to the year 2044.</p> <p>The submission highlights the key findings of a 2017 Economic Impact Study of Belview Industrial Zone including the Port of Waterford, and notes that some 54% (317) of employees live in Waterford.</p>	<p>The contents of the submission are noted. The location of both Belview Port and Port of Waterford are outside the administrative boundaries of WCCC, and the development plan is therefore very limited in regard to the scope of mechanism(s) and framework it is able to establish in relation to these areas and entities.</p> <p>Notwithstanding, and at a strategic level the submission highlights the need to promote Belview Port as a main driver for economic growth, in accordance with the principles of the RSES which provide that <i>“opportunities for economic growth across the region will be achieved by supporting synergies between talent and place, building on</i></p>

	<p>In accordance with NPF provisions (ref. also NPO 40), Belview Port is recognised as a Tier 2 port because of its potential to grow traffic through the port, its proximity to key trading partners and its strategic transport role beyond its immediate environs. The submission highlights a number of existing other policy provisions wrt the RSES, including those of the MASP, car parking (RPO 147), the integration of Land Use and Transport (RPO 151), and the extant Waterford City Development Plan 2013 – 2019.</p> <p>The matter of growth enablers is also highlighted, with ‘Enhanced regional connectivity’ being noted as relevant to the Port of Waterford, with realization of this enabler being welcomed by the Port whilst emphasising the potential and environmental benefits that rail freight can offer for enhanced regional connectivity.</p> <p>The submission identifies the fact that the area in the vicinity of Belview Port requires further investment (ie connection to Irish Water mains supply and wastewater infrastructure, and access to mains gas) in infrastructure to facilitate enterprise and employment growth, notwithstanding the existing considerable zoned landbank – this is constrained in part due to restrictions on access on to the N29 which can only be addressed through declassification of the national route and the development of a new roundabout at the junction for the Glanbia site and IDA development lands.</p> <p>The submission requests that WCCC consider the inclusion of policies and objectives in the Development Plan that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support inward investment and job creation to help deliver the potential that Belview Port offers as a strategic employment location; • Focus on coordinated investment and delivery of infrastructure in newly identified strategic employment areas at Belview (incl. opportunities related to Offshore Wind Energy); • Develop an Urban Design Framework Plan for the South Quays; • Identify specific measures to promote the active use of the Ports rail freight connection; and 	<p><i>identified assets to strengthen enterprise ecosystems and providing quality jobs, re-intensifying employment in existing urban areas, complemented in the right locations and diversifying local and rural economies”.</i></p> <p>In view of the above and the strong locational, functional, economic, social and administrative links between Belview Port and Port of Waterford, WCCC will, insofar as appropriate, practicable and possible, and in alignment with National and Regional policy (NPF and Southern RSES), support investment in transport and the maintenance and enhancement of the national roads network and improved access to international gateways, including Port of Waterford and Rosslare Europort, as well as the strategic roles of Port of Waterford, Rosslare Europort and Waterford Airport. In the context of drivers of growth in the Southern region the RSES (RPO’s 12, and 142 - 146, and Sect. 6.3.4.2) lists these among strategic strengths and assets to be built upon and supported.</p> <p>The Development Plan will thus support Belview Port and initiatives/ programmes/ collaboration associated with its strategic objectives for future growth and employment provision, flexibility, access and infrastructural needs/ investment, whilst responding to a changing trading environment post Brexit.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will also be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS).</p> <p>Development of the south quays as a public and commercial space is an important element of the overall move towards making the area a more liveable space to support the city centre neighbourhood and to complement the redevelopment of the north quays. Policy objectives and actions to achieve this will be informed by WMATS and the provision of infrastructure to remove traffic from the area, and other mobility demand management measures to be devised during the preparation and implementation of the new development plan.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the need for a strategic, plan-led approach to city centre parking provision. 	
215	Rathgormack North Waterford Community Development Ltd	<p>The submission sets out the background to the Rathgormack North Waterford Community Development Ltd group, which was established in the mid 1990's, and highlights a number of initiatives in which it has been involved in the local community, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rathgormack Hiking and Community Centre • Rathgormack Walking Trails • Clodiagh Playground • Comeragh Amenity Area and All Weather Pitch. <p>It notes that the development of the community centre itself has acted as a catalyst for the development of numerous other clubs and organisations that now have a base, and venue for many local activities, events and festivals, and has become a community hub for the village.</p> <p>The submission continues by highlighting some of the areas of importance to its community, and how it might be supported in order to continue to be a resilient, sustainable community over the term of the development plan. These are identified as being:</p> <p>Economy, Employment, Education: Capitalise on existing strengths in the village – beautiful and unspoilt natural landscape, and community 'can do' attitude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable tourism (see below for more detail). • Green energy provision in/ by the community. • Comeragh Uplands plan: prepare our community to be able to access appropriate supports. • 'Village Health Check': as part of an overall economic plan - look at strengths/ weaknesses & identify opportunities for development and growth. <p>Sustainable Tourism: Need for a coordinated and integrated plan for ongoing development and promotion of local walks and recreational trails, innovation and quirky visitor accommodation, and to manage tourism and access across the Comeragh area which should involve a</p>	<p>The Council recognises that supporting sustainable rural communities requires a holistic approach, one which recognises the functional relationship between networks of strong rural towns and villages and their hinterlands. WCCC has a strong rural base with strong rural communities, and the continued viability of those communities is a key consideration for the draft plan. The draft plan will seek to support these rural communities in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>It is recognised that there is a continuing requirement to meet the housing needs of rural communities, and to recognise the diverse range of rural areas in the county, their unique strengths and challenges, and to tailor the appropriate policy approach to reflect this diversity whilst at the same time protecting the rural environment and meeting other strategic policy objectives.</p> <p>Realising our Rural Potential Action Plan for Rural Development (2017) identifies the government's plans to support sustainable and vibrant communities by maximising rural tourism and recreation and to also support additional employment and infrastructure to contribute to economic growth in rural communities. The National Planning Framework reaffirms the importance of creating a strong enterprise culture to ensure the sustained economic and societal vibrancy of rural communities. In addition, National Policy Objective 22 from the NPF, highlights the need for sustainable and activity based tourism by; <i>Facilitating tourism development and in particular a National Greenways, Blueways and Peatways Strategy, which prioritises projects on the basis of achieving maximum impact and connectivity at national and regional level.</i></p> <p>Sustainable Tourism and Activity Tourism have become very popular in recent years, and promoting this type of tourism is a priority for WCCC. Fáilte Ireland also places significant emphasis on incorporating the Ireland's Ancient East and our own Greenway brands into the tourism policies of the new county development plan. Walkways, cycle ways, blueways and greenways are all crucial to sustainable</p>

	<p>network of all communities and villages and benefit same. Also more involvement in initiatives such as Food the Waterford Way with local food producers. Each individual village community can provide its own unique offer while working as part of a larger cluster/ network to coordinate a tourist product (walking, cycling, hiking, water based activities etc).</p> <p>Transport: Active transport and particularly walking and cycling should be central to any new developments in villages such as Rathgormack. Measures could include active transport programmes in schools/ community, remote working and enterprise hub, enhanced Local Link services.</p> <p>Enabling Infrastructure: The absence of appropriate public waste water infrastructure for the village is a critical issue. Other aspects highlighted as part of this submission including services, businesses and enterprise, housing etc. are very reliant on this being provided. Full roll out of broadband is also required to support rural initiatives and remote working.</p> <p>Climate: Challenges of climate change need to be addressed through education, training, raising awareness in schools and communities. Need to work to support national programmes seeking to reduce single use plastics.</p> <p>Culture and Heritage: Role of state agencies and government departments is important in supporting local area and culture (eg. Comeraghs Wild Festival). It is crucial that the unique habitat and biodiversity of the Comeraghs continues to be protected for future generations to enjoy. The need for a Comeragh Uplands integrated management plan cannot be over emphasised in this regard, with local communities at the very core of this plan.</p> <p>Sustainable Community: Communities like Rathgormack will continue to be resilient and self sufficient in as far as is possible. However support from the Local Authority and other state agencies is key in terms of planning for the future. The importance of place making, community of place plans etc. must be highlighted. In order to access</p>	<p>tourism and there is ample of opportunities to promote this form of tourism in Waterford City and County Council.</p> <p>Fáilte Ireland highlights that there is a fundamental link between tourism and many other sectors which will need to be acknowledged in the draft plan. It is a priority of the Council to have robust policies and objectives within the draft plan to ensure sustainable tourism is maintained.</p> <p>The Council are in a continuous dialogue with Irish Water in relation to the servicing needs of our towns and villages. In collaboration with Irish Water, WCCC will seek to establish the water services requirements for each settlement and a water services investment programme for the county, based on an order of priority that reflects the Core Strategy for the County.</p> <p>In addition to the above, consideration will be given at settlement level to the potential for nature based solutions and natural water retention measures as part of the consideration of green infrastructure provision and protection.</p>
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216	Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT)	<p>The submission notes that WIT welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the consultation process on the Waterford CCDP, and points out that the Institute has the assets and expertise to assist with the creation of the Plan, its ongoing development, and its implementation. The submission also highlights that WIT looks forward to partnering closely with WCCC and other stakeholders, on articulating and realizing an ambitious, inclusive and exciting vision for Waterford.</p> <p>The submission also outlines the context and profile of WIT, and identifies that it has a population of students and staff of almost 10,000, and an annual income in the region of €85 million, with the economic contribution from staff and students to the city and county comprising several multiples of this figure. The Institute also currently maintains 5 campuses in the city and county, on sites with a combined size of around 220 acres, and with educational buildings totaling almost 85,000sqm. The WIT Arena facility, a national and regional centre for sport, is also a conference centre venue with capacity for 2,000 people. The submission also outlines the profile of students it attracts, and courses/ programmes it offers, specifically highlighting that the Institute continues to have amongst the largest number of PhD students in the IOT sector, and is amongst the highest performing HEIs in Ireland in research.</p> <p>WIT also has 3 Enterprise Ireland Technology Gateways aligned to industrial strengths in the city and region (manufacturing, information and computer technology, and pharmaceutical science), and strong educational collaborations with cultural groups, industry, enterprise, and an extensive network of international partners. The submission also notes that the scale of operations, the range of activities, and the volume of students and faculty in WIT is planned to increase</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted, in particular the context of Waterford as a Smart and University City. At a strategic level the submission highlights the need to promote WIT as a main drivers for economic growth, in accordance with the principles of the RSES which provide that <i>“opportunities for economic growth across the region will be achieved by supporting synergies between talent and place, building on identified assets to strengthen enterprise ecosystems and providing quality jobs, re-intensifying employment in existing urban areas, complemented in the right locations and diversifying local and rural economies”</i>.</p> <p>Government policy points to the need to broaden the base of the economy, use innovation to drive growth and build on our locational distinctiveness with place making strategies that acknowledge the reality of what attracts companies to invest in an area i.e. access to skills, talent, higher education and a combination of factors, such as innovation capacity, infrastructure investments, competitive services and amenities, property solutions, housing, quality of life, access to trade and markets etc.</p> <p>The Council recognises the benefits of the presence of WIT in the City and County with regard to education, culture, research and collaboration with businesses and organisations in the area, as well as the contribution of staff and students to city centre vitality. The Planning Authority also recognises that a well-educated and skilled workforce is a valuable human resource and strengthening skills and education opportunities will lead to greater innovation as well as social inclusion and improved well-being. The Draft Plan will support the strengthening of the relationship between the Council, WIT, and other stakeholders, and will explore other aspects raised in the submission, during the plan-making process, and how these may be</p>

		<p>significantly in the life of the Development Plan, and as such, the Plan will need to cater for additional academic activity in WIT linked to existing campuses and accommodation and services for students throughout the city.</p> <p>The remainder of the submission is focused on setting out the future vision for the city and county, as follows:</p> <p>Vision: An Inclusive, Sustainable, Smart, Learning City and County In developing a vision for Waterford we should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Express and act out of confidence in ourselves based on our values, talents, capacities, relationships and achievements; (b) Seek to build an economic network that offers income, opportunity, agility, adaptability and growth to all; (c) Endeavour to form a physical environment that sustains communities and promotes a balance between individual expression and fulfillment with community solidarity and support for those who need it, especially the most vulnerable; (d) Embrace a collaborative approach to socioeconomic development with citizens and with our neighbours regionally, nationally and internationally, coupled with strategic and meaningful engagement with processes, agents and systems at all levels; (e) Adopt a positive disposition towards continuous adaptation and change informed by knowledge practice and evidence with sustainability and democratic participation as core values; (f) Draw learning and inspiration from our past; (g) Express confidently our appreciation of our geography, our climate, demographics, our natural resources, our proximity to others and to other places, with a sense of what that enables as well as constrains. <p>In addition to these principles, WIT endorses the centrality of the Sustainable Development Goals to any future plan. There must be a commitment to meaningful actions to adapt and mitigate climate change. A programme of active adaptation and mitigation is required—in infrastructure, housing, development, on land, coastal areas, and uplands.</p>	<p>best reflected in the Development Plan in order to ensure their fruition.</p> <p>The Council will continue to actively undertake a leadership role to progress and secure the Development Plan and its policies and objectives. In providing this leadership role, the Council will foster a collaborative approach with citizens, stakeholders, sectoral interests, and adjoining authorities to achieve collective support and successful implementation of the Plan. The Council are fully aware that successful implementation of a significant number of the policies and objectives of the Plan will necessitate on-going collaboration and a shared ambition across a range of agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p>It is also acknowledged that technological advances have the possibility of changing the way people live, work and interact. The Draft Plan will support any technological changes that can improve partnerships and connectivity between people, places, learning and research organizations, and the public and private sector, in order to create a better quality of life for all. It will also support any infrastructure investment required to facilitate the delivery of such technology in the County.</p> <p>Having regard to the ambitious growth targets provided for in the NPF/ RSES, and the revised local government structure in place for Waterford City and County Council since the adoption of the previous development plans, it is considered that the development of new strategic planning, research and educational, local government, and economic development structures, will need careful attention and consideration during the preparation of the Draft Plan to help ensure the delivery of “a whole of Waterford” response to the challenges posed and opportunities arising from the new planning policy and infrastructure delivery landscape, noting the NPF/ RSES recommendation that the plan will nonetheless require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area with development objectives to reflect the MASP policy objectives.</p> <p>In this regard, WCCC also acknowledges the need for the plan to reflect the five key principles that underline the RSES economic</p>
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	<p>Inclusivity and Sustainability. Growth as expressed in the new development plan should be predicated on sustainability and inclusivity. The plan will be a means by which community aspirations are made real, and will create a framework within which priorities with regard to the distribution of resources are agreed. The Development Plan actions, the process to prepare the plan and its ongoing implementation must be founded on meaningful citizen engagement (“horizontal coordination of stakeholders”), who jointly agree on a vision, targets, interventions and synergies. The evolving role of the PPN networks is thus wholeheartedly endorsed, and should feature prominently in the Development Plan as an instrument for ongoing dialogue and participation.</p> <p>The Development Plan should explicitly make commitments to equality that apply sectorally and across the city and county, and set out an “ethical and equity principles” policy. Ongoing and tangible support for the City of Sanctuary movement, Pride, and many other groups gives substance to any commitment to equality.</p> <p>Waterford as a Learning City and County The continued enhancement of higher education capacity and provision is a vehicle to help Waterford achieve its vision; as a “Learning City and County”, Waterford should wed itself to education, research and innovation as the key to any future development, as one of the single greatest development enablers for the city and county, in a manner consistent with the RSES and MASP. Three aspects to this proposition are further outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on investment in innovation and research: This is key to unlocking the potential of the city and county and towards future prosperity, potentially orientating Waterford as Ireland’s “Innovation Capital”. Involves investment in, and support for, knowledge generation that is at the cutting edge internationally as a high priority. Such research exists in WIT in a number of key areas with the potential for considerable expansion, and the development plan should explicitly declare a commitment to focusing on these areas as enablers of future economic and social 	<p>strategy (Smart Specialisation, Clustering and Place-making for Enterprise development, Knowledge Diffusion & Capacity Building) in order to ensure greater economic resilience, and the use of the RESE guiding principles to help identify locations for strategic economic development.</p> <p>A Smart City is a socially inclusive city. Smart city technologies/ technology innovation can help address many of the priority challenges that Waterford City faces by delivering more responsive and efficient city services. Over the past year WCCC was successful in securing funding under the Public Service Innovation Fund to progress Smart City testbeds in Waterford which will assist us in making better decisions based on data, and as part of a move towards developing a Waterford Smart City. WCCC would welcome additional collaboration/ partnership in developing and expanding this initiative.</p> <p>As far as practicable, every effort will be made to bring in policy objectives through the plan using the “SMART” approach, i.e. policy objectives that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely. In this way the monitoring and implementation of the development plan over its lifetime can be more easily measured and assessed.</p> <p>The forthcoming plan will support on-going collaboration with regional stakeholders to ensure that social infrastructure such as education, lifelong learning and skills, healthy cities, health infrastructure and community facilities are provided.</p> <p>A key issue for the new County Development Plan is achieving modal shift from use of the private car. In 2018 transport accounted for 20% of greenhouse gas emissions in Ireland. Key to meeting this challenge is a closer integration between transport and land use planning and the implementation of policies that will achieve compact growth. The plan will need, especially, a closer alignment between where people live and work.</p> <p>One key element of this is to achieve higher densities within walking/ cycling distance of public transport nodes and settlement centres as per government guidelines (Sustainable Residential Development in</p>
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	<p>development.</p> <p>Working together, WIT, the Council and social and private enterprise partners should strive to attract talent into the city and county. Priority should be afforded to the acquisition and development of physical infrastructure in this regard. In particular this requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the impact of research and innovation by focusing on existing specialisation; • Investment in research and innovation infrastructure and appropriate zoning/ rezoning of land and/ or prioritization of joint funding applications in support of research infrastructure investment; • Proactively pursuing effective international collaboration in research and innovation through multiple channels to enhance knowledge transfer, and widen participation in key International Research Organizations (IROs) and greater integration with the European Research Area (ERA). <p>The Plan should give consideration to identifying formal collaborative structures and processes to enable a working partnership in support of focused knowledge-intensive collaboration to address city and county needs and drive development so that, working together, it can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop an inclusive, collaborative, co-operative environment where academics, researchers, public servants, private sector employees, investors and graduates co-create, co-design and co-implement products, processes and procedures to meet societal needs; - Facilitate an innovation process of co-creation, co-design and co-implementation between government, research organization, education institutions and public sector organisations that strengthens the sustainable economic development of the region; and, - Generate and support visionaries and leaders to work in and with public and private sector organisations and society in general. <p>Any innovation district should build on success to date at the</p>	<p>Urban Areas and Urban Development and Building Height Guidelines). Another element is to meet the NPF target of 30% of all new residential development within the existing footprint of the settlement.</p> <p>This approach needs to be complemented by placemaking, permeability and connectivity. Settlements need high quality, inclusive, pedestrian/ cycle routes to maximise the active travel opportunity that compact growth will offer. Connectivity between settlements is also a consideration for the new plan. The new plan will continue to support the implementation of DMURS standards. Planning our growth in a manner that supports public transport investment, supports national road investment plans, and protects the strategic capacity of our roads is an important factor in achieving inter urban connectivity. The plan must also support high quality international connectivity.</p> <p>The new county development plan needs to ensure that sustainable transport can become an attractive and realistic choice. This will have health, wellbeing, social inclusion and environmental benefits and it will also facilitate more efficient use of the road network for the movement of services, people and goods. The Plan will promote regional sustainable travel policy and objectives including the 10-minute settlement concept. The Council's seeks to ensure application of DEMURS standards which also supports active travel.</p> <p>The development plan will support linkages between Gaeltacht na nDéise and WIT in the interest of supporting indigenous creative endeavour, local employment and broadening the diversity of the learning city and county as a key enabler in sustainable growth.</p> <p>Many of the green infrastructure assets in our towns are already protected by existing open space zonings. Other areas, such as areas of biodiversity/habitat value, river corridors and some areas at risk of flooding, which have the potential to form part of a green infrastructure network in the future, are not currently reserved for that purpose. A strategy for green infrastructure will be investigated as part of the Draft Plan to raise awareness of the importance of</p>
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	<p>Carriganore campus where co-location of various sectors & support infrastructure has generated innovation activity leading to significant and lasting job creation and enterprise development. The Development Plan should acknowledge and support the spatial expansion of this innovation hub.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Embracing Innovation by key city and county organisations:</u> The commitment to being a Learning City and County also requires not just a fostering of the appropriate infrastructure but also adopting innovative practices within all regional institutions and across all businesses and industries. The Development Plan might signal a desire for a set of cross-Waterford engagements amongst and between organisations—specifically in the public sector but also elsewhere—to share, develop and refine innovative practices. WIT/ TUSE is open to working with the Council and other stakeholders on developing and deploying innovative approaches that enable more efficient and effective citizen engagement. • <u>Enhancing educational access and openness:</u> The Development Plan should recognise the skills profile of the Waterford population and strongly commit to collaboration and coordination with the appropriate stakeholders and education providers to address skills deficiencies. Investment in higher education to enhance existing offering is an investment in human capital. The development plan might signal the need to make an extended range of educational opportunities more accessible to Waterford’s citizens. This has consequences for the re-use and re-configuration of spaces and for spatial planning in general. Priority should be afforded to educational usage. <p>Waterford as a University City The size of the population of WIT/ TUSE relative to the overall size of the city renders Waterford effectively a “University City”. The Development Plan might make a strong claim to this label as it further underlines the centrality of Learning to the Waterford proposition.</p> <p>The policy objectives and actions of the development plan should support planned expansion of activity within WIT/ TUSE (Projected</p>	<p>environmentally designated sites, river and canal corridors, and green spaces to enhance opportunities for recreation and tourism and in adapting to climate change. It will also consider appropriate policies to support strengthening, expanding and delivery of enhanced Green and Blue infrastructure (GBI) infrastructure and biodiversity.</p> <p>The Council is committed to developing a more socially inclusive society whilst promoting participation and access for all. National documents which support the development of a socially inclusive Waterford will inform policies to be included in the Draft Plan relating to diversity, social inclusion, access to childcare, education and health services etc.</p>
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		<p>growth between now and 2028 of around 1,500 students, with a spatial requirement of approximately 75,000 sqm) – appropriately accommodated in existing campuses, or sites adjacent and proximate to existing facilities in support of the principle of compact growth.</p> <p>Support of the University City proposition, could place particular emphasis on infrastructure and practices that explicitly and visibly connect the various WIT/ TUSE campuses. Eg. “innovation corridors” connecting WIT/TUSE Cork Road, city centre and Carriganore. The role of the Greenway in linking Carriganore to the city centre should be further explored with obvious synergies between the Cultural Quarter and WIT/TUSE. Investment in certain technologies (see the section on the Smart City below) might be a means to give expression to the innovation-centred aspect of these corridors.</p> <p>Students make an enormous contribution to the life of the city as well as to its economy. The recovery of the city centre as a place within which to live represents an opportunity for new thinking on where and how students can be accommodated within Waterford; collaborating to create positive student experience embracing cultural and societal activities. A commitment in the Development Plan to a University City proposition would support the broader diversity, vibrancy and vitality of the city centre neighbourhood.</p> <p>Waterford as a Smart City and County The Development Plan should explicitly plan for an ambitious programme to create an inclusive smart-enabled city and county, including embracing e-government and citizen science and innovation, all supported through the National Broadband Plan.</p> <p>A smart city and county needs a comprehensive strategy for digitization through the deployment of sensors to make them smart ready. The WIT/TUSE Mobile Technologies Technology Gateway (TSSG), along with centres in Social Science and Health Science, can be major contributors and actuators of such a strategy. Such a network will be of tremendous benefit in monitoring the city and county’s progress against a number of the SDGs (specifically SDGs 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15). Moreover, an extensive smart network creates</p>	
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	<p>opportunities for citizen science, and very importantly provides opportunities for rural revitalization/boosting rural economies post Covid-19.</p> <p>This would also support the Learning City and County by facilitating enhanced opportunities to access learning and WIT/ TUSE is well placed to assist in developing a supporting digitised platform. The utilization of existing public infrastructure i.e. local library network, local enterprise centres etc also has the potential to form a comprehensive series of learning “portals” linked together and to WIT digitally. The further roll-out of public Wi-Fi will facilitate access to education and learning resources.</p> <p>Waterford city and county is the optimum size to act as a test bed for smart technologies and other advances in research and innovation. The commitment to designating Waterford as a Smart City and County will necessitate strong practical action which can be supported by existing expertise in WIT/ TUSE.</p> <p>Waterford in the International Context While the role of Waterford city is recognised in a regional and national context through the RSES and NPF, it is important that a strong connection to Europe (historically and currently) and promotion of a strong sense of shared European identity and values (particularly values of inclusivity) are clearly articulated in the development plan. Moreover, the strong connections between Waterford and international partners outside Europe (through, for instance, twinning arrangements with US and Canadian cities and towns, should be recognised and supported in the Plan for their social, cultural, and economic potential - with additional focus on education, innovation, research and entrepreneurship, as well as governance and social engagement. While WIT/TUSE has an extensive network of international connections which assist in this regard, the achievement of a real Learning City in an international context is contingent on a high quality education and research offer.</p> <p>Specific Suggestions Beta Projects: In collaboration with WIT/TUSE, it may be appropriate</p>	
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	<p>for the Council to invest in the creation of a Beta Projects Department (Possible location on Carriganore Campus) for testing ideas on a small scale prior to broader application. The size and scale of Waterford make it a credible test bed for many projects and technologies – Refer to Dublin Beta Projects at http://dccbeta.ie/home).</p> <p>Population and Settlement Hierarchy: WIT endorses the settlement hierarchy reflected in the Strategic Issues Paper aligned with regional and national plans.. Across all settlements, the network of enterprise centres, local libraries and other facilities should be developed to enhance access to learning and other resources available through WIT/TUSE, thereby improving communities at an educational, cultural, social and economic level.</p> <p>Economy, Employment, Education: Enhanced higher education offering in the city and county, through an appropriately resourced TUSE will be the single most significant enabler for future development. The provision of lands adjacent to educational establishments at all levels to facilitate expansion and consolidation of educational uses, is urged. Such a measure would allow institutions the opportunity to develop in their current locations, as and when funding becomes available.</p> <p>The opportunity exists to enhance educational research and innovation activity in the Carriganore site and adjacent sites. A holistic vision for the land bank from Carriganore to the IDA industrial park, that draws on the innovation potential of existing industries and organisations, needs to be articulated.</p> <p>Rural Economic Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Technology Access and Rural-Urban Interconnectivity: Capacity planning for enhanced rural access to virtual and physical infrastructure is a core element of national plans and should be reflected in the development plan. Refer to comments wrt the Smart City and County. • Social Enterprise: The development plan should articulate a means to encourage and facilitate a range of agencies across the city and 	
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	<p>county to work closely with social enterprises to form regional, national and international networks, thus creating greater mass and capacity, amongst other things, to access funding and to share expertise and practice. Organisations such as the GAA are a good example of how sporting organisations can collaborate locally to achieve community gain. National and international networking should be encouraged, and the social enterprise expertise of WIT/TUSE could be utilised in this regard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: For agriculture to thrive locally there needs to be greater integration with other “service” areas such as biodiversity, climate, energy and fibre production, quality food, flood prevention, water management and quality. The Development Plan should provide a holistic policy objective approach to achieve this. In addition the Plan might explore collaborative projects that, on a technical efficiency/profitability/climate resilience basis, trial the adoption of practices that would benefit the general public and the Council, similar to the LAWCO model. <p>Waterford could consider promoting itself as a good food region (Dungarvan has developed such a “food hub” reputation already). The Development Plan should include initiatives to identify, promote and support local quality food production and supply, including co-ordinated initiatives within public bodies to feature only local food on their own menus.</p> <p>Agriculture is under-developed from an ecosystem approach. Waterford can take a lead in encouraging and adopting best practice and innovative land management practices and techniques. The development plan should encourage such initiatives such as growing mixed species swards with different plants of varying rooting depths, rather than monoculture ryegrass swards for dairy and drystock systems. Encouragement in the Plan towards greater biodiversity will also have impacts on profitability</p> <p>Forestry: The model for financial support for afforestation is for softwood forest plantations which do not provide additional biodiversity gains as is the case with agroforestry. Waterford can take</p>	
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	<p>a lead in piloting innovative new models and supports for agroforestry in rural areas. WIT/ TUSE has high quality research groups engaged in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and related domains, including agricultural technology, in support of “smart” agriculture (reference previous text on a smart city and county).</p> <p>Transportation and Mobility: The spatial separation of WIT’s campuses necessitates student and staff travel across the city. There is a need for greater investment in public transport options and in increasing the connectivity, permeability and walkability of streets and roads, and in making roads cycling friendly.</p> <p>The development plan should explicitly set out plans to implement the Design Manual for Urban Streets (DHPLG) and the Permeability Best Practice Guide (NTA) guidance. In addition, it should build on the success of Waterford Greenway and explore its potential as a cyclist and pedestrian corridor, particularly linking Carriganore with the city centre. The opportunity also exists to utilise the concept of the innovation corridor to create and trial a new management plan for species-rich grass/pollinator friendly verges along these routes enhancing biodiversity across the city and county.</p> <p>WIT/TUSE supports the further development of Waterford Airport as an essential investment for the city, county and region.</p> <p>Heritage and Culture: WIT/TUSE has already partnered with Waterford Council on the Waterford Cultural Quarter. Initiatives that attract and sustain cultural activity in the city centre and particularly in the Quarter should continue to be incentivised by the Plan. The vitality brought by students to the Quarter and the centre is considerable, and the cultural potential of Waterford as a University City should form part of the medium term plan for the city.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the creation of a dedicated music venue for the city.</p> <p>An explicit commitment to furthering the use of the Irish language throughout Waterford, with a plan to support that use would be welcome in the Development Plan. It may be appropriate to promote the use of bilingual signage for housing settlements with a distinctive</p>	
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		<p>Waterford branding.</p> <p>Further developments in the Gaeltacht that would systematically link enterprise in the Gaeltacht with the innovation ecosystem in WIT/TUSE would be welcome, particularly enterprise activity into areas of research and innovation in WIT/TUSE, such as Eco-innovation, Agricultural and marine technology, and Creative and digital media. This would have enormous potential for job creation.</p> <p>WIT/TUSE has a strong record in working collaboratively and supporting cultural organisations in Waterford. Strategies to support, further formalize, and build on these relationships should feature in the Plan. In addition WIT/TUSE would support the further development of structures and supports to encourage creative civic interaction such as design-led innovation hubs, and connectivity with existing research and innovation activity in Carriganore.</p> <p>Health and Wellbeing: The potential of the WIT Arena lands in Carriganore as a health hub for the city and county should be recognised. The Arena currently hosts a wide range of accessible sporting and health-related activities, and also hosts health-based research and innovation activity, and acts as a gateway to the Greenway. The further development of facilities on the site and greater connectivity between the Arena and the city should be supported in the development plan.</p> <p>World Health Organisation (WHO), in its European Mental Health Plan, highlights the importance of open space, recreation and contact with nature for mental well-being. The development plan should align with WHO guidelines in this respect, build on initiatives such as Tidy Towns/ City in Bloom, and should encourage biodiversity enhancement throughout in support of health and well-being.</p> <p>Waterford has embraced innovation in the creative arts with the success of Waterford Walls, and investment in the arts is investment also in community well-being. It would be appropriate to explore other such initiatives that promote inclusivity in the community, which could be supported with expertise and advice from WIT, is</p>	
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		horticulture, where there are compelling examples of community gardens and food growing that contribute positively to community health.	
217	Waterford Area Partnership (WAP) C.L.G	<p>The submission notes that WAP leads, participates in and supports initiatives in addressing social inclusion through community development principles. It also highlights that through their ethos of collaboration and partnership, WAP will actively support the development plan in meeting its objectives and outcomes. A number of plans, strategies and projects/ programmes are specifically highlighted, which all have a focus on addressing matters such as those relating to social inclusion, marginalization; reducing poverty, further education and training (including lifelong learning), and community service and enhancement, as well as age friendly strategies.</p> <p>It requests that the development plan respond and adhere to these plans, strategies and programmes and their policies, through the implementation of local responses in ensuring all society have equality of access and opportunity.</p>	<p>Social inclusion is one of the cross cutting issues of the Plan and will inform the development of policies in relation to every sector.</p> <p>The remit to sustain local and community development in Ireland is based on a set of core values covering social inclusion, equality and respect for diversity, local and community development. The RSES supports the role of LCDCs, the PPNs and other community partnerships in their roles to ensure regional policy responses are meaningful and flexible to cater for the needs of local communities.</p> <p>The RSES also supports the development of Age-Friendly communities including support for Independent Living and Community Facilities as part of Smart Ageing Policy and implementation through Local Community Development Committees and in Local Economic and Community Plans. The forthcoming plan will support on-going collaboration with regional stakeholders to ensure that social infrastructure such as education, lifelong learning and skills, healthy cities, health infrastructure and community facilities are provided.</p> <p>The challenge for the new Development Plan is to develop policies for social and community infrastructure to enforce the established and encouraged community resilience needed in settlements throughout the city and county, particularly during and post the Covid 19 pandemic where community resilience is imperative.</p> <p>Accordingly, it is recommended that the Draft Plan will review and include policies and objectives to promote and support all the relevant National Policy Objectives as contained in the NPF and within the RSES in relation to education, childcare, health care, planning for ageing and social and community infrastructure.</p> <p>In addressing the above, it should be noted that the development plan is a policy and objectives framework, and that matters relating to operational and implementation measures are generally outside the</p>

			scope of the development plan and planning; these matters are generally dealt with by/ through other sectors/ departments.
218	BMA Planning on behalf of Touraneena Village Improvement	<p>Requests that the 'Village Plan 2020' will inform the inclusion of more comprehensive objectives in the forthcoming development plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General maintenance and planting - Roads and public infrastructure - Community facilities - Public Open Space and Amenities - Housing - Other Projects 	<p>The National Planning Framework seeks to make our cities, towns and villages the places where many more people choose to live, work and visit. For this to come to fruition our towns and villages need to be more attractive, vibrant and liveable places, offering a quality of life package that more people, of all ages and income levels, are willing to choose in the years ahead.</p> <p>Waterford City and County Council recognises the critical importance of quality places and quality of life to attracting talent, entrepreneurship, and encouraging local and international businesses.</p> <p>The development plan will thus seek to ensure and advance place-led development that produces better economic outcomes for more people in more places. Development Plan objectives and strategies, especially in relation to the provision of housing and population growth, will be guided by the Core and Settlement Strategies which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and RSES, and available infrastructural services capacities.</p>
219	BMA Planning on behalf of Jim Shanahan (Deltacrestor Ltd)	<p>The submission notes that their client is currently considering progressing planning applications for development at lands at Couse/ Ballindud, Waterford, and is therefore seeking more clarity in relation to the intentions for the "Strategic new open space" in and around the Kilbarry area which could impact their land holding. The submission requests that any strategic objective put in place is not to the detriment of the obvious development potential of Areas A, B and D as outlined on a map which accompanies the submission.</p> <p>The submission also notes that the southern lands can also accommodate residential development, and the parcel of land located north of the Outer Ring Road has potential for mixed use/ commercial uses.</p>	<p>Whilst not framed as a standard 'rezoning request', this submission does, in effect, seek to have the same effect. Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display</p> <p>The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and Settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010), and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p>

			The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies, including those related to zoning, in an evidence based and sequential manner.
220	National Transport Authority (Michael Mac Aree)	<p>1.Submission recommends that the preparation of the draft plan be guided by and include land use policies and objectives, which support the consolidation of urban-generated development within existing urban areas, in complement with the integration of land use and transport planning. The submission list a number of these guiding principles.</p> <p>2. The submission highlights that the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) should provide the basis for the integration of land use and transport planning at Metropolitan Area level. It identifies that population growth will bring challenges for the provision of supporting infrastructure and services, with the integration of land use and transport planning performing a critical role in enabling the requirements of an expanded Metropolitan Area to be met in a sustainable manner. The NTA has recently commenced the preparation of the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS), with both Waterford City and County Council and Kilkenny County Council as key stakeholders in the process, along with the Southern Regional Assembly and Transport Infrastructure Ireland. The objective of the Transport Strategy is to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Waterford Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>3. The submission recommends that an assessment of inter-settlement travel patterns across the county (including the Waterford MASP area) and to key settlements in neighbouring counties be undertaken as part of the emerging development plan. This would allow for a better understanding of travel patterns and associated transport infrastructure and services requirements. The submission highlights that the examination of commuting patterns to Waterford City and the key town of Dungarvan are of particular importance.</p>	<p>1: The planning authority is committed to the implementation of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Southern Region Regional Spatial Economic Strategy (RSES). The draft plan will be consistent with National Strategic/Policy Objectives and Regional Policy Objectives (RPO) which support compact growth within infill and brownfield with a modal shift towards more sustainable transport patterns, focussing on walking and cycling.</p> <p>2: The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS).</p> <p>3: WCCC is currently assessing travel patters across the city and county and the origin and destination of trips with a view to informing how best to meet the demands and needs for communities.</p> <p>4 – 5: The planning authority is committed to the implementation the Southern Region RSES. The draft plan will be consistent with RPO 157 which requests Local Transport Plans be prepared for key settlements and RPO 158 which seeks seek investment in the sustainable development of fully accessible infrastructure that strengthens intraregional rural connectivity including rural public transport services as “life lines” which are important routes on the road network connecting communities in remote locations and smaller scaled settlements with larger scaled settlements to access important services.</p>

	<p>4. The submission further recommends that Local Transport Plans be prepared for the higher order settlements of Dungarvan and Tramore, in order to guide the future growth of these towns.</p> <p>5. The submission calls for the emerging development plan to include policy to support and develop public transport routes throughout the county through collaboration with the National Transport Authority. The submission also requests that the Council includes a policy to ensure that public transport infrastructure is considered as part of any significant residential or commercial development.</p> <p>6. The submission recommends that the Development Plan acknowledges the role that rural transport services can perform in providing for social and economic connectivity between small villages/rural areas and larger towns.</p> <p>7. The submission recommends that the emerging development include objectives that are in accordance with the DOECLG Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines (2012) in order to protect the strategic transport function of the national roads, including motorways.</p> <p>8. The NTA's submission requests that car parking provision for non-residential land uses should be stated as maximum standards rather than minimum requirements. In addition, in locations where the highest intensity of development occurs, an approach that caps car parking on an area-wide basis should be applied. The submission further requests that the emerging development plan include specific policies on cycle parking in the urban realm and in private developments. In this regard, the NTA recommends the Standards for Cycle Parking and Associated Cycling Facilities for New Developments document issued by Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council in 2018, which includes comprehensive guidance on the design of cycle parking.</p> <p>9. The submission requests that the emerging development plan include objectives which promote universal design in the external</p>	<p>6: WCCC recognises the importance of public transport to the quality of life for rural communities and the positive impact such services can have on linking communities while reducing isolation etc. The draft plan will also review rural development policy against the objectives of the National Development Plan and The RSES including the importance of transport and will be consistent with RPO 171 and 172.</p> <p>7 – 10: WCCC is committed to delivering new development which is universally accessible as this will ensure the future proofing of developments in light of ageing population. The draft development plan will review development standards, including transport, parking, universal design standards and will reference relevant guidance as referred to in the submission.</p> <p>11: The monitoring of development plan implementation will be an important consideration in accessing the success or otherwise of policy objectives and actions. The use of data regarding modal share and shift between modes and POWSCAR data on private journeys will be utilised for this purpose. It is intended that a baseline report regarding these and other indicators will be included as an appendix in the draft development plan.</p>
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		<p>built environment such as providing separate pedestrian entrances, the provision of dropped curbs and tactile paving will provide a safer and more attractive environment for all.</p> <p>10. The submission requests that the preparation of the draft development plan be informed by the following NTA guidance documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Cycle Manual; - Permeability Best Practice Guide; - Achieving Effective Workplace Travel Plans: Guidance for Local Authorities; - Workplace Travel Plans: A Guide for Implementers; - Toolkit for School Travel; and - Guidance Note on Area Based Transport Assessment (NTA and TII). <p>11. The submission further requests that the draft development plan includes sustainable transport indicators, including mode share, for the purpose of monitoring the efficacy of policies and development objectives against a range of sustainable development indicators.</p>	
221	Conradh na Gaeilge	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
222	Aleksandar Stosic	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvoy submissions at 98	
223	Andrew Power	<p>This submission requests Waterford City and County Council to adopt 'A Smart City ethos' in the emerging development plan, with the key objective to improve citizens' quality of life. The submission highlights similar such initiatives and how they are working in Dublin and many other international cities.</p> <p>It is stated that providing Waterford and the wider region with SMART city technologies will offer better services, promote green innovation, and improve economic activity amongst many other benefits.</p>	<p>The form and structure of the city must be enduring to support and maintain real economic growth and development, to take advantage of the opportunities arising as a result of the changing dynamics and the national policy context, and provide a critical mass to support investment, innovation and the smart economy.</p> <p>Economic development within the City and County is a strategic objective of the Council. The Draft Plan will continue to enable and support sustainable, competitive economic growth, enterprise development, job creation and attracting appropriate investment in acknowledgement and support of this goal. The importance of opportunities for Foreign Direct Investment, smart specialisation etc will be reflected in Draft Plan policy as will recognition of the importance of 3rd level institutions as drivers of economic activity.</p>

			<p>A Smart City is a socially inclusive city. Smart city technologies/ technology innovation can help address many of the priority challenges that Waterford City faces by delivering more responsive and efficient city services. Over the past year WCCC was successful in securing funding under the Public Service Innovation Fund to progress Smart City testbeds in Waterford which will assist us in making better decisions based on data, and as part of a move towards developing a Waterford Smart City. WCCC would welcome additional collaboration/ partnership in developing and expanding this initiative.</p> <p>As far as practicable, every effort will be made to bring in policy objectives through the plan using the “SMART” approach, i.e. policy objectives that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely. In this way the monitoring and implementation of the development plan over its lifetime can be more easily measured and assessed.</p>
224	Falcon Real Estate (BMA Planning)	<p>The issues raised are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterford City north quays should continue to be identified as a key enabler, and that this top level of priority in national spatial planning terms stands out in the Plan – including specific indication in the final core strategy map. • Michael Street should also be identified as a key driver of economic growth and given priority status in the forthcoming Plan. • Multi-modal Transport Hub opens opportunities for employment, tourism, retail & residential development: this is needed to compete with the other cities; also high quality employment (traditional and new sectors) and housing opportunities in City Centre/ North Quays. • National Planning Framework’s aspirations for Waterford should not be used as a constraint to ambition. The new visions should seek to exceed beyond it. Hierarchy must be maintained and reinforced with Waterford City as the priority - provision for a number of major strategic sites in addition to WNQ so that Waterford City is ready for all growth opportunities that may arise across the sectors of housing, employment, retail/ leisure and infrastructure. • New housing models should be accommodated in the emerging development plan such a build to rent, shared living, community led 	<p>The content of the submission is noted, and WCCC recognises the strategic importance of the WNQ. The draft plan will be consistent the RPO 62 and the Waterford MASP Policy 20 with regards to identifying strategic employment locations.</p> <p>Having regard to the ambitions growth targets provided for in the NPF/RSES, and the revised local government structure in place for Waterford City and County Council since the adoption of the previous development plans, it is considered the development of new strategic planning and economic development structures will need careful attention and consideration during the preparation of the Draft Plan to help ensure the delivery of “a whole of Waterford” response to the challenges posed and opportunities arising from the new planning policy and infrastructure delivery landscape, noting that the plan will nonetheless require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area, with development objectives to reflect the RSES MASP policy objectives. In this regard WCCC also recognises the need to co-ordinate policies across not only across themes and settlements, but also across/ throughout the Waterford City and County Council local authority structure, in order to ensure population and jobs growth is underpinned, in a timely manner, by investment in</p>

		<p>development and student living; student housing and tourist accommodation, and housing opportunities aimed at attracting talent from an international labour pool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail and leisure: WNQ has potential to be a game changer in terms of delivering a regional retail/ tourism/ leisure destination; development plan should also consider the urgent need for hotels in the city, especially in the context of addressing constraints to tourism potential. 	<p>supporting infrastructure and amenities, housing and placemaking etc. to enhance quality of life.</p> <p>Waterford City and County Council recognises the critical importance of quality places and quality of life to attracting talent, entrepreneurship, and encouraging local and international businesses. The development plan will thus seek to ensure and advance place-led development that produces better economic outcomes for more people in more places. Development Plan objectives and strategies, especially in relation to the provision of housing and population growth, will be guided by the Core and Settlement Strategies which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and RSES, including the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP), and available infrastructural services capacities.</p> <p>WCC is committed to protecting, diversifying and enhancing the retail offering of Waterford, and the Draft Plan will seek to support and maximize such opportunities as represented by the WNQ development. A City and County retail strategy is currently being undertaken as part of the plan-making process, to set our strategic guidance on the appropriate location and scale of retail developments. The Planning Authority supports a joint retail strategy for the sub region, including the Waterford MASP area, which includes the North Quays SDZ.</p>
225	Emma Stafford	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvoy submission at 98	
226	Tesco Ireland	<p>The submission notes that the retail sector makes a major contribution to Waterford by increasing vitality and viability, and acting as an economic anchor, creating significant direct and indirect economic and social impact, and requests that WCCC provide policies that would promote the development of retail stores of an appropriate scale, at suitable locations, in the county’s primary settlements.</p> <p>The submission is stated as being made to set out the requirements of modern convenience retail operators such as Tesco, and set out how the new development plan could attract additional investment in the county in terms of convenience retailing, as well as how it could help</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted.</p> <p>The retail sector is a key element of the economy in terms of employment, economic activity and maintaining the vitality of our towns. Advances in online retailing and other new and evolving retail forms continue to change the retail landscape and challenge town centres. The County Development Plan will seek to provide guidance on the pattern of retail development appropriate for the years ahead, with a key aim being to provide efficient and sustainable retail facilities.</p> <p>WCCC is committed to protecting, diversifying and enhancing the</p>

		<p>protect the viability of existing retail premises.</p> <p>Matters raised in the submission are summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to provide flexibility with regard to zoning policies to facilitate the provision of retail floorspace at appropriate locations, and allow sites to be brought forward over the lifetime of the Plan. • The need to include supportive policies and objectives that can spur investment in the convenience retail sector and that protect the viability and also allow for refurbishment and expansion of existing retail premises, in addition to safeguarding delivery access routes and delivery/ loading space. • The submission notes that deliveries, including early morning deliveries, are an important aspect of the central distribution system and must be protected as this would help to ensure a reduced number of delivery trucks on the road network at peak times when traffic congestion is at its highest. Restrictions on deliveries should therefore be avoided. • The submission states that the preparation of an updated retail strategy for the city and county would be welcomed. <p>3. The requirements and design of modern retail formats (dictated by a number of requirements – also relating to Bdg regs; fire and safety; disability access requirements etc), including appropriate floorplates, ‘back of house’ areas, car parking and servicing access should be acknowledged, and where possible, the development plan and associated Retail Strategy, should include reference to these requirements.</p>	<p>retail offering of Waterford. A City and County retail strategy is currently being undertaken as part of the plan-making process, to set our strategic guidance on the appropriate location and scale of retail developments. The Planning Authority supports a joint retail strategy for the sub region, including the Waterford MASP area, which includes the North Quays SDZ.</p> <p>Development Plan policies, objectives and strategies will be guided by the Retail Planning Guidelines, as well as the Core and Settlement strategies, which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and the RSES, including the Waterford MASP. The Draft Plan will provide for the growth of Waterford’s towns and villages to a scale appropriate to their role/ function as set out in the Core and Settlement Strategies.</p>
227	Rob Cass	<p>The submission covers a number of issues and projects relevant to Waterford city and county, and its wider region, with a focus on comprising a Masterplan for recovery (from Covid) which could grow Waterford’s economy by 35% and jobs by 40%, whilst reducing our carbon emissions by 50%. Such growth would be unlocked through Community Funds accessed via state SSIA. The submission outlines WHAT it is considered needs to be done, HOW, and WHEN.</p> <p>Topics covered are listed below:</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted. In providing a response to the submission, it is highlighted that the development plan is not an operational, budget, or implementation plan, but rather one which establishes a policy and objectives framework wherein operational plans may be implemented. Operational and implementation measures are thus generally outside the scope of the development plan and the direct function of the planning authority.</p> <p>The policies and objectives of a Development Plan offer an opportunity to best position the City and County in land use planning terms to respond to the challenges ahead. The plan is required to be</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South East/Waterford Goals by 2030. • Economic recovery Principles & Assumptions. • Regional Actions, Timelines & Benefits per year for Waterford & South East – this is provided in table format and highlights a number of different actions within different sectors, ‘time to go live’, and an indication of ‘who benefits’ • 2020 to 2025 Programme for government –Waterford & South East roadmap; • The following information is displayed in graph format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waterford GDP Waterfall: Economy of 4bn p.a. drops 11% in 2020 due to Covid but recovers in 2021 and grows 35% on 2019 to 5.6bn by 2030.; - Waterford GDP rises from 2020’s 3.5bn (Covid drop of 11% on 2019) to 5.5bn exiting 2030 (growth of 36% on 2019). Exchequer taxes (local & national) rise from 498m p.a. to 744m p.a. - Waterford jobs add c9,500 from 2020 to 2030, recovering ALL the 11,500 lost jobs from Covid actions under the Programme for Government Missions, seeing over 63,000 jobs by 2030, or adding 180 jobs a week. • The submission highlights that today, all of the south east regions youth are being sucked into Dublin with 18% of South East missing/ gone to Dublin. This equates to 5,000 22-40 year olds relocated back to Waterford city centre through Relocation Loan. It is therefore highlighted that we need to get both the ‘lost young’ people and trade into the city core again quickly to restore confidence and cash into small businesses. • The submission offers a Housing for All plan identifying 10 priorities to unlock housing opportunity. • Waterford’s Housing “Iceberg”: it is over 2 years before the mortgage approvals get fulfilled by current supply levels. It is 13 years before 13,549 18+ living @ home get homes based on current supply: or 1290% increase in supply rate to meet current 18+ which is 812m pipeline opportunity (& over 200m to exchequer) or 25% growth on county economy. • Waterford & South East Residential is one of the most affordable counties & regions in Ireland, indicating further price growth on the back of population growth. 	<p>aligned with the National Strategic Outcomes of the NPF, RSES and MASP in order to ensure that Waterford secures its share of the national investment budget, and successfully delivers the allocated employment and population growth targets. To this end, the land use strategies and investment priorities of the Development Plan will need to align with those of the National Development Plan and the state agencies that are responsible for the delivery of essential infrastructure.</p> <p>It is intended that as the residential capacity audits are prepared for the city and main settlements in the county from a Housing Need and Demand Assessment and Housing Strategy, that the quantum of greenfield and brownfield land will be finely balanced to achieve the objectives of the NPF and RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, and this will be balanced against historical growth trends the availability of infrastructure, especially water services capacity, drivers for economic growth (RSES key enablers) and environmental considerations. Delivering population growth is dependent on enabling infrastructure and concomitant economic/ jobs growth, and there needs to be a focused implementation strategy relating in particular to enabling infrastructure which supports employment and population growth targets. It is critical that the identification of regeneration sites for redevelopment and the Tiered Approach to Zoning are fully informed and aligned where necessary to such the implementation strategy.</p> <p>The NPF targets for the delivery of housing raise a significant challenge in terms of the current economic context. While the local authority is limited in how it can bring the required number of sites to the market at present, the concept of active land management as set out in RPO 10, RPO 34, RPO 37 and MASP PO 1 is of note and will assist in delivering sites in the future. This will be explored further during the preparation of the draft plan and the Council will continue to work with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the Land Development Agency and all other stakeholders in order to address emerging challenges.</p> <p>The Plan will focus on compact urban growth and regeneration,</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing for All: Regeneration & New Builds are c.4bn p.a. by 2030 & 3,000 jobs. • Currently, 188 units in the city can be regenerated to accommodate the 1,000 a year targetted to move back, for 105k plus 60k regeneration for rent/ mortgages of €500 a month for a 2/3 bed. Some €12,000 less a year than Dublin, with 4,000 above the shop ideal for affordable living & offices in the city centre. • South East Residential housing demand vs supply sees pipeline of €12bn in construction costs to 2030 on back of current undersupply and forward population growth. • North Quays is a catalyst to both land values, jobs & population growth in Waterford City; the sites are within 10 minutes drive of North Quays. • Example Project pipeline for housing of 3,255 units to develop out that are at various stages of development. Total pipeline of nearly 1bn, profit of 233m over 4 years on equity outlay of 17.5m. IRR of 61%, with profit on development cost of 27%. • Kilbarry Sustainable village is a model for Ireland; solar powered home AND car could save c€8k per year per household on energy, car fuel & financing costs, or over 30 year lifecycle of a home it saves €240k to home owner: more than the COST of the home, ideal for young buyers who are sustainable & cash conscious. • Modular Factory in South East is a fast growing sector, but could deliver c2000 NZEB 3 Bed homes a year for c180k Sales price delivers & c600 jobs in the factory based on existing UK Modular award winner which delivers 100 homes in 100 days for 100k build cost on 1 hectare (land cost of 1k a home). Potential is then exportable internationally. • One Modular factory in South East manufactures the previous homes for 650 jobs delivers c2,000 homes a year and require a 4-6 acre site (as equity from Council or Port) with power. Model is already working in the UK. • We can reduce our emissions 30% below target, leading Ireland in climate action delivery AND increase agri herd AND reduce energy costs AND add 309m a year to the economy (+9% GDP) AND create 1,275 jobs in the county AND Build 12,600 homes using the PfG AND grow population 30%. • Fuel Poverty on existing homes can be stopped using models in 	<p>placemaking, networks for collaboration/ partnership, strengthening appropriate sustainable rural development, identify and progress infrastructure priorities and programs (including those associated with green and blueways), promote and strengthen transport/ mobility strategies and connectivity, and address other imperatives such as protecting natural and built heritage, promoting and facilitating higher education initiatives and the formulation of the TUSE, as well as supporting, strengthening, and promoting tourism.</p> <p>Having regard to the ambitions growth targets provided for in the NPF/RSES, and the revised local government structure in place for Waterford City and County Council since the adoption of the previous development plans, it is considered the development of new strategic planning and economic development structures will need careful attention and consideration during the preparation of the Draft Plan to help ensure the delivery of “a whole of Waterford” response to the challenges posed and opportunities arising from the new planning policy and infrastructure delivery landscape, noting the recommendation that the plan will nonetheless require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area with development objectives to reflect the MASP policy objectives.</p> <p>The Council will continue to actively undertake a leadership role to progress and secure the delivery of Development Plan policy objectives. In providing this leadership role, the Council will foster a collaborative approach with citizens, stakeholders, sectoral interests, and adjoining authorities to achieve collective support and successful implementation of the Plan. The Council are fully aware that successful implementation of a significant number of the policies and objectives of the Plan will necessitate on-going collaboration and a shared ambition across a range of agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p>WCCC has engaged with both the Southern Regional Assembly and Kilkenny County Council to commence dialogue regarding MASP implementation which will include for the delivery of the Joint Retail Strategy, consistent with Waterford MASP Policy Objective 19. While the timely delivery of the strategy will be dependent on the input of a number of stakeholders, WCCC is fully committed to delivering the</p>
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	<p>existence in UK & in Tipperary; the energy from rooftops can be used in the home, with the capital costs paid for by the Energy provider (ESB/Community Power) to see 30% lower energy costs, 100% renewable energy & an income to both council & tenant, plus an income to the 11,000 social homes and to council themselves (400k a year), creating 300 jobs in the installation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting: 400m by 2040 target across Ireland is 500k per year at Waterford level; 50,000 trees a year. Which is 1 (deciduous) tree planted per person and the target is met in 5 years. • Other actions to step up carbon emissions reduction & reduce fuel poverty & save income for homes. • NORTH QUAYS 400m investment taps into Waterford & South East's current undersupply of 6bn, before any growth or investment outlook to 2040 which adds 16bn. Retail undersupply of €175m in city core p.a. (€700m in catchment), tourism undersupply of €500m p.a. combine to €475m p.a in trade opportunity p.a (c13,500 jobs) with Cork office jobs supply some 30 times more than Waterford to 2022. • Waterford & South East is undersupplied with housing & private investment dropping housing supply rate as % of state by 60% in 10 years; jobs then move to regions where housing supply is available. • Waterford & South East is undersupplied with housing & private investment dropping housing supply rate as % of state by 60% in 10 years; jobs then move to regions where housing supply is available. • REGENERATING & REIGNITING RETAIL Businesses: 2020-2023. • Reigniting & Growing Tourism Business 2020 to 2023. • Global Flagship Tourism Experiences to put Waterford on global map: Guardian, Gondola, Greenway & Quays to target 1m visitors by 2023. • Undersupply of hotel beds today requires building out capacity & presents investment opportunity. • Fully funded South East University with full access to capital. • Universal Healthcare. • Waterford & South East is missing 66m a year in Healthcare budget & requires an additional 1,000 staff before a further 30% population growth by 2030 (i.e. 1,300 needed by 2030). • Social Contract. • Offers methods of how projects can be funded. 	<p>strategy as part of the development plan preparation process.</p> <p>The Council acknowledges that the provision of a well functioning, integrated public transport system is crucial to providing a viable, sustainable, alternative transport mode, addressing social exclusion and achieving climate action goals. The importance of sustainable transport, mobility and accessibility is highlighted in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and will be promoted by policy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will also be informed by the Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (WMATS) and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City Planning and Land-use Transportation Strategy (PLUTS).</p> <p>WCCC, in a manner consistent with the NPF and SRA RSES, considers the role of WIT/TU as being critical to the delivery of a Learning City and County, to enabling people to remain in their local region to undertake third level university education and to attract a highly skilled workforce to the city and county. To this end WCCC has engaged with WIT/TUSE to consider how best to deliver a Learning City and County and will continue to define a collaborative approach to this during the development plan preparation period. The enhancement of the role and prominence of WIT/TUSE within the city, county and region will be a core consideration for policy objectives of the draft development plan.</p> <p>WCCC also recognises the importance of successfully managing the tourism sector for the economy and local communities in both the city and county. It creates much needed revenue and employment, and it is therefore important to have appropriate policy and objectives to enhance, develop and protect the key assets which the City and County have to offer.</p> <p>Climate change is one of the cross-cutting issues/ themes of the plan-making process, and will inform the development of policies in relation to every sector. This is reflected in the provisions of section</p>
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			<p>10(2)(n) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. Climate change, mitigation and adaption measures will be a key consideration of the draft Development Plan as we move to make more resilient Waterford. In devising policy objectives to manage and direct development regarding climate change and all other areas of interest, as far as practicable, every effort will be made to bring in policy objectives through the plan using the “SMART” approach, i.e. policy objectives that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely. In this way the monitoring and implementation of the development plan over its lifetime can be more easily measured and assessed.</p> <p>Furthermore, development management quantitative and qualitative standards for all development types will be set out to ensure an appropriate high quality of development is built across the city and county. The targets of the core strategy and derived policies, along with the relevant actions seeking their delivery, will be monitored during the lifetime of the development plan.</p>
228	Land Development Agency	<p>The LDA respectfully requests that the following information/objectives relating to regeneration be included in the draft development plan:</p> <p>The utilisation of available funding for plan led development and regeneration of key sites including publicly owned land.</p> <p>Key locations of strategic importance for regeneration and development should be identified in the draft plan.</p> <p>A list of further urban regeneration projects the Council are committing to apply for, or the criteria or framework which would guide the selection of such additional projects.</p> <p>Identification of key regeneration projects or projects eligible for funding under the URDF scheme.</p>	<p>WCCC is committed to ensuring the policy objectives and land-use zoning provisions of the draft development plan will be consistent with the requirements of both the NPF and SRA RSES, which reflect Government policy regarding compact growth, redevelopment of state lands and active land management, respectively referred to in RPO 10, RPO 36 and RPO 37 of the SRA RSES.</p> <p>It is important that there is a plan-led approach to the redevelopment and regeneration of under-utilised lands in urban centres, and the draft development plan will include relevant qualitative and quantitative requirements for principle sites as necessary.</p> <p>In addition, the capacity services (including blue/ green infrastructure (GBI) and nature based solutions) to facilitate development will be an important consideration; where deficits are identified, WCCC will engage with relevant service providers to overcome issues.</p> <p>The draft development plan will consider fully the role of nature based solutions and GBI as a more sustainable means of addressing</p>

			infrastructure deficits, particularly the provision of appropriately scaled and accessible amenity areas, SuDS, transport infrastructure / greenways etc. The role of URDF and RRDF funding streams cannot be underestimated in this regard, which will build on the projects currently in the pipeline.
229	Office of the Planning Regulator	Please refer to separate table (Table 1).	
230	Meitheal Tra na Rinne	<p>See also under grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239</p> <p>The submission is made by Meitheal Tra na Rinne represents a group of oyster farmers who grow and sell oysters in Dungarvan Bay. The submission identifies the fact that the protection of the existing shellfish aquaculture activities is a prerequisite to allowing the sustainable growth of the sector.</p> <p>The submission identifies that the sewage system in the Dungarvan Bay Area, served by the Baile na nGall Waste Water Treatment Plant is wholly inadequate to deal with existing levels of sewage, resulting in frequent overflow incidents from pumping stations at Mota and Baile na nGall, and the closure of some of the aquaculture markets. This has been recognised by Irish Water who have completed a survey of the network in An Rinn with a view to commencing remedial works in the coming years.</p> <p>The submission also notes that it should be recognized that shellfish aquaculture enhances water quality through nutrient removal, filtration of particulates from the water column, removal of bacteria and viruses through filter feeding.</p> <p>The submission calls for the emerging development plan to include an objective of water quality for shellfish to be identified as a priority goal, and that long-standing shellfish aquaculture businesses should have priority over new/ existing and potentially damaging terrestrial land-based activities/ uses which could negatively impact shellfish businesses via a deterioration of water quality parameters. The submission highlights that any large housing developments, particularly in the immediate area of An Rinn should not be allowed as</p>	<p>The concerns of the aquaculture industry are noted and the contribution of this sector to the County's economy is equally noted and appreciated. Support for the sector will be provided through the development plan policies and objectives, as/ where appropriate.</p> <p>In rural areas, creating the environment to support jobs and employment creation/ growth, is seen as a key enabler to sustaining and rejuvenating our rural areas and rural towns and villages, sustaining vibrant rural communities and reversing population decline, as well as supporting a sustainable and economically efficient agricultural and food sector, while at the same time noting the importance of maintaining and protecting our natural environment and heritage.</p> <p>The need for, and importance of, the delivery of investment in water and wastewater infrastructure in tandem with growth is echoed in national policy, which seeks the alignment of investment in supporting water services infrastructure with the development plan Core Strategy. One of the ways the National Planning Framework National Policy Objective (NPO) 57 seeks to enhance water quality and resource management is by Integrating sustainable water management solutions, such as Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SuDs).</p> <p>The Council is in a continuous dialogue with Irish Water in relation to the servicing needs of our towns, villages and communities. In collaboration with Irish Water, WCCC will seek to establish the water services requirements for each settlement and a water services investment programme for the city and county, based on an order of priority that reflects the Core Strategy for the County.</p>

		they will place a further and intolerable burden on the existing sewage and stormwater system(s), and that priority to be given to remedial works and upgrading of the sewage and drainage systems of all areas surrounding Dungarvan Bay as a matter of urgency.	In addition to the above, consideration will be given at settlement level to the potential for nature based solutions and natural water retention measures as part of the consideration of green infrastructure provision and protection.
231	Granville Hotel	<p>As per submission 198:</p> <p>The submission proposes the relocation of Thomas Francis Meager from opposite Reginald’s Tower to the roundabout at Shaws on the Quay. It is considered that this is a more appropriate location for this monument because it is close to the birthplace of Thomas Francis Meagher, now the Granville Hotel. The official name of this section of the Quay is Meagher’s Quay – named after Thomas Francis Meagher – and therefore has another association with Thomas Francis Meagher.</p> <p>A canopy outside the Waterford Crystal and City and Council Offices would allow this fine plaza-like area on the wide expanse of the Mall to be used for outdoor events.</p>	This matter is outside the scope of the development plan review, but may be more appropriately addressed in consultation with the Council’s Heritage officer and Architect’s Office.
232	Henry Doherty	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
233	Máire Seó Breathnach	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
234	Ronan Brazil	The submission would like to see increase facilities for boats and kayaks on the River Suir estuary by slipway, and identifies the potential for a huge un-tapped marine based tourism & activity along River Suir & Waterford Estuary, including at Passage East and Cheekpoint, with a series of pontoons for tourist visiting boats at each harbour. It is also suggested that there is likely collaboration potential with Wexford Co.Co. for an overall plan for Marine Tourism on the River Suir and Waterford harbor estuary following dredging at Ballyhack, Arthurstown and Duncannon.	<p>WCCC recognises the importance of successfully managing the tourism sector for the economy and local communities in both the city and county. It creates much needed revenue and employment, and it is therefore important to have appropriate policy and objectives to enhance, develop and protect the key assets which the City and County have to offer.</p> <p>Both the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Region, recognise that Green infrastructure (GI) planning should be a key element of Development Plans. GI, including the integral and broader concepts of ‘blue’ and nature-based solutions respectively, is one of the cross-cutting themes of the development plan.</p> <p>Waterford’s marine and aquatic resource is of major importance to tourism and leisure activities, and is a fundamental part of our natural and cultural heritage. It is an objective of the Plan to safeguard and</p>

			<p>improve the health of Waterford’s marine and aquatic ecosystems. Blue Corridors can provide many benefits including more effective management of urban flood risk; improved access, additional and more useable public open space, and improved biodiversity.</p> <p>WCCC supports additional recreational links/ access in general, whilst also aiming to protect its natural environment through the principles of responsible stewardship and to facilitate sustainable diversification, growth and development within the parameters of environmental protection. In this regard, the draft plan will consider appropriate policies to support expanding and strengthening the delivery of enhanced green infrastructure and biodiversity.</p>
235	John Power	<p>As per submission 249:</p> <p>The submission notes that an entire landholding in Westown Tramore which has been in agricultural use for several generations by the same family is currently zoned “Open Space”, and requests that the landholding (or part thereof), be re-zoned as “Green Belt”</p>	<p>The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and Settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010), and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies, including those related to zoning, in an evidence based and sequential manner.</p> <p>Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display</p>
236	Irish Wind Energy Association	<p>IWEA suggests that a clear policy ambition in the new County Development Plan and Renewable Energy Strategy for County Waterford is critical to guide the strategy and the identification of a sufficient quantum of potentially suitable land.</p> <p>IWEA strongly suggests that the new County Development Plan and</p>	<p>Rural areas regionally and nationally have contributed significantly to the energy needs of the country and energy production. The NPF highlights the strong role rural areas play in securing a sustainable renewable energy supply. Innovative and novel renewable solutions have been delivered in rural areas over the last number of years, particularly from solar and wind energy sources. The location of future</p>

		<p>Renewable Energy Strategy for County Waterford must classify a sufficient quantum of land as being suitable for wind energy, to ensure national renewable energy targets can be achieved, and demonstrate how the quantum of land classified as suitable is sufficient for this purpose.</p> <p>They belief that following the LARES methodology and considering a regional approach with neighbouring counties will appropriately identify a sufficient amount of land needed to meet our national targets.</p> <p>IWEA request that the new Development Plan and Renewable Energy Strategy for Waterford should refer to these Guidelines and require future proposed wind energy developments in County Waterford to comply with the guidelines of the day.</p>	<p>national renewable energy generation will, for the most part, need to be accommodated on large tracts of land in a rural setting, while also continuing to protect the integrity of the environment and respecting the needs of people who live in rural areas. WCCC welcomes the Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019) and looks forward to their finalisation.</p> <p>A strategic approach will be taken to Wind Energy Development, and this should inform which areas are suitable or unsuitable for wind farm development. It should be noted that the Revised Wind Energy Guidelines and the Marine Planning Framework which were placed on public consultation in Q4 of 2019 will also inform the policies for the development of renewable energy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Future policies in this regard will be influenced by national policy on renewable energy, the just transition away from dependence on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, and a low-carbon economy, the need to ensure Waterford is a climate resilient location, the landscape characterisation of the county, and relevant S.28 Ministerial Guidelines.</p>
237	Muireann Carroll	<p>This submission addresses the topics as highlighted in the Issues Paper as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Settlement Hierarchy – focus on implementation of DMURS in creating a attractive and inviting towns; progress policies in relation to a mix of housing types and tenures for the city centre, permeability and connectivity of residential areas, provision of green space for children, sympathetic redevelopment of our built heritage, regeneration of town/village centres, access to nature in urban areas, planning for our older population and planning for allowing older people to 'age in place'. • Economy, Employment and Education - Development of WIT to TUSE; include policies that promote Waterford as a liveable city for the younger generation by fostering links between WIT and local businesses, improved rail services to Dublin. 	<p>The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy requires that local authorities ensure the integration of age friendly strategies in the Plan including the provision of flexible housing typologies, buildings and spaces that avoid separation and segregation. Guidance documentation is available to help local authorities improve the quality of life for older people and seek to ensure they have housing suited to their needs. WCCC is a member of the WHO Global Network for Age Friendly Cities and Communities.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will explore policies and objectives which seek to promote community centred development, universal design, well designed lifetime adaptable housing, residential care homes for older people, nursing homes etc particularly in urban areas and potentially on Brownfield and Infill sites, which are close to public transport and existing services and facilities. The Draft Plan will also include policies that support improvements in connectivity and permeability between places, and increased opportunities for more sustainable forms of</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Economic Development - include policies regarding a publication of guidelines for best practice regarding change of land use from agriculture to forestry, renewable energy developments or other rural enterprises; the plan should also support rural broadband and rural communities ability to engage with the green economy through the promotion of national schemes such as the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme. • Sustainable Tourism - (1) The Woodstown Viking site represents a significant opportunity for CCC to develop its tourism potential (2) Comeragh uplands: The submission highlights that the development of Comeragh uplands should not lead to a degradation of the natural heritage, and infrastructure to support this objective should be considered eg Cuilcagh Boardwalk (a.k.a. 'the stairway to heaven'). The submission also calls for the support of new and established tourism developments/enterprises in the environs of the Comeragh uplands, with these being limited to within the existing built up footprint of local villages (except in exceptional circumstances). • Transportation and Mobility - The development plan should incorporate policies that prioritise pedestrians and cyclists over vehicular traffic in the city and its suburbs. Traffic calming should be implemented outside schools to discourage illegal parking. • Principle Enabling infrastructure, Energy and Communications – Implement more ICW such as at Anne Valley; renewable energy policies should not contradict climate change targets; The development plan should support micro-generation schemes for local communities, and individuals who wish to become self-sufficient in this manner. All new industrial and commercial developments should be considered for their capacity to operate as Nearly Zero Energy buildings and incorporate elements of climate mitigation in their design. • Heritage and Culture - The development plan should seek to acquire derelict buildings considered to be part of Waterford's built heritage, and restore them to use to a reasonable and safe standard. 	<p>transport including walking, cycling, and public transport.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will set out policies and objectives to support, strengthen, and develop the rural economy to enhance the competitiveness of rural areas by supporting innovation in rural economic development and enterprise through the diversification of the rural economy into appropriate alternative, and new, sectors and services.</p> <p>The Plan will focus on compact urban growth and regeneration, networks for collaboration/ partnership, identify and progress infrastructure priorities and programmes (including those associated with green and blueways), promote and strengthen transport/ mobility strategies and connectivity, and address other imperatives such as protecting natural and built heritage, promoting and facilitating higher education initiatives and the formulation of the TUSE, as well as supporting, strengthening, and promoting tourism.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable communities and place-making - The submission calls for public seating to have back support that is not too low to the ground; access to community centres and policies to support a diversity in the offerings of these should be considered; The submission calls for policies that are inclusive and innovative. 	
238	Industrial Development Authority (IDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This submission is made on behalf of the IDA, and focuses on strategic issues affecting the future sustainable development of Waterford, and the encouragement of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to the city and county. • The submission calls for the emerging development plan to be consistent with the current national and regional plans and policies which require accelerated development in Waterford as a driver of national growth and key regional centre in the south east. • The continued designation of the Waterford Knowledge Campus as strategic lands is supported. Both the IDA Technology Park and Industrial Estate should be designated as strategic employment locations within the emerging development plan • Development Plan should prioritise the delivery of high-quality public transport connectivity to large employment areas including the Waterford Industrial Estate and Waterford Business and Technology Park and seek to improve the pedestrian and cycling environment in these locations. • Strategic large employment locations including the IDA sites should be linked by high quality public transport and to the City Centre and the proposed future transport hub. In this regard IDA Ireland fully support the planned redevelopment of the North Quays which will be very attractive in attracting future investment to the city. • There are several policies and objectives from the adopted CCDPs that IDA would wish to see taken forward in the emerging single City and County Plan. 	<p>The planning authority is committed to the implementation of the NPF and the Southern RSES. The draft plan will be consistent with National Strategic/Policy Objectives and RPOs which support the accelerated development of Waterford City as the main driver of national growth and key regional centre in the south east.</p> <p>The planning authority recognises the strategic importance of the Waterford Knowledge Campus, the IDA Technology Park and the IDA Industrial Estate. The draft plan will be consistent the RPO 62 and the Waterford MASP Policy 20 with regards to identifying strategic employment locations.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the WMATS and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS.</p> <p>The planning authority is aware that a number of policies and objectives within the Waterford City Development Plan 2013 – 2019, Waterford County Plan 2011 -2017 and the Dungarvan Town Development Plan 2012 - 2018 still have relevance and should be included in the emerging draft development plan. A full review of policies and objectives will be undertaken and relevant policies and objectives that still have relevance will be included in the draft plan.</p>

153	Waterford Greens	<p>This submission is made by Údarás na Gaeltachta. It is noted that section 10.2 of the submission provides a table which gives a substantial insight into the goals that are specified in the Language Plan which is being supported by An tÚdarás and the Department. The main issues outlined in the submission are summarised below:</p> <p>Recognition: The Gaeltacht areas of An Rinn and An Sean Phobal should be given proper recognition as part of any mapping undertaken on the County and they should be part of the preparation of the development plan and of the planning strategic area under the remit of the Council. The emerging plan will need to recognise a central settlement in the settlement hierarchy and to implement policies in order to ensure a settlement concentration in the future development of An Rinn.</p> <p>The plan should recognise the Status of Dungarvan Town as a Gaeltacht Service town, to support the language planning process in the town, and to facilitate realising the goals of the language planning process.</p> <p>Background and Context: The submission recommends that the Language Planning Area (LPA) of na Déise should be mentioned and the area of Gaeltacht na nDéise should be described as an exemplary area and references should be made to the County in every aspect of the plan as applicable.</p>	<p>WCCC supports the broad objectives and goals of Údarás na Gaeltachta as they relate to the Gaeltacht na nDéise, and as envisaged in the SRA RSES, in particular S. 4.5: Rural Development (Enterprise, innovation, cultural creative industry and digital hubs), S. 7.2: Cultural Heritage and the Arts, S. 7.2.3: Linguistic Heritage, S. 7.2.4: Economic Development.</p> <p>The spatial definition of the Gaeltacht is vitally important to assessing the characteristics of the area, the opportunities for sustainable growth and the development of a strategy in terms of the area's economy, amenity, community and linguistic and cultural attributes. The area is clearly defined by the CSO and in light of the significant challenges and opportunities pertaining, the draft development plan will propose a more detailed strategy/plan be put in place to secure the sustainable development of Gaeltacht na nDéise in collaboration with principle stakeholders in the area and the local community. Due consideration will be given to creating a focal area within which further development is considered appropriate and sustainable.</p> <p>WCCC is fully supportive of the implementation of a language plan for Gaeltacht na nDéise and its Service Town of Dungarvan in a manner which is consistent with RPO 195: Language Plans and RPO 197: Irish Language Networks in particular. Other matters raised, have been noted, and recommendations made, as relevant hereunder.</p> <p>The draft development plan will give a clear policy objective commitment in this regard.</p>
167, 174, 205	Maolíosa Ní Chléirigh,		
180	Thomas Phelan		
196	Aisling Cahill		
200	Kieran Cahill		
206	Marc Ó Cathasaigh		
210	Comhlucht Forbatha na nDéise,		
212	Aine Riordan		
221	Conradh na Gaeilge		
232	Henry Doherty		
233	Maire Seo Breathnach		
239	Údarás na Gaeltachta,		
251 & 247	Irial MacMurchú,		

		<p>recognised as a Gaeltacht Service Town as part of the Language Plan of na Déise. <i>“Dungarvan is identified as a Key Town in the Regional Spatial Economic Strategy. It is also a designated Gaeltacht Service Town. It will play a critical and strategic role in underpinning the strategy and ensure the consolidation and spread of growth beyond the Waterford city to the sub regional level and will also provide synergies with East Cork.”</i></p>	<p>enhancing the role of Dungarvan as the Key Town and Gaeltacht Service Town as envisaged in RPO 24 of the SRA RSES. This will be further developed in policy objectives of a new Dungarvan LAPs which will be prepared post the making of the unitary CCDP.</p>
		<p>Economy, Employment and Education: The Gaeltacht should be given the same statistics as other areas to include the investments and developments of An tÚdarás on an economic basis as an economic driver.</p> <p>Rural Economic Development: The provision /maintenance of the appropriate supply of water and wastewater treatment facilities are necessary to facilitate the growth of the business parks of Údarás na Gaeltachta during the lifetime of the plan and subsequently. A high-speed broadband service needs to be installed and made available to the clients and companies of An tÚdarás and to the communities of Gaeltacht na nDéise in County Waterford.</p> <p>Further developments in the Gaeltacht should work towards systematically linking enterprise in the Gaeltacht with the innovation ecosystem in WIT/TUS. There should be a focus on connecting and integrating enterprise activity in the Gaeltacht into particular areas of research and innovation in WIT/TUSE, particularly in areas of Eco-innovation, agricultural and marine technology, and creative and digital media. The development plan should facilitate in particular the development of indigenous and language-based enterprises in the Gaeltacht.</p>	<p>The importance of having an holistic approach to planning for the broader Gaeltacht area is appreciated, having regard to its population and dispersed spatial pattern of development. The draft development plan will have due regard to the merits of such an approach.</p> <p>WCCC would also recognise the importance of providing an appropriate standard of service and other infrastructure in support of the community and economy. This is a significant issue for communities and settlements across Waterford, and must be addressed in that context by way of continued dialogue with service providers and the identification of appropriate policy objectives to secure sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>The draft development plan will support linkages between Gaeltacht na nDéise and WIT/TUSE in the interest of supporting indigenous creative endeavour, local employment and broadening the diversity of the learning city and county as a key enabler in sustainable growth..</p>
		<p>Transport and Mobility: An tÚdarás believes that a first-class transport service is of particular importance, particularly for those residing in rural peripheral areas and in the Gaeltacht so as to have access to services and facilities which they don’t have at home.</p> <p>Specific transport actions should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing accessible bus shelters at bus stops. 	<p>WCCC would concur that transport services are important for the purposes of linking communities and people, tackling private car usage, and transitioning towards more sustainable patterns of living. Reducing the need to travel is equally important and is a principle underpinning the Core Strategy of the draft development plan in a manner consistent with Section 10.2(n) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. The role of sustainable modes</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To make parking spaces available to people with disabilities in the Gaeltacht as they are required. •To make electric chargers available for electric cars in Gaeltacht na nDéise. •Develop a cycling track on the R674 between Crosaire Riobard and Ceann Heilbhic (Helvic Head). •Provide safe storage facilities for bicycles beside the area’s facilities. •Consider extending the Greenway out towards An Rinn so that it goes as far as Ceann Heilbhic (Helvick Head). 	<p>such as walking and cycling are similarly important, particularly when facilitating movement within the Gaeltacht. It is important that the policy objectives of the draft development plan balance these needs in terms of policy objectives and to ensure with the delivery of the overarching vision and strategic goals of the draft.</p> <p>The specific transport actions are noted and will be considered in formulating policy objectives and actions for the area.</p>
		<p>Heritage and Culture: The submission highlights that it is a mandatory Objective 12 relates to Gaeltacht areas and in particular to section 10(2)m of the Planning and Development Act 2000. It is necessary, under the Act, to include in the community development plans objectives relating to the protection of the sociolinguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht, which includes the promotion of the Irish language as a community language. These policies should be considered which would have a positive impact on the heritage, sociolinguistics and culture in the Gaeltacht and on housing strategies in order to respond to the residents’ needs of the Gaeltacht when drafting the county development plan.</p> <p>The submission recommends that the emerging development plan closely observe the language plan which has been sanctioned and which is operating in Gaeltacht na nDéise and that the recommendations with regard to the role, function and responsibilities of the County Council are taken into account, which are as central to the effective operation of those plans.</p> <p>It is also considered that that wind turbines have the potential to damage vulnerable ecosystem of the Gaeltacht area, its potential for cultural tourism and the health and wellbeing of the community.</p> <p>Finally there is a need to preserve the area’s heritage and make it available to the community. The area of Gaeltacht na nDéise has a rich heritage, a heritage which is at the centre of the local people’s sense of distinctiveness and identity and it is necessary to preserve it for the benefit of the future generations.</p>	<p>The comments with regard to the mandatory obligation to consider the cultural and linguistic heritage of the Gaeltacht is recognised and in particular the objectives of the current Language Plan 2018 – 2024, and its role in making the Irish language an everyday language across the Gaeltacht and extending its influence and use to Dungarvan as a Gaeltacht Service Town.</p> <p>Given the complexity of issues relating to Gaeltacht na nDéise, it is consider that further discussions should be progressed to identify detailed policy objectives for the area.</p> <p>With regard to the impact of wind energy developments, this is an issue which will be further commented on elsewhere in this report, and the future policies in this regard will be influenced by national policy on renewable energy, the just transition away from dependence on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, and a low-carbon economy, the need to ensure Waterford is a climate resilient location, the landscape characterisation of the county, and relevant S 28 Ministerial Guidelines.</p> <p>There is a mandatory obligation on WCCC to protect heritage and amenity and the relevant policy objectives of the draft development plan will ensure such obligations are met for both Gaeltacht na nDéise and the broader city and county.</p>

		<p>Sustainable Communities and Placemaking: The submission states that it is important to take into account the aspirations of the Gaeltacht community when the Council is compiling the new development plan and to make every effort to protect and maintain the language, community and heritage of the Gaeltacht in the lifetime of the plan. It also identifies the aging population of the Gaeltacht should taken into account in drafting the emerging development plan.</p>	<p>A sustainable Gaeltacht community will be strengthened by a strong focus on placemaking - based around the concepts of connectivity, distinctness, safe and pleasant environments, community engagement and principles of universal design. Such a strategy is about establishing and supporting a community's 'sense of place', and linking people with the area and places they live and visit regularly in a manner which is convenient, safe and welcoming, and which is founded on a process of citizen engagement. The principles of universal design will ensure our built environment is future proofed in its designed to facilitate the needs of our ageing population across Waterford.</p> <p>The draft development plan will include a place making strategy and policy objectives and development standards to ensure its delivery.</p>
		<p>Engagement between WCCC and the local community should be through the Irish Language, high quality services should all be available through Irish to the community and that that a housing strategy for social and affordable housing in particular should be drafted in consultation with Comhlucht Forbatha na nDéise.</p> <p>In addition language conditions should placed on any new developments of two or more houses that are built in the Gaeltacht in the future. Compliance which such conditions should to be monitored appropriately.</p> <p>Housing: Housing developments in the area to focus on servicing the natural growth of the Gaeltacht indigenous community. Language Impact Assessments supporting development proposals should be compiled by Irish speakers and someone qualified in sociolinguistics and planning decision should ensure that further dilution of the Irish Language does not occur given that Gaeltacht na nDéise is Category B. It is considered that the viability threshold of 67% should be included as a target in the plan. Furthermore a language inurement (benefit) clause and/or a genuine local housing need in 100% of the houses be applied in developments or two or more houses, and that a language inurement clause should exist for a minimum of 80% of the houses.</p> <p>The submission from Conradh na Gaeilge raised some specific issues regarding future housing development which can be summarised as</p>	<p>WCCC has a dedicated Irish Officer who in some cases can assist in dialogue through the Irish Language with the local community. The development of this concept will be an operational matter for WCCC.</p> <p>The draft CCDP and the housing strategy will be informed by a Housing Need and Demand Assessment and this will have due consideration of housing need in the Gaeltacht area. At time of writing however there is no proposal from Government to operate an affordable housing scheme.</p> <p>In terms of planning decision making, there will be further assessment of the current development management standards as part of preparation of the new unitary CCDP which may address some of the finer detailed issues raised.</p> <p>The draft CCDP policy objectives will support the aspirations of Section 10(2)(m) and will endeavour to identify policy objectives which are implementable and enforceable.</p> <p>As commented elsewhere in this report, the next CCDP will have a focus on monitoring its implementation.</p> <p>The content of the submissions received focus significantly on the provision of an appropriate policy to support the local community, individual housing needs and the Language Plan. It will be important</p>

		<p>follows:</p> <p>Houses to only be sold on to an Irish language speaker, a control which would last for 15 years (25 years recommended by Comhlucht Forbatha na nDéise) and which would prohibit letting the house long-term (longer than 3 months in the one year) except for Irish language speakers. (Proficiency of B2 or higher in spoken Irish in the Common European Framework of References for Languages (Council of Europe, 2001) is necessary as an accepted standard). It is not recommended however language conditions are imposed on people in relation to houses in the electoral division where they originally come from.</p> <p>The overdevelopment of holiday homes should be prohibited in order to ensure that no more than 10% of the houses built are holiday homes.</p> <p>It is considered that housing estates do not enhance the speaking of Irish in the Gaeltacht areas A & B. In fact, such would do damage and extreme damage at that. We recommend that housing estates are not permitted in Gaeltacht areas A & B and that this should be articulated clearly in the zoning of those areas.</p> <p>We recommend that people who give the appropriate evidence that they have a competence at level B2 or higher in spoken Irish are treated as if they had the local housing need and not to have to fulfill anymore requirements.</p> <p>There is an area on the periphery of the Gaeltacht where Irish isn't used much and where it wasn't used much when it was awarded Gaeltacht status. If the community does not wish to include these peripheral areas as Gaeltacht areas and to be under the above bracket of measures, we will not oppose this.</p>	<p>to ensure that policy objectives set out in the draft plan have due regard to housing need and demand, protection of the linguistic and cultural heritage of the area, the availability of appropriate infrastructure and services and managing housing stock once constructed and occupied.</p>
		<p>There needs to be a structured approach to planning for the broader Gaeltacht area and the sensitive development of Helvick Head so as the character of the unique area is not eroded.</p> <p>Careful consideration should also be afforded to limit the density of</p>	<p>The area of Gaeltacht na nDéise has developed over time in a manner which is somewhat typical of other Gaeltacht areas, partially based on the multiple community focal points which constitute the Gaeltacht itself. While this pattern of development must be acknowledged, there is also a need to consolidate the dispersed pattern of</p>

		new housing development to ensure there is no negative impact on the area and the language planning strategy.	development as part of the development plan preparation while also ensuring amenities and the ecology of the area are maintained and enhanced.
		Signage erected in the Gaeltacht by the Council and by private businesses such as restaurants etc, should be in Irish only while bilingual signage should be promoted and supported across Dungarvan and the broader area in support of Gaeltacht na nDéise.	Further consideration will be given to such proposals in the context of the Language Planning Area and the objectives of the Language Plan.
		<p>In terms of specific infrastructure the submission by Comhlucht Forbatha na nDéise has raised the following:</p> <p>The plan should consider further development and dredging work at Cé Heilbhic (Helvic Quay). Marine activities are a major tourist attraction and this demand is increasing year by year. It would be worthwhile for Gaeltacht na nDéise to avail of this opportunity and to make use of our marine resources for the benefit of the area.</p> <p>Covid-19 has demonstrated that it is feasible to have more people working from home. The Council is called on to support the Údarás na Gaeltachta strategy regarding working locally by facilitating GTeic Digital Hub sites (GTeiceanna) in the Gaeltacht. Tigh an tSagairt (The Priest's House) in An Sean-Phobal has been recognised as a suitable location for such a development.</p> <p>To provide a tourism infrastructure and tourism services and to facilitate a sustainable level of tourism and associated infrastructure, including an infrastructure for walking and cycling trails, activities on the water and accommodation facilities for visitors, Áras na nDéise (cultural venue), hotel, activity centre, linguistic tourism facility (example of similar in Gleann Colmcille, Donegal).</p> <p>Must be appropriate water and waste water services to accommodate development while maintaining high environmental quality standards.</p> <p>The plan should facilitate the development of a Social/Multifunctional venue in An Sean-Phobal (Old Parish) and the provision of facilities for younger people to congregate safely.</p> <p>There is a need for development of sports facilities, paths and</p>	<p>In terms of the specific items put forward for consideration in the submissions, it is important to engage with the local community to develop the concepts further and examine their appropriateness or otherwise for inclusion in the draft development plan. Where inclusion in the draft plan is considered appropriate, details regarding delivery and funding should be stated.</p> <p>This report address elsewhere the issue of service infrastructure provision within the concept of infrastructure-led development.</p>

		<p>facilitate the development of a walking trail in the Gaeltacht for the benefit of the local community and visitors.</p> <p>In support of the broader goals of the Language Plan, there should also be consideration given to the establishment of an Irish Language Centre in Waterford City to provide education in aspects of the language, music and culture.</p>	
240	Liam Murphy	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvoy submission at 98	
241	Cunnane Stratton Reynolds	<p>The emerging CCDP should encourage the refurbishment / renovation of existing derelict structures and facilitate the provision of replacement homes in rural areas. It states that this is common policy practice in a number of local authorities throughout the State, helping enhance the appearance and character of the countryside, in particular scenic areas, and alleviates pressure for ‘new’ development in rural areas.</p> <p>The existing policy as currently worded is too restrictive and not totally in accordance with rural housing planning policy guidance, 2005. Reference is made to the Donegal Development Plan (2018 – 2024) which includes a potentially appropriate template (Policy RH-P-6 and RH-P-7) for policies on replacement homes and refurbishment of existing dwellings.</p>	<p>It is recognised that there is a continuing requirement to meet the housing needs of rural communities and to recognise the diverse range of rural areas in the county, their unique challenges and to tailor appropriate policy approach to reflect this diversity whilst at the same time protecting the rural environment and meeting other strategic policy objectives. Existing policy will be reviewed as part of the plan-making process, and where appropriate, more robust policy will be developed to encourage the reuse and redevelopment of derelict structures in rural areas.</p>
242	Garranbane N.S.	<p>This submission is made on behalf of the Board of Management of Garranbane N.S, and seeks the following to be included as priorities and objectives in the development plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The provision of a footpath and traffic calming from Ballinroad village to Garranbane NS 2. The speed limit on the road connecting Ballinroad and Garranbane NS needs to be reduced from 80km/h due to the substandard alignment and bad bends of the road <p>The submission notes further that there are currently 194 pupils enrolled in the school, chiefly all from Ballinroad, and that no children are able to walk or cycle to school as the road is too dangerous, notwithstanding the relatively short distance between the school and Ballinroad;. This is contrary to all principles of sustainability.</p>	<p>The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets which prioritises pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, and focuses a shift in the dominance of cars to pedestrians will continue to inform policy. Through the Draft Plan, the Council will seek to promote active travel and enhance pedestrian and cycle connectivity, permeability, and support facilities within and between key settlements, and at local level, supporting the creation of sustainable communities in a safe and accessible form.</p>

243	Jody Power	<p>The submission requests that WCCC adopt a resolution that all Brownfield development sites are given priority over Greenfield sites, where possible and practicable, in future housing and infrastructural developments.</p>	<p>In reflecting a greater desire by Government as well as many key stakeholders, to encourage more city, town and village centre renewal, the NPF introduced significant infill/ brownfield targets for residential development within existing settlement 'footprints'. This requires projected population growth to be planned in accordance with NPF National Policy Objectives 3a, b and c. Of note is NPO 3c which states that at least 30% of the overall growth is to be accommodated in infill and brownfield development within the existing built footprint of urban settlements. It is intended that these targets will be reflected in the Core Strategy of the Draft Development Plan.</p> <p>The housing policy response which will form the corner stone of both the Core Strategy and the Development Plan itself, will be informed by the work currently underway as part of the Housing Strategy and the Housing Needs Demand Assessment (HNDA). In making this Development Plan, WCCC have a key role to play in co-ordinating and facilitating the delivery of enough serviced housing land to meet current and future needs for a diverse group of people.</p>
244	William Sheppard	<p>This submission urges the Council to encourage the use of our heritage stone and traditional wall building skills to improve the Counties visual amenity and promote our geological heritage. The submission further urges the mandatory recycling of local stone from walls and buildings being removed and demolished, and for incentives for County stone use and the creation of new quarry production to meet construction needs.</p> <p>The submission also notes that such recycling can require labour up-skilling and additional labour, and that an educational project could be developed to enlighten professionals and the public to the importance of displaying our geological heritage when construction opportunities arise to do so.</p> <p>The submission identifies the need for Waterford City and County to develop further its geo-heritage attractions to create geo-trails leading into the Copper Coast to end its isolation. The submission states that Waterford City, already renowned for its Waterford Walls</p>	<p>There is strong support in Waterford for the protection of our natural heritage including biodiversity, landscape and geological heritage. It is recognised as a key asset for the County because it is vital for sustaining a high quality of life and it is important in attracting visitors to the County. It is clear that the proactive approach by the Council in protecting and managing of our natural heritage should be continued into the future.</p> <p>The protection of geological heritage sites in the county should be maintained the new CCDP will include policies aimed at the protection, education, management and promotion of our natural heritage, including our geological heritage.</p>

		Festival, can become a Geo-city and further add to this profile. Again, an Audit of this opportunity is urged.	
245	Pat Wheelock	The submission relates to lands in Tramore which are currently zoned for 'long term strategic residential'. It requests that WCCC consider zoning the subject lands for immediate residential development.	<p>The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and Settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010), and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies, including those related to zoning, in an evidence based and sequential manner.</p> <p>Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display</p>
246	Jody Power	The submission calls for Waterford Council to make provision for suitable and secure cycle parking in all city and urban centre car parks, indoor and outdoor.	The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets which prioritises pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, and focuses a shift in the dominance of cars to pedestrians will continue to inform policy. Through the Draft Plan, the Council will seek to promote active travel and enhance pedestrian and cycle connectivity, permeability, and support facilities within and between key settlements, and at local level, supporting the creation of sustainable communities in a safe and accessible form.
247	Irial MacMurchú	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
248	South East on Track	The submission by South East on Track notes that Waterford City is well-connected by rail, with direct lines connecting to Dublin, Limerick and Galway, as well as to Wexford and Rosslare, although unfortunately on 2 No. of these lines are currently operating passenger services, and services on the Waterford-Limerick line can be described as paltry at best. Whilst the submission notes that some	The Council recognises the importance of the rail network as a sustainable form of transport, a means to develop the economy and protect the environment. As no alternative transport system can provide the same capacity it therefore has a key role to play in encouraging modal shift and reducing carbon emissions. Strengthening and expanding the existing rail services (including

	<p>of the issues raised will be outside the remit of WCCC, it is hoped that the development plan can encourage local government to work well with other stakeholders to plan for a greener future that improves our quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission highlights the existing context wrt commuting services to/ from Waterford City, noting that whilst 26% of commuters commuting into the city live in Kilkenny, and 10% from Wexford, there are no services offered to commuters in any of these directions. <p>In view of anticipated required growth and population increase, the submission suggests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the new design of Waterford Train Station (due for completion in 2023) can accommodate Limerick and Wexford trains, as well as Dublin trains at the same time. • Ensure immediately that Waterford-Rosslare/Wexford rail line is not compromised for a greenway. The Waterford MASP specifically calls for the “Retention of the mothballed rail link from Waterford to Rosslare as vital for the future development of Rosslare Europort. Any proposals for a Greenway along this route should be configured to allow future use of the rail line.” Waterford MASP Policy Objective 7, section F states: Retention of the Waterford -Rosslare Rail line for future freight and passenger rail connectivity to for Rosslare Europort. • WCCC to work with the National Transport Authority and Irish Rail to increase services on the Waterford – Limerick route, and to promptly resume services on the Waterford to Wexford/Rosslare route – an indicative timetable is provided illustrating the possibility of such service. • Demand increased services on the Dublin-Waterford Route allowing for commuters and Business Travelers to reach Waterford before the start of the work day. Increase daily services and allow later departures to/from Dublin in the evening. 	<p>freight) operating from/ to Waterford City will be encouraged, supported and facilitated in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The Council acknowledges the provision of a well functioning, integrated public transport system is crucial to providing a viable, sustainable, alternative transport mode, addressing social exclusion and achieving climate action goals. The importance of sustainable transport, mobility and accessibility is highlighted in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and will be promoted by policy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Although not a public transport provider, the Council has an important role to play in accommodating public transport in the city and county, as a well functioning public transport system is key to providing a viable alternative transport mode to help address the needs of residents/ visitors, social exclusion and achieve climate action goals. The Council will support and facilitate transport service providers where possible, in the expansion of services, facilities and improvements to the quality, and integration of services on offer throughout the city and county.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore (with Kilkenny County Council) the possibility of adding a Park & Ride Station at Grannagh. The Limerick & Dublin lines meet by the interchange with the M9/N24/N25 adjacent to Newrath No. 1 Level Crossing. This would support plans set out in the Waterford MASP. <p>The submission also welcomes the proposed design for a new integrated Transport Station, as currently the integration of rail into other modes of transport is poor, including bus services. It notes that a small adjustment to bus services could make a huge difference to current transport integration.</p> <p>With regards to freight, it also notes that Waterford is one of the few places in Ireland where significant flows of freight still occurs via rail, and that SE on Track supports the EU Directive that by 2030, 30% of freight travelling over 300km should travel by ship or rail. The Department of Transport must take the directive seriously and use this to leverage funding from the exchequer to invest in freight services if they are serious about environmental considerations, improving frequency of freight rail services. The benefits to freight rail include emissions that are less than 25% of similar haulage by road, with safer and quieter roads for the residents of Waterford.</p>	
249	Mary O'Brien	<p>The submission notes that an entire landholding in Westown Tramore which has been in agricultural use for several generations by the same family is currently zoned "Open Space", and requests that the landholding (or part thereof), be re-zoned as "Green Belt"</p>	<p>The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and Settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010), and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies, including those related to zoning, in an evidence based and sequential manner.</p> <p>Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this</p>

			stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
250	Jody Power	The submission notes the need to promote healthy living by providing an alternative to road transport - reducing grid-lock at rush hours in the east of Waterford city. It proposes a Blue Way to be established connecting Cheekpoint/ Ballygunner with the City at Waterpark Pumping station. The proposal calls for a functioning cycle and pedestrian blue way to be developed within the time frame of the plan to enhance connectivity in Waterford City East and promote tourism and local enterprise in the Cheekpoint area.	The Council acknowledges the provision of a well functioning, integrated public transport system is crucial to providing a viable, sustainable, alternative transport mode, addressing social exclusion and achieving climate action goals. The importance of sustainable transport, mobility and accessibility is highlighted in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and will be promoted by policy in the Draft Plan. Connectivity, including the development of green and blueways, has a major impact on the quality of life, the level of community interaction and environmental quality of an area. The principles of connectivity promoted in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy highlight the need for proper management of towns and villages delivering a high level of priority and permeability for walking, cycling and public transport to create accessible, attractive and safe places. These principles will inform, guide and strengthen the policies and objectives of the Draft Plan.
251	Irial MacMurchú	Gaeltacht: Please refer to grouped Gaeltacht submissions at 239	
252	Waterford and Wexford Education and Training Board	This submission covers a number of issues with regards to education and training, summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for a wider range of diversity and plurality around primary education particularly in the Waterford City . • The ETB consider their model of primary school i.e. Community National Schools, would provide this diversity • The submission highlights the need for the provision of new primary and several new post-primary schools within the city and county area, egx. the evidenced need for a new school to complement St Declan's in Kilmacthomas, as well as one in Tramore and the City, given the likely anticipated population increase. • WWETB recommends that the most appropriate locations within the city, would be Carrickpherish, Ballygunner or Kilbarry. • The potential for growth of student/learner numbers, with the relocation of further education facilities to WITs College Street Campus, would be greatly enhanced by all (c. 1,500 further education 	The importance of healthy placemaking, social inclusion, services and facilities including access to education, health services, arts and culture etc are recognised by the Council and will be guided by the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy to inform policy and objectives of the Draft Plan. The National Planning Framework and Regional and Spatial Economic Strategy for the Southern Region all highlight the importance of social and community infrastructure and facilities at local level. These principles will be carried into the forthcoming plan. The issues raised in this submission are noted and while some issues are outside of the scope of the Development Plan (eg the provision of education facilities), they can be supported through relevant policy, and appropriately located zoning objectives. It should be noted that social inclusion is one of the cross-cutting themes of the Plan, and will inform the development of policies in relation to every sector.

		<p>students) being located in a top quality campus arrangement; also providing vibrancy, diversity and commercial advantage within a city centre context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission requests that the plan note the pivotal role of literacy and numeracy provision in the county, especially around dealing with the new Irish and providing services to direct provision centres. • It is also requested that the development plan is supportive of the WWETB strategy around youth services, noting priorities of this include an increase of rural provision, and targeting youth groups sdealing with young people from marginalized groups. • The development plan should aim to build on the success of existing collaboration between WWETB, WCCC and many music stakeholders over the past three years. • The submission also requests that the plan should include supportive recognition of the relationship with industries developed throughout the county through the WWETB ‘Services To Business’ unit. This includes the development and expansion of both traditional and post-2016 apprenticeships along with upskilling of employees in small and medium enterprises in particular. 	<p>It is intended that the draft plan will seek to develop social infrastructure such as education (including apprenticeships and upskilling/ training), and health and community facilities in tandem with population and jobs growth, reflecting the RSES settlement strategy while ensuring that decision making in relation to new development/ infrastructure is informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment.</p>
253	Jody Power	<p>The submission calls for WCCC to adopt a Carbon Neutral policy for all new developments. The submission suggests that this could be achieved through sustainable micro energy generation systems, adequate trees and other carbon sinks to achieve the required outcome.</p>	<p>Climate change is one of the cross-cutting issues/ themes of the plan-making process, and will inform the development of policies in relation to every sector. Climate change, mitigation and adaption measures will be a key consideration of the draft Development Plan.</p>
254	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	<p>The submission by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht covers the following themes/ matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeology - Development Plan should include a chapter relating to the ‘Archaeological Heritage’ covering the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1930-2014. (2) The Valetta Convention (3) The Planning and Development Act 2000. (4) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999) <p>It also provides a number of recommended objectives and policies to</p>	<p>A detailed general submission relating to the preparation of nature conservation and archaeology sections of a new development plan. For the most part, this submission does not relate to any specific Waterford-related nature conservation or archaeological issues/ areas.</p> <p>Provisions and policies/ objectives in the Draft plan relating to archaeology, nature conservation/ natural heritage and other cross-cutting themes as addressed in the submission, such as climate change and water quality and monitoring, will be reviewed, updated and included as/ where required to ensure they are aligned with provisions and amendments in relation to national policy and</p>

		<p>be considered for inclusion in a 'Archaeological Heritage' Chapter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Archaeology and Archaeological Heritage. • Archaeological Heritage in Waterford City & County Development Plan. <p>The legislation/ regulations relevant to the protection of archaeological monuments, sites and places, including underwater archaeological sites/wrecks/artefacts, are also provided.</p> <p>Recommended Over-Arching Archaeological Objective The submission outlines that it is essential that there be, as a minimum, a core over-arching objective within the plan, which allows for the protection of archaeological sites, monuments and places safeguarded under the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts 1930-2014. The following objective is recommended for inclusion: <i>"It will be an objective of the planning authority to protect in an appropriate manner all elements of the archaeological heritage including the following categories:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Sites and monuments included in the Sites and Monuments Record as maintained by the Department with responsibility for the protection of Ireland's archaeological heritage.</i></p> <p><i>(b) Monuments and places included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under the National Monuments Acts.</i></p> <p><i>(c) Historic monuments and archaeological areas included in the Register of Historic Monuments as established under the National Monuments Acts.</i></p> <p><i>(d) National Monuments subject to Preservation Orders under the National Monuments Acts and National Monuments which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister with responsibility for</i></p>	<p>legislation.</p> <p>All legislation, national and regional policy, conventions, circulars and conventions are noted, and their provisions will be reviewed and updated to ensure they are aligned with international, EU and national policy and/ or legislation. and included as/ where appropriate/ recommended by the Department. The plan will be subject to Appropriate Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>The new CCDP will include a number of policies relating to the protection of archaeological heritage. Due consideration will be given in the drafting of the new plan to current legislative provisions, guidelines and records (eg. The RMP, and the specific wording(s) requested by the Department. The new plan will integrate the policy recommendations of the Department wherever possible and appropriate.</p> <p>The new CCDP will include a number of development management objectives relating to archaeological heritage (including underwater archaeology). Due consideration will be given in the drafting of the new plan, to the matters raised, and the specific wording recommended/ requested by the Department. The new plan will integrate the policy and objective recommendations, as well as the development management provisions of the Department, wherever possible.</p> <p>The new development plan will contain updated schedules and maps of items / places of archaeological significance.</p> <p>The new CCDP will include a number of policies objectives relating to climate change. Due consideration will be given in the drafting of the new plan to the specific wording requested by the Department. The new plan will integrate the policy and objective recommendations of the Department, as required/ appropriate.</p> <p>With respect to the suggestions regarding natural heritage objectives,</p>
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	<p><i>archaeological heritage or a local authority.</i></p> <p><i>(e) Archaeological objects within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts.</i></p> <p><i>(f) Wrecks protected under the National Monuments Acts or otherwise included in the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the National Monuments Service.</i></p> <p><i>(g) Archaeological features not as yet identified but which may be impacted on by development.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission also recommends a number of specific Policies, Objectives and Development Control measures relating to archaeological heritage protection, guidance, promotion, dissemination, pre-planning , public awareness and enhancement, for inclusion in the Archaeological Heritage Chapter of the Development Plan. As part of this, it recommends the inclusion of RMP and 'Zones of Archaeological Potential' to be included as appendices/supporting documents to the Development Plan. • Underwater Archaeology - the submission highlights the core Minimum Objectives for Underwater Archaeological Heritage. • The submission recommends Climate Change Policies and Objectives for Archaeological Heritage, and states that the Department has published the Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019) as part of the National Adaptation Framework for climate change. This document should also be considered a plan or policy for the purposes of section 9(6) of the Planning and Development Act 2000. • The submission also highlights the requirement for nature conservation provisions in the plan, including the integration of biodiversity across all aspects of the plan, and offers some suggestion with regards to policies and objectives. The submission also details threats and pressures on nature conservation. 	<p>biodiversity and the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing plan seeks to promote the need to protect non-designated aspects of biodiversity including ecological corridors / linkages / green infrastructure, areas of important local biodiversity, and to ensure appropriate control and management measures for invasive species, and it is intended that this will be maintained and enhanced in the new plan as appropriate/ relevant. Any available relevant habitat mapping will be utilised. - The pollinator plan will be reviewed to establish what elements of same are relevant for inclusion in the new development plan – it is important to point out that the development plan is not the sole implementation vehicle for all Council strategies or policies. - Due consideration will be given to the drafting of natural heritage objectives to ensure they are clear and robust, and will integrate the objective to protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity both within and outside protected sites . As required by statute, the council will meet its obligations with regards to the requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and AA, EIAR or Natura Impact Statement (NIS) and Ecological Impact Assessment (Ecia), as/ where required. - The new development will address recommendations of the Pollinator Plan where appropriate and relevant. <p>WCCC as required by statute will carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment, Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of the new plan, and has engaged professional environmental expertise (CAAS Ltd), to assist in this process.</p> <p>The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO’s 126 Biodiversity, 202 Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Built Heritage assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new CCDP will makes reference to Invasive Alien Species (IAS) e.g. Rhododendron and Laurel Himalayan Balsam. - Due consideration will be given in the drafting of the new plan to the inclusion of specific objective in relation to the containment and control of IAS in the context of development proposals are included in the plan with reference to the EC (Birds and Natural
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		<p>With further regard to natural heritage objectives, the Department notes the Council’s existing strong commitment to biodiversity protection in the current Waterford County Development Plan 2011-2017 (as extended), and hopes that this focus on biodiversity protection will continue when reviewing the natural heritage objectives as part of the plan review process.</p> <p>The Department also commended the Council on their achievements to date, and acknowledged the positive initiatives of WCCC in, for example, joining the All Ireland Pollinator Plan and commissioning the survey of Waterford’s wetlands. The efforts being made by the Council to try to artificially breed Freshwater Pearl Mussel from the Clodiagh River with the hope of boosting the population in the future, were also noted</p> <p>The submission recommends that the Council build on this work and seek to strengthen biodiversity protection within the Plan area and its zone of influence. In order to ensure this, the Department recommends that natural heritage objectives are clear and robust, and include an objective to “<i>protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity both within and outside protected sites</i>”. The Department also suggests that where development projects arising from the plan are not subject to legal requirements to prepare either an EIAR or Natura Impact Statement (NIS), the impacts to biodiversity may best be facilitated through the preparation of an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA), and the Department recommends including this as an objective in the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other matters raised include: threats and pressures on nature conservation, invasive alien species (IAS), Green Infrastructure, Water Quality and Monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In relation to invasive alien species, the point is made that clear and robust objectives are required in respect of species subject to strict protection (eg. otter and all bat species) – Ref. Regulation 51 of the EC (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regs, 2011. In this regard, the Department suggests a specific objective should be included in 	<p>Habitats) Regulations, 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO’s 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development, 121 Effective Collaboration to Implement River Basin Management Plans and Water Framework Directive, 126 Biodiversity, 127 Invasive Species, 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 – 2020. - It is intended that the new development plan will consider the EU definition of G.I. as an important link in the connectivity of European sites in the County - The advice provided regarding greenways and blueways is noted. Any plan objectives for specific greenways will, where necessary, be subject to Appropriate Assessment as required by legislation With respect to development of any specific greenway project, the Department’s reminder regarding statutory obligations with respect to project EIA and AA are noted. - Due consideration will be given in the drafting of the new plan to the inclusion of specific policies and objective in relation to ensuring that undesignated wetland areas are protected and with regard to the protection of trees, hedgerows and other habitats, which contribute to G.I., in the county. - The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO’s 123 River Basin Management Plan and Spatial Planning, 124 Green Infrastructure, 125 Green Infrastructure Corridors, 200 Green Infrastructure and Recreation and Waterford MASP Objective 21 Metropolitan Wide-Open Space, Recreation and Greenbelt Strategy - The new development plan will be informed by, and compliant with national, EU and International law including environmental directives, and consideration of flood risk and flood risk management plans, climate change mitigation and adaptation, river basin management plans, impacts on water quality, biodiversity and landscape assessment. - Due consideration will be given in the drafting of the new plan to the inclusion of specific policies and objective to increase water quality and maintain suitable ecological conditions to support freshwater pearl mussel populations in the rivers. - The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO’s 112 Water
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		<p>the Plan requiring that surveys for these strictly protected species and other species protected under the Wildlife Acts, be included in all development proposals where there is a reasonable likelihood of these species being present and affected by the development. The Department also makes suggestions in respect of 'lighting' objectives, application of the precautionary principle in regard to the plan making process environmental assessments, and addressing unauthorised development in a comprehensive manner to ensure that such development does not impact biodiversity in the county, including impacts to sites designated by law.</p> <p>The Plan should include an objective that will ensure appropriate restoration works will be required where impacts to biodiversity have occurred as a result of unauthorised development.</p> <p>i</p> <p>Invasive Alien Species (IAS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Department would like to highlight the threat of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) as one of the key pressures which increase biodiversity loss in Ireland. The control of IAS is a target of the NBAP. Rhododendron and Laurel are a serious threat to native woodland sites in Waterford and Himalayan Balsam (among other species) to both the Blackwater and Suir catchments. - The Department recommends that specific objectives in relation to the containment and control of IAS in the context of development proposals are included in the plan with reference to the EC (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011. <p>Green Infrastructure (GI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Department would welcome a commitment in the plan to the preparation of an overall GI strategy for the county, as defined by the EU, - whereoG.I. comprises an important link in the connectivity of European sites in the County. A clear distinction should be made between G.I. and Greenways, Blueways and tourist trails within the Plan. - The Department recommends that such proposals are subject to route/site selection processes to ensure that impacts to biodiversity and nature conservation interests are avoided. The Department also notes the need to apply the precautionary 	<p>Quality, 121 The Water Framework Directive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A strategy for green infrastructure will be investigated as part of the Draft Plan to raise awareness of the importance of environmentally designated sites, river and canal corridors, and green spaces to enhance opportunities for recreation and tourism and in adapting to climate change.
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		<p>principle when screening for AA and/or undertaking AA for Greenways, Blueways and tourist trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Department recommends that clear policy objectives are included in the Plan to ensure that undesignated wetland areas are protected. - The Department also recommends the inclusion of clear objectives with regard to the protection of trees, hedgerows and other habitats, which contribute to G.I., in the county. <p>Water Quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The submission notes that Inland Fisheries Ireland is in the process of re-issuing and updating its Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment booklet, and advises that the recommendations contained in this publication should be considered for incorporation in the policies and objectives of the Draft Plan. - The submission highlights the importance of high water quality to important species in Waterford (eg. Otters, various fish species, whiteclawed crayfish and y Freshwater pearl mussel), and the need for the Plan to ensure the achievement of high water quality in the county's rivers (eg through the provision of appropriate wastewater treatment facilities). - As identified in the Draft SEA scoping Report the freshwater pearl mussel is a qualifying interest for many of the County's rivers As such, the ecological requirements of this species need to be carefully considered in the context of the Development Plan to ensure that the Plan supports the achievement of the conservation objectives for these European sites. The Draft Plan needs to take into account the requirements of the Water Framework and Habitats Directives, in this regard. An overall objective of the Draft Plan should be to increase water quality and maintain suitable ecological conditions to support freshwater pearl mussel populations in the rivers. - Two significant pressures on pearl mussels are siltation from land drainage, and discharges from on-site wastewater treatment systems. The European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 296 of 2009) require sub-basin management plans and programmes of 	
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		<p>measures to be drawn up to address these pressures. The relevant draft sub-basin management plans highlight one such measure: the need for field drainage, land reclamation and site clearance to be subject to planning control in these catchments. The Department is of the view, therefore, that all field and excavated site drainage (within the above catchments) should require planning permission if they do not meet basic water quality protection criteria such as, depending on the circumstances, properly designed silt traps, flow velocity attenuation, and swales or vegetated ledges at river discharge points. The Draft Plan should indicate how this matter will be addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Clodiagh Sub-Basin Draft Management Plan found that the Clonea Power WWTP was having a significant adverse effect on the pearl mussel, and Clonea Power was included in the Water Services Investment Programme 2010-12. Water quality has deteriorated since that time. The Draft Plan should indicate how this matter will be addressed. <p>Monitoring</p> <p>The Department would welcome a clear and specific monitoring plan to be included with the Strategic Environmental Report that would clearly outline how it is proposed to record the impacts of plan implementation on biodiversity, both in terms of biodiversity loss and biodiversity enhancement during the lifetime of the plan. The Department would also welcome the publishing of such reports.</p>	
255	Barry Monaghan	<p>This submission is in relation to existing Mixed Enterprise Zoning along the north side of the main road at Pickardstown, and an existing specific Development Objective (D01) and Tourism zoning around Pickardstown House - creating a gateway development to Tramore. It calls for the need to retain the existing objectives in the new development plan, and seeks the consideration of an expansion of uses within the 'Tourism' zoning matrix.</p>	<p>Development Plan objectives and strategies will be guided by the Core and Settlement Strategies, which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and the RSES. The Draft Plan will provide for the growth of Waterford's towns and villages to a scale appropriate to their role/ function as set out in the Core and Settlement Strategies.</p> <p>The Draft Plan, in accordance with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, will recognise and highlight the importance of Tramore, as a hinterland town to Waterford City with a strong functional relationship located close to the metropolitan area.</p>

			The Draft Plan will continue to support sustainable development based on an evidence based approach to inform and support land use zoning policies, objectives and designations.
256	Bernard Nevin	The submission notes that Rathgormack is a strong rural settlement that is suitable for low-density phased residential development. It states that such development would improve the core of the village, build a stronger local community, and reduce the demand for one-off housing/ ribbon development in the countryside by providing cost-effective housing in the village. The submission notes that WCCC investment over the past number of years has improved water services and other infrastructure in the area. Reference is also provided to a previously permitted residential development (Ref. 061050), which has lapsed.	<p>The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and Settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010), and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies, including those related to zoning, in an evidence based and sequential manner, in order to meet local housing demand and support our rural communities and villages.</p>
257	Waterford PBP	<p>The submission calls for a more balanced city, and for a reinvigoration of the city centre. The submission suggests that people need to be attracted back into the city centre and that this could be achieved by creating a creative city centre, a destination and place to live and socialise.</p> <p>The submission contends that we have turned our back on the river by erecting an unsightly car park, and we should seek to reverse this, and view our broad majestic river as an asset to be used and developed, not only as a scenic window into our ancient city, but commercially, in terms of tourism and leisure..</p> <p>The submission also calls for a linear park to be designed along the south quays with associated marina and performance areas. It suggests that this regeneration project could act as a counter balance to the proposed North Quay’s development. The submission further suggests that a greening strategy should be put in place for Waterford City.</p> <p>In addition, it is suggested that a policy commitment should be</p>	<p>The content of the submission is noted. WCCC notes the specific provisions of RPO 202 – 207 relating to our environment and built heritage and policies relating to place making as being key enablers to urban regeneration in particular. It is important that opportunities for quality placemaking are fully explored throughout the preparation process of the draft development plan.</p> <p>In addition, WCCC recognises the importance of successfully managing the tourism sector for the economy and local communities in Waterford. It creates much needed revenue and employment within the city and county, and it is therefore important to have appropriate policy and objectives to protect the key assets which the City and County have to offer. The Council further recognises the importance of the natural environment, landscape and heritage as a resource for tourism and the need to manage and protect them. In this regard, the draft plan will consider appropriate policies to support strengthening and the delivery of enhanced green infrastructure and biodiversity.</p> <p>Noting the above, WCCC are also required to remain mindful of the requirement of S.28 Ministerial Guidelines, ensuring that vulnerable</p>

		<p>included in the new development plan that any brownfield sites in the Waterford city centre, or in ownership of WCCC, must be used to build affordable and social housing, preferably by state-led house and apartment-building programmes that include a mixture of family size dwellings. The submission also requests the pedestrianisation of O’Connell Street (Waterford Cultural Quarter).</p> <p>The submission calls for the development of the Viking Woodstown site, east of Waterford city, this development could mark a step change on our previous poor record of insuring our city and county is developed in an interesting, exciting and creative way in terms of growth and inward investment similar to other Irish cities or centres of population.</p>	<p>land uses are not located in flood zones, and that all development across the city and county is resilient to the impact of climate change and flooding.</p> <p>In accordance with RSES MASP and RPO objectives, urban regeneration and infill development must be maximised to achieve the sustainable compact growth for all settlements across the City and County. Achieving this will require a proactive land management approach to ensure land and building resources within existing settlements are used to their full potential. WCCC will use active land management initiatives to deliver housing and employment locations in a sustainable, infrastructure led manner.</p>
258	Conor Skehan	<p>This submission seeks to draw attention to the important regional roles of Waterford - both as a city and as a County, as probably one of Ireland’s areas of greatest, yet undeveloped, potential to become a catalyst for regional and national development. The submission highlights the fact that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterford City’s 1-hour catchment overlaps with that of Cork, Limerick and Dublin, and contains 7 major settlements with an aggregate urban population in excess of 150,000. Post-Covid working from home likely to favour new settlement patterns in strong, more rural centres which offer good services, culture, education (quality of life) • Along with Cork city, Waterford City services Ireland’s largest and most productive concentrations of food and farming activities. Under the vision of Harvest 2020 the south-east is envisaged to be a national centre for value addition for this sector. • The completion of major road and rail upgrades have transformed connectivity within the region. To date these improvements only serve old established patterns of settlement and economic activity. East Waterford is contains one of Ireland’s high concentrations of unrecognised economic potential. Potential • SE Economic Corridor/ triangle between W.City, Tramore & D.East: 	<p>The content of the submission is noted. At a strategic level the submission highlights the need to align drivers for economic growth with the principles of the RSES settlement strategy (with Metropolitan Waterford as a primary driver for economic and population growth) and that <i>“opportunities for economic growth across the region will be achieved by supporting synergies between talent and place, building on identified assets to strengthen enterprise ecosystems and providing quality jobs, re-intensifying employment in existing urban areas, complemented in the right locations and diversifying local and rural economies”</i>.</p> <p>Government policy points to the need to broaden the base of the economy, use innovation to drive growth and build on our locational distinctiveness with place making strategies that acknowledge the reality of what attracts companies to invest in an area i.e. access to skills, talent, higher education and a combination of factors, such as innovation capacity, infrastructure investments, competitive services and amenities, property solutions, housing, quality of life, access to trade and markets etc.</p> <p>In this regard, WCCC also acknowledges the need for the plan to reflect the five key principles that underline the RSES economic strategy (Smart Specialisation, Clustering and Place-making for Enterprise development, Knowledge Diffusion & Capacity Building) in</p>

		<p>provides full spectrum of regional urban city services and roles (road, rail, airport, water, energy, port) all working in synergy and supporting each other; including potential for a natural terminus for an East Coast Logistics corridor and gateway to France, Spain and Atlantic shipping lanes.</p>	<p>order to ensure greater economic resilience, and the use of the RESE guiding principles to help identify locations for strategic economic development.</p> <p>Having regard to the ambitions growth targets provided for in the NPF/RSES, and the revised local government structure in place for Waterford City and County Council since the adoption of the previous development plans, it is considered the development of new strategic planning and economic development structures will need careful attention and consideration during the preparation of the Draft Plan to help ensure the delivery of “a whole of Waterford” response to the challenges posed and opportunities arising from the new planning policy and infrastructure delivery landscape, noting the recommendation that the plan will nonetheless require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area with development objectives to reflect the MASP policy objectives.</p> <p>The policies and objectives of the Development Plan offers an opportunity to best position the City and County in land use planning terms to respond to the challenges ahead. The plan will need to be aligned with the National Strategic Outcomes of the NPF, RSES and MASP in order to ensure that Waterford secures its share of the national investment budget, and successfully delivers the employment and population growth allocated to it. To this end the land use strategies and investment priorities of the Development Plan will need to align with those of the National Development Plan and the state agencies that are responsible for the delivery of essential infrastructure.</p> <p>The current development plans seek to support the diverse nature of the urban and rural economies of the county, and this will continue in the new Plan, with appropriately updated robust policies to support the continued sustainable development of the economy of the city and county, and the availability of land for employment use.</p>
259	Matt Gartland	The submission relates to a request to retain existing zoning as relevant to planning Ref. 06/2018 (Ardmore)	The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and Settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the

			<p>RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly, current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010), and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies, including those related to zoning, in an evidence based and sequential manner.</p> <p>Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display</p>
260	Karen Taylor	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvoy submission at 98	
261	Niamh McNeil	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvoy submission at 98	
262	An Taisce – The National Trust for Ireland	<p>1. Strategic Planning and Zoning</p> <p>1.1 The development plan must comply with methodical and evidence-based approaches to land-use zoning and settlement planning included under the Planning and Development Act 2010 as amended (PDA) which require a demonstrated rational assessment of zoned land requirements based on such criteria as, inter alia, regional population targets, the sequential approach, flood risk assessment, infrastructure capacity, natural habitats and S.28 Guidance.</p> <p>1.2 Land zoned for residential development must be located in close proximity and/or be well connected by public transport corridors (rail or bus) to existing and/or proposed services (e.g. schools, retail, community/health centres, sports/amenity facilities, etc.) and employment sites.</p> <p>1.3 Following an evidence-based assessment of the quantum of zoned land within the development plan areas, where there is surplus supply, an appropriate quantum of land must be de-zoned, down-zoned or phased in accordance with the provision of the PDA.</p>	<p>Strategic Planning and Zoning</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed and will be consistent with the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, by the NPF, Southern Region RSES and all relevant S. 28 Ministerial Guidelines and S.29 Ministerial Policy Directives. The Planning Authority will only apply considerations of proper planning and sustainable development (i.e. sequential approach, flooding, etc.) in zoning, phasing, de-zoning or down zoning land and will disregard all other considerations including private interests or potential commercial or rate-generating revenue.</p> <p>It is intended that any land zoned for residential development will be located in close proximity and/or be well connected to existing / planned services (e.g. schools, retail, community/health centres, sports/amenity facilities, etc.) and employment sites</p> <p>It is intended that lands identified for employment development will be located proximate to existing or proposed residential areas.</p> <p>The “Planning Review Report” recommended new processes that</p>

	<p>1.4 The Planning Authority (PA) must only apply considerations of proper planning and sustainable development (i.e sequential approach, phasing, de-zoning or downzoning land and disregard all other considerations including private interests or potential commercial or rate-generating revenue.</p> <p>1.5 The sequential approach must be applied to the zoning of all land and the review of zoning in accordance with the PDA (including the phasing, de-zoning or down-zoning land).</p> <p>1.6 Small-scale local industrial/commercial zones proximate to existing or proposed residential areas must be provided to deliver local employment opportunities rather than promoting large-scale industrial/warehouse parks.</p> <p>1.7 Following any future precedential decision from ABP which overturns a PA decision, a review should be undertaken to examine the basis on which the decision was made, and a report presented to Councillors on required amendments to the CCDP. This was a key conclusion of the (formerly) Department of Environment, Community and Local Government “Planning Review Report” (2015).</p> <p>2. Sustainable Land Use and Transport</p> <p>2.1 The PA must ensure that proactive measures are included in the development plan to promote settlement nucleation and to protect rural areas from a proliferation of car dependent, dispersed, urban-generated settlement.</p> <p>2.2 The PA must ensure that the planning, development and design of our towns, cities and schools encourages a shift from car-orientated urban patterns to walkable, cycleable, and transit-orientated development patterns. The development plan should include strong, enforceable policies that would promote compact towns and cities where distances between origins and destinations are shorter and with walking, cycling and public transport prioritised. This reshaping of our built environment will also help reverse inactivity levels in Ireland.</p> <p>2.3 In accordance with the Sustainable Residential Development</p>	<p>might be utilised when a decision of the Planning Authority is overturned by the Board and that these should be set out in revised / updated Development Management Guidelines.</p> <p>As a matter of course, the Planning Authority considers carefully the implications of any precedential decision from An Bord Pleanála which overturns a PA decision precedential decision from An Bord Pleanála which overturns a PA decision, and where a change in policy is required, this is considered during each plan review phase.</p> <p>Sustainable Land Use and Transport</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by the WMATS and finer grain area based transport assessments in addition to the Waterford City PLUTS. The draft plan will be consistent with RPO 157 which requests Local Transport Plans be prepared for key settlements and RPO 158 which seeks seek investment in the sustainable development of fully accessible infrastructure that strengthens intraregional rural connectivity including rural public transport services as “life lines” which are important routes on the road network connecting communities in remote locations and smaller scaled settlements with larger scaled settlements to access important services.</p> <p>It is intended that the draft development plan will address development ‘scale’ depending on the type and size of settlement, and will address, via its Core Strategy and development policies and objectives, the need for new development scale to be commensurate with local physical infrastructure and social capital carrying capacity</p> <p>The draft development plan will also address the issue of urban generated, dispersed one off housing.</p> <p>It is not intended that the draft plan will utilise standards or methodologies from the now replaced NSS but the principles are noted and accepted. However, WCCC is aware that the mix of housing demand has changed dramatically in certain years. This will need a targeted policy intervention to cater for all types of households and the needs of an aging population There is a need to diversify the</p>
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	<p>Guidelines in Urban Areas, the development plan must include policies to prohibit large-scale suburban type development proposals. Only development proposals commensurate with local physical infrastructure and social capital carrying capacity should be permitted.</p> <p>2.4 The development plan must include policies to provide alternatives to unsustainable, urban generated dispersed one off housing, including for example, a serviced site policy.</p> <p>2.5 The development plan should utilise the seven location test standards for community integration for new housing outlined in Box 5.2 of the National Spatial Strategy. Unlike sustainability/quality of life indicators, these should be threshold standards without which no development should be permitted. This requires that zoning and decisions for new housing be conditional on integration with existing communities, affordability and mix of housing types, walking and cycling access to local services and schools, public transport access to employment locations and availability of recreation facilities.</p> <p>2.6 A greenbelt policy should be implemented in peri-urban areas in the vicinity of the development plan boundary with strict restrictions on urban generated one-off housing to prevent ribbon development and uncontrolled sprawl.</p> <p>2.7 The development plan needs to set our clear strategy and policies to coincide with existing strategies and frameworks which promote a built environment that encourages opportunities for physical activities including ‘Smarter Travel’, ‘The National Cycle Policy Framework’, ‘A Healthy Weight for Ireland, Obesity Policy and Action Plan’, ‘A Framework for Improve Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025’ and ‘Get Ireland Active! National Physical Activity Action Plan for Ireland’.</p> <p>2.8 A local transport plan must be prepared alongside the development plan setting out how the objectives of the national Smarter Travel policy will be achieved locally and translated into measurable action.</p> <p>2.9 The development plan must include permeability and way finding</p>	<p>housing mix and typologies within our Region using an evidence-based approach at local level. Under the NPF a ‘Housing Need Demand Assessment’ (HNDA) is to be undertaken for each local authority area to correlate and accurately align future housing requirements.</p> <p>All locations outside of the designated settlement boundaries are deemed ‘rural areas’ where strict rural housing policies already apply. It is not considered necessary to formally designated same as ‘greenbelts’ which may have unplanned impact on other development forms that may be desired in rural areas (such as energy generation).</p> <p>The new development plan will be consistent with and have regard to higher order plans and strategies and the plan / strategies of other agencies including ‘Smarter Travel’, ‘The National Cycle Policy Framework’, ‘A Healthy Weight for Ireland, Obesity Policy and Action Plan’, ‘A Framework for Improve Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025’ and ‘Get Ireland Active! National Physical Activity Action Plan for Ireland’</p> <p>Local Transport Plans are intended to establish and give expression at the local level to integrated land use and transportation policies and objectives at the national and regional levels, including issues such as permeability. The issues raised are thus considered more appropriate in the preparation of LAPs rather than the development plan. It is intended that LAPs that are prepared following the adoption of this CCDP will be accompanied by LTPs.</p> <p>With regard to Mobility Management, WCCC is generally supportive of mobility management proposals where they are consistent with the NFP and RSES. The Council will consider such projects in greater detail as opportunities arise and through local/urban area plans and for certain employment/ large residential development proposals in accordance with the advice of the NTA guidance. They are not generally relevant for smaller scale development such as one-off houses. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 53 Tourism, PRO 174 Walking and Cycling, RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes and Blueway Corridors, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 6 (b)</p>
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	<p>studies to identify a safe network of existing/future walking and cycling routes which must be used as a chief criteria to selecting all land zoned for new development connecting with key services and amenities such as schools, shops, parks etc. (See Green Infrastructure approach below).</p> <p>2.10 Mobility Management Plans must be made mandatory through the development management process for all planning applications (including one-off houses) requiring applicants to demonstrate how the objectives of Smarter Travel will be achieved through the development proposal.</p> <p>2.11 Include a policy to engage with community health, sporting and other organisations in achieving a transformative shift to walking and cycling as the default or preferred mode of choice of shorter journeys. The focus would be on family-orientated cycling, and cycling for all ages and abilities for local trips of all kinds.</p> <p>3. Addressing the Climate Emergency</p> <p>3.1 A primary objective of the development plan must be to break Waterford’s dependence on fossil fuels, stop the county’s contribution greenhouse gas emissions, and prepare Waterford with the resilience to thrive in a time of energy and climate uncertainty.</p> <p>3.2 The CCDP must include targeted and timetables policies for the above.</p> <p>3.3 The PA should prepare a strategy which would see the electrical generation needs of the county primarily met by renewable sources in accordance with our national obligations for 2030, including use of local renewable energy sources, district heating and combined heat and power, and energy demand reduction measures.</p> <p>3.4 Look to examples in other countries such as France, which requires all new buildings in commercial areas to be partially covered by either solar panels or green roofs.</p> <p>4. Green Infrastructure</p>	<p>Sustainable Transport, Waterford MASP Policy Objective 9 Vibrant City Centre.</p> <p>Addressing the Climate Emergency WCCC recognises the requirement to harness the considerable power that exists in on-shore and off-shore energy sources and the roll-out of the National Smart Grid Plan.</p> <p>The preparation of the draft development plan and its content will be informed by ‘Ireland’s Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030’ and will be consistent with and facilitate RPO 87 Low Carbon Energy Future, RPO 88 National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework, RPO 90 Regional Decarbonisation, RPO 91 Decarbonisation in the Transport Sector, RPO 92 Electric Vehicle Infrastructure, RPO 93 CNG & EV Infrastructure, RPO 98 Regional Renewable Energy Strategy, RPO 99 Renewable Wind Energy, RPO 100 Indigenous Renewable Energy Production and Grid Injection, RPO 105 Clean Electric Heat Technologies & District Heating, RPO 106 Future Proofing and Retrofitting, RPO 160 Smart and Sustainable Mobility.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Green infrastructure (GI) surrounds and threads through our cities, towns villages and rural areas. It will be critical to strategically plan where to create, maintain and expand our green infrastructure to ensure multiple benefits can be delivered to our communities.</p> <p>The planning authority will ensure that GI plays a key role in the development plan, informing actions and strategy around economic development, placemaking. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO’s 123, 124, 125, 200 and Waterford MASP Policy Objective 21.</p> <p>Economic, Employment and Retail Development Agriculture is intrinsically linked to our identity. WCCC recognises the need to support sustainable agriculture and to facilitate to decarbonisation of the sector. The plan will focus on measures to develop low carbon farming and land management with the support of schemes such as GLAS (Green Low Carbon Agri Environmental Scheme). The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO’s RPO 87</p>
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	<p>4.1 The CCDP should adopt a Green Infrastructure approach and include a section entitled Green Infrastructure modelled on the content of the Fingal County Development Plan 2010 – 2016 (Chapter 3).</p> <p>5. Economic, Employment and Retail Development</p> <p>5.1 Ireland’s principle resource is our abundant availability of fertile agricultural land. The development plan must include policies to promote sustainable agriculture, particularly the production of vegetables.</p> <p>5.2 The CCDP should include a policy for the promotion of local farmers’ markets and identify locations where farmers’ markets can take place.</p> <p>5.3 Out-of-town commercial and/or retail development must be strictly prohibited. Where it has been permitted historically, car parking charges must be made mandatory to level the playing field and the unfair competitive advantage accruing to ‘big box’ out-of-town retailer from free car parking and publicly subsidized road infrastructure.</p> <p>5.4 The PA should take an active role in site assembly for new retail development on brownfield and infill sites, including using CPO powers where necessary to provide for the sensitive revitalisation of town centres.</p> <p>5.5 The PA should require the introduction of car parking charges for out-of-centre retail development and introduce a corresponding S.48 waiver for development contribution levies in lieu of off-street car parking for new retail development in town centre locations.</p> <p>5.6 The CCDP must include a specific policy that explicitly provides that the change of use of retail warehouse units to non-bulky goods comparison and/or convenience uses will not be permitted.</p> <p>5.7 The CCDP should include a policy which restricts large floor-plate multiples, which are dependent on complex oil-dependent supply</p>	<p>Low Carbon Energy Future and RPO 94 Decarbonisation in the Agricultural Sector. The draft development plan will also include objectives to support and facilitate local farmers markets and identify locations where farmers’ markets can take place.</p> <p>With regard to out-of-town commercial and/ or retail development proposals, the Draft Plan will also have regard to the Section 28 Guidelines entitled “The Retail Planning Guidelines” (2012). In terms of these Guidelines it is important to recognise that only in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that there are no sites or potential sites available either within the centre or on the edge of town centres should an out-of-centre site be considered.</p> <p>Urban regeneration and infill development must be maximised to achieve the sustainable compact growth for all settlements across the City and County. Achieving this will require proactive land management to ensure land and building resources within existing settlements are used to their full potential.</p> <p>WCCC will use active land management initiatives to deliver housing and employment locations in a sustainable, infrastructure led manner. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 10 Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas, 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development Waterford MASP Policy Objective 1 (b) - Waterford Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>With respect to parking charges at existing out of centre locations, while it is agreed that abundant and free parking at such location can make these more attractive than town centres and may undermine the viability of town centres, it would not appear to be legally feasible to require a paid parking regime at existing private car parks and indeed it may be problematic to insist on paid parking at any new edge or out of centre shopping facilities that might be developed in Waterford without there being national legislative or policy support for same.</p> <p>There is merit in the suggestion that objectives relating to change of use of retail warehouse units could be enhanced to restrict future</p>
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	<p>chains, in favour of smaller floorplate local shops.</p> <p>6. Water</p> <p>6.1 The CCDP must include a suite of integrated policy measures to ensure that the PA’s legal obligations under the Water Framework Directive and the operable River Basin Management Plans are achieved.</p> <p>6.2 The CCDP must be fully consistent with the PA’s legal obligations under the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations (SI No. 684 of 2007).</p> <p>6.3 Circular Letter PD7/09 issued by the (formerly) Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government sets out the “Combined Approach” and requires that planning permission should not be granted to development proposals where there is insufficient cumulative capacity within the relevant wastewater treatment plant. This further underlines the imperative for new development to be channelled to targeted development centres where the appropriate physical infrastructure is planned or present.</p> <p>6.4 The PA must ensure that all private wastewater treatment proposals comply with the EPA Code of Practice and other related regulations.</p> <p>6.5 The CCDP must de-zone or down-zone lands categorized in ‘Flood Zone A’ of ‘Flood Zone B’ applying the sequential approach. Where the zoning of recognised flood prone areas is retained, a detailed Justification Test in accordance with the Flood Risk Assessment & Management Guidelines must be carried out.</p> <p>6.6 The use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and rainwater harvesting must be mandatory for all new development proposals.</p> <p>7. Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage</p> <p>7.1 The CCDP and development management decisions of the PA must rigidly adhere to its substantial legal obligations under EU law,</p>	<p>changes of use to non-bulky goods. This will be explored further in the preparation of the draft plan.</p> <p>The new development plan will accord with the Retail Planning Guidelines with regard to large floor –plate multiples.</p> <p>Water</p> <p>The draft development plan will be consistent with Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and NPF NPO 57 enhance water quality and resource management, RSES RPO 112 Water Quality, RPO 121 Effective Collaboration to Implement River Basin Management Plans and Water Framework Directive, RPO 123 River Basin Management Plan and Spatial Planning, RPO 210 Drinking Water Protection Plans.</p> <p>6.2 The Council’s legal obligations under the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations (SI No. 684 of 2007) are acknowledged. However, with respect to wastewater treatment plants, these are now the responsibility of Irish Water.</p> <p>6.3 – 6.4 The draft development plan will address requirements surrounding private wastewater treatment systems, and in particular the EPA Code of Practice and other related regulations. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 214 Eliminating Untreated Discharges and Long-term Planning</p> <p>6.5 See comment 1.1</p> <p>6.6 The current County Development Plan requires the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and rainwater harvesting, and it is intended that these provisions will be retained and improved if necessary in the new plan. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 116 Planning System and Flood Risk Management, 122 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), 218 Sustainable Urban Drainage and Rainwater Harvesting</p> <p>Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage</p>
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	<p>particularly with regard to the Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p>7.2 Seek to promote biodiversity through pollinator-friendly planting and maintenance where possible for land and areas in its control, including in graveyards.</p> <p>7.3 Achieving adherence to the PA’s legal obligations under the Habitats Directive and other environmental legislation cannot be achieved without the preparation in tandem with the CCDP of a full Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Directive Assessment.</p> <p>7.4 The 14 points of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 should be fully incorporated into the CCDP. The Farm to Fork policy recommendations should also be incorporated.</p> <p>7.5 The most significant demesnes and designed landscape in the county should be identified and planning policies applied to maintain and enhance their special character and significance in considering agricultural, recreational or other development.</p> <p>7.6 The CCDP should seek to designate more ACAs and Special Planning Control Schemes.</p> <p>7.7 S.48 development levies for Protected Structures should be waived to encourage sensitive reuse and adaptation.</p> <p>7.8 Important views and prospects must be protected.</p> <p>7.9 The Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities must be implemented in full.</p> <p>8. Recreation and Tourism</p> <p>8.1 Conduct an assessment to ascertain the most viable route option for a Waterford to Tramore Greenway.</p> <p>8.2 Include an objective to continue the Waterford-Dungarvan Greenway to Cappoquin, Lismore and along the Blackwater Valley.</p>	<p>7.1 It is intended that the new development plan, as required by statute, will adhere to obligations under EU law, particularly with regard to the Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p>7.2 Biodiversity is a primary indicator of the health of our surroundings. WCCC recognises the importance of protecting and enhancing our local biodiversity and the draft plan will be consistent National Pollinator Plan and National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.and with RSES RPO 117 Flood Risk Management and Biodiversity, 124 Green Infrastructure, 125 Green Infrastructure Corridors, RPO 126 Biodiversity, 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 – 2020, 202 Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Built Heritage assets</p> <p>7.3 See comment 1.1</p> <p>7.4 As per 7.2 above.</p> <p>7.5 With respect to significant demesnes and designated landscapes, those of significance that are associated with demesne houses are generally already included in the Record of Protected Structures. Such designation includes the historic curtilages associated with these estates, but until and unless such estates are professionally surveyed and assessed, it is not appropriate to identify the extent of the estates/ landscapes associated with same that should also be protected. Data sources regarding significant demesnes and designed landscape (such as the NIAH) will be reviewed as part of this development plan review process to determine if there are additional historic houses estates that should be protected in the new plan. The draft plan will be consistent with RSES RPO 206 Architectural Heritage.</p> <p>7.6 Proposal for new ACAs will be evaluated as part of this plan review process.</p> <p>7.7 The current Waterford City and Council’s Section 48 development levy scheme allows for an exemption in levies for protected structures.</p> <p>7.8 The new development plan will address views and prospects</p>
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		<p>8.3 Include an objective to provide a full coastal walking route in County Waterford similar to the coastal route in Wales.</p> <p>9. Strategic Environmental Assessment Waterford County Council has a legal obligation to ensure that the SEA process is robust, effective, and identifies all likely significant effects on the environment under the range of considerations set out in the Annexes to the SEA Directive.</p> <p>10. Implementation and Monitoring In the absence of rigorous application of policy, the divergence between policy and practice results in unsustainable, economically inefficient, structurally weak and spatially dispersed settlement patterns. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that the PA moves beyond policy objectives within the text of the CCDP and towards robust targets, actions and measures to achieve the tangible implementation of the plan's objectives and policies.</p>	<p>worthy of protection and it is intended that this will be based on the provisions set out in the Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>7.9 See comment 1.1</p> <p>8. Recreation and Tourism 8.1 – 8.3 WCCC is supportive of enhancing existing and creating new sustainable pedestrian and cyclist greenway initiatives subject to such initiatives being informed by an appropriate level of environmental assessment</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment 9 See comment 1.1</p> <p>Implementation and Monitoring WCCC is aware of its obligations with respect to the implementation of the provisions of the draft plan. Implementation of the plan will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the objectives and standards of the plan in the assessment of all applications for planning permission, including Local Authority development. • Investment in infrastructure underpinning the development objectives of the plan. In this regard, the 'Core Strategy' of the plan shall set the priorities for the provision and improvement of infrastructure by both the Local Authority and other agencies, subject to the availability of funding. • Integrating the strategies, policies and objectives of the plan with lower order plans such as LAPs and action area plans. • Ongoing monitoring of the strategies and objectives of the plan and identifying any needs for adjustment of objectives over the lifetime of the plan and in future reviews. <p>As far as practicable, every effort will be made to craft objectives that are specific, measurable, achievable and realistic. All of the objectives of the plan will be written with the specific aim of fulfilling the 'Core Strategy' of the plan</p>
263	Pat Halley	This submission is in two parts. Part (i) deals with Tramore and Part (ii)	Waterford City and County Council recognises the critical importance

		<p>Dunmore East</p> <p>Tramore The submission highlights that the demand for housing in Tramore in the past has remained strong and there remains need for additional housing to meet the requirements of first-time buyers, those looking to downscale and for larger family homes. The submission states that demand is driven from within the existing population of the town. It also highlights the need to bring forward Strategic Residential Reserve lands to the west of the ring road, and that the Newtown area is considered the most appropriate for low density housing.</p> <p>Dunmore East The submission illustrates that Dunmore East has seen a significant rise in demand for tourist accommodation in recent years, yet several Bed & Breakfast premises and one Hotel have closed or reverted back to private dwellings. It notes that there is a lack of viable sites to accommodate additional tourist bed nights within the village proper. It suggests that a careful look at current Open Space and Amenity zoned lands may provide scope for more intensive tourist based bed spaces in the form of hotel accommodation.</p>	<p>of quality places and quality of life to attracting talent, entrepreneurship, and encouraging local and international businesses. The development plan will thus seek to ensure and advance place-led development that produces better economic outcomes for more people in more places. Development Plan objectives and strategies, especially in relation to the provision of housing and population growth, will be guided by the Core and Settlement Strategies which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and RSES, including the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP), and available infrastructural services capacities.</p> <p>The current Development Plan framework will be reviewed as part of the development plan plan-making process, and an appropriate framework will be devised in accordance with the County's core strategy and settlement hierarchy, taking the matters as raised into consideration. The need for a LAPs for areas across the city and county, including Dunmore East will be explored during the development plan-making process.</p>
264	Castle Keep Residents Group	<p>This submission requests that the new Development Plan include a policy statement that there will be a presumption against the granting of additional dwellings in front garden areas of sites or dwelling in existing or proposed housing estates developments other than in exceptional circumstances.</p>	<p>The Draft Plan will recognise the importance of placemaking and include guidance on applying principles of placemaking, designing mixed and higher density communities, and recognising and working with the existing urban form.</p> <p>The suggested policy statement is noted. Policies shall be considered for inclusion where appropriate and feasible in the relevant section(s) in the preparation of the Draft Development Plan, and the plan will set out the requirements for residential development, including infill and backland development.</p>
265	Waterford Chamber of Commerce (Fewer Harrington and Partners)	<p>This submission is made by Fewer Harrington and Partners on behalf of Waterford Chamber. The main issues highlighted in the submission are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision - Make Waterford City and County the quality of life capital of Ireland to live, work and play. The submission puts forward ways that this can be achieved, focusing on a collaborative effort between Local 	<p>Having regard to the ambitious growth targets provided for in the NPF/RSES, and the revised local government structure in place for Waterford City and County Council since the adoption of the previous development plans, it is considered the development of new strategic planning and economic development structures will need careful attention and consideration during the preparation of the Draft Plan</p>

	<p>Authority, businesses and the wider community, and notes that the NPF required growth will not happen just because NPO7 says it will – We have to make it happen, and the development plan must facilitate it.</p> <p>The submission also highlights the need for Waterford to promote its strengths (these are listed), including the likely societal shift implied by Covid-19, ie remote working, as well as our locational accessibility. It considers that Waterford City and County, through the development plan, has the opportunity to be seen as an exemplar city and county by embracing 13 No key principles, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserve and Improve the natural environment - Mix: create mixed use and income neighbourhoods for social, affordable and executive housing - Walk: design walkable streets and human scale neighbourhoods - Bike: Prioritise bicycle networks and auto-free streets - Connect: increased connectivity between neighbourhoods; limits on development block sizes - Transportation: high quality transportation networks - Density: match density to transport capacity - Resources: provide reliable, efficient infrastructural resources (water, broadband etc) - Neighbourhoods: mixed use with mixed densities - Light industrial and office innovation campuses: provide additional campuses for choice for fdi - Smart: implement smart city technologies with key local innovators eg TSSG - Education: delivery of TUSE with a city centre campus – cultural and social mobility for the region - Public & Pvt stakeholder engagement/ partnerships – create models to deliver key objectives for the city and county <p>The submission makes a number of recommendations which it asks WCCC to consider in the drafting of the new plan, with these listed (in summary) below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a Waterford 2040 Action Plan, similar to that already produced (2013) for Limerick (ref. Limerick 2030); • Creation of City Masterplan, SDZ and LAPs to encourage growth - key points are included in the submission; 	<p>to help ensure the delivery of “a whole of Waterford” response to the challenges posed and opportunities arising from the new planning policy and infrastructure delivery landscape, noting that the plan will nonetheless require a strong and distinct focus and emphasis on the Metropolitan Area with development objectives to reflect the RSES MASP policy objectives. In this regard WCCC also recognises the need to co-ordinate policies across not only across themes and settlements, but also across/ throughout the Waterford City and County Council local authority structure, in order to ensure population and jobs growth is underpinned, in a timely manner, by investment in supporting infrastructure and amenities, housing and placemaking etc. to enhance quality of life.</p> <p>The National Planning Framework seeks to make our cities, towns and villages the places where many more people choose to live, work and visit. For this to come to fruition our towns and villages need to be more attractive, vibrant and liveable places, offering a quality of life package that more people, of all ages and income levels, are willing to choose in the years ahead.</p> <p>Waterford City and County Council recognises the critical importance of quality places and quality of life to attracting talent, entrepreneurship, and encouraging local and international businesses. The development plan will thus seek to ensure and advance place-led development that produces better economic outcomes for more people in more places. Development Plan objectives and strategies, especially in relation to the provision of housing and population growth, will be guided by the Core and Settlement Strategies which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and RSES, including the Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP), and available infrastructural services capacities.</p> <p>The Plan will focus on compact urban growth and regeneration, networks for collaboration/ partnership, strengthening appropriate sustainable rural development, identify and progress infrastructure priorities and programmes (including those associated with green and blueways), promote and strengthen transport/ mobility strategies and connectivity, and address other imperatives such as protecting natural</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Neighbourhoods - focus on wellbeing, walking and cycling; • Skinny Streets/ - reduces speeding in residential areas, • New Public Parks for the Dunmore Road Park located in or around Kings Channel to link in with 'river walk' and promote river based activities, • PPP approach to delivering private and affordable living accommodation, • City Centre University Campus, • Suir Valley Railway extension to city centre, • Executive Housing - map identifying potential locations (village behind the riverside cottage, Knockboy, Williamstown Road, Williamstown Golf Course; Grace Dieu and Knockhouse overlooking the river, Carriganore; Dunmore East, Tramore) included in the attached submission, • Work from home provision/ exemptions – eg 15 sqm garden rooms • Retail: identify retail types/ outlets and formats which are ‘bucking the online trend’ eg retail outlets; garden centres; grocery stores; healthcare; hardware; furniture; technology goods – potential solution offered - refer to A City of Retail Opportunity Appendix B • Hospitality – open additional lands/ opportunities to access the greenway; allow glamping along the greenway, • Street Food - develop planning guidelines to encourage small SME food start up in towns and city centres, • Retirement Villages - Identify key sites within the city centre and county towns to accommodate retirement villages close to wide range of facilities, parks and amenities, • Airport business and enterprise zone - connect the airport to the city centre via a rising main sewerage system, • Industrial lands – co-location of pharma/ service and shared office spaces are possible; industrial zoning should therefore be less prescriptive wrt uses permitted; locate a 100 acre light industrial park and office innovation park towards the east of the city which could link to the airport and residential areas of the Dunmore and Williamstown Road, • Dark fiber – network serving Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow and Kildare will open up new regional job creation opportunities from both Irish and International investments; consider land uses that run 	<p>and built heritage, promoting and facilitating higher education initiatives and the formulation of the TUSE, as well as supporting, strengthening, and promoting tourism.</p> <p>The draft plan will consider appropriate policies to support strengthening and expanding our greenway(s), including the provision of blueways, and delivery of enhanced GBI infrastructure and biodiversity.</p> <p>The NPF targets for the delivery of housing raise a significant challenge in terms of the current economic context for the city and county, as well as the housing market, the issue of viability and impacts of the NPF. Measures to bring the required number of sites to the market are limited at local authority level at present. This needs to be clearly recognised, and additional stimulus measures and resources provided to ensure such constraints are addressed. This matter will be explored further during the preparation of the draft plan and the Council will continue to work with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and all other stakeholders in order to address these challenges.</p> <p>The Council will continue to actively undertake a leadership role to progress and secure the Development Plan and Housing Strategy policies and objectives. In providing this leadership role, the Council will foster a collaborative approach with citizens, stakeholders, sectoral interests, and adjoining authorities to achieve collective support and successful implementation of the Plan. The Council are fully aware that successful implementation of a significant number of the policies and objectives of the Plan will necessitate on-going collaboration and a shared ambition across a range of agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p>WCCC is committed to protecting, diversifying and enhancing the retail offering of Waterford. A City and County retail strategy is currently being undertaken as part of the plan-making process, to set our strategic guidance on the appropriate location and scale of retail developments and the study may identify opportunity sites. The Planning Authority supports a joint retail strategy for the sub region,</p>
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		next to the line (line runs through Dungarvan and adjacent Waterford City) such as datacentres and technology parks.	including the Waterford MASP area, which includes the North Quays SDZ. The provision, extent and location of industrial sites, including support infrastructure and services for a range of appropriate uses, including datacenters, pharma and FDI etc, will be considered in the plan-making process.
266	Peter Thomson Planning Solutions (on behalf of an existing quarry owner near Waterford City)	This submission requests that the new Development Plan incorporate a specific policy which positively supports the principle of the redevelopment of exhausted, unviable, closed or abandoned quarries as landfill sites associated with the construction industry, subject to normal environmental and amenity impact criteria being satisfied.	The issue raised is noted and will be given further consideration in the drafting of the Plan. The Draft Plan will set out policies and objectives to support and develop the rural economy to enhance the competitiveness of rural areas by supporting innovation in rural economic development and enterprise through the diversification of the rural economy into appropriate alternative, and new, sectors and services.
267	Eleanor and Peter Kiely	This submission highlights the need for social and affordable housing in Old Parish. Part of this submission deals with a request for rezoning for housing.	The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly and current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010) and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan. The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies in an evidence based and sequential manner. Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
268	Pat Douglas, Luke and Jake Butler	The submission highlights the potential use of the Old Red Iron Railway Bridge as a Vehicular Roadway and a link to the Waterford Greenway from South Kilkenny.	The draft plan will integrate land use and transport policy, seek to reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable travel, and support transport investment outlined in the NDP and RSES, including

			<p>investment in new roads. Strengthened connectivity for the movement of people, goods and services is necessary for the economy and will complement other modes of transport.</p> <p>The content of the submission is noted and will be considered as part of the review of Waterford City's roads and transportation services. A Waterford Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy is being undertaken as part of the development plan plan-making process. Policies and methods of promoting smarter travel throughout the City and County will be comprehensively addressed in the strategy and Plan.</p>
269	James and Joan Mansfield	This submission requests that the new Development Plan include a policy statement that there will be a presumption against the granting of additional dwellings in front garden areas of sites or dwelling in existing or proposed housing estates developments other than in exceptional circumstances.	<p>The Draft Plan will recognise the importance of placemaking and include guidance on applying principles of placemaking, designing mixed and higher density communities, and recognising and working with the existing urban form.</p> <p>The suggested policy statement is noted. Policies shall be considered for inclusion where appropriate and feasible in the relevant section(s) in the preparation of the Draft Development Plan, and the plan will set out the requirements for residential development, including infill and backland development.</p>
270	James Rooney	Requests the rezoning of 2 sites, to residential, at Dysert, Ardmore	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
271	Keep Ireland Open (KIO) – Roger Garland	<p>This submission is made by Keep Ireland Open (KIO). KIO is a voluntary organisation whose primary aim is to lobby for the legal right to reasonable access to the countryside. The submission draws correlations between other plans in terms of best practice, and is focused on issues of walking/cycling, public rights of way, and better access to the countryside. The main issues covered in the submission relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of all development plan being made in the Southern Region should be undertaken by the Planning Authority; 	<p>All the points made in the submission will be investigated to ensure that the plan is based on best practice. The submission supports the facilitation, encouragement, enhancement, expansion and promotion of a network of recreational trails by creating and linking green and blue ways and expanding rights of way.</p> <p>Keep Ireland Open's suggestions and textual changes are noted. Policies, objectives and textual changes shall be considered for inclusion where appropriate and feasible in the relevant sections in the preparation of the Draft Development Plan.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of plan should follow the current County Development Plan; • Development Standards should be provided for at the end of each chapter; • The submission outlines a number of suggested policies/ existing policy amendments in relation to Agricultural Development, Walking and Cycling and Other Outdoor Pursuits, Rural Tourism, extractive Industry, Commercial Developments in the Countryside, Infrastructure, Walking and Cycling Greenways and Corridors, Disused Railways, Telecommunications, Environment and Heritage, Waterways, Mass Rocks, National Parks, Renewable Energy, Coastal Zone Management, Noise and Lighting Management, Green Infrastructure, Designated sites, Sites of Biodiversity, Wetlands, Hedgerows, Trees and Woodlands, Forestry, Invasive species, Geology, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Social and Community Development and Development Standards. 	
272	Eoin O’Carroll	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvy submission at 98	
273	Dunmore East Tidy Towns Committee – Maurice Murphy	<p>This submission is a joint submission made by Dunmore East Tidy Towns Committee, Dunmore East Woods and Park Trust, and The Cliff Walk Committee. It highlights a number of issues, as summarised below.</p> <p>The submission seeks a participatory approach with WCCC to future development of the town, and the insertion of objectives into the emerging plan which would enable the expansion and enhancement of Villages' economic and sustainable tourism offering, while protecting its rich history and biodiversity. Critical developments are viewed as comprising the extension of the Cliff Walk from Ballymacaw to Brownstown and the expansion of the Woods to include two further Woodlands.</p> <p>The tidy town's committee identify the 'big picture' issues (eg. Lack of a cohesive, long term plan for the village; high quality, high speed broadband; affordable housing; village design; coastal erosion; economic diversification), for Dunmore East and offer solutions to these issues based around Biodiversity potential, ACA designation, high quality broadband, housing and a focus on placemaking, development of a Tech Hub increased Cultural and Heritage</p>	The current Development Plan framework will be reviewed as part of the development plan plan-making process, and an appropriate framework will be devised in accordance with the County’s settlement hierarchy, taking the matters as raised into consideration. The need to prepare a LAPs for parts of the city and county, including Dunmore East, will be explored during the development plan-making process. ...

		<p>opportunities in the village, and Improved and broadened Tourist Offering, including a tourist visitor centre and promotion of the harbor development to include a marina.</p> <p>Dunmore East Cliff Path Committee note that the Cliff Path is a major tourist attraction (c.40,000 users per annum) to the village (one of 25 No. recognizsd National Trails within the County), and it needs special consideration in the new plan. The Committee also seek the following aspects to be included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - No further residential development along the coastline from Dunmore East to Brownstown Head; 2 - Pedestrain footpath to Ballymacaw; and 3 - Extension of the cliff walk from DE to Brownstown Head. <p>The Woods and Parks Trust request the opening up of two additional woodland areas (8 acres) within the village, and the creation of a number of looped walkways – funding potentially available through the Dept. of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. The specific areas are outlined in the submission.</p>	
274	Trevor Walsh	<p>The submission deals with a number of issues effecting Dunmore East which are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dunmore East is no longer just a ‘tourist venue’ but a rapidly growing area with year round accommodation occupation. • There has been little infrastructueal investment or provision of residential amenities • Construction of a ‘developer led’ relief road from Ballymapin to Killea is of particular concern. • The need for EV charging points in the village. • The need for a Traffic Plan for Dunmore - based on community consultation; Parking facilities are inadequate in the village and illegal parking is a significant concern - similar issues at Portaly, Rathmoylan Cove and Ballymacaw. • 'Road restrictions' are causing buggies and wheelchair users to 'take to the road'. • Camper van parking is visually detracting/intrusive and unwelcome. <p>The submission offers some solutions to the above issues:</p>	<p>The current Development Plan framework for Kilmacow will be Reviewed as part of the development plan plan-making process, and an appropriate framework will be devised in accordance with the County’s settlement hierarchy, taking the matters as raised into consideration. The need for preparing a LAPs for parts of the city and county, including Dunmore East, will be explored during the development plan-making process. Likewise, policies supporting the identification and development of car parking areas/ facilities (including for campervans), and preparing and implementating a traffic management plan for Dunmore East, will be included in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Policies supporting improvements to and investment in infrastructure provision throughout the City and County will be included in the Draft Plan.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall village speed limit of 30kph. • Traffic calming at strategic locations. • Campervans should use spaces on the outskirts of the village. • Provide dedicated or low cost permit parking for residents. • No road/construction works during peak season. • LAP for Dunmore East. 	
275	Mary Anne Power	<p>This submission highlights the need for a bus service from Dunmore East to Waterford City, allowing residents to access essential services and facilities.</p> <p>The submission calls for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily bus service, including Sunday, all year round excluding Christmas day. • An evening and late night bus service. • A bus service that is accessible by everyone. • The bus route should be considered an essential service and safeguarded. 	<p>The Council acknowledges the provision of a well functioning, integrated public transport system is crucial to providing a viable, sustainable, alternative transport mode, addressing social exclusion and achieving climate action goals. The importance of sustainable transport, mobility and accessibility is highlighted in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and will be promoted by policy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Whilst the Council does not provide public transport it has a role to play in accommodating same. As part of the preparation of the Draft Plan the Council will liaise with the National Transport Authority and public transport providers in exploring ways to improve public transport availability in the County.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will include policies that support improvements in connectivity and permeability between places, and increased opportunities for more sustainable forms of transport including walking, cycling, and public transport.</p>
276	SE Construction (Kent) Ltd	<p>This submission highlights the lack of housing for older people, and the need to create attractive, vibrant communities including suitable, adaptable housing for older people wishing to downsize.</p>	<p>The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy requires that local authorities ensure the integration of age friendly strategies in the Plan including the provision of flexible housing typologies, buildings and spaces that avoid separation and segregation. Guidance documentation is available to help local authorities improve the quality of life for older people and seek to ensure they have housing suited to their needs. WCCC is a member of the WHO Global Network for Age Friendly Cities and Communities.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will explore policies and objectives which seek to promote community centred development, universal design, well</p>

			designed lifetime adaptable housing, residential care homes for older people, nursing homes etc particularly in urban areas and potentially on Brownfield and Infill sites, which are close to public transport and existing services and facilities.
277	Barry Monaghan	Submission requests the retention of existing Mixed Use/ Opportunity Zoning on 24 acre site in proximity of the IDA and WIT in Waterford City. This is motivated in respect of facilitating student orientated community proximate to WIT; range of suitable, complimentary uses to include Retail Warehousing in a Retail Park format.	Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
278	Breda Keane	Requests that mid-Waterford (Garranturton, Ballylaneen, Bunmahon, Stradbally & Kilmacthomas) be protected from wind turbines. The rural comeragh Mountains/ Mahon Valley/ Copper Coast is an area of exceptional beauty.	<p>A strategic approach will be taken to Wind Energy Development, and this should inform which areas are suitable or unsuitable for wind farm development. It should be noted that the Revised Wind Energy Guidelines and the Marine Planning Framework which were placed on public consultation in Q4 of 2019 will also inform the policies for the development of renewable energy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Future policies in this regard will be influenced by national policy on renewable energy, the just transition away from dependence on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, and a low-carbon economy, the need to ensure Waterford is a climate resilient location, the landscape characterisation of the county, and relevant S 28 Ministerial Guidelines.</p>
279	Peter Behan	<p>Submission notes a need for social and affordable housing in Clonea Power.</p> <p>Requests that land in Clonea Power which was previously zoned for housing, continues to be so zoned</p>	<p>The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core and settlement Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly and current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010) and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies in an evidence based and sequential manner.</p> <p>Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for</p>

			zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
280	Mary Higgins	This submission highlights the lack of Tree Preservation Orders in the City and County. The submission calls for the Local Authority to see the value of trees in landscape. The submission also calls for the need for small parks and playgrounds in towns.	The importance of forestry, trees and woodlands will continue to be recognized and protected by policy in the Draft Plan. A strategy for green infrastructure will be investigated as part of the Draft Plan to raise awareness of the importance of environmentally designated sites, river and canal corridors, and green spaces to enhance opportunities for recreation and tourism and in adapting to climate change.
281	Margaret Behan	Submission notes a need for social and affordable housing in Portlaw. Part of the submission also relates to a request for the consideration of zoning for a specified area of land.	The Draft Plan will incorporate an evidence based Core Strategy that will accord with the provisions set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, the NPF and the RSES for the Southern Regional Assembly and current Core Strategy Guidelines (2010) and any new Guidelines that may emerge between now and the publication of the Draft Plan. The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment, and form the basis for objectives and policies in an evidence based and sequential manner. Section 11(2)(bc) of the Act, prescribes that proposals/ requests for zoning of particular land for any purposes cannot be considered at this stage of the plan-making process. Submissions on zoning relating to specified sites/ land, for particular purposes can be considered once the draft development plan has been placed on public display
282	Pauline Kennedy	Monvoy – please refer to grouped Monvy submission at 98	
283	Peter Thomson Planning Solutions, on behalf of a number of clients with property interests in Tramore	This submission relates to Tramore and the towns future role with regards to function and settlement strategy in the new development plan. The submission describes some of Tramore's strengths of strong communities, educational facilities, excellent public transport links to Waterford, natural beauty and local production.	Development Plan objectives and strategies will be guided by the Core Strategy which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and the RSES, including the Waterford MASP. The Draft Plan will provide for the growth of Waterford's towns and villages to a scale appropriate to their role/ function as set out in the Core and Settlement Strategies.

		<p>The submission also highlights some of the town’s weaknesses eg lack of capacity of Irish Water Infrastructure, historic town decline (high vacancy rates), traffic congestion and poor circulation, lack of business premises other than Riverstown Business Park, and limited tourist accommodation.</p> <p>The submission offers a number of opportunities for the town with regards to creating a new 'entrance' focused around the Waterford Road, historic town improvements, town circulation flow, identification of areas for new business premises and identify opportunities to expand tourist accommodation offer, incl. conference facilities.</p> <p>The submission also requests the expansion of the zoning matrix in relation to Tramore to include ‘Opportunity Site’ or ‘Special Use’ zoning. In conclusion it is highlighted that no available developable lands exist for housing development within the built up area of Tramore, and that the release of land on the periphery is required to meet known housing demand.</p>	<p>The Draft Plan, in accordance with the RSES, will recognise and highlight the importance of Tramore, as a hinterland town to Waterford City with a strong functional relationship located close to the metropolitan area.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will continue to support sustainable development in accordance with national and regional policy, and based on an evidence base to inform and support land use zoning policies, objectives and designations.</p>
284	Rita Canney	<p>This submission makes a number of observations which are summarised as the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place significant emphasis on developing strong links between Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford and Waterford as a counter-balance to the Cork/Limerick axis/Atlantic Economic corridor (complimentary approach eg light railway system for improved public transport links) • Adopt an integrated regional landscape approach • Enhanced connectivity between larger and smaller towns eg Rosslare and Killarney based on the Greenway and Blackwater corridor; and Dungarvan, Youghal, Fermoy and Lismore (enhanced co-working hubs) • Determine collaborative new ideas around increased pressures for one-off housing <p>Core Strategy should consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Impacts of climate change/projected impacts on migration. b. Impact of Covid on projections subject to guidance from national and regional government. 	<p>The Council acknowledges the importance of the national and regional road and rail networks in providing connectivity between population centre and the main centres of employment, and the key ports and airports which are the main points of entry and exit to the country. The development plan will support the protection, maintenance, upgrading and development of transport infrastructure and facilities that have regard to national and regional policy and guidance, and which support sustainable transport improvements and developments in connectivity and permeability.</p> <p>There is strong support in Waterford for the protection of our natural heritage including biodiversity, landscape and geological heritage. It is recognised as a key asset for the County because it is vital for sustaining a high quality of life and it is important in attracting visitors to the County. It is clear that the proactive approach by the Council in protecting and managing of our natural heritage should be continued into the future.</p> <p>A Landscape Character Assessment is being prepared as part of the</p>

		<p>CSO datasets which are being used as a basis for the population should be directly quoted and come from the same dataset.</p> <p>Place and Community: The emerging development plan must emphasise development of Place as the canvas for Community.</p> <p>Consolidation: The submission calls for an emphasis on consolidation of existing settlements – and the righting of injustices e.g. where communities have shouldered too much of the burden for our waste in the city e.g. Ballybeg.</p> <p>Zoning: The submission also highlights that there is a need for a zoning designation to support biodiversity conservation. The writer also notes a concern wrt the limited potential for the public to input to zoning in light of the Core Strategy requirements combined with Covid.</p>	<p>development plan plan-making process, and this will also inform aspects of the Draft Plan. The LCA will update the existing County Waterford LCA which has been in place since 1999, and will be undertaken in accordance with all relevant National guidance currently in place.</p> <p>Development Plan objectives and strategies will be guided by the Core Strategy which in turn will be based on National and Regional Policy guidance contained in both the NPF and the RSES, including the Waterford MASP.</p> <p>With regard to the core and settlement strategies, it is important to note that the translation from population into households, and the likely new residential units required, is only possible following a number of assumptions regarding economic growth and development, associated with household size, and vacancy / obsolescence rate etc.</p> <p>The population and housing targets for the County will include an analysis of current demographic and population data trends in a Housing Needs Demand Assessment and form the basis for objectives and policies in an evidence based and sequential manner. It should be noted that since the publication of the NPF, NPF Roadmap and the RSES there has been considerable change in many areas as a consequence of the pandemic (remote working etc) which may lead to new development trends which were not a factor when current national and regional frameworks and strategies were prepared. Therefore, it is important that these potential emerging trends are recognised, and their implications considered carefully in preparing the draft plan.</p> <p>WCCC remains committed to the need to consolidate and support the growth of our city, towns and villages, the delivery of housing and community facilities, and the improvement/ regeneration of areas to provide for and improve urban and rural areas, with a focus on placemaking, biodiversity and quality places, which support community interaction, supported by the necessary infrastructure and by actively working with stakeholders and landowners in the area in</p>
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			<p>this regard. Policies/ objectives in relation to the provision of facilities, infrastructure, and biodiversity at appropriate locations, will be given consideration during the preparation of the draft plan</p> <p>Many of the green infrastructure assets in our towns are already protected by existing open space zonings. Other areas, such as areas of biodiversity/habitat value, river corridors and some areas at risk of flooding, which have the potential to form part of a green infrastructure network in the future, are not currently reserved for that purpose. A strategy for green infrastructure will be investigated as part of the Draft Plan to raise awareness of the importance of environmentally designated sites, river and canal corridors, and green spaces to enhance opportunities for recreation and tourism and in adapting to climate change. It will also consider appropriate policies to support strengthening, expanding (to include blueways) and delivery of enhanced GBI infrastructure and biodiversity.</p>
285	RWE Renewables (Innogy)	<p>Submission seeks policies which support wind energy production, and notes that the wind energy sector provides a sustainable form of revenue and investment for County Waterford - eg guideline rate of €2/MWh (ie €6,000 per MW of installed capacity) - thus, for example a 60MW wind farm could generate a Community Benefit Fund of c. €360,000. Wind energy addresses energy transition and climate change aspects, and incurs local economic benefits.</p> <p>Request that consideration be given to not capping wind farm operation life times at 30yrs, and that WCC take an ambitious approach to deciding the actual installed capacities of wind energy the new RES for Co. Waterford is going to aim to facilitate, in areas of lands deemed acceptable in principle or open for consideration. Lands so identified, should be far in excess of the amount required, to allow for a natural attrition rate.</p> <p>A clear policy ambition in the new County Development Plan and Renewable Energy Strategy for County Waterford is critical to guide the strategy and the identification of a sufficient quantum of potentially suitable land. The submission recommends that WCCC adopt the LARES approach as part of the new RES.</p>	<p>Rural areas regionally and nationally have contributed significantly to the energy needs of the country and energy production. The NPF highlights the strong role rural areas play in securing a sustainable renewable energy supply. Innovative and novel renewable solutions have been delivered in rural areas over the last number of years, particularly from solar and wind energy sources. The location of future national renewable energy generation will, for the most part, need to be accommodated on large tracts of land in a rural setting, while also continuing to protect the integrity of the environment and respecting the needs of people who live in rural areas. WCCC welcomes the Draft Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019) and looks forward to their finalisation.</p> <p>A strategic approach will be taken to Wind Energy Development, and this should inform which areas are suitable or unsuitable for wind farm development. It should be noted that the Revised Wind Energy Guidelines and the Marine Planning Framework which were placed on public consultation in Q4 of 2019 will also inform the policies for the development of renewable energy in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Future policies in this regard will be influenced by national policy on</p>

	<p>Reference is made to the current Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines (DoHPLG), and the IWEA submission made to that process, which recommends that clearer direction be provided to planning authorities on the need to consult with neighbouring planning authorities to ensure a consistent approach across county boundaries. RWE encourage WCCC to undertake such a proactive consultation approach.</p> <p>The submission requests that WCCC, in preparing a new RES, do NOT consider the following potential constraints or facilitators in the process of identifying areas as being potentially suitable for wind energy development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grid Capacity - Wind Speed - Nature Conservation Area - Landscape Capacity and Landscape Sensitivity <p>RWE note that they, and IWEA have been advocating for a regional approach to the spatial planning of wind farm developments. WCCC are requested to consider the following benefits to a regional approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complements the RSES and can be progressed as supplementary work streams - a single consistent methodology can be used across a region - would ensure optimum locations for wind energy development are identified, and that every country's potential is assessed in a regional and national context - would ensure national targets, objectives and requirements for wind energy directly translate into the identification of suitable areas and corridors, and sufficient quantum of land is identified as appropriate - landscape sensitivity, value and capacity can be assessed on a broader, regional scale - landscape sensitivity and capacity assessments could be undertaken for wind energy and other electricity infrastructure on a regional basis. <p>In the above context, the submission specifically highlights RSES RPO</p>	<p>renewable energy, the just transition away from dependence on fossil fuels and move towards carbon neutrality, and a low-carbon economy, the need to ensure Waterford is a climate resilient location, the landscape characterisation of the county, and relevant S.28 Ministerial Guidelines.</p>
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		<p>94 (Regional Renewable Energy Strategy), which states that: It is an objective to support the development of a Regional Renewable Energy Strategy with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>In conclusion, the submission requests that WCCC not seek to replace or alter the requirements of the Wind Energy Development Guidelines, currently the subject of a targeted review by the DoHPLG; and notes that the 2006 guidelines remain in effect until they are replaced, and WCCC should not seek to alter or vary emerging guidance.</p>	
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APPENDIX 1

Webinar - Environment and Heritage: Tuesday August 18th:

Q & A Report

Pre-Draft Development Plan consultation Webinar on Environment and Heritage

Question: Can you confirm if the elected members read all the submission sent in or who reviews the submissions?

Answer: Submissions are summarised into a Chief Executive Report which is brought to the elected members for discussion. The report makes recommendations to the elected members as to how the submission is to be considered in terms of policy or objectives going forward for inclusion in the draft development plan. The elected members will have access to the full text of every submission made, as well as the Chief Executives summary, report and recommendation on those submissions.

Question: A friend of mine is trying to access this webinar, but Eventbrite is telling him it has been postponed. I got in through Eventbrite, though. Is there a link that I can send him so that he can access it?

Answer: There is a link on the consult.waterfordcouncil.ie landing page that should facilitate a direct link to the meeting.

Question: Will these webinars be available to view again later?(It took me ten minutes to get on here. very tricky)

Answer: Apologies, we are experiencing some difficulties with technology but thanks for sticking with the meeting. The webinars will be published on consult.waterfordcouncil.ie development plan page in the coming days.

Question: I'm delighted that the parks and open spaces will get attention, Peoples Park is pretty OK but needs a bit of TLC, Wyse Park needs a lot of attention, and it's lost. Ballybricken green is a disgrace and the triangle in The Glen is a lost opportunity. A substantial park is needed in the Dunmore Rd area. The old GlanBia site with its trees and water frontage is ideal.

Answer: The maintenance of existing parks are operational issues, the Development Plan will look at a Green Infrastructure Strategy to create connectivity between open spaces and identification of open space within new developments and a park of regional scale.

Further comment from attendee: Yes, it's not maintenance, its investment in these spaces, some planting, trees and quality design please.

Question: I'm concerned about a beautiful listed building in Waterford City that is in danger of collapse onto the street. The owner has allowed deterioration for many years, the weed filled heavy iron gutter fell onto the pavement last winter, and luckily no one was injured. The owner is in serious financial trouble, I'm

told, with his mortgage holder. I know an investor that will buy it and restore it, but it needs The Council to issue something to expedite things, what options are available? Do conservation officers have powers to step and encourage proactiveness before it's too late and is beyond recovery?

Answer: The owner or occupier of a protected structure is legally obliged to prevent it becoming endangered, whether through damage or neglect. Following inspection of the building and depending on the condition, the options open to the Council under the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, include the issuing of a Section 59 (Notice to require works against endangerment) or Section 60 (Notice to require the restoration of character). Please note that owner may be eligible for grant aid under the BHIS to carry out repairs and the owner is welcome to contact rryall@waterfordcouncil.ie for any further information.

Question: Re Conservation....why is the City Wall in the photo under The Bishops Palace not a major attraction? Its where all the tourists gather and is plastered, painted covered with plants? Surely it should be fully restored and the modern planting removed, perhaps replaced by a water feature to refer to the river that was there in Viking times?

Answer: Looking at earlier photos of this section of the city wall, the lower section has had the render removed since 2009. Over the centuries the city wall has been removed or the height reduced in several locations as may be the case here. We will enquire further as to why there is still plastered section (possibly a modern retaining/barrier wall). Your comments with regard to the planting obscuring the rubble stone wall are noted.

Question: Chairman's arch is fantastic, well done, can we open up more of these back alleys - there are lots in the area?

Answer: The draft development plan will consider how to approach the regeneration of underutilised sites across the city and the city centre in particular with a view to facilitating the consolidation of a city centre community/neighbourhood. Along with active land management measures and policies there will be a focus on identifying regeneration sites so as to proactively bring these back into suitable use through public investment. Immediate significant areas of interest would be in and around O'Connell Street, Jenkins Lane, and Spring Garden in addition to completing the historic link between Greyfriars and Bailey's New Street to mention some.

Question: As we go through the period of the development plan will the Council receive progress reports?

Answer: The Council will be presented with detailed progress reports at each stage of the process. Also, there will be a series of dedicated workshops to facilitate the discussion of options as well as detailed policies and objectives.

Question: The Climate Action bill heads have yet to be finally drafted - as you say there's another 50 days left for them to decide what goes in there before it even goes up for debate in Leinster House. How to you

envision the council including that important piece of legislation when it won't be done by the deadlines for submissions here? Will there be another opportunity for people to update submissions based off the outcome of that legislation or who will the development plan be updated, with public consultation, to reflect the requirements laid out in it?

Answer: The Draft Plan will not be published until June of next year and there will be another round of public consultation at that point.

Question: Where can we find out what extent of the work you describe here (retrofitting etc) goes in meeting the carbon targets locally/nationally?

Answer: Information is available through a number of sources such as the Sustainable Energy Agency of Ireland reports, the National Climate Action Plan, the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of Waterford City and County Council and from the CARO.

Question: I don't think people not being able to afford energy during the recession is a sustainable model of us reducing energy usage (although we are going into another recession so I'm sure we will see that trend again). I know there has been plans for wind energy infrastructure off the coast of Waterford but there has been local opposition to that. How are you going to address that?

Answer: The CCDP will deal with on-shore energy infrastructure whereas off-shore development will be dealt with in the forthcoming National Marine Planning Framework and associated legislation. Wind energy proposals off-shore are likely to be dealt with as Strategic Infrastructure Developments and the function of assessing and determining such proposals will likely lie with An Bord Pleanála.

Question: Do the various strategies (Climate Change as understood by Moderator) have deadlines for implementation and fines for missing targets?

Answer: Failure to meet the targets nationally will result in fines being issued by the EU which we will have to pay as a collective nation. In addition Section 15 of the Planning Act states that it shall be the duty of a planning authority to take such steps within its powers as may be necessary for securing the objectives of the Development Plan. Also, the Chief Executive of the planning authority is obliged to present a report to the elected members on the progress made in securing the objectives of the Development Plan within two years of its adoption.

Question: There is a lot of useful information in these presentations. Will the slides be available after the webinar?

Answer: Some are already accessible via the consultation portal consult.waterfordcouncil.ie and a link to a recording of this webinar will be placed on the portal in the coming days.

Question: Will the water issues at Tramore and Bunmahon be addressed?

Answer: As part of the development plan preparation process, the planning authority is working closely with Irish Water to align development objectives and the growth of towns and villages with the provision of service infrastructure such as water supply and waste water treatment in particular. Aligning the settlement hierarchy and the core strategy of the development plan with the capital investment plan of Irish Water is critical to securing the sustainable growth of our settlements. Where infrastructural constraints are identified through the development plan preparation process, the plan will need to address these by means of appropriate land-use zoning, identifying a phased approach to development of land, by agreeing appropriate policy solutions with Irish Water and by identifying the infrastructural needs along with the appropriate actions to overcome them.

Q & A Report

Pre-Draft Development Plan consultation Webinar on Local Placemaking

Question: Thanks for organising these open-access events! I welcome that your plan is evidence based so I am curious how -so swiftly after lockdown- you can capture the feedback/evidence of the seismic change in attitudes to our local sense of place/amenities? Is there any thought to use 3rd levels to produce/analyse data (say vacancy of towns) or for how Waterford city could adopt the Parisian model of mapping/providing a full range of facilities within 15mins walk/cycle from home?

Answer: The development plan will have its core the objective to create 10 minute neighbourhoods in the city and larger towns and throughout the rural towns across the county. This will focus on provision of connected and integrated public open spaces along with a mix of services we use each day. There is also a body of work which will require us to retrofit permeability across our neighbourhoods to assist in delivering modal shift to sustainable modes of transport.

The recent emergency measures have raised public awareness of the health, wellbeing and community benefits of having convenient access to amenity spaces locally, but they are not new concepts in planning for sustainable communities and places. That the issues are more prominent in the public domain and discourse will hopefully assist the development plan in identifying some specific measure, scheduling action to deliver amenities and in time support the drawdown of funding to deliver these important amenities over time.

There would certainly be scope to forge further links between the local authority and the TU in terms of enhancing the quality of our towns and city among other matters. We will be liaising further with the TU as part of the pre-draft consultation process at which time such closer collaboration can be considered in more detail.

Question: How can we access baseline data?

Answer: Some of the key indicators are included in the Strategic Issues Paper and we are currently preparing a series of maps and reports to illustrate relevant issues including socio-economic, housing and travel data. Some of this data and associated strategies will be available as part of the draft development plan.

Question: What is the time frame for the 3 LAPs and how can communities engage?

Answer: People are urged to make their views on the future of our larger town known as early as possible. The more strategic issues for our towns will be dealt with in the current City and County Plan review. The LAP process can only commence once the City and County Plan has been adopted (i.e. mid 2022) so we need to ensure that all of the major decisions are taken now with only points of detail remaining to be addressed in the LAPs. The LAPs will be considered for review once the development plan has been finalised

in Q2 of 2022. The LAPs will be required to be consistent with the main core strategy of the CCDP that directs issues such as where population, employment and infrastructure will be located.

Question: As of now what % of new builds by the Council will reflect Universal Design principles and how best to express this issue in our submission?

Answer: All development carried out by the Council is required to be compliant with building standards and is subject to accessibility audit. The development plan process will engage with groups like the OPC and the PPN to raise these issues with the relevant elected members. We are also consulting with the Centre for Excellence in Universal Design as the concept of lifelong housing is very important to creating places and communities. The development plan policies will also seek to create more walkable communities and places to assist in bringing people closer to the services they use on a daily basis.

Question: How do you plan to get people to come back and live in the centre of Cappoquin?

Answer: the development plan can assist in attracting population by way of ensuring adequate infrastructure and services are available for residential and commercial uses, zone an appropriate quantum of land at suitable locations to facilitate growth and provide policy and incentives for regeneration of existing properties while facilitating alternatives to one-off housing in the surrounding countryside. Active land management is also a new approach to bringing redundant properties back into use and we will be pursuing such measures as part of the development plan policy. It is important to remember that these policies assist greatly in drawing down grants for renewal projects as referred to by Morris under the RRDF and URDF under the National Planning Framework and Ireland 2040.

Question: Well done Morris on your presentation and work "reclaiming" spaces in the Viking Triangle. It is a major challenge to spread the concentration of activity westward along the quays so love to discuss this as well as your work on towns in more detail from my research.

Answer: We are in the process of looking at the area west of city centre would be happy to discuss. We are also making some progress with towns, again happy to discuss.

It is also important to remember that while there are targets for regenerative population growth on brownfield regeneration sites, there are significant challenges in setting out areas for new growth in the city south west and north west neighbourhoods. We would welcome ideas as to how such areas can be developed so as to provide an appropriate mix of house types, layout and tenure, a mix of community and commercial uses required to create the 10 minute neighbourhood, amenities and spaces etc.

Question: Good to make these events so open but webinars have proliferated it gives voice to many perspectives so perhaps you could consider a better gender/ ethnicity balance! Is it not out of sync to have all white middle-age white males presenting?

Answer: Our primary objective with the series of webinars is to inform the discussion by using internal staff where possible so as to keep the discussion focussed on issues that the development plan can address and thereby manage expectations as such. Two of the presentations last night were by Rose and Bernie our conservation and heritage officers respectively while Jenny Beresford will be presenting tomorrow on behalf of Dungarvan Chamber.

Question: Maurice, WCCC has done wonderful work in creating a much more human centred, connected space in the city centre. Most of the roads/streets/spaces therein comply with the principles of good design, as outlined in DMURS. However, in contrast, in the suburbs, where most people live, WCCC has enabled single-entrance, cul-de-sac design housing estates that lack connectivity, permeability and proximity to adjoining estates or any services at all, including public transport, and have little land use mix. Why is this and what is WCCC going to do about it - and make the suburbs DMURS-compliant?

Answer: Thank you, on the issue of connectivity, yes, a very good point which we agree with and a legacy issue which needs to be addressed. In our newer suburbs for example Killbarry we are looking at connectivity and permeability between individual developments. The intention would be to apply these master planning principals possibly through LAPs. These would also address land uses, sustainable transport etc. Within established neighbourhoods the solutions are far more complex and need to sensitively addressed on an opportunity by opportunity basis.

Question: In relation to energising and re-energising the City Centre would it be feasible to enhance smaller streets e.g. Gladstone St. by creating canopied shopping areas rather than focusing on developing indoor shopping areas?

Answer: The animation of the city centre and its peripheral streets can be supported by the development plan and the concept of the Cultural Quarter in/ around O'Connell Street would be a good example. That being said the canopied shopping example is not something specifically that the development plan can deliver on its own, but if you have other ideas in this regard these can be considered in terms of the broader use and occupancy of the city centre to support vibrancy and vitality.

Question: Are groups representing people with disabilities generally consulted when regeneration projects are being designed? The Square in Dungarvan isn't great for wheelchair users since it was done up a number of years ago. How do we make sure future development is suitable for everyone to enjoy?

Answer: The general approach to devising regeneration projects involves a process where public consultation is employed to enhance design and address the needs of individuals and groups who engage directly with the design process and make written submissions. While designs are based on best practice in terms of design, layout and material finishes and are subject to an accessibility audit, it must be remembered that each project has its own individual set of challenges such as street gradients, traffic and other operational matters, layout of civil infrastructure, etc. It is therefore always advisable to engage directly in the public consultation process to ensure your issues are considered in a final agreed design.

Notices and designs relating to such projects of scale are published in local press and on the council website. In addition the development plan will set out a schedule of development management standards which will be based on input from statutory and non statutory bodies, technical guidance documents and Ministerial Guidelines in place at the time. Making a written submission on the pre draft development plan setting out your issues would be timely and would help in informing our standards and policies.

Question: Thanks to all for last night's and tonight's presentations. Can the Council directly take into account the "Flemish Decree" or must it await a central government response or policy in relation to easing the requirement for a local link to an area when applying for permission to build a one-off rural house?

Answer: The consideration and formulation of policies relating to one-off housing in the open countryside will need to consider all relevant S28 Ministerial Guidelines in place at the time, the relevant policies of the National Planning Framework, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and the provisions of Section 10(2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. The issue also needs to be considered within the context of overall housing requirements across the city and county.

Question: Will there be separate local plans - Tramore, Lismore, Portlaw or will plans for these towns be incorporated in the larger plan?

Answer: The more strategic issues for urban settlements such as population, land-use zoning, infrastructure provision will be dealt with in the CCDP. Points of detail relevant to the local context will be dealt with through LAPs, but these can only be prepared following adoption of the new CCDP in 2022.

Question: Exercise stations for older people in public spaces?

Answer: It would certainly be a practical use of public space given the health and social benefits and know that the OPC and Age Friendly Plan for Waterford would have it as key objectives within their own plans – I would urge that it be included as a submission identifying areas where this infrastructure would be required and in turn would assist in draw down of funding to provide such amenities across the City/County.

Question: What are the typical sizes of the different types of parks that Eoin is describing?

Answer: Typically park size, from pocket to regional, can range from 0.2 ha to 50ha.

Question: There is an aspiration for a new park of significant scale for Waterford. Is there a preferred location for this?

Answer: The development plan will be considering the optimum location for a regional scale park and network of parks across the city for amenity and biodiversity purposes and use for sustainable transport modes. If you have thoughts on where such parks should be developed please make a submission on the portal and on the place survey. You might also look at the presentations from last night, particularly the presentation by Bernie Guest, Heritage Officer.

Question: Great to hear that natural play opportunities which promote exploring and independence are included in planning particularly in view of the fact that many children do not have access to gardens.

Answer: Indeed, this is the opportunity to ensure such are addressed within the development plan. It is also important that the opportunities for developing a network of such spaces across the city centre in particular are exploited so your thoughts on possible locations could be set out in a written submission.

Question: What barriers are there that might prevent the creation of a large national regional park in Waterford, which could be rewilded with native flora and fauna, to increase space maximised for biodiversity, as well as developing a novel social, recreation and tourism amenity?

Answer: The development plan will need to consider the location of a regional scale park and part of this should be devoted to a mix of uses in terms of biodiversity, habitat enhancement and general use by the public. The development plan will need to develop this concept along with a Blue Green Infrastructure strategy and the need to ensure there is a network of parks accessible within a 10 minute neighbourhood concept.

Question: Encouraging living above the shop idea and Living in the city. Is planning becoming more flexible to encourage this idea the same as other European Cities? What are the thoughts of the planners? A stronger Economy is needed in the city, coming from city residence (after 6 pm).

Answer: Living over the shop and city centre living. are concepts that are strongly supported in national, regional and local planning policy. The new plan will certainly seek to deliver on this potential to create vibrant city and town centres and to provide much needed affordable and sustainable accommodation solutions.

Question: What can be done to increase and protect native tree cover and protect our hedgerow heritage across the county? Can our country roads be made safer for cycling and walking?

Answer: Restrictions on cutting hedgerows are set out in Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976 as amended by the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 and the Heritage Act 2018. These Acts stipulate that it is an offence to destroy vegetation on uncultivated land between the 1st of March and the 31st of August each year. However where necessary the Council may carry out hedge cutting in order to reduce risk to road users, this is focused particularly at junctions etc where the overgrown hedges may pose a risk to road users. The development plan will be putting forward policies for protection of amenity trees, historic and significant hedgerows and Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate.

Question: Is there potential for new pocket sized parks within towns and cities?

Answer: We are constantly exploring the potential for pocket parks across the city and larger towns along with identifying opportunities to connect these where possible into a broader network so spaces for

amenity and biodiversity purposes. Through policy objectives and land-use zoning the development plan will be seeking to facilitate and implement such amenity spaces.

Q & A Report

Pre-Draft Development Plan consultation Webinar on Economy, Agriculture and Education

Question: Will the County Development Plan address the existing 3bn a year opportunity in undersupply in private investment from the past across housing, tourism, retail, as no point having a plan that doesn't unlock that opportunity as a priority??

Answer: The CCDP will transpose the strategic policy objectives as set out in national and regional policies and in particular the Waterford City Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) area. The development will facilitate growth by being clear and risk averse and provide a realistic schedule to align development with infrastructure provision. We need to ensure that the plan makes the city and county an attractive place to live. Place making and investment in public infrastructure, public realm and facilities are important elements of the plan. It is also vital that the strategic environment assessment and appropriate assessments assist in facilitating sustainable investment.

Question: Will the County Development Vision & Plan be ambitious; the city is weak, the delivery is poor on the previous plan so can we ensure we lead, not follow other city-regions, as the last decade has seen Waterford fall behind by some 65,000 jobs vs others relative to the other city-regions? Can we put in place a dedicated taskforce to drive delivery given the last ten years of under delivery as it should fall on Council for delivery, who have no accountability for delivery in itself?

Answer: We have set out a draft vision in the strategic issues paper which we would certainly welcome comment on. Delivery is a principle issue and it is important that the development plan provides a foundation on which specific projects can be based in terms of land use, policies and environmental factors. A mechanism for delivery of infrastructure and broader implementation of the MASP is also required as set out in the RSES. In this regard the structure put in place to implement the MASP will be critical to securing the vision for the city and broader region.

Question: The RSES/ Southern Assembly strategy wasn't ambitious and was political by constraining the boundary and constraining the growth to only 50% by 2040 which is less than current population growth and didn't address the 50,000 young who left in the past 10 years; why are we planning on constraining the growth of the largest city-region when we've the opportunity to bring back the missing generations lost to Dublin and that talent is vital to growth of communities & trade?

Answer: The targets regarding population growth will only be realised by the provision of appropriate jobs across the city. This is a critical issue and it is important to remember that the targets in the NPF and RSES are only targets and will be subject to review over time as necessary.

Question: Where can we see the "preliminary" baseline reports?

Answer: These are currently being assembled and will be available as we progress to the draft plan, likely

forming part of the appendices of the draft.

Question: If Waterford City becomes a regional city of scale of 50% growth, it sees not 89,000 population, but 150,000 people population. Why are RSES and Council using only 36,000 people, as 89,000 means 3 times more growth BUT it means the CITY growth slows relative to other cities; that's a plan for failure. WHY is this being chosen by Council as it's a plan that sets us for losing share of the country, which is a vision & plan of failure for commerce & trade? This cannot be the baseline or the basic assumption for growth, as it effectively sets up the city for failure. WHY?

Answer: The NPF and RSES have assigned additional growth targets for the city and MASP area which are above the observed population growth rates to date. These targets have been appropriated evenly across the regional cities. Any development plan is obliged to be consistent with the targets of national and regional policy. The critical issue to determine if we can meet the NPF targets will be the supply of jobs across the city. It is also worth remembering that the NPF and RSES targets can be reviewed during their lifetime as necessary and the key determinant for city growth will be MASP implementation.

Question: Great presentations but could you not have engaged with other a diversity of perspectives that you need to engaged with for the duration of this plan, its legacy and the vibrancy of the city? In the summer of 2020- during a pandemic- I am disappointed that you selected only while middle-age men- sorry.

Answer: If it's any consolation, I'm female. I am white, I have a mixed race family, but I'm not claiming the middle age category.

Question: Will the Waterford CCDP address the necessary investment in broadband for commercial use which will address the significant deficit in upload capacity in the City?

Answer: The development plan implementation is not aligned with budgetary provisions and therefore the full implementation of its policy objectives and actions can never be fully assured. That being said, the plan will support the higher level regional growth enablers identified in the NPF and RSES and the necessary service provision to implement them over time. It is also an important issue to ensure the viability of rural areas of the county.

Question: Limerick delivered 65,000 MORE jobs than Waterford did in the past 10 years, and it's a smaller city-region. Why is the 65,000 jobs not being rolled forward into the Waterford plan as a target, rather than see 65,000 left out of the forward plan; are the under delivery of jobs from the last 10 years being rolled forward into this new plan, or simply "discounted", as that's the quantum of ALL jobs in Waterford today?

Answer: It is not a direct function of the development plan to deliver jobs but it will provide the context for investment in all sectors of the economy through strategic policy, service delivery and zoning of suitable land in order to remove the risk from decision making and delay in project delivery. The plan needs to explore other diverse opportunities in sectors around tourism, the marine and agriculture.

Question: Moderator is not answering the questions, as RSES is flawed, and the 3bn undersupply is not mentioned or explicitly mentioned. If we don't put in the "targeted population growth" correctly, businesses like mine won't invest to create and fund the job, as it sets Waterford plans lower growth than other cities, which makes it uninvestable. Rob Cass. North Quays.

Answer: The development plan must be consistent with the national and regional growth targets. The growth targets identified in the NPF and RSES have been applied in a formulaic manner to deliver national growth targets proportionally across the regions and their cities which are envisaged to act both as a counter balance to the primacy of Dublin while supporting Dublin in its role. The growth targets are based primarily on the 2016 census data for each and the core objectives are to deliver balanced, effective and sustainable regional growth which is infrastructure led. It is worth noting that national and regional policies are statutory in nature and while they both set out reasonably well defined growth targets, both are subject to monitoring and change during their respective implementation periods. Development plans are required under statute to be consistent with the NPF and RSES.

Question: Richard, isn't it that a Fully funded University HAS to be delivered by 2022-2028 to help us slow the brain drain, as the brain drain is the biggest issue AND the biggest opportunity in the region at 1bn a year for Waterford, or 10,000 jobs a year. It's a demand to get it delivered, not an ask, right?

Answer: A comprehensive university of international standing is an absolute necessity if Waterford city, county, and the wider South East is to achieve its potential. Such an entity is not cheap; it must be funded properly.

Question: Are we not lucky to have Richard Hayes for clarity regarding the contribution of education (& all WIT's research groups) in the region to the local economy ? If Richard had 3 wishes for the legacy of the Development plan, what would they be?

Answer:

- (i) The development plan must offer an ambitious vision for the future of the city and county. WIT's contention is that this ambition should centre on an education- and knowledge-centred proposition.
- (ii) It would be encouraging if by 2028 the city was known nationally and internationally not just as Ireland's Oldest City, not just as the home of Waterford Crystal, not just as a Viking city, but as Ireland's innovation capital.
- (iii) That proposition builds on a long tradition in the city of an outward-looking attitude, an openness to new ideas and ways of doing things that is linked to the city's history as a trading centre. It would be tremendous if by the end of the plan the city was demonstrably closer to being known for its advocacy of diversity and equality with an evidently global rather than a parochial perspective on culture, society and the economy.

Question: No mention of older people as contributors to the overall development of Waterford city and Council? How can the Plan facilitate the development of the inshore fishery through harbours under the jurisdiction of Waterford Council - quays, services etc? Ray McGrath

Answer: Some of this was covered in the other meetings/ presentations this week - Tues night was

'Environment & Heritage', last night was 'Local Placemaking'. It would be worthwhile setting out some specific locations and ideas in terms of harbours and quays and make a written submission in this regard. We have engaged with the OPC and are engaging with the PPN in terms of the needs of older people among other issues.

Question: How do we set a target of 50% reduction in Emissions by 2030, rather than pander to lobbyists in Agri? 2% growth in herd, domestic tree planting and 30% power from Solar adds about 5% growth rate to Waterford GDP and 50% emissions by 2030, but renewables is 15k an acre a year income rather than marginal in beef on high emissions?

Answer: The development plan is obliged to be consistent with national policies and ministerial guidance issued under section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (PDA), as amended. The development plan is required to transpose the national and regional policy to the local context across all sectors of the economy and while the development plan is required to directly provide policy objectives relating to climate change, it is important to stress that climate change considerations must be considered in the round with particular emphasis on the location, design and layout of development as required by Section 10(2)(n) of the PDA.

Question: Could Richard clarify what he means by “making the city the campus” of WIT? The Cork Road campus feels quite disconnected from the city, with many staff and students driving in from surrounding counties and never really engaging with the city, or indeed Co Waterford at all. The Granary is better connected to the city, but it just houses one department.

Answer: The challenge for many universities with suburban campuses (like the Cork Rd campus) is to connect more meaningfully with the city centre and indeed with the wider community. I suggest we need to look at hard infrastructure that will connect the city and campuses in a way that is more obvious -- designated pedestrian/cycle ways for instance. More importantly WIT needs to work (with the support of other agencies) on bringing the community into the campus. There are myriad examples worldwide of cities where it is impossible to tell where the city ends and the campus begins: this should be our vision.

Question: Is there any future for Irish agriculture / horticulture if we are not prepared to pay the producers more, more expensive food is essential?

Answer: There is an inherent challenge for society here. In difficult economic times many households have to focus on budgeting for food costs. This has given many retailers significant power particularly where they bulk buy produce. Cheap food isn't necessarily good nutritious food and certainly food quality, with regard to nutrient content, has declined. There is a strong growing quality food culture throughout County Waterford and this is where our focus should be. I also think there is great opportunity for horticulture production because we import significant amounts of fruit and vegetables that could be produced here at home. There is tremendous interest in ongoing training for horticulture production with some courses being oversubscribed.

Question: How many are on this webcast? How do we get the 10,000 YOUNG 18-40 engaged in the plan, as it's their future? If 5 are online but it's 110,000 people in communities, how do we get more involved?

Answer: The web content developed for the purposes of the pre-draft development plan consultation phase has focussed on making the process as open as possible and the information relevant to this stage of the process. The portal is designed to make engagement with the strategic issues paper easy and straight forward, allowing people to dip in and out and build a submission over time. The message is being pushed through our social media accounts and we would anticipate further submission will be forthcoming in the last few weeks of the consultation period. As we move towards the preparation of the draft development plan and this is placed on public display we would anticipate that there will be greater interest in how we proposed to forge the future development of the city and county at that time.

Question: Has John any feedback from the webinar today -led by MEP, Ciarán Cuffe- on the Green Deal and its implication for the Plan?

Answer: I didn't participate in that webinar earlier today but many aspects of the Programme for Government were based on key objectives of the EU Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy. We have also met with our Waterford MEP Grace O'Sullivan to focus in on some of the key issues facing the farming sector in coming years.

I think WIT is well positioned to up-skill farmers as agriculture becomes much more mechanical. Agreed - and it not just the mechanical side. The TSSG is leading research in key areas where data handling and management can be practically used for the benefit of food producers on the ground. I would add that TSSG is increasingly active in the smart agriculture domain and has been leading European thinking on the application of information technology in farming. In parallel with the research work spoken about in the presentation that is carried out by terrifically innovative researchers in the EIRC and other research groups makes WIT an amazing asset for the agricultural sector in the city, county and region.

Question: Thank you, Richard for a focused vision of the role of WIT in Waterford. What do you think about the impact of shifting culture on the city and its economy? Moreover, how specifically do you see the contribution of WIT in this area?

Answer: Part of our role is to act as a custodian of culture as well as a critical analyst of increasingly rapid cultural change. WIT has a key role both in assisting the development of new technology and its application and in critically appraising the impact of such technology on human life. I would also like to think that WIT has a role in critiquing on an ongoing basis the over-concentration on economic development in policy and practice and to restore to the centre of policy (including the development plan) quality of life.

Question: Jenny mentioned the smarter travel initiative as leading on to the success of the Greenway. The concept of cycling as a form as recreation has been very successful, but has Dungarvan been successful in promoting cycling as a form of transport? I feel this has been lacking in Waterford City. Are there lessons on this that we in the city can learn from Dungarvan?

Answer: There is a very good culture about using bikes for work and school. Again this was through Smarter Travel which spent about 5 years trying to help the shift in mentality. Also we have great bike paths (in addition to the Greenway), there are other paths making it a safe place to cycle. Employers too really got on board and offer shower facilities and bike parking to employees. The bike to work scheme was really popular and helped all the pieces connect well.

Question: Jenny - I think less car parking is a great idea - the square in Dungarvan would be beautiful without cars!! Do you think this would be a runner?

Answer: I think it couldn't happen all at once, but I do think recent moves have helped people see it as more than a car park

Question: Why not connect your idea Jenny to local entrepreneurs -like GIY? If the tourist office closed in Limerick, has Waterford the demand/capacity to have more? Please expand on the education model mentioned as unclear.

Answer: Connect which idea to GIY? Is it the study hub or the stepping stone education model you are asking about? Also the Tourist Office - is this the tourism hub you are referring to?

Question: A series of very interesting presentations- thanks to all the presenters. Gerald's presentation framed the challenge. Taking up his 'most important slide'- I see the most pressing regional need being the relative weakness of urban core of the region/county, and issue tightly linked to higher education. I would encourage the Council to go beyond simply accepting the imposed statistical/political hinterland of the city in the plan to also address the lived-functional hinterlands using multiple methods. The core urban isochrone of 14.9km isochrone should be emphasised over all others, recognizing Tramore as a full suburb (its study work/daytime commuting pattern show it has a similar relationship to the city as the Dunmore road for example), it also brings the city into scale with the other regional cities. The other thing to emphasise should be 45min/1hr drive time as this is the functional ring for worker commutes, acute healthcare, retail/entertainment/arts and higher education. The M9 and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Bridge bring both Kilkenny City and Wexford into the 45 minute isochrone of the city. Establishing the lived/functional usage of the city-region is central to facilitating the necessary massification needed for urban level services.

Answer: It is recognised that the relationships between Waterford City, Tramore and the broader city catchment are important issues which need to be addressed in the next unitary CCDP. The new development plan will address the strategic issues relevant to Tramore such as core, housing and retail strategy, land-use zoning, SEA and AA, while the more details proposals relevant to the town will be further developed in the forthcoming LAPs to be prepared once the city and county plan is made in early 2022.

Question: If you set a low target, and others set higher targets, we're setting the city & county to grow 2-3 times slower than other cities. Why?

Answer: This question has been responded to above.

Question: Do you think Tramore should have been included in the MASP area? Would this be a pro or a con for Waterford city?

Answer: As per the response to the query above, it is intended to look carefully at the relationship between Waterford City and Tramore as part of the new unitary CCDP. As stated in the strategic issue paper, one of the important elements in this relationship is a balanced implementation of the housing strategy across Waterford City and Tramore, along with ensuring a tiered approach to land-use zoning which facilitates development that is either serviced or can be serviced during the life of the development plan.

APPENDIX 2

Policy Issues Rasied and Relevant Regional Policy Objectives (RPOs)

Policy Topic	RPO	Issue
Environmental Assessment	1	Protection of European Sites and Natural Heritage Areas
Infrastructure Investment	4	Infrastructure led development
Holistic Approach to Delivering Infrastructure	9	Infrastructure led development
Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas	10	Active land management; Climate Change; Indigenous Renewable Energy Production and Grid Injection
Key Towns	11	Dungarvan
Cultural and Creative Sectors	19	Culture
Dungarvan (Gaeltacht Service Town)	24	
Sustainable Place Framework	31	Place-Making
HNDA	33	
Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development	34	Active land management
Land Developemnt Agency	36	LDA
Active Land Management	37	
Retrofitting Initiative Priorities	38	Reusing existing building stock; biodiversity
Economic Opportunities and Choice for all Citizens	39	Expansion of WIT and designation as TUSE
Regional Economic Resilience	40	Innovation; diversification
Digital and Physical Infrastructure in Rural Areas	46	Broadband; Enterprise Hubs; Home Working
Innovation Hubs and Centres of Excellence	48	
Rural Diversification	50	
Economic Clusters and Ecosystems	51	Building on distinctiveness
Tourism	53	Tourism; Greenway
Tourism and the Environment	54	Tourism
Retail	55	Vitality and vibrancy; Retail Strategy; public realm
Low Carbon Economy	56	Climate Change
Bio-Economy	57	Climate Change
Health Place Audit	61	village/ town centre health checks
Regional Investment	68	Infrastructural deficits; quality of life; attract fdi and enterprise investment

Marine Economy	76	Tourism; Aquaculture; water quality; Belview and Port of Waterford
Maritime Spatial planning - Consistency and Alignment	77	integrated coastal zone management
First Mover under the National Marine Planning Framework.	78	Development of the Marine Environment
Harbour Plans	79	
Fishery Harbour Centres	81	Tourism
Seafood Sector	82	Aquaculture
Low Carbon Energy Future	87	Climate Change
National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework	88	Climate Change
Building Resilience to Climate Change	89	Climate Change
Regional Decarbonisation	90	Climate Change
Decarbonisation in the Transport Sector	91	Climate Change
Electric Vehicle Infrastructure	92	Climate Change
CNG & EV Infrastructure	93	Climate Change
Regional Renewable Energy Strategy	98	Climate Change
Renewable Wind Energy	99	Climate Change
Clean Electric Heat Technologies & District Heating	105	Climate Change
Future Proofing and Retrofitting	106	Climate Change
Regional Waste Management Plan	107	
EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy.	108	
Bio-Energy Implementation Plan.	109	
Water Resources	111	Infrastructure deficit
Water Quality	112	Water quality; SuDS
Flood Risk Management	114	
Planning System and Flood Risk Management	116	Sustainable Drainage Systems
Flood Risk Management and Biodiversity	117	Biodiversity
Flooding and Coastal Erosion	120	integrated coastal zone management; coastal erosion
The Water Framework Directive	121	Water Quality; Implementing River Basin Management Plans
SUDs	122	Sustainable Drainage Systems
River Basin Management Plan and Spatial Planning	123	Green Infrastructure; River Basin Management Plans

Green Infrastructure	124	Green Infrastructure; Biodiversity
Green Infrastructure Corridors	125	Tourism
Biodiversity	126	Biodiversity/Geological heritage
All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 – 2020	128	Biodiversity; SuDS & Rainwater Harvesting
Smart Cities	133	Economic growth and development; monitoring
International Connectivity	140	National roads
Regional Freight Strategy	141	Belview and Port of Waterford
Ports	142	Economic growth; collaboration; infrastructural deficits; accessibility
Ports and Airports	143	Wastewater
Economic Opportunities of Ports	147	Tourism
Integration of Land Use and Transport	151	Climate Change
Local Planning Objectives	152	
Capacity for Inter-Urban Road Connections	153	
Local Transport Plans	157	
Intra-regional Rural Connectivity	158	
Role of Transport in Enabling Access for All	159	
Smart and Sustainable Transport	160	Climate Change
Multi-Modal Travel Integration	162	
Sustainable Mobility targets	163	
Rail	170	Scheduling; inter-modal connectivity; logistics
Rural Transport	172	Transport
Walking and Cycling	174	Greenway; sustainability; healthy communities
10 minute neighbourhoods	176	
Diverse and Socially Inclusive Society	179	Age-friendly; Consultation and collaboration
Equal Access	181	Age-friendly; Consultation and collaboration
Ageing Population	182	Adaptable housing; placemaking
TUSE & MTU	184	
New School Facilities	185	Additional Provision; collaboration; shared facilities
Lifelong Learning,	186	
Education and Training	187	Co-ordinated infrastructure investment
Lifelong Learning and Healthy City	190	
Cultural and Creative Sectors	191	Culture
Cultural Policies and Objectives	192	Culture
Arts, Heritage and Culture	194	Facilities; collaboration; distinctiveness
Language Plans (Gaeltacht)	195	
Economic Development (Gaeltacht)	196	

Irish Language Networks	197	
Green Infrastructure and Recreation	200	Green Infrastructure
National Trails, Walking Routes and Blueway Corridors	201	Greenway
Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Built Heritage assets	202	Biodiversity
Revitalising Historic Cores	203	
Better Public Access	204	
Built Heritage	205	
Architectural Heritage	206	
Archaeological Investigation	207	
Irish Water and Water Supply	208	Sustainable growth and development; water quality
Drinking Water Protection Plans	210	River Basin Management Plans
Eliminating Untreated Discharges and Long-term Planning	214	Waste Water Treatment
Storm Water Infrastructure	217	
SuDS & Rainwater Harvesting	218	Sustainable Drainage Systems
Renewable Energy Generation and Transmission Network	221	Climate Change
Smart Growth Initiatives	228	climate change; smart technology
New Energy Infrastructure	219/ 222	Energy needs and supply
MASP Implementation	Appendix 3	
Waterford Metropolitan Area	MASP PO 1	Active land management
Driving Regional Growth	MASP PO 2	Port; Estuary; North Quay; WIT/ TUSE
Investment to Deliver Vision	MASP PO 3	quality of place
Investment in Infrastructure & Digital Connectivity	MASP PO 5	Smart Cities; WIT; Monitoring and Implementation
Integration of Land-Use and Transport	MASP PO 6	
Regional Connectivity	MASP PO 7	Atlantic Corridor; Port; Airport
Sustainable Transport	MASP PO 6 (b)	Greenway
Vibrant City Centre	MASP 9	Greenway
Development of North Quays	MASP PO 10	
A Smart Metropolitan Area and Strengths in attracting FDI	MASP PO 12	
Economic Resilience and Clusters	MASP PO 13	
TUSE	MASP PO 14	
Port of Waterford	MASP PO 15	
Waterford Airport	MASP PO 16	Infrastructure services; connectivity
Tourism	MASP PO 18	Tourism

Joint Retail Strategy	MASP PO 19	
Metropolitan Wide-Open Space, Recreation and Greenbelt Strategy	MASP PO 21	Green Infrastructure
Lifeling Learning City	MASP PO 23	
Social Inclusion	MASP PO 24	
Healthy Cities	MASP PO 25	Placemaking
Community Infrastructure	MASP PO 26	Placemaking; social inclusion; health communities and city
Regeneration of Disadvantaged Areas	MASP PO 27	Placemaking; social justice

APPENDIX 3

List of Written Submissions received (in numerical order)

Submission No.	Name
WFD-C1-1	Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment - Waste Policy and Resources Efficiency Division
WFD-C1-2	Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark
WFD-C1-3	Richie Daly
WFD-C1-4	Environmental Protection Agency
WFD-C1-5	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-6	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-7	Garrett Wyse
WFD-C1-8	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-9	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-10	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-11	Gooee (Margaret M.) O'Brien
WFD-C1-12	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-13	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-14	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-15	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-16	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-17	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-18	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-19	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-20	Amadeus Productions
WFD-C1-21	Garrett Wyse
WFD-C1-22	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-23	Irish Aviation Authority
WFD-C1-24	Avice White
WFD-C1-25	Geological Survey Ireland
WFD-C1-26	Chris Purnell
WFD-C1-27	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-28	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-29	Kevin McGrath
WFD-C1-30	Friends of St. John's River
WFD-C1-31	Michael Flynn
WFD-C1-32	Siobhan Mc Grath

WFD-C1-33	Aidan McCarthy
WFD-C1-34	Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark
WFD-C1-35	Goncalo Gomes
WFD-C1-36	Martina Coonan
WFD-C1-37	Laurence O' Connor
WFD-C1-38	Lismore and Economic and Social Community Group
WFD-C1-39	Michelle McCarthy
WFD-C1-40	Sasa Repas
WFD-C1-41	Avic White
WFD-C1-42	Lisa Mulhall
WFD-C1-43	David Lumsden
WFD-C1-44	Harold Power
WFD-C1-45	Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark
WFD-C1-46	Clare Morrissey
WFD-C1-47	Office of Public Works
WFD-C1-48	Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark
WFD-C1-49	ClIr Pat Fitzgerald
WFD-C1-50	Richie Daly
WFD-C1-51	John Mc Carthy
WFD-C1-52	ClIr Pat Fitzgerald
WFD-C1-53	Sarah Nyhan
WFD-C1-54	ClIr Conor D. McGuinness
WFD-C1-55	Richella Ryan
WFD-C1-56	Yvonne Whelan
WFD-C1-57	Anne-Marie Power
WFD-C1-58	Eibhlin Drohan
WFD-C1-59	Fionnuala McGrath
WFD-C1-60	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
WFD-C1-61	Irish Water
WFD-C1-62	Waterford Older People's Council
WFD-C1-63	Waterford Older People's Council
WFD-C1-64	Waterford Older People's Council
WFD-C1-65	Waterford Older People's Council
WFD-C1-66	Sara O'Neil
WFD-C1-67	Rosemarie Dunne
WFD-C1-68	John Cleary
WFD-C1-69	Unknown
WFD-C1-70	Brian MCCarthy
WFD-C1-71	David Smyth

WFD-C1-72	maurice glody
WFD-C1-73	Patrick Hallahan
WFD-C1-74	Peter & Nellie Power
WFD-C1-75	St Johns Special School Board of Management
WFD-C1-76	Thomas Scanlan
WFD-C1-77	GIY Tramore
WFD-C1-78	Stephanie Taheny
WFD-C1-79	joan clancy
WFD-C1-80	Maggie UiMhurchu
WFD-C1-81	Caroline Ryan
WFD-C1-82	Trudy Devereux
WFD-C1-83	Local Link Waterford
WFD-C1-84	Patricia Connors
WFD-C1-85	Waterford Older People's Council
WFD-C1-86	Unknown
WFD-C1-87	Clotilde Kiely
WFD-C1-88	Michael Kett
WFD-C1-89	Department of Education
WFD-C1-90	Paul O’Gorman
WFD-C1-91	Brigid Coffey
WFD-C1-92	Cheekpoint and Faithlegg Development Group
WFD-C1-93	Máire Flynn
WFD-C1-94	Sarah McCabe
WFD-C1-95	Jane O'Shea
WFD-C1-96	Timothy Keegan
WFD-C1-97	Catalina Saldarriaga
WFD-C1-98	Clare Flinders
WFD-C1-99	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-100	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-101	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-102	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-103	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-104	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-105	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-106	Waterford Bicycle User Group (BUG)
WFD-C1-107	Judit McNally
WFD-C1-108	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-109	Niall O'Toole
WFD-C1-110	Jim Gordon

WFD-C1-111	Siobhan Kirwan
WFD-C1-112	Fáilte Ireland National Tourism Development Authority
WFD-C1-113	Construction Industry Federation South East Branch
WFD-C1-114	Seamus Ryan
WFD-C1-115	Philip Kennedy
WFD-C1-116	Healthy Waterford
WFD-C1-117	Kent SE Construction and Glanbia
WFD-C1-118	MMM Ltd
WFD-C1-119	Ove Arup & Partners Ireland t/a Arup
WFD-C1-120	Edel McDonagh
WFD-C1-121	Anna Juraszek
WFD-C1-122	Niamh O' Regan
WFD-C1-123	Southern Regional Assembly
WFD-C1-124	Chelsey Goss
WFD-C1-125	Hughes Planning and Development Consultants
WFD-C1-126	Tom Power
WFD-C1-127	Lynn O'Riordan
WFD-C1-128	Sharon Higgins
WFD-C1-129	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-130	Críostóir Ó Faoláin
WFD-C1-131	Críostóir Ó Faoláin
WFD-C1-132	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-133	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-134	Clr Pat Fitzgerald
WFD-C1-135	Karen Dempsey
WFD-C1-136	Karen Dempsey
WFD-C1-137	Tom O'Regan
WFD-C1-138	Gary Gill
WFD-C1-139	Paulo Reilly
WFD-C1-140	Brendan Kissane
WFD-C1-141	Waterford Business Group
WFD-C1-142	Susan Gallwey
WFD-C1-143	Tramore Residents Association
WFD-C1-144	Silvia Ní Mhuirí
WFD-C1-145	Attracta Kinsella
WFD-C1-146	Louisa Griffin
WFD-C1-147	Waterford Civic Trust
WFD-C1-148	Una Lonergan
WFD-C1-149	Susan Power

WFD-C1-150	David Mc Nally
WFD-C1-151	Nicola Ferguson
WFD-C1-152	BERNARD H ALLAN
WFD-C1-153	Waterford Greens
WFD-C1-154	Susan Gallagher
WFD-C1-155	Calmast STEM Engagement WIT
WFD-C1-156	Susan Gallagher
WFD-C1-157	Susan Gallagher
WFD-C1-158	Waterford PPN
WFD-C1-159	Grace Kiersey
WFD-C1-160	Clashmore and Kinsalebeg Community Council
WFD-C1-161	SSE
WFD-C1-162	Tramore Eco Group
WFD-C1-163	alan skehan
WFD-C1-164	Attracta Kinsella
WFD-C1-165	Brian Coffey
WFD-C1-166	Emer Bailey
WFD-C1-167	Maolíosa Ní Chléirigh
WFD-C1-168	Anna Juraszek
WFD-C1-169	Andrew Harrington
WFD-C1-170	Carole MacKenzie
WFD-C1-171	Garrett Wyse
WFD-C1-172	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-173	Monvoy Valley Green Area Maintenance
WFD-C1-174	Maolíosa Ní Chléirigh
WFD-C1-175	Michael McCarthy
WFD-C1-176	Local Flavours Stakeholder Group
WFD-C1-177	Concept Bespoke Construction
WFD-C1-178	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-179	Dungarvan Shellfish Ltd
WFD-C1-180	Thomas Phelan
WFD-C1-181	sarah O Driscoll
WFD-C1-182	Ziff Investments
WFD-C1-183	Ballinroad Community Group Committee
WFD-C1-184	shirley molloy
WFD-C1-185	Yew Heritage Group
WFD-C1-186	Ballinroad FC
WFD-C1-187	Madeline Treacy
WFD-C1-188	JODY POWER

WFD-C1-189	EirGrid plc
WFD-C1-190	Roadstone Ltd.
WFD-C1-191	Southern Region Waste Management Plan Lead Authority
WFD-C1-192	C/O Arts Service
WFD-C1-193	Dungarvan & West Waterford Chamber
WFD-C1-194	Cyril Flavin
WFD-C1-195	Sinead Ryan
WFD-C1-196	Aisling Cahill
WFD-C1-197	Environmental Health Services National Office
WFD-C1-198	1848 Tricolour Celebration
WFD-C1-199	Waterford PPN
WFD-C1-200	Kieran Cahill
WFD-C1-201	Coillte
WFD-C1-202	Karen Kennedy
WFD-C1-203	Harry Bent
WFD-C1-204	Miriam Fitzpatrick
WFD-C1-205	Maolíosá Ní Chléirigh
WFD-C1-206	Marc Ó Cathasaigh
WFD-C1-207	Muirenn Duffy
WFD-C1-208	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-209	Scoil Gharbháin
WFD-C1-210	Comhlucht Forbartha na nDéise
WFD-C1-211	ollie breslin
WFD-C1-212	Aine Riordan
WFD-C1-213	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-214	Port of Waterford
WFD-C1-215	Rathgormack North Waterford Community Development Ltd
WFD-C1-216	Waterford Institute of Technmology
WFD-C1-217	Waterford Area Partnership C.L.G
WFD-C1-218	BMA Planning
WFD-C1-219	BMA Planning
WFD-C1-220	National Transport Authority
WFD-C1-221	Conradh na Gaeilge
WFD-C1-222	Aleksandar Stosic
WFD-C1-223	Andrew Power
WFD-C1-224	BMA Planning
WFD-C1-225	Emma Stafford
WFD-C1-226	Muirenn Duffy
WFD-C1-227	Rob Cass

WFD-C1-228	Land Development Agency
WFD-C1-229	Office of the Planning Regulator
WFD-C1-230	Meitheal Tra na Rinne
WFD-C1-231	Granville Hotel
WFD-C1-232	Henry Doherty
WFD-C1-233	Máire Seó Breathnach
WFD-C1-234	Ronan Brazil
WFD-C1-235	John power
WFD-C1-236	Irish Wind Energy Association
WFD-C1-237	Muireann Carroll
WFD-C1-238	Cunnane Stratton Reynolds
WFD-C1-239	Údarás na Gaeltachta
WFD-C1-240	Liam Murphy
WFD-C1-241	Cunnane Stratton Reynolds
WFD-C1-242	Garranbane N.S.
WFD-C1-243	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-244	William Sheppard
WFD-C1-245	Pat Wheelock
WFD-C1-246	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-247	Irial MacMurchú
WFD-C1-248	South East on Track
WFD-C1-249	Mary O'Brien
WFD-C1-250	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-251	Irial MacMurchú
WFD-C1-252	Waterford and Wexford Education and Training Board
WFD-C1-253	JODY POWER
WFD-C1-254	Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht
WFD-C1-255	Barry Monaghan
WFD-C1-256	Bernard Nevin
WFD-C1-257	Waterford PBP
WFD-C1-258	Conor Skehan
WFD-C1-259	Matt Gartland
WFD-C1-260	Karen Taylor
WFD-C1-261	Niamh McNeil
WFD-C1-262	An Taisce
WFD-C1-263	Pat Halley
WFD-C1-264	Castle Keep Residents Group
WFD-C1-265	Waterford Chamber
WFD-C1-266	Peter Thomson Planning Solutions

WFD-C1-267	Eleanor and Peter Kiely
WFD-C1-268	Pat Douglas
WFD-C1-269	James Mansfield
WFD-C1-270	James Rooney
WFD-C1-271	Keep Ireland Open
WFD-C1-272	Eoin O'Connell
WFD-C1-273	Dunmore East Tidy Towns Committee
WFD-C1-274	Trevor Walsh
WFD-C1-275	Mary Anne Power
WFD-C1-276	SE Construction (Kent) Ltd
WFD-C1-277	Barry Monaghan
WFD-C1-278	Breda Keane
WFD-C1-279	Peter Behan
WFD-C1-280	Mary Higgins
WFD-C1-281	Margaret Behan
WFD-C1-282	Pauline Kennedy
WFD-C1-283	Peter Thomson Planning Solutions
WFD-C1-284	Rita Canney
WFD-C1-285	RWD Renewables Ireland (Innogy)

APPENDIX 4

List of Prescribed Authorities and other Bodies consulted

An Bord Pleanála
An Comhairle Ealaíon
An Taisce
Cork Co Co
Dublin Airport Authority
Eirgrid
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
ESB
Failte Ireland (FI)
Health & Safety Authority
Health Service Executive (HSE)
Heritage Council
Heritage Council
Inland Fisheries Ireland
Irish Water
Kilkenny Co Co
Office of Planning Regulator (OPR)
Southern Regional Assembly
The Commissioners (OPW)
The Minister Dept Ag, Food & Marine
The Minister Dept Arts, Heritage & Gaeltacht
The Minister Dept Buss, Ent & innovation (Forfás)
The Minister Dept Comm, Climate Action & Env
The Minister Dept Ed & Skills
The Minister Dept Housing, Planning and LG
The Minister Dept Housing, Planning and LG
The Minister Dept of Cult, Heritage & Gaeltacht
The Minister Dept of Cult, Heritage & Gaeltacht
The Minister Dept of Cult, Heritage & Gaeltacht
The Minister Dept of Cult, Heritage & Gaeltacht
The Minister Dept Trans, Tourism & Sport
The Minister Dept of Defence
Tipperary Co Co
Transport Inf Ireland (former NRA)
Wexford Co Co

Additional Stakeholders

Age Friendly Ireland

Bus Eireann
Climate Action Regional Office
Construction Industry Federation (CIF)
Ctr For Excellence in Universal Design
Dungarvan Chamber
Enterprise Ireland
Gas Networks Ireland
Geological Survey of Ireland
Housing Agency
Iarnrod Eireann
Industrial Development Authority
Irish Aviation Authority
Keep Ireland Open
Land Development Agency
Local Authority Waters Programme
Local Link
National Biodiversity Data Centre
National Disability Authority
National Transport Authority
Port of Waterford
Public Participation Network
Sea Fisheries Protection Authority
SENER
The Minister Dept Childern & Youty Affairs
Údarás na Gaeltachta
Waterford Airport
Waterford Chamber
Waterford Civic Trust
Waterford Institute of Technology
Waterford Leader Partnership

WCCC Stakeholders

LEO Waterford CCC
Community Waterford CCC
Waterford Sports Partnership

APPENDIX 5

Commonly Used Acronyms

AA: Appropriate Assessment	NBS: Nature Based Solutions
ABP: An Bord Pleanála	NDP: National Development Plan
ABTA: Area Based Transport Assessment	NHA: Natural Heritage Area
ACA: Architectural Conservation Area	NMPF: National Marine Planning Framework
BUG: Bicycle User Group	NPF: National Planning Framework
CARO: Climate Action Regional Office	NPO: National Policy Objective
CAP: Climate Action Plan	NPWS: National Parks and Wildlife Service
CCDP: City and County Development Plan	NSO: National Strategic Outcome
CPO: Compulsory Purchase Order	NTA: National Transport Authority
CSO: Central Statistics Office	NZEB: Nearly Zero Energy Building
DCCAE: Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment	OPC: Older People’s Council
DCHG: Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	OPR: Office of the Planning Regulator
DES: Department of Education and Skills	OPW: Office of Public Works
DHPLG: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (previously DHPCLG, DECLG, DEHLG)	PA: Planning Authority
DMURS: Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets	PDA: Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)
DTTas: Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	PLUTS: Planning Land Use Transportation Strategy
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment	PPN: Public Participation Network
EIAR: Environmental Impact Assessment Report	RMP: Record of Monuments and Places
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency	RPO: Regional Policy Objective
ESB: Electricity Supply Board	RRDF: Rural Regeneration and Development Fund
EU: European Union	RSES: Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
EV: Electric Vehicle	RPS: Record of Protected Structures
FDI: Foreign Direct Investment	SAC: Special Area of Conservation
FI: Fáilte Ireland	SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
GAA: Gaelic Athletic Association	SDZ: Strategic Development Zone
GBI: Green Blue Infrastructure	SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment
GHG: Greenhouse Gases	SEAI: Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
GI: Green Infrastructure	SFRA: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
GZT: General Zoning Types	SHD: Strategic Housing Development
HNDA: Housing Need and Demand Assessment	SMART: Specific Measurable Achievable Relevant Time
ICW: Integrated Constructed Wetland	SIP: Strategic Issues Paper
IDA: Industrial Development Authority	SRWMPLA: Southern Region Waste Management Plan Lead Authority
IPI: Irish Planning Institute	SPA: Special Protection Area
IW: Irish Water	SRA: Southern Regional Assembly
KCC: Kilkenny County Council	STEM: Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
LA: Local Authority	SUDS: Sustainable Urban Drainage Solutions
LAP: Local Area Plan	TEN-T: Trans European Transport Network
LAWPRO: Local Authority Waters Programme	TII: Transport Infrastructure Ireland
LCA: Landscape Character Assessment	TUSE: Technological University for the South East
LCDC: Local Community Development Committee	UHW: University Hospital Waterford
LDA: Land Development Agency	UN: United Nations
LIHAF: Local Infrastructure Housing Activation Fund	UNESCO: UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
LTP: Local Transport Plans	URDF: Urban Regeneration and Development Fund
MASP: Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan	WCCC: Waterford City and County Council
MSMEs: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
WCQ: Waterford Cultural Quarter	

WHO: World Health Organisation

WIT: Waterford Institute of Technology

WMASP: Waterford Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan

WMATS: Waterford Metropolitan Area
Transportation Strategy

WNQ: Waterford City North Quays

WWETB: Waterford and Wexford Education and Training
Board

WWTP: Wastewater Treatment Plants

